

2018 GEOL-157 Exam 3 Topics

50 questions – 50 points. 1 points each question; 20 True/False, 30 Multiple Choice

What type of rocks does the term 'crystalline' include?

How many seismographic recording stations are needed to accurately locate an earthquake epicenter?

Know the different feldspar groups and the two common types of mica?

What are the four states of matter?

What are the processes that transform sediments to sedimentary rocks?

What produces ordinary ocean waves and tsunamis?

What is stratigraphic superposition?

How many water tides per day and their causes?

Material porosity versus permeability.

What's the difference between conchoidal fractures and mineral cleavage?

The two principal types of glacial sedimentary deposits.

What is deflation with respect to sedimentary processes?

Average crustal density (specific gravity) and comparative average values for crystalline versus sedimentary rocks.

What is desertification?

What is sorting and rounding an indication of?

How do radioactive minerals decay?

What is Milankovitch theory?

What are the relative proportions of water and land covering Earth's surface?

How does desert pavement and varnish form?

What is and how did the Newark basin form?

Know the primary rock groups and depositional settings.

What are foundational fuels?

What is geological strike and dip?

Know the chemical formulae for water, pure limestone, quartz, and gypsum.

What are the primary classifications of sedimentary rocks?

What are the different types of weathering and the difference between oxidation and hydrolysis?

What are oceanic divergent tectonic margins called?

What is a hornfel?

How does dolostone differ from limestone?

What are stylolites?

What are alluvial fans and where are they found?

What are uniformitarianism, gradualism, and catastrophism?

Know the main divisions of geological time and the geologic epoch that we live in.

What are native elements?

Know the equivalent intrusive and extrusive igneous rock (for example gabbro and basalt) and why they vary in classification.

What are marine regressions and transgressions?

What are the different types of unconformities?

What are the water table, aeration and saturated zones?

Know the primary fault classifications.

What processes modify shorelines?

What is a cataclasite versus mylonite with respect to brittle versus ductile rock behavior and their approximate depths at which they form?