Quizlet

NAME _____

28 Multiple choice questions

A+
100%

1. an electron given off by a radioactive nucleus
   a. qualitative
   b. **CORRECT:** beta particle
   c. half-life
   d. alpha particle

2. an ancient continent believed to have existed during the Palaeozoic and Mesozoic times that eventually split up to form Australia, India, Antarctica, Africa and South America
   a. **CORRECT:** gondwana
   b. pangaea
   c. fohn wind
   d. laurasia

3. a mountain range or deep valley running under the world's oceans
   a. radiometric dating
   b. radioisotope
   c. **CORRECT:** mid-oceanic ridge
   d. relative age

4. an atomic particle found in the nucleus of atoms that has almost the same mass a proton but no electrical charge
   a. subduction
   b. proton
   c. **CORRECT:** neutron
   d. electron

5. the negatively charged particle that orbits the atomic nucleus. The chemical properties of elements depend on the number and arrangement of these electrons
   a. neutron
   b. subduction
   c. proton
   d. **CORRECT:** electron

6. if rock layers are crossed by another layer at an angle, the cross-cutting layer will be the youngest
   a. law of superposition
   b. **CORRECT:** law of cross-cutting relationships
   c. radiometric dating
   d. gamma radiation

7. the determination of ages of rocks, minerals and once living material by measuring the levels of certain radioactive elements
   a. gamma radiation
   b. mid-oceanic ridge
   c. radioisotope
   d. **CORRECT:** radiometric dating

8. the time it takes for half a sample of radioactive atoms to decay
   a. qualitative
   b. fohn wind
   c. laurasia
   d. **CORRECT:** half-life

9. during radioactive decay, the isotope that emits a particle to form a different daughter isotope
   a. daughter isotope
   b. proton
   c. radioisotope
   d. **CORRECT:** parent isotope

10. the crescent-shaped supercontinent made up of all the present continents fitted together to form one large landmass; plate tectonics is believed to have split pangaea into laurasia and gondwana and later into the present-day continents
    a. laurasia
    b. proton
    c. gondwana
    d. **CORRECT:** pangaea

11. that part of the electromagnetic spectrum with the shortest wavelength
    a. **CORRECT:** gamma radiation
    b. alpha particle
    c. subduction
    d. laurasia

12. the ancient landmass that comprised the present day continents of North America, Europe and Asia
    a. trench
    b. **CORRECT:** laurasia
    c. pangaea
    d. half-life

13. a positively charged particle found in the nuclei of all atoms; it has a single positive charge that just balances the negative charge of an electron and has a mass almost the same as a neutron
    a. neutron
    b. **CORRECT:** proton
    c. electron
    d. trench

14. a transform boundary between crustal plates where no new crusts forms and no old crust is destroyed; also known as a passive boundary
    a. **CORRECT:** conservative boundary
    b. continental drift
    c. asthenosphere
    d. relative age

15. a helium nucleus given off by a radioactive nucleus
    a. beta particle
    b. half-life
    c. qualitative
    d. **CORRECT:** alpha particle

16. an isotope of an element that emits radioactive particles
    a. parent isotope
    b. **CORRECT:** radioisotope
    c. proton
    d. daughter isotope

17. the use of the terms era, period or epoch of the geological times scale; for example, to say a fossil is Devonian says it is older than fossils found in the Carboniferous but younger than a fossil from the Silurian
    a. laurasia
    b. pangaea
    c. qualitative
    d. **CORRECT:** relative age

18. a very rapid increase in numbers
    a. electron
    b. continental drift
    c. neutron
    d. **CORRECT:** exponential growth

19. the element formed during radioactive decay of the parent isotope
    a. asthenosphere
    b. **CORRECT:** daughter isotope
    c. parent isotope
    d. radioisotope

20. the theory that the surface of the earth is divided into a number of constantly moving crustal plates; this crustal plate movement can be sued to explain the present positions of the continents and hence the present distribution of living things
    a. proton
    b. **CORRECT:** plate tectonics
    c. electron
    d. parent isotope

21. that part of the upper mantle beneath the rigid lithosphere that is plastic enough for rock flowage to occur
    a. parent isotope
    b. **CORRECT:** asthenosphere
    c. trench
    d. daughter isotope

22. the formation and break up of continents caused by the movement of landmasses on the surface of the Earth
    a. half-life
    b. fohn wind
    c. **CORRECT:** continental drift
    d. exponential growth

23. descriptive rather than numerical
    a. half-life
    b. laurasia
    c. **CORRECT:** qualitative
    d. subduction

24. a type of silica-rich explosive eruption named after the Andes Mountains
    a. **CORRECT:** andesitic volcanism
    b. plate tectonics
    c. neutron
    d. relative age

25. a long, narrow and usually steep-sided depression, such as in the ocean floor where one plate of the earth's crust is sliding over another
    a. electron
    b. neutron
    c. **CORRECT:** trench
    d. proton

26. the process by which one crustal plate descends beneath another, such as along a deep ocean trench
    a. electron
    b. neutron
    c. proton
    d. **CORRECT:** subduction

27. in a sequence of sedimentary rocks or lava flows, each layer is younger that the one beneath it and older than the one above it
    a. **CORRECT:** law of superposition
    b. subduction
    c. proton
    d. gamma radiation

28. a warm, dry wind on the opposite side of a mountain range form with the wind comes; as the air moves over the mountain range and down the other side, the air sinks and warms, causing clouds to vanish; this results in dry air that not only decreases rainfall but also increases evaporation on the other side of the mountains
    a. **CORRECT:** fohn wind
    b. gondwana
    c. laurasia
    d. trench