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Section:- B.

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Subject:- Geology

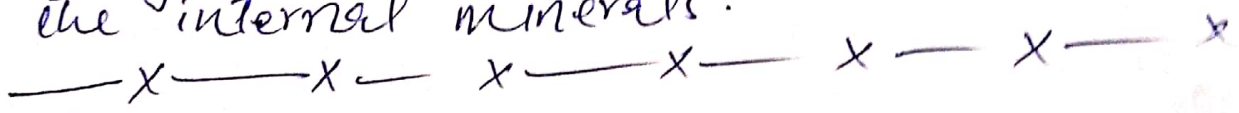
Exam:- Mid Term.

Teacher:- Engr: Imtiaz Khan.

department:- BS (Civif).

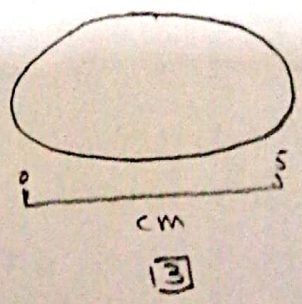
QNO1: Show part of The Earth's crust (The location) where some Rock cycle processes take place:

- Ans:
- (a) :- Frost wedging and frost heaving.
 - (b) :- State two difference in the likely appearance of the grains. I think Angular to Round.
 - (c) Lithification and compaction rocks that are deeply Buried in the Earth's crust may undergo metamorphism.
 - (d) The two main changes that commonly occur during metamorphism are the change in texture of the rock and the internal minerals.



QNO2: Figure: 2:

Answer: (1):



p.t.o

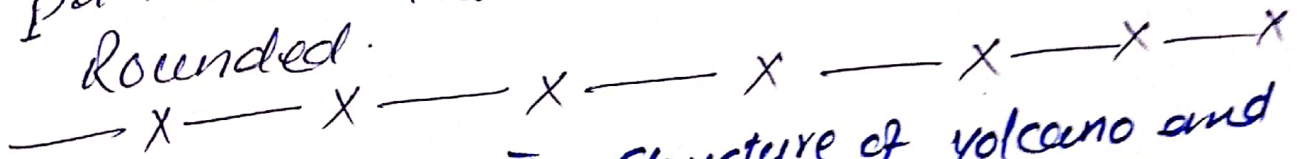
QNO2

Figure 2 (part 2)

②

In your own words, explain how sediment particles change as they are transported downstream by a river?

Answer: At the start of the river the particle size is large and angular. As the particle goes down stream it erodes and would break and for small and rounded shape particles the more particle travel the more will be rounded.



QNO3

Figure 3: Show the structure of volcano and the rock layer beneath.

⇒ (1) what type of volcano is shown in the figure by shape and if eruption is more often, which category it fits?

Answer

Strato volcano show interlayers of flows and typically up to 50% pyroclastic material, which is why they are some times called composite volcanoes. Pyroclastic flow are high density mixture of hot, dry rock fragments and hot gases that move from vent erupted high speed.

P. to

QNO 3

Fig (3):

(3)

(ii)

The Eruption show in Fig (3) producing an "Ash column" that rises thousand of meters above the volcano Summit.

(Q) =>

Explain how goes trapped in the magma help produce the ash column.

Answered

An eruption column consists of hot volcanic ash emitted during an explosive volcanic eruption. The ash forms a column rising many ~~at~~ ~~hundreds~~ kilometers into the air above the peak of the volcano. In most explosive eruption, the eruption column may rise over 40 km penetrating the stratosphere.

Gases in the magma gives explosive characters. Because of volume of gas expand with the pressure is reduced. Composition of gases involve in magma are H_2O (water vapor) CO_2 (Carbon dioxide) Sulfur, chloride, and ~~fluorine~~ fluorine gases.

QNO3! Figure (3):.

(4)

(B) many people around the world live close to volcanoes, so, when a volcano erupts thousands of lives may be at risk.

(1) ⇒ Suggest one sign that might indicate if a volcano is about to erupt.

Answer:- Before a volcano erupts, there is normally an increase in earthquakes and tremors near and under the volcano. These are caused by magma (molten rock) pushing upward through the rock under the volcano. The ground may crack open and allow steam to escape. Gases such as carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulfide, a gas that smells like eggs gone bad, frequently are present and in the maintain hot springs in the area escape in seems along the maintain hot springs in the area. Around the volcano may appear or change in appearance and temperature. These all are the signs which indicates volcano is about erupt.

QNO3

Figure (3):

5

(ii)

Suggest two dangers that might result from Ash fall near volcano?

Answer:

Volcano Ash consists of tiny jagged particles of rock and natural glass blasted into the air by a volcano. Ash can threaten the health of people and livestock.

Some damages are given below:

- * Damage to vehicles.
- * Damage to Buildings.
- * Contaminate ~~water~~ water supplies.
- * Disrupt Sewage.
- * Damage electrical system.
- * Kill vegetation.

(D)
(ii)

Answer the following:
In the table below are statements that refer to either weathering or Erosion complete the table by writing weathering or Erosion in the appropriate spaces provided:

Breakdown of rock without it being moved	weathering
wearing away of rock during transport of rock particle	Erosion
A process caused by wind, running water and moving ice	Erosion
An effect of plant roots growing in rock joints fractures:	weathering

Figure (3) (D)

(ii)

A statue was made from limestone. Rain makes limestone weather more quickly than sandstone. What substance in the rainwater causes this?

Answer

Acid rain react with limestone which causing the weathering.

(iii) =>

Why igneous rocks never contain fossils?

Answer

Due to the high temperature the fossils were unable to preserved. it ~~not~~ melt fossils with.

(iv) =>

Granite rocks cool slowly which gives enough time to crystal to grow while in ~~the~~ Basalt the ~~low~~ lower cool abruptly which have small crystal. Granite rocks cool is there temperature while Basalt is on the surface where temperature is low that why it's cool fast.

(v)

Formation of scree or talus deposits is the result of physical and chemical weathering and erosion acting on a rock face. The predominant processes that degrade a rock slope depend ~~degrade a rock~~ depend largely on the regional climate (temperature, amount of rainfall etc). Example are; Biotic processes; chemical weathering by mineral hydration, dissolution, and salt deposition, physical weathering by ice thermal stresses topographic stresses.