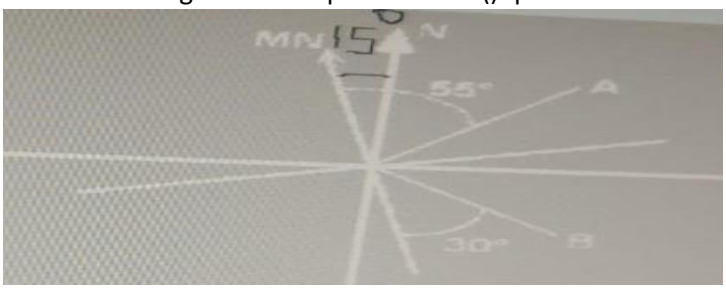
- Change in shape & volume in a rock mass is known as
  1.Striation 2. **Deformation** 3. Orientation 4. Trend
- Angle of inclined bedding plane below horizontal plane
  1. Cute angle 2. **Dip angle** 3. Hinge angle 4. Trend angle
- Formed when rocks squeezed by compressive forces
  1. **Folding** 2. Faulting 3. Jointing 4. Fracturing
- The direction of maximum stress is
  1. **In the same direction of max strain**
  2. Perpendicular to deformation axis
  3. Same direction of min strain
  4. Perpendicular to max strain
- The inclination of the fold axis line is known as
  1. Apparent dip 2. **Plunge** 3. True dip 4. Hinge line
- The true dip angle is measured _____ to the strike line
  1. Parallel 2. Oblique 3. **Perpendicular** 4. Non of them
- In the fold classification, when the dip of the axial plane is between 0.0 & 10°, the fold is known as

  1. Inclined 2. Upright 3. Overturned 4. **Recumbent**
- Straight lines on the geological map represent a natural feature that could be
  1.Joint 2.Inclined plane 3.Vertical line 4.**Vertical plane**
- Intersection of the inclined surface & horizontal plane is
  1.contour line 2.**Strike line** 3.Axis line 4.Hinge line
- The angular difference between strike line & the true N
  1.**Bearing** 2.Dip line 3.Plunge 4.Magnetic north
- Geological contacts of horizontal layers _____ contour
  1.**Parallel to** 2.Intersect 3.Perpendicular to
- Produced when tensional stresses result in subsidence of a block of rock in the middle is _____, & those features when formed on a large scale known as _____

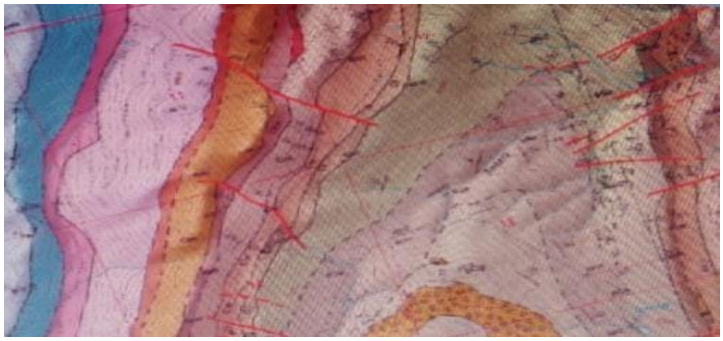
  1. **Graben, rift valleys** 2. Canyon, grand canyon
  3. Basin, slickenside structure 4. Wadi, Jordan Ghor
- The development of two reverse faults in rocks causing a middle block of rock to be pushed up is known as
  1. **Horst structure** 2. Graben structure
  3. Basin structure 4. Dome structure
- A fracture where there has been no apparent slippage (no offset/displacement) is known as
  1. **Joint** 2. Shear fracture 3. Lineation 4. Vein
- Folds form as a result of _____ forces
  1. Tensional 2. Vein 3. Shear 4. **Compressional**

The below diagram are required to the () quastions



- Azimuth of line ending with B is _____
  1. 15° 2. 55° 3. **135°** 4. S30E
- The bearing of line ending with A is _____
  1. N55°E 2. **N40°E** 3. N15°W 4. 55°

The below diagram are required to the () quastions



- **The width of the outcrop of the layer on the above map is controlled by**
  1. Thickness of the layer 2.**Thickness, Dip angle, erosion**
  3. Dip angle only 4. Only Slope or erosion
- **The structure on the right side on the map is**
  1. Syncline 2. Blungind Syncline
  3. Anticline **4. Blungind Anticline**
- **This map is**
  1. **Geologic map** 2. Topographic map
  3. Mining map 4. Cross section
- The straight line represent ___, & inclined represent ___
  1.Fructure, & cracks 2.**vertical, including fault plane**
  3.vertical, including folds 4.Vertical, including Joints
- Identify 2 structures other than the fault in the Figure, & there are many evidence of fault state 2 of them

Ans. ***Fold (syncline), Mylonite, Joints, Fault Breccia***
Ans. ***Fault Breccia, & change in topography***

- **Concentric outcrops with younger layers**
  1.Monocline Dome 2.Syncline 3.**Basin** 4.Anticline
- **The fold that its limbs dip toward each other is ____**
  1.Flexure **2.Syncline** 3.Monocline 4.Anticline
- **A fault in which hinging wall move down is called**
  1.Normal fault **2.Dip slip normal fault**
  3.revarse fault 4.Dip-Slip reverse fault
- Many faults are marked by a zone of broken & crushed rock fragments if varying size, materials called Mylonite
  1.**True** 2. False
- The dip of a bedding plane that is perpendicular to the strike lines is known as
  1.Slope 2**. True Dip** 3.Plunge 4.Apparant Dip
- The Figure below represent a fault, type of fault _____, & has _____ type of fault movement, the left side represent _____ wall, while the right side is _____

An. **Normal fault, Dip-Slip, Hanging, Foot**

- **The force that produced normal fault is**
  1.Military 2.**Tentinal** 3. Compressional 4.Shear
- **Geological contact of an inclined layers are**
  1. Parallel to the contour lines
  2. Straight Lines
  3. Straight & Parallel to contour
  4. **Curved & intersect the contour**
- **The lack found on the noseof Plunging Anticline, lacated at the areas of**
  1. **None of the mentioned**
  2. Neutral stress
  3. Maximum stress
  4. Minimum stress maximum strain
- The attitudes of a plane are strike & Dip
  1.**True** 2. False
- The fold that its limbs dip opposite to & away from each other is known as symmetrical syncline
  1.True 2. **False**
- Present fold in a rocks must have occurred during elastic stage of deformation
  1.True 2. **False**
- A fold as a geologic structure formed as a result of
  1.Military 2.Tentinal 3. **Compressional** 4.Shear

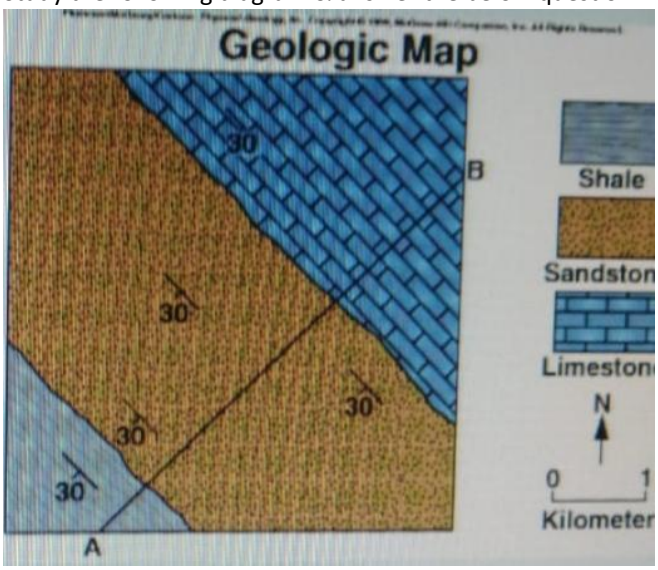
Study the following diagram & answer the below question

- The value of strike relative to the upper sandstone layer is 800m, same strike has a value of 600m relative to the lower surface, vertical thickness is
  1. 180 2. **200m** 3. 600 4. 800
- One strike intersect the 2 surface of sandstone, the western surface give the strike number 800, & eastern surface 600, the upper surface of layer on
  1. **West** 2. East 3. North-East 4. North-West
- The distance between strike of the bedding plane = 1cm, contour interval is 100m, calculate the true dip angle of the layers if the map scale 2.5cm = 500m & show your calculation

$$dipe = tan^{-1}\left(\frac{CI}{SI}\right) = tan^{-1}\left(\frac{100m}{\frac{500cmxm}{2.5cm}}\right) = 26.5°$$

- The differences between strike 800 & 600 intersecting the 2 contacts represent
  1. Vertical Dip 2. True Dip
  3. **Vertical Thickness** 4. True Thickness
- N-S strike lines increasing to the east direction, the dip of layers is to the _____ direction
  1. **West** 2. East 3. North-East 4. North-West
- The type of fault in the map is
  1. **Normal** 2. Reverse 3. Thrust 4. Graben

Study the following diagram & answer the below question



- The straight geologic contacts represent _____ bedding plane
  1. Horizontal 2. **Vertical** 3. Inclined 4. Recumbent
- The attitudes of strike & dip are
  1. N25E/30SW 2. **N45W/30SW**
  3. N05W/30SW 4. N45W/30SE

- **The line connected 2 intersection points of a geological contact with the same topographic contour line are**
  1. Topographic lines 2. **Strike lines**
  3. Hinge lines 4. Trend lines

ملاحظة: ليس هناك فرق واضح في هذه المادة بين مادة اللاب والمادة النظرية، وليس هناك فرق واضح بين مادة المد ومادة الفاينل، لذا هذه الاسئلة تصلح للعملي والنظري والمد والفاينل واي كويز ايضا اثناء الفصل

نفس الافكار كل المادة، لكنها مكررة كثيرا في ملفات الدكتور