

Chapter 01 The Nature of Geology

Multiple Choice Questions

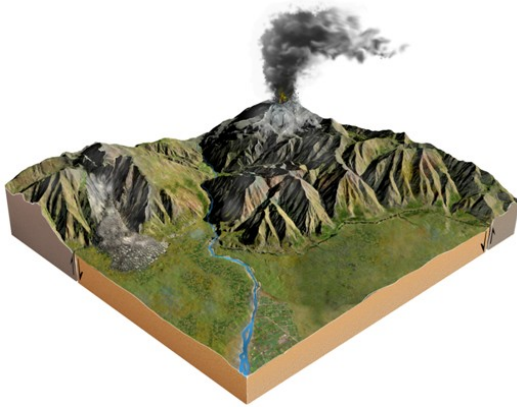
1. Which of the following was mentioned in the opening two-page spread of Chapter 1?
- A. oil beneath the Arctic National Wildlife Reserve
 - B. the scenery of Glacier National Park**
 - C. earthquakes along the San Andres fault
 - D. oil beneath the Gulf Coast of the United States

Difficulty Level: Remember
Difficulty Level: Understand
Section: 1.0
Topic: Nature of Geology

2. Which of the following is probably least at risk for geologic hazards?
- A. next to a river in low areas
 - B. near an active fault
 - C. on soils that gently expand when wet
 - D. on gentle slopes away from mountains**
 - E. close to, but upwind of, an active volcano

Difficulty Level: Analyze
Difficulty Level: Apply
Section: 1.1
Topic: Nature of Geology

3. Which potential geologic hazard is NOT represented by a feature on this figure?



- A. an earthquake
- B. a volcano
- C. contaminated groundwater**
- D. a landslide
- E. flood-prone areas

Difficulty Level: Analyze

Difficulty Level: Apply

Section: 1.1

Topic: Nature of Geology

4. Which of the following geologic aspects influence our lives based on the photograph showing horses and cows on a grassy field?

- A. the presence of mountains, which influence the formation of clouds and precipitation
- B. the steepness of slopes
- C. the availability of water
- D. all of these**

Difficulty Level: Remember

Difficulty Level: Understand

Section: 1.1

Topic: Nature of Geology

Chapter 01 - The Nature of Geology

5. The distribution of natural resources is influenced by the:

- A. type of rocks
- B. age of the rocks
- C. way in which the rocks formed
- D.** all of these

Difficulty Level: Remember

Difficulty Level: Understand

Section: 1.1

Topic: Nature of Geology

6. Which of the following factors was most important in controlling the distribution of copper mines in the western U.S. versus iron mines in the Great Lakes region?

- A. the amount of precipitation (rain and snow)
- B. the time of year when precipitation occurs
- C.** different ages and geologic histories of the rocks
- D. the latitude (distance south or north from the equator)

Difficulty Level: Remember

Difficulty Level: Understand

Section: 1.1

Topic: Nature of Geology

7. Geology can help us learn about Earth's past by studying:

- A. why continents and oceans are different
- B. why a landscape looks the way it does
- C. how life in the past was different than today
- D. how global climate has changed since the ice ages
- E.** all of these

Difficulty Level: Remember

Difficulty Level: Understand

Section: 1.2

Topic: Nature of Geology

8. Which of the following is NOT a way geology informs us about Earth's past?

- A. how the first second of the universe differed from a second today
- B. why continents and oceans are different
- C. why a landscape looks the way it does today
- D. how life in the past was different than today
- E. how past global climate was different than today

Difficulty Level: Remember

Difficulty Level: Understand

Section: 1.2

Topic: Nature of Geology

9. The main layers of the Earth in correct order, from the surface moving down, are:

- A. upper crust, outer core, inner core, mantle
- B. outer core, inner core, upper mantle, lower crust
- C. crust, mantle, outer core, inner core
- D. upper mantle, lower mantle, inner core, crust

Difficulty Level: Remember

Difficulty Level: Understand

Section: 1.3

Topic: Nature of Geology

10. Which of the following Earth layers is the thinnest?

- A. oceanic crust
- B. upper mantle
- C. lower mantle
- D. outer core
- E. inner core

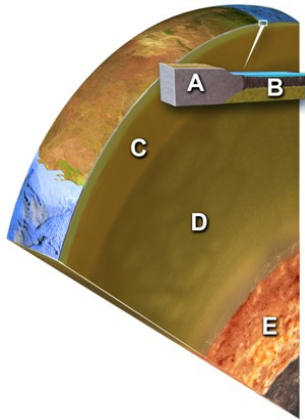
Difficulty Level: Remember

Difficulty Level: Understand

Section: 1.3

Topic: Nature of Geology

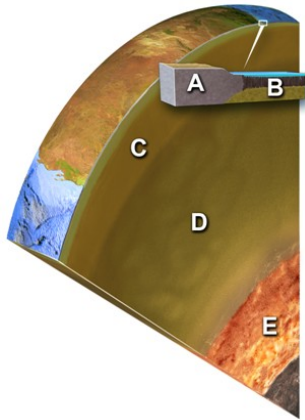
11. Which layer on this figure is the upper mantle?



- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D
- E. E

Difficulty Level: Remember
Difficulty Level: Understand
Section: 1.3
Topic: Nature of Geology

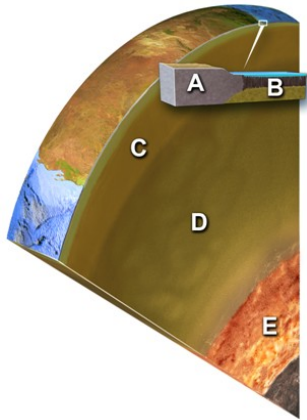
12. Which layer on this figure is the continental crust?



- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D
- E. E

Difficulty Level: Remember
Difficulty Level: Understand
Section: 1.3
Topic: Nature of Geology

13. Which layer on this figure is the oceanic crust?



- A. A
- B. B**
- C. C
- D. D
- E. E

Difficulty Level: Remember
Difficulty Level: Understand
Section: 1.3
Topic: Nature of Geology

14. Which layer in the earth is similar to the composition of granite?

- A. continental crust**
- B. oceanic crust
- C. upper mantle
- D. lower mantle
- E. core

Difficulty Level: Remember
Difficulty Level: Understand
Section: 1.3
Topic: Nature of Geology

15. Which layer in the earth is similar in composition to basalt, a dark lava rock?

- A. continental crust
- B. oceanic crust**
- C. upper mantle
- D. lower mantle
- E. core

Difficulty Level: Remember

Difficulty Level: Understand

Section: 1.3

Topic: Nature of Geology

16. Which layer in the earth is similar to the green mineral olivine?

- A. continental crust
- B. oceanic crust
- C. mantle**
- D. core

Difficulty Level: Remember

Difficulty Level: Understand

Section: 1.3

Topic: Nature of Geology

17. Which layer in the earth is similar in composition to an iron-nickel meteorite?

- A. continental crust
- B. oceanic crust
- C. upper mantle
- D. lower mantle
- E. core**

Difficulty Level: Remember

Difficulty Level: Understand

Section: 1.3

Topic: Nature of Geology

18. Which of the following is NOT a possible reason for why a region is higher in elevation than adjacent regions?

- A. the lithosphere is hotter
- B. it has continental crust, but adjacent regions have oceanic crust
- C. the crust is thicker
- D.** the crust is more dense

Difficulty Level: Remember

Difficulty Level: Understand

Section: 1.3

Topic: Nature of Geology

19. What is the most likely reason why a region is higher than adjacent regions?

- A. there is a hot spot beneath it
- B.** the crust is thicker
- C. it is underlain by oceanic crust
- D. the asthenosphere is hotter
- E. the crust is hotter

Difficulty Level: Remember

Difficulty Level: Understand

Section: 1.3

Topic: Nature of Geology

20. Which of the following is the best description of what the lithosphere contains?

- A. continental and oceanic crust
- B.** both types of crust and the uppermost mantle
- C. weak part of the upper mantle
- D. upper and lower mantle
- E. lower mantle and outer core

Difficulty Level: Remember

Difficulty Level: Understand

Section: 1.3

Topic: Nature of Geology

Chapter 01 - The Nature of Geology

21. Which of the following Earth layers is the thickest?

- A. continental crust
- B. oceanic crust
- C. mantle**
- D. outer core

Difficulty Level: Remember

Difficulty Level: Understand

Section: 1.3

Topic: Nature of Geology

22. The principle of isostasy refers to:

- A. the difference in the strength of the mantle versus the crust
- B. the relationship between regional elevations and thickness of crust**
- C. how the outer core differs from the inner core
- D. how the upper mantle differs from the lower mantle

Difficulty Level: Remember

Difficulty Level: Understand

Section: 1.3

Topic: Nature of Geology

23. Which of the following is NOT an important difference between continents and oceans?

- A. thickness of the crust
- B. composition of the crust
- C. density of the crust
- D. whether it is part of the lithosphere**
- E. elevation

Difficulty Level: Remember

Difficulty Level: Understand

Section: 1.3

Topic: Nature of Geology

24. Which of the following combinations would result in the highest regional elevations?

- A. thin, dense crust
- B. thick, dense crust
- C. thin, less dense crust
- D.** thick, less dense crust

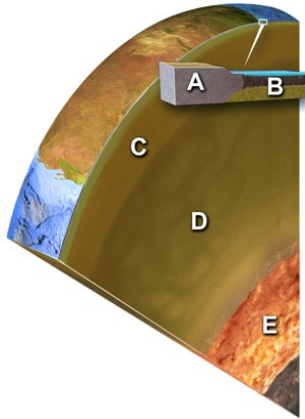
Difficulty Level: Analyze

Difficulty Level: Apply

Section: 1.3

Topic: Nature of Geology

25. Which layer on this figure is the outer core?



- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D
- E.** E

Difficulty Level: Remember

Difficulty Level: Understand

Section: 1.3

Topic: Nature of Geology

26. Compared to oceanic crust, continental crust is:

- A. thinner
- B. more dense
- C. lighter in color
- D. all of these

Difficulty Level: Remember

Difficulty Level: Understand

Section: 1.3

Topic: Nature of Geology

27. The main difference between the lithosphere and the asthenosphere is the:

- A. asthenosphere is less rigid
- B. asthenosphere flows less easily
- C. asthenosphere is cooler
- D. asthenosphere has more oceanic crust
- E. asthenosphere has more continental crust

Difficulty Level: Remember

Difficulty Level: Understand

Section: 1.3

Topic: Nature of Geology

28. Based on this topographic profile across the central United States, which region probably has the thickest crust?



- A. Colorado Rockies
- B. Great Plains
- C. Mississippi River
- D. Appalachian Mountains
- E. East Coast

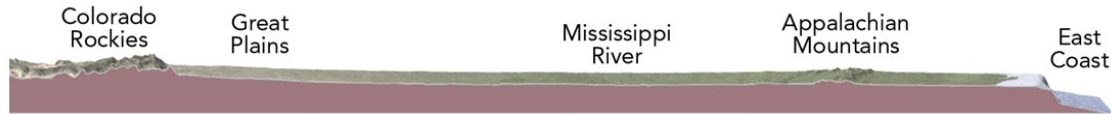
Difficulty Level: Analyze

Difficulty Level: Apply

Section: 1.3

Topic: Nature of Geology

29. Based on this topographic profile across the central United States, which region probably has neither the thinnest nor thickest crust?



- A. Colorado Rockies
- B. Mississippi River**
- C. East Coast

Difficulty Level: Analyze

Difficulty Level: Apply

Section: 1.3

Topic: Nature of Geology

30. Based on this topographic profile across the central United States, which region probably has the thinnest crust?



- A. Colorado Rockies
- B. Great Plains
- C. Mississippi River
- D. Appalachian Mountains
- E. East Coast**

Difficulty Level: Analyze

Difficulty Level: Apply

Section: 1.3

Topic: Nature of Geology

31. Which of the following is true about processes that affect Earth?

- A. Atmospheric pressure is less at sea level than in high mountains.
- B. Forces decrease downward within Earth.
- C.** Forces are imposed on deep rocks from all directions.
- D. All heat inside Earth comes from magma.
- E. None of these.

Difficulty Level: Remember

Difficulty Level: Understand

Section: 1.4

Topic: Nature of Geology

32. Which of the following is true about gravity?

- A. Gravity of the Sun and Moon exert a pull on Earth.
- B. The mass of the Earth causes a downward pull on objects on Earth.
- C. Gravity causes ice, water, and rocks to move downhill.
- D.** All of these.

Difficulty Level: Remember

Difficulty Level: Understand

Section: 1.4

Topic: Nature of Geology

33. Which of the following is true about forces and energy imposed on Earth from space?

- A. Internal processes within the Moon produce light during the night.
- B. Sun's electromagnetic energy is all blocked by Earth's protective atmosphere.
- C. Our massive Sun is the only object that exerts a gravitational pull on Earth.
- D. All of these.
- E.** None of these.

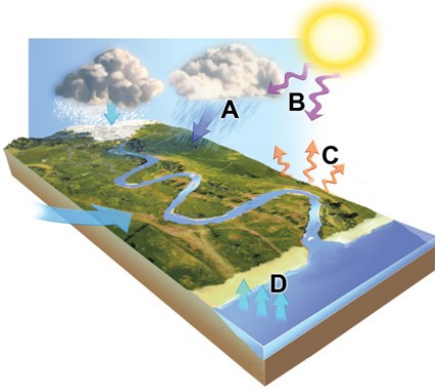
Difficulty Level: Remember

Difficulty Level: Understand

Section: 1.4

Topic: Nature of Geology

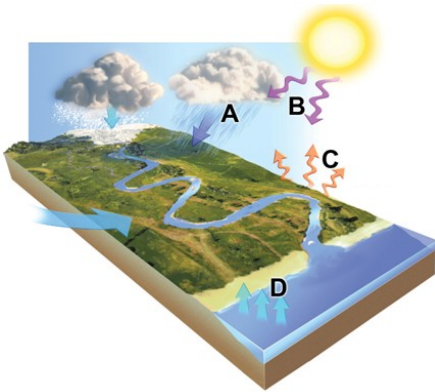
34. Which arrows in this figure indicates infrared energy, which has been converted from ultraviolet energy?



- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D

Difficulty Level: Remember
Difficulty Level: Understand
Section: 1.4
Topic: Nature of Geology

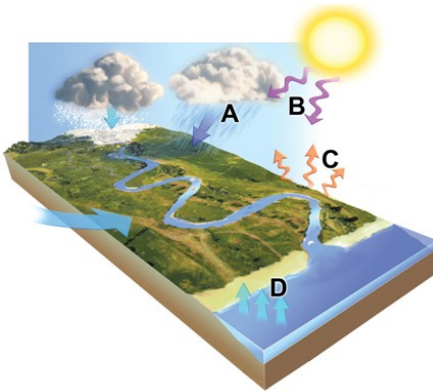
35. Which arrows in this figure indicates evaporation?



- A. A
- B. B
- C. C
- D. D**

Difficulty Level: Remember
Difficulty Level: Understand
Section: 1.4
Topic: Nature of Geology

36. Which arrows in this figure indicates ultraviolet energy, an external energy source?



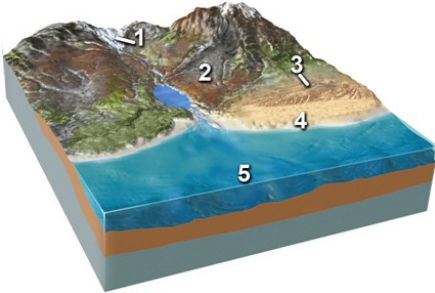
- A. A
- B.** B
- C. C
- D. D

Difficulty Level: Remember
Difficulty Level: Understand
Section: 1.4
Topic: Nature of Geology

37. Which of the following are ways that the atmosphere interacts with Earth's surface?
- A. Liquid water on the surface can evaporate, becoming water vapor in the atmosphere.
 - B. The atmosphere includes a low percentage of water vapor, most of which comes from the oceans.
 - C. Earth's atmosphere blocks most of the Sun's harmful ultraviolet radiation.
 - D. Some energy that strikes the earth is converted into infrared energy.
 - E.** All of these.

Difficulty Level: Remember
Difficulty Level: Understand
Section: 1.4
Topic: Nature of Geology

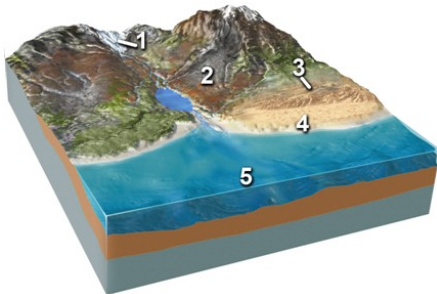
38. Which of the following locations would contain a wide variety of sediment, from large angular blocks to fine rock powder, produced from grinding of the rocks?



- A. location 1, along the margins of a glacier
- B. location 2, along a steep mountain front
- C. location 3, in sand dunes
- D. location 4, along a beach
- E. location 5, on relatively deep seafloor

Difficulty Level: Analyze
Difficulty Level: Apply
Section: 1.5
Topic: Nature of Geology

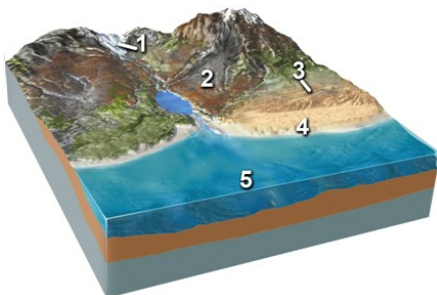
39. Which of the following locations would contain large, angular rocks that broke away from bedrock and moved downhill?



- A. location 1, along the margins of a glacier
- B. location 2, along a steep mountain front**
- C. location 3, in sand dunes
- D. location 4, along a beach
- E. location 5, on relatively deep seafloor

Difficulty Level: Analyze
Difficulty Level: Apply
Section: 1.5
Topic: Nature of Geology

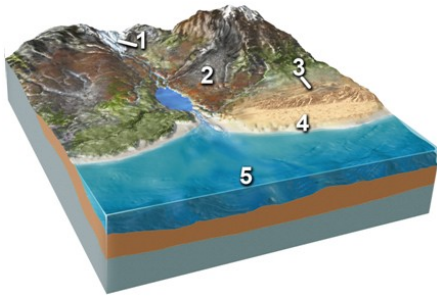
40. Which of the following locations would contain sand, rounded stones, and broken shells?



- A. location 1, along the margins of a glacier
- B. location 2, along a steep mountain front
- C. location 3, in sand dunes
- D. location 4, along a beach**
- E. location 5, on relatively deep seafloor

Difficulty Level: Analyze
Difficulty Level: Apply
Section: 1.5
Topic: Nature of Geology

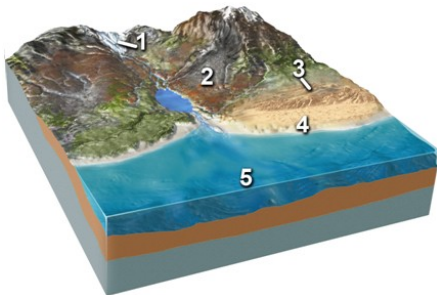
41. Which of the following locations would contain mud and the remains of small creatures?



- A. location 1, along the margins of a glacier
- B. location 2, along a steep mountain front
- C. location 3, in sand dunes
- D. location 4, along a beach
- E.** location 5, on relatively deep seafloor

Difficulty Level: Analyze
Difficulty Level: Apply
Section: 1.5
Topic: Nature of Geology

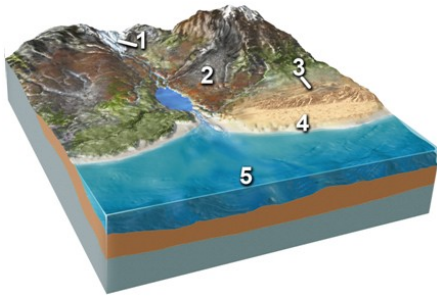
42. Which of the following locations would most likely contain large, angular rocks?



- A. location 1, along the margins of a glacier
- B. location 2, along a steep mountain front
- C. location 3, in sand dunes
- D.** locations 1 and 2
- E. locations 2 and 3

Difficulty Level: Analyze
Difficulty Level: Apply
Section: 1.5
Topic: Nature of Geology

43. Which of the following locations would most likely contain a high percentage of sand?



- A. location 2, along a steep mountain front
- B. location 3, in sand dunes
- C. location 4, along a beach
- D. locations 2 and 3
- E.** locations 3 and 4

Difficulty Level: Analyze
Difficulty Level: Apply
Section: 1.5
Topic: Nature of Geology

44. Which of the following surface environments is the most likely site for deposits in this photograph?



- A.** steep mountain front
- B. river channel
- C. sand dunes
- D. beach
- E. lake

Difficulty Level: Analyze
Difficulty Level: Apply
Section: 1.5
Topic: Nature of Geology

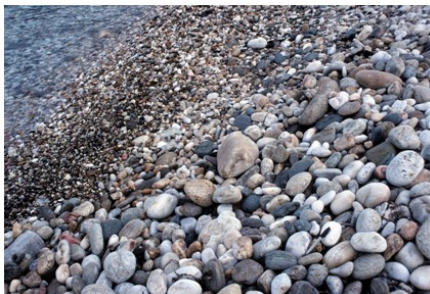
45. Which of the following surface environments is the most likely site for deposits in this photograph?



- A. steep mountain front
- B. glacier
- C. sand dunes
- D.** beach
- E. lake

Difficulty Level: Analyze
Difficulty Level: Apply
Section: 1.5
Topic: Nature of Geology

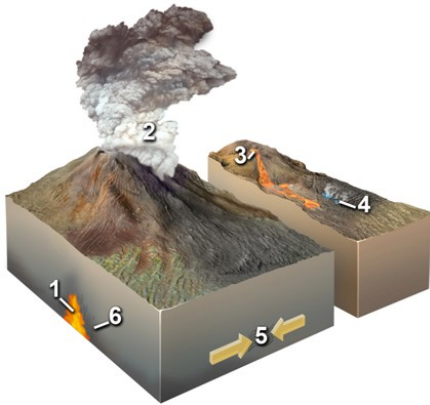
46. What type of rock would the materials shown in this photograph produce?



- A.** sedimentary
- B. igneous
- C. metamorphic
- D. hydrothermal

Difficulty Level: Analyze
Difficulty Level: Apply
Section: 1.5
Topic: Nature of Geology

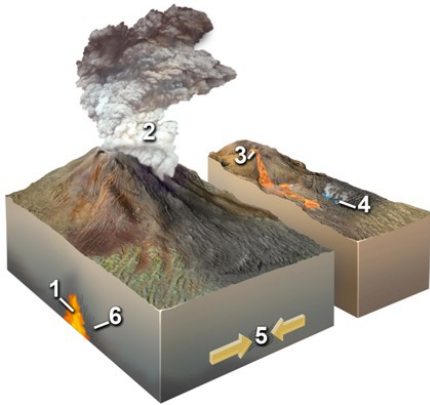
47. Which of the following locations would form an igneous rock?



- A. locations 1 and 2
- B. locations 2 and 3
- C. locations 3 and 4
- D.** locations 1, 2, and 3
- E. locations 5 and 6

Difficulty Level: Remember
Difficulty Level: Understand
Section: 1.5
Topic: Nature of Geology

48. Which of the following locations would form a metamorphic rock?



- A. locations 1 and 2
- B. locations 2 and 3
- C. locations 3 and 4
- D. locations 1, 2, and 3
- E. locations 5 and 6

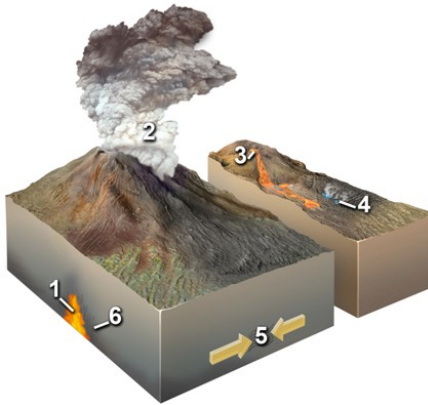
Difficulty Level: Remember

Difficulty Level: Understand

Section: 1.5

Topic: Nature of Geology

49. Which of the following locations would form a hydrothermal rock?



- A. location 1
- B. location 2
- C. location 3
- D.** location 4
- E. locations 2 and 3

Difficulty Level: Remember
Difficulty Level: Understand
Section: 1.5
Topic: Nature of Geology

50. Which of the following is NOT a typical environment in which a metamorphic rock forms?

- A.** solidification of lava
- B. heating adjacent to underground magma
- C. squeezing by tectonic forces
- D. burial to great depths

Difficulty Level: Analyze
Difficulty Level: Apply
Section: 1.5
Topic: Nature of Geology

51. Which of the following is NOT one of the main families of rocks?

- A. sedimentary
- B. igneous
- C. metamorphic
- D.** meteorites

Difficulty Level: Remember

Difficulty Level: Understand

Section: 1.5

Topic: Nature of Geology

52. Which of the following is NOT a typical environment in which a sedimentary rock forms?

- A. beside glaciers
- B. river channels
- C.** heating next to a magma
- D. deep seafloor
- E. shoreline of a lake

Difficulty Level: Remember

Difficulty Level: Understand

Section: 1.5

Topic: Nature of Geology

53. Which of the following is NOT an environment in which an igneous rock forms?

- A. explosive eruption of volcanic ash
- B. cooling and solidification of lava
- C. solidification of magma at depth
- D.** intense squeezing from tectonic forces
- E. all of these are environments that form igneous rock

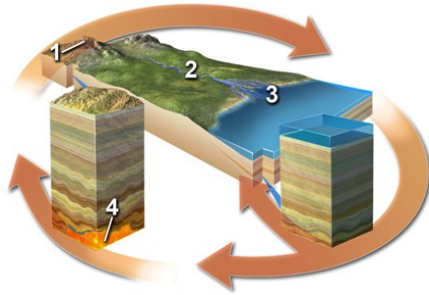
Difficulty Level: Remember

Difficulty Level: Understand

Section: 1.5

Topic: Nature of Geology

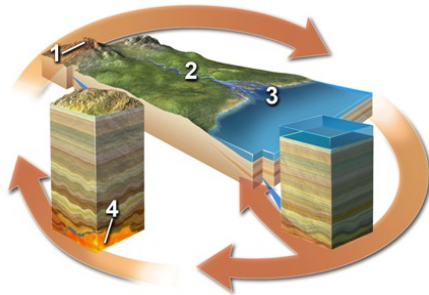
54. Which of the following locations would have weathering of bedrock or loose sediment?



- A. location 1
- B. location 2
- C. location 3
- D. location 4
- E.** locations 1 and 2

Difficulty Level: Remember
Difficulty Level: Understand
Section: 1.6
Topic: Nature of Geology

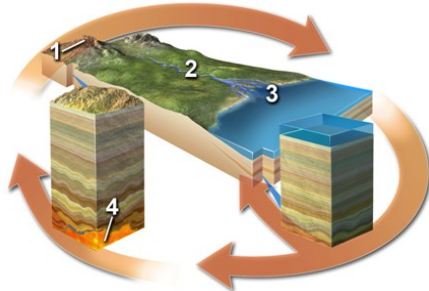
55. Which of the following best indicates a location where sediment is transported?



- A. location 1
- B.** location 2
- C. location 3
- D. location 4

Difficulty Level: Remember
Difficulty Level: Understand
Section: 1.6
Topic: Nature of Geology

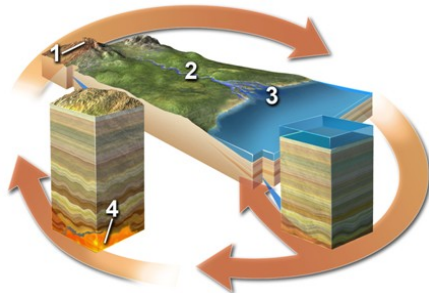
56. Which of the following best indicates a location where sediment is deposited but not eroded?



- A. location 1
- B. location 2
- C. location 3**
- D. location 4

Difficulty Level: Remember
Difficulty Level: Understand
Section: 1.6
Topic: Nature of Geology

57. Which of the following settings would result in the formation of igneous rocks?



- A. location 1
- B. location 2
- C. location 3
- D. location 4**

Difficulty Level: Remember
Difficulty Level: Understand
Section: 1.6
Topic: Nature of Geology

58. Which of the following does NOT list processes in an order consistent with a logical progression through the rock cycle?

- A. weathering, erosion, deposition
- B. solidification, melting, burial**
- C. erosion, deposition, burial
- D. uplift, weathering, erosion
- E. burial, metamorphism, melting

Difficulty Level: Analyze

Difficulty Level: Apply

Section: 1.6

Topic: Nature of Geology

59. According to the rock cycle, sediment that is being transported by a river could become a metamorphic rock after:

- A. uplift and weathering
- B. melting and solidification
- C. deposition and burial**
- D. solidification and uplift

Difficulty Level: Analyze

Difficulty Level: Apply

Section: 1.6

Topic: Nature of Geology

60. Uplift can occur during the rock cycle:

- A. only after deformation and metamorphism
- B. only after melting and solidification
- C. only after metamorphism or solidification
- D. at any point after burial**

Difficulty Level: Analyze

Difficulty Level: Apply

Section: 1.6

Topic: Nature of Geology

61. Which of the following is NOT true about how water moves on our planet?
- A. Rainfall can coat rocks and soil with a thin film of water, helping them to weather.
 - B. Moving water and its sediment can erode into solid rock, sculpting Earth's surface.
 - C.** Groundwater typically rises towards higher areas where it emerges as springs.
 - D. Wind causes waves in the oceans and helps guide ocean currents.
 - E. Glaciers can transport sediment and carve the underlying landscape.

Difficulty Level: Analyze

Difficulty Level: Apply

Section: 1.7

Topic: Nature of Geology

62. Of Earth's four overlapping spheres, which of the following does NOT involve material above Earth's surface?
- A. atmosphere
 - B.** lithosphere
 - C. biosphere
 - D. hydrosphere

Difficulty Level: Analyze

Difficulty Level: Apply

Section: 1.7

Topic: Nature of Geology

63. Of Earth's four overlapping spheres, which of the following is (are) mostly between the lithosphere and atmosphere?
- A. atmosphere
 - B. lithosphere
 - C. biosphere
 - D. hydrosphere
 - E.** both the biosphere and hydrosphere

Difficulty Level: Analyze

Difficulty Level: Apply

Section: 1.7

Topic: Nature of Geology

64. Compared to the outer planets in our solar system, the inner planets are:

- A. larger
- B. contain more gas
- C. rocky and so are called terrestrial planets**
- D. have better developed planetary rings
- E. none of these

Difficulty Level: Remember

Difficulty Level: Understand

Section: 1.8

Topic: Nature of Geology

65. The largest object in the solar system is:

- A. Earth
- B. the Earth's Moon
- C. Saturn
- D. Jupiter
- E. the Sun**

Difficulty Level: Remember

Difficulty Level: Understand

Section: 1.8

Topic: Nature of Geology

66. Which of the following is considered one of the outer planets?

- A. Mars
- B. Jupiter**
- C. Venus
- D. Moon
- E. none of these

Difficulty Level: Remember

Difficulty Level: Understand

Section: 1.8

Topic: Nature of Geology

67. Which of the following is a way that geology influences Rapid City and areas of the Black Hills, either presently or in the past?

- A. flooding along creeks that drain the Black Hills
- B. tilted rock layers that control the steepness of slopes
- C. tourism from presidents' faces chiseled into granite
- D. large gold deposits
- E.** all of these

Difficulty Level: Remember

Difficulty Level: Understand

Section: 1.9

Topic: Nature of Geology

68. The main cause of the Rapid City flood of 1972 was:

- A. rapid melting of glaciers in the Black Hills because of global warming
- B. failure of a dam because of a large landslide into the reservoir
- C. poor design and poor construction of a large concrete dam
- D.** intense rainfall from a thunderstorm that resulted in a flash flood
- E. all of these

Difficulty Level: Remember

Difficulty Level: Understand

Section: 1.9

Topic: Nature of Geology

69. Which of the following geologic hazards was NOT discussed for the area around St. George, Utah?

- A. volcanic eruptions
- B. earthquakes from a fault along the Hurricane cliffs
- C. flooding from the main river
- D. flash flooding from the mountains
- E.** all of these were discussed

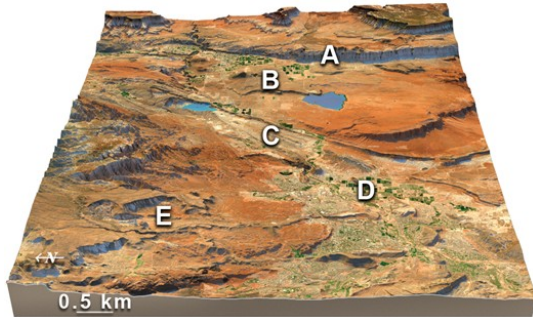
Difficulty Level: Remember

Difficulty Level: Understand

Section: 1.10

Topic: Nature of Geology

70. Which of the features labeled on the accompanying figure was discussed as a possible source of earthquakes?



- A. the cliff at A
- B. the volcano at B
- C. pumping of the oil field at C
- D. shaking during large floods at D
- E. landslides off the mountains at E

Difficulty Level: Remember
Difficulty Level: Understand
Section: 1.10
Topic: Nature of Geology

71. Which of the following geologic resources was discussed for the area around St. George, Utah?

- A. oil field
- B. floodplains with fertile soils
- C. a large cement plant
- D. all of these
- E. a and b only

Difficulty Level: Remember
Difficulty Level: Understand
Section: 1.10
Topic: Nature of Geology

Chapter 01 - The Nature of Geology

72. A dry climate might impact how people live by increasing:

- A. the risk of drought and other water shortages
- B. irrigation needs
- C. the likelihood of volcanic activity
- D. the likelihood of earthquakes
- E.** both a and b

Difficulty Level: Analyze

Difficulty Level: Apply

Section: 1.10

Topic: Nature of Geology

73. Choose appropriate way(s) that steep cliffs might impact people living nearby:

- A. easy to build houses on steep cliffs
- B. favorable location for livestock grazing
- C. increases area available to grow crops
- D.** increases landslide hazard

Difficulty Level: Analyze

Difficulty Level: Apply

Section: 1.10

Topic: Nature of Geology

74. Rainfall in mountain ranges might impact people living nearby by:

- A. increasing erosion in mountains
- B. increasing flooding hazards
- C. increasing mudslide hazards
- D. water flowing into streams and rivers, increasing water supply
- E.** all of these

Difficulty Level: Analyze

Difficulty Level: Apply

Section: 1.10

Topic: Nature of Geology

75. Choose appropriate way(s) that hot springs might impact people living nearby:

- A. provides geothermal power
- B. enables easy transportation of goods
- C. increases likelihood of earthquakes

Difficulty Level: Analyze

Difficulty Level: Apply

Section: 1.10

Topic: Nature of Geology

76. Choose appropriate way(s) that volcanoes might impact people living nearby:

- A. Releases steam and noxious gases into the atmosphere.
- B. Volcanic ash provides fertile sediment for growing crops.
- C. Ash ejected into the atmosphere blocks sunlight.
- D. Projectiles thrown into the air can hit your house.
- E. All of these impact people living nearby.

Difficulty Level: Analyze

Difficulty Level: Apply

Section: 1.10

Topic: Nature of Geology

77. Which of the following is NOT a way(s) that an oil field might impact people living nearby:

- A. increasing job opportunities
- B. improving the local economy
- C. increasing likelihood of volcanic eruptions
- D. increasing likelihood of an oil spill

Difficulty Level: Analyze

Difficulty Level: Apply

Section: 1.10

Topic: Volcanoes