

1. Ice thickness >50m from firm to glacier ice *True*
2. Fractures occur at the surface of glaciers because there is higher velocity *True*
3. Till landforms from glaciers that are elongated are called drumlins
4. Petroleum (oil and gas) are formed in marine areas True
5. Diamonds get to the surface through Kimberlites
6. Biogenic processes are chemical processes of erosion that involve animals and plants roots *False*
7. Gravity is different at the poles than at the equator *False*
8. Deflation is caused by Wind erosion
9. Manganese nodules in the ocean floor are examples of sedimentary deposits
10. All metals on the earth surface are ores
11. Which of the following rules are used to determine strike and dip? Right hand rule
12. The potent agent of erosion is surface water
13. Joints are fractures involving little or no movement between rock blocks True

14. In the question, you will be given Rock pieces and asked to calculate rock quality (RQD); recall that RQD =  $\frac{\text{length of core pieces} > 10 \text{ cm}}{\text{Total length of core}} \times 100 \%$

Don't worry it will be very easy 😊

15. The most important parameter in determining rock strength is joint set *False*

- note the answer is unconfined/uncompressive stress

16. The most important factor that determines slope stability is Lithology

17. Magnetic storms are most frequent during the peak and declining phases of the solar cycle True

18. Solar cycle takes approximately 12 years False

19. The North and South poles of the earth flip polarity every 0.1Ma True

20. The process by which glacier breaks up on reaching the sea is called calving

21. In gravity anomaly, shallow depth depicts short wavelength True

22. Which of the following methods is not applicable when trying to reinforce a hazard in mass movement;

a. Rock scaling

b. Shotcrete

c. Rock berms

d. Cylinder piles

\*\*\*The answer is A because rock scaling is used to completely remove the hazard