

**MCQ:** An example of subduction is collision of  
Arabian and Eurasian Plate  
Persian and Arabian Plate  
Indo-Australian Plate and American Plate  
**South American and Nazca Plate**

**MCQ:** When an Oceanic Plate collides with a Continental Plate, Oceanic plate is forced  
upwards  
into it  
**downwards**  
backwards

**MCQ:** Overtime, sea floor spreads to fill gap extended by the  
magma  
**divergence of plates**  
convergence of plates  
transformation of plates

**MCQ:** Scientists believe that core is made up of  
**iron and nickel**  
iron and tungsten  
nickel and aluminum  
nickel and zinc

**MCQ:** Place where some parts of Crustal Plates are destroyed is known as  
obstructive plate boundary  
constructive plate boundary  
subductive plate boundary  
**destructive plate boundary**

**MCQ:** Earthquakes and Volcanic eruptions mainly take place at the  
**plate surface**  
plate boundaries  
terrestrial areas  
ocean beds

**MCQ:** Fault line formed due to Transform Plate Movement of North American and Pacific Plate is known as  
Los Vegas Fault  
Los Angeles Fault  
**San Andreas Fault**  
San Francisco Fault

**MCQ:** Due to these geological forces, Earth's crust is being  
**destroyed and created**  
created  
destroyed  
changed

**MCQ:** Compared to Oceanic Plates, Continental Plates are lighter and less dense because  
they're made up of sand  
they're made up of soil  
**they're made up of light elements**  
they're made up of metalloids

**MCQ:** An example of Oceanic Plate is the  
Arabian Plate  
Antarctic Plate  
Persian Plate  
**Pacific Plate**

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