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Assiut University Faculty of Science-Geology Dept		جامعة أسيوط كلية العلوم - قسم الجيولوجيا
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**First Level Examination in Fundamentals of Geology (G100)**

**Time: One Hours**

**PART I (Total Marks 25)**

**May., 2015**

**Prof. Dr. Mohamed A. Raouf**

**Answer the following questions: (Each One Mark)**

**I-Plate tectonics**

**Choose the correct answer of the following:**

**1- The composition of oceanic crust:**

a-is granitic composition      b-is basaltic composition

**2- Average thickness of mantle is**

a-2500 km      b-1900 km      c-3900 km      d-2900 km

**3- Average thickness of core is**

a-2500 km      b-1470 km      c-2470 km      d-3470 km

**4- Plate tectonics is a result of Earths internal heat engine, powered by**

a-the Sun      b-gravity      c- heat flowing from Earths interior outward

**5- Volcanics island arcs are associated with**

a- transform boundaries      b-divergent boundaries      c- convergent boundaries

**6- What type of plate boundary has the two plates moving away from each other?**

a-Divergent plate boundaries      b-Convergent plate boundaries  
c-Transform-fault plate boundaries      d- All of the above

**7- Convergent boundaries are areas where:**

a-two plates come together      b-two plates slides past each other  
c-two plates slides apart from each other      d-all of the above

**8- The type of plate boundary to have Earthquakes:**

a-subduction      b- spreading center      c-transform fault      d-all of the above

**II-Crystallography and mineralogy**

**Indicate by the sign ( ✓ ) or ( × ):-**

**9- The Monoclinic System ( $a \neq b \neq c$ ) ( $\alpha = \gamma \neq \beta = 90^\circ$ )** ( )

**10- The Tetragonal System ( $a = b = c$ ) ( $\alpha = \beta \neq \gamma = 90^\circ$ )** ( )

**11- The Trigonal System ( $a_1 = a_2 = a_3 \neq c$ ) ( $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 120^\circ$ )** ( )

②

**CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER OF THE FOLLOWING**

**12- The ability of a mineral to break along preferred direction is called:-**

a- fracture   b- hardness   c- crystal form   d- cleavage

**13- Glass is :** a-atoms randomly arranged   b-crystalline   c-covalent bonded

**14- Soapy feel in:**                      a-talc                                      b-quartz                                      c-pyrite

**III-Rocks**

**15- Which of the following pairs of igneous rocks have the same mineral composition?**

a-granite- rhyolite      b- granite- andesite      c-granite- basalt      d-granite-gabbro

**16- Mafic rocks contain about ----- % silica.**

a- 20                                      b-50                                      c-80                                      d- 100

**17- Texture of volcanic rocks is**

a-fine grained                                      b-coarse grained                                      c-pegmatitic texture

**18- Which is not an intrusive igneous rocks.**

a-gabbro    b-basalt    c-granite

**19- Types of sedimentary rocks are:**

a- clastic sedimentary rocks                                      b- organic sedimentary rocks  
d- chemical sedimentary rocks                                      e- all of the above

**20- A Sedimentary rock made of  $\text{CaCO}_3$  composition is:-**

a-Coal                                      b-quartzite                                      c-limestone

**21- Sand is** a-sediments                                      b-sedimentary rocks

**22- Limestone recrystallizes during metamorphism into:-**

a- schist.                                      b- marble                                      c- quartzite

**23- Agent of metamorphism are**

a- pressure   b-temperature   c-chemical active fluids      d-all of the above

**24- Gneiss rocks is**

a- regional metamorphism      b-thermal metamorphism      c-dynamic metamorphism

**25- Types of metamorphic rocks**

a- regional                      b-thermal                      c-dynamic                      d- all of the above



Final Exam of fundamental Geology (100G)  
For 1<sup>st</sup> year students - June 5 -2015

Group No 2

Part II

Time: 1H one hour)

Total marks: 25

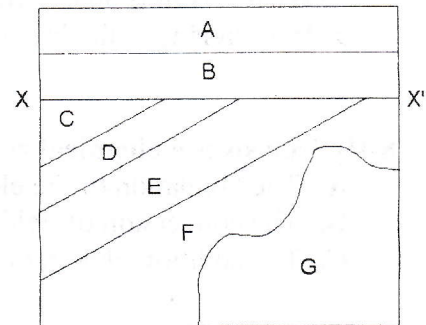
Examiner: Prof. Mamdouh Farrag Soliman

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- Units A, B, C, D, E, and F are sedimentary rocks .Unit G is granite .

Which of the following statements is true?

- Deposition of unit A occurred before deposition of unit B
- Erosion took place before the deposition of unit B
- Unit C is younger than unit A



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

- |                       |                      |   |
|-----------------------|----------------------|---|
| 1.1 strike-slip fault | <input type="text"/> | <b>A</b> vertical motion of fault blocks, fault scarps            |
| 1.2 thrust fault      | <input type="text"/> | <b>B</b> hanging wall block moves down relative to footwall block |
| 1.3 reverse fault     | <input type="text"/> | <b>C</b> horizontal block motion                                  |
| 1.4 normal fault      | <input type="text"/> | <b>D</b> hanging wall block moves up relative to footwall block   |
| 1.5 dip-slip fault    | <input type="text"/> | <b>E</b> low-angle reverse fault                                  |

3. A thrust fault is different from a reverse fault because \_\_\_\_\_.

- it is higher-angle, and is the structure that transports its hanging wall block only a few meters
- it is lower-angle, and is the structure that transports its hanging wall block many kilometers
- it is usually smaller and less important
- it is sometimes a normal fault if it is at an angle of about 45 degrees

4- Which of the following is NOT true about “dip-slip” faults?

- they are folded layers of rocks
- they are “normal” or “reverse”
- they are fractures where there is motion of the blocks on either side
- they have motion in the plane of the fault

5. An anticline is

- Upfolded or arched rock layers
- Downfolds or rock troughs
- Large, step-like folds in otherwise horizontal sedimentary strata



6-A mechanical weathering process caused by pressure release or unloading is

- A- salt wedging
- B- hydrolysis
- C- exfoliation
- D- abrasion

7-How does weathering differ from erosion?

- A-**Weathering** results in different material being formed; **erosion** removes the old material.
- B **Weathering** requires the presence of moisture; **erosion** requires moving water.
- C -**Weathering** is an external process; **erosion** is an internal one.
- D -**Weathering** is the breakdown of material; **erosion** is the removal of the weathered material.

8-Hydrolysis is a chemical reaction in chemical weathering; it is responsible for:

- A. The Oxidation of the elements iron and copper
- B. The conversion of feldspars, the most common minerals in the earth's crust, to clay
- C. The addition of water to the mineral anhydrite

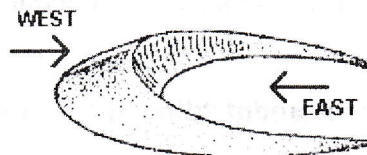
9- Soil

- A. Is a combination of particles of rocks, minerals, and organic matter produced through weathering processes
- B. Is a material contains the necessary nutrients to support various forms of plant and animal life.
- C. Is formed from horizons vary in depth depending on an areas climate and weathering rates.
- D. All of the above

10-When carbonate laden water reaches the air of a limestone cave, it loses some of its dissolved  $\text{CO}_2$  and calcite precipitates to form limestone deposits called ..?..

- A. loess
- B. calcite
- C. travertine
- D. stalactite and stalagmite
- E. c and d above

The following question (question 5) refers to this diagram of a barchan sand dune.



11. Barchan sand dunes 'migrate' because of sand erosion on the windward slope and sand deposition on the leeward slope (slip face). Which arrow on the diagram above is the correct wind direction to form this crescent-shaped sand dune?

- A- East
- B-West



**12. In deserts, the main cause of erosion is:**

- A- Sandblast صفع الرمال and wind transport
- B- Running water
- C- Soil creep and other forms of mass wasting
- D- Chemical breakdown and solution (chemical weathering)

**13. Desert pavement is:**

- A- A highway across the desert
- B- A salty crust in the desert
- C- A layer of coarse rocks and pebbles left behind by deflation
- D- An alluvial fan

**14- Which one of the following statements is FALSE?**

- A. Sand dunes are the most common desert landform.
- B. Ventifacts are not common in deserts.
- C. Wind can move sand grains by saltation
- D. In deserts, the process in which wind picks up sediment is called deflation.

**15-The suspended sediment load of a stream consists of particles that are...**

- A. rolling and sliding along the stream bed
- B. held aloft in turbulent eddies.
- C. transported in the form of chemical ions
- D. All of the above.
- E. A and B above

**16-When a steep mountain stream enters a flat valley, sediments transported in the stream become deposited. These deposits are called .....?**

- A. biogenic ooze
- B. alluvial fans
- C. turbidites
- D. loess

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

- A- High velocities and erosion
- B- slow velocities and deposition

**18- Permeability is:**

- A- The ability of a solid to allow fluids to pass through.
- B- The process by which plants release water vapor to the atmosphere.
- C- The amount of water vapor in the air relative to the maximum amount of water vapor that air can hold.
- D- The percentage of pore space in the rock.

**19- The boundary between the saturated zone and the unsaturated zone is called the:**

- A- water table
- B- Aquifer
- C- Aquiclude
- D- Porosity

20- .....is a natural underground opening with a connection to Earth's surface.

A- Cave

B- Sinkhole

C- Sinking stream

21- ..... is a place where water flows naturally from rock onto the land surface.

A- Well

B- Perched water table

C- Spring

22-Which one of the following statements is FALSE?

A fossil may be:

A- an original skeleton or shell;

B- a mold or cast;

C- material that has replaced the once living thing;

D- traces such as footprints or worm tubes

E- an original body found in the present time

23-Which one of the following statements is True?

One of the conditions promote fossilization is

A- Rapid burial and/or lack of oxygen

B- Presence of soft body parts

C- material is trapped inside coating such as water

24-A fossil mold is

A- a reproduction of the inside or outside surface of a living thing

B- duplicate of the original organism; usually formed by replacement of inside of living thing

C- Spaces dug out by living things and preserved as is or filled in

D- All of them

25-The importance of fossils to Geology is:

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

-----GOOD LUCK-----

*Prof. Dr. Mamdouh Farrag Soliman*

*June-2015*



2nd Semester Final Written Exam, 2015  
(Group Four)

Course: **Fundamentals of Geology, G100**

Time Allowed: **1 Hr**

**1- State whether the following are correct or wrong and correct the wrong one (5 marks; 1 mark each)**

- A- Deserts are dry areas that lack sufficient vegetation to support abundant animal life and they are may be cold, temperate or hot.
- B- Absolute age dating is when the rock's age is determined relative to another rock's age.
- C- Deformation is the response of any material (solid, liquid or gas) to forces that change its shape, size or position.
- D- Mature streams are straight channel with a steep gradient and flow in a V-shaped valley in a highland or mountainous area with little shifting of its channel.
- E- Deposition is the process by which soil and weathered rock particles are transported, or moved from one place to another.

**2- Define FIVE ONLY of the following (5 marks; 1 mark each)**

- a- Weathering, b- Fossil, c- Ground water, d- Folds, e- Glacier, f- Primary structures, g- Sinkholes.

**3- Choose the correct answer: (5 marks; 1 mark each)**

- A- Chemical weathering includes:  
1- Oxidation      2- Acidic groundwater      3- Acid rain      4- Lichens      5- All of them
- B- Body fossils that may be found in sedimentary rock layers are:  
1- Bones      2- Leaf imprints      3- Shells      4- All of them
- C- In areas of active wave erosion, some landforms are developed and this may include:  
1- Sea caves      2- Sea cliffs      3- Sea stacks      4- Sea arches      5- All of them
- D- Types of unconformity that may be recognized at different rock sequence are:  
1- Angular unconformity      2- Disconformity      3- Non-conformity      4- All of them
- E- Which of the following landforms is developed or enhanced by the wind action?  
1- Pediments      2- Playas      3- Mesas      4- Buttes      5- All of them

**4- Write briefly on TWO ONLY of the following (10 marks; 5 marks each)**

- A- Types of Alpine glaciers.
- B- Different types of faults (with drawings).
- C- Physical weathering.
- D- Geologic timescale.



**Answer the following questions:**

**First: Write an essay on One of the following topics: (20 marks)**

- A. Information technology and its application in our daily life
- B. How can we help in developing our community?

**Second: Read the following text, then answer the questions that follow: (10 marks)**

Very few events can be more dangerous and frightful than a nuclear war. In a nuclear war, most of the world's population could be exterminated. The few living creatures that will survive the war will be exposed to radiation, which is so harmful to life. It has been confirmed by scientists that many dangerous diseases could be caused by radiation. It is now time for the whole world to learn how to live in peace to avoid the dangerous consequences of nuclear wars. One basic requirement for living in peace is to promote productive international relations among nations, and to minimize conflict among different cultures. This attitude should be incorporated not only in diplomatic circles, but also in educational systems and various institutions.

- 1- Suggest an appropriate title for the above text.
- 2- How can a nuclear war affect those who survive it?
- 3- What is the best way to avoid the danger of nuclear wars according to the text?
- 4- Explain the meaning of the underlined words and use each in a sentence of your own.

**Third: Choose the correct option: (10 marks)**

- 1. He..... T.V. all night  
a- has been watching b- has watched c- watched d- had watched
- 2. ....he worked harder, he would have passed the test  
a- Had b. Has c- Will d. Could
- 3. While I was going home, I..... to buy something.  
a-will stop b. stop c. stopped d. have stopped
- 4. The bus .....before I arrived.  
a. had left b. will leave c. was leaving d. left

**Fourth: Translate the following into Arabic: (10 marks)**

Reading is one of the best ways to stimulates imagination. In our complex society, we need people who can find ways of solving problems. People who have been reading a lot of science fiction for example can develop good imagination. They can use their imagination creatively to solve problem in ways that other people could never dream of. Thus, reading is never a waste of time. It provides readers with many satisfying hours that teaches them about life, stretches their imagination, and focuses their minds on today's problems. Reading is and should always be an important activity for all people.

**Good Luck!**

**Examiner: Professor Abdelgawad T. Mahmoud**

جامعة اسيوط ( يونيو ٢٠١٥ ) المادة : التفكير العلمى  
كلية العلوم رقم المادة : ١٤ م ج الزمن : ساعتان

سؤال اجبارى : ( ٢٠ )

السؤال الاول : ظل الإنسان طويلا يستعيز عن العلم بخيالاته وانفعالاته وحده وأفكاره المجردة ، ولم يصطنع منها ما يتيح له الاتصال المباشر بالواقع ، عن طريق الجمع بين العقل والتجربة ، إلا فى مرحلة متأخرة من تاريخه . فلا بد إذن أن عقبات أساسية حالت دون تحقيق هذا الاتصال المباشر بين الإنسان والعالم عن طريق العلم فما هى هذه العقبات التى أخرت ظهور العلم ، والتى لاتزال تشوه صورة المعرفة العلمية حتى يومنا هذا عند فئات كثيرة من البشر ؟

اجب عن سوالين فقط

السؤال الاول : ( ١٥ درجة )

التفكير العلمى لا ينصب على مشكلة متخصصة بعينها .. أو حتى على مجموعة المشكلات المحددة التى يعالجها العلماء ، إنما هو ذلك النوع من التفكير المنظم .. الذى يمكن ان نستخدمه فى شئون حياتنا اليومية .. أو فى النشاط الذى نبذله حين نمارس أعمالنا المهنية المعتادة .. أو فى علاقاتنا مع الناس ... تكلم بالتفصيل عن سمات التفكير العلمى .

السؤال الثانى : ( ١٥ درجة )

ليس العلم ظاهرة منعزلة ، تنمو بقدرتها الذاتية وتسير بقوة دفعها الخاصة وتخضع لمنطقها الداخلى البحث ، بل أن تفاعل العلم مع المجتمع حقيقة لا ينكرها أحد . تكلم بالتفصيل عن الابعاد الاجتماعية للعلم المعاصر .

السؤال الثالث : ( ١٥ درجة )

وضح الاتى : ١- العناصر الاخلاقية فى شخصية العالم .  
٢- العلم و التكنولوجيا .

تمنياتى لكم بالتوفيق  
أ.د. محمد زيدان



الزمن: ساعتان  
المادة: تاريخ العلوم (14م.ج)  
اليوم: الثلاثاء  
التاريخ: 2015/6 /16م

امتحان لطلاب كلية العلوم  
المستوي الاول  
تاريخ العلوم

كلية العلوم  
الفصل الدراسي الثاني  
2014 \ 2015 م

### أجب عن جميع الاسئلة الاتيه

السؤال الاول: ضع علامة صح او خطأ امام العبارات الاتية: (30 درجة)

- (1) يعتبر فيثاغورث اول من حدد القيمة التقريبية باي وقدرها بالقيمة 3,14. ( )
- (2) يعتبر المصريون القدماء اول من رسموا أقدم خريطة للنجوم عام 940م. ( )
- (3) يغد ابوبكر الرازي من اشهر علماء العرب في الطب في عصره ومن أعظم مولفاته كتاب الحاوي في الطب. ( )
- (4) ( ) الاغريق هم اول من وضع اول طريقة للتقطير في العالم.
- (5) أبو القاسم الزهراني هو اول من اخترع الحقنة لاعطاء الادوية تحت الجلد وسماها الزرراقة ( )
- (6) يعتبر كتاب الرسائل السبعين من أهم انجازات ابن ملكا. ( )
- (7) يعتبر كتاب القانون المسعودي من اشهر مولفات الدينوري. ( )
- (8) ديموقريطس أول من أعتقد بان الارض كروية الشكل ومحاطه بالماء من جميع الجهات. ( )
- (9) اعتبر فيرن الماء والنار عاملين رئيسيا لعبا دورا في تكوين التعاقب الجيولوجي. ( )
- (10) اول من ابتكر مخدر قبل الجراحه وسماه المرقد هو ابو بكر الرازي. ( )

السؤال الثاني: (10 درجة)

- (أ) أذكر العلماء العشر الاكثر تأثيرا في تطور العلوم في التاريخ من وجهة نظرك معللا ذلك.
- (ب) اكتب نبذة مختصرة عن تطور الارقام عبر التاريخ.

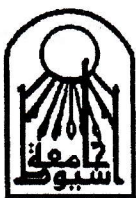
السؤال الثالث: (10 درجة)

- (أ) اكتب شرح مبسط عن تطور علم الفيزياء عند القدماء مع ذكر بعض من اسهامات العرب في ذلك.
- (ب). اعطي نبذة مختصرة عن تطور علم الارض .

مع تمنياتي لكم بالتوفيق

أستاذ دكتور \ أحمد ماهر عبدالباسط





Assiut University  
Faculty of Arts  
Dept. of English  
First Year  
Date: 11/6/2015

2<sup>nd</sup> Semester Final Exam  
May, 2015  
English Language I  
Faculty of Science  
Time: 2 hours



**-Answer all the following questions:**

**I- Write a paragraph on only One of the following:**

**( 10 Marks)**

**a) The importance of learning foreign languages**

**B) Modern technology: its pros & cons**

**II-Read the following passage and answer the questions below:**

As a child, you have played with objects in the bathtub, noticing that the bar of soap sank to the bottom of the water while the plastic soap dish floated on top. Why is it that many objects ranging from a piece of cork to an ocean liner will float, while others will not?

The force that makes objects float is called buoyancy. This concept was established by the great Greek mathematician Archimedes, who also played in the bathtub. Archimedes observed that when he got into his bathtub, water was displaced, or pushed out. He determined that any object immersed in a liquid is buoyed up by a force equal to the weight of the fluid displaced by the object. This is known as Archimedes' Principle. For example, suppose a rock weighs 100 pounds and has a volume of 1 cubic foot. When that rock is submerged in water, it displaces 1 cubic foot of water which weighs 62 pounds. Therefore, the gravitational pull on the rock is 100 pounds downward and the buoyant force is 62 pounds upward. Out of the water, you would need to exert a force of 100 pounds to lift the rock. In the water you would have to exert a force of 100 minus 62 pounds (or 38 pounds).

The buoyant force of a liquid, or how much it pushes upward, depends on the density of the liquid. A body will float if its density is less than the density of the liquid in which it is immersed ; it will sink if its density is greater. Ice is less dense than water, so icebergs float on the surface of the ocean. Steel ships are designed with many spaces filled with air so that their density is less than that of water.

Density is computed by dividing the weight of the liquid by its volume. Salt water has a density of 64 pounds per cubic foot, while fresh water has a density of 62 pounds per cubic foot. Hence the buoyant force of salt water is greater than that of the fresh water, which explains why it is easier for a swimmer to float in the ocean than in a lake. Similarly, an ice cube will float in a glass of water. That same ice cube would sink in pure alcohol, because alcohol has a lower density than ice. The tendency of an ice cube to sink or float in a drink depends on the proportion of water to alcohol. Be on your guard if you put an ice cube in a drink and it sinks to the bottom.

Specific gravity is the ratio of density of a substance to the density of water. Human beings have a specific gravity of approximately 1.0, which is the same as that of water. This is not surprising, considering that our bodies are two-thirds water! However, a fat person has less specific gravity than a thin person and therefore has an easier time floating.

**-Questions:****( 20 Marks)**

- 1- Who was Archimedes?
- 2-What is the specific gravity?
- 3-Why isn't it surprising that human beings have the same specific gravity of water?

**-Circle the letter of the answer that better completes each of the following sentences:**

- 4-Since cork floats in water, we know that its density is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) more than that of water                      b) less than that of water
- 5- It is easier to float if you are \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) thin    b) fat
- 6-A ship will float higher in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) lake water    b) ocean water
- 7-The best place to make a scientific discovery is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) in the bathtub                                      b) not stated in the passage
- 8-An egg will float better in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) salt water    b) fresh water
- 9- At a party, if an ice cube sinks to the bottom of your drink, you should \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) go home    b) investigate the contents of the drink.
- 10- It is easy to lift someone in the water because of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) buoyant force                                      b) specific gravity

**III-For each of the following sentences, choose the correct word.****( 5 Marks)**

- 1- The prisoner was (hung/ hanged) last night.
- 2-The sugar had a negative (effect-affect) on the science experiment.
- 3- I am going to (lie-lay) down for an hour.
- 4-Haley did not mean to (infer/ imply) that Jenny was to blame.
- 5-The disappearing penny was simply an optical (allusion/illusion).

**IV-Correct the verbs between brackets. Some verbs are right.****( 10 Marks)**

- 1-Look over there! The horse [jump] over the fence.
- 2- I'm still [learning] how to drive.
- 3- They want to [watch] TV now.
- 4- She once [wok] in a restaurant.
- 5- Linda [dance], but she stopped when she saw me.

**V- Translate the following into Arabic:****( 5 Marks)**

The establishment of public libraries and school libraries contributed to improving the learning process as a whole and helped many citizens to read freely. Public libraries play an important role in spreading culture and awareness among people of all ages.



الزمن: ساعتان

امتحان مادة حقوق الانسان

جامعة اسيوط

التيرم الثاني ٢٠١٤/٢٠١٥

كلية العلوم

اجب عن سؤالين فقط من الاسئلة الاتية: ( ٢٥ درجة لكل سؤال)

السؤال الاول: اشرح بالتفصيل ضمانات نزاهة العملية الانتخابية.

السؤال الثاني: اكتب في الشروط العامة للانتخاب.

السؤال الثالث: تكلم عن حق الانسان في الحياة وفقا لأحكام الشريعة  
الاسلامية.

لجنة الممتحنين

د/ راوي عبد الفتاح الفولي

د/ احمد سليمان عبد الرازي





Assiut University  
Faculty of Science  
Second Semester Final Examination  
(June 2015)



Subject: English Language II  
Students: Level One

Code: 020UR  
Time Allowed: 2 hours

**General Instructions:**

- ♦ The exam booklet consists of two pages.
- ♦ Do not write your name inside the exam booklet.
- ♦ Do not give more than one answer to each question.
- ♦ Do not use pencil or red pen.

**I- Write down the main pattern of the following paragraph: (4 Marks)**

Apples and oranges are both fruits, which means that they have seeds inside of them. Each has a skin, but orange skins are thick and easy to peel. Apple skins are thinner and do not peel easily. Oranges also contain more acid than apples, but both fruits are delicious.

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**II- Complete the following sentences: (10 Marks)**

- 1- ..... is a person who is the first to discover something which opens the way to others.
- 2- ..... is the outer covering of an apple.
- 3- ..... is a new growth from a plant, especially a vegetable.
- 4- ..... is the soft substance of a fruit.
- 5- ..... is the small seed of a fruit.

**III- Choose the correct answer: (20 Marks)**

1. Incredulity is a (lack of trust / lack of belief).
2. A long high bridge which carries a road or railroad is (a viaduct / an aqueduct).
3. To (secede / recede) is to withdraw officially from a political group.
4. The politician (depleted / deviated) from the subject because he didn't want to answer the question.

5. He went to an (accredited / incredible) high school.
6. Whether you like it or hate modern art depends on your (perspective / aspect).
7. The waiter (deducted / conducted) the guests to their table.
8. The prefix "pseudo-" means (false / back).
9. The word "carnivorous" means (meat-eating / plant-eating).
10. The word "strides" means (steps forward / arguments).

**IV- Fill in the blanks:****(16 Marks)****A) Using the proper prefix, write the opposite of each of the following words:****(4 Marks)**

Relevant		Familiar	
Legitimate		Mature	

**B) Give the noun of each of the following verbs:****(4 Marks)**


Translate		Propose	
Obey		Encourage	

**C) Give the adjective of each of the following words:****(4 Marks)**

Green		Talk	
Salt		Danger	


**D) Complete the chart with the appropriate word forms:****(4 Marks)**

Thing/Place	Person	Adjective
Botany		
		Scientific

**(Best Wishes)****Examiners:***Dr. Sherin Abdel Ghaffar* *Dr. Hussein Salah*



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

<p>Geology Department Faculty of Science Assiut University Two hours</p>		<p>قسم الجيولوجيا - كلية العلوم جامعة أسيوط أساسيات الجيولوجيا (G 100) الفصل الدراسي الثاني يونيو 2015</p>
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إمتحان النظرى للمستوى الأول (المجموعة الأولى)

Part I( Interior processes)(25 Marks)

Chose the correct answer:

(1) The velocity by which the Arabian plate moves away from African plate is .....

- (a) 10 mm/year (b) 1-2 cm/year  
(c) 10 Cm/year (d) 1-2 mm/year  
(e) 10 m/year (f) 1-2 m/yrat

(2) San Andreas Fault is the type example of the .....

- (a) convergent plate boundary (b) transform plate boundary  
(c) divergent plate boundary (d) subduction zone  
(e) mid-oceanic spreading center (f) oceanic trench

(3) When two continental plates collide, the ..... is formed

- (a) subduction zone (b) high mountain  
(c) trench (d) new oceanic crust  
(e) rifting (f) mid oceanic ridge

(4) When two oceanic plates collide, ..... is subducted underneath the another plate.

- (a) the older plate (b) the newer plate  
(c) the hotter plate (d) the more felsic plate  
(e) the more deformed plate (f) the more thicker plate

(5) The supercontinent Pangaea was existed in .....

- (a) Pre-Cambrian age (b) Cambrian age  
(c) Cenozoic age (d) Mesozoic age  
(e) Tertiary age (f) Quaternary age

(6) The ..... is formed of uppermost mantle and crust

- (a) lithosphere (b) asthenosphere  
(c) mesosphere (d) innersphere  
(e) outersphere (f) ionsphere

(7) ..... is a hard, dark, fine-grained rock usually formed by contact metamorphism.

- (a) Cornfels (b) cataclastic rock  
(c) Mylonite (d) Schist  
(e) Hornels (f) Fault breccia

(8) ..... is the metamorphosed rock after limestone.

- (a) Shell (b) Quartzite  
(c) Mudstone (d) Marble  
(e) Green schist (f) blue schist

(9) ..... is formed from evaporation of ions dissolved water.

- (a) Gypsum (b) Marble  
(c) Sandstone (d) Shell  
(e) Mudstone (f) Phosphate

- (10)..... refers to all the processes that convert loose sediment to hard rock.
- (a) Metamorphism
  - (b) Metasomatism
  - (c) Partial melting
  - (d) Replacement
  - (e) Dissociation
  - (f) Lithification
- (11)When igneous rocks are subjected to partial melting processes, they result in formation...
- (a) melt
  - (b) sedimentary rocks
  - (c) new igneous rocks
  - (d) sediments
  - (e) metamorphic rocks
  - (f) metamorphosed rocks
- (12)Magma is the .....molten that generate interior the plants.
- (a) silicate
  - (b) mineral
  - (c) Fe-Mg
  - (d) sulphate
  - (e) basic
  - (f) acid
- (13)..... are ultrabasic plutonic rocks.
- (a) Ryolites
  - (b) Dacites
  - (c) Trachytes
  - (d) gabbros
  - (e) Granites
  - (f) Peridotites
- (14)..... consist of the lithified remains of plants and animals
- (a) Clastic sediments
  - (b) Clastic rocks
  - (c) Bioclastic sediments
  - (d) Bioclastic rocks
  - (e) Evaporites
  - (f) Chemical sedimentary rocks.
- (15)Plutonic rocks are .....
- (a) holocrystalline
  - (b) hypocrytalline
  - (c) holohylline
  - (d) subcrystalline
  - (e) glassy
  - (f) porphyritic
- (16)..... is not the source of magma.
- (a) The upper continental crust
  - (b) The lower continental crust
  - (c) The oceanic crust
  - (d)The lithosphere
  - (e) The asthenosphere
  - (f) The mesosphere
- (17)When the metamorphic rock is subjected to heat, it is converted into.....
- (a) crystalline rocks
  - (b) new metamorphic rock
  - (c) high solidify sedimentary rock.
  - (d) new sedimentary rocks
  - (e) schistose rocks
  - (f) foliated rocks
- (18)Asthenosphere is a ..., comparatively weak laying underlying the lithosphere.
- (a) hard
  - (b) rigid
  - (c) soft
  - (d) brittle
  - (e) solid
  - (f) coarse
- (19) Felsic minerals are enriched in.....
- (a) Mg and Fe
  - (b) Mg and Ca
  - (c) Si and Mg
  - (d) Si and Fe
  - (e) Si and Al
  - (f)Si and Ti
- (20) The silicate minerals are characterized by .....
- (a) silicon dioxide
  - (b) Si anion
  - (c) silicon trigonal
  - (d) silicon tetrahedron
  - (e) silicon tetra-oxides
  - (f)silicon divalent cations.



(21) ....are minerals precipitated from hot aqueous solutions associated with magmatic activity

- (a) Hydrothermalminerals
- (b) Hydro-pressureminerals
- (c) Hydrous minerals
- (d) Anhydrous minerals
- (e) Silicate minerals
- (f)Economic minerals

(22) ..... compare weight of the mineral to the weight of water of the same volume

- (a) Specific gravity
- (b) Density
- (c) Hardness
- (d) Luster
- (e) Streak
- (f)Transparency

(23)The interfacial angles are the.....

- (a) angles between two crystal faces
- (b) angles between three crystal faces
- (c) angles between four crystal faces
- (d) angles between six crystal faces
- (e) the solid angles
- (f) angles between more than two crystal phases

(24)The orthorhombic system crystals are characterized by.....

- (a) long c-axis
- (b) long b-axis
- (c) equal c-axis and b-axis
- (d) equal c-axis and a-axis
- (e) equal three crystallography axes
- (f) unequal three crystallography axes

(25) The difference between hexagonal and trigonal crystals is.....

- (a) the length of c-axes
- (b) the length of b-axes
- (c) the lengths of the horizontal axes
- (d) the vertical planes of symmetry
- (e) the amount of horizontal axesangles
- (f) the symmetry of c-axis.

## Part II (Exogenic Processes) (25 Marks)

Choose the Correct answer:

1. In deserts, wind erodes by:

- a. Solution and hydrolysis
- b. Traction and plucking
- c. Solution and traction
- d. Deflation and abrasion

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

- a. Alluvial fan
- b. delta
- c. sand bar

3- A landform that is created by the cutoff of a meander is a (an)

- a. oxbow lake
- b. natural levee
- c. river terrace

4- Joints are fractures in the rock that have noticeable vertical displacement.

- A .True
- b. False

5- Which of the following is not a type of unconformity?

- a. nonconformity
- b. disconformity
- c. uniformity
- d. angular unconformity

6- Which of the following represents a process of chemical weathering?

- a. Thermal expansion and contraction
- b. Mass exfoliation
- c. Oxidation and Hydrolysis
- d. Frost action and crystal growth

**7- Permeability is:**

- a- The ability of a solid to allow fluids to pass through.
- b- The process by which plants release water vapor to the atmosphere.
- c- The amount of water vapor in the air relative to the maximum amount of water vapor that air can hold.
- d- The percentage of pore space in the rock.

**8- Normal graded bedding is characterized by:**

- a. an increase in sediment size from bottom to top.
- b. a decrease in sediment size from bottom to top.
- c. an unsorted mixture of many different sediment sizes.
- d. being found only on the continental slope off the Newfoundland coast.

**9- Fossils that show geographically widespread and short span of time are known as:**

- a- Body fossils
- b- Index fossils
- c- Trace fossils

**10- Mechanical weathering can result from the action of all of the following EXCEPT:**

- a- Burrowing by animals
- b- Ice wedging
- c- Carbonic acid
- d- Plant roots

**11- The boundary between the saturated zone and the unsaturated zone is called the:**

- a. Water table
- b. Aquifer
- c. Aquiclude
- d. Porosity

**12- A faceted pebble shaped by the wind is termed a:**

- a. Ventifact
- b. Aeolian clast
- c. Yardang
- d. Longitudinal dunes

**13- The youngest Era of the Phanerozoic Eon is**

- a. Paleozoic Era
- b. Mesozoic Era
- c. Cenozoic Era

**14- Barchans are:**

- a. crescent-shaped dunes
- b. ridges parallel to the wind direction
- c. ridges transverse to the wind direction
- d. streamlined bedrock hills scoured by the wind

**15) .....is a natural underground opening with a connection to Earth's surface.**

- A) Cave
- B) Sinkhole
- C) Sinking stream

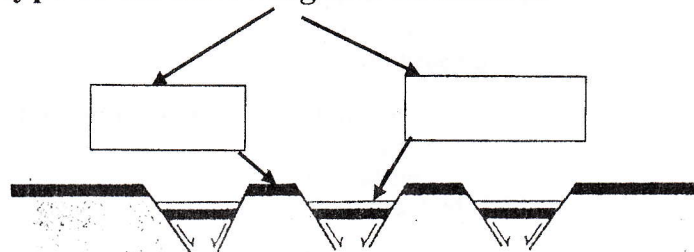
**16) Valley Glacier is a type of ..... glaciers.**

- A) Alpine
- B) Continental
- C) Icecap



- 17) .....are folds where the originally horizontal strata have been folded downward and the two limbs of the fold dip inward toward the hinge of the fold.  
 A) Synclines                      B) Anticlines                      C) Monoclines
- 18) .....are faults that result from horizontal tensional stresses in brittle rocks, where the hanging wall block has moved down relative the footwall block.  
 A) Normal faults                      B) Reverse faults                      C) Strike slip faults
- 19) ..... are rounded elongated hills of sediment left by a glacier's retreat.  
 A) Moraines                      B) Drumlins                      C) Eskers
- 20) .....is a wide relatively elevated area of comparatively flat land bounded on at least one side by cliffs.  
 A) Mesa                      B) Butte                      C) Plateau
- 21) .....are deserts where mountainous regions cause air to rise and condense, dropping its moisture as it passes over the mountains.  
 A) Subtropical deserts                      B) Polar deserts                      C) Rain shadow deserts
- 22) ..... is a place where water flows naturally from rock onto the land surface.  
 A) Well                      B) Perched water table                      C) Spring
- 23) Exfoliation is a result of ..... weathering.  
 A) Mechanical                      B) Thermal                      C) Chemical
- 24) ..... is the accumulation of sediments, contributes to the general leveling of the earth's surface which occurs when the medium transporting the sediments loses power.  
 A) Weathering                      B) Erosion                      C) Deposition

25- Write the type of the following two structures



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