

## ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION



## **Worksheet Solution 28**

Sub:Geography Class:11 Date: 3.8.2020

Unit- 3 Earthquake, Part 1, 1st term.

## 1. Choose the correct answer

- a. "An earthquake is a trembling shaking of the ground, produced by the passage of seismic waves." Who said this? i)R.N.Tikka ii)Strahler iii)Worcester iv)Mc'kinley.
- b. "An earthquake is a vibration or oscillation of the surface of the earth....."Who said this? i)R.N.Tikka ii)Strahler iii)Worcester iv)Mc'kinley.
- c. On an average how many times earth experiences earthquake in a year? i) 1 lakh ii)500 iii)3lakh iv)5 lakh times.
- d. How many of the earthquakes can be felt in a year? i) 1 lakh ii)500 iii)3lakh iv)5 lakh times.
- e. How many of the earthquakes in a year are of high magnitude? i) 1 lakh <u>ii)500</u> iii)3lakh iv)5 lakh times.
- f. The earthquake intensity is measured with <u>i)Seismograph</u> ii)Seismogram iii)Seismicity iv)Seismic gap.
- g. The probability of earthquake at a particular intensity in a place is measured by i)Seismograph ii)Seismogram iii)Seismicity iv)Seismic gap.
- h. The place from where an earthquake originates is known as i)Epicentre <u>ii)Focus</u> iii)Plaistoseismic Zone iv)Anticentre.
- i. The place on the surface where earthquake hits first is known as <u>i)Epicentre</u> ii)Focus iii)Plaistoseismic Zone iv)Anticentre.
- j. The area surrounding the epicentre where earthquake maximum disaster takes place is known as i)Epicentre ii)Focus <a href="mailto:iii)Plaistoseismic">iii)Plaistoseismic</a> Zone iv)Anticentre.
- k. The place 180° opposite to epicentre is known as i)Epicentre ii)Focus iii)Plaistoseismic Zone iv)Anticentre.
- I. The depth of shallow earthquake ranges from <u>i)50-70km</u> ii)70-300km iii)300-700km iv)700-900km.
- m. The depth of deep seated earthquake ranges from i)50-70km ii)70-300km iii)300-700km iv)700-900km.
- n. What percentage of earthquake occurs at shallow depth in the world ? i)50 ii)70 <u>iii)85</u> iv)60 percent.
- o. The imaginery line which forms by joining the places which experience the earthquake at the same time is known as <u>i)Homoseismal line</u> ii)isoseismal line iii)Proseismal line iv)None of these.

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