Week 2 Due Date :06.08.2025





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- 1) In an undisturbed sedimentary strata, bottom layers are older than layers above them. This is known as
 - Principle of superposition
 - O Principle of original horizontality
 - O Principle of lateral continuity
 - O Principle of inclusions

The correct answer is: Principle of superposition

Explanation:

The principle of superposition states that in any undisturbed sequence of sedimentary strata, the lowest layer is the oldest and each successive layer above is progressively younger

- 2) Mount Vesuvius is an example of
 - O Shield volcano
 - Composite volcano
 - O Caldera
 - O Flood basalt province

The correct answer is: Composite volcano

Explanation:

Mount Vesuvius is a classic example of a composite volcano (also known as a stratovolcano). It is formed from multiple layers of hardened lava, pumice, and ash resulting from explosive and effusive eruptions, which is characteristic of composite volcanoes







- 3) Krakatoa eruption resulted in the formation of
 - Shield volcano
 - Stratovolcano
 - Caldera
 - Flood basalt province

The correct answer is: Caldera

Explanation:

The 1883 eruption of Krakatoa resulted in a massive explosion that caused the collapse of the volcano's central part, forming a large caldera. Most of the original island subsided into the empty magma chamber below, leaving only remnants and a basin filled with ocean water







- 4) Which of these is not a method of absolute dating?
 - radioisotope dating
 - O thermoluminescence dating
 - inclusion study
 - fission track dating

The correct answer is: inclusion study

Explanation:

Inclusion studies are not considered a method of absolute dating. Absolute dating methods—such as radioisotope dating, thermoluminescence dating, and fission track dating—are scientific techniques that assign a specific numerical age to rocks or artifacts, while inclusion studies are related to relative dating or research selection criteria, not to direct age determination

- 5) Which of these is true about S waves?
 - O They are longitudinal in nature
 - They are transverse in nature
 - O They cannot move through solids, liquids and gases
 - O They are the first to reach the surface of the Earth

The correct answer is: They are transverse in nature

Explanation:

S waves, or secondary waves, are transverse waves, meaning the ground moves perpendicular to the direction of wave travel.

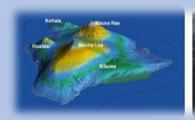
They can only move through solids and arrive after the faster P waves during an earthquake

- 6) Hawaiian volcanoes are an example of
 - Shield volcano
 - Stratovolcano
 - O Caldera
 - Flood basalt province

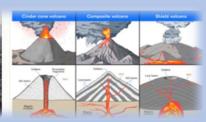
The correct answer is: Shield volcano

Explanation:

Hawaiian volcanoes, such as Mauna Loa and Kilauea, are classic examples of shield volcanoes. These volcanoes have broad, gently sloping sides built by the eruption of very fluid basaltic lava that flows over great distances, resulting in their distinctive shield-like shape







- 7) Within a depositional basin, strata are laterally continuous in all directions till the edge of the basin.
 - O Principle of superposition
 - O Principle of original horizontality
 - Principle of lateral continuity
 - O Principle of inclusions

The correct answer is: Principle of lateral continuity

Explanation:

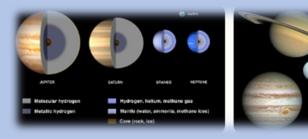
The principle of lateral continuity states that layers of sediment initially extend laterally in all directions until they thin out or encounter a barrier. This means within a depositional basin, strata are continuous across the basin until they reach the edge or a physical obstruction

- 8) Which of these is a gas giant?
 - Mercury
 - O Venus
 - O Mars
 - Saturn

The correct answer is: Saturn

Explanation:

Saturn is classified as a gas giant because it is primarily composed of hydrogen and helium, lacking a solid surface. It is one of the four gas giants in our solar system, alongside Jupiter, Uranus, and Neptune, while Mercury, Venus, and Mars are rocky planets



9)	Assemblage of fossils are unique to the time that they lived in, and so can be used to age rocks across a wide
(Principle of fossil succession
(O Principle of original horizontality
(O Principle of superposition
(O Principle of cross-cutting relationships

The correct answer is: Principle of fossil succession

Explanation:

The principle of fossil succession states that fossil assemblages are unique to specific time intervals, allowing geologists to identify and correlate the ages of rocks across wide geographic regions based on their fossil content. This makes it possible to match layers of the same age in different locations.

10) Which of these is an example of direct source of information about the Earth?	
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O earthquake	
ovolcanic eruption	
O magnetic survey	
O gravity anomaly	

The correct answer is: volcanic eruption

Explanation:

Volcanic eruptions are a direct source of information about the Earth's interior because they bring molten material (magma) from inside the Earth to the surface, allowing scientists to study its composition directly. Other options like earthquakes, magnetic surveys, and gravity anomalies provide indirect information through observations and measurements, not direct physical samples



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