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	Í	L	ľ	
	C		D	

Register Number	-		10	

GEOLOGY (Degree Standard)

Time Allowed: 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 300

FAGEO

Read the following instructions carefully before you begin to answer the questions.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

- The applicant will be supplied with Question Booklet 15 minutes before commencement of the examination.
- 2. This Question Booklet contains 200 questions. Prior to attempting to answer the candidates are requested to check whether all the questions are there in series and ensure there are no blank pages in the question booklet. In case any defect in the Question Paper is noticed it shall be reported to the Invigilator within first 10 minutes and get it replaced with a complete Question Booklet. If any defect is noticed in the Question Booklet after the commencement of examination it will not be replaced.
- 3. Answer all questions. All questions carry equal marks.
- You must write your Register Number in the space provided on the top right side of this page. Do not
 write anything else on the Question Booklet.
- 5. An answer sheet will be supplied to you, separately by the Room Invigilator to mark the answers.
- 6. You will also encode your Question Booklet Number with Blue or Black ink Ball point pen in the space provided on the side 2 of the Answer Sheet. If you do not encode properly or fail to encode the above information, action will be taken as per commission's notification.
- 7. Each question comprises four responses (A), (B), (C) and (D). You are to select ONLY ONE correct response and mark in your Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there are more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose ONLY ONE response for each question. Your total marks will depend on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Answer Sheet.
- 8. In the Answer Sheet there are four circles (A), (B), (C) and (D) against each question. To answer the questions you are to mark with Blue or Black ink Ball point pen ONLY ONE circle of your choice for each question. Select one response for each question in the Question Booklet and mark in the Answer Sheet. If you mark more than one answer for one question, the answer will be treated as wrong. e.g. If for any item, (B) is the correct answer, you have to mark as follows:

A • © D

- 9. You should not remove or tear off any sheet from this Question Booklet. You are not allowed to take this Question Booklet and the Answer Sheet out of the Examination Hall during the time of examination. After the examination is concluded, you must hand over your Answer Sheet to the Invigilator. You are allowed to take the Question Booklet with you only after the Examination is over.
- The sheet before the last page of the Question Booklet can be used for Rough Work.
- Do not tick-mark or mark the answers in the Question Booklet.
- 12. Applicants have to write and shade the total number of answer fields left blank on the boxes provided at side 2 of OMR Answer Sheet. An extra time of 5 minutes will be given to specify the number of answer fields left blank.
- 13. Failure to comply with any of the above instructions will render you liable to such action or penalty as the Commission may decide at their discretion.

≠		3 FAGEO [Turn over
	(C)	metamorphic rocks only all of the above
4	(A)	sedimentary rocks only (B) igneous rocks only
6.		s are encountered in
	Les	Albian to Turonian (D) Turonian to lower Senonian
	(A)	Campanian to Masstrichtian (B) Aptian to Albian
5.	The	Uttatur formation contains fossils ranging in age from
	3,40	
	(D)	2800 m
	(C)	1500 m
	B	2500 m
	(A)	1700 m
4.		marine cretaceous rocks of Cauvery basin attained a maximum thickness in inopoly and Vridhachalam of about
= -	(D)	Peninsular gneiss
	(C)	Champion gneiss Peningular gneiss
		Close pet granite
	(A)	Newer dolerites
	1	acement of
3.		stabilisation of Dharwar and central Indian provinces was formalized by the
	(C)	Triassic of Spiti (D) Vindhyan formation
	CO	
2.	Rock	phosphates are abundant in which of the following formations? Cretaceous of Trichinopoly (B) Jurassic of Kutch
0	D 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	(C)	400 million years (D) 300 million years
	(A)	230 million years (B) 500 million years
1.	THE I	viesozoic era is as old as

7.	The	earliest known Echinoid i	8		
	(A)	Miocidaris	(B	B) Echinocory	
	S	Bothriocidaris	(D)) Clypeastrina	
8.	The	size of foraminifera tests	are varying from		
	(A)	0.05 to 170 mm	•	0.01 to 190 mm	
	(C)	0.02 to 160 mm	(D	0) 0.03 to 150 mm	
9.	Whic	ch of the following stateme	ents are correct?		×
	I.	The chambers of foramin	ifera are in a sing	gle series.	
	II.	They are rectilinear and	curvilinear.		
	III.	Whort is visible -involute	e coiling.		
	IV.	There is only one opening	g in the test at the	e distal end is called as 'aperture'.	
	(A)	Only I is correct	(B)	Only III is correct	
	S	All are correct	(D)) III and IV are correct	
e.	2.0				
11.					
10.	The .	Alveolinella belngs to which	ch of the following	g super family?	
	(A)	Ammodiscidae			
	(B)	Miliolidae			
	(C)	Both Ammodiscidae and	Alveolinidae		
	D	Alveolinidae			
11.	The :	angle between Octahedron	and Dodecahedr	on is	
	W	35°, 15', 52"	(B)) 45°, 15', 52"	

65°, 15', 52"

(D)

75°, 15', 52"

12.	Cryp	tocrystalline is used whe	en the maividu	ar crys	tais are	
	(A)	Too large to be distingu	uished			4.8
	0	Too small to be separat	tely distinguish	ned		
	(C)	Intermediate to be dist	inguished			
	(D)	Completely absent				
13.		rogeneity of texture is pous rock is called as	produced by th	e inclu	sion of foreign rock frag	ments within an
	(A)	Corona structure		B	Xenolithic structure	
	(C)	Cognate structure		(D)	Myrmekite structure	
	¥ .					
14.	When	n microgranite shows gra	aphic intergrow	vths be	tween the quarts and fels	par it is called as
	(A)	Malchite	•	(B)	Felsite	
	S	Granophyre		(D)	Riebeckite	
			* sel			
	A C 1	1 :: 1 t1 :6 th	auto io not			
15.		d is said to plunge if the	axis is not	(D)	inclined	
	(A)	vertical		(B)		
	(C)	horizontal		(D)	both horizontal and incli	nea
16.	The	igneous rocks are those v	vhich have soli	dified	from the	
	(A)	Liquid condition		(B)	Viscous condition	
	C	Molten condition	1 72	(D)	Gaseous condition	
						4
17.	A dy		which, with ful	l deve	opment, would have a clo	osed, ring shaped
	(A)	Sills		P	Ring dykes	
	(C)	Batholith	1.4,31	(D)	Laccolith	
					_ * * *	* * *
18.		n magmas of different of	composition av	ail the	emselves of the same cha	nnel of insection
	(A)	Single intrusion		(B)	Multiple intrusion	
	4	Composite intrusion		(D)	Lateral intrusion	
						EACEO

19.	Fine	d out the ODD one		
	LAN	Bauxite	(B)	Hematite
	(C)	Magnetite	(D)	Limonite
	w.			
20.	Whi	ich one of the following is copper carbon	nate?	
	(A)	Chalcocite	DY	Azurite
	(C)	Covillite	(D)	Cuprite
21.	The	chemical composition of Bauxite is		
	(A)	Al2O3.7H2O	(B)	$\mathrm{Al}_2\mathrm{O}_3$
	(C)	$Al_2O_3.3H_2O$	0	$Al_2O_3.2H_2O$
22.	Nam	ne of the coal which is having carbon co	ntent o	of 75% – 95%
	(A)	Peat	(P)	Anthracite
	(C)	Lignite	(D)	Bituminous
23.	Resi	stivity of crystalline igneous rocks is g	enerall	y in the range of
	(A)	10 ² ohm – meters		
	(B)	<10 ohm – meter		
	4	10 ⁵ ohm – meter		
	(D)	None of the above		
24.	Whic	ch of the following has the highest com	pressiv	ve strength?
. *	(A)	Granite	(B)	Dacite
	VOT	Quartzite	(D)	Marble
FAG	EO	6	,	

25.	Whi	ch of the following statements regarding characteristics of plates are correct?
20.	WILL	
	I.	A plate consist of crust, upper mantle and a part of lower mantle.
	II.	Size and shape of the plates are not constant.
ji s	III.	Plates are spherical or curved and are interdependent.
	IV.	Thickness of plates vary. It is 10 km beneath oceans and 200 km beneath continents
0 790	(A)	All are correct
	(B)	I, II are correct III, IV are incorrect
	CO	II, III are correct I, IV are incorrect
	(D) ·	III, IV are correct I, II are incorrect
26.	Which	ch of the following is correctly paired?
20.	WILL	
. 1	(1)	Chamberlin – Planetesimal Hypothesis
W	(B)	Jeffrey – Electromagnetic theory
	(C)	Birkeland – Tidal Theory
	(D)	Kant - Dust cloud hypothesis
27.	The :	age of the Gondwana system is
	(A)	Tertiary
	(B)	Pre-Cambrian .
	1	Upper carboniferous to Late Jurassic
•	(D)	Silurian
28.		Ganagamopteris beds belongs to
	(A)	Upper Gondwana (B) Cambrian
V	CO	Lower Gondwana (D) Jurassic
	,	
29.	Suke	et shales is a strata of
	(A)	Kaimur group (B) Rewa group
	(C)	Bhander group Semri group
= .		7 FAGEO
100000		

30.	Whi	ch of the following statement are corre	ect?	
	I.	The body of Lamellibranch is enclose	d in a c	alcareous shell.
	II.	One valve is placed on the right side		
	Ш.	One valve on the left side.		
	IV.	Two valves are joined together by me	ans of l	hinge and ligament.
	(A)	Only I, II and III correct	W	All are correct
	(C)	II, IV and I are correct	(D)	I, III and IV are correct
31.	4	alodon belongs to the class		
	(A)	Cephalopoda	(B)	Brachiopoda
	(C)	Gastropoda	(D)	Pelecypoda
	10.			
32.	The	gastropods are		
02.	I.	Terrestrial		
	II.	Fresh water		
	III.	Marine		
	(A)	I, III	(B)	II only
	(C)	III only	(D)	I, II, III
	(0)	TH only		1, 11, 111
			100	
33.	The	gastropoda shells are made up of		
	(A)	Two valve	D	One valve
	(C)	Three valve	(D)	Four valve
34.	Whic	ch of the following statements are true	or false	e?
x d	I.	The interior of the cephalopoda shell	is divid	ed into a number of chambers
	II.	The chambers have a thin transverse	partiti	ons termed as 'septa'
	III.	The chambers increase in size from the	ne proto	oconch towards the aperture of the shell
	(A)	I is true	(B)	I and II are true but III false
	C	I, II and III are true	(D)	II and III are true but I is false
EAG	TO			

- 35. Which of the following is incorrectly paired?
 - (A) Ino-Silicates Chain structure
 - (B) Cyclosilicates Ring structure
 - (C) Phyllosilicates Sheet structure
 - Tectosilicates Double chain structure
- 36. Quartz is important in the manufacturing of
 - Glass and optical instruments
- (B) Silk and Varnish

(C) Paper industries

- (D) Abrasive purposes
- 37. Variation of composition marked in the marginal region of minerals in zones.
 - Zoning

(B) Crystallization

(C) Re-Crystallization

- (D) Lithification
- 38. Chemical composition of pyroxenes may be represented by the formula
 - (A) $R_2SiO_2R = CO$, Na, Al and Si: 0, 1:4
 - (B) $R_0Si_2O_3 R = Cl$, Al, and Si = 0.1:2
 - $RSiO_3 R = Ca$, Na, Al and Li Si:0, 1:3
 - (D) $R_1SiO_4 R = Al$, Na, Li and Si:0 1:1
- 39. Who has first suggested convection is the mechanism for the continents drifting?
 - Arthur Holmes

(B) Jason Morgan

(C) J.T. Wilson

(D) Hugo Benioff

40.	Char	mockite is a		
	(A)	Pyroxene granite	(B)	Feldspar granite
	VO	Hypersthene granite	(D)	Mica granite
			2 de 15	
41.	Whic	h metamorphic rocks shows eye	structures?	
	W	Augen gneiss	(B)	Banded gneiss
4	(C)	Charnockite	(D)	Schist
	. ,			
42.	Who	is originated the concept of meta	amorphic fac	ies?
	(A)	Goldschmidt	(B)	G.W. Tyrrell
	(C)	Wilson	W	Eskola
43.	The n	netallic mineral deposits are cal	led as	
	Vay.	Ore	(B)	Dump
	(C)	Raw	(D)	Metals
			*	# Au
44.	Tenor	of Gold is		
	(A)	0.1 Ounce/Tonne	(B)	0.7 Ounce/Tonne
1 10	JOY	0.15 Ounce/Tonne	(D)	0.100 Ounce/Tonne
45 .	Tenor	of Zinc is		
	LAY	3%	(B)	10%
	(C)	15%	(D)	20%
	1 P			
46.	Tenor	of Manganese is		
	(A)	5%	(B)	15%
	- 600	35%	(D)	25%

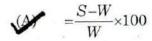
17.	Which of the following is incorrectly paired?	
	(A) Barchans – Crescentric shaped dunes	
	B) Seif - Similar to Barachens	
	Longitudinal - Perpendicular to wind direction	
	(D) Star – With Spikes	
48.	Which of the following statements regarding river erosion are correct?	
	I. Corrosion is a kind of river erosion	
	II. It is a chemical action and happens slowly	
	III. The extent of corrosion depends on composition of rocks and not composition of flowing water	ζ
	IV. The extent of corrosion depends on composition of flowing water and not compositional of rock	l
	(A) All are correct	
	(B) I, III are correct II, IV are incorrect	
	I, II are correct III, IV are incorrect	
	(D) I, II, IV are correct III is incorrect	
49.	Acquisition of water of one drainage basis by a river of another drainage basin is termed as	
10.	(A) River Terraces (B) River Piracy	
	(C) River Gaps (D) River cutting	
50.	Which of the following statements regarding Delta are correct?	
	I. Delta is a triangular shaped feature of stream deposition.	
	II. It is a subaqueous in origin.	
	III. Velocity of the stream is increased and it is decreased on entering to the sea, it the se is not rough.	a
i.	IV. The increase in velocity settles out the sediments of the stream.	
	(A) All are correct	
	I, II are correct III, IV are incorrect	
	(C) I, II, III are correct IV is incorrect	
	(D) I is correct II, III, IV are incorrect	
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51.	The l	line of maximum currative in a folded l	oed is	to
	W	hinge	(B)	limb
	(C)	axis	(D)	both (A) and (B)
52.	Joint	perpendicular to the axis of folds is ca	lled (Common in organic belts)
	(A)	Release joints	(B)	Shear joints
	VO	Extension joints	(D)	Both (A) and (B)
5 3.	A clir	nometer compass is used to measure		
	(A)	Strike direction		
	(B)	Strike and dip direction		
	100	Strike direction, dip direction and dip	amo	unt
	(D)	None of the above		
41				
54.	Low a	angle normal fault is called		
54.	Low a	angle normal fault is called Reverse fault	(B)	Thrust fault
54.				Thrust fault Normal fault
54.	(A)	Reverse fault		- 14 ⁻⁶
54. 55.	(A)	Reverse fault	(D)	Normal fault
	(A)	Reverse fault Detachment fault	(D)	Normal fault
	(A) Of the	Reverse fault Detachment fault two blocks lying on either side of the	(D)	Normal fault
	(A) Of the	Reverse fault Detachment fault e two blocks lying on either side of the Fault scrap	(D) fault (B)	Normal fault plane Foodwall only
	(A) Of the	Reverse fault Detachment fault e two blocks lying on either side of the Fault scrap	(D) fault (B) (D)	Normal fault plane Foodwall only hanging wall only
55.	(A) Of the	Reverse fault Detachment fault two blocks lying on either side of the Fault scrap Foot wall and hanging wall	(D) fault (B) (D)	Normal fault plane Foodwall only hanging wall only
55.	(A) Of the (A) There	Reverse fault Detachment fault e two blocks lying on either side of the Fault scrap Foot wall and hanging wall e are relatively short faults which overl	(D) fault (B) (D)	Normal fault plane Foodwall only hanging wall only ch other

57.	Refle	cting Goniometer is devised by		
	(A)	Penfield	1	Wollaston
	(C)	Dana	(D)	Ford
58.	Orth	oclase crystallizes in —	— systen	n.
	· W	Monoclinic system	(B)	Triclinic system
1	(C)	Rhombohedral division	(D)	Isometric system
59.	Find	out the incorrect pair		
- 1,	(A)	Calcite - Corundum	W/	Calcite - Fluorite
1	(C)	Calcite - Tourmaline	(D)	Calcite - Hematite
			F.	
60.	Chao	se the correct pair.	•	
OU.	CHOO	Wulfenite - Chalcopyrite	(B)	Wulfenite – Fluorite
	(C)		(D)	Wulfenite - Parite
	(C)	Wulfenite – Calcite	(D)	wullenite – Barite
,				
61.	Find	out the incorrect pair.		
	W	Macropinacoid – Base	(B)	Macropinacoid – a pinacoid
	(C)	Brachypinacoid - b-pinacoid	(D)	Base – c pinacoid
	*			
62.	Choo	se the incorrect pair.		
	VA	Rhodonite - Rhombohedron	(B)	Rhodnite - Triclinic
	(C)	Albite – Triclinic	(D)	Anorthite - Triclinic
		3 × × × ×		
63.	Find	out the incorrect pair.		
	(A)	Barite – Sulphur	(D)	Barite – Beryl
	(C)	Barite – Staurolite	(D)	Barite - Topaz

64.	The s	stress-strain diagram the curve D rep	resent	
	(A)	Brittle substance		
	D	Common type of plastic deformation	1	
	(C)	An ideal plastic substance		
	(D)	Normal type of plastic behaviour		
	=	W. A.		
65.	A 'ma	aar' is a ———— cut below the	pre-eru	ption surface into older material.
	(A)	Caldera like	(B)	Ejecta
	(C)	Cinder cone	D	Broad volcanic crater
841				
	. 5		8.7	
66.	Tracl	ks and Trails marking indicates		
	VA)	Foot prints due to amphibia	(B)	Mud cracks
	(C)	Rain-prints	(D)	Drip impressions
67.	Guar	no is a		
	(A)	Residual deposits	VD)	Non-Clastic organic deposits
	(C)	Non-Clastic chemically formed	(D)	Clastic sediments
68.	Whic	h sandstone rich in Mica?		
	(A)	Ganister	(B)	Free stone
	VO	Flag stone	(D)	Arkose
69.	Ceme	enting material of Ferruginous sand s		
		Iron oxide	(B)	Clay
	(C)	Calcium and Magnesium	(D)	Silica
			11.53	
1			1	
70.		concept of formation of a sedimenta ained by the term	ary roc	k in a particular type of environment is
	(A)	Diagenesis	(B)	Sorting
	VOY	Facies	(D)	Bedding

71. The following formula which one is used for absorption value



- (B) $=\frac{3WL}{2bd^2}$
- (C) $=20 \frac{Loss of weight in gram}{3}$
- (D) None of the above
- 72. Which of the following conditions is not necessary for an Arch dam.
 - (A) Narrow V-shaped valley
- (B) Converging down stream displacement
- (C) Very strong abutement
- Diverging down stream displacement
- 73. The excess of quantity of rock broke in and removed from the proposed tunnel is known as
 - (A) Caving

(B) Excavation

- (C) Caving and excavation
- Over break
- 74. During soft ground tunneling what type of tunnel to be design
 - (A) D shaped

(B) Horse shoe shaped

Circular Circular

- (D) None of the above
- 75. Ground water condition most suitable for tunneling alignment
 - Run all through entirely imperious formation
 - (B) Run partly imperious formation
 - (C) Run through previous formation
 - (D) Both (B) and(C)
- 76. The Nagpur Road plan formed in the year of
 - (A)
- 1943

(B) 1950

(C) 1941

- (D) 1948
- 77. The movement of consolidated materials which is detached in bed rock is called
 - (A) Creep

(B) Rapid flows

(C) Rock falls

Rock slider

78.	"A" 2	zone refered in			and the second second
	(A)	Litho stratigraphic unit		DY	Chronostratigraphic unit
	(C)	Litho-Chronostratigraphic	unit	(D)	Biostratigraphic unit
79.	The	broadest unit of Lithostratigr	aphic class	sificat	ion is called
	(A)	System		Dy	Group
	(C)	Super group		(D)	Formation
80.	The	Gondite series of Madhya Pra	desh are e	nriche	ed with
	VA)	Manganese	-	(B)	Magnesium
	(C)	Iron		(D)	Chromium
81.	Mari	ne sediments of Cuddapah ba	isin are		
	A	Unfossiliferous		(B)	With trilobite fossils
hy i	(C)	With Brachiopods		(D)	With Cephalopods
82.	Sirb	a Shales is belongs to			
	W	Bhander series		(B)	Kaimur series
	(C)	Rewa series		(D)	Semri series
83.		earth's magnetism at the magnetic minerals under con			ion of rocks controls the orientation of g and the study is known as
	(A)	Palaeontology		0	Palaeomagnetism
	(C)	Palaeobotany		(D)	Seismic stratigraphy
FAG	EO		16		•

84.	Whi	ch of the following statements are co	orrect (or)	incorrect?
	I.	The class anthozoa has 5 subclasse	es.	
	II.	The subclass Alcynoaria is also kn	own as oct	acorallia.
	III.	They are Mesozoic subclass.		
	IV.	The subclass schizocorallia started	l their life	in Ordovician
	(A)	I and II are correct but III and IV	are incorr	rect
	(B)	II and III are correct but I and IV	are incorr	rect
	(C)	IV and I are correct, but II and II	I are incor	rect
	W.	All are correct		
85.	Poin	t out the wrong statement in the fo	llowing.	
· ·	I.	The umbo of brachiopoda mark the	e posterior	end of the shell.
	II.	The umbo of the ventral valve is le	ess promin	ent than that of the dorsal valve.
	III.	The surface of the brachiopoda she	ell is smoo	th.
	IV.	They are marked by concentric gro	owth lines.	
	(A)	I and III wrong statement	(B)	Only IV wrong statement
	(C)	Only I wrong statement	D	II wrong statement
86.	The	brachiopoda are grouped into ——		— classes.
- 0	W	Two	(B)	Three
	(C)	Four	(D)	Five
87.	Whi	ch of the following Trilobite is blind	!?	
	(A)	Paradoxides	(B)	Calymene
	WOY	Agnostos	(D)	Phacops

88.	Tour	rmaline is a complex		
	(A)	Silicate of calcium and magnesium		
	(B)	Silicate of lithium and pottasium		
	W	Silicate of boron and aluminium		
	(D)	Silicate of aluminium and sodium		
89.	Zirco	on is a		
	(A)	Simple Silicate of Uranium	(B)	Simple Silicate of Cesium
	(C)	Simple Silicate of Aluminum	100	Simple Silicate of Zirconium
90.	Pillo	w structure is a peculiar structure occ	curing n	nostly in
	(A)	Medium lara	DY	Basic laras
	(C)	Intermediate lara	(D)	Upper lara
91.		ss of Silica which is left over in the p	rocess o	f complete crystallizations, crystallizes out
	as	Owner	(TD)	0:1:
	(0)	Quartz	(B)	Silica
	(C)	Iron	(D)	Magnesite
92.	The	constant proportion in which the two	constitu	ents simultaneously crystallize is called as
<i>02</i> .	(A)	Constant point	(B)	Diagonal point
	(C)	Eutectic point		
		Eutectic point	(D)	Indicator point
93.	Crys	tallites are		
	(A)	Micro crystals	VO)	Embryo crystals
4	(C)	Macro crystals	(D)	Minute crystals
		ory out	(1)	annaco di Jobato
FAC	EO		8	≠

- 94. The crushing strength of the granite is
 - (A) $750 2500 \text{ KgF/cm}^2$
 - 1000 2500 KgF/cm²
 - (C) $1500 2750 \text{ KgF/cm}^2$
 - (D) $1000 3000 \text{ KgF/cm}^2$
- 95. The formula $\frac{P}{l.a}kg/cm^2$ is used for determining
 - (A) Hardness

(B) Crushing

(C) Hydrophobic

- Impact toughness
- 96. The suitable location for the construction of Arch dam is
 - (A) Wide valleys

Narrow valleys

(C) Both (A) and (B)

- (D) None of the above
- 97. The up stream portion of the dam where it conducts the bearing surface is known as
 - (A) Toe

(B) Crest

Heel

(D) Abutment

- 98. Cupola dam is type of
 - (A) Gravity dam
 - Arch dam
 - (C) Embankment dam
 - (D) None of the above

99.	Cor	nsider the following statements.		
- 10.0 2 10.00	I.	Acidic lavas are uncommon, highly	viscous a	and erupted with explosive action.
	II.	Basic lavas are common, quite mob		
	(A)	Both (I) and (II) are true	(B)	(I) is true (II) is false
£	(C)	(I) is false (II) is true	(D)	Both (I) and (II) are false
			8 4	
100.	-	term is applied to	the skel	etal remains of a volcano in which broker
		gments of original rocks are still found		
	(A)	volcanic plugs	(8)	volcanic neck
*:	(C)	volcanic dust	(D)	volcanic bomb
101.	Whi	ch of the following country affected by	y deep ea	rthquakes?
	(A)	New Zealand	(B)	Indonesia
	VO P	Japan	(D)	Fiji
102.	The	disaster of Gujarat earthquake occur	red on	
	(A)	25 January 2000	(B)	25 January 2001
	·(C)	26 January 2000	VO)	26 January 2001
103.	Cons	sider the following statements.	N T	
	I.	No earthquake with a focus deeper t	han 700	km has been recorded so far.
	II	Majority of the earthquake of the pa	-	
	III.	Only a very few earthquakes had the		
	(A)	All are correct		
	(B)	I, II are correct, III is incorrect		
1	(0)	I is correct II, III are incorrect	- EY	
	(D)	II is correct I, III are incorrect		

104.	A 101	a which is convex upwar	us and naving	young	ger beus in its core may be	described as
	115	Antiform		(B)	Anticline	
	(C)	Anticlinorium		(D)	Synform	
105.	The	first specimen of preserv	ation of soft pa	rts wa	as found frozen in the	
	(A)	Beresovka		(B)	Babicia	
	(0)	Lena delta		(D)	California	
106.	The	most favourable environ	nent for the pr	eserva	ation of fossil is	
	(A)	Terrestrial	**	100	Marine	
10	(C)	Lacustrine		(D)	Fluvial	
107.	The	study to fix and correlate	age of rocks u	sing fo	ossils is called	
	· (A)	Biostratigraphy		(B)	Index fossil	
	(C)	Chronostratigraphy		(D)	Palaeogeography	
	137					4
		e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e				
108.	Mate	th the following				
	(a)	Monograptus	1. Four rh			
	(b)	Diplograptus	•		abdosome	
	(c)	Tetragraptus			dosome	
	(d)	Cyclograptus	4. Curved	rhabo	dosome	
		(a) (b) (c)	(d)			
	/ . \					
	(A)	1 2 3	4			
	(0)	2 3 1	4			
	(C)	2 3 4	1		* 4	
	(D)	1 4 3	2			918
⊨			21			FAGEO

[Turn over

109.	Mate	ch the f	ollowin	g :		
	(a)	Mirro			1.	One side plane end the other side concave to reflected light
	(b) (c)	Diaph Lower	ragm nicolpr	rism	2. 3.	Polariser to produce plane polarized light Lenses illumination of field if slightly closed
	(d)	Upper	nicol		4.	Used to analyze the plane of vibration of light which pass through the mineral section
49.7		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
	W	1	3	2	4	
	(B)	3	4	2	1	
	(C)	1	2	3	4	
	(D)	4	3	. 2	1	
*						
110.	The	polariz	ed light	is		
	1(A)	In wh	nich the	light vi	brates o	only in one direction in the plane of vibration
	(B)	In wh	nich the	light vi	brates o	only in two direction in the plane of vibration
	(C)	In wh	nich the	light vi	brates o	only in three direction in the plane of vibration
	(D)	In wh	nich the	light vi	brates i	not in any direction in the plane of vibration
111.	The	avootoo	t dograd	of place	ahraiam	n in two direction
111.	1116			or pied	ciiroisii	
	(A)	Dichi	roic	3.00		(B) Trichroic
	(C)	Mono	chroic	1	6	(D) Dispersion
			140		die.	
		3.30				

112. Neso-Silicates structure is

- (A) Two tetrahedra sharing one oxygen
- (B) Closed rings of tetrahetra sharing two oxygen

Independent tetra hedron

(D) These are three - dimensional framework tetrahedra

113. Example for Neso-Silicates

- (A) Quartz, feldspar, Pyroxene
- Olivine, Zircon, Garnet
- (C) Epidote, Zeolite, Kaolinite
- (D) Mica, Biotite, Hornblende

114.	Staur	rolite is index mineral of	— meta	morphism.
	4	Medium grade	(B)	High grade
	(C)	Low grade	. (D)	Very high grade
115.	Whic	h zone is middle metamorphic zone?		
	(A)	Epi zone	(B)	Keta zone
	S	Meso zone	(D)	Katamorphic zone
	b			
116.	Mine	ral assemblage of Granulite metamor	rphic fac	cies is
	(A)	Clinopyroxene + Labradorite + Qua	rtz	
	DY	Clinopyroxene + Labradorite + Ortl	nopyrox	ene + Quartz
	(C)	Glaucophane + Laawsonite + Quart	z	
	(D)	Smeatite + Zeolite		
of a				
117.	Whic	h one of metamorphism is High Pres	sure and	d High Temperature Metamorphism?
	VA	Regional metamorphism	(B)	Thermal metamorphism
	(C)	Contact metamorphism	(D)	Dynamic metamorphism
118.	Hydr	oxyl – bearing mineral are common i	n ——	metamorphic zone.
	(A)	Kata	(B)	High Pressure and High Temperature
	100	Epi	(D)	Meso
119.	Meta	morphic facies are defined by		
	(A)	A Single dominant Minerals type		
	(B)	Peculiar textures and structures of	the rock	k type
	Jan Jan	Critical mineral assemblages	10	
	(D)	A and litings of Dunganus and Tomp	omotumo	

120.	Ear	th's interior can be understand through	gh	
	(A)	Cosmic waves	(B)	Raleigh waves
	a (C)	Electromagnetic waves	VO)	Seisonic waves
121.	Fine	d the correct sequence of earth materia	als of E	arth Interior
	(A)	Sial, Sima, Magnesium-Iron silicate	e, Nicke	el-Iron, Peridotite
	(B)	Sial, Sima, Magnesium-Iron Silicat	e, Perid	lotite, Nickel-Iron
	(C)	Sial, Sima, Nikel-Iron, Peridatite, N	Magnesi	ium-Iron Silicate
	95)	Sial, Sima, Peridotite, Megnesium-	Iron sili	cate, Nickel-Iron
122.	Whi	ich of the following is a chemical weath	nering p	process?
	(A)	Exudation	100	Carbonation
	(C)	Insolation	(D)	Exfoliation
123.	Whi	ch of the following statements regardi	ng sphe	eroidal weathering are collect?
	I.	Moisture penetrates into the porous	rocks to	o a short distance.
	II.	The top layer becomes dried up while	e bottor	n layers are still wet.
4	III.	At this stage chemical weathering de	ecompos	ses all the materials.
	(A)	All the correct	LON .	I, II are correct
	(C)	All are wrong	(D)	I, III are correct
124.	Cons	sider the following statements		
	I.	Karren is a land form developed due	to cher	nical weathering.
	II.	The land form develops an limestone	terrain	ı.
	III.	It develops on granite rocks above th	e groun	id level
	IV.	It develops on limestone and granite	rocks	
	(A)	All are correct	(B)	I is true, II, III IV are false
	(C)	I, II, III are true, IV is false	LAN	I, II are true, III, IV false
125.	Find	I the correct sequence of sediment tran	isport j	umps
	(A)	Skidding, Sliding, Rolling	100	Rolling, Skidding, Sliding
	(C)	Rolling, Sliding, Skidding	(D)	Skidding, Rolling, Sliding

126.	in wi	nch the joint sets strike i	paranes to the dip di	rection of the rocks:	
	(A)	Diagonal joints	(B)	Radial joints	
	(C)	Strike joints		Dip joints	
	9				
127.	The t	emporary change in shap	e or size of the rock	is	
	W	elastic deformation	(B)	deformation	
	(C)	brittle deformation	(D)	ductile deformation	
128.	Brun	ton compass used by geol	ogical field work as	following	
	(A)	measuring dip	(B)	measuring dip angle	
	(C)	measuring strike		all of the above	
	Kan .				
129.	Cross	s joints are			
	(A)	Columnar joints produc	ed due to the inters	ection of two or more s	ets of vertical joints
	(B)	Cracks formed due to pr	rolonged exposure o	f clayed sediments to t	he atmosphere
	W	Joints formed perpendic	cular to column axe	s due to contraction	
	(D)	Joints formed parallel t	o the fold axes		
					a a di a vi
130.	The 1	normal component if it t	tends to push toget	her the material on o	pposite sides of the
	plane	eis			7
	(A)	tensile stress	(P)	compressive stress	
	(C)	shearing stress	(D)	none of the above	
131.	Intru	sive igneous rocks are us	sually composed of		
	(A)	quartz	(B)	feldspar	
	(C)	mic	VOY	all the above	

132.	The	Inter facial angle between	en Ob	tuse	and acute i	forms of a calcite is
	W	90°			(B)	80°
	(C)	60°			(D)	100°
				3		
					7	
133.	Nam	ne of the form having bo	unded	by 4	8 similar fa	aces
	(A)	Cube		77	(B)	Trapezohedraon
	4	Hexoctahedron			(D)	Tris Octahedron
*			W			
*						
134.	The	form bounded by 8 faces	para	llel to	vertical a	xis in tetragonal system
	(A)	Ist order prism			W.	Ditetragonal prism
	(C)	II nd order prism	V .		(D)	III rd order prism
			5			
135.	Macı	ro pinacoid is also know	n as –			
	(A)	d-pinacoid			(B)	c-pinocoid
	(C)	b-pinacoid			D	a-pinacoid
136.	The f	forms whose faces are p	arallel	l to in	ched axis	a – and intersecting the other two axes
	SA	clinodomes			(B)	orthodome
	(C)	macrodome			(D)	brachy dome
137.	Matc	h the following.				
		Normal class	\ <u>-</u>	Gra	de of symr	netry
	(a)	Isometric system	_	(1)	-11	
	(b)	Tetragonal system	_	(2)	-23	
	(c)	Orthrhombic system		(3)	-1	
	(d)	Triclinic system		(4)	-7	
		(a) (b) (c)	(d)			
	7.1					
	(A)	4 3 2 3 4 1	1			
	(B) (C)	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2			
	(O)	2 1 4	3			
		- + 4	J			

138.	Thes	e are divisional planes which are foun	d in all	kinds of igneous rocks.
	(A)	Folds	VOY	Joints
	(C)	Faults	(D)	Fissures
139.		s of different mineral composition itions of crystallisation is termed as	arisin	g from similar magma under different
	(A)	Polymorphism	(B)	Isomorphism
	(C)	Homomorphism	DY	Hetero morphism
140.	The o	chemical composition of "Forsterite" is		
	(A)	$2 FeOSiO_2$	(B)	2TiO ₂ M, FeO
(S	2 MgO, SiO $_2$	(D)	2SrO ₂ , FeO
141.	The r	minerals of low silication is aa follows	: '	
	(A)	Orthoclase and albite	VOY	Leucite and Nepheline
	(C)	Aujite and Aegirine	(D)	Biotite and Olivine
142.		Minerals of High silicification are	٠	. 191
		Monoclinic pyroxenes		Orthorhombic Pyroxenes
	(C)	Garnet	(D)	Felspathoids
٠	T			
143.	The r	minerals involved in gravitational diffe	erentiat	tion and sinking are as follows
	(A)	Garnet	(B)	Felsphathoids
	(C)	Rhyolite and dacite	0	Plagioclase and Iron ores
144.	The	minerals mostly involved in gravitatio	nal sinl	king are
	(A)	Felspans	D	Olivine and Pyroxenes
	(C)	Felspathoids	(D)	Garnets

145	. In us	sing remote sensing th	e measuring tec	hnique	s of Gamma rays wa	velength is	
	(A)	0.03 to 3 nm		(B)	3.0 to 3.5 nm		
	VO	<0.03 nm		(D)	None of the above		
						× - × -	
146.		ervious formation (or)	stift clay layer	availa	ble at shallow deptl	n underline by	a thick
٠.	(A)	Boring		(B)	Driving		
	.(0)	Cavity walls		(D)	Core drilling		
		cavity wans	2.0	(D)	Core drining		
7					N - N - N	*	
147.	The r	nost rapid drilling me	thod for unconso	lidate	I formation is		
	(A)	Rotary percussion m	ethod			44.17	
	(B)	Air Rotary method					
	(Reverse circulation	otary method				
	(D)	Cable – tool percussi	on method				No.
148.	Whic	h one of the following	is the oldest type	of dri	lling?	1	
110.			is the ordest type				
3	(A)	Auger drilling		(B)	Calyx drilling		
	(C)	Percussion drilling			Rotatory drilling		
				4			
149.	In the	e diamond drill which	of the following	tools a	are used for drilling	purpose (in incr	easing
	(A)	Diamond bit, reamin	g shell, connecto	r core	barrel		
	(B)	Diamond bit, connec				14	
	N(C)	Diamond bit, reamin			_		
	(D)						
	(D)	Connector, diamond	bit, core barrel, l	Keamı	ng shell		
	1						
150.	In stu	idying an area a geolo	gist proceeds alo	ng the	route is		
	LAY	Traverses		(B)	Maping		
	(C)	Both (A) and (B)	. *-	(D)	None of the above		
FAG	FO						-
LAO	ILO		28)			=

101.	IIIav	vaddy system contains		
	Jay	Fresh water sandstones	(B)	Marine sands and sandstones
	(C)	Conglomerates	(D)	Green Shales
		7 86		
152.			Uncon	formity surfaces to separate the series in
	which	h of the following systems?		
	(A)	Dharwars	VO)	Vindhyans
*	(C)	Cuddapahs	(D)	Gondwanas
153.	Girid	lih coal field is situated in which of th	e stages	s of Gondwana?
	(A)	Talchir	(B)	Raniganj
	10	Barakar	(D)	Barren measures
	Hart H			
154.	Herc	ynian orogeny marks the termination	of	
101.				
	The second	Carboniferous	(B)	Silurian
	(C)	Devonian	(D)	Ordovician
			1. 2	
155.	Decc	an Traps is a volcanic erruption belon	gs to	
	(A)	Central erruption	WY.	Fissure erruption
	(C)	Volcanic outburst	(D)	Lateral erruption
			*	
156.	The	concept of Bio-stratigraphy was introd	luced by	y
	(A)	W.J. Arkell	(B)	S.S. Buckman
	W	L. Dollo	(D)	William Smith
		Committee of the Commit		

1 5 7	7.5 1 7 17	e following
157.	Watch th	e tollowing
	TITU COLL OIL	C TOTTO !! TTTT

(a) Cardita

1. Brachiopoda

(b) Rhynconella

2. Pelecypoda

(c) Conularia

3. Cephalopoda

(d) Octoceras

4. Gastropoda

(a)

(b)

(d)

(A) 1

4

(c)

(B)

3

(0) 2

1

4

2

3

(D) 4

1

3

1

158. The calcareaous wall which forms the boundary of the corallum is called

- (A) Epitheca
- (B) Calyx

Theca

(D) Polyp

159. The corals has the following structures and which one is correct (or) incorrect.

- I. Laminar
- II. Encrusting
- III. Domal
- IV. Massive
- (A) I is correct and others are incorrect
- (B) II and III are correct and others are incorrect
- (C) I, II and III are correct and IV one is incorrect

All are correct

100.	Hype	Isthene shows a kind of structure		
	W	Schillerisation	(B)	Hourclass
	(C)	Zoinning	(D)	Intergrowth
161.	Whic	h of the following is not a plate bounda	ry?	
	(A)	Convergent	(B)	Conservative
	10	Conservation	(D)	Constructive
162.	For w	which mineral in the following the stream	k is d	eep blue
	(A)	Anthophyllite	(B)	Attinolite
	5	Glaucophane	(D)	Tremolite
163.	Whic	h of the twinning type is common in an	nphibo	ole?
	A	Contact twins are common	(B)	Simple twins are common
	(C)	Multiple twins are common	(D)	Not twins are common
164.	,_	is found to be strongly pleoch	roic	
	(A)	Lepidolite	(B)	Paragmite
	W	Biotite	(D)	Muscovite
		,		
165.	Alter	ed biotite is?		
	W	Vermiculites	(B)	Lepidomelane
	(C)	Sericite	(D)	Gilbertite
166.	Whic	h Calcite variety is a transparent cryst	alline	variety?
	(A)	Aragonite	WY.	Iceland spar
	(C)	Satin Spar	(D)	Chalk

167.	wnic	ch one of the following is not call	led as ore?	
	W	Silica	(B)	Chromium
- 4	(C)	Tin	(D)	Silver
168.	The	melting temperature of stibnite	is	
	(A)	300°C	(B)	446°C
1 10 1	10	546°C	(D)	500°C
169.	The p	process of formation of ores by is	gneous origin	is
	W	Magmatic Concentration	(B)	Sublimation
	(C)	Evaporation	(D)	Metamorphism
170.	Magi	netic formed through ————	— process	
	(A)	Late Magmatic	(P)	Early magmatic
	(C)	Metamorphic	(D)	·Meta somatic
171.	Choo	se the following which is formed	l through sed	imentation process?
*	(A)	Diamond	. (B)	Chromite
	(C)	Magnetite	V(D)	Clay
			4)	
172.	The r	novement of materials from one	place to anot	ther is called as
	(A)	Evaporation	VO)	Transportation
	(C)	Segregation	(D)	Dissemination
173.	Dhaa	nhoto formed in	onditions	
170.		in a	conditions	Labo
	(A)	River	(B)	Lake
	(C)	Desert	(44)	Marine

174.	Consider	the	following	statements

Assertion [A]: In rectangular drainage pattern both main stream and tributaries show

right angled bends.

Reason [B] : It is mainly due to joint and fault systems.

Both [A] and [B] are true. [B] is the correct reason for [A]

- (B) Both [A] are [B] are true. [B] is not the correct reason for [A]
- (C) [A] is true but [B] is false
- (D) Both [A] and [B] are false

175. Which of the following is involved in Eckman spiral?

(A) Salinity

(B) Temperature

(%) Wind

(D) Gravity

176. Consider the following statements.

Assertion [A] : Corals generally live in $68-90^{\circ}$ F or $20-32^{\circ}$ C temperature condition.

Reason [B] : It grows only in relatively warm waters.

- Both [A] and [B] are true. [B] is the correct reason for [A]
- (B) Both [A] and [B] are true. [B] is not the correct reason for [A]
- (C) [A] is true but [B] is false
- (D) [A] is false. [B] is true

177. Match the List I and with List II and select the answer using the codes given below

List I

List II

(a) Helicitites

1. Hanging from the ceiling

(b) Stalactites

2. Grow upward

(c) Drip curtains

3. On the cave ceiling

(d) Stalagmites

- 4. Hang down from the ceiling
- (a) (b) (c) (d)
- (A) 4 1 2 3
- (B) 4 1 3 2

178.	Hors	st and grabens are often called as			9 (8)	
	(A)	Strike slip faults	(B)	Dip Slip faults		Ďe:
٠,	(C)	Vertical faults		Block faults		
179.	The	wavy undulations are formed of a	series of a	lternate ———	— and ——	
	(A)	limb and axial plane				
	(D)	crests and troughs				
	(C)	axis and limb				
	(D)	hinge and axial plane		r = 1 [- 1 . 1]		
180.	The '	Devel's Test machine is used to d	etermine	**		
	(A)	Abrasion test				
	100	Attrition test				
	(C)	Toughness				
	(D)	Modulus of elasticity				
R						
181.	Folds called	with inclined axial planes in w	which both	the limbs are dipp	ing same dir	ection are
	(A)	Asymmetrical fold	(B)	Overturned fold		4 = -
	(C)	Symmetrical fold	(D)	Isoclinal fold	1	
					1 8.	
182.	Subsi	diary folds attached to the recum	bent folds a	are known as		
	(A)	Isoclinal fold	· vor	Digitations		
	(C)	Over turned fold	(D)	Asymmetrical fold	1	

183.	Whic	h one of the following is not a correct	et pair?	
	(A)	Staurolite – Barite	(B)	Staurolite – Sulphur
	(C)	Staurolite - Topaz	WY.	Staurolite - Gypsum
	- 1			
184.	Choo	se the incorrect pair.		
	(A)	Magnetite – Spinal	DY	Magnetite – Axinite
	(C)	Magnetite - Garnet	(D)	Magnetite - Analcite
			8 (4)	
185.		twins are those in whi	ch, two o	r more complete crystals crossing through
	each	other.		
	(A)	Poly synthetic	(B)	Repeated
	(C)	Contact	W	Penetration
	1			
186.	-	Axis is perpendicular t	o twin pla	ane.
	(A)	Crystal		Twin
	(C)	Clino	(D)	Ortho
	,			
187.	In Ru	itile law ————— is the Tw	ining pla	ne.
	(A)	I order prism	(B)	II order prism
	(C)	I order Pyramid		II order pyramid
188.		mineral shows Right a	nalod eros	se turine
100.	(A)	Gypsum	(B)	Galena
	(A)	Staurolite		
		Stauronte	(D)	Fluorite
	_			
189.	Opaq	ue mineral is termed as		
-25	(A)	When almost are light falling on a	mineral i	is transmitted Through it
	(B)	When the objects are seen through		
	VO)	When no light is transmitted through	igh a min	neral
- 1	(D)	When merely the edges are transle	icent	

190.	The	minerals those formed	later th	an the ro	ocks th	nat enclose them i	s called as
	(A)	Metamorphic minera	ls ·				
	(B)	Late magmatic mine	rals				
	VOS.	Epigenetic minerals		- 4			
	(D)	Early magmatic mine	erals		¥ 34		
	**		330				
191.	Fine	d out the ODD one from	the foll	lowing	2		
	(A)	Erosion			(B)	Transportation	
	LOY	Saddle reef			(D)	Deposition	
				-2			
192.	Gos	san is the	of the	ore depo	sit.		
	(A)	Saddle reef			(B)	Laddor vein	
	(C)	Pitches and flats	E-91	-	DY	Cap rock	
				. ×			
193.	The	mechanical concentration	on on h	ill slope i	s knov	wn as	
	LAY	Eluvial placer	6.00		(B)	Alluvial placer	
	(C)	Beach placer			(D)	River placer	
				- x			
194.	Mat	ch the following :		N 20 11 11			
	(a)	Bauxite	1.	Kanyak	tumar	i	
	(b)	Silica sand	2.	Salem			
	(c)	Lignite	3.	Chenga		i ,	
	, (d)	Monozite	4.	Neyveli			
		(a) (b) (c)	(d)				
	(A)	1 3 2	4				3
ii iii	VD)	2 3 4	1				
	(C)	2 4 3	1				
	(D)	3 1 2	4				

195.	A sin	gle layer bounded by two bedding plan	e is a	
	LAY	Stratum	(B)	Lamination
	(C)	Rounding of grains	(D)	Sorting
196.	Which	h one of the Carbonate deposit form	ed by	precipitation from Carbonate rich spring
100.	water			predipitation from currentate from spring
	(A)	Argillaceous Limestone	(B)	Kankar
	50	Travertine	(D)	Marl
105	1171			1-2
197.		h rock is mechanically formed carbons		
	(A)	Chalk	(B)	Phosphate rocks
	W.	Carbonaceous shale	(D)	Coal
			*	
198.	Which	h clay is hardened boulder clay?		
	(A)	China clay	(B)	Pottery clay
	(C)	Chalk	0	Tillite
		**	9	
100	Dring	mothermal metamorphism is the actio	n of	
199.	1-000		(B)	Heat
	(A)	Crystal disturbance	(B)	Heat and pressure
	(C)	Pressure	(10)	Heat and pressure
200.	Comp	conents get removed from the original	compo	sition of the rock is called as
1	(A)	Hydrothermal	(B)	Pneumatolytic
	(C)	Additive	VDY	Expulsive
3		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		