



## Grade 7 - Science

### Final Achievement Exam

Return  
Your  
Textbook  
today.



You may do your rough work in this booklet and Mark the answer you are choosing for each question.  
THEN, transfer your answers onto the SCANTRON Answer Card provided.

All test items in this exam have been covered on previous unit tests and quizzes.

You should have little difficulty if you have completed a thorough review of your year's work.

You must stay for **90** minutes to complete the exam and you will be allowed **30** additional minutes, if you require more time to complete the exam.

If you are unsure of a question, raise your hand and wait for the teacher to respond to you.

#### Bonus Question .....

Which plant would grow best if you planted it in a flower box, outside, in bright sunlight?



	Marigold		Petunia		Impatiens
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Student Name \_\_\_\_\_

Class: **7B 7Ta 7Th**

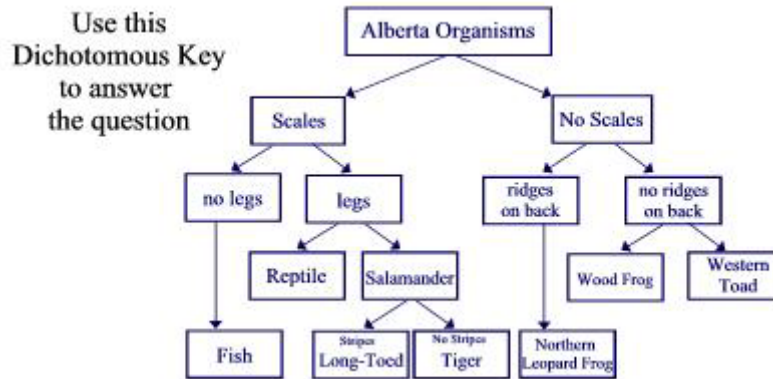
# Interactions and Ecosystems



1. Living things have basic needs. Throughout the first topic in this unit the needs of living things were examined in depth. The four basic needs of living things are:
  - A. **food, clothing, shelter, love**
  - B. **food, water, habitat, space**
  - C. **water, air, habitat, protection**
  - D. **air, water, food, habitat**
2. Some living things depend on each other in a very close relationship, which benefits both organisms and lasts over time. This relationship is called ...
  - A. **mutualism**
  - B. **parasitism**
  - C. **symbiosis**
  - D. **commensalism**
3. Adaptations are inherited characteristics that help an organism to survive and reproduce in its environment. Looking both ways before crossing a street helps us survive because it is ...
  - A. **inherited from our parents**
  - B. **learned through experience**
  - C. **a survival adaptation**
  - D. **an inherited survival experience**
4. 'Wants' are things that make our life more enjoyable. The distinction between a 'need' and a 'want' has become blurred. Satisfying our needs and wants usually uses natural resources. Which of the following is an example of a luxury?
  - A. **water from a well**
  - B. **potatoes from a garden**
  - C. **greenhouse tomatoes**
  - D. **crabapples from your tree**
5. Predators such as wolves and coyotes - and even bears - are moving closer and closer to highly populated areas. This is posing an increased danger to people, so predator populations are being *culled* (reduced in number). This can have a devastating effect on the ecosystem, because without this natural control ...
  - A. **prey will also be reduced**
  - B. **prey will become overpopulated**
  - C. **prey will be kept in check**
  - D. **vegetation will be overgrown**
6. Living beyond our means can have a devastating effect on our environment. So how much of an impact we make determines our ...
  - A. **sustainability**
  - B. **ecosystem balance**
  - C. **ecological footprint**
  - D. **consumer bias**
7. When used materials are turned into new materials, *like kitchen scraps placed in a compost bin*, the practice being used is ...
  - A. **recycling**
  - B. **reusing**
  - C. **reducing**
  - D. **reclaiming**

8. *Decomposers and scavengers* get rid of the garbage and waste in an ecosystem. Decomposers differ from scavengers because they ...
- A. **only eat dead organisms**
  - B. **do not eat dead organisms**
  - C. **break down larger organisms**
  - D. **only feed on dead plants and animals**
9. Carbon is an integral part of an ecosystem. It is cycled throughout the ecosystem as it is used and then reused. It is necessary for all life to exist. Carbon is *used by plants* in the process of ...
- A. **respiration**
  - B. **photosynthesis**
  - C. **transpiration**
  - D. **decomposition**
10. Whenever an ecosystem is monitored to see what types of changes occur over a period of time, it is very important to identify what the ecosystem was like before the change was noticed. This information is called ...
- A. **impact assessment**
  - B. **baseline data**
  - C. **permanent plot**
  - D. **quadrant sample**
11. *Succession* is a gradual process within an ecosystem in which some species replace other species. When a forest fire destroys a certain area, regeneration occurs. This is an example of ...
- A. **micro-succession**
  - B. **eco-succession**
  - C. **primary succession**
  - D. **secondary succession**
12. Petroleum products, which contain *carbon*, are burned, and the carbon escapes into the atmosphere, as carbon dioxide, BUT, how does it get into the petroleum in the first place?
- A. **refineries**
  - B. **plant respiration**
  - C. **decomposing plankton**
  - D. **photosynthesis in plants**
13. Another very important cycle is the *Water Cycle*. All living things need water to live. This cycle has four main processes. The two processes that return water to the earth are ...
- A. **evaporation and condensation**
  - B. **condensation and precipitation**
  - C. **transpiration and condensation**
  - D. **evaporation and transpiration**
14. Biological control is used to control pests. Unfortunately, there are risks involved, if the biological control is a *new species* to the area. The reason for this is because it ...
- A. **might not have enough food to survive**
  - B. **may get killed off more quickly than expected**
  - C. **has no natural predators, so it will overpopulate the area**
  - D. **could restore the balance and be ineffective**
15. Different kinds of monitoring can occur to ensure that changes in the ecosystem are noticed and addressed. If the population of caribou suddenly declined in a particular area it would be noticed by this type of *ecosystem monitoring*.
- A. **physical**
  - B. **environmental**
  - C. **chemical**
  - D. **biological**

16. A dichotomous key is used to identify things by their *distinguishing structural characteristics*.



The Alberta Organism that has scales, legs and no stripes is a ...

- A. **Wood Frog**
  - B. **Reptile**
  - C. **Long-Toed Salamander**
  - D. **Northern Leopard Frog**
17. To determine an organism's *niche*, all of the following must be determined, EXCEPT ...
- A. **how it is classified**
  - B. **what it eats**
  - C. **where it lives**
  - D. **what relationships it has with other organisms**
18. The aftermath of the *Mt. St. Helen's Volcano* eruption in 1980, was monitored to see just how quickly *spiders* would return to the area. This type of monitoring is called ...
- A. **physical**
  - B. **environmental**
  - C. **chemical**
  - D. **biological**
19. Whenever an ecosystem is *monitored* it is impossible to count all the organisms in the ecosystem. To estimate the size of different *populations*, scientists use this technique, called ...
- A. **impact assessment**
  - B. **baseline data**
  - C. **permanent plot**
  - D. **quadrant sample**
20. A salamander hides under the bark, fungi grows on the rotting log and other forest dwelling organisms use the hollow core as a home. This *rotting decaying log* is an ...
- A. **environment**
  - B. **ecological subsystem**
  - C. **micro-environment**
  - D. **ecosystem**

# Plants For Food and Fibre

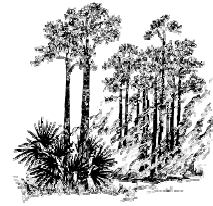


21. Cotton is a natural fibre that has been around for centuries. It is used extensively throughout the world and is the world's most important non-edible plant. Cotton fibres come from cotton ...
- A. **flowers**
  - B. **seeds**
  - C. **stems**
  - D. **leaves**
22. Many plants are used for medicine. Aspirin is a good example of a medicine that has been synthetically developed in the laboratory. Another very powerful pain medication is *morphine*, but it cannot be manufactured. Instead, it is extracted from the thick fluid of the ...
- A. **quinine cinchona tree**
  - B. **poppy seed pod**
  - C. **echinacea root**
  - D. **ginkgo bilboa root**
23. *Root crops* are those types of crops that grow in a very short period of time and can survive when there is little rainfall. Another important quality which makes them an important part of the world's vegetable diet is that they ...
- A. **are very tasty**
  - B. **can be frozen easily**
  - C. **can be stored for a long time**
  - D. **are easily harvested**
24. *Diffusion* is the tendency of particles in a gas or a liquid to become ...
- A. **less concentrated, in areas of high concentration**
  - B. **highly concentrated, in areas of low concentration**
  - C. **evenly distributed, by moving from an area of low concentration**
  - D. **evenly distributed, by moving from an area of high concentration**
25. The leaves are the plants food factories. During the day, the plant uses carbon dioxide and water. When there is no light, the *plant releases carbon dioxide and takes in oxygen*. This process is called ...
- A. **photosynthesis**
  - B. **transpiration**
  - C. **respiration**
  - D. **osmosis**
26. *Canola* is an example of a plant that was developed by selective breeding. This new variety of plant has seed that create a 'good-tasting' oil. The original parent plant produces oil from its seeds which can be used to *lubricate engines* (but is not edible). The parent plant is ...
- A. **flax**
  - B. **wheat**
  - C. **mustard**
  - D. **rapeseed**
27. A strawberry plant sends out '*runners*', which, when covered over by soil, can grow into a new strawberry plant, *identical to its parent*. This type of reproduction is called ...
- A. **asexual**
  - B. **sexual**
  - C. **grafting**
  - D. **selective breeding**

28. Seeds are formed in a flower, once the reproductive parts of the flower complete the process of pollination. The *cotyledon* is a vital part of the 'seed in storage'. It's function is to ...
- A. **protect the embryo**
  - B. **fertilize the egg**
  - C. **provide food**
  - D. **enable the seeds to disperse**
29. The necessity to grow food and fibre for people around the world has created some important issues, which need to be addressed. The concept that allows us to grow food and fibre - while *keeping a natural balance* within the living environment is called ...
- A. **ecological trust**
  - B. **sustainability**
  - C. **eco-region**
  - D. **monoculture**
30. When a farmer grows *only one type of plant* in a field it is considered a ...
- A. **typical tillage style**
  - B. **uniform culture**
  - C. **monoculture**
  - D. **specialized crop**
31. The plough was invented in the Middle East and has been an important farming tool for over 5000 years. In the early 1900's a horse was used to pull a plough through the fields. With the technology of today, a *plough* is ...
- A. **not needed**
  - B. **pulled by a large tractor trailer**
  - C. **pulled by a combine**
  - D. **pulled by a tractor**
32. Healthy plants require large amounts of six nutrients. All of these nutrients have specialized functions. *Fertilizer* usually contains three of the six nutrients, including ...
- A. **nitrogen, potassium, sulphur**
  - B. **phosphorus, sulphur, calcium**
  - C. **potassium, nitrogen, phosphorus**
  - D. **magnesium, potassium, calcium**
33. Many *farming practices* are used to save the soil from excess erosion. Planting '*shelter belts*' is one such practice. The purpose behind this is to ...
- A. **provide travel corridors for water**
  - B. **enhance crop rotation**
  - C. **plant the seeds through the stubble**
  - D. **reduce wind damage and trap snow**
34. *Insects, fungi and weedy plants* are the *pests* that cause the most damage to plants. Insects cause ...
- A. **loss of moisture**
  - B. **infection**
  - C. **nutrients to become inactive**
  - D. **plant loss due to consumption**
35. Trying to get rid of certain pests can be a problem. If a non-native species is introduced to a certain area, without natural predators, it often becomes a pest. One such example was the introduction of the Dandelion to North America from Europe. It was brought here as a ...
- A. **salad vegetable**
  - B. **showcase flower**
  - C. **food source for cattle**
  - D. **medicinal crop**

36. *Organic food* is food that has been grown without the use of chemical fertilizers and chemical pesticides. To provide the needed nutrients to grow the plants, they use ...
- A. **manure and compost**
  - B. **tillage and crop rotation**
  - C. **mulching and companion planting**
  - D. **clean equipment and good seeds**
37. *Herbicides, insecticides and fungicides* are used to control weeds, insects and fungus. The use of these pesticides caused another problem. They *build up over time* in the food chain and get stored in organisms, just as food energy is stored. This process is called...
- A. **eco-manipulation**
  - B. **bioaccumulation**
  - C. **pesticide residue**
  - D. **chemical pollution**
38. Salinization of the soil is just as troublesome as dry soil. The soil is less able to grow crops because of two factors, which are ...
- A. **not enough moisture and too much vegetation**
  - B. **too much moisture and not enough vegetation**
  - C. **too much evaporation and too much vegetation**
  - D. **excess ground water and too much vegetation**
39. The practice of cultivating land to control weeds, without planting crops is called ...
- A. **fall tillage**
  - B. **summer fallow**
  - C. **spring irrigation**
  - D. **wintering crops**
40. Pests are classified into four main types. These types of pests are problematic because they cause disease in crops. They are ...
- A. **weeds**
  - B. **fungi**
  - C. **insects**
  - D. **bacteria**

# Heat and Temperature



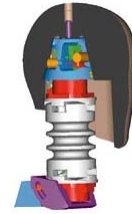
41. This type of *Thermal Energy* source can be used to cook food, but are hard to control, dangerous and messy.
- A. open fires
  - B. fireplaces
  - C. pioneer stove
  - D. modern gas stove
42. *New technologies* have been developed to provide thermal energy, without scorching your body. One of these has micro sensors that work like invisible thermostats, that measure the temperature of different parts of your body and generates thermal energy accordingly. This technology is ...
- A. still in the development stage
  - B. found only in research labs
  - C. an electric blanket
  - D. thermal underwear
43. *Estimating temperature* is something that we do automatically. Touching something to see how hot or cold it is one technique that we use. Another is to ...
- A. use a thermometer
  - B. look at the moving particles
  - C. observe the color
  - D. use the back of your hand
44. Because your senses can easily be fooled, thermometers were developed, because they are more reliable. The *earliest thermometers* contained a glass bottle with a long glass tube for the liquid to rise and fall. An important part was missing though. It was the ...
- A. type of liquid that senses temperature change
  - B. type of glass that doesn't expand
  - C. the calibrated scale of relative temperatures
  - D. the protective stoppers to prevent the liquid from escaping
45. A *material*, which is affected by changes in some feature of the environment, such as temperature is called a ...
- A. circuit
  - B. sensor
  - C. signal
  - D. responder
46. Recording thermometers are called *thermographs*. The 'temperature writer' uses a rotating drum to record changes in temperature. Tiny movements of this device can make large movements of the recording instrument. The device which makes these tiny movements is the ...
- A. lever
  - B. pen
  - C. bimetallic strip
  - D. rotating drum
47. The *Particle Model of Matter* helps to explain ideas about Thermal Energy. This model includes each of the following points EXCEPT ...
- A. all substances are made up of tiny particles that are too small to see
  - B. the particles are always in motion
  - C. the particles increase their energy output when they collide
  - D. the particles have spaces between them



48. *Energy* is the measure of something's ability to do work. Which of the following has the *least* thermal energy?
- A. a 12 Volt car battery
  - B. a 7-11 slurpee
  - C. a cup of hot coffee
  - D. a warm swimming pool
49. Which of the following energy transfers would be correct?
- A. thermal energy in a hot drink is transferred to cold hands
  - B. thermal energy is transferred from a room to a heater, so it can be heated
  - C. an ice cube loses thermal energy when it melts in hot lemonade
  - D. thermal energy is lost by a match when it is lit
50. When a substance is heated the particles gain energy and spread out, creating more volume (spaces between the particles). So what about *the mass* of the substance? What happens to the mass of a substance when it is heated?
- A. mass increases
  - B. mass decreases
  - C. mass remains the same
  - D. mass is lost
51. An experiment testing the affect of heat on different liquids was performed by some students. Which of the following variables would have been the *manipulated variable*.
- A. the amount of heat used
  - B. the size and type of glass tubing each liquid would rise
  - C. the different types of liquids
  - D. the different levels each of the liquids reached in the glass tubing
52. When a substance undergoes a change of state, energy is involved. Which change of state involves a release of energy?
- A. melting
  - B. sublimation
  - C. evaporation
  - D. fusion
53. As high-energy particles escape from the surface of a liquid, by evaporation, the remaining liquid cools. This surface cooling phenomenon is described by scientists as ...
- A. evaporative cooling
  - B. subliminal cooling
  - C. fusion
  - D. condensed evaporation
54. During a phase change, the temperature remains the same, so the particles have ...
- A. less average energy
  - B. more average energy
  - C. the same average energy
  - D. a faster speed
55. *Radiation* is the transfer of energy without any movement of matter. This type of energy transfer is called ...
- A. radioactive induction
  - B. radioactive transfer
  - C. electro-spectrum radiation
  - D. electromagnetic radiation

56. A certain type of thermal energy transfer moves the energy by *direct collisions*, particle-to-particle. This type of thermal energy transfer is called ...
- A. **concurrent**
  - B. **conduction**
  - C. **conduit**
  - D. **convective**
57. Energy systems have five things in common - *input energy, energy transfer, output energy, waste energy* and ...
- A. **collisions between particles**
  - B. **energy source**
  - C. **energy equilibrium**
  - D. **concentrated flow**
58. Thermal energy from inside the Earth's crust can be harnessed as a useful thermal energy source. Volcanoes, hot springs and geysers are example of this type of thermal energy source. This type of thermal energy is ...
- A. **an environmental pollutant**
  - B. **a clean alternative to using fossil fuels**
  - C. **called geovolcanic energy**
  - D. **used to generate fossil fuel resources**
59. *Co-generation* is the use of ...
- A. **electrical energy to get waste energy**
  - B. **waste energy to generate electrical energy**
  - C. **waste energy to generate mechanical energy**
  - D. **mechanical energy to generate waste energy**
60. An **ENERGUIDE** label is found on most household electrical appliances and tells the consumer how much electricity is ...
- A. **needed to run the appliance**
  - B. **used running the appliance**
  - C. **wasted by the appliance**
  - D. **generated while running the appliance**

# Structures and Forces



61. The following are examples of *natural mass structures* ...
- dams and mountains
  - brick walls and coral reefs
  - ice sculptures and sand castles
  - mountains and coral reefs
62. *How a structure is put together*, how it is shaped and the types of materials that are used to build it are all part of the structure's ...
- design
  - function
  - classification
  - stability
63. **'Crush It'** was an investigation activity that tested the strength of a shell structure. The responding variable in this activity was ...
- How much weight the shell could hold before it failed.
  - How much mass the shell could hold before it failed.
  - How long the shell performed its function.
  - How many different textbooks were used as weights.
64. *Containing, sheltering, transporting, lifting* ... are all words to describe a structure's
- design
  - stability
  - function
  - aesthetics
65. When a structure is *built to withstand loads* - more than it normally would carry - the structure is built with a larger ...
- foundation
  - symmetrical base
  - set of pilings
  - margin of safety
66. Which force diagram shows what happens with a very active **Weepic** (remember that a WeePic is an imaginary fantasy creature), *while it jumps up and before it has cleared the wall*?



67. When *choosing the most suitable materials* to build a structure, architects, engineers and designers should consider all of the following before making their final choice ...
- cost, appearance, environmental impact, energy efficiency
  - cost, color, life expectancy, impact strength
  - environmental appearance, type of symmetry, type of joints needed, cost effectiveness
  - flexibility, impact strength, energy efficiency, color

68. *Mobile joints* are used to secure materials together in a structure. All of the following joints are examples of mobile joints (allowing movement in a structure) EXCEPT ...
- A. a trailer hitch
  - B. photocopier lid
  - C. ball and socket joint (shoulder)
  - D. 'Lego' bricks
69. '*Running bond*' is a pattern used for strength in ...
- A. dams
  - B. brick walls
  - C. beaver dams
  - D. omelets
70. The *change in the shape or size* of a structure can be due to internal forces which are produced by external forces acting on the structure and are called ...
- A. structural instability
  - B. dead loads
  - C. live loads
  - D. deformation
71. *Bend or twist* a certain material, by pressing on different parts, in different directions, at the same time. The force you are creating is called ...
- A. tension force
  - B. compression force
  - C. shear force
  - D. torsion force
72. A *hurricane or tornado* is an example of a force that can cause extreme damage to a structure when it acts on the structure, even for a short time. The environmental event is classified as a ...
- A. live load
  - B. dead load
  - C. deformation
  - D. torsion event
73. Structures *fail* for a number of reasons. Engineers study failed structures so they can design stronger, more durable structures. A flagpole that has been blown over in a strong wind happens because of the increased force that is applied to the ...
- A. entire structure
  - B. entire base
  - C. opposite side of the flagpole's base
  - D. same side of the flagpole's base
74. When a solid material is compressed, small *microscopic cracks* in the material can enlarge or break apart. This can cause one section of the material to break away from the other part. This action is called ...
- A. bend
  - B. buckle
  - C. shear
  - D. twist
75. *Crash test dummies* are used by auto safety designers and inspectors to identify impact points when material fails in a collision. When the car is rammed into a solid wall, the front end buckles. This happens to better protect the Crash test dummies (us) in a real accident. The metal deforms because of the energy it absorbs in the impact. Designers ...
- A. do this on purpose to ensure the material buckles.
  - B. identify the weaknesses and try to fix them.
  - C. determine what materials buckle the least.
  - D. identify where the front end need more reinforcement.

76. *Metal fatigue* happens because metal is ...
- A. too old to be used any more
  - B. not made properly
  - C. bent or twisted over and over again
  - D. exposed to extreme conditions
77. Designers generally use *three key methods* to help structures withstand forces. They include all of the methods below, **EXCEPT** for ...
- A. distribute the load evenly
  - B. direct the forces along angled components
  - C. shape the parts for the forces they are likely to face
  - D. place lighter materials above heavier materials
78. Science fiction often gives us exciting ideas about materials that can withstand almost any force. In reality, the perfect material has not been discovered yet. One material (if it could be made the thickness of a pencil - could stop a 747 jet). It is currently being *synthetically developed* and will have widespread use because of its strength. The material is known as ...
- A. Kelvar®
  - B. spider silk
  - C. industrial bamboo
  - D. rice grain
79. Remember when you put your hands on your desk and put all your weight on them - then tried to move them forward? This demonstration was used to identify that your hand (much like a structure) resists movement forward because of ...
- A. static forces
  - B. kinetic forces
  - C. external forces
  - D. frictional forces
80. A firm *foundation* is necessary to support a structure. Solid ground is not always firm and stable. There are environmental and man-made conditions which make the soil loosen and become compact, which makes the soil relatively unstable. *Three strategies* are used to ensure a structure is built on a firm foundation. The three strategies include all of the following, **EXCEPT** ...
- A. find something solid
  - B. make a soil layer
  - C. spread the load
  - D. utilize pressure and density

# Planet Earth



81. Alfred Wegner's *Theory of Continental Drift* determined that the continents at one time all fit together to form one large super continent, called Pangaea.. His evidence was their interlocking shapes and ...
- A. **discovery of land bridges connecting the continents**
  - B. **different trees on different continents**
  - C. **lower ocean level with islands close together**
  - D. **similar fossil remains found on different continents**
82. Daughter material and parent material refer to the *half-life* parts remaining, in the process of *radiometric dating*, to calculate *the absolute age of rocks*. If the daughter material is 75% and the parent material is 25%, the rock has undergone ...
- A. **1 half-life**
  - B. **2 half-lives**
  - C. **3 half-lives**
  - D. **4 half-lives**
83. Minerals can be identified by using their *physical properties*. The property that identifies the way the mineral breaks is called its ...
- A. **cleavage**
  - B. **streak**
  - C. **colour**
  - D. **lustre**
84. While Allison and Rachel were investigating the banks of the river, they discovered a large section that had been eroded away. They were actually observing *stratification*, which identifies ...
- A. **fossils embedded in the rock**
  - B. **visible layers of different soil types**
  - C. **soil minerals that have leached**
  - D. **petroleum traces in the soil**
85. A fertile soil is one that can supply nutrients for plant growth. To identify the *different layers* in a particular type of soil, a geologist would look at the ...
- A. **organic components**
  - B. **mineral content**
  - C. **humus content**
  - D. **soil profile**
86. *Weathering* can cause catastrophic changes all of a sudden. When water gets into cracks in rock and expands, the rock can break away. The *Frank Slide*, in the Crowsnest Pass, is an example of how this can happen. This form of weathering is called ...
- A. **winter weathering**
  - B. **frost wedging**
  - C. **gravitational thrust**
  - D. **solidification**
87. On a field trip to the foothills, the students noticed a tree's roots growing through rock. This *type of weathering* is classified as ...
- A. **physical**
  - B. **biological**
  - C. **mechanical**
  - D. **chemical**
88. *Kidney stones* are examples of ....
- A. **mineral deficiency**
  - B. **vitamin deficiency**
  - C. **lack of calcium in the bones**
  - D. **growing crystals in your body**

89. When scientists discovered the ridges along the ocean floor, they also found lava coming out of the cracks. This *type of lava* is called ...
- A. **pillow lava**
  - B. **ocean lava**
  - C. **saltwater lava**
  - D. **sea-floor lava**
90. The *San Diego Zoo* is able to get early warnings of possible earthquakes because ...
- A. **they have the best seismic equipment**
  - B. **animals can sense the start of an earthquake**
  - C. **scientists believe this area will be hit first**
  - D. **they are directly over the most active fault**
91. Wegener proved that glaciers once existed in the southern hemisphere. He used this glacial feature to provide his evidence ...
- A. **moraines found**
  - B. **erratics found**
  - C. **bedrock abrasions**
  - D. **ice caves**
92. The pressure under the earth's crust can cause *tectonic plates* to move in different ways. A *fault* that causes these plates to move sideways is called a ...
- A. **transform fault**
  - B. **reverse fault**
  - C. **normal fault**
  - D. **strike-slip fault**
93. There are a number of *volcanoes* that border the outer edges of the Pacific Ocean and are known as ...
- A. **Hell's Kitchen**
  - B. **Ring of Fire**
  - C. **Rapid Change Zone**
  - D. **Circle of Death**
94. An earthquake or an erupting sea-floor volcano can cause a '*Tsunami*'. In Japanese it means ...
- A. **lava flow**
  - B. **harbour wave**
  - C. **ash plume**
  - D. **shaking ground**
95. When sedimentary rock is squeezed from the sides and is too brittle to fold, it can break and form into slabs that *move up and over* each other. This is an example of ...
- A. **a diverging fault**
  - B. **folded layering**
  - C. **a sliding fault**
  - D. **a thrust fault**
96. There are many different aspects and actions that geologists can test to accurately determine the age of a mountain. This aspect might be the best way for an untrained geologist to determine the age of a mountain.
- A. **syncline**
  - B. **anticline**
  - C. **kinds of rocks**
  - D. **shape of peak**
97. *Trilobites* are one of the most famous groups of fossils. They are now extinct. They lived in ...
- A. **warm ocean water**
  - B. **fresh water lakes**
  - C. **Gobi Desert**
  - D. **Antarctic Tundra**

98. When an organism is buried under many layers of sediment, pressure and heat build up, leaving a thin film of carbon residue forming the outline of the organism on the rock surface. This residue is called ...
- A. carbonaceous film
  - B. carbon-dated remains
  - C. petrified residue
  - D. trace fossil residue
99. *Metamorphic* rock is formed as a result of ...
- A. rapidly decreasing temperatures
  - B. extreme temperature fluctuations
  - C. lower pressure and moisture
  - D. high temperature and pressure
100. Identify the **epicenter** of a hypothetical earthquake using the information provided in the table below the map.

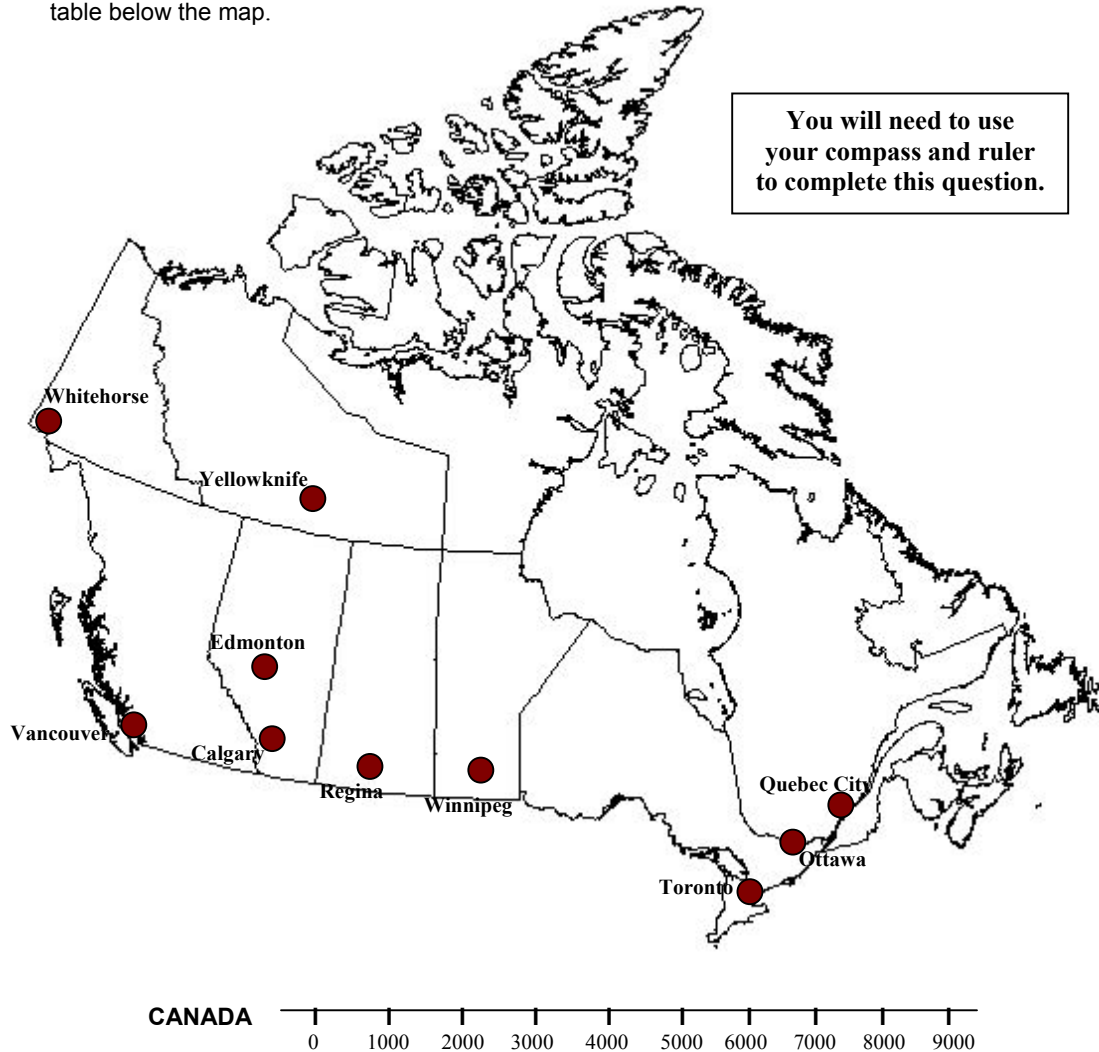


Table 5-1	Vancouver	Yellowknife	Ottawa
Distance from Earthquake Epicenter	2000 km	3300 km	7300

The epicenter of this earthquake is likely located near:

- A. Edmonton
- B. Calgary
- C. Regina
- D. Toronto