NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC KIDS

BIG Quiz Book 2

1001 brain busting trivia questions

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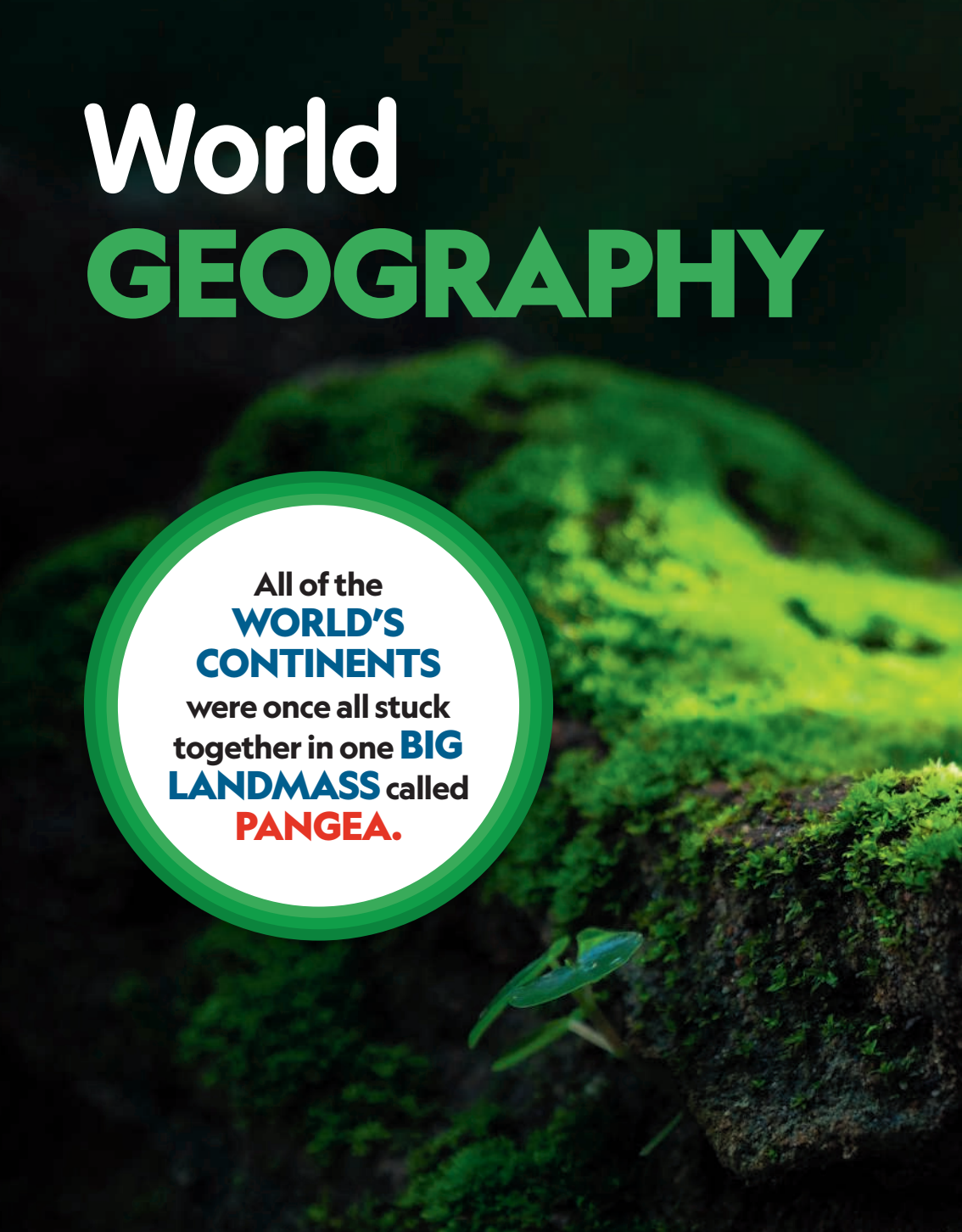
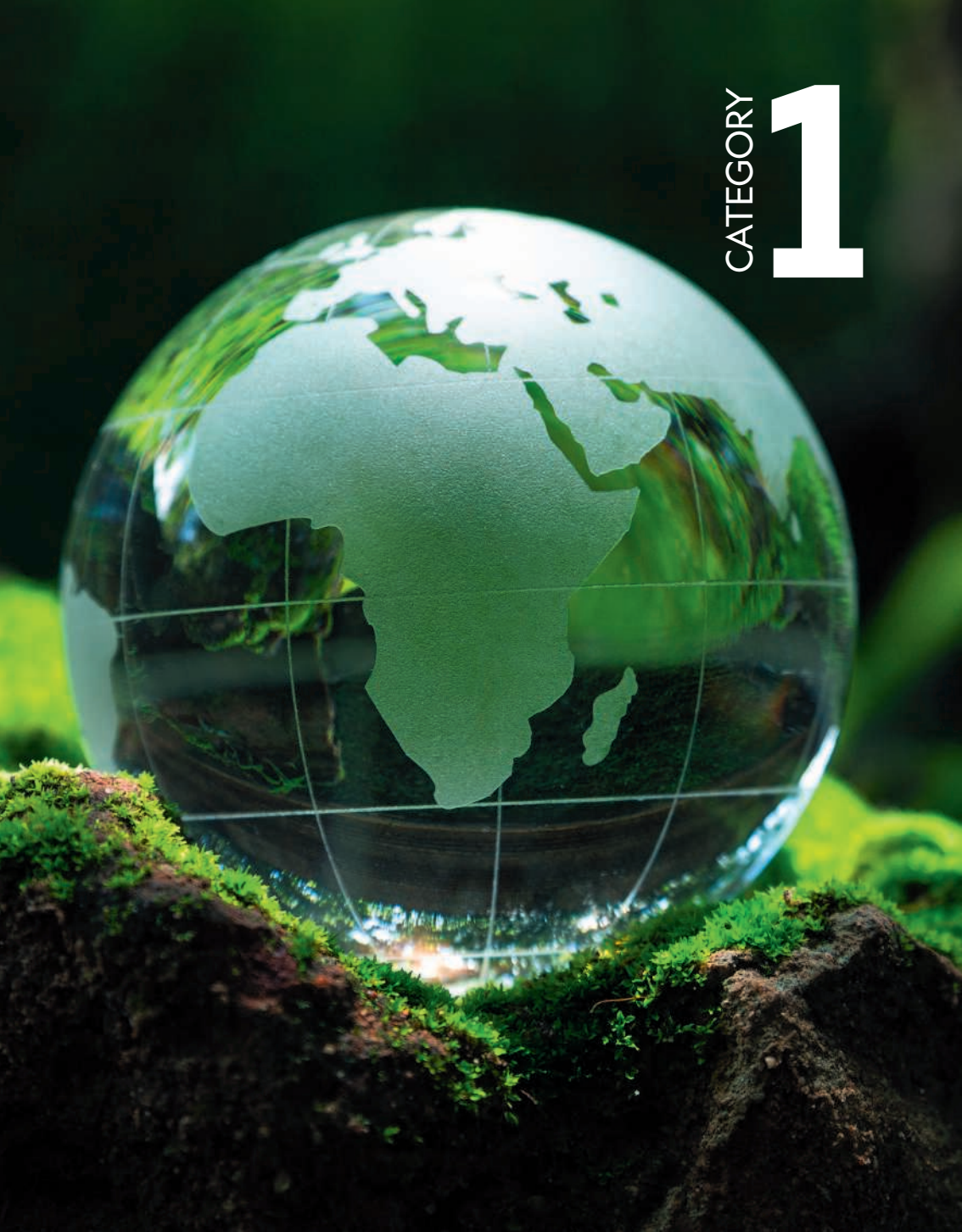
World GEOGRAPHY



All of the **WORLD'S CONTINENTS** were once all stuck together in one **BIG LANDMASS** called **PANGEA.**



CATEGORY 1

ACTIVE EARTH

1 **What is the name of the volcano in Indonesia that was the site of one of the world's largest ever recorded eruptions?**
a. Olympus b. Krakatoa c. Everest

2 **What is the Darvaza Gas Crater?**
a. A massive crater that has been on fire since 1971
b. A crater caused by a volcanic eruption
c. The deepest part of the largest cave system in the world

3 **How many active volcanoes are there in the world?**
a. Around 500
b. Around 1,500
c. Around 5,000

4 **Some volcanic eruptions create an explosion of superheated ash. What is this called?**
a. Fire rain
b. Pyroclastic flow
c. Hotcloud

5 **How many earthquakes are there, on average, each year?**
a. 20,000 b. 2,00,000 c. 1 million

6 **What is the name of the large sections of the Earth's crust?**
a. Geologic slabs
b. Mantle holds
c. Tectonic plates

7 **What did scientists use to help figure out the age of the Earth?**
a. Fossilised trees b. Rocks from the Moon c. Ancient diamonds

8 **A rock called basalt makes these hexagonal columns on the coast of Northern Ireland. What is the name given to this place?**
a. Titan's Pavement
b. Ogre's Road
c. Giant's Causeway

9 **What is the name given to the study of rocks?**
a. Geology b. Rockography c. Cartography

10 **What is strange about the lava that comes from the Kawah Ijen volcano in Indonesia?**
a. It glows blue b. It flows uphill c. It is cold

11 **When lightning strikes sand on a beach, what can be formed?**
a. Lava b. Glass c. Graphite

12 **How far is it to the centre of the Earth?**
a. 6,000 kilometres b. 16,000 kilometres c. 60,000 kilometres

13 **Why is Finland growing at around 7 square kilometres per year?**
a. Undersea volcanoes are depositing lava
b. The land is rebounding after being squashed under ice
c. Human-made islands

14 **Sometimes, hot water can spray out of a hole in the earth. What are these called?**
a. Geysers b. Tornados c. Scalders

ACTIVE EARTH

1 **b. Krakatoa** The eruption of Krakatoa in 1883 was so powerful that it could be heard in Australia, over 3,000 kilometres away.

2 **a. A massive crater that has been on fire since 1971** Natural gas beneath the ground at Darvaza in Turkmenistan was ignited in 1971 and has been burning in a crater, also known as 'The Gateway to Hell' ever since.

3 **b. Around 1,500** Molten rock that comes out of a volcano is called lava.

4 **b. Pyroclastic flow** There are two parts to a pyroclastic flow and both are deadly. On the ground, a thick layer of lava and rock rushes down the volcano while above it a thick wall of hot gas and ash explode downhill.

5 **a. 20,000** That's more than 50 earthquakes every day!

6 **c. Tectonic plates** The theory that the crust of the Earth is actually broken into separate, massive 'plates' was only confirmed after the Second World War, when improved seismographs (machines that measure tremors in the earth) revealed the outlines of the tectonic plates.

7 **b. Rocks from the Moon** Scientists believe that the Moon was formed around the same time as the Earth. Dating moon rocks gave us a better idea of the Earth's age.

QUIZ 1 ANSWERS

8 **c. Giant's Causeway** The columns were formed after molten lava that had pushed its way up through the earth, then cooled and cracked.

9 **a. Geology** The first geologist, James Hutton, discovered that the world was millions and millions of years older than people had previously thought.

10 **a. It glows blue** Sulfur in the rocks around the volcano reacts to make the lava appear blue.

11 **b. Glass** The conditions have to be perfect for 'lightning glass' or 'fulgurites' to be made.

12 **a. 6,000 kilometres** Because the Earth is not a perfect sphere, the centre of the Earth is actually 22 kilometres further away at the equator than at the poles.

13 **b. The land is rebounding after being squashed under ice** The glaciers of the ice age were incredibly heavy and squashed the land down under them. Now, centuries after the ice-sheets retreated, the land is still slowly bouncing back.

14 **a. Geysers** The world's most famous geyser, 'Old Faithful' in Yellowstone National Park erupts roughly every 90 minutes (although this varies quite a bit).

OCEANS AND SEAS

1

Which sea's name translates as 'The middle of the earth'?

a. Aegean Sea
b. Adriatic Sea
c. Mediterranean Sea

2

How far down does the deepest trench in the ocean go?

a. 1 kilometre
b. 6 kilometres
c. 11 kilometres

3

Which country is home to the longest beach in the world?

a. China
b. Brazil
c. Australia

4

What is the Gulf Stream?

a. A river in the gulf of Mexico
b. An ocean current
c. A waterfall under the sea

5

The Pacific Ocean takes up how much of the surface of the Earth?

a. 30%
b. 40%
c. 50%

6

Which ocean is the world's hottest?

a. Southern Ocean
b. Indian Ocean
c. Pacific Ocean

7

How many shipping containers are dropped in the ocean each year?

a. Around 300
b. Around 800
c. Around 1,300

8

What is the name of the most remote point in the world's ocean?

a. Point Flounder
b. Point Nemo
c. Point Marlin

9

In the ocean, what are Saltstraumen, Moskstraumen and Corryvreckan?

a. Names of famous shipwrecks
b. Whirlpools
c. Types of shark

10

What is odd about swimming in the Dead Sea?

a. You would float
b. You would be surrounded by millions of shrimp
c. You could drink the water

11

What is the main ingredient in the white sandy beaches of this island (below)?

a. Plastic
b. Fish poo
c. Dried jellyfish

12

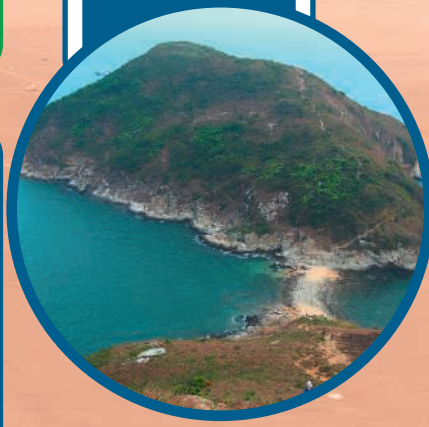
Which of these words describes a place where a river meets the sea?

a. Delta
b. Alpha
c. Gamma

13

What is the name given to the little strip of land shown here?

a. Lambada
b. Tombolo
c. Echidna



14

The explorer Magellan named the Pacific Ocean in the 16th century. What does 'pacific' mean?

a. Peaceful
b. Definite
c. Massive

OCEANS AND SEAS

1

c. Mediterranean Sea
Both the Adriatic and the Aegean Seas are actually part of the larger Mediterranean Sea.

2

c. 11 kilometres
'Challenger Deep' at the southern end of the Mariana Trench in the Pacific Ocean is 11 kilometres beneath the surface.

3

b. Brazil
The Praia do Cassino beach is an astonishing 254 kilometres long!

4

b. An ocean current
The gulf stream carries warm water from near the equator up along the east coast of the US and across the Atlantic Ocean towards the UK.

5

a. 30%
The Pacific Ocean is so large, you could fit all of the landmasses of the world into the space it takes up.

6

b. Indian Ocean
As the Indian Ocean is close to the equator, its temperatures at the surface can reach 30 degrees Celsius.

7

c. Around 1,300
The contents of the containers that have been lost off ships can cause terrible damage to the marine environment.

8

b. Point Nemo
At Point Nemo, you are over 2,600 kilometres away from land in every direction!

DID YOU KNOW?

70% of the oxygen we breathe is made in the ocean.

9

b. Whirlpools
These are the three largest known whirlpools, or maelstroms, discovered in the ocean.

10

a. You would float
Never drink seawater – the salt content is very high and is dangerous to drink. The amount of salt in the Dead Sea is so high that people float when they go swimming in it.

11

b. Fish poo
The Parrotfish that live in the waters around this island in the Maldives, chew up coral and poo it out in such quantities that it builds beautiful beaches on islands around coral reefs.

12

a. Delta
A delta is a large, flat area of land where a river meets the sea and deposits a lot of the material it has carried downstream.

13

b. Tombolo
A tombolo, such as the one shown between Ap Lei Chau and Ap Lei Pai in Hong Kong, is a bar of sand that's formed between the mainland and something offshore.

14

a. Peaceful
While the waters may have been peaceful in 1520, when Magellan's fleet sailed into it, they had no idea that they had just entered the largest body of water on Earth.

CONTINENTS

1

What is the largest continent in the world?

a. Africa
b. South America
c. Asia

2

What is the name of this continent?

a. Africa
b. Australia
c. Antarctica

3

What is the driest continent on the planet?

a. Europe
b. Antarctica
c. Africa

4

What continent is home to the world's largest hot desert?

a. Asia
b. Africa
c. Australia

5

Which mountain range was created when the Indian continent slowly crashed into Asia?

a. The Himalayas
b. The Andes
c. The Alps

6

Which continent is home to the greatest number of countries?

a. Europe
b. Asia
c. Africa

7

Which continent is home to the Grand Canyon?

a. North America
b. Africa
c. South America

8

What is the world's smallest continent?

a. South America
b. Australia
c. Europe

9

Which continent is home to the most humans?

a. Asia
b. South America
c. Africa

10

Which continent's name means 'Southern Land'?

a. Australia
b. South America
c. Asia

11

Which continent is home to the longest mountain range and the tallest waterfall in the world?

a. Africa
b. Asia
c. South America

12

What is another name for the continent of Australia?

a. Oceania
b. Zealandia
c. Pacifica

13

How much of the world's ice is in Antarctica?

a. 50%
b. 70%
c. 90%

14

Which sea separates Europe from Africa?

a. The Red Sea
b. The Mediterranean Sea
c. The Caspian Sea

DID YOU KNOW?

The Caspian Sea is the largest inland sea in the world. It sits between Europe and Asia. The Caspian Sea is nearly 30 metres below the average sea level of the oceans.

CONTINENTS

1

c. Asia
This continent is made up of 49 different countries, whose inhabitants speak over 2,000 different languages.

2

b. Australia
As this continent also includes Papua New Guinea, Tasmania and the Aru Islands, some scientists prefer the term 'Sahul' or 'Meganesia'.

3

b. Antarctica
It has taken 45 million years for the ice sheets that cover Antarctica to grow.

4

b. Africa
A desert is any area of land that doesn't get more than 25 centimetres of rain (or sleet or snow), so the largest desert in the world is actually in Antarctica. The largest **hot** desert is the Sahara in North Africa.

5

a. The Himalayas
The Himalayas are home to the highest mountains on the planet. The peak of Mount Everest sits well over 8 kilometres above sea level.

6

c. Africa
There are 54 countries in Africa, 49 in Asia and 44 in Europe.

7

a. North America
Despite being full of fossils, the Grand Canyon has no dinosaur fossils because the rocks in the canyon were made around a billion years before dinosaurs evolved.

8

b. Australia
The continent of Australia is the world's smallest continent. Europe is the second smallest.

9

a. Asia
With the two most populated countries in the world (China and India) it is no wonder that Asia is home to nearly 60% of the world's human beings.

10

a. Australia
Because of its isolation from other large landmasses, Australia is home to animals—such as the kangaroo and platypus—that are not found anywhere else.

11

c. South America
The Andes mountain range stretches up the western edge of South America. Angel Falls in Venezuela is the tallest waterfall on the planet.

12

a. Oceania
The continent of Australia includes Australia, New Zealand and the Polynesian and Melanesian islands, so is referred to as Oceania.

13

c. 90%
Antarctica is 13.6 million square kilometres in size and nearly all of it is covered in ice that is over two kilometres thick!

14

b. The Mediterranean Sea
This sea, stretching from Gibraltar to the coast of Israel, was filled with seawater in only two years in an event known as the Zanclean Flood.