



ELIZADE UNIVERSITY, ILARA-MOKIN

ONDO STATE

FACULTY: BASIC AND APPLIED SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL SCIENCES

FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS

2018/2019 ACADEMIC SESSION

COURSE CODE: AGY 205
COURSE TITLE: GEOLOGICAL MAP INTERPRETATION
DURATION: 2 1/2 Hours

HOD's SIGNATURE

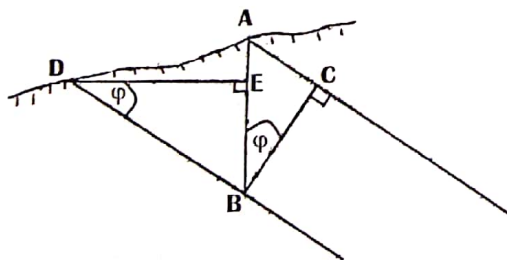
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TOTAL MARKS: 60

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

SECTION A







- 1. A topographic map shows the diversity of ... by means of ...
2. Scale gives the relationship between the ... and the ... represented on the map.
3. Contour lines connect ... above or below the sea level. Two types of contour lines are ... and ...
4. What do /AB/, phi and /CB/ represent in the figure below?



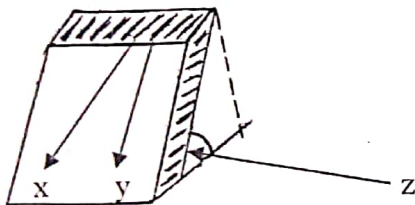
phi is ...
/AB/ is ...
/CB/ is ...

- 5. Given that 2 cm on a topographic map represent 5 km on the ground. The scale of the map in ratio scale is ...
6. The zero direction is ... on the map or ground measured from a standardized ...
7. A mapable lithologic unit is referred to as ... Antiforms are different from anticlines based on ...

8. The line mid-way between the North and the South poles is often called and labeled the
9. A median line along the apex of a fold is called The highest part of an anticline is called
10. Strike is the direction of a horizontal line on and it ranges from to
11. Azimuths are directions expressed as angles measured from the north throughout the full range of the
12. The angular difference between the true North and the magnetic North is referred to as the and is usually caused by
13. A break in the period of deposition in a sequence of rock is called
14. A break in a rock where there is observable displacement is called Where there is no observable displacement, it is called
15. Indicate what the following symbols represent in the spaces provided:

		
		
..... geological boundary geological boundary

16. What do x, y and z represent in the Figure below?

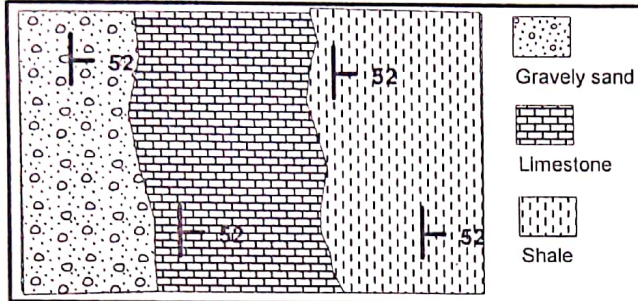


- x is
- y is
- z is

17. A recumbent fold is an overturned fold with the limbs
18. A fold in which one limb dips at a higher angle and the other at a lower angle is
19. The part of the rock mass below a fault plane is called the while the part of the rock mass above the plane is referred to as the
20. A fold in which the axial plane divides the fold into two sides which are not mirror images of each other is termed A fold whose limbs are dipping in the same direction with the same angle of dip is called
21. A fault in which the angle of the fault plane is less than 45° is called
22. The vertical displacement of a fault is called the
23. Igneous rocks are formed by solidification of Laccoliths is an example of intrusion.

24. A fault in which the hanging wall is displaced upward and the angle of dip is greater than 45° is called

25. Identify the youngest and oldest beds in the figure below:



The youngest bed is

The oldest bed is

SECTION B

1. Parts of the outcrops of five beds which are all conformable are shown on Map A below.
 - (a) Determine the dip and strike of the beds.
 - (b) Complete their outcrops over the whole map.
 - (c) Identify the oldest bed in the area.

