



SAMPLE

Conquesta 2014

(International Multiple Choice Primary School Olympiads – Est. 1998)

Conquesta, P O Box 99, Kloof, 3640, South Africa

Tel: (031) 764-1972 * Fax: (086) 637-7808 or (031) 764-0074

E-mail address: conquest@iafrica.com * Website: www.conquestaolympiads.com



Social Sciences – Grade 7

Welcome to your Conquesta Olympiad. When you have decided which of the answers is correct, scratch out the letter in the matching square on your answer sheet using **ONLY a black or blue ballpoint or black khaki pen.** (Do not use pencils, crayons, pencil crayons, highlighters, tippex or glue.) If the answer to question 4 is c, then scratch out the letter c in the square containing c next to the number 4 (see example 1 below). If you've made a mistake and b should have been the answer, neatly cross out the mistake and then scratch out b (see example 2 below).

Example 1:-

4.	a	b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	d
----	---	---	-------------------------------------	---

Example 2:-

4.	a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	d
----	---	-------------------------------------	-------------------------------------	---

Changing Continents

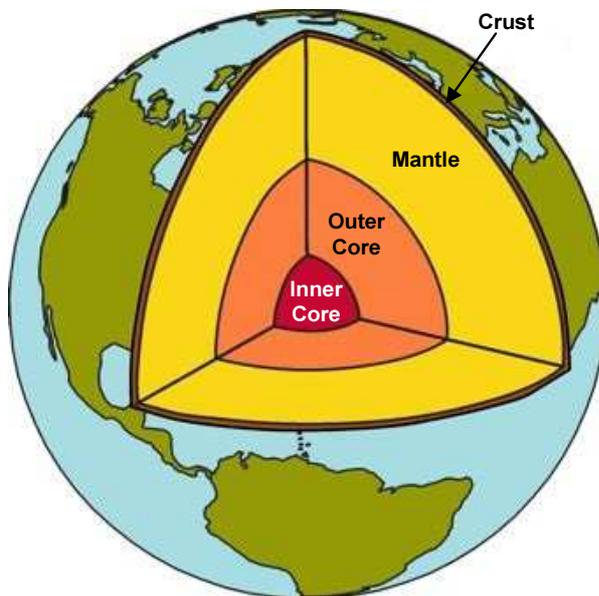
A continent differs from an island or a peninsula by size and by geological structure and development.

Beneath the oceans, the crust consists of a single layer of dark basaltic rock made up of minerals. On the continents, this layer is buried beneath a much thicker layer of lighter coloured, less dense rocks made up of alumina silicate minerals.

In the 1960s, geologists theorised that the continents **float** and **travel**. The study of continental drift is called plate tectonics. In **charting** the continents' directions that they travel, geologists discovered that the earth's crust and upper mantle are divided into a number of semi-rigid plates. Each plate has boundaries and moves as a unit. Some of these tectonic plates such as the Pacific Plate consist almost entirely of oceanic crust; others, such as the North American and Eurasian Plates, are made up of mostly continental crust.

Plate boundaries are generally located in mid ocean or close offshore, but in a few places rise from the sea bottom and extend across dry land. Western California, where the earthquake-prone San Andreas Fault marks the boundary between the Pacific and North American plates, is one such place.

The land-sea patterns of today have **evolved** over the course of hundreds of millions of years, during which time continental landmasses drifted, were united by collisions, then torn apart and recombined. Dry land will continue to change for as long as the planet contains the heat energy required to drive the movement of its crust plates.



1. Which of the following is the correct order of size from largest to smallest?

- (a) Africa, North America, Antarctica, Europe
- (b) Africa, Antarctica, Europe, North America
- (c) Europe, Antarctica, Africa, North America
- (d) Antarctica, Europe, Africa, North America

2. Which percentage represents the earth's total area occupied by the continents (excluding the continental shelves)?

- (a) 75%
- (b) 50%
- (c) 45%
- (d) 25%

3. Where do most of the continental masses lie?

- (a) South of the equator.
- (b) North of the equator.
- (c) West of the Greenwich meridian.
- (d) East of the Greenwich meridian.

4. What do we learn about the crust on the continents?

- (a) The density is less than the ocean's crust.
- (b) The density is more than the ocean's crust.
- (c) They are of similar densities.
- (d) None of these options are correct.

5. Due to the structure of the continents' crust, what happens to this crust?

- (a) It will sink.
- (b) It will rise.
- (c) It will float.
- (d) It will remain in the same position.

