

Geotectonics (2013 Pattern)

Item Text	Option Text 1	Option Text 2	Option Text 3	Option Text 4
Seafloor spreading occurs because	New material is being added to the asthenosphere	Earthquakes break apart the ocean floor	Sediments accumulate at the area of spreading	Molten material beneath Earth's crust rises to the surface
The magnetic pattern of ocean-floor rocks on one side of an ocean ridge is	A mirror image of that of the other side	Younger than on the other side	Much different from the magnetic pattern found in rocks on land	At right angles to the ocean ridge
The flattest portion of the Earth's surface is formed by	Abyssal hills	Abyssal plains	Oceanic trenches	Sea mounts
As the sea floor widens out and gets separated from mid-ocean ridge, it carries a record of	Magnetic reversal	Electric reversal	Thermal reversal	Static
The tectonic contact between the Peninsular India and the Himalayan folded belt is marked by	The Ganga basin	The Krol nappes	The Main boundary thrust	The Main central thrust
Which one of the following is associated with a mid ocean ridge?	Subduction zone	Basaltic pillow lavas	Ocean trench	Deep focus earthquakes
Which one of the following statements is NOT true regarding oceanic lithosphere as the distance from mid ocean ridges increase?	It gets cooler	It gets older	It gets denser	It changes in composition
Which type of seismic activity is associated with divergent (constructive) plate margins?	Shallow < 70 km deep	Intermediate 70 - 300 km deep	Deep > 300 km deep	Earthquakes from 0 to 700 km deep
At which type of plate margin would you expect to find a volcanic island arc?	Divergent (constructive)	Convergent (oceanic-oceanic)	Convergent (oceanic-continental)	Convergent (continental-continental)
The main topographic feature that is found along the center of mid-ocean ridges	Island arc	Mountain belt	Rift valley	Thrust faults
Which one of the following is a characteristic of conservative plate margins?	Normal faults	Transform faults	Reverse faults	Thrust faults
Which one of the following mountain ranges have been formed by continental collision at a convergent plate margin?	The Alpines	The Andes	The Himalayas	The Rockies

Geotectonics (2013 Pattern)

The number of major and minor plates is	7, 14	7, 13	8, 14	8, 13
The largest of all tectonic plates is	Eurasian plate	North American plate	Pacific plate	Indo-Australian Plate
A major system of rift valleys occurs in	Eastern Africa	Australia	North America	Eastern Europe
What shape of volcano would you expect to find at a convergent boundary?	Shield	Ridge	Cone	Caldera
What two types of dangerous flows are related to eruptions at convergent boundaries?	Pahoehoe & mudflows	Aa & pahoehoe	Aa & pyroclastic flows	Mudflow & Pyroclastic flow
What type of plate tectonic setting is responsible for the vast majority of the Earth's eruptions?	Convergent oceanic	Divergent oceanic	Oceanic-continental convergent	Divergent continental
A type of Meteorites whose mineral aggregates almost duplicate the fabric and texture of some terrestrial rock is	Chondrites	Achondrites	Irony	Pallasites
Pangaea began to break up during the	Paleozoic	Jurassic	Cretaceous	Tertiary
The magnetic belt of the earth extends to	30,000 km	64,000 km	88,000 km	110,000 km
The asthenosphere is found at depths of approximately	50 to 100 km	100 to 150 km	200 to 300 km	250 to 350 km
Choose the correct statement	Shadow zone is free from P waves only	Shadow zone is free from S waves only	Shadow zone is free from P and S waves	Shadow zone is formed due to intersection P and S waves at 2900 km depth in the earth