



Final Exam of fundamental Geology (100G)
For 1st year students - December, 29 -2018

Time: Two hours

Part II (External Processes)

Time allowed = one hour

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Total marks: 25

Write your answers in the same sheets

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Select the letter (A, B, C, D, or E) of the choice that BEST answers the question.

Each question has ONLY one correct answer

1-The features of rocks that are present before the onset of deformation are called

- A. Secondary structures
- B. Primary structures
- C. Mention only two types of your answer?

1-

2-.....

2- Match the type of fault with the appropriate aspects with which they are associated:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|--|
| 2.1 strike-slip fault | <input type="text"/> | A vertical motion of fault blocks, fault scarps |
| 2.3 reverse fault | <input type="text"/> | B hanging wall block moves down relative to footwall block |
| 2.4 normal fault | <input type="text"/> | C horizontal block motion |
| | <input type="text"/> | D hanging wall block moves up relative to footwall block |
| | <input type="text"/> | E low-angle reverse fault |

3- A fracture along which no appreciable movement has occurred is called:

- A. Fault
- B. Anticline
- C. Joint
- D. Graben

4-An anticline is

- A. Up-folded or arched rock layers.
- B. Down-folds or rock troughs
- C. Up-warped circular or slightly elongated structure

5-Physical disintegration of rocks into smaller pieces is called :

- A. Mechanical weathering
- B. Chemical weathering
- C. Hydrolysis
- D. Dissolution

6- When a river meets an ocean or sea which depositional feature is often formed?

A- Alluvial fan

B. delta

C. sand bar

7-Chemical weathering occurs:

A. when rocks are physically broken into smaller pieces without changing in chemical composition

B. when rocks are broken down with change in their chemical composition

C. by growing roots of trees and by burrowing animals

8- What type of sand dune called blowout U-shaped mounds of sand with an open end facing upwind?

A. Barchans

B. Transverse

C. Parabolic

D. Star

9. Desert pavement is:

A. A highway across the desert

B. A salty crust in the desert

C. An alluvial fan

D. A layer of coarse rocks and pebbles left behind by deflation

10- Which one of the following statements is FALSE?

B. Sand dunes are the most common desert landform.

C. Sand dunes are the most common in Glaciers.

D. Wind can move sand grains by saltation

E. In deserts, the process in which wind picks up sediment is called deflation.

11- Along the inner parts of the meanders, the water is characterized by

A. High velocities and erosion

B- slow velocities and deposition

12- The formation of stalactites and stalagmite in limestone is due to the action of:

A. CO_2

B. H_2CO_3

C. Both

13- In the following figure, What are the modes of fossil preservation?

A- Preservation of the hard body parts
B- Lack of oxygen and Carbonization
C- Replacement



14-is an impermeable strata that prevent flow of water.

A- Well

B-Aquifers

C- Perched water table

D- Aquiclude

15- Porosity is:

A. a measure of how easily water can flow through a material.

B. The process by which plants release water vapor to the atmosphere.

C. A belt of soil moisture- water near surface

D. The percentage of pore space in the rock.

16-Plants can cause both mechanical and chemical weatherings; Explain that? (2marks)

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17-What are the characterizations of a river in its Mature stage? (2marks)

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18- The factors that can affect the Porosity are: (3marks)

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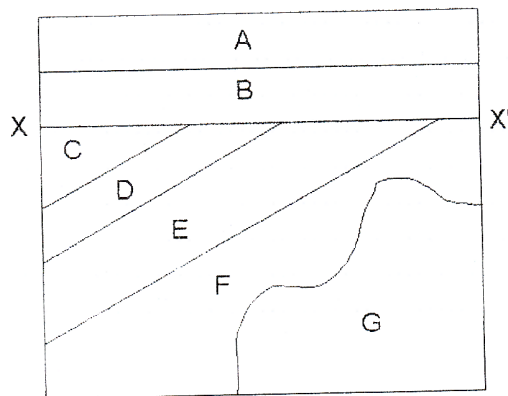
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(3marks)



19- Units A, B, C, D, E, and F are sedimentary rocks. Unit G is granite and it is the oldest unit.

أشرح باختصار التاريخ الجيولوجي والأحداث الجيولوجية المختلفة التي مرت بها هذه الوحدات الطباقية؟

-----GOOD LUCK انتهى الأسئلة-----
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جامعة أسيوط

كلية العلوم - قسم الجيولوجيا

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Part One (Internal Processes) - Time allowed = one hour

Answer the following:

1. Circle the true statements (10 points)

- 1) Hexagonal crystals have 4 axes, one (a) being different length than the other 3
- 2) Triclinic crystals have perpendicular axes of unequal length
- 3) Tetragonal crystals have mutually perpendicular axes with two of equal length
- 4) Monoclinic crystals have axes of unequal length and two that have a non-90° angle
- 5) The color of a fine powder of mineral is named streak
- 6) Hardness is the resistance of mineral to fracturing
- 7) Minerals are formed by a irregularly-arranged internal framework of atoms
- 8) Cleavage is poor if bonds in crystal structure are strong, good if bonds are weak.
- 9) Strong Covalently bonded minerals are harder than ionically bonded minerals
- 10) Planes of weakness due to atomic bonds is named fractures

2. Complete the following: (7 points)

1. The plate boundary at which the plates move away from each other is named.....
2. The plate boundary at which the plates move towards each other is named.....
3. The plate boundary at which the plates slide past each other is named.....
4. The types of crust are,
5. At a convergent boundary where the oceanic crust sinks below the continental crust, this is called aZone
6. Where a divergent boundary forms on a continent it is called a
7. Where a divergent boundary forms under the ocean it is called an

3. Answer the following: (8 points)

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- a) Write in short on the types of igneous rocks
- b) What are the agents of metamorphism?
- c) What are the stages of formation the sedimentary rocks?
- d) What are the similarities and differences between rhyolite and granite rocks?

Best wishes