

(1)

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Subject : Engineering Geology.

Department : Civil Engineering.

Section : A.

Question: 01

a) Rock is broken down by frost, rain and Sun at 'A'. what name is given to it.

Ans: The process in which rock is broken down by frost, rain and Sun is called weathering process.

b) How is Sediment grains in a river change during transport from A to B. State 2 difference.

Ans: Grain Size and Roundness.

c) How do loose sediments at C become changed into solid rocks.

Ans: Once particles have been transported to a new area they must be transformed from a collection of loose sediment into new solid rocks this process is called lithification

(2)

Ans (d):

Dipley buried rocks undergo two main changes.

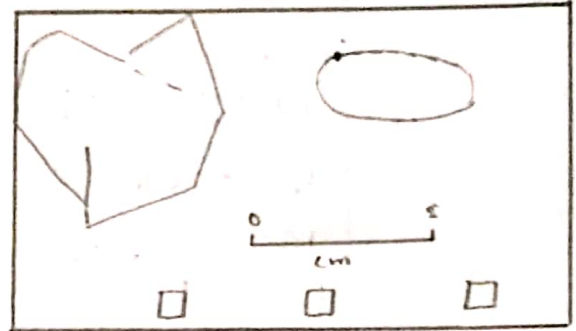
→ Mineralogy.

→ structural.



Question no # (b)

(a)



b) Ans:

⇒ Sediment transport relies on water flow to move a load downstream. Water flow is variable affected not only by the local (e.g. slope) but by water level which turn influenced by precipitation. Most changes in water level are to weather events such as rain fall.



Question no # C. (2)

(1) which type of volcano is in the figure.

Ans: The type of volcano in the figure is "Active volcanos."

(1) a) Explain how gases trapped in the magma help produce the ash column.

Ans: Gases trapped in the magma cause the volcano to build pressure and released with great violence when reaches the event.

Ans (b)

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

Ans: Earthquakes frequent is the sign which indicates that a volcano is about to erupt.

ii) Suggest two danger that might result from ash fall near a volcano.

Ans: Following are two dangers:

1) Threat to life of human and others

2) Ash particles penetrate.





4)  
Question no#1)

Q) State whether the following refer to weathering or Erosion.

1) Breakdown of rock without it being moved  
⇒ weathering.

2) Wearing away of rocks during transport of rock particles  
⇒ Erosion

3) A process caused by wind, running water and moving ice  
⇒ Erosion

4) An effect of plant roots growing in rock joints:  
⇒ weathering.

Ans II: Dissolved  $\text{CO}_2$  in rainwater causes limestone to be dissolved quickly than Sandstone.

III: Why igneous rocks never contain fossils?

Ans: Because igneous rocks are formed by high temperature and pressure which destroy the fossils if present in the surrounding rocks in its parental materials.

(5)

Ans IV:

Granite has large size crystals than Basalt because Granite takes larger time to cool due to low temperature.

Ans: V

Since Sediments at the bottom of a cliff are larger angular and poorly sorted because of the process of glacial transport.

