

University of Baghdad

Admission Exam for PH.D.

2016-2017

College of Science

Time 3 hours

Structure, geomorphology, remote sensing

Answer all questions:

Q1: Geomorphology concerned with:

- a- Present day landscapes.
- b- Historical extension.
- c- Both.

Q2: Proper interpretation of present-day landscapes is impossible without a full appreciation of the manifold influences of the geologic and climatic changes during the:

- a- Pleistocene b- Quaternary c- Both

Q3: The dip slope of the resistant bed in the Bute landform is:

- a- Gentle. b- Steep. c- Horizontal.

Q4: Backswamp deposits consist of extensive layers of:

- a- Silt and clay.
- b- Sandy siltstone.
- c- Sand and pebbles.

Q5: The dominant control factor in the evolution of landforms and reflected in them is:

- a- Geologic structure.
- b- Ore deposits.
- c- Clastic deposits.

Q6: One of the conditions which contribute to the maximum development of karst is:

- a- Massive limestone bed.
- b- Massive chalk bed.
- c- Both.

Q7: Continental crust isthan oceanic crust.

- a- Less dense b- more dense c- less hot d- more hot

Q8: The ring of fire is a ring of volcanoes and earthquakes that occur along:

- a- The mid-oceanic ridge.
- b- Plate boundaries. c. Hot spots. d. Only transform boundaries.

Q9: The theory that states “that pieces of earth’s crust are in constant, slow motion driven by movement in the mantle” is called the theory of:

- a- Continental drift.
- b- Pangaea.
- c- Plate tectonics.
- d- Plate boundaries.

Q10: The mid-ocean ridge occurs along a:

- a- Convergent boundary where new crust is formed.
- b- Transform boundary where crust is subducted.
- c- Divergent boundary where sea-floor spreading takes place.
- d- Divergent boundary where subduction takes place.

Q11: The place where two plates collide is called a:

- a- Transform boundary.
- b- Hot spot.
- c- Divergent boundary.
- d- Convergent boundary.

Q12: The fact that ice floats on top of water is like the fact that:

- a- The mantle causes earthquakes and volcanoes.
- b- The mantle is colder than the crust.
- c- The less dense crust sits on top of the mantle.
- d- The crust is melting.

Q13: What is the importance of the longitudinal profile of a valley?

Q14: List and define five physical weathering processes.

Q15: How are meanders and oxbow lakes related?

Q16: What are the features resulting from differential weathering?

Q17: What are stylolites and how are they formed?

Q18: Why does the earth have a magnetic field?

Q19: Stresses produce strains in Earth materials. What are strains?

Q20: What are the differences between a similar fold and parallel fold?