

Question bank 2022-2023/Field Geology

Wh like question pattern:

- 1-What are the main benefits of field work? Only count them.
- 2-What are the common types of compasses?
- 3-What is the difference between true north and magnetic north?
- 4- What are the two common ways of measuring the orientation of a linear feature in the field?
- 5-Why measuring liner features are important outside in the field?
- 6- What is the difference between Azimuth and quadrant data in format only.
- 7-What is the difference between horizontal beds and tilted beds? Draw sketch for sketch?
- 8-What are the common ways of determining our location on a base map in the field? Count them only.

Fill blanks question pattern:

- 1-To construct accurate and precise records in the field, geologists need several basic tools. Here's a list of the most common tools among geologists:,,,,..... etc
- 2-Attitude of tilted beds involve,
- 3-You are in a field, and you have measured strike of 223, and dip direction is NW, and dip angle is 45, how do you record this data in your notebook? What is the required format for recording attitude of beds?
- 4-GPS stands for
- 5- Latitude and longitude are both measured in And
- 6- Latitude and longitude data is written in different formats, you only count two of them with examples And
- 7-Hcl liquid often in the field is used to

Briefly write down the usage of these tools:

- 1-Hand lens
- 2-Binoculars
- 3-Clinometer as part of compasses
- 4- North arrow on geologic maps

Simple and key definitions:

Strike is...

Dip angle is

Rake angle is.....

Other types of question

See there are two sets of linear features measurement in both recording (Azimuth and Quadrant), write against each types its bearing in another type, then add dip direction for each of them?

Bearing / Plunge (Azimuth)	Bearing / Plunge (Quadrant)	Bearing / Plunge (Azimuth)	Bearing / Plunge (Quadrant)
045/12			S15E/45
240/25			S90W/65
090/45			N35W/55
355/56			N01E/45
170/35			S50W/25