
UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

First Semester Examination
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December 2014 / January 2015

EBS 101/3 – Engineering Geology [Geologi Kejuruteraan]

Duration : 3 hours
[Masa : 3 jam]

Please ensure that this examination paper contains EIGHTEEN printed pages before you begin the examination.

[*Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi LAPAN BELAS muka surat yang bercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.*]

This paper consists of FORTY FOUR objectives questions in PART A and SIX subjective questions in PART B.

[*Kertas soalan ini mengandungi EMPAT PULUH EMPAT soalan objektif di BAHAGIAN A dan ENAM soalan subjektif di BAHAGIAN B.*]

Instruction: Answer ALL questions in PART A and FOUR questions from PART B. If a candidate answers more than four questions (for PART B) only the first four answer in the answer script would be examined.

[*Arahan: Jawab SEMUA soalan pada BAHAGIAN A dan EMPAT soalan dari BAHAGIAN B. Jika calon menjawab lebih daripada empat soalan (bagi BAHAGIAN B) hanya empat soalan pertama mengikut susunan dalam skrip jawapan akan diberi markah.*]

The answers to all questions must start on a new page.

[*Mulakan jawapan anda untuk semua soalan pada muka surat yang baru.*]

You may answer a question either in Bahasa Malaysia or in English.

[*Anda dibenarkan menjawab soalan sama ada dalam Bahasa Malaysia atau Bahasa Inggeris.*]

In the event of any discrepancies in the examination questions, the English version shall be used.

[*Sekiranya terdapat sebarang percanggahan pada soalan peperiksaan, versi Bahasa Inggeris hendaklah digunakan.*]

PART A / BAHAGIAN A

1. Current estimates put the age of earth at about:
- 4.6 million years.
 - 15 thousand years.
 - 66.4 million years.
 - 4.6 billion years.
 - 15 billion years.
- Anggaran semasa meletakkan usia bumi lebih kurang:*
- 4.6 juta tahun.
 - 15 ribu tahun.
 - 66.4 juta tahun.
 - 4.6 billion tahun.
 - 15 billion tahun.
2. Relative dating involves:
- placing events in their proper sequence or order without knowing their absolute ages in years.
 - comparing fossils found in rock layers.
 - using radioactivity to find the age of a rock.
 - using the law of superposition to compare the ages of rock layers.
 - A, B, and C
- Pentarikhkan nisbi merangkumi:*
- meletakkan peristiwa-peristiwa dalam jujukan yang sesuai atau tertib tanpa mengetahui usia mutlak dalam tahunan.
 - membandingkan fosil-fosil yang ditemui dalam lapisan batuan.
 - menggunakan keradioaktifan untuk menentukan usia sesuatu batuan.
 - menggunakan hukum tindanan untuk membandingkan usia lapisan batuan.
 - A, B dan C
3. Earth's physical environment is divided into three major parts:
- the solid Earth, the hydrosphere, and the atmosphere.
 - the solid Earth, the core, and the mantle.
 - the hydrosphere, the atmosphere, and the thermosphere.
 - the surface, the atmosphere, and space.
 - the Arctic, the desert, and the forest.
- Struktur fizikal bumi dibahagikan kepada 3 bahagian utama:*
- bumi yang pejal, hidrosfera dan atmosfera.
 - bumi yang pejal, teras dan mantel.
 - hidrosfera, atmosfera dan termosfera.
 - permukaan, atmosfera dan ruang.
 - artik, gurun dan hutan rimba.

4. The crust of the Earth is divided into pieces called:
- A. boundaries.
 - B. plates.
 - C. trenches.
 - D. layers.
- Kerak bumi dibahagikan kepada kepingan-kepingan yang dipanggil:
- A. sempadan
 - B. keping
 - C. lurah
 - D. lapisan
5. Which of the following is not part of the definition of a mineral?
- A. it must have a definite chemical composition that can vary within specified limits.
 - B. it must be a solid.
 - C. it must contain silicon and oxygen.
 - D. it must be inorganic.
 - E. it must occur naturally.
- Di antara berikut manakah bukan sebahagian daripada takrifan mineral?
- A. ia mestilah mempunyai komposisi kimia yang tetap yang boleh berubah dalam lingkungan had yang tertentu.
 - B. ia mestilah pepejal.
 - C. ia mesti mengandungi silikon dan oksigen.
 - D. ia mestilah bukan organik.
 - E. ia mesti berlaku secara tabii.
6. This property is the least reliable when identifying a mineral:
- A. streak
 - B. color
 - C. specific gravity
 - D. hardness
 - E. luster
- Sifat ini ialah yang paling kurang meyakinkan apabila mengecam sesuatu mineral:
- A. corekan
 - B. warna
 - C. graviti tertentu
 - D. kekerasan
 - E. kilauan
7. The two most common elements in the continental crust are:
- A. oxygen and silicon
 - B. oxygen and aluminum
 - C. iron and magnesium
 - D. hydrogen and helium
 - E. iron and aluminum
- Dua unsur paling biasa dalam kerak benua ialah:
- A. oksigen dan silikon
 - B. oksigen dan aluminium
 - C. besi dan magnesium
 - D. hidrogen dan helium
 - E. besi dan aluminium

8. What is the chemical formula for silicon-oxygen tetrahedron?
- SiO_2
 - Al_2SiO_5
 - TeSiO_3^{2-}
 - SiO_4^{4-}
 - Si_2O^{6+}
- Apakah formula kimia bagi tetrahedron silikon-oksigen?
- SiO_2
 - Al_2SiO_5
 - TeSiO_3^{2-}
 - SiO_4^{4-}
 - Si_2O^{6+}
9. Ferromagnesian silicates:
- are light colored.
 - have a higher specific gravity than nonferromagnesian silicates.
 - contain iron and/or magnesium.
 - all of the above.
 - only B and C.
- Silikat ferromagnesian adalah:
- berwarna cerah
 - mempunyai graviti tentu yang lebih tinggi daripada silikat bukan ferromagnesian.
 - mengandungi besi dan/atau magnesium.
 - semua di atas.
 - hanya B dan C.
10. Minerals that have the same chemical composition but different structures, such as diamond and graphite, are called:
- polymorphs
 - isotopes
 - polycrystals
 - isomorphs
 - molymorphs
- Mineral yang mempunyai komposisi kimia serupa tetapi struktur berlainan, seperti intan dan grafit, dipanggil:
- polimorf
 - isotop
 - polihabur
 - isomorf
 - molimorf
11. Chemical weathering always results in the creation of?
- Felsic minerals
 - Mafic minerals
 - High-temperature minerals
 - Low-temperature minerals
 - Non-silicate minerals
- Luluhawa kimia selalunya menghasilkan mineral jenis?
- Mineral felsik
 - Mineral mafik
 - Mineral suhu tinggi
 - Mineral suhu rendah
 - Mineral bukan silikat

12. What is the definition of erosion?
- The accumulation of sediment following transportation.
 - The disintegration and decomposition of rocks at or near the earth's surface.
 - The incorporation of and transportation of material by mobile agents such as water, wind, and ice.
 - The transfer of rock material downslope under the influence of gravity.
 - The washing out of fine soil components.
- Apakah takrifan bagi hakisan?*
- Penumpukan sediment selepas pengangkutan.*
 - Penyepai dan penguraian batuan pada atau berhampiran permukaan bumi.*
 - Penggabungan bahan yang mengalami pengangkutan daripada agen-agen pemindahan seperti air, angin dan ais.*
 - Pemindahan bahan batuan ke kaki cerun di bawah pengaruh graviti.*
 - Pembebasan komponen halus dalam tanah.*
13. What is the definition of eluviation?
- The accumulation of sediment following transportation.
 - The disintegration and decomposition of rocks at or near the earth's surface.
 - The dissolution of soil components.
 - The incorporation of and transportation of material by mobile agents such as water, wind, and ice.
 - The washing out of fine soil components
- Apakah takrifan bagi eluviasi?*
- Penumpukan sediment selepas pengangkutan.*
 - Penyepai dan penguraian batuan pada atau berhampiran permukaan bumi.*
 - Pelarutan komponen tanah.*
 - Penggabungan bahan yang mengalami pengangkutan daripada agen-agen lincah seperti air, angin dan ais.*
 - Pembebasan komponen halus dalam tanah.*
14. What is the most abundant type of sedimentary rock?
- Conglomerate
 - Evaporites
 - Limestone
 - Sandstone
 - Shale
- Apakah jenis batuan mendak yang paling banyak ditemui?*
- Konglomerat*
 - Evaporit*
 - Batu kapur*
 - Batu pasir*
 - Syal*

15. Which sedimentary rock type is likely to be formed in the most offshore environment?
- A. Conglomerate
 - B. Limestone
 - C. Sandstone
 - D. Shale
 - E. Siltstone
16. Actual rates of lithospheric plate divergence are generally measured in
- A. millimeters per 100 years
 - B. centimeters per year
 - C. meters per year
 - D. meters per day
 - E. meters per hour
17. The key, critical difference between weathering and erosion is that
- A. weathering always requires water, while erosion never does.
 - B. weathering happens only to igneous rocks, erosion affects all rocks.
 - C. weathering changes the composition of materials, erosion just changes the size of the particles.
 - D. weathering is the breaking down of rocks in place, erosion is removal of materials from a site.

Jenis batuan enapan yang manakah kemungkinan terbentuk dalam kebanyakan persekitaran luar pesisir?

- A. Konglomerat
- B. Batu kapur
- C. Batu pasir
- D. Syal
- E. Batu lodak

Kadar sebenar kecapahan keping litosfera secara umumnya diukur dalam

- A. milimeter per 100 tahun
- B. sentimeter per tahun
- C. meter per tahun
- D. meter per hari
- E. meter per jam

Perbezaan yang agak kritikal antara luluhawa dan hakisan adalah

- A. luluhawa sentiasa memerlukan air, sedangkan hakisan tidak.
- B. luluhawa hanya berlaku kepada batuan igneus, hakisan berlaku pada semua batuan.
- C. luluhawa merubah komposisi bahan, hakisan hanya merubah saiz partikel.
- D. luluhawa adalah penguraian batuan pada tempatnya, hakisan adalah penanggalan bahan daripada sesuatu tapak.

18. An earthquake of magnitude 2 is probably not going to be felt by anyone unless they're sitting on the epicenter. An earthquake of magnitude 7, on the other hand, is capable of causing widespread and major damage and even deaths. How much more ground shaking is involved in an earthquake of magnitude 7 than an earthquake of magnitude 2?
- A. about $3 \frac{1}{2}$ times as much
 - B. about 10 times as much
 - C. about 100 times as much
 - D. about 1000 times as much
 - E. about 100,000 times as much
19. Karst landscapes are solution-dominated environments that occur mainly in areas underlain by what kind of rock?
- A. Granite
 - B. Limestone
 - C. Shale
 - D. Schists
 - E. Basalt
20. The location of the source of an earthquake is called:
- A. the focus
 - B. the displacement
 - C. the epicenter
 - D. the rebound
 - E. plastic deformation

Gempa bumi bermagnitud 2 tidak akan dirasai oleh sesiapa pun kecuali mereka yang berada di epipusat. Gempa bumi bermagnitud 7 boleh menyebabkan kerosakan yang teruk termasuk kematian. Berapakah gegaran yang dirasai oleh gempa bumi bermagnitud 7 jika dibandingkan dengan gempa bumi bermagnitud 2?

- A. $3 \frac{1}{2}$ kali ganda
- B. 10 kali ganda
- C. 100 kali ganda
- D. 1000 kali ganda
- E. 100,000 kali ganda

Landskap karst merupakan persekitaran yang dipengaruhi oleh larutan yang wujud terutama di dalam kawasan-kawasan berbatuan jenis apa?

- A. Granit
- B. Batu kapur
- C. Syal
- D. Syis
- E. Basalt

Tempat berpuncanya sesuatu gempa bumi dikenali sebagai:

- A. fokus
- B. alihan
- C. epipusat
- D. pantulan
- E. ubahbentuk plastik

21. Of the seismic waves produced by an earthquake, which type travels fastest?
- A. long waves
 - B. surface waves
 - C. s-waves
 - D. p-waves
22. Which types of waves are compressional?
- A. p-waves
 - B. surface waves
 - C. s-waves
 - D. long waves
23. Where do most earthquakes occur?
- A. at or near plate boundaries
 - B. between 70 and 300 kilometers below the surface
 - C. deeper than 300 kilometers below the surface
 - D. away from plate boundaries
24. The Mercalli intensity scale ranks earthquakes according to:
- A. seismic wave amplitude
 - B. damage caused by an earthquake
 - C. magnitude
 - D. depth below the surface

Berdasarkan gelombang seismik yang dihasilkan oleh suatu gempa bumi, jenis manakah yang bergerak paling pantas?

- A. gelombang panjang*
- B. gelombang permukaan*
- C. gelombang-s*
- D. gelombang-p*

Gelombang berikut manakah yang dikenali gelombang mampatan?

- A. gelombang-p*
- B. gelombang permukaan*
- C. gelombang-s*
- D. gelombang panjang*

Di manakah kebanyakan gempa bumi berlaku?

- A. pada atau berhampiran sempadan-sempadan plat*
- B. di antara 70 dan 300 km bawah permukaan*
- C. melebihi kedalaman 300 km di bawah permukaan*
- D. jauh daripada sempadan-sempadan plat*

Skala keamatan Mercalli mengukur gempa bumi berdasarkan:

- A. amplitud gelombang seismik*
- B. kemusnahan akibat sesuatu gempa bumi*
- C. magnitud*
- D. kedalaman di bawah permukaan*

25. Sites where rock is exposed at the surface are called:
- Outcrops
 - Strikes
 - Dips
 - Structures
- Tempat di mana batuan terdedah di permukaan disebut:
- Singkapan*
 - Jurus*
 - Sudut miring*
 - Struktur*
26. Most folds are a result of what kind of stress?
- Brittle
 - Tensional
 - Shear
 - Compressional
- Tegasan manakah yang menghasilkan lipatan?
- Rapuh*
 - Tegangan*
 - Ricih*
 - Mampatan*
27. Porphyritic texture forms from:
- initial rapid cooling then slow cooling of magma
 - initial slow cooling then rapid cooling of magma
 - extremely rapid cooling of magma
 - escape of gas bubbles during cooling of lava
- Tekstur porfiri terbentuk daripada:
- pemejalan pantas pada permukaan
 - pemejalan perlahan pada awalnya diikuti pemejalan pantas magma
 - pemejalan tersangat pantas magma
 - pembebasan gelembung gas semasa penyejukan lava
28. During crystallization of a basaltic magma is the first mineral to crystallize.
- olivine
 - pyroxene
 - plagioclase
 - quartz
- Semasa pemejalan magma basalt adalah mineral pertama yang menghablur.
- olivin*
 - piroksin*
 - plagioklas*
 - kuarza*
29. Obsidian, or volcanic glass forms by
- lava cools so fast minerals can't crystallize
 - lava cools so fast minerals are very fine-grained
 - rock is shattered during an eruption
 - volcanic mudflow deposition
- Obsidian atau kaca gunung berapi terhasil
- apabila lava memejal dengan pantas hingga mineral tidak sempat menghablur
 - lava menyejuk pantas jadi mineral menjadi sangat halus
 - apabila batuan retak semasa letusan
 - pemendakan aliran lumpur gunung berapi

30. Extrusive igneous rocks have smaller crystals than intrusive igneous rocks because _____.

- A. intrusive igneous rocks cool slower than extrusive rocks
- B. extrusive igneous rocks cool slower than intrusive rocks
- C. intrusive igneous rocks melt slower than extrusive rocks
- D. extrusive igneous rocks melt slower than intrusive rocks

31. Most common rock-forming minerals are _____.

- A. carbonates
- B. oxides
- C. silicates
- D. sulfides

32. What type of rocks form from the solidification of molten rock?

- A. Igneous
- B. Mineralogic
- C. Sedimentary
- D. Metamorphic

33. What types of rocks form from pre-existing rocks that are subjected to high temperature and pressure?

- A. Igneous
- B. Mineralogic
- C. Sedimentary
- D. metamorphic

Batuhan igneus jenis ekstrusif mempunyai hablur yang lebih halus daripada batuan igneus jenis intrusive kerana _____.

- A. batuan intrusif menyekuk lebih perlahan daripada batuan igneus jenis ekstrusif*
- B. batuan ekstrusif menyekuk lebih perlahan daripada batuan intrusif*
- C. batuan intrusif melebur lebih perlahan daripada batuan ekstrusif*
- D. batuan ekstrusif melebur lebih perlahan daripada batuan intrusif*

Kebanyakan mineral pembentuk batuan adalah

- A. karbonat*
- B. oksida*
- C. silikat*
- D. sulfid*

Apakah jenis batuan yang terbentuk daripada pemejalan leburan batuan?

- A. Igneus*
- B. Mineralogi*
- C. Mendak*
- D. Metamorf*

Jenis batuan apakah yang terbentuk apabila batuan yang wujud sebelumnya terdedah kepada suhu dan tekanan tinggi?

- A. Igneus*
- B. Mineralogi*
- C. Mendak*
- D. Metamorf*

34. A basalt is an example of a(n) _____ rock.

- A. igneous
- B. mineralogic
- C. sedimentary
- D. metamorphic

35. Which best describes basalt?

- A. a foliated metamorphic rock
- B. a non-foliated metamorphic rock
- C. a coarse-grained light colored igneous rock
- D. a fine-grained dark colored igneous rock

36. Clastic sediments form from _____.

- A. rapid cooling of molten sediments
- B. physically deposited particles of sediment
- C. precipitation of sediments from sea water
- D. accumulation of calcium carbonate shells

37. Limestone, a rock that forms from the shelly remains of organisms, is an example of a(n) _____.

- A. extrusive igneous rock
- B. intrusive igneous rock
- C. clastic sedimentary rock
- D. chemical sedimentary rock

Batuan basalt adalah contoh batuan jenis _____.

- A. igneus
- B. mineralogi
- C. mendak
- D. metamorf

Pernyataan berikut manakah yang memperihalkan tentang batuan basalt?

- A. batuan metamorf terfoliat
- B. batuan metamorf tak terfoliat
- C. batuan igneus berwarna cerah berbutiran kasar
- D. batuan igneus berwarna gelap berbutiran halus

Sedimen klastik terbentuk dari pada _____.

- A. penyejukkan pantas sedimen yang cair
- B. pemendapan zarah-zarah secara fizikal
- C. pemendakan sedimen daripada air laut
- D. timbunan cengkerang kalsium karbonat

Batu kapur yang terdiri daripada cengkerang organisma adalah contoh _____.

- A. batuan igneus ekstrusif
- B. batuan igneus intrusif
- C. batuan mendak klastik
- D. batuan mendak kimia

38. An igneous rock that is coarse-grained and contains abundant quartz is _____.
 A. granite
 B. rhyolite
 C. basalt
 D. gabbro
- Batuhan igneus yang butirananya kasar dan mengandungi kuarza yang banyak ialah _____.*
*A. granit
 B. riolit
 C. basalt
 D. gabbro*
39. Which of the following properties is diagnostic of a sedimentary rock?
 A. Layering
 B. Foliation
 C. Glassy texture
 D. Orogeny
- Sifat berikut manakah yang diagnostik batuan mendak?*
*A. Berlapis
 B. Berfoliasi
 C. Tekstur berkaca
 D. Orogeni*
40. Which soil horizon forms from accumulation of material that was removed from surface materials by leaching?
 A. A horizon
 B. B horizon
 C. C horizon
 D. O horizon
- Lapisan tanah berikut manakah yang terbentuk daripada timbunan bahan yang ditanggalkan daripada bahan permukaan oleh larutlesap?*
*A. Lapisan A
 B. Lapisan B
 C. Lapisan C
 D. Lapisan O*
41. Dark coloring in soils commonly results from the presence of
 A. iron oxides
 B. hematite
 C. calcite nodules
 D. organic matter
- Warna gelap pada tanah lazimnya terhasil daripada kewujudan*
*A. ferum oksida
 B. hematite
 C. butiran kalsit
 D. bahan organik*
42. A horizons are formed by
 A. deposition of material brought in from O horizons
 B. leaching and transport of materials away from this zone
 C. saturating the soil with water
 D. extensive weathering and chemical breakdown of rocks
- Lapisan A terjadi melalui*
*A. pemendakan bahan yang terangkut dari lapisan O.
 B. pelarutlesapan dan pengangkutan bahan dari lapisan A.
 C. penepuan tanah dengan air
 D. luluhawa dan penguraian batuan.*

43. Feldspars weather primarily by
- A. hydrolysis
 - B. oxidation
 - C. dissolution
 - D. exfoliation
- Feldspar terluluhawa terutama melalui*
- A. hidrolisis*
 - B. pengoksidaan*
 - C. pelarutan*
 - D. pengelupasan*
44. Clastic sedimentary rocks are classified based on
- A. mineral composition
 - B. texture
 - C. bulk composition
 - D. sorting
- Batuhan mendak klastik dikelaskan berdasarkan kepada*
- A. komposisi mineral*
 - B. tekstur*
 - C. komposisi pukal*
 - D. sisisian*

(100 marks/markah)

PART B / BAHAGIAN B

1. Igneous rocks formed in several ways.
 - [a] Describe how the igneous rock formed.
 - [b] Discuss what is meant by Bowen Reaction Series.
 - [c] Sketch the igneous rock classification as preferably used by geologist and engineers.
 - [d] How do you differentiate granite from rhyolite?
 - [e] How do you differentiate muscovite from biotite?

Batuhan igneus terjadi beberapa cara.

- [a] *Huraikan bagaimana batuan igneus terjadi?*
- [b] *Huraikan apa yang dimaksudkan dengan Siri Tindakbalas Bowen?*
- [c] *Lakarkan pengelasan batuan igneus sebagaimana digunakan oleh ahli geologi dan jurutera.*
- [d] *Bagaimana anda bezakan batuan granit dari batuan riolit?*
- [e] *Bagaimana anda bezakan mineral muskovit dari mineral biotit?*

(100 marks/markah)

2. [a] Define weathering.

Beri takrif luluhawa.

- [b] Discuss the different processes of physical weathering.

Bincangkan proses-proses yang terdapat pada luluhawa fizikal.

- [c] Discuss the different processes of chemical weathering.

Bincangkan proses-proses yang terdapat pada luluhawa kimia.

- [d] Discuss the views that weathering can act as destructive as well as constructive forces.

Bincang pandangan yang mengatakan bahawa luluhawa boleh bertindak sebagai daya pemusnah dan juga sebagai daya membina.

- [e] Draw a complete soil profile developed on a granite rock.

Lakarkan profil tanah yang lengkap yang terbina di atas batuan granit.

(100 marks/markah)

3. [a] Describe how metamorphic rocks formed.

Huraikan bagaimana batuan metamorfik terjadi.

- [b] Name FIVE metamorphic rocks.

Nyatakan LIMA batuan metamorfik.

- [c] Name FIVE metamorphic minerals that are commonly found in metamorphic rocks.

Nyatakan LIMA mineral metamorfik yang lazim ditemui di dalam batuan metamorfik.

- [d] What is the difference between foliation and schistosity?

Apakah perbezaan di antara "foliation" dengan "schistosity"?

- [e] Is diamond a metamorphic mineral? Explain.

Adakah intan mineral metamorfik? Huraikan.

(100 marks/markah)

4. Explain the following concepts with the help of sketches.

- [a] What are the differences of porosity, void ratio and permeability?
- [b] How are stress, strain and strength related?
- [c] Properties of sandstone as good aggregates
- [d] What is dip and strike of bedding planes?
- [e] What is the difference between faults and joints?

Jelaskan konsep berikut dengan bantuan lakaran.

- [a] Apakah perbezaan keliangan, kadar keliangan dan kebolehtelapan?
- [b] Bagaimanakah tekanan, dan tegasan kekuatan berkait?
- [c] Ciri-ciri batu pasir sebagai agregat yang baik
- [d] Apakah kemiringan dan jurus satah perlapisan?
- [e] Apakah perbezaan di antara sesar dan kekar?

(100 marks/markah)

5. [a] Explain the following with the help of sketches.

- (i) Anticline and syncline
- (ii) Symmetrical and asymmetrical fold
- (iii) Thrust faults and reverse faults

Jelaskan konsep berikut dengan bantuan lakaran.

- (i) Antiklin dan sinklin
- (ii) Lipatan simetri dan tidak simetri
- (iii) Sesar sungkup dan sesar songsang

(30 marks/markah)

[b] Describe the different types of plate boundaries, with helps of diagram.

Huraikan jenis sempadan plat yang berbeza, dengan bantuan gambarajah.

(20 marks/markah)

- [c] Please explain the type of movements that occur along normal and reverse faults. What type of stress involved in the formation of these two faults?

Sila terangkan jenis pergerakan yang berlaku sepanjang sesar normal dan songsang. Apakah jenis tekanan yang terlibat dalam pembentukan kedua-dua sesar ini?

(20 marks/markah)

- [d] Explain the formation of mountain ranges. In the plate tectonics model, which type of plate boundary is the most directly associated with Earth's major mountain ranges?

Terangkan pembentukan banjaran gunung. Dalam model tektonik plat, jenis sempadan plat manakah yang paling berkait rapat dengan banjaran gunung utama di dunia?

(30 marks/markah)

6. [a] Describe briefly the occurrences of the following:

- (i) Solid and drift map
- (ii) Subsurface map

Terangkan secara ringkas kejadian yang berikut:

- (i) Peta pepejal dan hanyutan
- (ii) Peta subpermukaan

(20 marks/markah)

- [b] What is dip and strike of joints? What is the instrument used for measuring these properties? Please explain the relationship using the appropriate diagram to illustrate the two properties.

Apakah jurus dan miring sesar? Apakah alat yang digunakan untuk mengukur sifat-sifat ini. Sila terangkan hubungan tersebut dengan menggunakan gambarajah yang sesuai untuk menggambarkan hubungan tersebut.

(30 marks/markah)

- [c] Site investigation is an important early phase of any civil and mining engineering works.

Penyiasatan tapak adalah fasa awal yang penting dalam kerja kejuruteraan awam dan lombong.

- (i) State the reasons why do you need to carry out the site investigations.

Nyatakan sebab-sebab kenapa anda perlu menjalankan kerja penyiasatan tapak.

(10 marks/markah)

- (ii) Discuss the stages and standard activities during each stage of site investigation and what sort of information you want to gather prior and during the site investigation phase.

Bincangkan peringkat-peringkat dan aktiviti yang biasa dilakukan dalam setiap peringkat penyiasatan lapangan dan apakah jenis maklumat yang perlu dikumpulkan sebelum dan semasa fasa penyiasatan tapak.

(40 marks/markah)