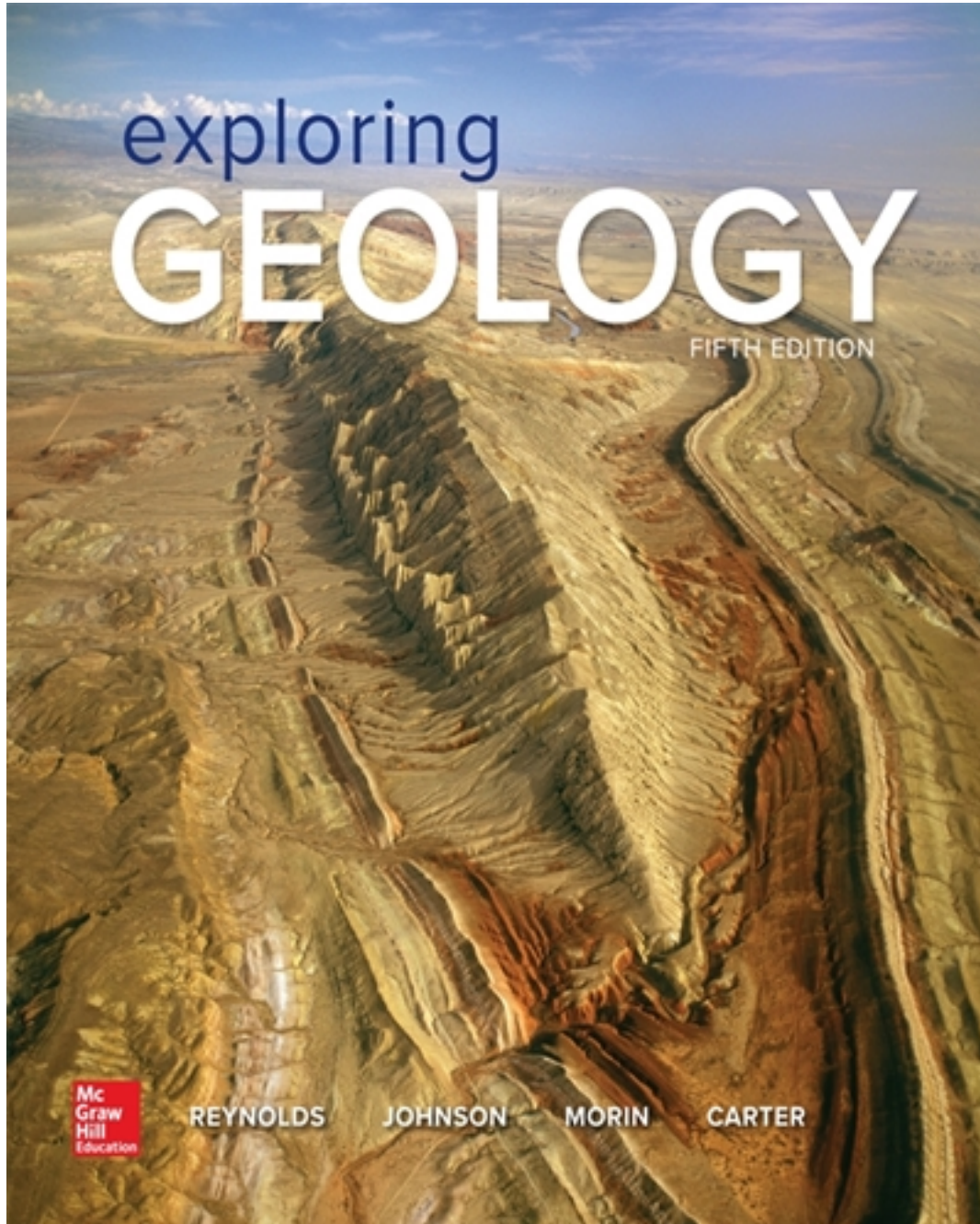


# Test Bank for Exploring Geology 5th Edition by Reynolds

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# Test Bank

***Exploring Geology, 5e (Reynolds)***

**Chapter 2 Investigating Geologic Questions**

1) What was the main mystery described for the Mediterranean Sea?

- A) A volcanic eruption destroyed the ancient city of Alexandria.
- B) A meteorite formed the western Mediterranean Sea.
- C) The Mediterranean dried up and deposited layers of salt.
- D) A large landmass collapsed downward, forming the sea.

Answer: C

Section: 02.00

Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

2) The Mediterranean Sea is connected with the Atlantic Ocean through the

- A) Strait of Gibraltar.
- B) Red Sea.
- C) Nile River.
- D) Black Sea.

Answer: A

Section: 02.00

Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

3) Beneath the Mediterranean Sea, large deposits of salt and layers of wind-deposited sand dating from around 6 million years ago are present. Which of the following would you conclude based upon this information?

- A) The Mediterranean Sea once evaporated, leaving behind large salt deposits and creating a desert-like environment of wind-blown sands.
- B) The Mediterranean Sea was once deeper than at present, depositing large amounts of salt and layered sand.
- C) The environment within the Mediterranean Sea has not changed from 6 million years ago to today.
- D) Sand and salt have blown into the Mediterranean Sea from the surrounding desert areas.

Answer: A

Section: 02.00

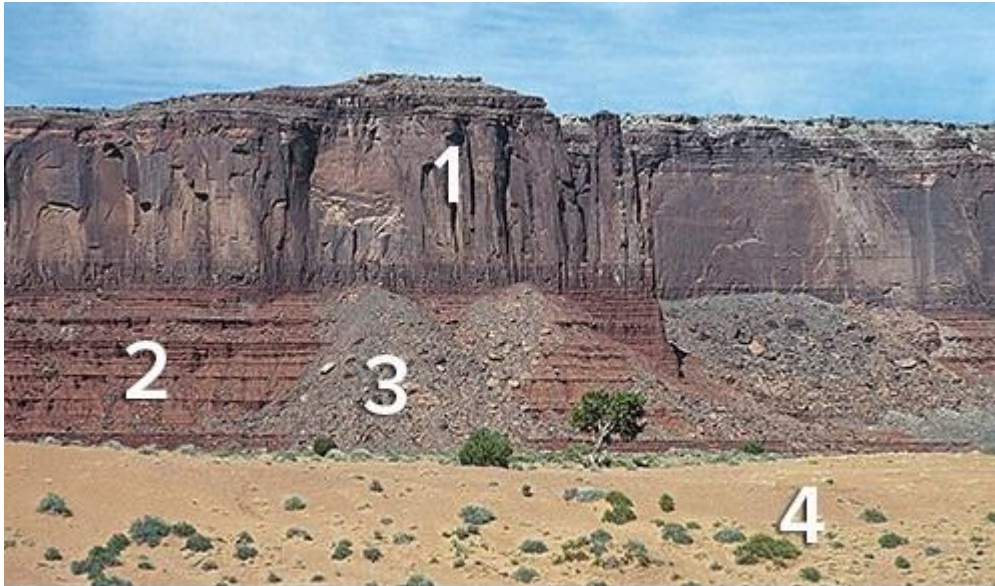
Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

4) Which locations are composed of loose materials (not bedrock)?



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- A) 1 and 2
- B) 2 and 3
- C) 3 and 4
- D) 1 and 3
- E) 2 and 4

Answer: C

Section: 02.01

Topic: Geologic Structures

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

5) Which location(s) has/have loose, angular rocks?

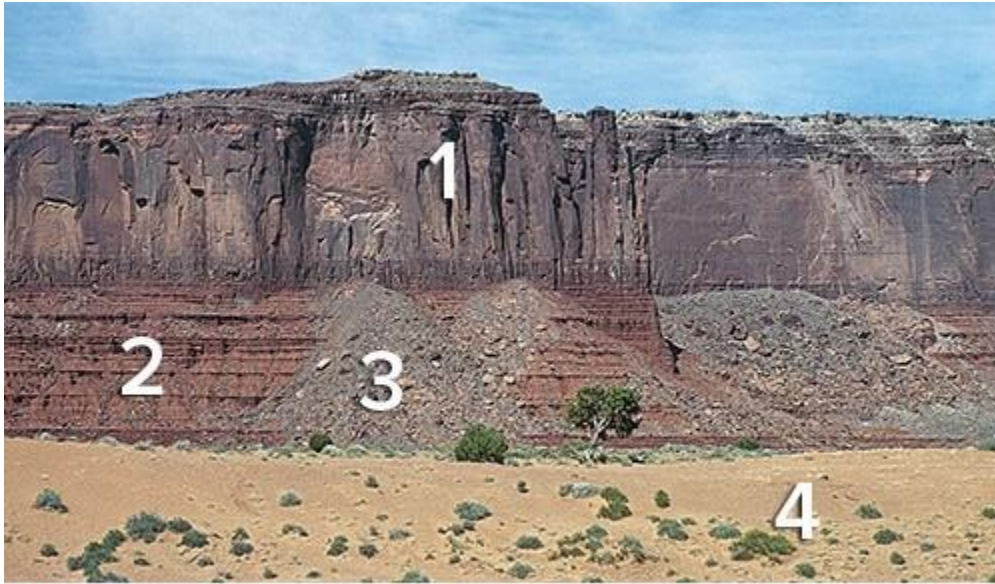


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- A) 1
- B) 2
- C) 3
- D) 4
- E) 1 and 2

Answer: C  
Section: 02.01  
Topic: Geologic Structures  
Bloom's: 3. Apply  
Gradable: automatic  
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

6) Which locations contain rocks that are in place (part of the bedrock)?



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- A) 1 and 2
- B) 2 and 3
- C) 3 and 4
- D) 1 and 3
- E) 2 and 4

Answer: A

Section: 02.01

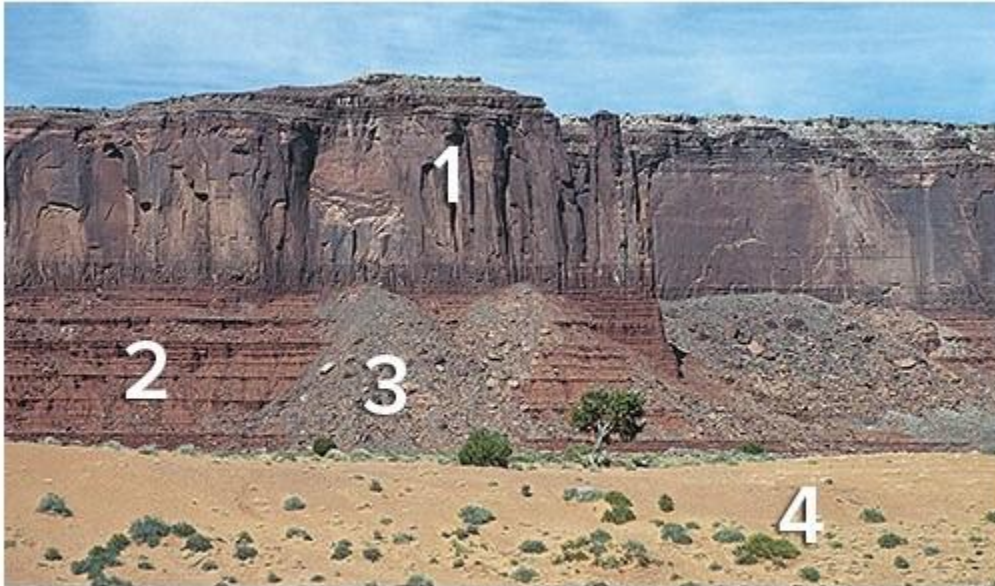
Topic: Geologic Structures

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

7) Which locations consist of sediment rather than sedimentary rocks?

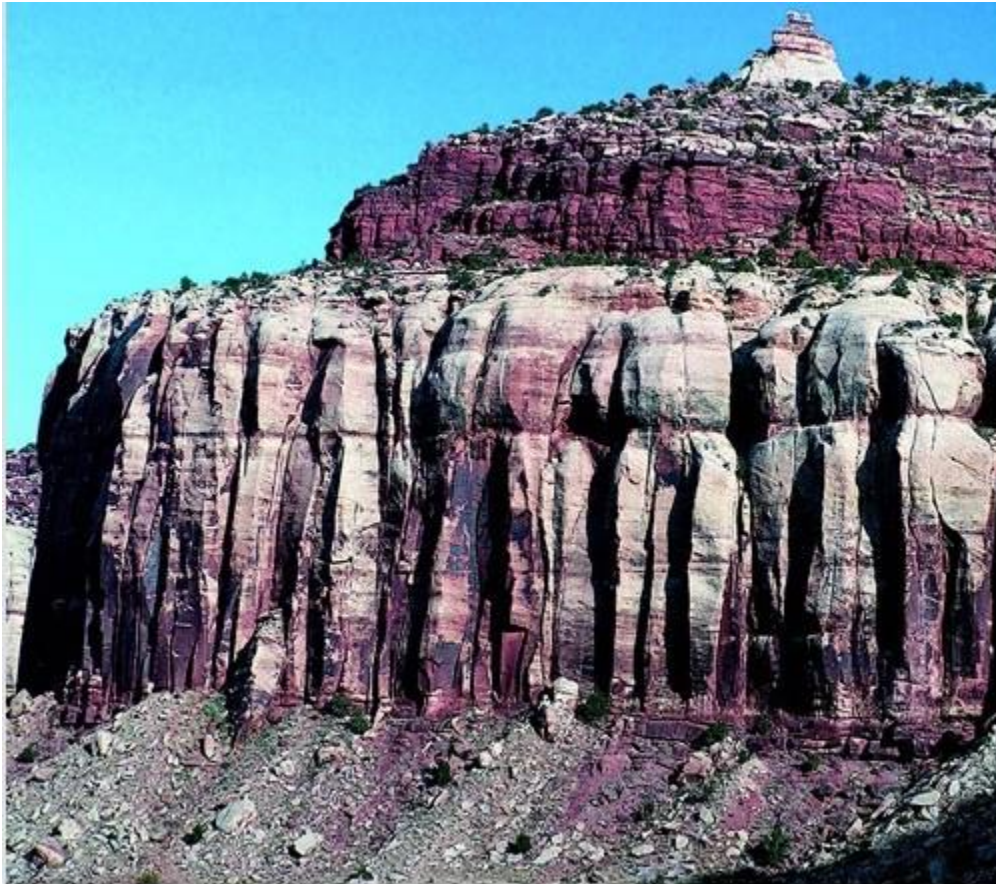


©Stephen J. Reynolds

- A) 1 and 2
- B) 2 and 3
- C) 3 and 4
- D) 1 and 3
- E) 2, 3, and 4

Answer: C  
Section: 02.01  
Topic: Geologic Structures  
Bloom's: 3. Apply  
Gradable: automatic  
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

8) What are some components of the landscape shown in this photograph?



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- A) A natural stain on the outside of the rocks
- B) Fractures and layers
- C) Loose rocks covering a slope-forming unit
- D) Rounding of the upper parts of the cliff
- E) All of these choices are correct.

Answer: E

Section: 02.01

Topic: Geologic Structures

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 9) Which of the following is NOT a recommended strategy for observing a landscape?
- A) Observe the entire landscape first and then focus on smaller parts, one part at a time.
  - B) Examine complexities of each feature rather than grouping features into types.
  - C) Focus on one type of feature at a time, noting where this type of feature is present.
  - D) Examine relationships between different features.

Answer: B

Section: 02.01

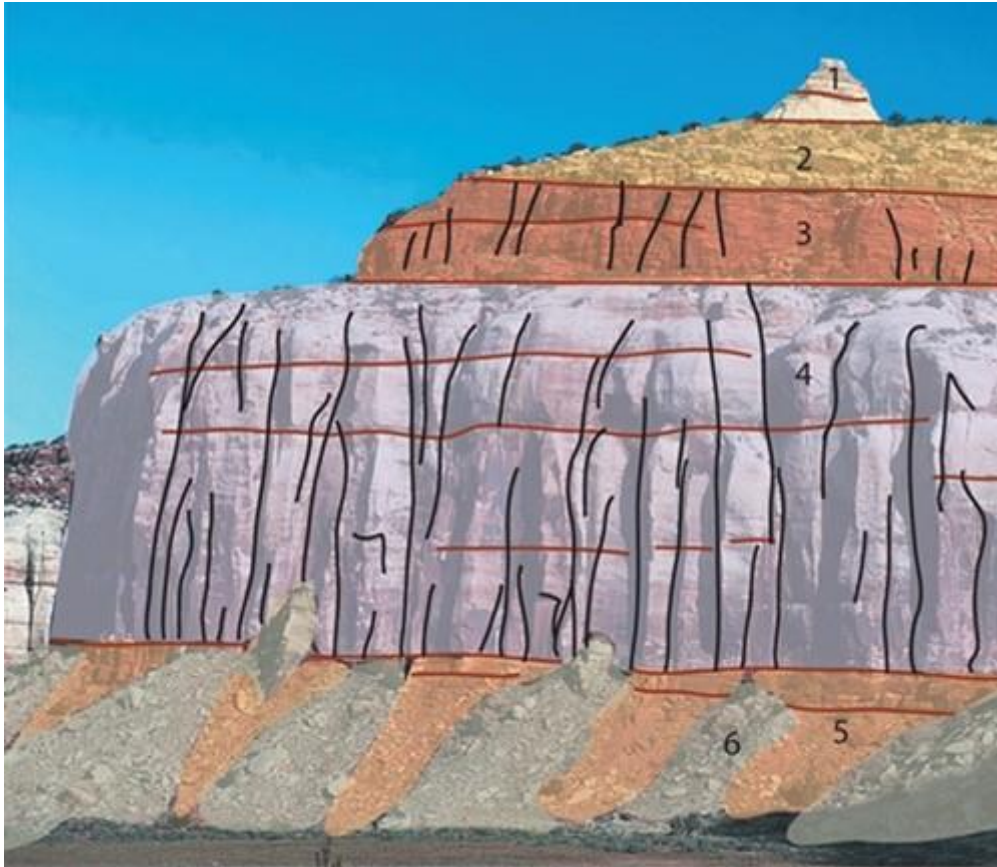
Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

10) The vertical black lines indicated in rock units 3 and 4 indicate what type of feature?



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- A) Fractures
- B) Beddings
- C) Slopes
- D) Loose rock

Answer: A

Section: 02.01

Topic: Geologic Structures

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

11) What shape are the pebble-sized particles that make up the rock?



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- A) Rounded
- B) Angular

Answer: A

Section: 02.01

Topic: Rocks

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

12) This indicates to us that the environment in which this rock formed was likely



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- A) a river channel.
- B) a steep mountain front.

Answer: A  
Section: 02.01  
Topic: Rocks  
Bloom's: 3. Apply  
Gradable: automatic  
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

13) Rocks that are more resistant to erosion are more likely to create

- A) cliffs.
- B) slopes.
- C) ledges.

Answer: A  
Section: 02.01  
Topic: Rocks  
Bloom's: 2. Understand  
Gradable: automatic  
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 14) Rocks that are easy to erode often create  
A) slopes.  
B) ledges.  
C) cliffs.

Answer: A  
Section: 02.01  
Topic: Rocks  
Bloom's: 2. Understand  
Gradable: automatic  
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 15) The sediment in this photograph most likely formed in



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- A) a steep mountain front.  
B) a river.  
C) a sand dune.  
D) deep water conditions on the sea floor.

Answer: B  
Section: 02.02  
Topic: Rocks  
Bloom's: 4. Analyze  
Gradable: automatic  
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

16) The sediment in this photograph mostly likely formed in



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- A) a steep mountain front.
- B) a river.
- C) a sand dune.
- D) deep water conditions on the sea floor.

Answer: A

Section: 02.02

Topic: Rocks

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

17) The rock in this photograph mostly likely formed in



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- A) a steep mountain front.
- B) a river.
- C) a sand dune.
- D) deep water conditions on the sea floor.

Answer: B

Section: 02.02

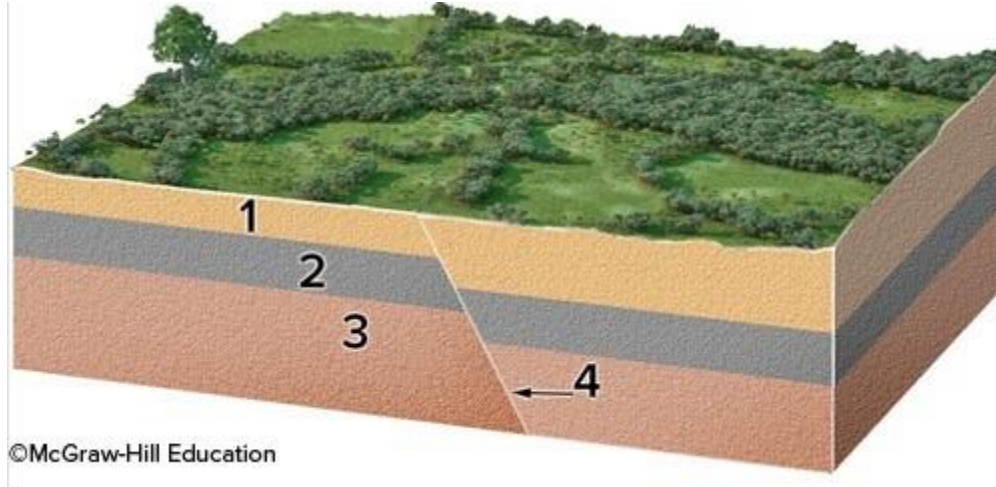
Topic: Rocks

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

18) What is the youngest unit or feature in this figure?



- A) 1
- B) 2
- C) 3
- D) 4
- E) There is no way to tell.

Answer: D

Section: 02.02

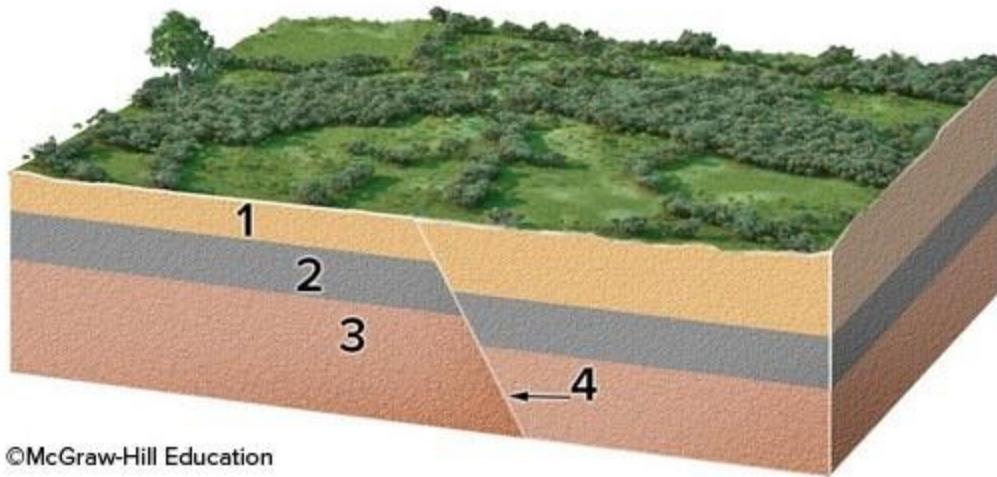
Topic: Geologic Time

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

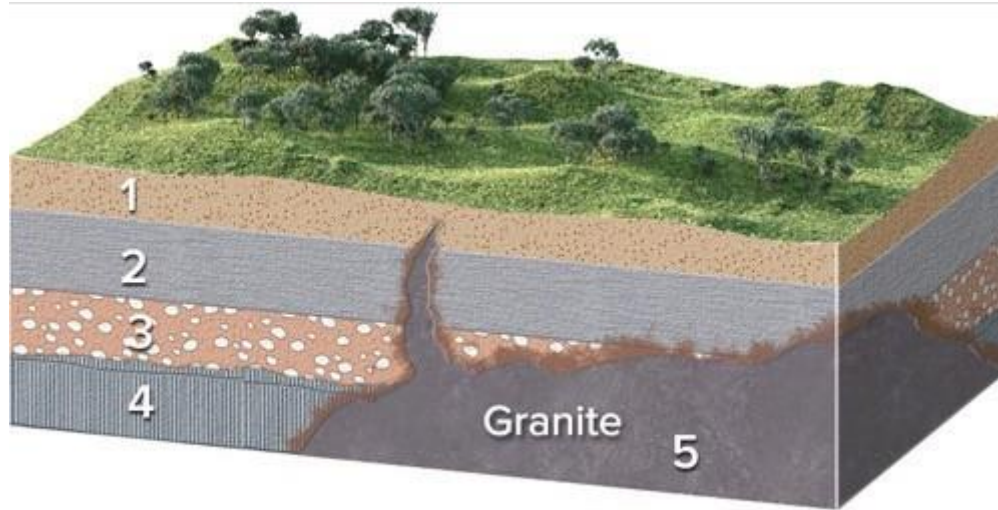
19) What is the oldest unit or feature in this figure?



- A) 1
- B) 2
- C) 3
- D) 4
- E) There is no way to tell.

Answer: C  
Section: 02.02  
Topic: Geologic Time  
Bloom's: 4. Analyze  
Gradable: automatic  
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

20) What is the oldest unit or feature in this figure?



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- A) 1
- B) 2
- C) 3
- D) 4
- E) 5

Answer: D

Section: 02.02

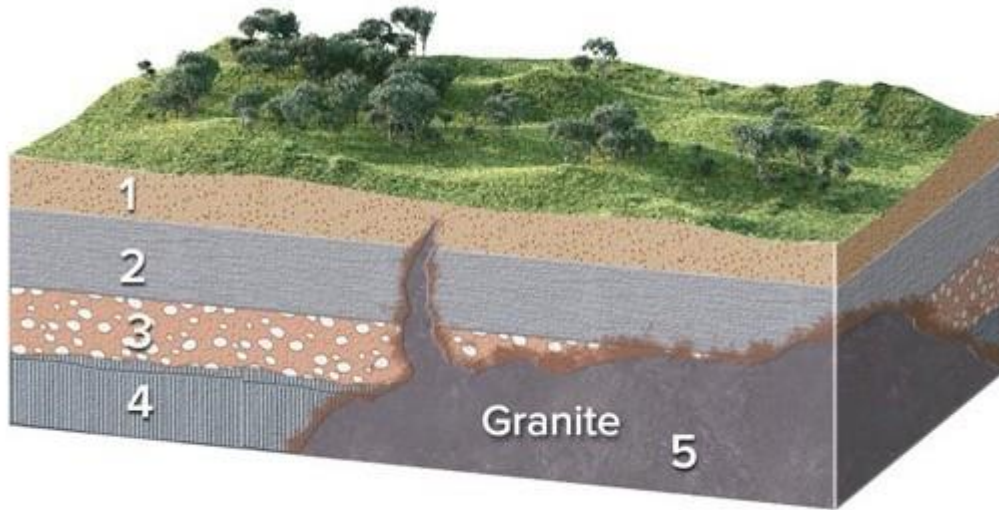
Topic: Geologic Time

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

21) What is the youngest unit or feature in this figure?



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- A) 1
- B) 2
- C) 3
- D) 4
- E) 5

Answer: E  
Section: 02.02  
Topic: Geologic Time  
Bloom's: 4. Analyze  
Gradable: automatic  
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

22) The youngest unit or feature in this photograph is



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- A) the rock at the top that contains angular fragments.
- B) the gray layer in the middle of the photograph.
- C) the tilted rocks at the bottom.
- D) There is no way to tell.

Answer: A

Section: 02.02

Topic: Geologic Time

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

23) The oldest unit or feature in this photograph is



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- A) the rock at the top that contains angular fragments.
- B) the gray layer in the middle of the photograph.
- C) the tilted rocks at the bottom.
- D) There is no way to tell.

Answer: C

Section: 02.02

Topic: Geologic Time

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

24) What strategy was described for inferring the environment in which a rock formed?

- A) Smashing the rock into pieces to see whether it breaks into square or rounded pieces
- B) Comparing the characteristics of the rock to deposits from modern environments
- C) Imagining what would happen if the rock were metamorphosed
- D) All of these choices are correct.

Answer: B

Section: 02.02

Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 25) The phrase trading location for time signifies that
- A) it takes more time to observe a landscape than is available.
  - B) expensive homes are built in locations that cost people time.
  - C) different parts of a landscape can be used to infer how the landscape changes over time.
  - D) some rocks are harder than others to erode and so last a longer time.

Answer: C

Section: 02.02

Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 26) Which of the following is a principle to interpret relative ages?
- A) The youngest rock is on the bottom.
  - B) A geologic feature is older than any rock or feature it crosscuts.
  - C) A younger rock can include pieces of an older rock.
  - D) An older magma can bake or metamorphose younger rocks.

Answer: C

Section: 02.02

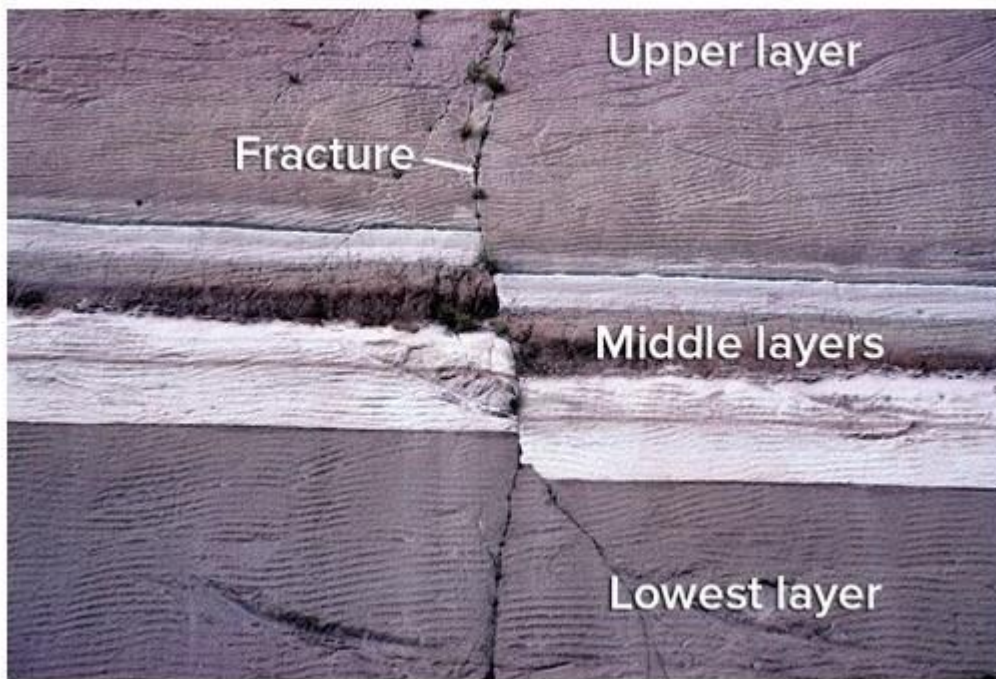
Topic: Geologic Time

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

27) In what order did the rock layers and features form in this photograph (listed from oldest to youngest)?



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- A) Upper layer, fracture, middle layers, lowest layer
- B) Lowest layer, middle layers, fracture, upper layer
- C) Lower layer, middle layers, upper layer, fracture
- D) None of these choices are correct.

Answer: C

Section: 02.02

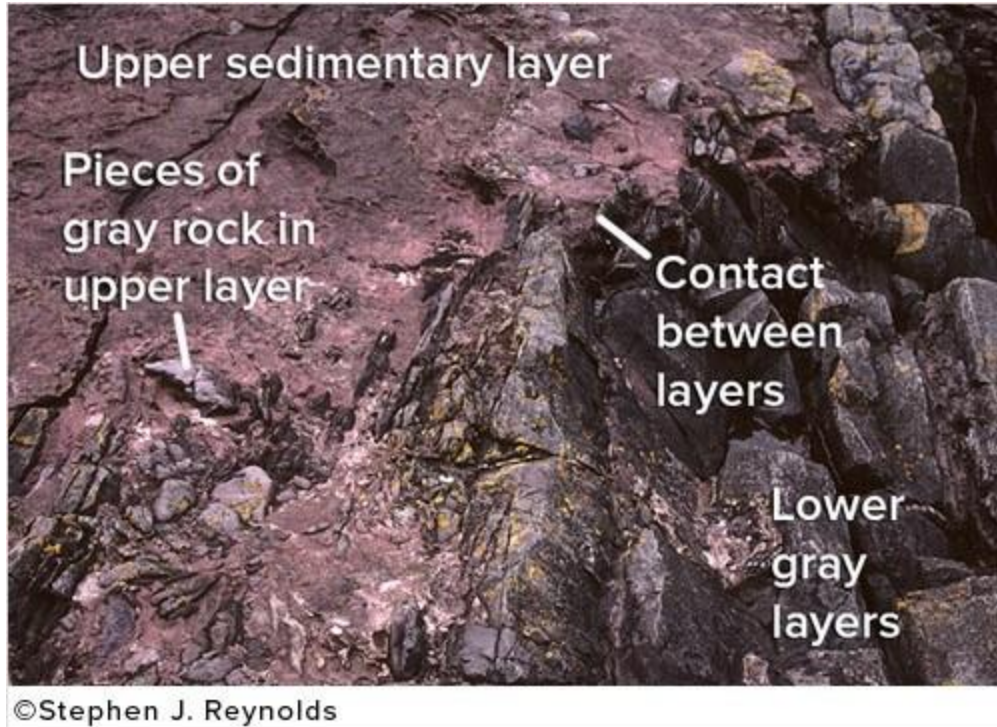
Topic: Geologic Time

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

28) What can you interpret about the relative age of the rocks and features in this photograph?



- A) The upper sedimentary layer is younger.
- B) The lower gray layers are younger.
- C) The layers are the same age because the boundary is so irregular.
- D) It is not possible to tell the relative ages of the layers.

Answer: A

Section: 02.02

Topic: Geologic Time

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

29) What is the best criterion for the relative ages of the rocks in this photograph?



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- A) The igneous rock is younger because it is on top.
- B) The igneous rock is younger because it has baked the adjacent rock.
- C) The lower rock is younger because it contains pieces of volcanic rock.
- D) The igneous rock is older because it formed at depth.

Answer: B

Section: 02.02

Topic: Geologic Time

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

30) Which of the following is valid criteria for inferring the relative ages of the two rock types in this photograph?



- A) The black rock is younger because it is on the bottom.
- B) The tan rock is younger because it contains pieces of the black rock.
- C) The black rock is younger because it is crosscut by the tan rock.
- D) The evidence is contradictory about the relative ages of these two rocks.

Answer: B

Section: 02.02

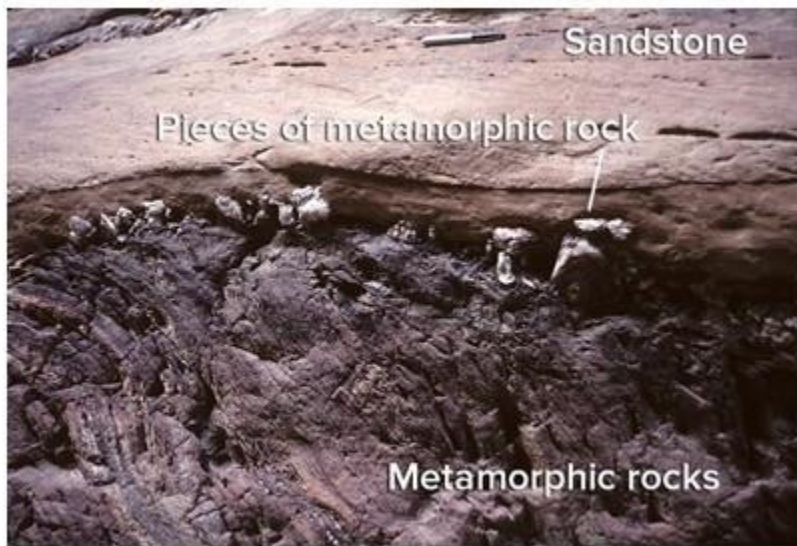
Topic: Geologic Time

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

31) What can you interpret about the relative ages of the rocks and features in this photograph?



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- A) The sandstone is older because it is lighter in color.
- B) The metamorphic rock is older because it is rougher from longer weathering.
- C) The metamorphic rock is older because pieces of it are in the sandstone.
- D) The sandstone is older because it is on top.

Answer: C

Section: 02.02

Topic: Geologic Time

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

32) What sort of environment would possibly deposit sediment like that seen in the image?



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- A) River channels
- B) Floodplain
- C) Steep mountain slope
- D) Cliff face

Answer: A

Section: 02.02

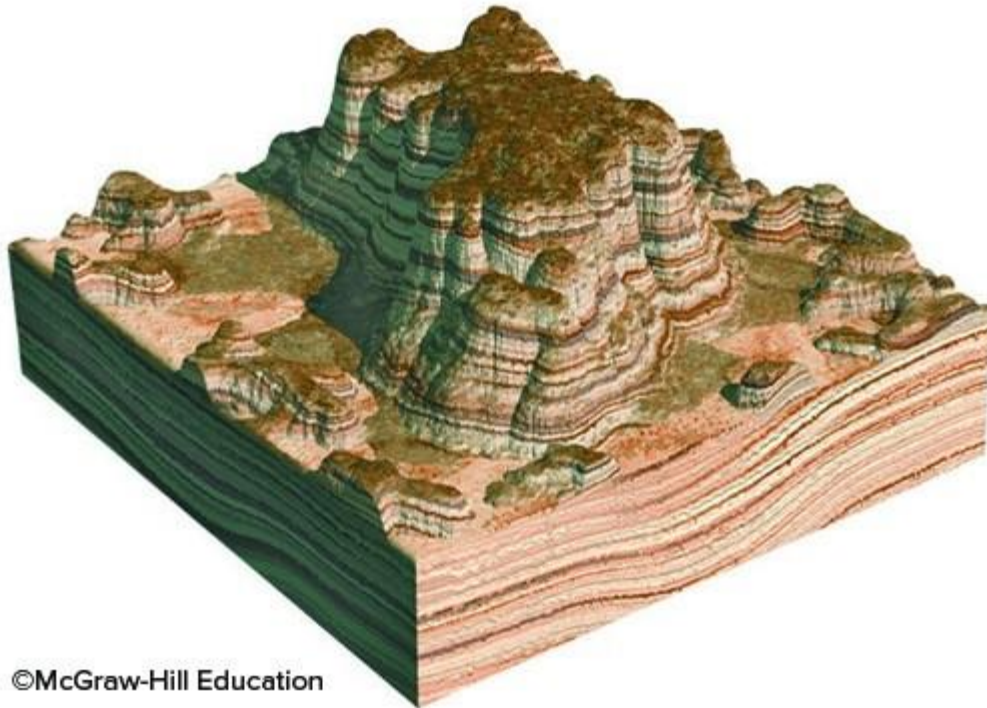
Topic: Rocks

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

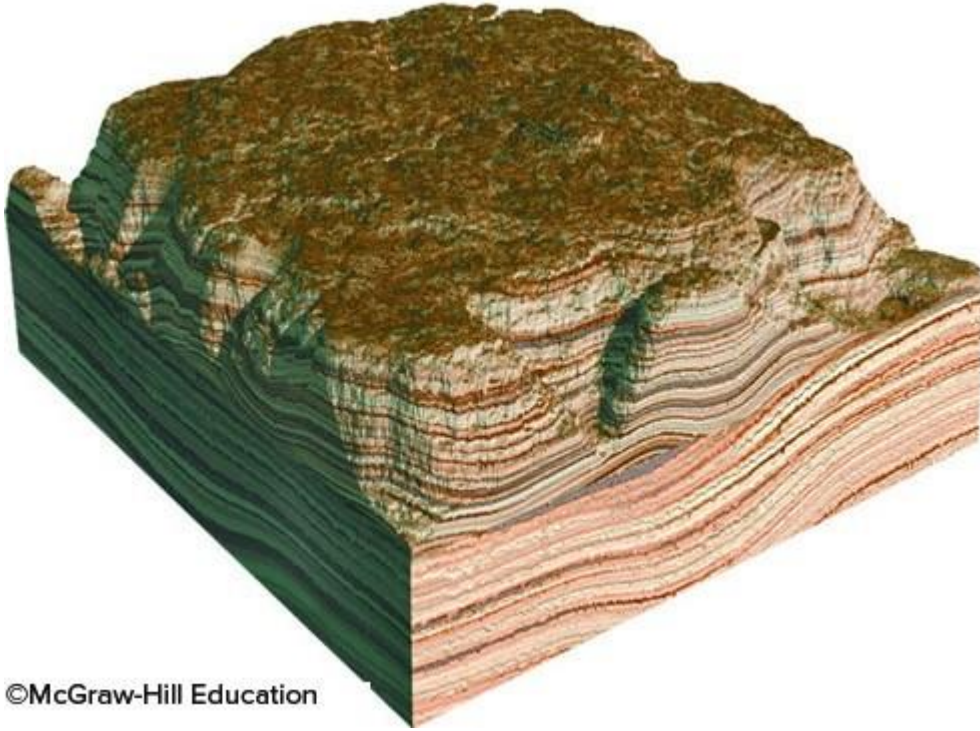
33) The feature shown is a smaller, steep-sided mountain and has had its edges eroded away. This feature would commonly be called a



- A) butte.
- B) mesa.
- C) knob.

Answer: A  
Section: 02.02  
Topic: Geologic Structures  
Bloom's: 1. Remember  
Gradable: automatic  
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

34) The image represents a broad, flat-topped mountain with steep sides. This feature is called a



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- A) mesa.
- B) butte.
- C) knob.

Answer: A

Section: 02.02

Topic: Geologic Structures

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

35) Over time, when a mesa becomes a butte and a butte eventually becomes hills and knobs, we can infer what physical process has taken place?

- A) Erosion
- B) Glaciations
- C) River transportation
- D) Deposition

Answer: A

Section: 02.02

Topic: Geologic Structures

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 36) The age of a fossil, organism, rock, geologic feature, or event as defined relative to other geologic features or events is the
- A) relative age.
  - B) absolute age.
  - C) numerical age.
  - D) radiometric age.

Answer: A

Section: 02.02

Topic: Geologic Time

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 37) When a fracture cuts across several rock layers, we can interpret that
- A) the fracture is younger than the layers it crosscuts.
  - B) the fracture is older than the layers it crosscuts.
  - C) the layers of rock are younger than the fracture.
  - D) the fracture formed at some time prior to the rock layers.

Answer: A

Section: 02.02

Topic: Geologic Time

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 38) What interpretation can be made from an igneous rock body (such as granite) that has baked or metamorphosed the adjacent rocks?
- A) When the granite was molten, the heat from the magma altered the preexisting rocks around it.
  - B) The adjacent rocks reacted with the solid granite to create a zone of metamorphism.

Answer: A

Section: 02.02

Topic: Rocks

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

39) What kind of map gives detailed information regarding the elevation of the land's surface?

- A) Topographic
- B) Shaded relief
- C) Geologic
- D) Satellite image

Answer: A

Section: 02.02

Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

40) What map is best for showing detailed geologic information about an area?

- A) Topographic
- B) Shaded relief
- C) Geologic
- D) Satellite image

Answer: C

Section: 02.02

Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

41) What type of map is shown here?



- A) Shaded-relief map
- B) Topographic map with contours
- C) Satellite image
- D) Geologic map

Answer: A

Section: 02.03; 02.04

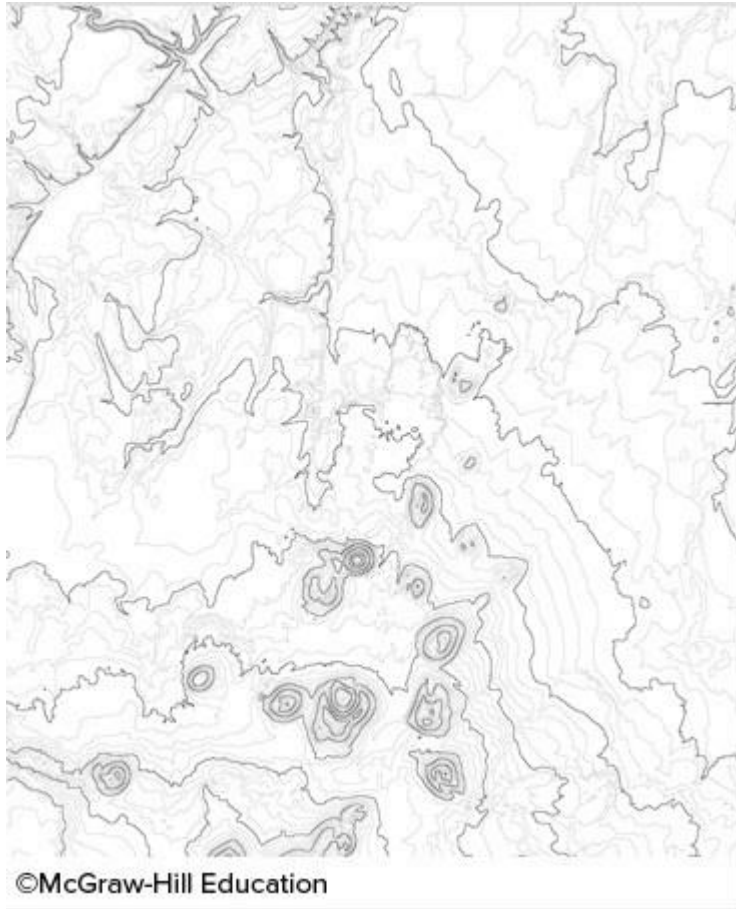
Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

42) What type of map is shown here?



- A) Shaded-relief map
- B) Topographic map with contours
- C) Satellite image
- D) Geologic map

Answer: B

Section: 02.03; 02.04

Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

43) Which type of map or diagram would best show you the shape of the land surface?

- A) Shaded-relief map
- B) Satellite image
- C) Geologic map
- D) Stratigraphic section

Answer: A

Section: 02.03; 02.04

Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

44) Which type of map or diagram would best indicate elevation of the land surface?

- A) Shaded-relief map
- B) Satellite image
- C) Topographic map
- D) Stratigraphic section

Answer: C

Section: 02.03; 02.04

Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

45) What type of figure would you use to portray the relative thicknesses of rock units stacked on top of one another?

- A) Shaded relief map
- B) Topographic map
- C) Satellite image
- D) Stratigraphic section
- E) Evolutionary diagram

Answer: D

Section: 02.03; 02.04

Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

46) What does the type of evolutionary diagrams discussed in the textbook show?

- A) How one creature evolved into another creature
- B) Changing of fossils up through a stratigraphic section
- C) Evolution of the ways topographic maps have been drawn during history
- D) The sequence of events that deposited the rocks and formed the landscape

Answer: D

Section: 02.03; 02.04

Topic: Geologic Time

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

47) If you wanted to determine how deep a rock layer was below a particular point on the surface, what type of figure would be most useful?

- A) Shaded relief map
- B) Topographic map
- C) Satellite image
- D) Evolutionary diagram
- E) Geologic cross section

Answer: E

Section: 02.03; 02.04

Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

48) What type of map is used primarily to show the shape of the land by simulating light and dark shading on the hills and valleys?

- A) Shaded relief map
- B) Satellite image
- C) Geologic map
- D) Topographic map

Answer: A

Section: 02.03; 02.04

Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

49) What specific type of map represents the distribution of rock units and geologic features exposed on the surface?

- A) Geologic map
- B) Topographic map
- C) Contour map
- D) Shaded relief map

Answer: A

Section: 02.03; 02.04

Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

50) What specific type of image uses measurements of different wavelengths of light reflecting from a land surface to create a computer-processed image to show the distribution of different types of plants, rocks, and other features?

- A) Satellite images
- B) Geologic map
- C) Topographic map
- D) Shaded relief map

Answer: A

Section: 02.03; 02.04

Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

51) What type of map depicts the shape of the land surface by showing the elevation of the land surface with a series of lines called contours?

- A) Topographic map
- B) Satellite image
- C) Shaded relief map
- D) Geologic map

Answer: A

Section: 02.03; 02.04

Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

52) Topographic maps often have some contour lines that are darker than other contour lines. These darker lines are called

- A) index contours.
- B) contour intervals.

Answer: A

Section: 02.03; 02.04

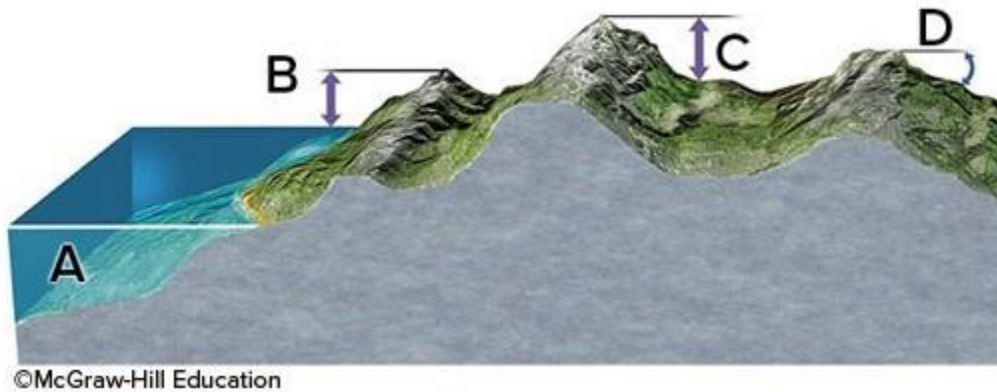
Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

53) Which letter on the accompanying figure indicates the elevation?



- A) A
- B) B
- C) C
- D) D

Answer: B

Section: 02.04

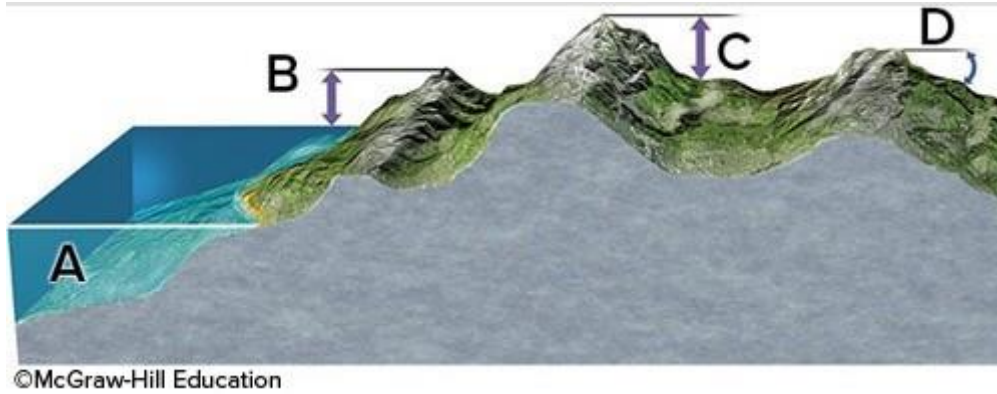
Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

54) Which letter on the accompanying figure indicates the amount of topographic relief?



- A) A
- B) B
- C) C
- D) D

Answer: C

Section: 02.04

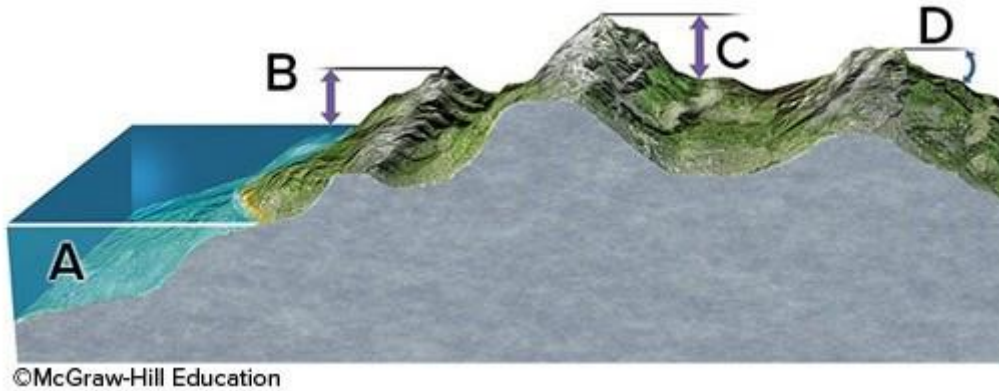
Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

55) Which letter on the accompanying figure indicates depth?



- A) A
- B) B
- C) C
- D) D

Answer: A

Section: 02.04

Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

56) Slopes that drop or rise sharply in elevation are

- A) steep.
- B) plains.
- C) contours.

Answer: A

Section: 02.04

Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

57) Slopes in flatter areas are

- A) gentle.
- B) elevated.
- C) cliffs.
- D) indexes.

Answer: A

Section: 02.04

Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

58) Which of the following could be associated with a steep slope?

- A) A mountain side
- B) A cliff
- C) Closely spaced contour lines
- D) All of these choices are correct.

Answer: D

Section: 02.04

Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

59) Elevation variations in the land's surface might best be represented by a(n)

- A) topographic profile.
- B) geologic map.
- C) outcrop.

Answer: A

Section: 02.04

Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

60) This image would be best used in what situation?



- A) A petroleum company wants to know if any geologic structures in the area could contain oil pools.
- B) The thickness of the surface layer of rock needs to be determined for a construction site.
- C) The average gradient for a particular area needs to be known to study surface runoff.

Answer: C

Section: 02.04

Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

61) Which of the following is true for an evolutionary diagram?

- A) Uses a sequence of geologic diagrams to depict the geologic history of an area
- B) May use block diagrams, cross sections, or maps
- C) Shows the progression of changes an area undergoes through time
- D) All of these choices are correct.

Answer: D

Section: 02.04

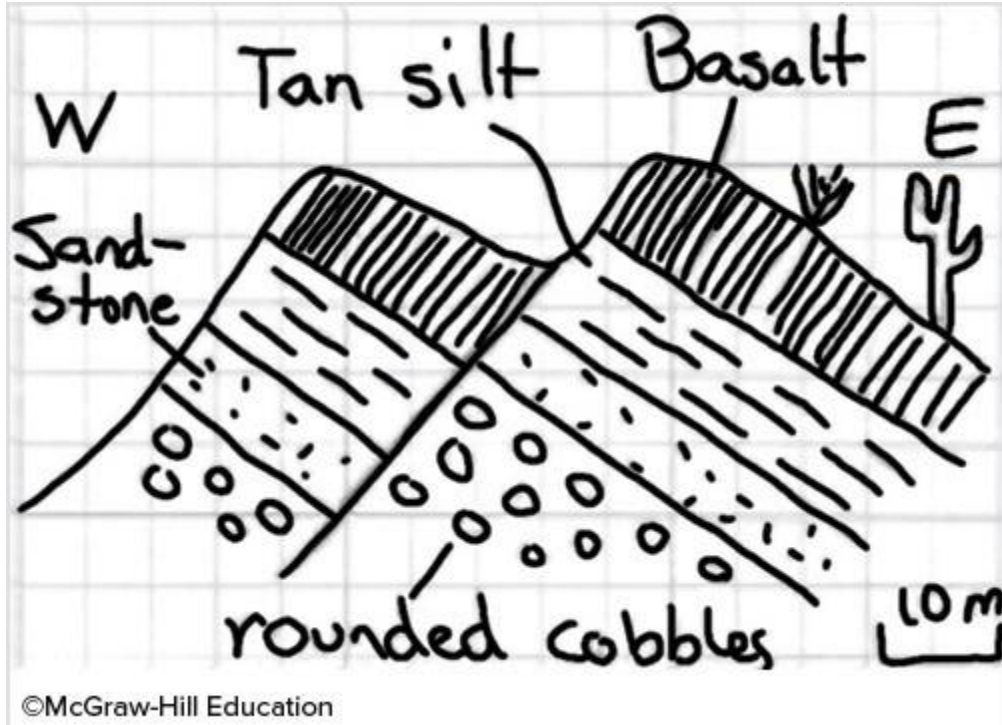
Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

62) Which of the following may be interpreted from the sketch?



- A) A fault has cut through the rock layers.
- B) The fault is younger than all the rock layers present.
- C) The oldest environment represented may have been a river channel, based upon the shape of the clasts.
- D) All of these choices are correct.

Answer: D

Section: 02.04

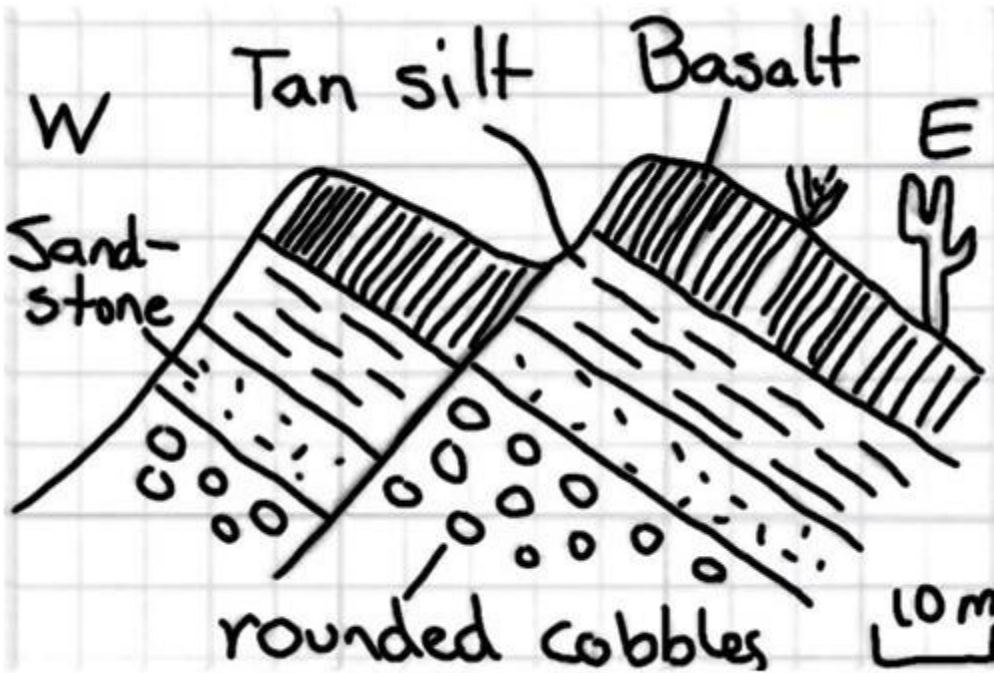
Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

63) What may be interpreted from this sketch?



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- A) The basalt is younger than the fault.
- B) The tan silt layer is likely the oldest layer present.
- C) None of these choices are correct.

Answer: C

Section: 02.04

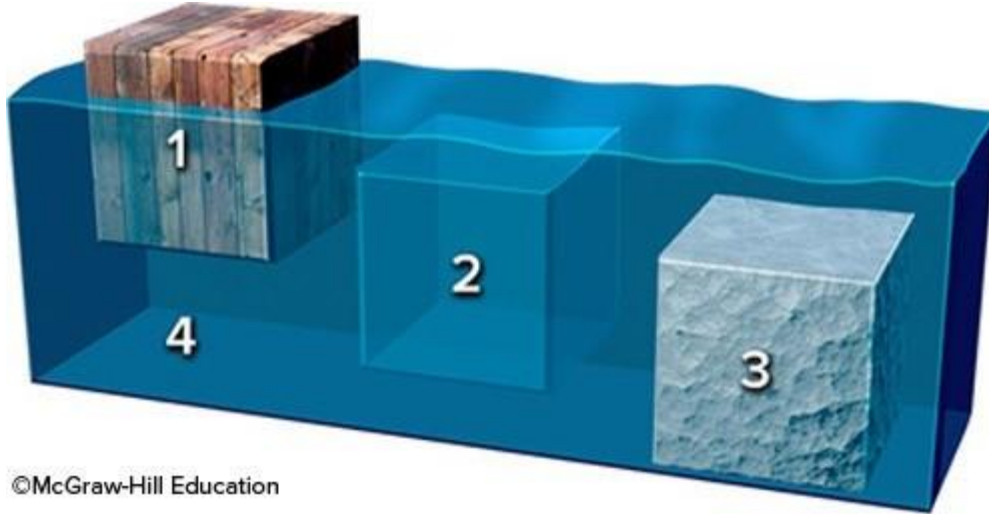
Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

64) This figure shows three blocks in water. Which of these materials is the densest?



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- A) Block 1
- B) Block 2
- C) Block 3
- D) The water

Answer: C

Section: 02.05

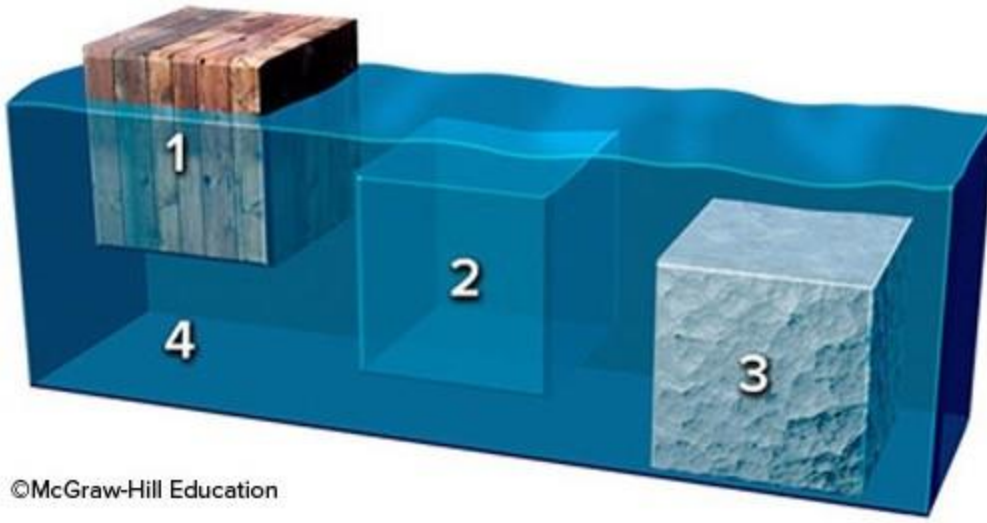
Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

65) This figure shows three blocks in water. Which of these materials is the least dense?



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- A) Block 1
- B) Block 2
- C) Block 3
- D) The water

Answer: A

Section: 02.05

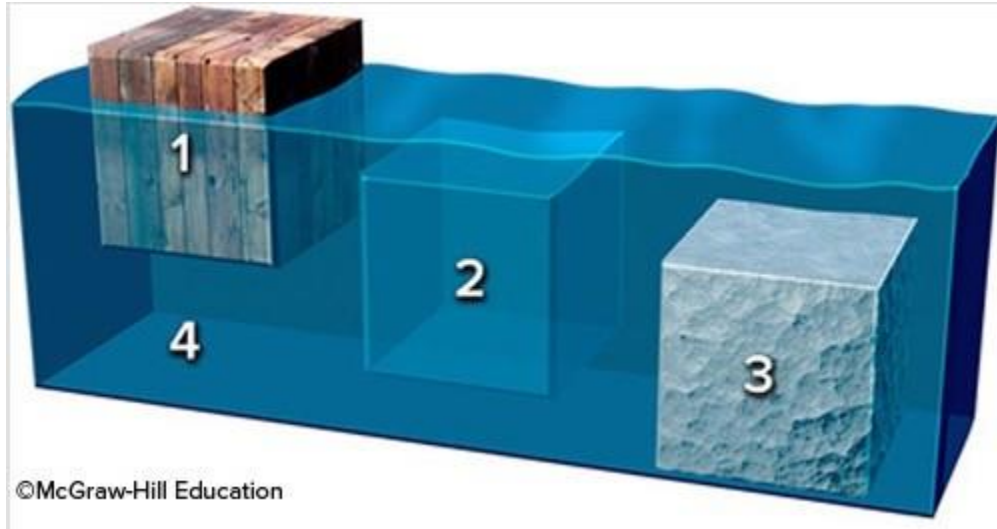
Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

66) This figure shows three blocks in water. Which two materials have the same density?



- A) Blocks 1 and 2
- B) Blocks 2 and 3
- C) Blocks 1 and 3
- D) Block 2 and the water
- E) Block 3 and the water

Answer: D

Section: 02.05

Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

67) Which of the following is an example of quantitative data?

- A) Augustine volcano represents a dangerous situation
- B) The rocks were dark gray and angular
- C) The steam coming from the mountain was dark gray in color
- D) The rocks were too hot to touch
- E) None of these choices are correct.

Answer: E

Section: 02.05

Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 3. Apply; 4. Analyze

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

68) Which of the following is an example of quantitative data?

- A) North America is moving across Earth's surface several centimeters per year.
- B) The river has flooded a low-lying area.
- C) The volcano is releasing much steam.
- D) Volcanoes are dangerous.
- E) When held, one rock feels heavier than another rock.

Answer: A

Section: 02.05

Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

69) Which of the following is true about density and weight?

- A) Density is higher if you have a larger volume of the same material.
- B) Density is lower if you have a larger volume of the same material.
- C) A substance is more dense at night than during the day.
- D) Weight depends on the mass of the object and the pull of gravity.
- E) None of these choices are correct.

Answer: D

Section: 02.05

Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

70) Qualitative data may involve which of the following?

- A) Labels
- B) Sketches
- C) Descriptive words
- D) Images
- E) All of these choices are correct.

Answer: E

Section: 02.05

Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

71) If a description of sediment states that it contains large, angular fragments that are mostly red in color, what type of data would this represent?

- A) Qualitative
- B) Quantitative
- C) Numerical
- D) Measurement
- E) None of these choices are correct.

Answer: A

Section: 02.05

Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

72) Quantitative data may include

- A) specific temperature data.
- B) size measurements of sediments.
- C) chemistry of water in a stream.
- D) age of a rock.
- E) All of these choices are correct.

Answer: E

Section: 02.05

Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

73) A geologist performs analyses on a rock to gather data recording its specific chemical composition. This type of data is

- A) quantitative.
- B) qualitative.
- C) a survey.

Answer: A

Section: 02.05

Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

74) Which of the following are ways in which a geologist may determine the density of earth materials?

- A) Through direct measurement in the laboratory
- B) By measuring the different velocities of seismic waves
- C) Using instruments to measure the pull of gravity
- D) All of these choices are correct.

Answer: D

Section: 02.05

Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

75) Which of the following are ways in which a geologist may determine the density of earth materials?

- A) Determining the weight of the object, but not its volume
- B) Calculating the volume of the object, but not its mass
- C) None of these choices are correct.

Answer: C

Section: 02.05

Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

76) The formula to determine density is

- A) mass/volume.
- B) mass/weight.
- C) volume/mass.
- D) gravity/mass.
- E) weight/gravity.

Answer: A

Section: 02.05

Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

77) If a runner races 50 meters in 5 seconds, how fast is she going?

- A) 1 meter per second
- B) 5 meters per second
- C) 10 meters per second
- D) 50 meters per second
- E) None of these choices are correct.

Answer: C

Section: 02.06

Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 3. Apply

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

78) This figure shows the main subdivisions of the geologic timescale. Which of these is the Cenozoic?



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- A) A
- B) B
- C) C
- D) D

Answer: A

Section: 02.06

Topic: Geologic Time

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

79) This figure shows the main subdivisions of the geologic timescale. Which of these is the Mesozoic?



- A) A
- B) B
- C) C
- D) D

Answer: B

Section: 02.06

Topic: Geologic Time

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

80) This figure shows the main subdivisions of the geologic timescale. Which of these is the Paleozoic?



- A) A
- B) B
- C) C
- D) D

Answer: C  
Section: 02.06  
Topic: Geologic Time  
Bloom's: 1. Remember  
Gradable: automatic  
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

81) This figure shows the main subdivisions of the geologic timescale. Which of these is the Precambrian?



- A) A
- B) B
- C) C
- D) D

Answer: D

Section: 02.06

Topic: Geologic Time

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

82) Which of the following correctly lists the four main chapters of Earth's history, from oldest to youngest?

- A) Paleozoic, Mesozoic, Cenozoic, Precambrian
- B) Cenozoic, Mesozoic, Paleozoic, Precambrian
- C) Paleozoic, Precambrian, Mesozoic, Cenozoic
- D) Precambrian, Cenozoic, Mesozoic, Paleozoic
- E) Precambrian, Paleozoic, Mesozoic, Cenozoic

Answer: E

Section: 02.06

Topic: Geologic Time

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

83) Which of the following represents the longest duration of geologic time?

- A) Jurassic
- B) Precambrian
- C) Paleozoic
- D) Mesozoic
- E) Cenozoic

Answer: B

Section: 02.06

Topic: Geologic Time

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

84) Which of the following parts of geologic time is the shortest?

- A) Precambrian
- B) Paleozoic
- C) Mesozoic
- D) Cenozoic

Answer: D

Section: 02.06

Topic: Geologic Time

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

85) If all of geologic time is represented as a single year, and the Jurassic Period is in the middle of the Mesozoic era, what month were dinosaurs most abundant on the planet?

- A) January
- B) April
- C) June
- D) July
- E) December

Answer: E

Section: 02.06

Topic: Geologic Time

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

86) If a stream flow measures 12 meters in 60 seconds, what is the stream's average rate of flow?

- A) 0.2 m/s
- B) 2 m/s
- C) 0.5 m/s
- D) 5 m/s

Answer: A

Section: 02.06

Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

87) The formula to determine an object's average rate of movement is

- A) distance/time.
- B) time/distance.
- C) time/speed.
- D) speed/time.

Answer: A

Section: 02.06

Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 88) How much something changed, divided by the time required for the change to occur, is
- A) rate.
  - B) mass.
  - C) volume.
  - D) density.

Answer: A  
Section: 02.06  
Topic: Study of Geology  
Bloom's: 1. Remember  
Gradable: automatic  
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 89) The periods and subdivisions of Earth history, arranged in proper order, are called the
- A) geologic timescale.
  - B) calendar year.
  - C) geologic flowchart.
  - D) stratigraphic timeline.

Answer: A  
Section: 02.06  
Topic: Geologic Time  
Bloom's: 1. Remember  
Gradable: automatic  
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 90) The actual age of a rock or event is its
- A) numeric age.
  - B) relative age.
  - C) relational age.
  - D) fossil age.

Answer: A  
Section: 02.06  
Topic: Geologic Time  
Bloom's: 2. Understand  
Gradable: automatic  
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

91) Which of the following is data rather than an interpretation?

- A) Recent volcanism at Yellowstone is related to the process that caused the low topography.
- B) There is an area of low topography southwest of Yellowstone National Park.
- C) Volcanism in Yellowstone overlies an area of hotter-than-average mantle.
- D) The low topography southwest of Yellowstone formed when North America moved over a hot spot.

Answer: B

Section: 02.07

Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 5. Evaluate

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

92) Which of the following is data rather than an interpretation?

- A) Some trees along Yellowstone Lake were flooded when the land north of the lake rose because of magma at depth.
- B) Rising and sinking of the land around Yellowstone are related to underlying magma.
- C) The ages of volcanic centers near Yellowstone indicate that North America is moving southwest over the mantle.
- D) All of these choices are data rather than interpretations.
- E) All of these choices are interpretations rather than data.

Answer: E

Section: 02.07

Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 5. Evaluate

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

93) How does an observation become valid?

- A) A series of specific measurements is made, repeated, and recorded.
- B) A guess is made to approximate a measurement and the guess is recorded.
- C) An uncalibrated instrument is used to make a measurement and the measurements recorded.

Answer: A

Section: 02.07

Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 94) A key step in developing a new explanation is
- A) making observations about a place or process.
  - B) asking questions about the observations.
  - C) proposing an interpretation that can be tested.
  - D) collecting new observations to test predictions.
  - E) All of these choices are correct.

Answer: E

Section: 02.08

Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 95) What steps are involved in having a hypothesis become an established theory?
- A) A United Nations scientific panel votes on whether the hypothesis is accepted.
  - B) A U.S. government agency votes on whether the hypothesis is accepted.
  - C) The hypothesis is consistent with new data and investigations used to test its predictions.
  - D) The hypothesis makes sense when explained by politicians.

Answer: C

Section: 02.08

Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 96) Which of the following shows the correct order for a scientific explanation?
- A) Observation - question - hypotheses - predictions - results of investigation - conclusions
  - B) Hypotheses - question - observation - predictions - results of investigation - conclusions
  - C) Predictions - hypotheses - results of investigation - question - observation - conclusion

Answer: A

Section: 02.08

Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 97) Which are true of a hypothesis?
- A) It may be tentatively assumed.
  - B) It can be tested for validity.
  - C) It may be scrapped or amended after testing.
  - D) All of these choices are correct.

Answer: D  
Section: 02.08  
Topic: Study of Geology  
Bloom's: 2. Understand  
Gradable: automatic  
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 98) Which are true of a hypothesis?
- A) It is the same thing as a theory.
  - B) It is assumed to be true and requires no further examination.
  - C) None of these choices are correct.

Answer: C  
Section: 02.08  
Topic: Study of Geology  
Bloom's: 2. Understand  
Gradable: automatic  
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 99) Which of the following is NOT a problem addressed by geologists?
- A) Energy and mineral resources
  - B) Volcanoes and other natural hazards
  - C) Geometry of rock layers in the subsurface
  - D) Flow of groundwater
  - E) All of these choices are addressed by geologists.

Answer: E  
Section: 02.09  
Topic: Study of Geology  
Bloom's: 2. Understand  
Gradable: automatic  
Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

100) What is probably the most important factor in the health of most ecosystems?

- A) The amount of calcium in the soil
- B) The amount of potassium in the soil
- C) Availability of clean water
- D) The length of daylight hours
- E) How often hurricanes strike

Answer: C

Section: 02.09

Topic: Water Resources

Bloom's: 2. Understand

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

101) Which of the following was NOT a possible explanation for the origin of the crater in Arizona?

- A) Meteoroid impact
- B) Volcanic explosion
- C) Warping by a rising mass of salt
- D) Collapse of large, crystal-filled cave

Answer: D

Section: 02.10

Topic: Study of Geology

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

102) Which of the following would be most consistent with a volcanic origin for the Arizona crater discussed in the textbook?

- A) A mass of salt should exist beneath the crater
- B) Meteorite fragments would be scattered across the area
- C) Solidified magma might underlie the crater floor
- D) There will be no volcanic rocks because of the explosion

Answer: C

Section: 02.10

Topic: Volcanoes

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

103) What explanation did the textbook favor for the origin of the crater in Arizona?

- A) An explosion when rising magma encountered groundwater
- B) Warping by a rising mass of salt that was later dissolved away to form the crater
- C) Collapse of a large cave that contained large crystals of gypsum
- D) Impact by a large meteoroid that hit the surface at a very high speed

Answer: D

Section: 02.10

Topic: Earth and Space

Bloom's: 1. Remember

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

104) Which of the following would be most consistent with an origin of Upheaval Dome by a meteoroid impact?

- A) A mass of salt should exist beneath the crater
- B) Solidified magma might underlie the crater floor
- C) Presence of volcanic layers much older than the crater
- D) Presence of volcanic fragments scattered around the crater
- E) None of these choices are correct.

Answer: E

Section: 02.11

Topic: Earth and Space

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

105) Which of the following would be consistent with an origin of Upheaval Dome by a rising salt mass?

- A) The presence of a thick salt layer beneath the region
- B) Structures that are similar to those formed around rising salt
- C) A lower density for salt than typical rocks
- D) All of these choices are correct.
- E) None of these choices are correct.

Answer: D

Section: 02.11

Topic: Geologic Structures

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

106) Which of the following would be most consistent with an origin of Upheaval Dome by rising magma?

- A) An igneous body should exist beneath the crater
- B) Baking of the layers closest to the magma
- C) An age determination on igneous rocks that is younger than the age of the rock layers
- D) All of these choices are correct.

Answer: D

Section: 02.11

Topic: Rocks

Bloom's: 4. Analyze

Gradable: automatic

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation