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Coursecode:

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Rerr
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The diagram below shows a glass jar containing a clear. <input type="text"/>	density	density				<input type="button" value="e"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	High porosity rocks generally have high <input type="text"/>	permeability.	permeability.				<input type="button" value="e"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the <input type="text"/> method of depth estimation, the shared property of association between the depth Z and the width is direct proportionality	slope	slope				<input type="button" value="e"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A basin in a contour map is characterized by smooth contours and low <input type="text"/> relief	magnetic	magnetic				<input type="button" value="e"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The three major types of the earth's motion are Revolution, Rotation and <input type="text"/>	Wobble	Wobble				<input type="button" value="e"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The departure from the observed absolute gravity is known as <input type="text"/>	gravity anomaly	gravity anomaly				<input type="button" value="e"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Suppose all symbols have their usual meaning ,the equation $\frac{R_e - R_p}{R_e}$ expresses the <input type="text"/> of the earth	flattening	flattening				<input type="button" value="e"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Petroleum is NOT a <input type="text"/>	mineral	mineral				<input type="button" value="e"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The acceleration due to gravity is zero at the <input type="text"/> of the earth	centre	centre				<input type="button" value="e"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> percent of the Earth is covered by oceans	71	71				<input type="button" value="e"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	As water cools from 4° C to 0° C , its density <input type="text"/> (options: increases, decreases)	decreases	decreases				<input type="button" value="e"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The sedimentary rock which is most likely to be changed to slate during regional metamorphism is <input type="text"/>	shale	shale				<input type="button" value="e"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The normal force per unit area is called <input type="text"/>	pressure	pressure				<input type="button" value="e"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The gradual slope of the shelf floor steepens rapidly at the <input type="text"/>	shelf break	shelf break					<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	High porosity rocks generally have high <input type="text"/> .	permeability	permeability					<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Part of the continental land the is in the ocean is called <input type="text"/>	continental shelves	continental shelves					<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Calibration of Gravimeter is carried out because <input type="text"/> is dynamic	calibration constant	calibration constant					<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The material property which determines the magnetic response of different materials is referred to as <input type="text"/>	Magnetic susceptibility	Magnetic susceptibility					<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The density of the solid part of a rock chunk excluding the pores is called <input type="text"/> .	Mean solid matrix density	Mean solid matrix density					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The field sequences for data collections are: <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> .	Leap-frog, Ladder, Double Loop, Single Loop	Leap-frog, Ladder, Double Loop, Single Loop					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Total megnetisation in rocks is made up of <input type="text"/> from the earth's field and that from <input type="text"/> .	induced magnetisation, ... remanent magnetisation	induced magnetisation, ... remanent magnetisation					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Susceptibility cannot be measured from the samples of rock outcrop but can be measured in situ. True or False <input type="text"/>	False	False					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In Lacoste-Romberg Gravimeter, the tension in the spring due to the weight of the beam at zero position is made proportional to the actual length of the spring. True or False <input type="text"/>	True	True					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> involves measuring absolute field or variation of field compared to the absolute value of a reference station.	Land survey	Land Measurement					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Earth is a terrestrial body whose solid surface is abundant water and <input type="text"/>	Oxygen	O_2					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the major instrument for magnetic prospecting.	Magnetometer	Magnetometer					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The total magnetic field is almost equal to the horizontal field at equator where vertical component is zero. True of False <input type="text"/>	True	True					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The survey that is carried out using aircraft proton magnetometer is called <input type="text"/>	Aeromagnetometer	Aeromagnetometer					

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Gravimeter can be categorised as: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/>	Stable, Unstable Gravimeter	Stable, Unstable Gravimeter				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The equivalent of 2 m/s ² in mgal unit is: <input type="text"/>	200000 mgal	200000 mgal				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the instrument that uses the precession of spinning nuclei of the hydrogen atom in a sample of hydrocarbon fluid to measure the total field.	Proton Magnetometer	Proton Magnetometer				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Mathematical expression of gravitational force is: <input type="text"/>	$F = -\frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2}$	$F = -\frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2}$				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> can be used to show the plots of all points with similar value in gravity data interpretations.	Map Contouring	Map Contouring				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is refers to the magnetism remaining in a substance when the magnetising field has been removed completely.	Residual Magnetism	Residual Magnetism				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The act of converting counter reading to appropriate unit and correcting all the errors is called <input type="text"/>	Data Processing	Data Processing				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The temperature at which the saturation magnetisation becomes zero is called <input type="text"/>	Curie Temperature	Curie Temperature				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Interpretation of the gravity field measurement made involves <input type="text"/> of meaningful reasoning to the cause of anomalies obtained.	Derivation	Derivation				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Porosity can be classified as <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> .	Intergranular, intragranular, fracture, vugular	Intergranular, intragranular, fracture, vugular				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the gravity change caused by attraction of sun and moon on the earth.	Tidal Correction	Tidal Correction				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Density can be classified based on rock components as: <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/>	Bulk density, Mean solid matrix density, Mean component density, Mean pore- fluid density					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The science that studies the historical background of permanent magnetism found in rocks is called <input type="text"/>	Palaeomagnetism	Palaeomagnetism				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is caused by reeping of the spring in the gravimeter due to frequent stresses during uses.	Drift effects	Drift effects				

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The average elevation of continents is <input type="text"/>	0.88 km	0.88 km				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	While on the field, It is necessary to <input type="text"/> instruments before use	Test at a point	Observe				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The magnetism of rock components cab be classified as <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/>	Diamagnetic, Paramagnetic, Ferromagnetic, Antiferromagnetic, Antiferrimagnetic materials					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The type of rock that is formed by chemical conversion of sedimentary rock due to pressure and temperature in the presence of water is called <input type="text"/>	Metamorphic rock	Metamorphic rock				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The logistics that will be required for successful gravity fird work include: <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> —.	Accessibility to the stations, transportation, housing	Reference/Datum stations, adequate map of the area, knowledge of the prevailing local geology of the survey site				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The density of an irregular-shape solid can be obtatined using equation: <input type="text"/>	Density=M/(V2-V1)	Density=M/(V2-V1)				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When a piece of magnetisable material is subjected to an external magnetic field, it becomes <input type="text"/>	magnetised	intensity of magnetisation increased				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Southern hemisphere has <input type="text"/> percent water and <input type="text"/> land	61, 39	61, 39				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Permanent magnet can be produced by <input type="text"/> —, <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> methods.	Electrical, Induction, Hammering	Electrical, Induction, Hammering				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the ratio of total volume of pore space to the total/bulk volume of the rock in question	Porosity	Porosity				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Mantle is divided into three different zones namely: <input type="text"/> —, <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/>	Upper mantle, Transistion layer, Lower mantle	Upper mantle, Transistion layer, Lower mantle				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When a magnetic material is brought near a permanent magnet, the tiny molecular magnets in it are <input type="text"/> in a <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> directions	reinforced, definite, uniform	reinforced, definite, uniform				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the measure of the ability of fluids to flow through rock pores	Pores Permeability	Pores Permeability				

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The depth of magnetic anomalous sources could be determined by <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> methods	slope, half-width	slope, half-width				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> to restore the needle to its reference position or the <input type="text"/> deflection could be used as a <input type="text"/>	Compensating force, angle of, measure of the field.					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Oceanic crust exists in how many layers? <input type="text"/>	Three	3				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Northern hemisphere has <input type="text"/> percent land and <input type="text"/> percent water	60, 40	60, 40				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In gravity survey, the size of the material of interest could determine the <input type="text"/> spacing	Inter-station	Inter-station				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The significant movements noticeable on earth's plates is called <input type="text"/>	Plate tectonics	Plate tectonics				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Mantle of the solid layer is <input type="text"/> by volume and <input type="text"/> by mass of the entire earth	84% , 69%	84% and 69%				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The chemical boundary separating silicic crustal rock from underlying Ultramafic rock of mantle is called <input type="text"/>	Mohorovicic boundary	Mohorovicic boundary				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What is the range of the thickness and seismic velocity of continental crust? <input type="text"/>	\$\$ 30 - 40 km and 6 - 7 km/s \$\$					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The closest layer to the surface of the solid earth is <input type="text"/>	Crust	Crust				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Oceanic crust are mostly <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/>	Basalts, Gabbro	Basalts, Gabbro				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Newtonian hypothesis is most acceptable about the rotation of the earth. True or False <input type="text"/>	True	True				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Crust can be classified as <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/>	continental, oceanic	continental, oceanic				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The value of centrifugal force at the equator of the earth is: <input type="text"/>	Zero	Zero				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The point on a planet most directly illuminated by sun is called the <input type="text"/>	node point	node point				

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The study of the source, configuration and changes in the earth's magnetic field is called <input type="text"/>	Geomagnetism	Geomagnetism				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Southern hemisphere is closer to the sun than the northern hemisphere. True or False <input type="text"/>	False	False				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> describes the earth realm where life occurs, while <input type="text"/> describes the entire solid earth realm and is composed of mineral matter	Biosphere, Lithosphere	Biosphere, Lithosphere				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Iron is <input type="text"/> percent of the earth mass.	33%	33%				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> evolved during disintegrations of radioactive elemental components of the earth's particles.	Heat	Heat				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The heat from several sources raised the temperature of the earth to the melting point of iron which melted the whole earth. This event is called <input type="text"/> .	Iron Catastrophe	Iron Catastrophe				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The earth exists in the form of three states of matter: <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> .	Solid, Liquid, Gas	Solid, Liquid, Gas				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The earth is a combination of solid surface, abundant water and <input type="text"/> .	oxygen	oxygen				
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is the flux density of a magnetic field whose flux is 3000 μWb and cross-sectional area is 0.25 m^2 ?	12000 μT	83,330 T	0 T	More information is needed in order to find flux density.	A	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Over 33% of the earth's mass is	Iron	Potassium	Sodium	Tritium	A	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Magnetic susceptibility is	the rate at which the Earth's temperature changes with depth.	the intensity (strength) of magnetisation of that material when placed in a electric field of unit intensity	a measure of how easily that material allows an electrical current to pass through it	the material property which determines the magnetic response of different materials	D	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The acceleration due to gravity is zero at	the equator	poles	sea level	the centre of the earth	D	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A mineral expands when heated. Which graph best represents the relationship between change in density and change in temperature when that mineral is heated?	90	55	71	11	A	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Why does water move very slowly downward through clay soil?	Clay soil has large pore spaces.	Clay soil has very small particles.	Clay soil is composed of very hard particles.	Clay soil is composed of low-density minerals.	B	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What type of earthquake wave can travel through both liquids and solids?	P waves	S waves	focus waves	surface waves	A	<input type="checkbox"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The three major types of the earth's motion are:	Revolution, Rotation and Transverse	Revolution, Rotation and Wobble	Revolution, Rotation and longitudinal	Dense	B	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A basin in a contour map is characterised by	steep gradients and high relief	Sharp degrees of magnetic relief	Lineation in magnetic contours	smooth contours and low magnetic relief	D	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the slope method of depth estimation, the shared property of association between the depth Z and the width is	inverse logarithm proportionality	inverse proportionality	direct proportionality	None	C	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The acceleration due to gravity is zero at	the equator	poles	sea level	the centre of the earth	D	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A mineral expands when heated. Which graph best represents the relationship between change in density and change in temperature when that mineral is heated?	90	55	71	11	A	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Why does water move very slowly downward through clay soil?	Clay soil has large pore spaces.	Clay soil has very small particles.	Clay soil is composed of very hard particles.	Clay soil is composed of low-density minerals.	B	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What type of earthquake wave can travel through both liquids and solids?	P waves	S waves	focus waves	surface waves	A	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The S.I units of Flux is	Gamma	Telsa	Unit less	Webber	D	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Gravity can be measured via one of the following ways except	Land survey	Sea survey	Airborne Survey	Train survey	D	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is NOT considered a physical property of minerals?	hardness	streak	silicate structure	luster	C	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Gravity surveying measures variations in the Earth's gravitational field caused by differences in the ?	quantity of sub-surface rocks	permeability of sub-surface rocks	porosity of sub-surface rocks	density of sub-surface rocks	A	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The gradual slope of the shelf floor steepens rapidly at the	continental rise.	continental slope.	shelf break	abyssal plain.	C	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following statements regarding porosity and permeability is true?	High porosity rocks generally have high permeability.	High porosity rocks generally have low permeability.	Low porosity rocks generally have high permeability.	Porosity and permeability have identical meanings.	A	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is the mass of a rock that has a density of 2.5 grams per cubic centimeter and a volume of 4.0 cubic centimeters?	10.0 g	4.0 g	1.6 g	6.2 g	A	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	S waves move	push and pull	side to side	rolling like an ocean	straight line	B	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Magnetic susceptibility is	the rate at which the Earth's temperature changes with depth.	the intensity (strength) of magnetisation of that material when placed in a electric field of unit intensity	a measure of how easily that material allows an electrical current to pass through it	the material property which determines the magnetic response of different materials	D	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Iron is about _____ of the earth's total mass	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	B	<input type="checkbox"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The grouping of rocks as igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic is based primarily upon differences in	hardness	size	origin	age	A	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The figure attached herewith is an experimental set-up suitable for the determination of the _____ of a piece of rock. <image=PHY261e_exam_MCQ25.png>	resistivity	density	ductility	specific heat capacity	B	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is true about the Mohorovicic boundary	It is a discontinuity between the mantle and the core	Seismic velocity and density increase steadily with depth	It is chemical boundary separating silicic crustal rock with high Feldspar content from underlying Ultramafic rocks of mantle	It has velocity homogeneity	C	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which type of rock is formed from the crystallization of molten material?	Igneous	sedimentary	metamorphic	cementation	B	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which rock is composed of sediments that have a range of sizes and that originate from different rock types?	basalt	granite	conglomerate	gneiss	C	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is a metamorphic rock?	gneiss	granite	sandstone	No answer	A	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The three major types of the earth's motion are?	Revolution, Rotation and Transverse	Revolution, Rotation and Wobble	Revolution, longitudinal and Wobble	Tangential, Rotation and Transverse	B	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What percentage of the Earth is covered by oceans?	90	55	71	11	C	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is the mass of a rock that has a density of 2.5 grams per cubic centimeter and a volume of 4.0 cubic centimeters?	10.0 g	4.0 g	1.6 g	6.2 g	A	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which sedimentary rock is most likely to be changed to slate during regional metamorphism?	breccia	conglomerate	dolostone	shale	D	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The S.I units of Flux is	Gamma	Tesla	Unit less	Webber	D	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Gravity can be measured via one of the following ways except	Land survey	Sea survey	Airborne Survey	Train survey	D	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is NOT considered a physical property of minerals?	hardness	streak	silicate structure	luster	C	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The normal force per unit area is called	Pressure	Thrust	Balanced force	Pascal	A	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The gradual slope of the shelf floor steepens rapidly at the	continental rise.	continental slope.	shelf break	abyssal plain.	C	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following statements regarding porosity and permeability is true?	High porosity rocks generally have high permeability.	High porosity rocks generally have low permeability.	Low porosity rocks generally have high permeability.	Porosity and permeability have identical meanings.	A	<input type="checkbox"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which statement does not accurately describe continental shelves?	Shelves adjacent to steep land surfaces are typically very wide.	Geologically, shelves are part of the continents.	Natural dams may trap sediments between the offshore dam and the coast.	Shelves are the edges of continents	A	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Calibration of Gravimeter is carried out because	Gravimeter gives gravity values per division	Calibration constant is dynamic	The units are converted to gravity constant	None of the above	B	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Magnetic susceptibility is	the rate at which the Earth's temperature changes with depth.	the intensity (strength) of magnetisation of that material when placed in a electric field of unit intensity	a measure of how easily that material allows an electrical current to pass through it	the material property which determines the magnetic response of different materials	D	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is the flux density of a magnetic field whose flux is $3000 \mu\text{Wb}$ and cross-sectional area is 0.25 m^2 ?	$12000 \mu\text{T}$	83,330 T	0 T	More information is needed in order to find flux density.	A	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Over 33% of the earth's mass is _____	Iron	Potassium	Sodium	Tritium	A	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Petroleum is NOT a mineral. Why?	It does not have a definite chemical composition.	It does not have a crystalline structure	It is not a solid.	All of these are reasons why petroleum is not a mineral.	D	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Where G , M and R have their usual meanings, the two Newton's laws of motion gives acceleration due to gravity, g , as	$\frac{GM}{R^2}$	$\frac{GM}{R^2}$	$\frac{R}{G^2}$	$\frac{R}{GM} \cdot G$	A	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to the attached diagram <image=PHY261e_exam_MCQ1_3png.png> C is a representation of the _____	Crust	Core	Coral	Dense	B	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to the attached diagram <image=PHY261e_exam_MCQ1_3png.png> B refers to _____	Crust	Mantle	Core	Earth	B	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to the attached diagram <image=PHY261e_exam_MCQ1_3png.png> A refers to ?	Core	Mantle	Crust	Shape	C	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The characteristics of diamagnetic materials include:	They show magnetisation in opposite direction when subjected to magnetisation	Atomic moment is zero when intensity is zero	Relative permeability is slightly more than 1 in them	Their electrons' magnetic moments cancel out because of orbital and spin motions	C	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following groups of rock is NOT an Igneous rock?	Volcanic rocks	Plutonic rocks	Dike and still rocks	Carbonate rock	D	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The unit of permeability is:	Webber	Tesla	Henry per metre	Henry	C	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following characteristics of rocks considered density and conductivity to be the same at every point?	Inhomogeneity	Isotropy	Homogeneity	Structure and texture	C	

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The space surrounding a permanent magnet in which magnetic force is exerted is called_____	Magnetic potential	Magnetic force	Magnetic fields	Magnetic void	C	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is the ideal smooth surface of the earth in its oblate form	Ellipsoid	Geoid	Crust	Mantle	A	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following geophysical properties vary with depth except	Seismic velocities	Pressure	Density	None of the above	D	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Positive gravity anomalies are often associated with:	deep ocean trenches	ore bodies beneath earth's surface	large cavern systems beneath earth's surface	All of the above	B	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In seismology, which of the following are used to study the interior of the solid earth?	gravity and S-waves	P- and S-waves	earth topography	pressure distribution	B	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The velocity of seismic waves varies through earth because:	temperature varies within the earth	density of rocks varies within the earth	the composition of rocks varies within the earth	All of the above	D	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The composition of the upper mantle is known because:	samples of mantle rock have been analysed by scientists	meteorites are believed to be similar to the mantle	some caves on earth extend into the mantle	None of the above	C	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A positive magnetic anomaly indicates:	a body of magnetic ore	an intrusion of gabbro	mafic rock masses	All of the above	D	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Heat flow to the surface of earth:	varies from place to place	is highest in areas of active volcanism	is lowest in stable continental interiors	All of the above	C	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not an example of isostasy?	deep mountain roots	crustal rebound	ocean basins are deeper than continents	All of the above	D	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The inner core is most likely composed of:	silicon	oxygen	sulfur	iron	D	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The boundary that separates the crust from the mantle is called:	the crust-mantle boundary	the lithosphere	the Moho	All of the above	C	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The interior composition and structure of earth have been deduced in part from:	studies of meteorites	deep drilling projects	analyses of the behaviour of seismic waves	All of the above	B	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following statements is correct?	Continental rocks are lighter than oceanic rocks	Continental rocks are heavier than oceanic rocks	Continental rocks have same weight as oceanic rocks	None of the above	A	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Heat inside earth:	is generated by radioactive decay	is uniform throughout the interior	decreases with increasing depth	None of the above	A	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The surface of the earth can be viewed in which of the following forms	Geoids	Ellipsoid	Continental wrinkled platform	All of the above	D	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Convection is likely occurring in:	the mantle	the outer core	Both a and b	Throughout the earth	C	

<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is an igneous rock?	Granite	Shale	Coal	Slate	A

Showing 1 to 150 of 188 entries