Time: 1 hour   Max. Marks: 50

==

For the students:- All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks .

Q1.	The discontinuity which marks the lower boundary of mantle is called
Option A:	Crust-Mantle discontinuity
Option B:	Gutenberg discontinuity
Option C:	SIAL layer
Option D:	Mohorovicic discontinuity
Q2.	The whaleback forms has one side smooth due to:
Option A:	Glacial plucking
Option B:	Glacial abrasion
Option C:	Cirques
Option D:	Drift
Q3.	The following process of river erosion is usually predominant at waterfalls
Option A:	Abrasion
Option B:	Attrition
Option C:	Cavitation
Option D:	Solution
Q4.	Why is sandstone more weathering resistant compared to granite?
Option A:	The external outline form of sandstone
Option B:	Sandstone is harder than granite
Option C:	Granite is mainly made of quartz
Option D:	Sandstone is mainly made of quartz
Q5.	Which of the following minerals is of bladed form?
Option A:	Asbestos
Option B:	Orthoclase
Option C:	Kyanite
Option D:	Muscovite
Q6.	The concordant intrusions due to which the invaded strata have been arched up into a dome is called
Option A:	Phacoliths
Option B:	Lopoliths
Option C:	Laccoliths
Option D:	Batholiths
Q7.	The layered structure in sedimentary rocks in which the individual layers are less than 1 cm in thickness is called
Option A:	Stratification
Option B:	Lamination
Option C:	Cross bedding
Option D:	Graded bedding

Q8.	The metamorphism which takes place under the combined action of pressure, temperature and fluids is called
Option A:	Thermal metamorphism
Option B:	Contact metamorphism
Option C:	Dynamic metamorphism
Option D:	Dynamothermal metamorphism
Q9.	Which of the following is the characteristics of overturned fold?
Option A:	Two limbs right angles to each other
Option B:	Two limbs dipping in the same direction - with one tilted beyond vertical
Option C:	Two limbs dipping in opposite directions
Option D:	Two limbs not parallel to each other
Q10.	What type of fault is characterized by the rocks above the fault plane moving
Option A:	Normal fault
Option B:	Reverse fault
Option C:	Strike slip fault
Option D:	Hinge fault
Q11.	The angle of inclination of a layer of rock with the horizontal is called
Option A:	Hade
Option B:	Strike
Option C:	Slip
Option D:	Dip
Q12.	The unconformity which is the surface of contact between the rocks having different modes of formation is called
Option A:	Angular unconformity
Option B:	Disconformity
Option C:	Non conformity
Option D:	Local unconformity
Q13.	Two normal faults forming wedge shaped block mountain is called
Option A:	Mesa and Butte
Option B:	Crag and tail
Option C:	Horst and graben
Option D:	Alluvial fans and cones
Q14.	Which of the following is a geophysical method of subsurface investigation?
Option A:	Test pits
Option B:	Boreholes
Option C:	Shafts
Option D:	Electrical resistivity method
Q15.	A north dipping limestone bed has width of outcrop 120m. A vertical borehole sunk from it's upper bedding plane reaches the lower bedding at a depth of 100m. Determine the true thickness.
Option A:	153.6 m
Option B:	76.82 m
Option C:	307.2 m
Option D:	92.19 m
Q16.	Which among the following RQD values represent a 'Good' rock?
Option A:	0%

Option B:	60%
Option C:	80%
Option D:	100%
Q17.	The dams which safely stand against pre calculated volume of water by virtue of it's own weight are called
Option A:	Arch dams
Option B:	Embankment dams
Option C:	Buttress dams
Option D:	Gravity dams
Q18.	The water which is derived from precipitation & makes the major ground water supply is called
Option A:	Connate water
Option B:	Juvenile water
Option C:	Aquifuge
Option D:	Meteoric water
Q19.	The upper surface of the zone of permanent saturation is called
Option A:	Capillary water
Option B:	Soil water
Option C:	Water Table
Option D:	Vadose water zone
Q20.	Ground water conditions will create great hazards when the tunnel alignment:
Option A:	Runs completely above the water table
Option B:	Runs partly below the water table
Option C:	Runs all through within the saturated aquifer
Option D:	Runs partly above & partly below the water table
Q21.	Which of the following zones are together called zone of aeration?
Option A:	Soil water & intermediate vadose water
Option B:	Soil water & phreatic water
Option C:	Capillary water & phreatic water
Option D:	Phreatic water & intermediate vadose water
Q22.	An aquifuge is defined as:
Option A:	A rock formation saturated with water & capable of yielding water
Option B:	A rock formation porous enough to hold water but does not alow easy flow
Option C:	An absolutely impermeable rock formation
Option D:	A type of unconfined aquifer
Q23.	The point of origin of an earthquake below the surface of Earth is called
Option A:	Epicentre
Option B:	Focus
Option C:	Cone
Option D:	Crater

Q24.	The biggest fragments of pyroclasts formed as product of volcanism are called
Option A:	Volcanic Blocks
Option B:	Volcanic dust
Option C:	Lapilli
Option D:	Volcanic Tuff
Q25.	A slow flowage type mass movement which occurs essentially in the presence of water is called
Option A:	Landslide
Option B:	Subsidence
Option C:	Solifluction
Option D:	Soil creep