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PART 06 — EARTH SCIENCES

(Answer ALL questions)

The margins at which the plates neither gain nor lose surface area are called

1. Continental margins
2. Destructive margins
3. Conservative margins
4. None of the above

77. Geosynclines located on the tectonically stable margins of the continents are referred as

1. Paralia-geosynclines
2. Mio-geosynclines
3. Exo-geosynclines
4. Eugeosynclines

78. A network of parallel or sub-parallel streams developed along strike and dip direction is known as

1. Resequent
2. Trellis
3. Dendritic
4. Pinnate

79. The Hawaiian islands are examples of

1. Transform fault
2. Fissure eruption
3. Interplate volcanoes
4. Intra volcanic chain

80. Part of the sea floor adjoining a landmass is known as

1. Continental shelf
2. Continental slope
3. Beach
4. Continental rise

81. The crustal model of isostasy was proposed by

1. Washington and Clark
2. Wegener
3. Jacob
4. Sir George Airy

82. Higher roundness of grains indicates

1. Degree of Weathering
2. Longer distance of transport
3. Maturity of sediment
4. Shorter distance of transport

83. Amphibolite Schist is a rock associated with

1. Tin
2. Gold
3. Copper
4. Aluminium

84. Which among the following is the first to crystallize on cooling?

1. Quartz
2. Feldspar
3. Olivine
4. Mica

85. Diamonds are usually associated with

1. Granite
2. Sandstone
3. Dolerite
4. Kimberlite

86. Leucocratic rocks are

1. Dark coloured
2. Medium grey coloured
3. Light grey coloured
4. Medium to dark grey coloured

87. Dolerite is a rock that possesses

1. Porphyro-blastic texture
2. Granitic texture
3. Vesicular texture
4. Ophitic texture

88. Joints that are perpendicular to fold axes and having steep dips are called

1. Release joints
2. Extension joints
3. Shear joints
4. None of the above

89. Petrofabric diagram occurring as girdle will represent

1. B–Tectonite
2. R–Tectonite
3. S–Tectonite
4. Both (1) and (2)

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90. Dome and basin structures are characteristic of
    1. Type I interference pattern
    2. Type II interference pattern
    3. Type III interference pattern
    4. None of the above

91. The ratio of transverse strain to axial strain is called
    1. Compressibility
    2. Poisson's ratio
    3. Modulus of Elasticity
    4. Breaking strength

92. A group of beds which are able to lift their own weight and that of overlying rock strata without much internal flowage is called
    1. Incompetent beds
    2. Ductile material
    3. Competent beds
    4. Rheid

93. The hingeline of a doubly plunging fold will be
    1. Curvilinear
    2. Horizontal
    3. Rectilinear
    4. None of the above

94. The host rocks for banded iron formation are
    1. Quartzites
    2. Dolerite
    3. Granite
    4. Schist

95. Fluorspar deposits at Amba Dongar are associated with
    1. Granites
    2. Carbonatites
    3. Phyllites
    4. Marbles

96. Bauxite mining in India is mainly done in
    1. Deccan traps
    2. Lateritic terrains
    3. Phyllites
    4. Granites

97. Blue Quartz veins are of special value in searching for
    1. Gold
    2. Silver
    3. Lead
    4. Zinc

98. The metallic mineral known to be a good conductor of electricity is
    1. Hematite
    2. Chromite
    3. Braunite
    4. Galena

99. In cavity filling deposits, the ore is built up in successive layers called
    1. Vugs
    2. Geode
    3. Druse
    4. Crustification

100. The geophysical technique in which the fields measured are not stationary but vary with time is
    1. Electrical
    2. Magnetic
    3. Gravity
    4. Seismic

101. Overbreak is a term associated with
    1. Construction of dams
    2. Tunneling operation
    3. Bridge construction
    4. Drilling bore wells

102. Idukki dam in Kerala is an example of
    1. Masonry dam
    2. Arch dam
    3. Gravity dam
    4. Embankment dam

103. Well diameter and mud content of the walls of a well can be measured by
    1. Caliper logging
    2. Neutron logging
    3. Photoelectric logging
    4. Electrical logging

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104. The geophysical method that can successfully locate copper, lead and zinc deposits is

1. Seismic method
2. Magnetic method
3. Gravity method
4. Airborne electromagnetic method

105. Airborne magnetometry, used to locate magnetic minerals can be effective upto a depth of

1. 600 to 800 metres
2. 400 to 600 metres
3. 1000 to 1200 metres
4. 200 to 400 metres

106. The fastest method of drilling for groundwater is

1. Cable tool method
2. Hydraulic rotary method
3. Boring method
4. None of the above

107. In an unconsolidated aquifer, where the water table is at shallow depth, the suitable well would be

1. Dug well
2. Driven well
3. Bored well
4. Jetted well

108. Water of magmatic origin is known as

1. Meteoric water
2. Capillary water
3. Connate water
4. Juvenile water

109. Recharge area is that region which

1. Supplies water to perched aquifer
2. Supplies water to unconfined aquifer
3. Receives water from confined aquifer
4. Supplies water to confined aquifer

110. The coefficient of permeability (T) is expressed as

1. $T = \frac{b}{k}$
2. $T = QA$
3. $T = Kb$
4. None of the above

111. Which one of the following has the highest porosity?

1. Limestone
2. Sandstone
3. Clay
4. Gravel

112. The water stored and released after flood is called as

1. S ecific retention
2. Specific yield
3. Flood yield
4. Bank storage

113. Specific retention may be expressed as

1. $S_r = \frac{Y}{100\,W}$
2. $S_r = \frac{100\,W}{Y}$
3. $S_r = \frac{V}{100\,W_r}$
4. $S_r = \frac{100\,W_r}{V}$

114. Water containing less than 1 gm of salts per kilogram of water is classified as

1. Hot water
2. Salt water
3. Cold water
4. Fresh water

115. The relationship between fresh and saline water can be understood by

1. Hill's method
2. Ghyben–Herzberg principle
3. Darcy's law
4. Reynold's number