

Unit 6 - Week 5

Course outline

How to access the portal

Week 1

Week 2

Week 3

Week 4

Week 5

Lecture 01 - Introduction to Geological Structures, Photo Interpretation and Terrain Evaluation

Lecture 02 - Photo Interpretations/ identification of Landforms associated with Folds - 1

Lecture 03 - Photo Interpretations/ identification of Landforms associated with Folds - 2

Lecture 04 - Identification of features related to ongoing Crustal Deformation and Mountain Building process

Lecture 05 - Identification of Fault Topography

Quiz : Assignment 5

Assignment 5 Solution

Feedback For Week 5

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Text Transcripts

Assignment 5

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.
As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.

Due on 2019-10-02, 23:59 IST.

1) _____ is an imaginary line on the surface that marks the direction of intersection of the bedding plane with a horizontal plane. **1 point**

- Dip
 Strike
 Hade
 Heave

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Strike

2) The dip angle of a bed which is measured right angle to the strike of that bed is known as _____. **1 point**

- Throw
 True dip
 Apparent dip
 Heave

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
True dip

3) An imaginary line connecting all the hinge points in a fold. It may be straight or curved is called _____. **1 point**

- Limb
 Heave
 Axis
 Fault

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Axis

4) A fold in which both the limb angles are similar with respect to the vertical axial plain and older rocks are in the core of the fold then they are known as _____. **1 point**

- Anticline
 Syncline
 Symmetrical anticline
 Symmetrical syncline

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Symmetrical anticline

5) A step-like fold in rock strata consisting of a zone of steeper dip within and horizontal or gently-dipping sequence. It is form by vertical movement and generally found fault below it. **1 point**

- Monocline fold
 Chevron fold
 Recumbent fold
 Isoclinal fold

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Monocline fold

6) An _____ is an area of older rocks surrounded by younger rocks. It is typically formed by the erosion of overlying younger rocks to reveal underlying older rocks and resulted into a dome shape. **1 point**

- Inlier
 Outlier
 Limb
 None of the above

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Inlier

7) Dip slip faults are the faults that accommodates translation or slip, upward or downward along the dip of the fault plane so the angle less than 45 degree in a dip slip fault is known as _____. **1 point**

- Normal slip fault
 Reverse slip fault
 Thrust slip fault
 Strike slip fault

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Thrust slip fault

8) In below given photograph, identify the nature of fault. **1 point**



- Normal fault
 Strike fault
 Reverse fault
 None of the above

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Reverse fault

9) A strike slip fault is a _____ if an observer on one side of the fault sees the block on the opposite side move to the right. **1 point**

- Thrust fault
 Dextral
 Sinistral
 Normal fault

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Dextral

10) In the upper crust near earth's surface, the main tectonic forces are produced by horizontal movements of the plates so normal faults occurs as a result of _____. **1 point**

- Compression of crust
 Shearing of crust
 Extension of crust
 None of the above

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Extension of crust