



قسم الجيولوجيا



COURSE TITLE:	SPECIAL COURSE (MAGNETOSTRATIGRAPHY)	COURSE CODE: GP 3208
DATE: JUNE 2016	TOTAL ASSESSMENT MARKS: 100	TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs

Answer the following questions

(Illustrate your answers with drawings whenever possible)

1) Write in detail on the following:

- a) Types of magnetization in relation to magnetostratigraphy. (15 marks)
- b) Methods of collecting oriented samples for a magnetostratigraphic study. (15 marks)

2) Discuss in brief each of the following:

- a) Presentation of magnetostratigraphic data. (15 marks)
- b) The Pliocene and Pleistocene magnetostratigraphic nomenclature. (15 marks)
- b) Construction of the Phanerozoic Geomagnetic Polarity Time Scale (GPTS). (15 marks)
- c) Uses of magnetostratigraphy in dating and correlation. (15 marks)

3. Read each of the following statements and mark either (✓) if correct or (X) if wrong: (10 marks)

- a) Remanent magnetization can fossilize a record of the Earth's magnetic field ()
- b) Paramagnetic minerals may carry a strong remanent magnetization. ()
- c) The intensity of magnetic susceptibility can be used to track back the transgression-regression (T-R) cycles throughout geologic times ()
- d) Secular variations reflect the geomagnetic field variations that occur on a time scale that ranges from a few years to millennia. ()
- e) In a reverse polarity state the magnetic north pole lies close to the geographical south pole. ()
- f) In a magnetic polarity stratigraphic study, oriented samples must be collected ()
- g) In an MSEC study, samples must be stepwisely demagnetized to isolate the primary magnetic records. ()
- h) The most complete record of the reversal pattern of the geomagnetic field since 160 Ma is preserved in the continental crust. ()
- i) Marine magnetic anomalies (isochrones) have been used as the main source of information in the construction of the Paleozoic GPTS ()
- j) The most precise part of the GPTS is that for the Early Mesozoic time span. ()

EXAMINERS	PROF. NADER H. EL-GENDY	PROF. ABDELAZIZ L. ABDELDAYEM
	PROF. HAMZA M. KHALIL	PROF. SHADIA T. EL-KHODARY



EXAMINATION FOR THIRD LEVEL GEOLOGY (Special)

COURSE TITLE:	Structural Geology II	COURSE CODE: GE3214
DATE:	5/6/2016	TOTAL ASSESSMENT MARKS: 100
		TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS

A) Complete the following sentences: (15 marks)

- 1- is the geometric arrangement of component features in a rock, seen on a scale large enough to include many samples of each feature.
- 2- are wedge-shaped areas composed of less deformed matrix or of minerals that grew or recrystallized during deformation.
- 3- are thin zones of very high shear strain within the main shear zone.
- 4- are ductilely deformed rocks formed by the accumulation of large shear strain, in ductile fault zones.
- 5- lenticular porphyroclasts of muscovite and biotite in mylonitic rocks.

B) Write short notes about the followings (with drawing if present): (30 marks)

- 1- Types of shear zones.
- 2- Types of penetrative lineation.
- 3- Joints associated with folds.

C) Choose the correct answer: (15 marks)

- 1- are relatively large, single crystals in a fine grained matrix formed by metamorphic growth of crystals. (i) Porphyroclasts (ii) Porphyroblasts (iii) Pressure shadow.
- 2- form by plowing of surface irregularities due to friction.
(i) Intersection lineation (ii) Groove lineations (iii) Fiber lineations.
- 3- formed by stretching, necking and eventually segmentation of a layer or planar body surrounded by a less competent matrix. (i) Boudinage (ii) Mullions (iii) S-C fabrics
- 4- display regular, repeated, fold-like forms, ranging in wavelength from centimeters to meters. (i) Shear bands (ii) Mullions (iii) Crenulation lineation
- 5- highly deformed and fine-grained rock containing more than 90 percent matrix and less than 10 percent relict grains. (i) Mylonite (ii) Protomylonite (iii) Ultramylonite

D) Put (✓) in front of the correct phrase and (X) in front of the wrong phrase with error correction. (15 marks)

- 1- Crenulation lineation is defined by the closely spaced fold hinges of the microfolds in a crenulated rock.....()
- 2- Rodding are defined by aligned subgrains oblique to the long axis of larger individual grains and ribbons.....()
- 3- A fault is called a shear fracture if its dimensions are more than one meter.....()
- 4- Shear bands is a prominent planar structure that may differ in orientation from the bedding and indicate subsequent deformation and metamorphism()
- 5- pinch-and-swallow structure is a primary structure occurs in siltstone and sandstone and expressed as a faint linear grain on bedding surfaces..()

E) Compare between the following (with drawing if present): (25 marks).

- 1- σ -type and δ -type porphyroclasts.
- 2- Spaced and continuous foliation.
- 3- Simple shear and pure shear.

EXAMINERS	Prof. Mohamed Abd El-Wahed	Prof. Mohamed Atef Noweir
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كلية العلوم - جامعة طنطا

المستوى : الأول

المادة : - لغة عربية

امتحان الفصل الدراسي الثاني

الزمن : - ساعتان

كود المقرر : - un1202

تاريخ الامتحان : - ١٤ / ٦ / ٢٠١٦ م

الشعبة : - علوم طبيعية

الدرجة الكلية : - (١٠٠ درجة)

أجب عما يأتي :-

السؤال الأول :-

﴿ ٢٥ درجة ﴾

بلغ ابن المقفع منزلة رفيعة في منازل البلاغة العربية حتى عدّه معاصروه على رأس العشرة البلغاء لعصره ..
أ - ما الذي أهله لهذه المكانة العالية ؟

ب - حفظ لنا التاريخ بعض آثار ابن المقفع .. عرف تعريفا موجزا لكل منها ، ومثل لما تقول بإحدى نماذجه الأدبية

السؤال الثاني :-

﴿ ٢٥ درجة ﴾

من مسرحية مجنون ليلى :-

التفت ابن عوف إلى المهدي وقال :-

أبا العامرية قلب الفتاة يقول وينطق عن نبله
فأصبح له وترفق به ولا يسع ظلمك في قتله

أ - لم آثر ابن عوف أسلوب النداء ؟ وما السرفي اختياره لمفظ الأبوّة ؟

ب - ما علاقة البيت الثاني بالأول ؟ وبعر يوحى لمفظ " قتله " ؟

ج - يفضح البيتان عن رغبة ابن عوف في تحقيق مسعاه .. وضح ذلك .

السؤال الثالث :-

﴿ ٢٥ درجة ﴾

أ - من فنون اللغة العربية المقال حيث عرفه النقاد العرب والغرب بشكل يحدد عناصره ، ويوضح أفكاره ، وتكشف عن سماته ،
اذكر ذلك مستخلصا تعريف المقال من التعاريف السابقة .

ب - يقوم المقال الفني على عناصر تكون إطاره وهيكله العام .. ما هي ؟ موضعا الخطّة التي يتألف منها المقال .

ج - اكتب ما تعرفه عما يأتي مستشهدا لما تقول :-

- المقال الذاتي - المقال الوصفي - المقال الانطباعي - المقال النقدي - المقال الفلسفي - المقال الصحفي .


السؤال الرابع :-

﴿ ٢٥ درجة ﴾

اضبط الكلمات الآتية ضبطا صحيحا :-

الملاعة - الملتخوليا - المهرجان - المنجد - النحاس - المنخل - النعناع - النغمّة - الأضحيت - الثغرة - المنبر - المناخ - الشباك -
المعدن - النسناس .

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
وَاللَّهُ الْمَوْفِقُ
الْحَكِيمُ

TANTA UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF SCIENCE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY				
EXAMINATION FOR FIRST LEVEL STUDENTS OF GEOLOGY				
 1969	COURSE TITLE: Final Exam of Earth's Materials		COURSE CODE: GE1202	
	DATE: JUNE. 2016	TERM: SECOND	TOTAL ASSESSMENT MARKS:100	TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS

Part One: Crystallography (35 marks)

Answer the following questions: Illustrate your answer with drawing whenever possible:

- 1- What is meant by: (10 marks)
 - a. General Form
 - b. Holosymmetrical Class
 - c. Symmetry Formula
 - d. Axinite Type
- 2- Write true or false on the following statements and correct the false one: (10 marks)
 - a- Cubic system has the highest rank of crystal symmetry.
 - b- Solid angle and axial angle are the same at any crystal form.
 - c- All natural minerals crystallize, forming well-developed crystal faces.
 - d- Triclinic system has three equal crystallographic axes.
 - e- Zircon mineral is pertaining to monoclinic system.
- 3- Discriminate between the Holosymmetrical classes of cubic and monoclinic systems on the basis of: crystal elements, crystal symmetry and law of symmetry. (15 marks)

Part Two: Mineralogy

1. Write briefly on the cohesive properties of minerals (hardness, cleavage, parting, fractures and tenacity). (20 marks)

Part three: Rocks

-Write short notes on the following, Illustrate your answer with drawing: (45 marks)

1. Classification of sedimentary rocks.

