Tsunami - Review Questions

1.	Tsunamis can be called by the more common name of 'tidal wave'. (TRUE, FALSE)		
2.	Tsunamis are caused by each of the follow except: a. Earthquakes b. Hurricanes c. Volcanoes d. Landslides		
3.	Tectonic plates are moving up to inch(es) per year. a. two b. three c. four d. one		
4.	The type of fault that causes the most tsunamis is called the: a. reverse fault b. normal fault c. slip-reverse fault d. slip-strike fault		
5.	A magnitude 7.0 Richter scale earthquake is times more powerful than a 4.0 magnitude earthquake. a. 3 b. 30 c. 300 d. 1000		
6.	As a tsunami wave approaches the coast it begins to move (faster/slower) and the height of the wave (increases/decreases).		
7.	This type of fault where one plate is forced under another plate is called a a. normal fault b. abnormal fault c. reverse fault d. slip-strike fault		

8.	After a tsunami wave passes your location it is safe to return to the water. (TRUE, FALSE)			
9.	Most tsunamis occur in the Ocean. a. Atlantic. b. Indian. c. Pacific. d. Antarctic.			
10.	More tsunamis occur in the (Mediterranean Sea / Caribbean Sea) than in the (Mediterranean Sea / Caribbean Sea).			
11.	buoys help maintain and improve the capability for the early detection and real-time reporting of tsunamis. a. DART (Deep-ocean Assessment and Reporting of Tsunamis) b. TADR (Tsunami Alert and Depth Reporting) c. TART (Tsunami Assessment in Real Time) d. DATB (Data Assimilation from Tsunami Buoys)			
12.	A tsunami is the highest level of tsunami alerts and are issued due to the imminent threat of a tsunami from a large undersea earthquake or following confirmation that a potentially destructive tsunami is underway. a. watch b. warning c. bulletin d. alarm			
13.	If you feel a strong earthquake while at a beach you need to get on the Internet to check if a tsunami warning has been issued for your area. (TRUE, FALSE)			
14.	A tsunami generated from an earthquake in Chile can arrive in Japan in about hours. a. 3 b. 12 c. 15 d. 22			

15.	Buoys that monitor tsunamis can accurately detect water level changes as small as mill up to feet. a. 10 / 20,000 b. 1 / 20,000 c. 20 / 10,000 d. 5 / 10,000	limeter(s) at depths
16.	Of all tsunamis produce by earthquakes, landslides and volcanoes % are produced directl a. 56 b. 61 c. 74 d. 83	y by earthquakes.
17.	In the open ocean, tsunami waves travel as fast as a. A 'top-fuel' dragster b. A jet plane c. As the wind in a category 5 hurricane d. The speed of sound	
18.	Tsunamis are more likely to happen from (shallower & larger / deeper & earthquakes than (shallower & larger / deeper & smaller) ones.	& smaller)
19.	The daily tidal variation of sea-surface height is much greater by far compared to tsunamis induced heigopen ocean. (TRUE, FALSE)	ght changes in the
20.	As a tsunami approaches shorelines, the wave's period with no decrease in the earlier a. decreases by 20% b. Increases by 20% c. remains the same d. decreases by 40%	ave's energy