

كروم

جامعة اسيوط (يونيو 2016) المادة : التفكير العلمى
كلية العلوم رقم المادة : 14 م ج الزمن : ساعتان

سؤال اجبارى : (20 درجة)

الانسان يصطنع منهجا 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 سؤاليين فقط

السؤال الاول : (15 درجة)

التفكير العلمى 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 : (15 درجة)

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

السؤال الثالث : (15 درجة)

- وضح الاتى :
1- العناصر الاخلاقية فى شخصية العالم .
2- العلاقة بين العلم و التكنولوجيا .

تمنياتى لكم بالتوفيق
أ.د. محمد زيدان

الزمن: ساعتان
المادة: تاريخ العلوم (١٢٠ ج)
اليوم: الاحد
التاريخ: ٢٠١٦/٦/١٩ م

امتحان لطلاب كلية العلوم
المستوي الاول
تاريخ العلوم

كلية العلوم
الفصل الدراسي الثاني
٢٠١٥/١٦ م

أجب عن جميع الاسئلة الآتية

السؤال الاول: ضع علامة صح او خطأ امام العبارات الآتية: (٣٠ درجة)

- (١) يعتبر ابن ملكا من الرواد الاوائل في علم الارض ()
- (٢) يعتبر اقليدس من مؤسسي علم الجبر في عصره عند اليونانيين ()
- (٣) من اشهر علماء العرب في الاحياء ابن الهيثم ()
- (٤) من اهم انجازات الخازن هو كتاب القانون المسعودي ()
- (٤) الجاحظ اول من لقب بشيخ النباتين العرب وله كتاب الجامع لصفات اشئات النبات ()
- (٦) يعتبر ارسطو اول من وضع طريقة للتقطير في العالم ()
- (٧) تعتبر النسبية العامة الزمن لا يمثل احد الابعاد الاساسية في الكون ()
- (٨) هيتون هو اول من قال ان الارض تشبه صدفة محاطة بالمياه وان السماء تغطي هذه الصدفة ()
- (٩) يعتبر الدينوري اول من الف موسوعة القانون ()
- (١٠) اول من ابتكر مخدر قبل الجراحه وسماه المرقد هو ابو سينا ()

السؤال الثاني: (١٠ درجة)

- (أ) اذكر اسهامات العرب في تطور علم الارض.
- (ب) أذكر أهم عشر علماء ساهموا في تطور العلوم عبر التاريخ من وجهة نظرك.

السؤال الثالث: (١٠ درجة)

- (أ) اكتب شرح مبسط للنظرية النسبية لاينشتاين.
- (ب) تكلم عن تطور علم الارقام عبر التاريخ.

مع تمنياتي لكم بالتوفيق

أستاذ دكتور / أحمد ماهر عبدالباسط



Ministry of Higher Education
Assiut University
Faculty of Science



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Final Exam
Term II, Year: 2015/2016

Second Year

Course Title: English Language (2)

Date of Exam: Wednesday 15/6/2016

Time Allotted: 120 Minutes

Answer the following questions:

Part I: Read the following passage *Carefully*, then answer the Questions below.

(20 points)

Thomas Edison was born February 11, 1847 in Milan, Ohio. He was nicknamed "Al" at an early age. At age 11, Edison moved to Michigan where he spent the remainder of his childhood.

Thomas Edison struggled at school, but learned to love reading and conducting experiments from his mother who taught him at home. At age 15, Edison became a "tramp telegrapher", sending and receiving messages via morse code, an electronically-conveyed alphabet using different clicks for each letter. Eventually, he worked for the Union Army as a telegrapher. Edison often entertained himself by taking things apart to see how they worked. Soon, he decided to become an inventor.

In 1870, Edison moved to New York City and improved the stock ticker. He soon formed his own company that manufactured the new stock tickers. He also began working on the telegraph, and invented a version that could send four messages at once. Meanwhile, Edison married Mary Stillwell, had three children and moved his family to Menlo Park, New Jersey where he started his famous laboratory.

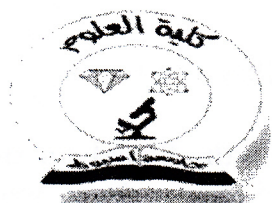
In 1877, Edison, with help from "muckers", individuals from around the world looking to make fortunes in America, invented the phonograph. The phonograph was a machine that recorded and played back sounds. He perfected the phonograph by recording "Mary had a Little Lamb" on a piece of tin foil! In 1878, Edison invented the light bulb as well as the power grid system, which could generate electricity and deliver it to homes through a network of wires. He subsequently started the Edison Electric Light Company in October of 1878.

In 1884, after he attained great fame and fortune, Mary Stillwell died: Edison remarried 20 year-old Mina Miller in 1886. He had three more children and moved to West Orange, New Jersey. At West Orange, Edison built one of the largest laboratories in the world. He worked extremely hard and registered 1,093 patents.

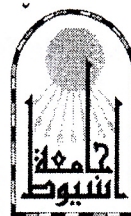
Edison continued to invent or improve products and make significant contributions to x-ray technology, storage batteries and motion pictures (movies). He also invented the world's first talking doll. His inventions changed the world forever. They still influence the way we live today. Edison worked until his death on October 18, 1931.

Questions:

1. In what state did Thomas Edison NOT live?
 - a. Michigan
 - b. Ohio
 - c. Massachusetts
2. How many children did Thomas Edison have?
 - a. 3
 - b. 5
 - c. 6
3. What best describes Morse Code?
 - a. A language for deaf people
 - b. A system of clicks that stand for letters
 - c. A system of clicks that stand for words
4. What was one of Thomas Edison's first accomplishments?
 - a. Inventing an improved stock ticker
 - b. Inventing an improved x-ray
 - c. Inventing tin foil
5. A phonograph is most similar to:
 - a. A walkie-talkie
 - b. A record player
 - c. A television
6. What is a "mucker"?
 - a. Someone from another country
 - b. Someone from another country hoping to find a home in America
 - c. Someone from another country hoping to make a fortune in America
7. Select all of the following that Thomas Edison did not invent.
 - a. The first storage battery
 - b. A power system that could deliver electricity to homes
 - c. The first stock ticker
8. What does the quote "Genius is 1 percent inspiration and 99 percent perspiration" mean?
 - a. Only geniuses should think of new ideas
 - b. Geniuses have to sweat a lot to come up with good ideas.
 - c. Great ideas take more hard work than ingenuity



Assiut University
Faculty of Science
Second Semester Final Examination
(June 2016)



Subject: English Language I

Code: 015UR

Students: Level One

Time Allowed: 2 hours

I- Identify the topic sentence in the following paragraph: (4 marks)

Some people leave too many lights on around the house. Some aren't careful about how much water they use. Americans waste a lot of resources. Most people buy products with a lot of unnecessary packaging that isn't good for the environment.

II- Find out the irrelevant sentence in the following paragraph: (4 marks)

Mr. Phillips is the principal of Lake Ridge School. He makes announcements every morning at 8:15 to greet all students and to get the day started. Every morning he makes a quick visit to all the classes and usually waves to the students. Mr. Phillips also walks around in the cafeteria to make sure students are safe. He likes to eat tacos. He also directs traffic on the cross walk at the end of each day.

III- Read the following passage then answer the questions below: (18 Marks)

When you imagine the desert, you probably think of a very hot place covered with sand. Although this is a good description for many deserts, Earth's largest desert is actually a very cold place covered with ice: Antarctica.

In order for an area to be considered a desert, it must receive very little rainfall. More specifically, it must receive an average of less than ten inches of precipitation—which can be rain, sleet, hail, or snow—on the ground every year. Antarctica, the coldest place on earth, has an average temperature that usually falls below the freezing point. And because cold air holds less moisture than warm air, the air in Antarctica does not hold much moisture at all. This is evident in the low precipitation statistics recorded for Antarctica. For example, the central part of Antarctica receives an average of less than 2 inches of snow every year. The coastline of Antarctica receives a little bit more—between seven and eight inches a year. Because Antarctica gets so little precipitation every year, it is considered a desert.

When precipitation falls in hot deserts, it quickly evaporates back into the atmosphere. The air over Antarctica is too cold to hold water vapor, so there is very little evaporation. Due to this low rate of evaporation, most of the snow that falls to the ground remains there permanently, eventually building up into thick ice sheets. Any snow that does not freeze into ice sheets becomes caught up in the strong winds that constantly blow over Antarctica. These snow-filled winds can make it look as if it is snowing. Even though snowfall is very rare there, blizzards are actually very common on Antarctica.

1) The main purpose of paragraph 1 is to

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. accept a conclusion | B. introduce an argument |
| C. provide a brief history | D. deny a common belief |

(Go to the back of this sheet)

(Page Two)

2) The best title for this passage would be

- A. Earth's Many Deserts
- B. Antarctica: The Coldest Place on Earth
- C. A Desert of Ice
- D. Unusual Blizzards

3) Africa's Sahara Desert is the second-largest desert on earth. Based on the information in the passage, what characteristic must the Sahara share with Antarctica?

- A. low temperatures
- B. high temperatures
- C. frequent blizzards
- D. low precipitation

4) As used in paragraph 2, which is the best definition for precipitation?

- A. moisture in the air that falls to the ground
- B. any type of weather event
- C. weather events that only happen in very cold areas
- D. a blizzard that occurs in areas with limited snowfall

5) In paragraph 2 the author writes, "And because cold air holds less moisture than warm air, the air in Antarctica does not hold much moisture at all." Using this information, it can be understood that

- A. air in Africa holds more moisture than the air in Antarctica
- B. air surrounding a tropical island holds less moisture than the air in Antarctica
- C. air in the second floor of a house is typically warmer than air on the first floor
- D. air at the mountains is typically colder than the air at the beach

6) Based on the information in the final paragraph, it can be understood that blizzards in Antarctica are mainly the result of

- A. freezing cold temperatures
- B. large amounts of snowfall
- C. low amounts of precipitation
- D. strong winds

IV- Correct the following sentences:

(24 Marks)

- 1) Each of the girls sing well.
- 2) Fifty percent of the pie have disappeared.
- 3) Ten dollars are a high price to pay.
- 4) Neither she nor they was willing to predict the election.
- 5) Please give it to John or myself.
- 6) Whoever you elect will serve a four-year term.
- 7) Some of the pies is missing.
- 8) You should check your spelling, grammar, and punctuating.
- 9) The order was requested six weeks ago, therefore I expected the shipment to arrive by now.
- 10) I must study english and math.
- 11) The folder, not the letters, were misplaced.
- 12) He is not unwilling to help.

(Best Wishes)

Examiners:

Dr. Sherin Abdel Ghaffar
Dr. Yasser Ahmed Gomaa

Time: 2 Hrs	Principles of Geology G100	Summer 2016
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PART ONE: Internal Processes

I - Choose the correct answer (15 Marks)

1- The Earth's crust is divided into:

- (a) 11 major plates
- (b) 12 major plates
- (c) 13 major plates

2- In Cubic (Isometric):

- (a) $a=b=c$ $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$
- (b) $a=b \neq c$ $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$
- (c) $a \neq b \neq c$ $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$

3- In Hexagonal:

- (a) $a_1=a_2=a_3 \neq c$ $\alpha = \gamma = 120^\circ$
- (b) $a_1=a_2=a_3 \neq c$ $\alpha = \gamma = 120^\circ$
- (c) $a \neq b \neq c$ $\beta = \gamma = 90^\circ; \alpha \neq 90^\circ$

4- Elements of symmetry include:

- (a) Planes of symmetry
- (b) Axes of symmetry
- (c) Center of symmetry
- (d) All of the above

5- At a divergent plate boundary:

- (a) two plates move apart, or separate.
- (b) two plates move toward each other and collide.
- (c) two plates slide horizontally past each other

6- Mountains, e.g. European Alps, Himalayas are formed by:

- (a) Continent-Continent Collision
- (b) Continent-Oceanic Crust Collision
- (c) Ocean-Ocean Plate Collision

7- The color of a fine powder of a mineral is defined as:

- (a) Crystal habit
- (b) Streak
- (c) Luster

8- The tendency of some minerals to break along flat surfaces is:

- (a) Cleavage (b) Fracture (c) Hardness

9- Breccias is a:

- (a) Clastic Sedimentary Rock
- (b) Chemical Sedimentary Rock
- (c) Biochemical Sedimentary Rock

10- Chalk is a:

- (a) Clastic Sedimentary Rock
- (b) Chemical Sedimentary Rock
- (c) Biochemical Sedimentary Rock

11- Intrusive igneous rocks form when magma:

- (a) solidifies within the Earth
- (b) erupts and solidifies on the Earth's surface

12- A dark and very fine-grained volcanic rock is named:

- (a) Granite
- (b) Rhyolite
- (c) Basalt

13- The temperature of magma depends on its:

- (a) chemical composition
- (b) the depth at which it forms
- (c) Both

14- Agents of Metamorphism are:

- (a) Heat
- (b) Pressure
- (c) Hydrothermal solutions
- (d) All of them

15- Porphyry is igneous rock

- (a) contain large crystals embedded in a fine-grained matrix
- (b) has no crystalline structure
- (c) is coarse grained

II- Compare between Five only of the following (10 Marks)

- (a) Continental Crust and Oceanic Crust
- (b) Marble and limestone
- (c) Granite and Basalt
- (d) Foliated and nonfoliated rocks
- (e) transform plate boundary and convergent plate boundary
- (f) Compaction and Cementation in sedimentary rocks
- (g) Contact Metamorphism and Regional Metamorphism

- 2- مع أ طبيب لفتتاح بالتمريض -
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Final Exam of fundamental Geology (100G)

For 1st year students - August 30 -2016 (Summer semester)

Group No

Time: 2H (two hours)

Total marks: 50

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Part IIالامتحان في أربعة صفحات

Select the letter (A, B,C, D, or E) of the choice that BEST answers the question. Each question has ONLY one correct answer. (one mark for each)- أجب في نفس ورق الأسئلة

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

- a. they are folded layers of rocks
- b. they are “normal” or “reverse” faults
- c. they have motion in the plane of the fault

3- Write about the GRADED BEDDING (draw a simple sketch in the box)

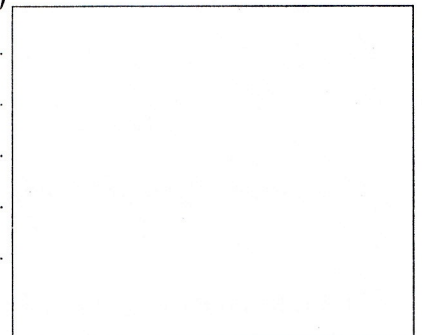
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4- The line connecting points of maximum curvature along the fold is called the:

- A. axial plane
- B. fold axis
- C. limb
- D. Strike

5-An angular conformity is

- A. an erosional surface between horizontal layers of sedimentary rocks
- B. a series of sedimentary layers deposited over an eroded surface of igneous and metamorphic rocks
- C. a rock unit that does not contain fossils
- D. All above
- E- Non from the above

6- Exfoliation is a natural process which results from

- a. activities of man
- b. chemical weathering of rocks
- c. thermal expansion of rocks
- d. unloading of deeply buried rocks

7-Physical weathering

- A. is typical of wet environments
- B. results in new mineral products being formed
- C. increases surface area
- D. all the above

8-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

9- What are the Types of Stream channels ?

- A-
- B-
- C-

10-Complete: Soil are formed by the hydrolysis ofminerals

11-Plant roots can cause both mechanical and chemical weathering's; explain that?

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12-Hydration is a chemical reaction in chemical weathering; it is responsible for:

- A. The dissolved of the elements iron and copper
- B. The conversion of carbon to coal
- C. The addition of water to the mineral anhydrite

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- The factors that can affect the Stream Velocity are?

- A-.....
- B-.....
- C-.....

15- Dunes migrate by erosion of sand by wind (saltation) on the direction of

- A- the gentle upwind slope
- B- the steep slope of the downwind side (slip face)

16- Which one of the following features is formed by wave erosion?

- a. Sand dunes
- b. Ventifacts
- c. A cave
- d. A graded bedding

17-Which one of the following statements is FALSE?

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

18-In deserts, wind erodes by:

- A. Solution and hydrolysis
- B. hydrolysis and hydration
- C. Solution and traction
- D. Deflation and abrasion
- E. All of the above

19- In meandering channels, stream velocity is lowest

- a. Along the outer bank
- b. along the inner bank
- c. at the middle of the channel

20-What are the characterization of A river in its young stage?

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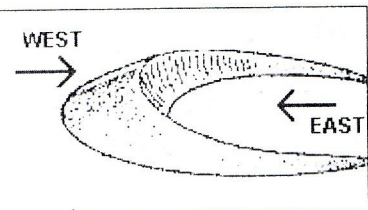
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21- The following question refers to this diagram of a barchan sand dune.

Which arrow on the diagram is the correct wind direction to form this crescent-shaped sand dune?

A- East

B- West



22- Chemical weathering can result from the action of all of the following EXCEPT:

- a. Oxidation
- b. Burrowing by animals
- c- Action of Carbonic acid
- d- Plant roots

23- An Anticline is

- A. Upfolded or arched rock layers.
- B. Downfolds or rock troughs
- C. Elongated structure

24- The stalactites and stalagmites are formed in caves within the rocks composed of

A- Granite

B- Limestone

C- Gabbro

25- Ripple marks are secondary structures (indicate with √ or X)

-----GOOD LUCK انتهى الأسئلة-----

Prof. Dr. Mamdouh Farrag Soliman

August -2016

Final Exam
Fundamentals of Geology G100
Part One: Internal Processes

June 2016

Time allowed: One hour

Total 25 points

Answer only eight questions from this part (each question worth one mark)

Plate Tectonics

1- The **earth's crustal plates** move

- a- Few meters per year
- b- Few centimeters per year
- c- Few millimeters per 1000 years
- d- Few millimeters per day

2- The **composition of the continental crust** is

- a- granitic in composition
- b- basaltic in composition

3- The **average thickness of the oceanic crust** is

- a- 5 km
- b- 7 km
- c- 35 km
- d- 100 km

4- The average **density of the core** is

- a- 11 g/cm^3
- b- 10 g/cm^3
- c- 9 g/cm^3

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

- a- Divergent boundaries
- b- Transform - fault boundaries
- c- Convergent boundaries
- d- all the above

6- **Volcanic island arcs** are associated with

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

7- Wegener's evidence for **continental drift**

- a- Matching of animal and plant fossils
- b- Identical rock types of the same age
- c- Fitting of continental coastlines
- d- All the above

8- Convective flow in the mantle accounts for some broad **upwarping** in the overlying lithosphere

- a- True
- b- False

9- What type of plate boundary has **two plates moving towards** each other ?

- a- Divergent boundaries
- b- Transform - fault boundaries
- c- Convergent boundaries
- d- all the above

Crystallography & Mineralogy

Answer only seven questions from this part (each question worth one mark)

Indicate your answer with True (T) or False (F)

8- The crystallographic characteristics of the **Hexagonal** system is ($a=b=c$) ($\alpha = \beta = \gamma$)

T

F

9- The crystallographic characteristics of the **Trigonal** system is ($a \neq b \neq c$) ($\alpha \neq \beta \neq \gamma = 90^\circ$)

T

F

10- The crystallographic characteristics of the **Cubic** system is ($a=b=c$) ($\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^\circ$)

T

F

11- A **mineral** can be in a solid not in a gas or liquid state

T

F

12- Sugar is a mineral

T

F

13- On **Moh's scale of hardness**, calcite is number 3

T

F

14- Examples of **renewable resources** include copper, coal, and uranium T F

15- Which of the following is not true about the two minerals **graphite and diamond**

a- same crystal structure but different chemistry

b- same chemistry but different crystal structures

c- both are composed of carbon atoms

d- diamond is "harder"

16- Which are found surrounding the center of the **Si-O tetrahedron**?

a- 4 oxygen ions

b- 6 oxygen ions

c- 4 silicon ions

d- 6 silicon ions

17- Which of the following is a characterization of **ferromagnesian silicates**?

a- contain iron and magnesium, black to dark-green in color

b- contain magnetite and hematite, colorless to light green in color

c- mostly clear and colorless, contain magnesium and aluminum

d- contain iron and magnetite, dark in color, metallic luster

18- According to the **Moh's scale of hardness**, quartz scratches the mineral

a- greater than 4 but less than 6

b- greater than 5 but less than 7

c- less than 3

d- greater than 7 but less than 10

e- greater than 7

19- Which of the following materials contains bonds with the **most ionic character**?

- A. LiI
- B. LiF
- C. NaCl
- D. NaBr
- E. H₂O
- F. SiO₂
- G. CO₂
- H. Graphite

20- Which of the following is **NOT** a fossil fuel?

- a- oil
- b- coal
- c- natural gas
- d- uranium
- e- all the above are fossil fuels

Rocks

Answer only ten questions from this part

20- **Extrusive** rocks are formed by

- a- Magma cooling inside the earth
- b- Lava cooling outside the earth's surface

21- The **mineral composition of gabbro** is plagioclase and pyroxene

- a- true
- b- false

22- The major difference between **breccia and conglomerate** is

- a- size of grain
- b- composition of grain
- c- roundness of the grain

23- A sedimentary rock made of **CaCO₃ composition** is termed

- a- coal
- b- quartzite
- c- limestone

24- Which is a **foliated metamorphic** rock?

- a- hornfels
- b- marble
- c- quartzite
- d- slate

Write what do you know about:

25- basalt

26- granite

27- limestone

28- marble

29- schist

30- According to the rock cycle, each of the following is **correct** except _____.

- a- igneous rocks may metamorphose into metamorphic rocks
- b- magma may crystallize to form igneous rocks
- c- metamorphic rocks may melt to become magma
- d- sedimentary rocks may weather to become igneous rocks

31- Which of these is **the most complete list** of the agents of metamorphism, the agents that drive metamorphic transformations in rocks?

- a- heat, differential stress, chemically active fluids
- b- heat, pressure, parent rock
- c- chemically active fluids, pressure, differential stress
- d- pressure, temperature, heat

32- The fine grained **volcanic equivalent** of granite is basalt

True

False

33- Most volcanoes are fed magma through short conduits or pipes

True

False

34- An igneous rock's **color is NOT used** to suggest which of the following about the igneous rock?

- a- the rock's parent magma composition
- b- the minerals
- c- the composition



First Level Examination in Fundamentals of Geology (G100)

Time: One Hours

PART II (Total Marks 25)

June, 2016

Answer the following questions: (Each One Mark)

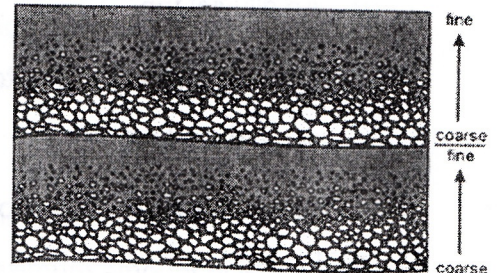
1. A contact between parallel sedimentary rock layers that records missing geologic time is:
 - a. a disconformity
 - b. an angular unconformity
 - c. a uniformity
 - d. a nonconformity

2. The youngest rocks are in the core of the Anticline fold.

- a. True
 - b. False

3. A systematic variation in grain size within a bed is known as.....

- a. cross bedding
 - b. graded bedding
 - c. unconformity

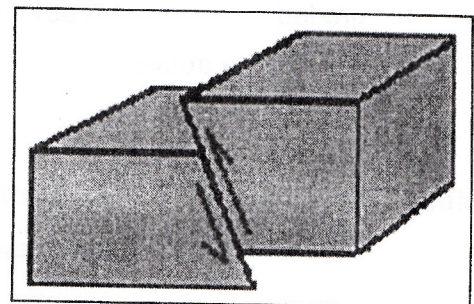


4. The feature shown in the opposite figure is known as



- 5- In the following figure, the movement of the fault blocks indicates that the type of fault is

- a. reverse fault
 - b. normal fault
 - c. right-lateral strike-slip fault
 - d. left-lateral strike-slip fault



6- Faults result from

- a. Brittle deformation of rocks.
- b. Ductile deformation of rocks.
- c. Folding of rocks.
- d. all of these

7. The breaking down of rocks into smaller fragments is

- a. Weathering
- b. Erosion
- c. Done only by animals

8. The removal of loose particles from the ground by the wind is called...

- a. abrasion
- b. corrosion
- c. ablation
- d. deflation

9. Desert pavement is a.....

- a. highway across the desert
- b. salty crust in the desert
- c. layer of coarse rocks and pebbles left behind by deflation
- d. An alluvial fan

10. A landform that is created by the cutoff of a meander is a (an).....

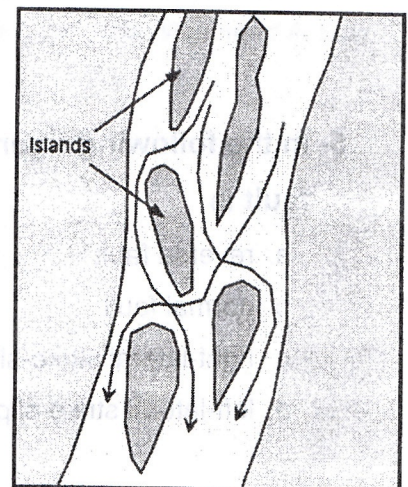
- a. oxbow lake
- b. natural levee
- c. back swamp

11. When a river meets an ocean which depositional feature is often formed?

- a. loess
- b. delta
- c. oxbow
- d. speleothem

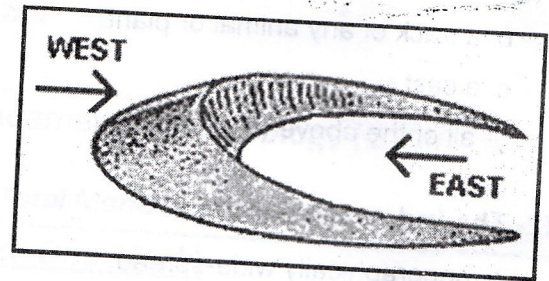
12. The type of stream channel is represented a

- a. meandering
- b. brackish
- c. braided
- d. graded
- e. none of the above



13-Which arrow on the diagram of a barchans sand dune is the correct wind direction to form this Crescent- shaped sand dune?

- a. East
- b. West



14- Exfoliation is a natural process which results from

- a. activities of man
- b. chemical weathering of rocks
- c. thermal expansion of rocks
- d. organic activities

15. A faceted pebble shaped by the wind is termed a:

- a. ventifact
- b. Aeolian clast
- c. yardang
- d. Longitudinal

16. The boundary between the saturated zone and the unsaturated zone is called the

- a- water table
- b- Aquifer
- c- Aquiclude
- d- Porosity

17. 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 the air can hold
- d- The percentage of pore space in the rock

18-Artesian Well is:

- a. natural or manmade well where water flood to the surface under pressure
- b. A "cone of depression" develops around the pumping hole
- c. a well of water that is warmer than the mean annual air temperature

19- Does groundwater ever appear at the land surface?

- a- Yes, in springs and seeps
- b- No, it always stays underground

20- The lowering effect on the water table about the base of the well stem is called:

- a. Aquifer
- b. Perched water table
- c. Cone of depression
- d. Hydraulic gradient

21. A fossil may be:

- a. an impression.
- b. a track of any animal or plant.
- c. a cast.
- d- all of the above (a, b and c).

22. The index fossils are:

- a. geographically wide-spread
- b. short span of time.
- c. none of (a) or (b).
- d. both (a) and (b).

23- Favorable conditions for fossilization are:

- a. soft body parts such as tissues.
- b. rapid burial.
- c. lack of water.
- d. none of the above (not a or b or c).

24- Relative age dating is:

- a. the rock's age is determined relative to another rock's age.
- b. the rock's age is determined by using radioactive isotopes.
- c. both a and b.
- d. none of the above.

25. The picture is an example of a....

- a. piece of paper
- b. Plant
- c. Fossil
- d. Fish



-----**GOOD LUCK**-----

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Dr. Mahmoud A. Essa