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FOR KSET PREPARATION

KSET 2024 Earth Sciences Question Paper

EXAM	YEAR	TYPE
KSET	2024	Question Paper

A1

VERSION CODE

ELIGIBILITY/COMPETITIVE EXAM 2024

PAPER-2

Total Number of Questions: 100

Maximum Marks : 200

Serial Number :

MENTION YOUR REGISTER NUMBER

Subject: EARTH SCIENCE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

DOs:

1. This question booklet is issued to you at **9.55 a.m.** by the room invigilator.
2. Check whether the Register Number has been entered and shaded in the respective circles on the OMR answer sheet.
3. The Version Code of this question booklet should be entered on the OMR answer sheet and the respective circles should also be shaded completely.
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1. In case of usage of signs and symbols in the questions, the regular textbook connotation should be considered unless stated otherwise.
2. This question booklet contains **100** questions and each question will have one statement and four different options / responses & out of which you have to choose one correct answer.
3. At **10.00 a.m.** remove the paper seal of this question booklet and check that this booklet does not have any unprinted or torn or missing pages or items etc., if so, get it replaced by a complete test booklet within **5** minutes of the commencement of exam. Read each item and start answering on the OMR answer sheet.
4. Completely **darken / shade** the relevant circle with a **blue or black ink ballpoint pen against the question number on the OMR answer sheet.**

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①	●	③	④	⊗	②	③	④	①	②	③	④	①	●	●	④
				●	②	③	④	①	●	③	④	①	②	③	④

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9. All questions carry equal marks.
10. Use of Mobile Phones, Calculators and other Electronic / Communication gadgets of any kind is prohibited inside the Examination venue.

1. The half-life of radiocarbon (^{14}C) is:
   (1) 6,730 years
   (2) 5,730 years
   (3) 57,300 years
   (4) 5,370 years

2. Which of the following is NOT a trace fossil?
   (1) Tracks, trails and burrows
   (2) Coprolites and faecal pellets
   (3) Dinosaur eggs
   (4) Wood fossil

3. Match the following and select the correct answer

Stratigraphic Period	Associated Fossils
a) Cambrian	i) Ammonites
b) Devonian	ii) Dinosaur
c) Jurassic	iii) Trilobite
d) Cretaceous	iv) Fishes

   (1) a-iii, b-i, c-ii, d-iv
   (2) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii
   (3) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i
   (4) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i

4. The Miller-Urey experiment on Abiogenesis was proposed by
   (1) Alexsander Oparin & J.B.S. Haldane
   (2) Charles Urey & George Harward
   (3) George Cavendish & Miller
   (4) Stanely.M & George Cavendish

5. The name of John Henry Pratt is closely related to the theory of
   (1) Isostasy
   (2) Plate tectonics
   (3) Magnetic field
   (4) Origin of life

6. Examine Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and select the correct answer
   Assertion (A): Oxygen is the most abundant element in the Earth's crust
   Reason (R) : Silicate Minerals form more than 90% of the crust
   (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the plausible explanation
   (2) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation
   (3) (A) is true but (R) is False
   (4) (A) is False but (R) is true

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7. Which among the following is a Uranium Mine of India?
(1) Malanjkhand
(2) Khetri
(3) Thinthini
(4) Jaduguda

8. Pedogenesis is the study of _____
(1) Origin of Formation of Soil
(2) Classification of Humus
(3) Formation of Laterites
(4) Fumeroles

9. The system in which the mineral "Aragonite" crystallises is:
(1) Isometric
(2) Hexagonal
(3) Orthorhombic
(4) Monoclinic

10. The most abundant rocks found in Maharashtra are
(1) Granites
(2) Basalts
(3) Dolerites
(4) Diorites

11. Match the following and select the correct option:

Earth's Layer	Broad Composition
a) Core	i) Si – Mg
b) Continental Crust	ii) Fe – Ni
c) Oceanic Crust	iii) Si – Al
d) Mantle	iv) Fe – Mg

(1) a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv
(2) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
(3) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i
(4) a-iii, b-ii, c-i, d-iv

12. Beneath the ocean floor the MOHO lies at the depth of
(1) 2 –3 Km
(2) 5 –10 Km
(3) 18 –20 Km
(4) 20 -25 Km

13. The mineral whose orientation is considered in the palaeomagnetic studies is
(1) Hematite
(2) Magnetite
(3) Chromite
(4) Pyrite

14. Joints that break rock into generally hexagonal columns are called as
(1) Cross joints
(2) Master joints
(3) Cross-strike joints
(4) Columnar joints

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15. Sea mounts are formed by
(1) Extinct Volcanoes
(2) Ocean Floor Subsidence
(3) Transform Faulting
(4) Lava-sediment interaction

16. In modern oceans, the removal of dissolved silica is principally carried out by
(1) Diatoms
(2) Radiolaria
(3) Silicoflagellates
(4) Sponges

17. Which Ocean is having the highest red clay deposits in oceans floor?
(1) Arctic Ocean
(2) Pacific Ocean
(3) Atlantic Ocean
(4) Indian Ocean

18. The Calcite Compensation Depth (CCD) in Indian Ocean is _____
(1) > 6000m
(2) < 3000m
(3) 4000 – 5000m
(4) 5000 – 6000m

19. The sequence of atmospheric layers above the Earth's surface is
(1) Troposphere – Stratosphere – Mesosphere – Thermosphere
(2) Stratosphere – Mesosphere – Thermosphere – Troposphere
(3) Thermosphere – Mesosphere – Troposphere – Stratosphere
(4) Troposphere – Thermosphere – Mesosphere – Stratosphere

20. Among the proportion of sediment types covering the deep sea floor, calcareous oozes represent _____% in the Indian Ocean.
(1) 54%
(2) 44%
(3) 34%
(4) 64%

21. In India, mud volcanoes are witnessed in
(1) Lakshadweep
(2) St. Mary's Islands
(3) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
(4) Sunderbans

22. The most widely used antenna in GPS is
(1) Parabolic antenna
(2) Microstrip antenna
(3) Horn antenna
(4) Slotted antenna

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23. Match the following and choose the correct answer

Processes	Hazards
a) Extraterrestrial	i) Tornadoes
b) Hydrological	ii) Landslides
c) Geological	iii) Floods
d) Meteorological	iv) Asteroids impact

(1) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
(2) a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv
(3) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i
(4) a-iii, b-ii, c-i, d-iv

24. Which of the following is considered as the secondary pollutant?
(1) Ozone
(2) Benzene
(3) Sulphur dioxide
(4) Carbon monoxide

25. Exploitation of minerals by open-cast mining is more hazardous than underground mining chiefly due to
(1) Depletion of mineral reserves
(2) Depletion of water resources
(3) Dust pollution
(4) Soil erosion

26. Which of the following mineral association represents the transition between diagenesis and regional metamorphism?
(1) Prehnite – Pumpellyite
(2) Chlorite – Actinolite - Albite
(3) Hornblende – Plagioclase – Quartz
(4) Hornblende – Augite – Plagioclase

27. Which of the following rocks are completely unfoliated?
(1) Gneiss
(2) Schists
(3) Phyllites
(4) Hornfels

28. Metamorphism with combined impact of uniform pressure and heat is described as
(1) Plutonic Metamorphism
(2) Dynamo-Thermal Metamorphism
(3) Cataclastic Metamorphism
(4) Contact Metamorphism

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29. Match the following and choose the correct answer

List-I	List-II
a) Eclogite	i) Calcite-Dolomite
b) Granulite	ii) Garnet-Omphacite
c) Amphibolite	iii) Opx-Cpx-Plagioclase
d) Marble	iv) Hornblend-Plagioclase

(1) a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i
(2) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i
(3) a-iii, b-ii, c-iv, d-i
(4) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i

30. Choose the correct sequence in increasing grade of Metamorphism.
(1) Slate – Shale – Phyllite – Schist – Gneiss
(2) Phyllite – Shale – Schist – Gneiss – Slate
(3) Shale – Slate – Phyllite – Schist – Gneiss
(4) Schist – Phyllite – Slate – Gneiss – Shale

31. The characteristic mineral present in Charnockite is
(1) Diopside
(2) Augite
(3) Hypersthene
(4) Pigeonite

32. The vertical angle between the horizontal plane and the axis of the fold is termed as
(1) Plunge
(2) Buckling
(3) Pitch
(4) Monocline

33. Continuous Cleavage with a distinctive silky lusture in low-grade metamorphic rock is
(1) Schistosity
(2) Gneissosity
(3) Disjunctive cleavage
(4) Phyllitic cleavage

34. Examine carefully Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and choose the correct Answer
Assertion (A): When a rock is subjected to increasing stress, it passes through elastic deformation in the initial stage.
Reason (R): During elastic deformation the strain is reversible.
(1) Both (A) & (R) are false
(2) (A) is correct but (R) is not the correct explanation
(3) Both (A) & (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation
(4) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct

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35. Two sets of joints that are at right angles to one another is known as
(1) Sheet Joints
(2) Mirror Joints
(3) Orthogonal system of Joints
(4) Strike Joints

36. It is called true dip when the angular relationship between dip and strike of a bed is at
(1) 90°
(2) 60°
(3) 45°
(4) 22°

37. Tablet shaped lenses of a relatively rigid lithology embedded in a weaker matrix, that have collectively undergone layer parallel stretching are called as
(1) Augen
(2) Boudins
(3) Necking
(4) Millions

38. Single toed Pliohippus fossil occur in _____ period
(1) Early to middle Pliocene
(2) Eocene – Paleocene
(3) Paleocene – Cretaceous
(4) Permian - Triassic

39. Axial lobe of a Trilobite lies between
(1) Plural lobes
(2) Glabellar lobes
(3) Free cheek and fixed cheek
(4) Pygidial spine and Pleural spine

40. The Dinosaurs appeared first in _____ and became extinct during_____
(1) Early Triassic and Late Cretaceous
(2) Early Jurassic and Early Cretaceous
(3) Late Triassic and Early Cretaceous
(4) Middle Triassic and Middle Cretaceous

41. Thalassinoides are
(1) Ichnofossils
(2) Body fossils
(3) Living fossils
(4) Derived fossils

42. The Gastropod having spines and exhibiting dextral coiling is
(1) Physa
(2) Turritella
(3) Volute
(4) Murex

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43. Conodonts are _____ micro fossils

(1) Calcareous
(2) Phosphatic
(3) Siliceous
(4) Organic

44. Flame structures are

(1) Ball and Pillow like structures
(2) Slump structured found in wet sediments
(3) Fingers of mud that protrude into the overlying sediments
(4) Planar structures found in grits

45. If a Mineralogical association of a sedimentary rock shows Quartz 36%, feldspar 41%, matrix 4%, rock fragments 19%, then it can be called as

(1) Grit
(2) Lithic Arkose
(3) Siliceous Limestone
(4) Feldspathic Wacke

46. A Sediment having excess fine material exhibits _____

(1) Negative Skewness
(2) Positive Skewness
(3) No Skewness
(4) Random Skewness

47. Sequence Stratigraphy deals with

(1) Faulting mechanism
(2) Folded rocks
(3) Lithification and Diagenesis
(4) Chronostratigraphy and facies

48. Lameta beds occurring below the traps in Rajamundry area are called

(1) Intertrappean beds
(2) Intratrappean beds
(3) Infratrappean beds
(4) Supratrappean beds

49. Match the following and choose the correct answer

List-I	List-II
a) Upper Siwaliks	i) Fluviatile Environment
b) Middle Siwaliks	ii) Marshy Environment
c) Lower Siwaliks	iii) Lacustrine Environment

(1) a-i, b-ii, c-iii
(2) a-iii, b-ii, c-i
(3) a-ii, b-i, c-iii
(4) a-ii, b-iii, c-i

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50. What is the approximate collective length of mid-ocean edges?

(1) 80,000 km
(2) 10,000 km
(3) 20,000 km
(4) 30,000 km

51. What is the significance of the drill cores taken from the seafloor by the research drilling vessel Challenger Expedition in 1968?

(1) Confirmed seafloor spreading & plate tectonics
(2) Confirmed hot springs in Pacific Ocean
(3) Discovered Polymetallic nodules
(4) Discovered mantle plumes in Indian Ocean

52. Many Countries have their own navigation System and the Satellite based navigation system of Russia is known as ___

(1) Compass
(2) QZSS
(3) Galileo
(4) GLONASS

53. India's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) has an area of _____

(1) 55,450 sq km
(2) 50,450 sq km
(3) 1,305,143 sq km
(4) 2,305,143 sq km

54. The concentration of CO_2 in Earth atmosphere is Currently at nearly 412 ppm. What is the CO_2 Concentration in atmosphere during the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM)?

(1) 80 ppm
(2) 180 ppm
(3) 280 ppm
(4) 380 ppm

55. Surface water of the Bay of Bengal is less saline compared to the surface water of the Arabian Sea because of _____

(1) More freshwater discharge
(2) Higher evaporation over precipitation
(3) More rain over Arabian Sea
(4) Less evaporation at Arabian Sea

56. What is the smallest unit of element that retains its chemical properties?

(1) Proton
(2) Atom
(3) Molecule
(4) Electron

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57. In which region of the periodic table are the alkali metals found?

(1) Group 1
(2) Group 2
(3) Group 17
(4) Group 18

58. Ionic substitution in minerals refers to the replacement of one ion by another in the crystal lattice. Which factor mainly governs this substitution?

(1) Atomic radius
(2) Atomic mass
(3) Ionization energy
(4) Electronegativity

59. What is the basic concept of Phase Rule?

(1) To predict mineral reactions
(2) To calculate mineral hardness
(3) To determine mineral composition
(4) To predict the numbered phases in a system

60. Match the following and select the correct answer:

List-I	List-II
a) Lithophile	i. Low affinity for oxygen but bond with sulphur
b) Atmophile	ii. Elements preferentially partitioned into iron and Ferroalloys
c) Chalcophile	iii. Elements that are preferentially concentrated as volatiles
d) Siderophile	iv. Preferentially partitioned into silicate minerals

Codes:

(1) a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii
(2) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i
(3) a-iii, b-ii, c-i, d-iv
(4) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i

61. The longest half-life is observed in which of the following decay systems?

(1) Rb-Sr
(2) K-Ar
(3) 14C
(4) 7H

62. The Deogiri is known for mining of:

(1) Manganese
(2) Copper
(3) Silver
(4) Gold

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63. Match the following and choose the correct answer:

Ores	Mode of occurrence
a) Vein-type gold	i. Banded deposit
b) Chromite	ii. Fracture-controlled
c) Coal	iii. Orthomagmatic
d) Hematite	iv. Bedded

(1) a-i, b-ii, c-iv, d-iii
(2) a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv
(3) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i
(4) a-iii, b-ii, c-i, d-iv

64. The chief source of manganese mineral is
(1) Carbonates
(2) Silicates
(3) Sulphides
(4) Oxides

65. Cumulus texture is normally known in which of the following minerals?
(1) Galena
(2) Bauxite
(3) Pyrolusite
(4) Chromite

66. Gas hydrates are found in :
(1) Hydrothermal deposits
(2) Beneath the ocean floor
(3) In the gas pools
(4) Fumeroles

67. Sitapundi Complex is famous for
(1) Anorthosites
(2) Magnesites
(3) Granite
(4) Charnockites

68. Which of the following is NOT a component of the Earth's cryosphere?
(1) Polar Ice cap
(2) Glaciers
(3) Permafrost
(4) Ocean currents

69. Choose the correct answer from the following statements:
a) Dharwan Craton chiefly consists of granite – greenstones
b) Grade of metamorphism in Dharwar Craton increases from North to South
c) Grade of metamorphism in Dharwar Craton increases from South to North
d) Chief lithological components of Dharwar Craton are limestones and dolerites
(1) a and b are correct
(2) a and c are correct
(3) b and d are correct
(4) a is correct and b is incorrect

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70. What is the main characteristic of a cratonic nucleus in geology?
(1) High volcanic activity
(2) Thick Sedimentary rock layer
(3) Stable continental crust
(4) Frequent Earthquakes

71. Which geological belt is characterised by high-grade metamorphism?
(1) Chitradurga Schist Belt
(2) Hutti-Maski Schist Belt
(3) Sargur Schist Belt
(4) Sandur Schist Belt

72. What do geologists use to determine the age of rocks and geological events?
(1) Radiocarbon dating
(2) Fossil evidence
(3) Geochronology
(4) Lithological Contacts

73. What is the Primary source of information regarding life in the Precambrian era?
(1) Fossils of complex organism
(2) Fossils of single-celled organisms
(3) Hiatus in stratigraphic record
(4) Presence of plant fossils

74. Periods episodes of rapid ice-rafted debris deposition as a result of the massive discharge of Icebergs is known as_____
(1) Younger dryas
(2) Heinrich Events
(3) Bolling Allenod
(4) Little Ice Age

75. The number of Quaternary interglacial-glacial cycles is approximately in the order of _____
(1) 30 – 50
(2) 5 – 10
(3) 2 – 5
(4) 60 – 80

76. What is the age of the uppermost unit of the Youngest Toba Tuff (YTT) eruption?
(1) 800 ka
(2) 80 ka
(3) 740 ka
(4) 74 ka

77. I lived in the last Ice Age. I am a herbivore. I am a Siberian.
Who am I?
(1) Giant Sloth
(2) Woolly Mammoth
(3) Mastodon
(4) Sober tooth tiger

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78. Age of Fossil is determined as 17, 190 years old. What is the remaining % of C-14 in that fossil?
(1) 12.5%
(2) 25.0%
(3) 50.0%
(4) 75.0%

79. How many times Dansgaard – Oeschger (D-O) events are reported during the last glacial period?
(1) 41 events
(2) 12 events
(3) 104 events
(4) 25 events

80. Which of the following is NOT a method of sub-surface exploration in mineral exploration?
(1) Drilling
(2) Seismic survey
(3) Channel sampling
(4) Ground-Penetrating Radar (GPR)

81. In remote sensing what does GIS stand for?
(1) Geological Imaging System
(2) Geographic Information System
(3) Geographic Intelligence System
(4) Global Imaging System

82. In Engineering Geology, what does seismic design of building involve?
(1) Designing buildings to withstand Earthquakes
(2) Designing buildings with optimal acoustic properties
(3) Designing buildings to resist Hurricane winds
(4) Designing buildings for energy efficiency

83. What does "Assaying" refer to in the mineral exploration?
(1) Examining the physical properties of minerals
(2) Determining the mineral's age
(3) Analysing the concentration of metal in the ore
(4) Measuring mineral hardness

84. Match the following and choose the correct answer

Properties	TDS
a) Fresh water	i) 1000 –10,000 ppm
b) Saline water	ii) >35,000 ppm
c) Brackish water	iii) <1000 ppm
d) Brines	iv) 10,000 –35,000 ppm

(1) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii
(2) a-iii, b-ii, c-i, d-iv
(3) a-i, b-iv, c-ii, d-iii
(4) a-i, b-iii, c-ii, d-iv

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85. Which of the following has the highest wind velocity?

(1) Typhoon
(2) Hurricane
(3) Cyclone
(4) Tornado

86. Potholes/ Plunge holes are formed by

(1) Abrasion
(2) Hydraulic action
(3) Attrition
(4) Solution

87. The Coalescence of alluvial fans results in

(1) Panplain
(2) Bajada
(3) Pediment
(4) Pediplain

88. Match the following and choose the correct answer:

Events	Causative factors
a) Cyclones	i) Ground instability
b) Draughts	ii) Anthropogenic
c) Landslides	iii) Climatological
d) Pollution	iv) Variation in wind pressure

(1) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i
(2) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i
(3) a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii
(4) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii

89. The 'geoid' is a reference surface used in geophysics to

(1) Represent the shape of the Earth's crust
(2) Define the magnetic pole locations
(3) Provide a reference for measuring elevation and Earth's shape
(4) Determine the locations of seismic events

90. What is the primary purpose of numerical differentiation in Geophysics?

(1) Analysing seismic move forms
(2) Evaluating geological cross-sections
(3) Approximating derivatives of data
(4) Solving algebraic equations

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91. What is the primary function of Fourier transformation in signal processing?
(1) Filtering noise
(2) Sampling data
(3) Decomposing signals into their frequency components
(4) Measuring signal power

92. Match the following and choose the correct answer

Seismic Waves	Characteristics
a) P- Waves	i) Surface wave that travels as ripples
b) S- Waves	ii) Waves that cause horizontal shearing of the ground
c) Rayleigh Waves	iii) Compressional Waves
d) Love Waves	iv) Transverse Waves

Codes:
(1) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i
(2) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii
(3) a-iii, b-i, c-ii, d-iv
(4) a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv

93. The position of the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) varies seasonally because it follows the Sun; It moves north during the Northern Hemisphere Summer and South during the Northern Hemisphere Winter. As a result, the ITCZ is responsible for the _____
(1) Wet & dry season in Australia
(2) Precipitation at the poles
(3) Wet & dry season in the Tropics
(4) Wet & dry season in the Arctic

94. According to Koppen's type 'A' Climate Classification "Aw" is _____
(1) Tropical Desert Climate
(2) Tropical Savanna Climate
(3) Tropical Steppe Climate
(4) Tropical dry Summer Climate

95. The quantity of water in a particular volume of air is referred to as _____
(1) Thermal Humidity
(2) Quantum Humidity
(3) Absolute Humidity
(4) Relative Humidity

96. Modern concentration of atmospheric CO_2 is _____
(1) 200 ppm
(2) 300 ppm
(3) 420 ppm
(4) 500 ppm

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97. New sea floor is created at

(1) Deep sea trench
(2) Mid-oceanic trench
(3) Subduction zone
(4) Transform fault

98. A periodic change towards unusual colder side is called

(1) La Nina
(2) El Nino
(3) Upwelling
(4) Downwelling

99. Ocean currents that move towards the poles are

(1) Warm
(2) Cold
(3) Warm in Northern hemisphere and cold in Southern hemisphere
(4) Cold in Northern hemisphere and warm in Southern hemisphere

100. As deep ocean water becomes colder it also becomes

(1) Saltier
(2) Denser
(3) Clearer
(4) Lighter

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