

Eons	Era	Period	Epoch	Age/ Years Before Present	Life/ Major Events
	Cainozoic (From 65 million years to the present times)	Quaternary	Holocene	0 - 10,000	Modern Man
			Pleistocene	10,000 - 2 million	Homo Sapiens
		Tertiary	Pliocene	2 - 5 million	Early Human Ancestor
			Miocene	5 - 24 million	Ape: Flowering Plants and Trees
			Oligocene	24 - 37 million	Anthropoid Ape
			Eocene	37 - 58 Million	Rabbits and Hare
			Palaeocene	57 - 65 Million	Small Mammals : Rats - Mice
	Mesozoic 65 - 245 Million Mammals	Cretaceous		65 - 144 Million	Extinction of Dinosaurs
		Jurassic		144 - 208 Million	Age of Dinosaurs
		Triassic		208 - 245 Million	Frogs and turtles
	Palaeozoic 245 - 570 Million	Permian		245 - 286 Million	Reptile dominate-replace amphibians
		Carboniferous		286 - 360 Million	First Reptiles: Vertebrates: Coal beds
		Devonian		360 - 408 Million	Amphibians
		Silurian		408 - 438 Million	First trace of life on land: Plants
		Ordovician		438 - 505 Million	First Fish
		Cambrian		505 - 570 Million	No terrestrial Life : Marine Invertebrate

Q4. Consider the following statements regarding earthquakes:

1. An earthquake occurs when two blocks of the Earth suddenly slip past one another.
2. The location below the Earth's surface where the earthquake starts is called the hypocentre.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: An earthquake happens when two blocks of the Earth suddenly slip past one another. The surface where they slip is called the fault or fault plane.

Statement 2 is correct: The location below the Earth's surface where the earthquake starts is called the **hypocentre**. The location directly above it on the surface of the Earth is called the **epicentre**.

An earthquake (also known as a quake, tremor, or temblor) is the shaking of the surface of the Earth resulting from a sudden release of energy in the Earth's lithosphere that creates seismic waves. Earthquakes can range in size from those so weak that they cannot be felt to those violent enough to propel objects and people into the air and wreak destruction across entire cities. The seismicity, or seismic activity, of an area, is the frequency, type, and size of earthquakes experienced over a particular time period. The word tremor is also used for non-earthquake seismic rumbling.

At the Earth's surface, earthquakes manifest themselves by shaking and displacing or disrupting the ground. When the epicentre of a large earthquake is located offshore, the seabed may be displaced