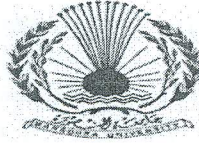


Mansoura University
Faculty of Science
Botany Department
El-Mansoura, Egypt



جامعة المنصورة
كلية العلوم
قسم النبات
المنصورة - مصر

Educational Year: First Level

Final Examination in Botany

Subject: Botany

Course: Plant Systematic

First Term: Jan. 2015

Program: Microbiology,
Chemistry and Botany,
Chemistry and Zoology,
Environmental Sciences,
Biochemistry and Geology.

Code: B 101 Time: 2 hours Date: 27/12/2014 Full Mark: 60

Question Mark: 15

Answer the Following Questions:

الإمتحان في صفتين

Q1: A. Complete the following sentences:

- 1) Sexual reproduction in basidiomycetes takes place by.....
- 2) Eumycota are classified into classes named.....and.....
- 3) Ascocarps in ascomycetes are.....
- 4) Spores produced in the hosts of *Puccinia graminis* are.....and.....
- 5) Nutrition in mycophyta is.....

B. Write short notes with labeled diagrams on the following:

- 1) Ascus and ascospores formation in ascomycetes.
- 2) Types of sexual reproduction in fungi.

Q2: A. Complete the missing word(s): (4 marks)

- 1-is the dominant generation in *Funaria* life cycle.
- 2- Gymnospermae reproduce by.....
- 3- In bryophytes, the root-like structure is known as.....
- 4- Staminate flower must lack.....

B. Choose the most correct answer: (4 marks)

- 1) Which of the following is a non-vascular plants
a- *Pinus* b- *Cycas* c- *Adiantum* d- *Funaria*
- 2) Double fertilization occurs in
a- Gymnosperms b- Angiosperms c- Ferns d- a+b

C. 1-Mention only two diagnostic characters of bryophytes, ferns and dicot plants.

← فضلا اقلب الورقة

2- With the help of a labeled diagram, illustrate the life cycle of a bryophyte plant. (7 marks)

Q3: A. In a table; list the major differences between the kingdoms of Whittaker's classification of living organisms. (4 mark)

B. Define each of the following: (6 marks)

1- Gonidium

2- Carpogonium

3- Laminarin

4- Frustule

5- Air bladders

6- Colony

C. Explain *Fucus* life cycle with the help of labeled diagrams. (5 marks)

Q4: A. Choose the most correct answer(s): (8 marks)

1) The main feature of prokaryotic organisms is

- A. Absence of locomotion
- B. Absence of nuclear envelope
- C. Absence of nuclear material
- D. Absence of protein synthesis

2) The process by which a virus embeds its DNA into the DNA of the host cell and is replicated along with the host cell's DNA is known as:

- A. Lytic infection
- B. Lysogenic infection
- C. Recombination
- D. Binary fission

3) Bacteria named *Staphylococcus* would be:

- A. Clustered and rod shaped
- B. Chains and rod shaped
- C. Clustered and sphere shaped
- D. Chains and sphere shaped

4) What is the main purpose of flagella on a bacterial cell?

- A. Digesting food
- B. Locomotion
- C. Attaching to another cell
- D. Reproduction

B. True or False (write T for true and F for false phrases) and correct the false one(s): (7 marks)

- 1. Viruses are facultative saprophytes. ()
- 2. Reproduction in bacteria takes place mainly by binary fission. ()
- 3. *Anabaena spiralis* belongs to class Rhodophyceae. ()
- 4. Cell wall is equal in thickness in Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria. ()
- 5. Bacteriophages infect fungal mycelia. ()

Examiners: Prof. Dr. Wafaa Shokry

Prof. Dr. Mohamed Ismail

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B. Define each of the following: (6 marks)

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
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| 4- Frustule | 5- Air bladders | 6- Colony |

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**** Answer Only four of the following questions ****

[Q1] Complete the following statements (10 Only):

(15 marks)

1. Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle states that
2. The four quantum numbers of the last electron in $4d^6$ are
3. The electronic configuration of an element with ($Z = 31$) is, it is roomed ingroup andperiod.
4. The maximum number of electrons in the n shell is
5. The atomic size of F is than that of O and the atomic size of Na is than that of Li.
6. The elements in the same period have the same shell while that of the same group have the same
7. results from attraction between ions of different charges.
8. results from sharing of electrons.
9. Down the group, the first ionization energy and the electron affinity.....
10. In Lyman series of H spectrum, the third line represents the movement of electron from theenergy level to the
11. s-s overlap produceand molecular orbitals.
12. 80% of known elements on the earth are
13. The number of periods in the periodic table are and the elements are arranged in the order of increasing
14. The % yield of chemical reaction equal
15. The electron configuration of iron atom ($Z = 26$) is and there are unpaired electrons.

[Q2] Put the Mark (\checkmark) for the right sentence and (X) for the wrong with writing its correction (10 Only):

(15 marks)

1. The maximum number of electrons in each of s, p, d and f-subshell is $(4\ell + 1)$.
2. BF_3 is a liner molecule whereas $BeCl_2$ is an angular planar. (${}_5B$, ${}_4Be$, ${}_{17}Cl$)
3. In the periodic table, the F element is the highest electronegative and Cs is the least. (${}_6C$, ${}_7N$, ${}_8O$, ${}_9F$)
4. The size of Na is smaller than Na^+ (Atomic no. of Na = 11).
5. The polarity of the covalent bond increases as follow: $C-O > C-N > C-F$ (${}_6C$, ${}_7N$, ${}_8O$, ${}_9F$)
6. The first ionization energy of P atom is less than that of S atom. (${}_{15}P$, ${}_{16}S$)
7. No two electrons in one atom have different set of quantum numbers.
8. The maximum number of electrons in f subshell is 10.
9. The atoms combined together to form moles.
10. The resonance structures should all have similar energies.
11. Bonding M.O. possess higher energy than of atomic orbitals.
12. The isoelectronic species have the same number of protons.
13. The % of elements in a compound depends on the amount of compound.
14. The Cl-P-Cl bond angles in PCl_5 are 90° and 120° . (${}_{15}P$, ${}_{17}Cl$)
15. The hybridization of N in NH_3 is sp^2 .

[Q3] Choose the correct answer for (10 Only) of the following questions:

(15 marks)

1. Which sketch represents an orbital with the quantum numbers $n = 3$, $\ell = 0$, $m_\ell = 0$?

a)  b)  c)  d) 

2. What is the maximum number of d orbitals that are possible for a given value of $n (\geq 4)$?

a) 1 b) 7 c) 5 d) 3

Which of the following is most likely to be an ionic compound?

a) NF_3 b) N_2 c) CO_2 d) Na_2O

3. Which of the following has the largest radius?
 a) F b) Cl c) Br d) I
4. What is the electron configuration for magnesium ion, ${}_{12}\text{Mg}^{2+}$?
 a) $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6$ b) $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^1$ c) $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^2$ d) $1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2$
2. Which of the following is most likely to be an ionic compound?
 a) NF_3 b) N_2 c) CO_2 d) Na_2O
6. Which one of the following is a nonmetal?
 a) ${}_{13}\text{Al}$ b) ${}_{17}\text{Cl}$ c) ${}_{20}\text{Ca}$ d) ${}_{19}\text{K}$
7. The electron configuration of copper atom (${}_{29}\text{Cu}$) is given by:
 a) $[\text{Kr}] 4s^1 3d^{10}$ b) $[\text{Kr}] 4s^2 3d^9$ c) $[\text{Kr}] 4s^1 3d^9 4p^1$ d) $[\text{Kr}] 4s^2 3d^{10} 4p^1$
8. Which one of the following is the correct orbital diagram for ground state nitrogen (${}_{7}\text{N}$)?
 a)

1s	2s	2p
↑↓	↑↓	↑↓ ↑ ↑

 b)

1s	2s	2p
↑↓	↑↑	↑ ↑ ↑

 c)

1s	2s	2p
↑↑	↑↓	↑ ↑ ↑

 d)

1s	2s	2p
↑↓	↑↓	↑ ↑ ↑
9. Which of the following elements has the largest atomic radius?
 a) ${}_{7}\text{N}$ b) ${}_{8}\text{O}$ c) ${}_{5}\text{B}$ d) ${}_{6}\text{C}$
10. Which of the following elements has the most negative electron affinity?
 a) ${}_{10}\text{Ne}$ b) ${}_{9}\text{F}$ c) ${}_{8}\text{O}$ d) ${}_{6}\text{C}$
11. In which orbital below would an electron be closest to the nucleus?
 a) 4s b) 5d c) 2p d) 2s
12. Which of the following Lewis N_2O structures is false?
 a) $:\text{N} \equiv \text{N} - \ddot{\text{O}}:$ b) $\ddot{\text{N}} = \text{N} = \ddot{\text{O}}$ c) $:\ddot{\text{N}} - \text{N} \equiv \text{O}:$
13. How many equivalent resonance forms can be drawn for NO_2^- ?
 a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) There are no resonance structures for this ion.
14. The number of unpaired electrons in ${}_{27}\text{Co}$ is
 a) 3 b) 4 c) 4 d) 6
15. Which one of the following molecular formulas is an empirical formula?
 a) $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6\text{O}_2$ b) H_2O_2 c) $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6\text{SO}$ d) $\text{H}_2\text{P}_4\text{O}_6$ e) None of the above.
16. The limiting reagent in a chemical reaction is one that:
 a) has the largest molar mass (formula weight). b) has the smallest molar mass (formula weight).
 c) has the smallest coefficient. d) is consumed completely.
17. The % yield of chemical reaction equal
 a) Theoretical yield/ Actual yield b) Theoretical yield + Actual yield c) Actual yield/ Theoretical yield

[Q4] a) If 16 grams of O_2 react with excess C_2H_6 , how many grams of CO_2 will be formed? The formula mass of $\text{O}_2 = 32$ amu and the formula mass of $\text{CO}_2 = 44$ amu. Balance the equation:



b) How much water must be added to 25.0 cm^3 of 0.5 M KOH solution to produce a solution whose concentration is 0.350 M ? (5 marks)

c) Draw Born-Haber cycle of NaCl ? (5 marks)

[Q5] A. Complete the following: (3 marks)

i. The Pauli Exclusion Principle states that

ii. Hund's rule states that

B. Draw Lewis structure of two only and calculate the formal charge of the following molecules: (6 Marks)

i) HNO_3 ii) SO_2 iii) POCl_3 (${}_{1}\text{H}$, ${}_{7}\text{N}$, ${}_{8}\text{O}$, ${}_{15}\text{P}$, ${}_{16}\text{S}$, ${}_{17}\text{Cl}$)

C. Write the electronic configuration and deduce the 4 Q. No. of the last electron in the following: (3 Marks)

i) Na ii) Fe^{3+} (${}_{11}\text{Na}$, ${}_{26}\text{Fe}$)

D. Calculate the wavelength of the radiation that has energy of 3.6×10^{-17} joules. (3 marks)

($c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$. Planck's constant (h) = $6.6 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J.s}$)

***** Best Wishes *****



First Term Exam 2014-2015
Physics (101)

Answer the following Questions:

Q.1) Choose and write the correct answers: (10 Marks)

1- A and B are two wires. The radius of A is twice that of B. They are stretched by the same load. Then the stress on B is.

Equal to that on A - Two times that on A - Four times that on A - Half that on A

2- The amount of radiation emitted by a perfectly black body is proportional to.
Temperature on ideal gas scale - Fourth power of temperature on ideal gas scale
Source of temperature on ideal gas scale - Fourth root of temperature on ideal gas scale

3- If the temperature increases, the modulus of elasticity
Increases - Decreases - Remains constant - Becomes zero

4- Construction of submarines is based on.
Archimedes' principle - Pascal's law - Newton's laws - Bernoulli's theorem

5- If the force F equal $F = 2\pi rLv\eta/R$ where r is radius L is length, v is speed and R is distance, What are the dimensions of η (viscosity)?
 $ML^{-2}T^{-1}$ - $ML^{-1}T^{-2}$ - $M^{-1}L^{-1}T^{-1}$ - $ML^{-1}T^{-1}$

6- A body executes simple harmonic motion. The potential energy (P.E.), the kinetic energy (K.E.) and total energy (T.E.) are measured as a function of displacement x . Which of the following statements is true.

P.E. is maximum when $x = 0$ - T.E. is zero when $x = 0$
K.E. is maximum when $x = 0$ - K.E. is maximum when x is maximum

7- Water flows through a pipe, the diameter of the pipe at point B is larger than at point A. Then the speed of the water greater at.

Point A - cannot be determined - Point B - Same at both a and B

8- Shear modulus is given by

$S = (F/V)/(\cos \theta)$ - $S = (F/A)/(\Delta V/V)$ - $S = (F/A) / \theta$ - $S = (A/F)/\tan \theta$

9- In simple harmonic motion the acceleration of the oscillating particle is given by

$a = -\omega^2 A \sin(\omega t + \delta)$ - $a = A \cos(\omega t + \delta)$ - $a = -\omega A \sin(\omega t + \delta)$ - $a = -\omega^2 A^2 \sin(\omega t + \delta)$

10- The latent heat of vaporization of a substance is always .

Greater than its latent heat of fusion - Equal to its latent heat of condensation
Greater than its latent heat of condensation - Less than its latent heat of fusion

Q 2- What is the meaning of each expression: (20 Marks)

- 1) If the material restore to its original shape and size after removing the load from it, it's said to be
- 2) If the material does not return to its original dimensions after removing the applied stress, it's said to be
- 3) If a body is totally or partially immersed in a fluid, the buoyant force will equal to the weight of displaced fluid

- 4) Is the constant of each matter and equal ratio between stress and strain.
- 5) It is the motion of a fluid in which every particle in the fluid follows the same path as the previous particle.
- 6) The rate of heat flow per unit area per unit temperature gradient when the heat flow is at right angle to the faces of a thin parallel material under steady state condition
.....
- 7) Suppose a rod of material has a length L_0 at some initial temperature T_0 when the temperature changes by ΔT , the length changes by ΔL
- 8) the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of a unit mass of the material one degree
.....
- 9) Law states that, an external pressure applied to an enclosed fluid is transmitted uniformly throughout the volume of the liquid.
- 10) The amount of heat per unit mass required to change the phase

Q.3a) Bernoulli's Equation Studies the relation between P , ρ , v and h (height) and their ability to describe fluids in motion. Discuss this equation in When i- the liquid at rest, ii- if the height is constant. - iii- When there is no change in pressure (6 Marks)

Q.3b) Draw the stress- strain curve defining all the main points and parts of the curve. (5 Marks)

Q.3c) The bar shown has a square cross section for which the length is 40 mm. If an axial force of 800 N is applied along the centroidal axis of the bar's cross sectional area, determine the average normal stress acting on the bar ? (5 Marks)



Q.4a) The position, x , of an object is given by the equation $x = A + Bt + Ct^2$, where t refers to time. What are the dimensions of A , B , and C using the dimension analysis, (5 Marks)

Q.4b) Fill the space in the table (4 Marks)

$T^{\circ}C$	$T^{\circ}F$	$T^{\circ}K$
.....	273
.....	68

Q.4c) A handful of copper shot is heated to $90^{\circ}C$ and then dropped into 80g of water at $10^{\circ}C$. The final temperature of the mixture is $18^{\circ}C$. What was the mass of the shot? (Specific Heat of water = $1 \text{ cal/g}^{\circ}C$, Specific heat of copper = $0.093 \text{ cal/g}^{\circ}C$) (5 Marks)

Good luck
Examiners

Prof . Dr. Moustafa Tawfik
Ass Prof. Nobel Zaky Kenawy
Ass. Prof. Erzk Moustafa
Dr. Afaf Sarhan

Prof . Dr. Mohamed El-Bakery
Ass. Prof. Maysa -Ismael
Dr. Mohamed Mekamer

المستوى: الأول المادة: جبر وهندسة كود المادة: ١١١	 كلية العلوم - قسم الرياضيات	الزمن: ساعتين التاريخ: ١٧ / ١ / ٢٠١٥ الدرجة الكلية: ٨٠ درجة
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أجب عن جزئين فقط من كل سؤال من الأسئلة الآتية في ضوء ما درست (الجزء ١٠ درجات):-

السؤال الأول:- (٢٠ درجة)

أ- أثبت باستخدام مبدأ الاستنتاج الرياضى أن لكل عدد طبيعى n

$$1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{n}{2}(n+1)(2n+1)$$

ب- ضع العدد $Z = \frac{1}{(2+i)^2} - \frac{1}{(2-i)^2}$ على الصورة المثلثية ثم أوجد $Z^{4/3}$.

ج- إذا كانت $f(x) = \frac{3x+5}{2x-3}$ أثبت أن $f(x)$ دالة أحادية ثم أوجد معكوسها.

السؤال الثانى:- (٢٠ درجة)

أ- باستخدام طريقة كرامر أوجد حل مجموعة المعادلات التالية:

$$x + 3y - 2z = 0, \quad 2x - y + 4z = 6, \quad 2x + 2y + 3z = 5$$

ب- عرف علاقة التكافؤ على مجموعة A . وإذا كانت R علاقة معرفة على مجموعة الأعداد الصحيحة Z في الصورة {زوجى عدد} $R = \{(x, y) : x, y \in Z, x + y = \text{عدد زوجى}\}$ ، فأثبت أن R علاقة تكافؤ ثم أوجد فصول التكافؤ.

ج- حل الكسر $\frac{2x+1}{(x-2)^2(x^2+1)}$ إلى كسوره الجزئية.

السؤال الثالث:- (٢٠ درجة)

أ- عين احداثيات المركز والبؤرتين والاختلاف المركزى وطول الوتر البؤرى العمودى وطولى المحورين ومعادلات المحورين والدليلين والخطين التقاربين للقطع

$$16x^2 - 9y^2 + 64x + 18y = 89 \quad \text{ثم ارسمه.}$$

ب- ارسم القطع الذى تمثله المعادلة $y^2 + 8x - 6y + 17 = 0$ مع ذكر البيانات الخاصة به.

ج- أوجد معادلة الخط المستقيم المار بنقطة تقاطع المستقيمين

$$3x + 2y - 12 = 0, \quad 2x - y - 1 = 0, \quad \text{والعمودى على الخط المستقيم } 3x + 3y - 8 = 0.$$

السؤال الرابع:- (٢٠ درجة)

أ- أوجد المعادلة الجديدة للمنحنى $x^2 + y^2 - 6x - 10y - 2 = 0$ بعد نقل المحاور موازية لنفسها إلى النقطة $O'(3,5)$.

ب- أوجد معادلة القطع المكافئ الذى بؤرته هي $(0,6)$ ودليله هو الخط المستقيم $y = -3$ وأوجد معادلة المحور وطول الوتر البؤرى العمودى ثم ارسم القطع.

ج- ارسم القطع $9x^2 + 25y^2 - 18x + 100y = 116$ مع ذكر البيانات الخاصة به.

مع أطيب التمنيات بالتوفيق
أسرة قسم الرياضيات

(30 درجة)

السؤال الأول: أكمل العبارات الآتية:

- تتميز الصخور النارية البركانية بدقة حبيباتها ونسيجها البورفيرى ومنها صخر ... (1) الذى يتميز بكثرة الفقاعات الهوائية فيه مما يجعله يطفو على سطح الماء. ومنها ايضا صخر ... (2).....والذى يتميز بأنه صخر زجاجى متماسك عديم المسام.
- من آثار التجوية الميكانيكية لأسطح الكتل الجرانيتية تكوين ... (3).....نتيجة التشققات المتوازية والاستدارة.
- ينحصر العمل ... (4) للرياح فى عملية الكشط، البرى أو الصنفرة للصخور.
- العمل البنائى للمياه السطحية البحرية يتمثل فى تكون ... (5) ... و ... (6) ...
- تتكون الحفر الوعائية بفعل ... (7) ... وهى مظهر من مظاهر تطور الأنهار فى مرحلة ... (8).....
- يتضح الأثر الهدمى لمياه البحار فى تكوين ... (9) ... و ... (10) ...
- تتكون الصخور النارية متوسطة التركيب الكيميائى من معادن ... (11) ...، ... (12) ... و ... (13) ... بجانب الميكا.
- يشمل العمل البنائى للأنهار تكون .. (14) ... فى مرحلتى النضوج والشيخوخة.
- تتكون الصواعد والنوازل فى الكهوف بفعل العمل البنائى لل... (15).....
- تمتاز الصخور النارية القاعدية بإحتوائها على معادن ... (16) و... (17) ...
- المعادن المكونه للصخور الرسوبية تشمل معادن مقاومه للتكسير الميكانيكى مثل معدن ... (18) .. والمعادن المتشكله حديثا مثل معدن ... (19) ...
- تعتبر صخور ... (20) ... من الصخور المتحوله والتى تتكون من معدن الكوارتز وينتج هذا الصخر بـ ... (21) ... للحجر الرملى
- تمتاز الصخور فوق القاعدية بأنها تتكون من معادن ... (22) ... و... (23) .. ليكونا صخر البريدوتيت.
- عندما تفقد الرياح المحملة بالرمال سرعتها، تتكون بعض الظواهر الجيومورفولوجية كالكثبان الرملية ومن أنواعها .. (24) ...
- تعتبر الجرابتوليتات من أهم حفريات العصر الأردوفيشى ومنها جنس ... (25).....
- يعتبر الترايلوبايت من أهم الحفريات التى وجدت فى العصر الكمبرى ومنها جنس ... (26) بينما الرأسقدميات ممثلة بجنس ... (27).....
- تكونت الحركة الهيرسينيه فى نهاية حقبة الحياة ... (28).....
- تعتبر الحركة الكاليدونية من الحركات الأرضية العنيفة قرب نهاية العصر ... (29)
- أطلق على العصر الديفونى عصر سيادة ... (30)

السؤال الثانى: ضع علامة (√) أمام العبارة الصحيحة وعلامة (X) أمام العبارة الخاطئة مع تصحيح الخطأ إن وجد: (30 درجة)

- 1- تعرف البللورة بأنها عبارة عن جزء من وسط صلب غير متجانس التركيب الكيميائى. ()
- 2- صخور لب الأرض تشبه فى خصائصها عنصرى الحديد والماغنسيوم. ()
- 3- تعرف الفواصل بأنها سطوح أو مستويات للتشققات ذات إزاحة أو زحزحة للكتل الصخرية على الجانبين. ()
- 4- يعتبر صخر الوردواز من الصخور المتحولة، ينتج عن التحول الاقليمي للصخور الجيرية. ()
- 5- تتميز الصخور المتحولة بأنها لاتحمل الخصائص والتراكيب الأصلية للصخور قبل التحول. ()
- 6- تواجد الجنادل والمساقط المائية يميز مرحلة النضوج للأنهار. ()
- 7- تم إكتشاف رواسب العصر الترياسى فى مصر بمنطقة هضبة عريف الناقة بشمال سيناء. ()
- 8- عناصر الغلاف الجوى تعتبر من العوامل الخارجية التى تعمل على تشكيل سطح الأرض. ()
- 9- يتميز المجرى النهري بوجود الجنادل والمساقط المائية فى مرحلة الشباب بينما تتواجد الحفر الوعائية فى مرحلة النضوج. ()
- 10- يتكون الخشب المتحجر كعمل بنائى للمياه الجارية. ()
- 11- تمتاز الكثبان الرملية الهلالية بتكونها فى الأماكن الصحراوية والتى تمتاز بغطاء نباتى بها. ()
- 12- تتكون الصواعد والنوازل فى الكهوف بفعل العمل البنائى للبحار. ()
- 13- ذوبان معدن الكالسيت الى بيكربونات كالسيوم من أهم عمليات التجوية الكيميائية. ()
- 14- يتم معرفة ظاهرة أسر النهر فى مرحلة الشيخوخة للأنهار. ()
- 15- تكوين الأسطح المصقولة يعتبر من أهم عوامل البناء بتأثير الرياح. ()
- 16- يعتبر تكوين القباب المقشرة من أهم مظاهر التجوية الميكانيكية. ()
- 17- ينقسم العصر الجوراسى إلى ثلاثة أقسام رئيسية هى الأسفل والمتوسط والعلوى. ()
- 18- يتكون الأركيوزيك غالبا من صخور رسوبية وصخور متحولة عنها. ()
- 19- يشمل حقبة الحياة القديمة المبكرة أربعة عصور جيولوجية. ()
- 20- يطلق على حقبة الحياة الحديثة مصطلح حقبة سيادة الثدييات. ()
- 21- ظهرت الثدييات الأولية فى نهاية العصر الترياسى وأوائل العصر الجوراسى. ()
- 22- تكونت رواسب الحجر الرملى الأحمر الجديد نتيجة لعواقب الحركة الكاليدونية. ()
- 23- تم إكتشاف أقدم حفرة للبرمائيات فى نهاية العصر البرمى. ()
- 24- تعرف الطبقات الحاملة لعظام الطيور بتكاوين الريتك فى نهاية العصر الجوراسى. ()

مع اطيب تمنيات بالتوفيق والنجاح

Prof. Dr. Salah Nasr Ayyad