

Tectonics

Multiple choice knowledge checker

1.	What is a natural hazard?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	An extreme hazard caused by human activity.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	An extreme natural event that threatens people or has the potential to cause damage, destruction and death.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	A hazard caused by climate change.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	A hazard resulting from the movement of tectonic plates.

2.	Natural events, such as volcanic eruptions or earthquakes that occur away from humans and properties are not considered natural hazards.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

3.	Which of the following factors affect the risk from natural events such as volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and floods?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Urbanisation
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Level of economic development
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Geographical location
<input type="radio"/>	D.	All of the above

4.	What is a tectonic hazard?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	A hazard that occurs as the result of extreme weather conditions.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	A hazard that occurs when the climate becomes too hot and causes drought.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	A hazard that occurs because of a movement of the Earth's crust.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	A hazard that occurs as the result of human actions.

5.	Which of the following is an example of a tectonic hazard?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Volcanic eruption
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Flooding
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Landslide
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Drought

6.	What is a climatic hazard?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	A hazard caused by the movement of the Earth's crust.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	A hazard caused by human activity.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	A hazard that occurs when it becomes too hot.

<input type="radio"/>	D.	A hazard that occurs as the result of certain weather conditions.
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7.	Which hazard is caused by rising temperature?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Volcanoes
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Earthquakes
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Tsunamis
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Droughts

8.	What type of hazard is a tsunami?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Tectonic
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Climatic
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Both geomorphological and tectonic
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Neither climatic nor tectonic

9.	True or false? Volcanoes only happen in places where the climate is warm.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

10.	Countries around the Pacific Ring of Fire are more at risk of what types of natural hazard?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Earthquakes and flooding.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Volcanic eruptions and drought.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Volcanoes and forest fires.

11.	What would the likely short-term impacts of a climatic hazard be on a developed country?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	High death toll and high economic cost
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Low death toll and low economic cost
<input type="radio"/>	C.	High death toll and low economic cost
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Low death toll and high economic cost

12.	Which type of event is likely to occur more often due to climate change?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Volcanic eruptions
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Earthquakes
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Tropical Storms
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Landslides

13.	Which of the following is not an example of a classification of natural hazards?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Tectonic hazards
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Atmospheric hazards
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Geomorphological Hazards
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Human hazards

14.	Why do people live in areas vulnerable to natural hazards?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Can't move
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Don't want to move
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Can't predict when a hazard will occur
<input type="radio"/>	D.	All of the above

15.	What layer of the earth is found beneath the crust?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Inner core
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Outer core
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Mantle
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Plate

16.	True or false? The inner core is solid, whereas the outer core is liquid.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

17.	What is the upper section of the mantle called?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Crust
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Asthenosphere
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Inner Core
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Convection current

18.	Identify the two types of tectonic crust.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Continental and tectonic
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Continental and oceanic
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Continental and asthenosphere
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Oceanic and tectonic

19.	Which type of crust is heaviest?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Oceanic
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Continental
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Tectonic
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Asthenosphere

20.	Which type of crust is the thickest?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Oceanic
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Continental
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Tectonic
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Asthenosphere

21.	What is the top layer of the mantle and the Earth's crusts known as?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Continental drift
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Plate tectonics
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Asthenosphere
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Lithosphere

22.	The lithosphere is broken into several large fragments. What are these known as?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Continental drift
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Dinner plates
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Tectonic plates
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Asthenosphere

23.	How is movement of the Earth's crust currently tracked?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	GPS
<input type="radio"/>	B.	ABS
<input type="radio"/>	C.	BBC
<input type="radio"/>	D.	RPG

24.	What is molten liquid rock above the Earth's surface known as?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Asthenosphere
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Hot spot
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Magma
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Lava

25.	If lava is thick and sticky it is said to be...	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Viscous
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Non-viscous

26.	What is a plate margin?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	The point where all volcanoes occur.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Where two tectonic plates meet each other.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	A convection current in the Earth's mantle.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	The point where the crust and the mantle meet.

27.	Which of the following are examples of plate margins	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Conductive, destructive and conservative.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Constructive, destructive and democratic.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Constructive, destructive and conservative.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Conductive, destructive and democratic.

28.	Identify the two reasons why plates are thought to move.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Convection currents and ridge push & slab pull.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Convection currents and ridge pull & slab push.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Conservative currents and ridge push & slab pull.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Convection currents and convection push & slab pull.

29.	How does the theory of convection suggest plates move?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Hot currents in the mantle flow beneath the lithosphere, building up lateral pressure and carry the plates with them.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Hot currents in the outer core flow beneath the lithosphere, building up lateral pressure and carry the plates with them.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	The weight of a subducting plate causes it to move.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Fossils found on opposite continents.

30.	What is ridge push?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	When gravity causes the ridge to push on the lithosphere and move tectonic plates.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	When the weight of a dense tectonic plate is subducted into the mantle.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	When convectional currents cause plates to move due to friction.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	A feature formed due to fold mountains.

31.	What is slab pull?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	When gravity causes the ridge to push on the lithosphere and move tectonic plates.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	When the weight of a dense tectonic plate is subducted into the mantle.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	When convectional currents cause plates to move due to friction.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	A feature formed due to fold mountains.

32.	Where are ocean ridges often found?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Destructive plate margin
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Conservative plate margin
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Passive plate margin
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Constructive plate margin

33.	Where do volcanoes and earthquakes occur? You can select more than one answer.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	They are randomly distributed.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	There is a chain of volcanoes and earthquakes that occur around the edge of the Pacific Ocean.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	They are found at volcanic hot spots such as Hawaii.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	They occur along destructive and constructive plate margins.

34.	How far do most tectonic plates move each year?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	A few millimetres
<input type="radio"/>	B.	A few centimetres
<input type="radio"/>	C.	A few metres
<input type="radio"/>	D.	A few kilometres

35.	What type of margin do the North American and Eurasian plate form?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Constructive
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Destructive
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Passive
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Conservative

36.	What happens at a conservative plate margin?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	An oceanic plate subducts a continental plate.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Two plates slide past each other.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Two plates move away from each other.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Two continental plates move towards each other.

37.	What happens at a destructive plate margin?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	An oceanic plate subducts a continental plate.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Two plates slide past each other.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Two plates move away from each other.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Two continental plates move towards each other.

38.	What happens at a constructive plate margin?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	An oceanic plate subducts a continental plate.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Two plates slide past each other.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Two plates move away from each other.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Two continental plates move towards each other.

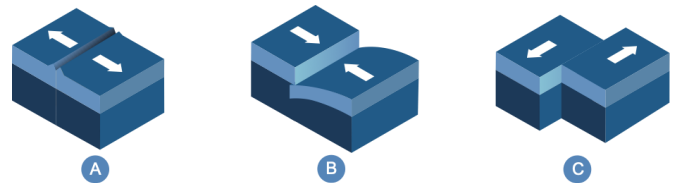
39.	Rift valleys are associated with which type of plate margin?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Destructive
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Constructive
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Conservative

40.	Identify two examples of rift valleys.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	The Great Rift Valley in south-eastern Africa
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Thingvellir, south-western Iceland
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Lightwater Valley, England
<input type="radio"/>	D.	The Valley of the Kings, Egypt

41.	A subduction zone is associated with which type of plate margin?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Destructive
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Constructive
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Conservative

42.	Shield volcanoes are associated with which type of plate margin?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Destructive
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Constructive
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Conservative

Figure 1 – Plate Margins



43.	Identify the destructive margin in figure 1.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	
<input type="radio"/>	B.	
<input type="radio"/>	C.	

44.	Identify the constructive margin in figure 1.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	
<input type="radio"/>	B.	
<input type="radio"/>	C.	

45.	Identify the conservative margin in the figure 1.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	
<input type="radio"/>	B.	
<input type="radio"/>	C.	

46.	Fold mountains occur when two continental plates collide. Identify the type of margin where this occurs.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Destructive
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Constructive
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Conservative
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Passive

47.	What is a subduction zone?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	The area where an oceanic plate is pushed under a continental plate.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	The area where two plates are passing each other and get stuck due to friction.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	The area where two plates separate creating new land.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Another name for a volcanic hot spot.

48.	True or false? Fold mountains occur at both conservative and destructive plate margins.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

49.	True or false? Volcanoes and earthquakes occur at destructive plate margins.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

50.	What type of volcano is typically found along destructive plate margins?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Shield
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Composite
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Extinct
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Dormant

51.	True or false? Volcanoes occur along conservative plate margins.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

52.	What causes plates forming a conservative margin to get stuck as they pass each other?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Friction
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Subduction
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Liquefaction
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Meditation

53.	Why do earthquakes occur at conservative plate margins?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	As the plates move past each other, friction causes them to become stuck. Pressure builds up until eventually the rock fractures causing an earthquake.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	As the oceanic plate subducts the continental plate, friction causes them to become stuck. Pressure builds up until eventually the rock fractures causing an earthquake.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	As two continental plates collide earthquakes occur as the land folds.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	As two plates move apart magma rises causing earthquakes.

54.	True or false? The San Andreas fault has formed along a conservative plate margin.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	True
<input type="radio"/>	B.	False

Earthquake Case Study in an MIC – L'Aquila, Italy (2009)

55.	What magnitude was the earthquake?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	5.3
<input type="radio"/>	B.	6.3
<input type="radio"/>	C.	7.3
<input type="radio"/>	D.	8.3

56.	Which fault did the earthquake occur on?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Pacific / Australian
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Paganica
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Itsyourown
<input type="radio"/>	D.	North American / Eurasian

57.	How many buildings were damaged?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	3000 – 11000
<input type="radio"/>	B.	100 000
<input type="radio"/>	C.	200 000
<input type="radio"/>	D.	300 000

58.	How many people died in the earthquake?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	95
<input type="radio"/>	B.	185
<input type="radio"/>	C.	309
<input type="radio"/>	D.	407

59.	How many people were injured?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	750
<input type="radio"/>	B.	1500
<input type="radio"/>	C.	2560
<input type="radio"/>	D.	3129

60.	Which of the following are primary effects of the earthquake?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	185 people were killed, 3129 were injured and 2200 people had to live in temporary accommodation.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	The cathedral spire collapsed.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Aftershocks triggered landslides and rockfalls.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	10 000 affordable homes were built.

61.	What was the estimated cost of the earthquake?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	\$6.5 billion
<input type="radio"/>	B.	\$11.4 billion
<input type="radio"/>	C.	\$24.3 billion
<input type="radio"/>	D.	\$28 billion

62.	Identify one impact of the earthquake.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	5 rugby world cup matches were cancelled.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	10 000 aftershocks caused landslides and rock falls.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	The collapse of national pizza chain Mama Mia.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	The filming of Lord of the Rings was cancelled for 30 weeks.

63.	Identify one way the government responded to the earthquake.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Each family in the affected area were given food vouchers.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	10 000 affordable homes were built.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Families affected were given \$15000 to help rebuild their lives.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	The following year taxes were cancelled for local residents.

64.	Identify one international response to the earthquake.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	300 Australian police were sworn in to provide support.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	300 French police were sworn in to provide support.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	The EU provided \$667 million from the Solidarity Fund.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	The Red Cross provided \$4 billion in donations.

Earthquake Case Study in an MIC – Christchurch, New Zealand (2011)

55.	What magnitude was the earthquake?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	5.3
<input type="radio"/>	B.	6.3
<input type="radio"/>	C.	7.3
<input type="radio"/>	D.	8.3

56.	Which fault did the earthquake occur on?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Pacific / Australian
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Paganica
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Itsyourown
<input type="radio"/>	D.	North American / Eurasian

57.	How many buildings were damaged?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	10 000 – 15000
<input type="radio"/>	B.	100 000
<input type="radio"/>	C.	200 000
<input type="radio"/>	D.	300 000

58.	How many people died in the earthquake?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	95
<input type="radio"/>	B.	185
<input type="radio"/>	C.	309
<input type="radio"/>	D.	407

59.	How many people were injured?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	750
<input type="radio"/>	B.	1500
<input type="radio"/>	C.	2560
<input type="radio"/>	D.	3129

60.	Which of the following are primary effects of the earthquake?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	308 people were killed, 1500 were injured and 67,500 were made homeless.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Many medieval buildings and monuments with considerable cultural value were destroyed.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Aftershocks triggered landslides and rockfalls.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	The number of students at L'Aquila University has decreased.

61.	What was the estimated cost of the earthquake?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	\$6.5 billion
<input type="radio"/>	B.	\$11.4 billion
<input type="radio"/>	C.	\$24.3 billion
<input type="radio"/>	D.	\$28 billion

62.	Identify one impact of the earthquake.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	5 rugby world cup matches were cancelled.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	10 000 aftershocks caused landslides and rock falls.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	The collapse of national pizza chain Mama Mia.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	The filming of Lord of the Rings was cancelled for 30 weeks.

63.	Identify one way the government responded to the earthquake.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Each family in the affected area were given food vouchers.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	10 000 affordable homes were built.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Families affected were given \$15000 to help rebuild their lives.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	The following year taxes were cancelled for local residents.

64.	Identify one international response to the earthquake.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	300 Australian police were sworn in to provide support.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	300 French police were sworn in to provide support.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	The EU provided \$667 million from the Solidarity Fund.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	The Red Cross provided \$4 billion in donations.

Earthquake Case Study in an LIC – Nepal (2015)

65.	What magnitude was the earthquake?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	5.6
<input type="radio"/>	B.	6.6
<input type="radio"/>	C.	7.6
<input type="radio"/>	D.	8.6

66.	Which fault did the earthquake occur on?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Pacific / Australian
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Paganica
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Itsyourown
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Indian / Eurasian

67.	How many buildings were damaged?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	500 000
<input type="radio"/>	B.	600 000
<input type="radio"/>	C.	700 000
<input type="radio"/>	D.	800 000

68.	How many people died in the earthquake?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	6893
<input type="radio"/>	B.	7450
<input type="radio"/>	C.	8632
<input type="radio"/>	D.	9345

69.	How many people were injured?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	19009
<input type="radio"/>	B.	20009
<input type="radio"/>	C.	21009
<input type="radio"/>	D.	22009

70.	Which of the following are primary effects of the earthquake?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	8632 people died, 19009 were injured and 3.5m were made homeless
<input type="radio"/>	B.	2.8m people were displaced
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Historic buildings and temples in Kathmandu, including the iconic Dharahara Tower were destroyed.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	An avalanche on Mount Everest killed 19 people.

71.	What was the estimated cost of the earthquake?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	\$6.5 billion
<input type="radio"/>	B.	\$10 billion
<input type="radio"/>	C.	\$24.3 billion
<input type="radio"/>	D.	\$28 billion

72.	Identify one impact of the earthquake.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	5 rugby world cup matches were cancelled.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Tourist numbers have significantly declined.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	The collapse of national pizza chain Mama Mia.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	The filming of Lord of the Rings was cancelled for 30 weeks.

73.	Identify one way the government responded to the earthquake.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Each family in the affected area were given food vouchers.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	10 000 affordable homes were built.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Families affected were given \$15000 to help rebuild their lives.

<input type="radio"/>	D.	The response was limited due to the country being an LIC.
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74.	Identify one international response to the earthquake.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	300 Australian police were sworn in to provide support.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	300 French police were sworn in to provide support.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	The EU provided \$667 million from the Solidarity Fund.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	£73m was donated by the UK

Earthquake Case Study in an LIC – Haiti (2010)

65.	What magnitude was the earthquake?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	6.0
<input type="radio"/>	B.	7.0
<input type="radio"/>	C.	8.0
<input type="radio"/>	D.	9.0

66.	Which fault did the earthquake occur on?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Pacific / Australian
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Paganica
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Itsyourown
<input type="radio"/>	D.	North American / Caribbean

67.	How many buildings were destroyed?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	95 000
<input type="radio"/>	B.	100 000
<input type="radio"/>	C.	105 000
<input type="radio"/>	D.	120 000

68.	How many people died in the earthquake?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	316
<input type="radio"/>	B.	3160
<input type="radio"/>	C.	31600
<input type="radio"/>	D.	316 000

69.	How many people were injured?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	300+
<input type="radio"/>	B.	3000+
<input type="radio"/>	C.	30000+
<input type="radio"/>	D.	300000+

70.	Which of the following are primary effects of the earthquake?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	316k people died, 300k+ were injured and 1.5m were made homeless.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	The EU provided \$330m in aid.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	4000 schools were damaged or destroyed.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	4 years after the earthquake 230 000 people were living in tents.

71.	What was the estimated cost of the earthquake?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	\$6.9 billion
<input type="radio"/>	B.	\$7.9 billion
<input type="radio"/>	C.	\$8.9 billion
<input type="radio"/>	D.	\$9.9 billion

72.	Identify two impacts of the earthquake.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	The port at Port au Prince was severely damaged.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Charitable donations of \$1.1 billion were made.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Many countries sent search and rescue teams.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	The mental health of over 3 million people was negatively affected.

73.	Identify one way the government responded to the earthquake.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Each family in the affected area were given food vouchers.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	10 000 affordable homes were built.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Families affected were given \$15000 to help rebuild their lives.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	The response was limited due to the country being an LIC.

74.	Identify one international response to the earthquake.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	300 Australian police were sworn in to provide support.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	300 French police were sworn in to provide support.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	The World Bank waived debt repayments for 5 years
<input type="radio"/>	D.	£73m was donated by the UK

75.	Which of the following statements affect the impact and responses to an earthquake (you can select more than one)?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Building density – the more buildings, the greater the likelihood some will collapse.
<input type="radio"/>	B.	The higher the population density, the greater the risk of injuries and fatalities.
<input type="radio"/>	C.	The closer to the epicentre the greater the magnitude will be.
<input type="radio"/>	D.	The more resources and money available the quicker it is to rebuild homes and businesses.

76.	Why do people live in hazardous areas (you can select more than one)	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Geothermal energy
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Mining
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Farming
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Warm temperatures

77.	Which of the following are ways risks of earthquakes can be reduced?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Prediction, protection, prevention and monitoring
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Production, protection, planning and monitoring
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Prediction, protection, planning and monitoring
<input type="radio"/>	D.	Preparation, protection, planning and monitoring

78.	Which type of earthquake risk management involves using radon detection devices to measure radon gas in the soil and groundwater which escapes from cracks in the Earth's surface?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Prediction and monitoring
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Protection
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Planning

79.	Which type of earthquake risk management involves designing buildings to withstand earthquakes?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Prediction and monitoring
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Protection
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Planning

80.	Which type of earthquake risk management involves residents learning how to turn off the main gas, electricity and water supplies to their property?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Prediction and monitoring
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Protection
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Planning

81.	Which type of earthquake risk management involves using seismometers to measure tremors or foreshocks before major earthquake events?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Prediction and monitoring
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Protection
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Planning

82.	Which type of earthquake risk management involves using GPS to detect movements in the ground? These are analysed for patterns and used to warn people further away from the epicentre.	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Prediction and monitoring
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Protection
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Planning

83.	Which type of earthquake risk management involves practising an annual earthquake drill?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Prediction and monitoring
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Protection
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Planning

84.	Which type of volcanic eruption risk management involves using GPS and tiltmeters to investigate ground deformation (changes to the volcano's surface)?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Prediction and monitoring
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Protection
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Planning

85.	Which type of volcanic eruption risk management involves authorities evacuating people from their homes to a location that is a safe distance from the volcano?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Prediction and monitoring
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Protection
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Planning

86.	Which type of volcanic eruption risk management involves using seismometers to measure earth tremors and small earthquakes?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Prediction and monitoring
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Protection
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Planning

87.	Which type of volcanic eruption risk management involves authorities developing evacuation plans?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Prediction and monitoring
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Protection
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Planning

88.	Which type of volcanic eruption risk management involves thermal heat sensors to identify temperature changes on the surface of volcanoes?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Prediction and monitoring
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Protection
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Planning

89.	Which type of volcanic eruption risk management involves the preparation of emergency shelters and food supplies by authorities and emergency services?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Prediction and monitoring
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Protection
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Planning

90.	Which type of volcanic eruption risk management involves designating potential exclusion zones in advance of eruptions?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Prediction and monitoring
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Protection
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Planning

91.	Which type of volcanic eruption risk management involves educating people about avoiding injury and loss of life?	
<input type="radio"/>	A.	Prediction and monitoring
<input type="radio"/>	B.	Protection
<input type="radio"/>	C.	Planning

Answers

1 - B	43 - B	65 - C
2 - A	44 - A	66 - D
3 - D	45 - C	67 - B
4 - C	46 - A	68 - C
5 - A	47 - A	69 - A
6 - D	48 - B	70 - A
7 - D	49 - A	71 - B
8 - C		72 - B
9 - B		73 - D
10 - A	50 - B	74 - D
11 - D	51 - B	
12 - C	52 - A	Earthquake Case Study in an
13 - D	53 - A	LIC – Haiti (2010)
14 - D	54 - A	65 - B
15 - C	Earthquake Case Study in an	
16 - A	MIC – L’Aquila, Italy (2009)	66 - D
17 - B	55 - B	67 - C
18 - B	56 - B	68 - D
19 - A	57 - A	69 - D
20 - B	58 - C	70 - A & C
21 - C	59 - B	71 - B
22 - C	60 - A	72 - A & D
23 - A	61 - B	73 - D
24 - D	62 - B	74 - C
25 - A	63 - D	
26 - B	64 - C	75 - A, B, C & D
27 - C		76 – A, B & C
28 - A	Earthquake Case Study in an	77 - C
29 - A	MIC – Christchurch, New	78 - A
30 - A	Zealand (2011)	79 - B
31 - B	55 - B	80 - C
32 - D	56 - A	81 - A
33 – B, C and D	57 - B	82 - A
34 - B	58 - B	83 - C
35 - A	59 - D	84 - A
36 - B	60 - A	85 - B
37 - A	61 - D	86 - A
38 - C	62 - A	87 - C
39 - B	63 - B	88 - A
40 - A & B	64 - A	89 - C
41 - A		90 - C
42 - B	Earthquake Case Study in an	91 – C
	LIC – Nepal (2015)	

