

Shivaji University , Kolhapur

Seat
No.

Paper Code(ENT202008)

M.Sc Entrance Exam , MAY-2020

58732-Geology

Day And Date : Thursday 19/11/2020

Total Marks : 100

Time : 13:00 To 14:30

		Marks
1	In Bagh area, Cretaceous Nimar beds are made up of _____. A) Limestones B) Sandstones C) Schist D) Shales	1
2	Minerals of mica group show ----- set/s of cleavage. A) one B) Two C) Three D) NO	1
3	62.The Muth Formation in Kashmir is made up of A) Sandstone B) Quartzite C) Shale D) Gneiss	1
4	The Lipak and Po Series belongs to _____ age. A) Carboniferous B) Silurian C) Permian D) Cretaceous	1
5	Cephalon is a part found in _____. A) Echinoid B) Lamellibranch C) Cephalopod D) Trilobite	1
6	Fossils having a short range and wide geographic distribution are called _____. A) Ichnofossils B) Index Fossils C) Trace fossils D) Zone fossils	1
7	Magnetite is an ore of _____. A) Magnesium B) Iron C) Copper D) Manganese	1

- 8 Jharia is famous for _____. 1
A) Iron
B) Coal
C) Copper
D) Silver
- 9 The Zawar area in Rajasthan is associated with _____ deposits. 1
A) Cu – Ag
B) Pb - Cu
C) Pb – Zn
D) Pb – Fe
- 10 The Bababudan Group is associated with _____ deposits. 1
A) Copper
B) Lead
C) Manganese
D) Iron
- 11 The formation of new crust takes place at the _____. 1
A) Subduction zone
B) Convergent boundary
C) Mid-oceanic ridges
D) Colliding plate margins
- 12 The oldest stage in Trichinopoly Cretaceous Formation is 1
A) Niniyur
B) Ariyalur
C) Uttatur
D) Trichinopoly
- 13 The sequence from older to younger formations in Gondwana Supergroup is 1
_____.
A) Mahadeva-Rajmahal-Jabalpur-Umia
B) Umia-Jabalpur-Rajmahal-Mahadeva
C) Umia-Rajmahal-Jabalpur-Mahadeva
D) Umia-Mahadeva -Jabalpur-Rajmahal-
- 14 Lingula belongs to _____. 1
A) Lamellibranchs
B) Gastropods
C) Brachiopods
D) Trilobites
- 15 Streams containing water only after rainfall or snow melting and having no 1
connection with water table are called _____ streams .
A) Intermittent
B) Permanent
C) Ephemeral
D) Ameal
- 16 The physical property of the rock that defines the amount of interstices is called 1
_____.
A) Permeability
B) Yield
C) Transmissibility
D) Porosity

- 17 A rock formation that yields large amount of ground water is called _____. 1
A) Aquifer
B) Aquitard
C) Aquiclude
D) Artesian
- 18 Groundwater can move only through rocks. 1
A) compact
B) porous
C) permeable
D) all
- 19 For groundwater investigation method is most suitable. 1
A) electrical resistivity
B) magnetic
C) gravity
D) none of these
- 20 Stalactites are features formed by groundwater. 1
A) erosional
B) abrasion
C) depositional
D) none of these
- 21 The uniaxial minerals are present in _____ system. 1
A) Orthorhombic
B) Tetragonal
C) Triclinic
D) Monoclinic
- 22 The biaxial minerals are present in _____ system. 1
A) Cubic
B) Tetragonal
C) Hexagonal
D) Monoclinic
- 23 The number of axes of symmetry in the normal class of the Cubic system is _____ . 1
A) Thirteen
B) Seven
C) Five
D) Three
- 24 Class Pelecypoda belongs to Phylum _____. 1
A) Brachiopoda
B) Mollusca
C) Echinodermata
D) Arthropoda
- 25 The indices of Trisectahedron in the Isometric system are _____. 1
A) (hhl)
B) (hll)
C) (hko)
D) (hkl)

- 26 Jharia is famous for _____. 1
A) Iron
B) Coal
C) Copper
D) Silver
- 27 The Talchir Boulders represent _____ environment. 1
A) Deltaic
B) Desert
C) Fluvial
D) Glacial
- 28 The Pallial Line is found in _____. 1
A) Gastropods
B) Lamellibranchs
C) Trilobites
D) Brachiopods
- 29 The zone of occurs below the water table. 1
A) aeration
B) saturation
C) soil water
D) soil
- 30 The isotropic minerals belong to _____ system. 1
A) Cubic
B) Tetragonal
C) Hexagonal
D) Orthorhombic
- 31 Out of the following, the positive uniaxial mineral is _____. 1
A) Calcite
B) Garnet
C) Quartz
D) Pyroxene
- 32 The number of planes of symmetry in the normal class of Hexagonal system is _____. 1
A) Nine
B) Seven
C) Six
D) Five
- 33 The instrument used to measure the interfacial angle in a crystal is called _____. 1
A) Pyncometer
B) Angle meter
C) Goniometer
D) XRD
- 34 The number of faces in a normal prism is _____. 1
A) Two
B) Three
C) Eight
D) Four

- 35 The conversion of the remains of plants and animals is called _____. 1
 A) Petrification
 B) Preservation
 C) Carbonisation
 D) Imprints
- 36 The removal of surface materials by the wind is called _____. 1
 A) Deflation
 B) Corrasion
 C) Abrasion
 D) Saltation
- 37 Streams containing water only after rainfall or snow melting and having no connection with water table are called _____ streams. (A) 1
 Intermittent (B) Permanent (C) Ephemeral
 (D) Ameral
 A) Intermittent
 B) Permanent
 C) Ephemeral
 D) Ameral
- 38 The deposition of sands and silts at the border of the flood-plain is called _____ . 1
 A) Delta
 B) Natural levees
 C) Alluvium
 D) River terraces
- 39 Frost Wedging is a type of _____ weathering. 1
 A) Chemical
 B) Physical
 C) Biological
 D) Organic
- 40 Drumlins are developed due to _____. (A) Glaciers 1
 (B) Winds (C) Rivers (D) Lakes
 A) Glaciers
 B) Winds
 C) Rivers
 D) Lakes
- 41 Barchans are a type of _____. 1
 A) Ripple marks
 B) Moraines
 C) Dunes
 D) Roof hangings
- 42 The topography dominated by limestone is known as _____ topography. 1
 A) Korst
 B) Karst
 C) Dolines
 D) Krapt
- 43 The Mushroom Rock is generally found in _____. 1
 A) Glaciers
 B) Rivers
 C) Oceans
 D) Deserts

- 44 The streams developed initially on the surface are called _____. (1
 A) Subsequent
 B) Obsequent
 C) Consequent
 D) Insequent
- 45 The fold in which the axial plane is inclined and both the limbs dip in the same direction is called _____ fold. 1
 A) Symmetrical
 B) Asymmetrical
 C) Recumbent
 D) Overturned
- 46 In Echinoids, the mouth and encircling plates collectively form _____. 1
 A) Periproct
 B) Corona
 C) Peristome
 D) Ocular Plates
- 47 The fold in which the axial plane is essentially horizontal is called _____. 1
 A) Isoclinal
 B) Overturned
 C) Recumbent
 D) Asymmetrical
- 48 Short faults that overlap each other are called _____ faults. 1
 A) En echelon
 B) Radial
 C) Peripheral
 D) Transverse
- 49 An erosional surface between two parallel rock formations is called _____. 1
 A) Angular unconformity
 B) Non-conformity
 C) Discontinuity
 D) Diastem
- 50 Deposits formed by the crystallization of minerals from metal-rich solutions from magmas are called _____ deposits. 1
 A) Syngenetic
 B) Pneumatolytic
 C) Metasomatic
 D) Hydrothermal
- 51 The metal content of an ore is called _____. 1
 A) Tenor
 B) Gangue
 C) Yield
 D) Tonnage
- 52 Khetri in Rajasthan is famous for _____ deposits. 1
 A) Iron
 B) Copper
 C) Lead
 D) Gold

- 53 The process of leaching of small percentage of metal from a large volume of rock and redeposition of this metal as a higher grade deposit in a smaller volume of rock is called _____. 1
 A) Magmatic segregation
 B) Telethermal deposition
 C) Hypothermal deposition
 D) Supergene enrichment
- 54 Olivine alters to serpentine on the addition of ----- 1
 A) H₂O
 B) SiO₂
 C) H₂O+ SiO₂
 D) CO₂
- 55 The Si:Al ratios in the tektosilicates are ----- 1
 A) 1:1
 B) 3:1
 C) 1:1/3:1
 D) 1:2
- 56 Mineral----- represents hardness 6 in Mohs' Scale. 1
 A) calcite
 B) orthoclase
 C) topaz
 D) talc
- 57 Helix is an _____. 1
 A) Cephalopod
 B) Gastropod
 C) Trilobite
 D) Echinoid
- 58 Mineral 'augite' belongs to ----- Group. 1
 A) amphibole
 B) mica
 C) pyroxene
 D) feldspar
- 59 Bauxite is an ore of - - - - -. 1
 A) aluminum
 B) iron
 C) manganese
 D) gold
- 60 An example of Felspathoid mineral is _____. 1
 A) Celsian
 B) Leucite
 C) Apophyllite
 D) Microcline
- 61 The hardness of Fluorite is _____. 1
 A) 3
 B) 5
 C) 6
 D) 4

- 62 The iron rich variety of Garnet is called _____. 1
 A) Almandine
 B) Grossular
 C) Spessartine
 D) Pyrope
- 63 The mineral Paragonite belongs to _____ group. 1
 A) Amphibole
 B) Pyroxene
 C) mica
 D) Garnet
- 64 Simultaneous crystallisation of two components at the eutectic point gives rise to _____ texture. 1
 A) Porphyritic
 B) Poikilitic
 C) Graphic
 D) Orthophyric
- 65 Feldspathoid bearing rocks are _____ rocks. 1
 A) Undersaturated
 B) Saturated
 C) Oversaturated
 D) Acidic
- 66 Basalt is _____ rock. 1
 A) Igneous, volcanic, acidic, calc-alkali series
 B) Igneous, volcanic, basic, alkali-series
 C) Igneous, volcanic, basic, calc-alkali series
 D) Igneous, volcanic, ultrabasic, calc-alkali series
- 67 The product of decomposition and disintegration of rocks is called _____. 1
 A) Petrolith
 B) Rogolith
 C) Ragolith
 D) Regolith
- 68 The face which always intersects the vertical axis is _____. 1
 A) Prism
 B) Pyramid
 C) Brachy pinacoid
 D) Macro pinacoid
- 69 The correct sequence from smaller to larger size rock fragments is _____. 1
 A) Sand – Gravel – Pebble – Cobble
 B) Sand – Gravel – Cobble - Pebble
 C) Sand – Cobble – Pebble – Gravel
 D) Sand – Mud – Pebble – Cobble
- 70 Phosphatic deposit of organic origin is called _____. 1
 A) Guano
 B) Gossan
 C) Diatoms
 D) Radiolarian oozes

- 71 The dominating factor in pyrometamorphism is _____. 1
A) Directed Pressure
B) Heat
C) Uniform Pressure
D) Chemically active fluids
- 72 The sequence of metamorphic facies from low grade to high grade is _____. 1
A) Hornfels – Amphibolite – Greenschist - Eclogite
B) Hornfels – Amphibolite – Eclogite – Greenschist
C) Hornfels – Greenschist – Amphibolite – Eclogite
D) Greenschist – Hornfels – Amphibolite – Eclogite
- 73 The formation of Himalayas is due to _____. 1
A) Diverging Plates
B) Colliding Plates
C) Transform Faults
D) Weathering
- 74 The single super continent was called _____. 1
A) Panthalassa
B) Gondwanaland
C) Laurasia
D) Pangaea
- 75 The single super ocean in the geological past was called _____. 1
A) Panthalassa
B) Gondwanaland
C) Laurasia
D) Tethis
- 76 The “ Marina Trench” is present in the _____ ocean . 1
A) Pacific
B) Atlantic
C) Indian
D) Arctic
- 77 The Mantle-Core interface is marked by _____ discontinuity . 1
A) Mohorovicic
B) Gutenberg
C) Oldham
D) Lehmann
- 78 The concept that highly elevated mountains are made up of low density materials is related to the concept of _____. 1
A) Plate Tectonics
B) Sea-floor Spreading
C) Palaeomagnetism
D) Isostasy
- 79 A fold where both the limbs dip in the same direction is called _____ fold. 1
A) Isoclinal
B) Recumbent
C) Overturned
D) Box

- 80 The s-waves do not travel through the _____. 1
 A) Outer Core
 B) Crust
 C) Upper Mantle
 D) Lower Mantle
- 81 Asthenosphere is present in the _____. 1
 A) Upper Crust
 B) Lower Crust
 C) Mantle
 D) Outer Core
- 82 Fold mountains are formed due to -----type of crustal movements. 1
 A) orogenic
 B) epierogenic
 C) denudation
 D) none of these
- 83 In gastropods, the line between two whorls is called _____. (A) Apex 1
 (B) Spire (C) Sinistrel (D) Suture
 A) Apex
 B) Spire
 C) Sinistrel
 D) Suture
- 84 Saddles and Lobes are found in _____. (A) Ammonoids (B 1
) Lamellibranch (C) Cephalopod (D) Trilobite
 A) Ammonoids
 B) Lamellibranch
 C) Cephalopod
 D) Trilobite
- 85 The capacity of the rock formation for transmitting water is measured by the 1
 coefficient of _____.
 A) Porosity
 B) Field capacity
 C) Permeability
 D) Specific Yield
- 86 The surface water that percolates down to form groundwater is called..... 1
 A) juvenile water
 B) connate water
 C) meteoric water
 D) none of these
- 87 Groundwater trapped in the sediments is called _____. 1
 A) Connate
 B) Meteorite
 C) Juvenile
 D) Saline
- 88 Cirque is formed due to erosional work by _____. 1
 A) Wind
 B) River
 C) Sea waves
 D) Glaciers

- 89 The fold in which the crest is broad and flat and two hinges are present is called _____ fold. 1
- A) Chevron
B) Box
C) Normal
D) Fan
- 90 Folds associated with salt intrusions in arid areas are called _____. 1
- A) En Echelon folds
B) Diapers
C) Supratenuous folds
D) Drag Folds
- 91 A fault in which the hanging wall has moved up relative to the footwall is called _____ fault. 1
- A) Normal
B) Thrust
C) Gravity
D) Wrench
- 92 Slickensides are associated with _____. 1
- A) Folds
B) Faults
C) Joints
D) Unconformities
- 93 An angle made by fault-plane with a vertical- plane is called _____. 1
- A) Throw
B) Dip
C) Heave
D) Hade
- 94 Mechanical concentration of minerals, due to gravity separation of heavy minerals from light minerals, by moving water or wind gives rise to _____ deposits. 1
- A) Metasomatic
B) Hydrothermal
C) Placer
D) Pneumatolytic
- 95 Digboi in Assam is famous for ____ deposits. 1
- A) Coal
B) Lignite
C) Petroleum
D) Iron
- 96 Terra Rosa is a type of _____ deposit. 1
- A) Sedimentary
B) Residual
C) Chemical
D) Organic
- 97 Sandstone with abundance of feldspar and derived from granite is called _____ . 1
- A) Graywacke
B) Grit
C) Arkose
D) Freestone

- 98 The Bhander and Rewah Series is a part of _____ system. 1
A) Vindhyan
B) Dharwar
C) Siwalik
D) Gondwana
- 99 60. The most common rock in the Kurnool System is 1
A) Gneiss
B) Schist
C) Limestone
D) Phyllite
- 100 The age of the rocks of Haimanta System in Spiti Valley is 1
A) Carboniferous
B) Permian
C) Pleistocene
D) Cambrian