

Conservation Geography

Week 3

Due Date :13.08.2025



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VISHVA S A

1) "the points where three or more cirques meet" is the definition of

- ☐ cirque
- ☐ arete
- ☒ horn
- ☐ hanging valley

The correct answer is: **horn**

Explanation:

A horn is a sharply pointed mountain peak that forms when three or more cirques erode into a mountain from different sides and meet at a common point. This creates a distinctive, isolated summit, as seen in famous examples like the Matterhorn.



2) Which of these is an example of endogenic process?

- ☐ weathering
- ☐ mass movement
- ☐ erosion
- ☒ folding

The correct answer is: **folding**

Explanation:

Folding is an endogenic process because it is caused by forces originating from within the Earth, such as tectonic movements. These internal forces bend and deform rock layers, resulting in features like folds and mountains, unlike weathering, mass movement, and erosion, which are exogenic (external) processes.

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3) Sandstone is an example of

- ☒ siliciclastic rock
- ☐ carbonate rock
- ☐ evaporite rock
- ☐ phosphatic rock

The correct answer is: **siliciclastic rock**

Explanation:

Sandstone is a siliciclastic rock composed mainly of silicate mineral grains like quartz and feldspar. It forms from the accumulation and cementation of these mineral particles, unlike carbonate, evaporite, or phosphatic rocks which are formed from different materials.



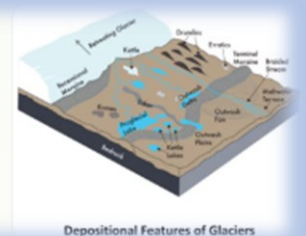
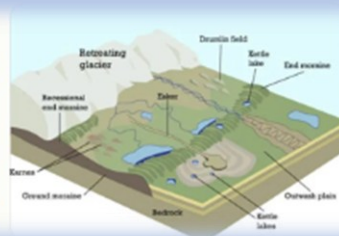
4) "smooth oval-shaped ridge-like features comprised of glacial till, gravel and sand arranged parallel to the direction of ice

- ☐ glacial till
- ☐ outwash deposit
- ☐ esker
- ☒ drumlin

The correct answer is: **drumlin**.

Explanation:

Drumlins are smooth, oval-shaped, ridge-like features composed of glacial till, gravel, and sand, aligned parallel to the direction of ice movement. They are streamlined hills formed beneath glaciers, indicating the flow direction of the ice. Eskers, in contrast, are winding ridges made mainly of stratified sand and gravel deposited by meltwater streams flowing within or under glaciers, not smooth and oval-shaped. Other options like glacial till and outwash deposits refer to general types of sediments, not specific ridge features.



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5) Which of these is an example of exogenic process?

- ☐ volcanism
- ☐ earthquake
- ☐ plate tectonics
- ☒ deposition

The correct answer is: **deposition**.

Explanation:

Deposition is an exogenic process because it involves the laying down of sediments by agents like water, wind, or ice on the Earth's surface, which happens due to external forces. Volcanism, earthquakes, and plate tectonics are endogenic processes driven by internal Earth forces.

6) "white or colourless hard mineral virtually insoluble in water" is a description of

- ☐ amphiboles
- ☒ quartz
- ☐ feldspar
- ☐ pyroxene

The correct answer is: **quartz**.

Explanation:

Quartz is a white or colorless hard mineral known for its high hardness (7 on the Mohs scale) and chemical stability, making it virtually insoluble in water. Amphiboles, feldspar, and pyroxene are also common rock-forming minerals but usually have different colors and solubility characteristics compared to quartz.



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7) Dolomite is an example of

- ☐ siliciclastic rock
- ☒ carbonate rock
- ☐ evaporite rock
- ☐ phosphatic rock

The correct answer is: **carbonate rock**

Explanation:

Dolomite is a sedimentary carbonate rock composed predominantly of the mineral dolomite, which is calcium magnesium carbonate ($\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$). It forms through the replacement of limestone by magnesium-rich fluids and is classified as a carbonate rock because of its carbonate mineral content. It is not a siliciclastic, evaporite, or phosphatic rock. This distinguishes it clearly as a carbonate rock type.



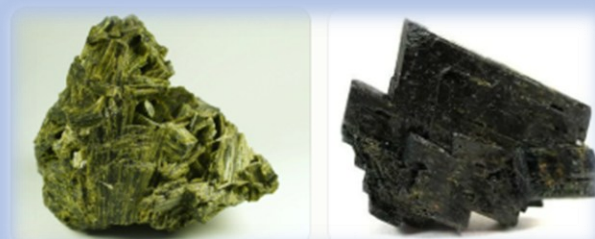
8) "green or black coloured inosilicate minerals forming prism or needle-like crystals" is a description of

- ☒ amphiboles
- ☐ feldspar
- ☐ mica
- ☐ pyroxene

The correct answer is: **amphiboles**

Explanation:

Amphiboles are green or black colored inosilicate minerals that typically form prism or needle-like (acicular) crystals. They have a double-chain silicate structure and are commonly found in igneous and metamorphic rocks. This distinguishes them from feldspar, mica, and pyroxene, which have different crystal habits and structures



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9) "deep, long and wide troughs or basins with very steep concave to vertically dropping high walls as its head and sides"

- ☒ cirque
- ☐ arete
- ☐ horn
- ☐ hanging valley

The correct answer is: **cirque**

Explanation:

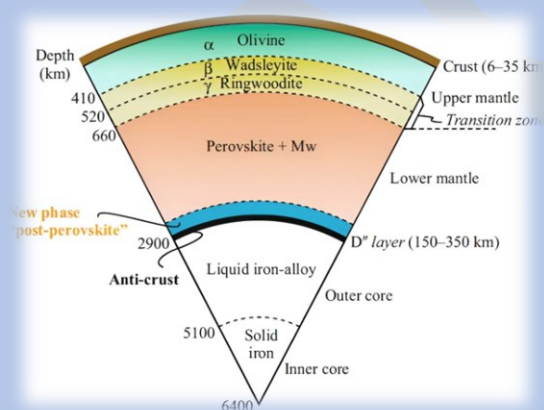
A cirque is a deep, amphitheater-like hollow with steep sides and a concave or vertical rock wall, formed by glacial erosion at the head of a glacier. It is typically bowl-shaped and marks the origin area of a glacier.

10) "magnesium iron silicate; a primary component of the Earth's upper mantle" is a description of

- ☐ amphiboles
- ☐ feldspar
- ☐ quartz
- ☒ olivine

The correct answer is: **olivine**

Explanation:



Olivine is a magnesium iron silicate mineral with the chemical formula $(\text{Mg, Fe})_2\text{SiO}_4$ and is the primary mineral component of the Earth's upper mantle. It plays a crucial role in the mantle's composition and physical properties, making it fundamental

to understanding Earth's interior. Other options like amphiboles, feldspar, and quartz do not match this specific composition or mantle abundance.



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