ⓘ This quiz has been regraded; your score was not affected.

Exam 2

Due Oct 16 at 10pm **Points** 100 **Questions** 50
Available Oct 16 at 8am - Oct 16 at 10pm 14 hours **Time Limit** 60 Minutes

Instructions

- 50 questions, 60 minutes
- 1 attempt
- Timer will continue to run if you leave the exam

This quiz was locked Oct 16 at 10pm.

Attempt History

	Attempt	Time	Score	Regraded
LATEST	Attempt 1	37 minutes	91 out of 100	91 out of 100

ⓘ Correct answers are hidden.

Score for this quiz: **91** out of 100
Submitted Oct 16 at 8:02pm
This attempt took 37 minutes.

Question 1 — 2 / 2 pts

Which igneous feature is the geologist looking at in this picture?

- Banding
- Sill
- Dike
- Layering

Question 2

2 / 2 pts

According to Bowen's reaction series, which minerals should never be found together in the same rock?

- Quartz and olivine
- Sodium-rich feldspar and biotite
- Muscovite and potassium feldspar
- Pyroxene and amphibole

Question 3

2 / 2 pts

At what type of plate boundary would you expect to find pillow lavas?

- Divergent
- Transform
- Convergent

Question 4

2 / 2 pts

The volcano in this image is a [type of volcano] volcano.

Shield

Partial

Question 5

1 / 2 pts

Place the following volcanic hazards in order based on the distance they can travel from the volcano. Start from the closest (shortest distance).

1	Lava flow
2	Pyroclasticflow
3	Ash
4	Lahar

Question 6

2 / 2 pts

What type of lava is erupting out of this volcano?

- felsic
- ultramafic
- intermediate
- mafic

Question 7

2 / 2 pts

What types of volcanoes are shown in this photograph?

- two shield volcanoes
- Two composite volcanoes
- a composite volcano and a cinder cone
- two cinder cones
- a cinder cone and a shield volcano

Question 8

2 / 2 pts

Which magma composition(s) tends to erupt explosively? (select all that apply)

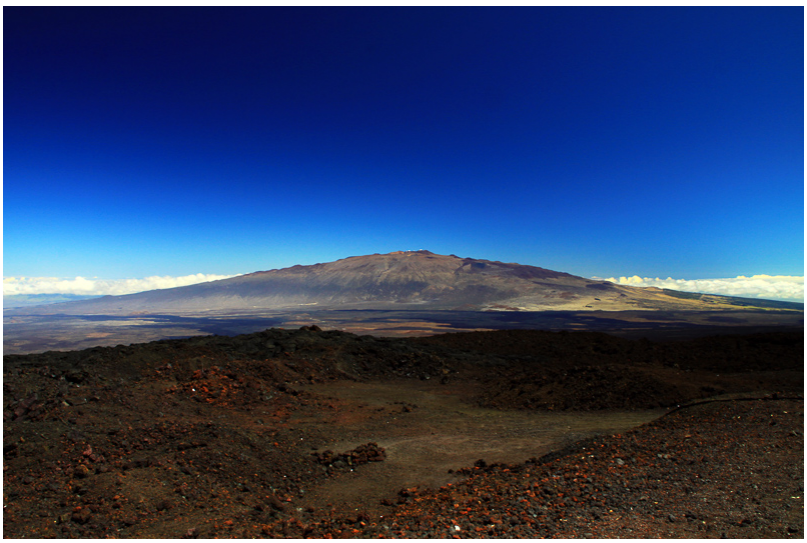
- Mafic
- Intermediate
- Felsic

Ultramafic

Question 9

2 / 2 pts

The volcano shown in this image is a [type of volcano] volcano.



Shield

Question 10

2 / 2 pts

Match the type of volcano with the material it is composed of.

Shield	Mafic lava flows
Composite	Alternating layers of pyr
Cinder cone	Mafic pyroclastic materi

Question 11

2 / 2 pts

What type of lava flow created the igneous rocks shown in this image?

- (•) Pillow lava
- ( ) Aa lava
- ( ) Pahoehoe lava
- ( ) Block lava

Question 12

2 / 2 pts

A [Answer1] is a fast-moving flow of hot gases, ash, and lava fragments down the slope of a volcano. (Fill in the blank)

pyroclastic flow

Question 13

2 / 2 pts

In the image below, the geologist is taking a sample of a(n) [type of lava flow] lava flow.

aa

Question 14

2 / 2 pts

What type of lava flow is shown in this image?

- (●) Pahoehoe
- ( ) Pillow
- ( ) Block
- ( ) Aa

Question 15

2 / 2 pts

Which type of volcano did the lava flow in this image most likely erupt from?

- (●) Shield volcano
- ( ) Composite volcano
- ( ) Cinder cone

Question 16

2 / 2 pts

The volcano in this photo is a [type of volcano] volcano.

cinder

Question 17

2 / 2 pts

Would you expect to find the lava flow in this image near Mt. St. Helens (Washington state) or Mauna Loa (Hawaii)?

- Mt. St. Helens
- Mauna Loa

Question 18

2 / 2 pts

What is the most important factor controlling soil formation?

- Parent material
- Climate
- Topography
- Time
- Plants and animals

Question 19

2 / 2 pts

Match the types of physical weathering with their descriptions.

Sheeting	Rocks crack due to a de
Root wedging	Plant growth causes roc
Frost wedging	Freezing water causes r

Question 20

2 / 2 pts

How does frost wedging in cracks cause rocks to physically weather?

- Cracks are pelted with falling snow and ice, making them wider.
- The surface of the crack is coated in ice, making the rock more brittle.
- The freezing water alters the crystalline structure of minerals in the rock, causing the cracks to grow.
- Water expands as it freezes, forcing cracks to open wider. (selected)

Question 21

2 / 2 pts

How do clay minerals form?

- Hydration of minerals in rocks
- Hydrolysis of silicate minerals (selected)
- Oxidation of iron-bearing minerals
- Dissolution of calcite

Incorrect

Question 22

0 / 2 pts

What type of chemical weathering is responsible for the landscape seen in this image?

- Frost wedging
- Hydrolysis
- Dissolution
- Oxidation

Question 23

2 / 2 pts

Which of the following minerals is least resistant to weathering processes?

- Amphibole
- Pyroxene
- Quartz
- Olivine
- Feldspar

Question 24

2 / 2 pts

What is the most important factor in soil formation?

- Time
- Plants and animals
- Climate
- Topography
- Parent material

Question 25

2 / 2 pts

What type of physical weathering is shown in this image?

- Dissolution
- Sheeting
- Root wedging
- Frost wedging

Question 26

2 / 2 pts

Why is water a polar molecule?

- Oxygen has more electrons.
- The shared electrons are closer to the oxygen atom.
- Hydrogen has more electrons.
- The water has a magnetic field.

Question 27

2 / 2 pts

_____ and _____ primarily control the rate that rocks and minerals weather.

- Climate; composition
- Temperature; moisture
- Pressure; temperature
- Composition; pressure

Question 28

2 / 2 pts

The rock shown here has sediment that is just visible to the naked eye. It is a _____.

- conglomerate
- sandstone
- shale

Incorrect

Question 29 Original Score: 2 / 2 pts Regraded Score: 2 / 2 pts

This question has been regraded.

How should the sorting of the sediment in this image be described?

- Well sorted
- Poorly sorted
- Moderately sorted
- Not sorted

Incorrect

Question 30

0 / 2 pts

What type of sedimentary rock is shown in this image?

- (•) Organic
- ( ) Chemical
- ( ) Mafic
- ( ) Clastic

Question 31

2 / 2 pts

Which clastic sedimentary rock is deposited in low energy environments?

- ( ) Conglomerate
- ( ) Sandstone
- (•) Shale
- ( ) Breccia

Question 32

2 / 2 pts

The most common chemical sedimentary rock is [rockname]. (Fill in the blank)

limestone

Question 33

2 / 2 pts

As a grain of sediment continues to be transported, _____.

- (•) its size decreases
- ( ) its size stays the same
- ( ) its size increases
- ( ) its size can increase and decrease

Question 34

2 / 2 pts

At an outcrop you find a clastic sedimentary rock that is smooth to the touch. What is the name of the rock?

- ( ) Conglomerate
- (•) Shale
- ( ) Coal
- ( ) Limestone
- ( ) Sandstone

Question 35

2 / 2 pts

What is the best explanation for the shape of these clasts?

- This is the original shape from when they were weathered.
- They are composed of relatively soft, soluble minerals.
- This is how they crystallized from magma.
- They have been transported a significant distance

Question 36

2 / 2 pts

Which best describes the transport history of the sediment that makes up this rock in the image?

- The particles travelled very far from their source.
- The particles were moved only a short distance from their source.
- The particles were blown by winds and deposited in a deep marine environment.
- The particles have undergone a significant amount of chemical weathering.

Question 37

2 / 2 pts

Which of the following processes is NOT involved in turning sediment into sedimentary rock?

- Metamorphism

- Compaction
- Burial
- Cementation

Question 38

2 / 2 pts

A well sorted sedimentary rock traveled a far distance from its source.

- disagree
- agree

Question 39

2 / 2 pts

What is the main difference between a conglomerate and a breccia?

- The shape of the clasts
- All of the above
- The kind of cement
- The size of the clasts
- The sorting of the clasts

Question 40

2 / 2 pts

What happens to the majority of sediment being carried by moving water as it enters a standing body of water (little or no motion)?

- The sediment dissolves in the water column.
- The sediment remains suspended.
- The sediment grains become cemented.
- The sediment gradually settles to the bottom.

Question 41

2 / 2 pts

What type of rock would form in this environment, showing a dried-up lake bed?

- Chert

- Rock salt and rock gypsum
- Iron oxide deposits
- Coal
- Limestone

Question 42

2 / 2 pts

Sedimentary rocks composed of pieces of pre-existing rocks are called [Answer1] sedimentary rocks.

clastic

Question 43

2 / 2 pts

What is the direction of flow indicated by this sedimentary structure?

- Down

- Up
- Right
- Bi-directional (two directions)
- Left

Question 44

2 / 2 pts

Continental environments are oxygen-poor.

- True
- False

Question 45

2 / 2 pts

What type of sedimentary rock would be indicative of a slow-moving river?

- Shale
- Conglomerate
- Coal
- Limestone
- Sandstone

Incorrect

Question 46

0 / 2 pts

Which category of sedimentary environments does a river delta belong to?

- (•) Marine
- ( ) Continental
- ( ) Transitional

Question 47

2 / 2 pts

Match the sedimentary structures with their correct descriptions about how they form.

Asymmetrical Ripple mark	Formed by the unidirecti
Symmetrical Ripple Mark	Formed by the bi-directi
Cross-bedding	Inclined layers with in a s
Mudcracks	Form when wet, fine-gra
Raindrop Impressions	Forms when precipitatio

Question 48

2 / 2 pts

The particle size of sediment deposited in a given depositional environment will depend on _____.

- (●) the energy of the environment
- ( ) the distance the sediment travels
- ( ) the composition of the sediment
- ( ) the roundness of the sediment

Question 49

2 / 2 pts

What type of sedimentary structure is shown in this image?

- ( ) Cross-bedding
- ( ) Raindrop Impressions
- ( ) Mudcracks
- (●) Symmetrical Ripple Marks

Asymmetrical Ripple Marks

Incorrect

Question 50

0 / 2 pts

What type of environment formed this sedimentary structure?

- Deep marine
- River
- Desert
- Glacial
- Shallow marine

Quiz Score: **91** out of 100