

IESO 2016

Written Test No 2

Please follow the instructions while answering the questions. The questions are independent.

Marking the questions will be as follows:

- *Questions with only one correct answer:* 1 point (= mark) for the correct answer ~~minus 0.5~~ for a wrong answer
- *Questions with many correct answers:* 1 point (= mark) for each correct answer, minus 0.5 for each wrong answer ; no question will be marked less than 0 (zero) even if the number of wrong answers exceeds the number of correct answers. There is always at least one wrong answer. So, even if you choose ALL the given answers, 0 (zero) will be applied.
Some questions may have a specific way of marking.

Write answers on separate answer sheet.

1. The figure below depicts(**viser**) the temperature profiles of the northwestern Pacific Ocean during summer and winter. In both the profiles, the seasonal change in the structure of the ocean water column is limited to the shallow part.

Choose the most appropriate explanation from the choices given below:

The seawater is well mixed down to a few hundred meters because : (*Just one correct answer*).

- a) In summer, the wind speed in the area is very high.
- b) In summer, sunlight warms the shallow water strongly.
- c) In winter, the wind speed in the area is very high.
- d) In winter, sunlight warms the shallow water strongly.

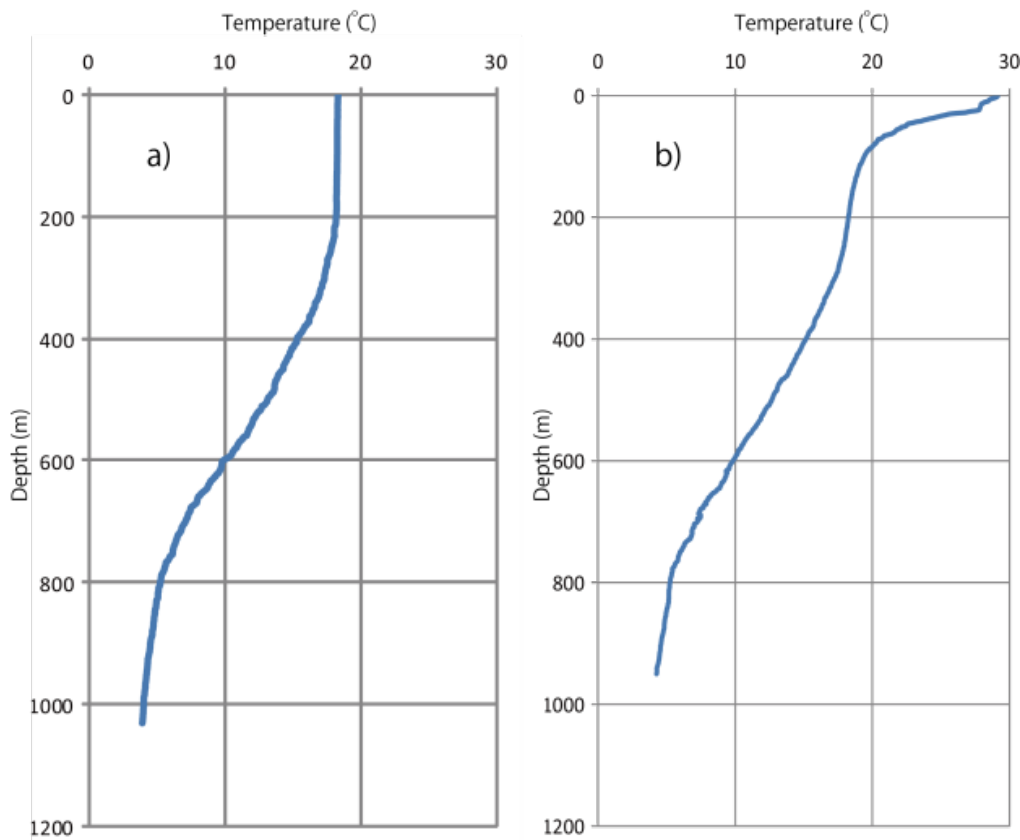


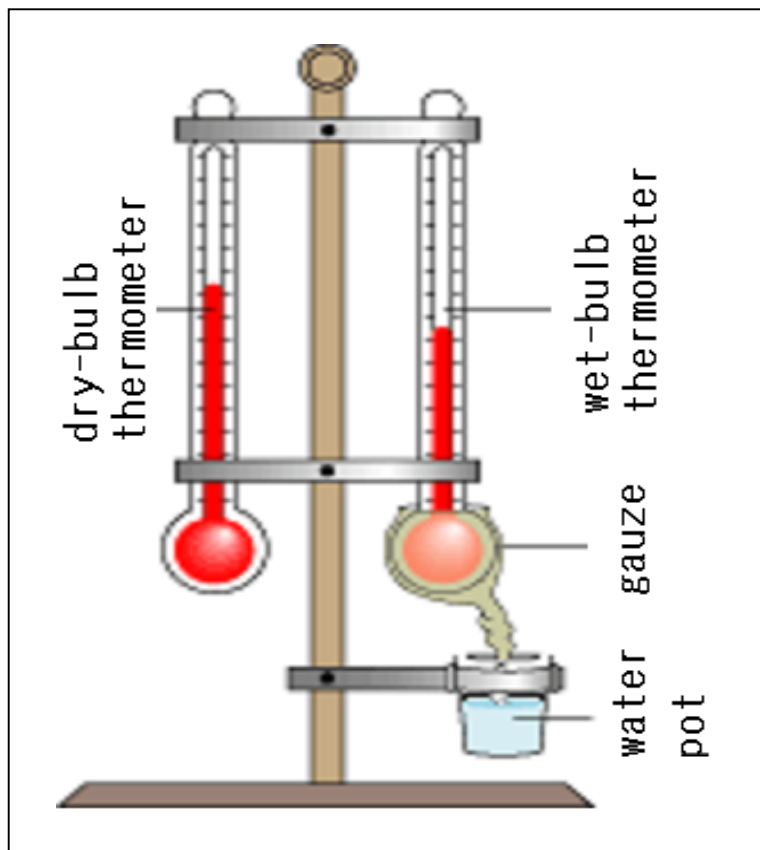
Figure: Temperature profiles of the northwestern Pacific Ocean during winter and summer.

2. Choose the correct statements describing the paleomagnetism of sediments and igneous(**magmatisk**) rocks of the oceanic plate. (*More than one correct answer.*)

- a) The igneous rocks can record an ancient(**tidligere/gammelt**) magnetic field acquired(**oppnådd**) when they cool from high temperatures.
- b) The igneous rocks cannot record an ancient magnetic field because they were originally hot magma before solidification(**størkning**).
- c) The sediments deposited on the igneous rocks record an ancient magnetic field, as magnetization is acquired by heat derived(**utviklet**) from the igneous rocks.
- d) The sediments deposited on the igneous rocks have magnetic minerals that record an ancient magnetic field at the time of deposition.

3. As shown in the figure below, relative humidity is measured by using a pair of thermometers with a dry bulb and a wet bulb. The wet bulb is wrapped by gauze to keep it moist by the pot of water. Which of the statements below are correct? (*More than one correct answer.*)

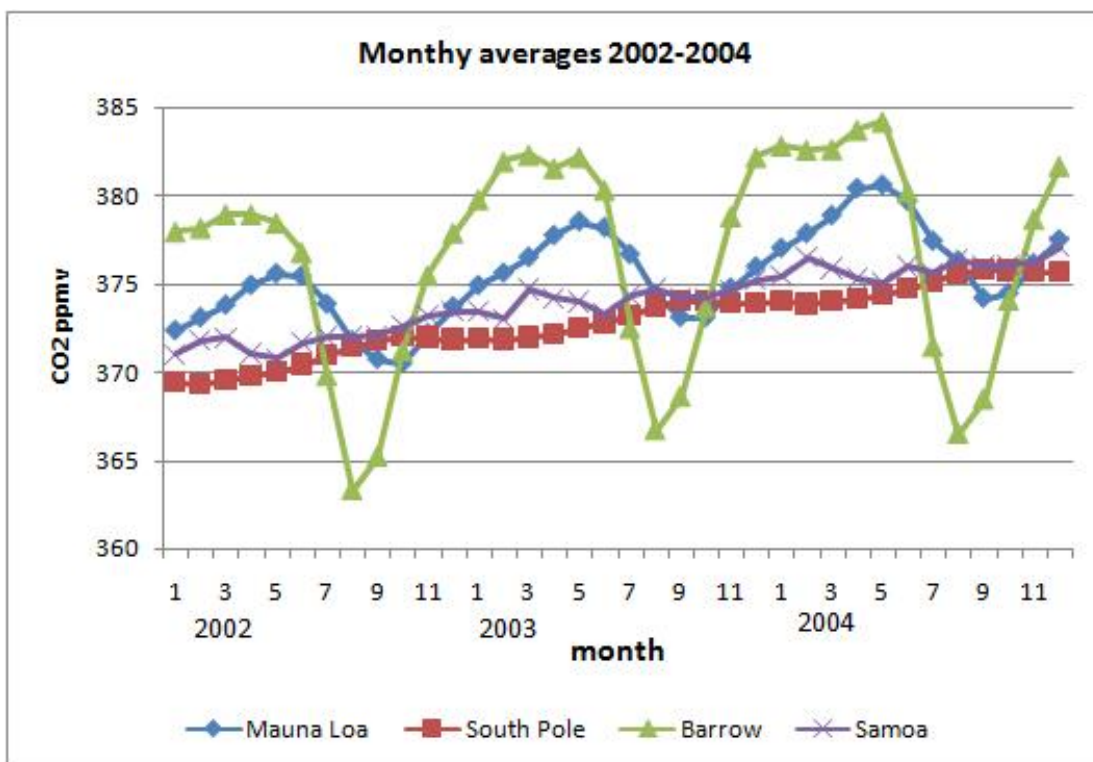
- a) If the air is unsaturated(**umettet**), dry bulb(**“tørrkolbe”**) temperature is always higher than wet bulb temperature.
- b) If the air is unsaturated, wet bulb temperature always equals dew-point(**duggpunkt**) temperature.
- c) If the difference in temperature between the dry bulb and wet bulb remains the same, relative humidity(**luftfuktighet**) is higher when the dry bulb temperature is higher.
- d) If the difference in temperature between the dry bulb and wet bulb remains the same, water vapor(**vanndamp**) content is greater when the dry bulb temperature is higher.



4. The figure below shows the seasonal variations(**årstidsvariasjoner**) of atmospheric carbon dioxide as measured in Barrow, Alaska (71.3°N, green triangles), Mauna Loa, Hawai'i (19.6°N, blue diamonds), South Pole (90° S, red squares), and Samoa (Pacific island at 13.76°S, purple crosses) for three consecutive years, 2002-2004.

- Why are the amplitudes of oscillation(**svingningene**) relatively higher in the Northern Hemisphere(**halvkule**)? *(More than one correct answer.)*

- a) Human population is relatively higher in the Northern Hemisphere.
- b) Forest cover(**skogdekke**) is relatively higher in the Northern Hemisphere.
- c) Vascular plants(**karplanter**/"**høyere planter**") are absent in Antarctica.
- d) Ocean area is relatively more in the Southern Hemisphere, which causes more CO₂ absorption.



5. Seasonal CO₂ maxima in the South Pole occur in September (9th month), whereas in Barrow and Mauna Loa, they occur in May (5th month). Why? *(Just one correct answer.)*

- a) Energy production and thus emission(**utslipp**) of CO₂ peak in winter.
- b) Excess of respiration over photosynthesis peaks in winter.
- c) Excess of photosynthesis over respiration peaks in winter.
- d) Oceans liberate(**frigjør**) more CO₂ in summer.

6. Paleo coral terraces(**fossile korallrev**) are usually dated using a suitable method for reconstruction of paleo sea level changes. This is made possible because of : *(Just one correct answer.)*

- a) Corals grow at a slower rate during high sea level stands and faster during low sea level stands.
- b) Corals growing in the deep sea are sensitive to the overhead pressure, which is a function of sea level
- c) Most corals host(**“er verter for”**) photosynthetic symbionts(**organismer som lever i symbiose**), which require sunlight. This makes corals grow within ~ 50 m of the sea surface.
- d) Carbonate precipitation(**utfelling**) by corals is thermodynamically favored only close to the sea surface.

7. Paleosurfaces(**gamle overflater**) containing dead corals, when dated precisely, give information on the time of : *(More than one correct answer.)*

- a) abrupt sea level rise
- b) sea level fall
- c) abrupt subsidence(**innsynkning**) of land
- d) abrupt uplift of land

8. A time of higher sea level stand (corrected for tectonic changes on land) usually indicates : *(More than one correct answer.)*

- a) Lower atmospheric CO₂ and CH₄.
- b) Lower ice volume of the Earth.
- c) Higher carbonate precipitation in the oceans by marine organisms (corals, pteropods, coccoliths and foraminifera).
- d) Higher dust(**støv**) content in the atmosphere.

9. What is the geological structure of the picture below? *(Just one correct answer.)*

- a) Meteorite crater
- b) Volcanic crater
- c) Erosional anticline (**anticlinal**)
- d) Erosional syncline (**synclinal**)



10. The photographs below represent sedimentary structures observed in the field.

- a) Which of the photographs below represents a sedimentary feature(**mønster/trekk**) formed by biogenic activity (**av organismer**)?

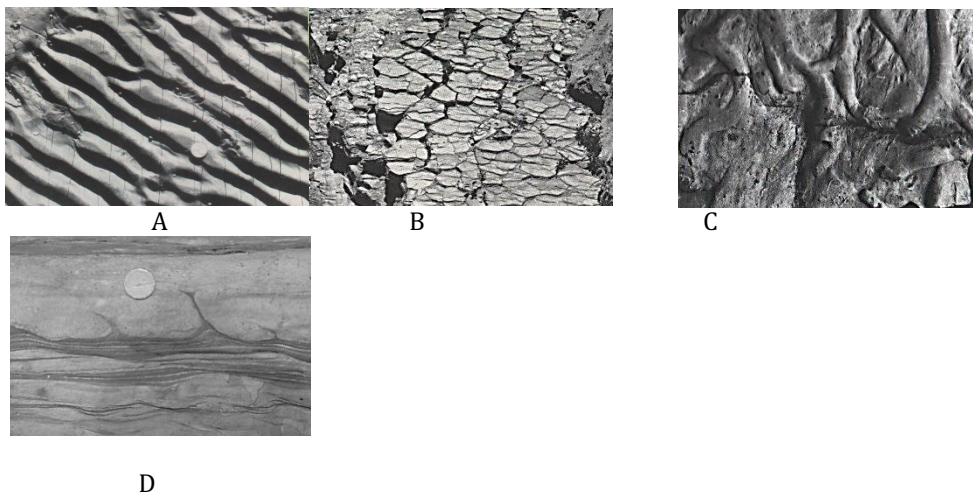
Photo A B C D

- b) Which of the photographs below represents a sedimentary structure formed by differential loading(**overlagring av lag med en annen tetthet**) ?

Photo A B C D

- c) Which of the photographs below represents a sedimentary structure formed by desiccation(**oppsprekking**) ?

Photo A B C D



11. The following are some laws of historical geology. Which is a correct choice of laws **unsuitable** (**som ikke passer**) for determining the relative ages of two kinds of rocks in contact?

- 1: Law of original/lateral(**sideveis**) continuity
- 2: Law of original horizontality
- 3: Law of cross-cutting(**som skjærer hverandre**) relationship
- 4: Law of superposition(**som ligger oppå hverandre**)
- 5: Law of faunal succession (**dyrerekkefølge**)
- 6: Law of inclusion (**inneslutning**)

Choose the correct alternative : (*Only one correct answer.*)

Alternative a : 1, 2

Alternative b : 3, 4

Alternative c : 5, 6

Alternative d : 1, 2, 3

Alternative e : 4, 5, 6

12. P wave from an earthquake arrived at a station at 03:01 am. Figure 1 shows the seismogram recorded at the station. Figure 2 shows the relation between the P-wave and S-wave travel times (t_p and t_s , respectively) and epicentral distance (km).

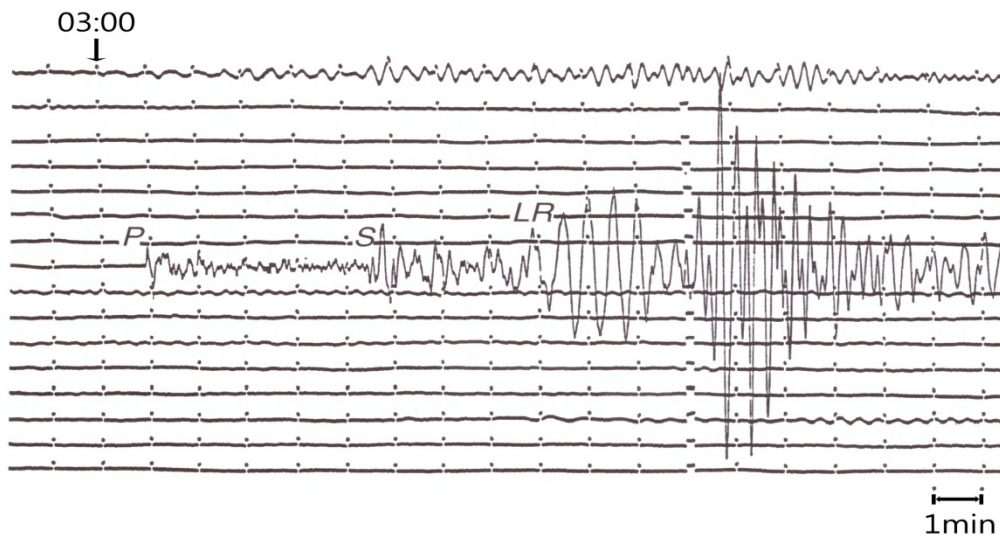


Figure 1

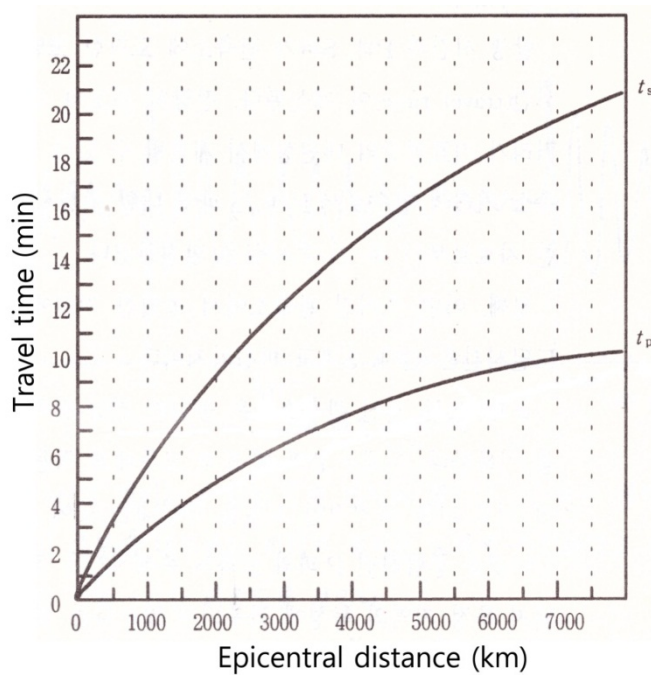


Figure 2

13 Choose the correct answer (only one correct answer)

- (1) Approximately how far is the seismic station from the earthquake epicenter?
- 1000 km
 - 2500 km
 - 4000 km
 - 5000 km

(2) Approximately at what time did the earthquake occur?

- a) 2 :36
- b) 2 :46
- c) 2 :56
- d) 3 :01

(3) Approximately at what time will the P-wave arrive at a station 4500 km away from the epicenter?

- a) 3 :00
- b) 3 :02
- c) 3 :04
- d) 3 :10

14. The table below shows surface sea water properties observed at regions, "A", "B" and "C". Which statements given below are correct? (*More than one correct answer.*)

(Assume that surface salinity can be affected by evaporation(**fordampning**) and precipitation(**nedbør**) only.

Region	Temperature(°C)	Salinity (g/kg)	Density (kg/m ³)
A	(a)	36.0	1027
B	12	35.5	1027
C	12	34.0	(b)

- a) The temperature of region "A" is less than 12 °C.
- b) The density of region "C" is between 1000 and 1027 **kg/m³**.
- c) The value of 'evaporation minus precipitation' at region "A" is higher than those at regions "B" and region "C".
- d) If we sample equal volumes of water from "A" and "B" and mix them (assuming they are maintained(**oppretholdt**) at their original temperature), water density will increase.

15. Global warming can be caused by an _____: (*several correct answers.*)

- a) Increased rate of thermonuclear fusion in the Sun.
- b) Increased greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere.
- c) Increased atmospheric humidity.
- d) Increased sulphate aerosols in the atmosphere.

16. Oceanic regions of both the hemispheres lying **in the same latitude(breddegrad)** as the desert belts are characterized by _____. (*More than one correct answer.*)

- a) Dry, stable conditions with little cloud.
- b) Hot, humid days with strong winds.
- c) Rainy conditions.
- d) A rapid increase in temperature.
- e) High surface salinity.

17. **Heat and gravity and geosphere dynamics. Choose all the correct statements below.** (*More than one correct answer.*)

- a) The energy type leading to the geosphere dynamics is only heat.
- b) The energy type leading to the geosphere dynamics is only potential energy.
- c) The energy type leading to the geosphere dynamics includes both heat and potential energy (linked with “gravity”).
- d) The density differences between the various zones of the lithosphere are only due to differences in chemical and mineral composition.
- e) The density differences between the various zones of the lithosphere are only due to temperature differences and their cooling over time.
- f) The density differences between the various zones of the lithosphere are due to differences in chemical and mineral composition AND their cooling over time due to heat exchange.(varmeutveksling)

18. **Geothermal energy and its uses.**

Temperature increases gradually as depth increases in the lithosphere. (*More than one correct answer.*)

- a) The geothermal gradient is the same at all points of the lithosphere.
- b) The geothermal gradient is steeper/higher in areas where extension(**strekking**) thinned the lithosphere.
- c) The geothermal gradient is steeper/higher in continental areas where the crust(**skorpa**) is thick.
- d) The geothermal gradient is steeper/higher in areas of intense volcanism.

19. Which of the statements below correctly describe the origin of the Earth’s heat? (*More than one correct answer.*)

- a) The Earth formed by accretion(**opphopping/sammensmelting**) of planetesimals that collided with the growing Earth by converting their kinetic energy into heat.
- b) The Earth formed by fragments pulled from an original Sun and gave initially a hot planet.
- c) The solidification of the liquid outer core into an inner solid core generated some of the heat.
- d) The heat emission from the hot inner core lead to the melting of the outer core area.

20. Which of the statements below correctly describe the temperature of the planets of the solar system ? (*More than one correct answer.*)

- a) The temperature of the Earth remains(**forblir**) fairly constant; the heat output by radioactivity compensates the loss of heat.
- b) The Earth gradually cools.
- c) The cooling of the Earth caused the transition(**overgangen**) from liquid to solid, to form the first crust 4 billion years ago.
- d) All the planets of the solar system loose heat.

21. When a person on the Earth witnesses a solar eclipse(**solformørking**), an astronaut standing on the night side of the moon will _____(*only one answer*).

- (a) also witness the solar eclipse
- (b) witness no eclipse
- (c) witness an Earth eclipse(**jordformørking**)
- (d) witness a lunar eclipse(**måneformørking**)

22. The planet Mercury rotates around its axis every ~sixty days and orbits around the Sun every ~90 days. How many “Mercury days” (from sunrise to the next sunrise) make a “Mercury year”? (*only one answer*).

- (a) 0.5
- (b) 6
- (c) 9
- (d) 15
- (e) 30

23. At any given instant(**øyeblikk**) of time, the difference between the temperatures of the hottest and coolest places on the surface of a planet in the Solar System is the highest _____ (*only one answer*)

- (a) on the Earth because of the presence of hot deserts and polar ice
- (b) on Uranus, because its rotational axis is almost perpendicular(**vinkelrett**) to its orbit
- (c) on Venus, because it has a carbon dioxide rich atmosphere
- (d) on Mercury because mostly the same side faces the Sun for a longer duration(**varighet**) and it has no atmosphere

24. Although Mercury is the smallest planet in the Solar System, its density (5400 kg/m^3) is close to that of the Earth (5500 kg/m^3), and has a weak magnetic field. The possible reason could be that _____(*only one answer*)

- (a) Its chemical composition is identical to that of the Earth
- (b) Like the Earth, it has an iron core.
- (c) Like the Earth, it has as an ionosphere ; this causes a weak magnetic field.
- (d) Its core has a chemical composition similar to that of the Sun, which has a core density of about 20000 kg/m^3

25. Although Venus is farther away from the Sun than Mercury, the average surface temperature of Venus is higher than that of Mercury because _____ (*several possible answers*)

- (a) Mercury has no atmosphere
- (b) Venus has a carbon dioxide rich atmosphere
- (c) Mercury has an atmosphere made of inert gases(**gasser som er lite /ikke reaktive**)
- (d) Venus has sulphuric acid(**svovelsyre**) clouds

26. The atmosphere of Venus is much denser than that of the Earth. Some possible consequences are _____ (*several possible answers*) :

- (a) Meteoroids(**en stor meteor**) less than 1.5 km in diameter completely burn out before touching the surface of Venus
- (b) Crater number density on Venus is much smaller than that on the Moon and Mars
- (c) Winds have lower kinetic energy per unit volume
- (d) Sound propagation speed(**forplantning av lyd hastighet**) is faster

27. We find a large number of meteoritic impact craters(**nedslagskratere**) on the Moon, but very few on the Earth. Why? (*only one answer*)

- (a) Earth's magnetic field prevents(**forhindrer**) most meteoroids from falling on the Earth.
- (b) The reducing Earth's early atmosphere weathered(**forvitret**) all the meteoritic impact crater records.
- (c) About 70% of the Earth is covered by oceans.
- (d) The Moon has no atmosphere and hydrological cycle.

28. Which of the atmospheric components below **mainly controls** the Earth's **weather** (*only one answer*)?

- (a) Oxygen, which is liberated(**frigjort**) by plants during photosynthesis. It absorbs UV radiation in the stratosphere, thus heating the atmosphere.
- (b) Nitrogen, because it combines with oxygen to form NO during thunderstorms.
- (c) Water vapor(**vanndamp**), because it evaporates from the oceans and condenses in the atmosphere transferring latent heat.
- (d) Carbon dioxide, which is a greenhouse gas.

29. The rotation periods of Jovian planets (Jupiter to Neptune) range between 9 to 17 hours. They all have atmospheres made of hydrogen, helium, methane and ammonia. What could be a major consequence of fast rotation ? (*Only one answer*)

- (a) large differences in surface temperatures
- (b) absence(**fravær**) of storms
- (c) very strong winds
- (d) very low albedo

30. When a comet is far away from the Sun, we observe it to be a small spherical(**kuleformet**) object through a telescope, but when it comes near the Earth, its appearance is with a coma(**“kropp”**) and long tails. Which of the following statements are true ? (*several possible answers*)

- (a) Gravitational force of the sun increases when the comet comes nearer and it stretches the comet
- (b) Invisible dark matter around the Sun smears(**drar ut**) the comet into a longer shape
- (c) Volatile matter(**flyktig materiale**) in the comet starts sublimating(**av ordet sublimering: overgang fra fast stoff til gass**) ; solar radiation pressure and wind cause the tails to form.
- (d) The statement (c) is evidenced(**bevist**) by the fact that the comet's tail always points away from the Sun