PSC's	Mini	ng & heology 28 Mont	Assistant	Geologist	Exam
		28 Month	2009 1	Dr. A.P. Pradeep Ku Lecturer in Geology	
15	8/2009	interimination of a commission		Govt College, Kottay Kercia, India	
		Ма	ximum : 100 mark	s	
				Time : 1 ho	ur and 15 minutes
1.	Erosional called :	ridges characteristic of	terrains having g	ently dipping sedim	entary rocks are
	(A)	Hog's back ridges	(B)	Mesas	e viv
	(C)	Buttes	(D)	Cuestas	
2.	Drainage	pattern characteristic of b	raided rivers :		
	(A)	Dichotomous	(B)	Anastomosing	
	(C)	Parallel	(D)	Trellis	a din
3.	The remo	val of rock debris by wind	action is called :		in The Preb by
	(A)	Abrasion	(B)	Saltation	1 (4)
	(C)	Attrition	(D)	Ablation	a. (0)
4.	The veloc	ity of P waves in Sial is a	proximately :		
	(A)	6.5 Km/sec	(B)	3.36 Km/sec	
	(C)	3.74 Km/sec	(D)	5.57 Km/sec	
5.	A lacustr	ine environment affected l	oy marine condition	ns is called :	
	(A)	Deltaic	(B)	Paludal	
	(C)	Paralic	(D)	Limnic	
6.	The visib	le light ranges in wave ler	igth from :		i matan affliciat
	(A)	0.38 to 0.76 μ m	(B)	0.43 to 0.65 μ m	
	(C)	0.40 to 0.7 μ m	(D)	0.41 to 0.72 μ m	
7.	Which po	ortion of the electromagne	ic spectrum is not	used in aerial thermo	ography?
	(A)	3.5 to 5.5 μ m	(B)	5.5 to 8.0 μ m	
	(C)	8.0 to 10.0 μ m	(D)	10 to 14 μ m	
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3.	Which postructures		spectrum is us	eful in the discrimination of geologi	cal
	(A)	0.6 to 0.7 μ m	(B)	0.7 to 0.8 μ m	
	(C)	0.5 to 0.6 μ m	(D)	0.8 to 1.1 μ m	
).	Which por	rtion of the electromagnetic p	ortion is useful	in land use studies?	
		0.7 to 0.8 μm	(B)	0.8 to 1.1 μ m	
	(C)	0.6 to 0.7 μ m	(D)	0.5 to 0.6 μm	
10.	Which bar	nd of Thematic Mapper is kno	own as Thermal	Band?	
	(A)	4th	(B)	5 th	
	(C)	6 th	(D)	7 th	
11.	The Push	broom Scanner was first intr	oduced in :		
	(A)	LANDSAT	(B)	SPOT	
	(C)	IRS COLORA (C)	(D)	JERS	
12.	Which one	e of the following satellites wa	as launched by l	India for ocean application alone?	
	(A)	IRS P3	(B)	IRS P4	
	(C)	IRS P5	(D)	IRS P6	
13.	The spati	al resolution of LISS-III sense	or is :		
	(A)	60 m	(B)	120 m	
	(C)	23.5 m	(D)	70.5 m	
14.	The conte	nt of most geographic inform	ation system is		
	(A)	Location	(B)	Attribute	
	(C)	Time	(b)	All the above	
15.	Which of	the following is not a software	e component?		
	(A)	Plotter	(B)	Data storage	
	(C)	Data analysis	(D)	Database management	
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16.	The rarest	t of all the garnets is :	1		
	(A)	Pyrope	(B)	Uvarovite	
	(C)	Grossularite	(D)	Almandine	
17.	Which is t	he most common mica?			
	(A)	Zinnwaldite	(B)	Phlogopite	AV.
	/(C)	Biotite	(D)	Muscovite	
18.	Which of t	the following is matched incorrect	ly?		
	(A)	Calcite-Icelandspar	(B)	Gypsum-Satinspar	
	(C)	Hypersthene-Schillerspar	(D)	Dolomite-Dogtoothspan	c)) ·
19.	Which ele	ment is enriched in Achroite?			
	(A)	Potassium	(B)	Calcium	
	(C)	Titanium Marsa (O)	(D)	Thorium bioleand	
20.	Blue John	is a variety of :			
	(A)	Beryl	(B)	Apatite	
	(C)	Fluorite	(D)	Azurite	
21.	The pink	variety of tourmaline is known as	: folde are:	rpendicular reader of	
	(A)	Schorl	(B)	Achroite	
	(C)	Rubellite and and a fille	(D)	Indicolite	
22.	Tourmali	ne shows polarization due to :			
	(A)	Dispersion	(B)	Refraction	
	(C)	Reflection	(D)	Absorption	
23.	Which of	the following is used to measure r	etardation:	2 1. 1 forest at extreme of th	
	(A)	Iris diaphragm	√(B)	Berek compensator	
	(C)	Condenser	(D)	Bertrand lens	
24.	Kyanite i	s distinguished from Sillimanite a	nd Andalu	site by it's :	
	(A)	Strong pleochroism	(B)	Strong birefringence	
	(C)	Large optic axial angle	VD)	Oblique extinction	

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25.	An isotro	pic mineral has :				
	(A)	Infinite optic axes		(B)	Two optic axes	
	(C)	No optic axes		(D)	One optic axis	
26.	Q-Joints	are :				
	(A)	90° to flow line		(B)	45° to flow line	
	(C)	Parallel to flow line		(D)	Flat-lying	
27.	The angle	which the fault plane n	nakes wit	h the vertic	al plane is referred to as :	
	(A)	Dip		(B)	Hade	
	(C)	Heave		(D)	Throw and the other Other	
28.	Pick the o	odd one out :				
	(A)	Supratenuous fold		(B)	Diapiric fold	
	(C)	Knee fold		(D)	Box fold	
29.	Line conn	ecting equal vertical thi	ckness is	called as :		
	(A)	Isochores		(B)	Isopachs	
	(C)	Isohyets		(D)	Isovels	
30.	Joints per	rpendicular to the axis o	f folds are	e designated	as : the provide the visit of the state of T	
	/(A)	Extension joints		(B)	Release joints	
	(C)	Shear joints		(D)	Tension joints	
31.	A brittle	substance undergoes rup	ture whe	n stress is a	approximately :	22
	(A)	30,000 lbs/sq.in		(B)	20,000 lbs/sq.in	
	(C)	10,000 lbs/sq.in		(D)	15,000 lbs/sq.in	
32.	Lithostat	ic pressure is equal to th	e weight	of:		
	(A)	Underlying rocks		√(B)	Overlying rocks	
	(C)	Surrounding rocks		(D)	Lateral supporting rocks	
33.	An overtu	urned fold in which two l	imbs dip	towards eac	ch other is named as :	
	(A)	Syncline		(B)	Inclined isoclinal fold	
	/(C)	Anticlinal fan fold		(D)	Synclinal fan fold	
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34.	The differ	ence between a Reclined and a Rec	cumbent fo	ld is that, in the former	Whitehof	
	(A)	Axial plane is horizontal	(B)	Fold axis is horizontal		
	(C)	Both limbs dip in the same direct	tion (D)	Plunging fold axis		
35.	Linear str	uctures developed by the compres	sion of com	petent beds are termed	l as :	
	(A)	Lineations	(B)	Foliations	TANK STREET	
	(C)	Mullions	(D)	Drag folds		
36.	The most	common type of coiling in Cephalo	poda is :			
	(A)	Discoidal	(B)	Plane spiral		
	(C)	Helicoid spiral	(D)	Sinistral		
37.	The earlie	est fossil evidence of elephant was	reported fi	rom :		
	(A)	North America	V (B)	South Africa		
	(C)	Egypt	(D)	India		
38.	Identify t	he coral which is phacelloid :				
	(A)	Montlivaltia	(B)	Favosites		
	/(C)	Lithostrotion	(D)	Isastraea		
39.	Which on	e is an extinct coral?		Apartheological		
	(A)	Favosites	(B)	Dendrophyllia		
	(C)	Thecosmilia	(D)	Calceola		
40.	A typical	graptolite of Tremadocian age :				
	(A)	Dictyonema	(B)	Rastrites		
	(C)	Tetragraptus	(D)	Dimorphograptus		
41.	In Vindhy	van supergroup, well-preserved St	romatolite	s are found in :		
	(A)	Bhander Limestone	(B)	Suket Shales		
	(C)	Fawn Limestone	(D)	Kajrahat Limestone		
42.	The most	common rocks of Vindhyan Super	group are			
	(A)	Gneisses	(B)	Shales		
	(C)	Limestones	(D)	Sandstones		

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	(A)	Chinji	(B)	Nagri
	(C)	Pinjor	(D)	Dhok Pathan
44.	The first l	Pleistocene glacial advance ha	s been termed	as :
	(A)	Gunz	(B)	Wurm
	(C)	Mindel	(D)	Riss
45.	The Ceno	manian marine transgression	was during :	
	(A)	Early tertiary	√(B)	Cretaceous
	(C)	Jurassic	(D)	Triassic
46.	Syenites i called :	in which alkali feldspar beco	me approximat	ely equal in amount to plagioclase are
	(A)	Shonkinites	(B)	Pulaskites
	(C)	Nordmarkites	(D)	Monzonites
47.	With incr	easing ferromagnesian miner	als, gabbros gra	ade into :
	(A)	Anorthosites	(B)	Olivine monzonites
	√(C)	Picrites	(D)	Alkali gabbros
48.	Perthite i	s a mineral with following con	nposition :	
	(A)	Albite in Orthoclase	(B)	Microcline in Orthoclase
	(C)	Orthoclase in Albite	(D)	Orthoclase in Microcline
49.	Primary o	occurrence of diamonds is not	reported from	which of the following?
	(A)	Kimberlite	(B)	Eclogite
	(C)	Lamproite	(D)	Peridotite
50.	Plutonic o	counterpart of Aplite is :		
	(A)	Pegmatite	√(B)	Granite
	(C)	Quartzite	(D)	Rhyolite
			A. C.	

51.	Among th	e following rock types, which one	e becomes pla	astic when wet?
	(A)	Shale	(B)	Mudstone
	(C)	Siltstone	V(D)	Claystone Dr. A.P. Pradeep Kumar Lecturer in Geology Govt, College, Kottayam
52.	Which typ	e of Mudstone is called Marl?		Kerala, India
	(A)	Calcareous	(B)	Siliceous
	(C)	Ferruginous	(D)	Phosphatic
53.	Which of	the following is not a metamorph	nic mineral?	
	(A)	Glaucophane	V (B)	Glauconite
	(C)	Sillimanite	(D)	Lawsonite
54.	The meta	morphic conditions existing in n	ear surface r	region in subduction zones :
	√(A)	Blueschist facies	(B)	Greenschist facies
	(C)	Sanidinite facies	(D)	Eclogite facies
55.	The Garn	et found in Eclogite is :		
	(A)	Almandine	(B)	Spessartite
	(C)	Grossularite	(D)	Ругоре
56.	Who amo	ng the following, is considered as	s the 'Father	of Economic Geology'?
	(A)	James Hutton	V (B)	Georgius Agricola
	(C)	Nicolaus Steno	(D)	Descartes
57.	Placer gol	ld deposits are mostly :		
	(A)	Colluvial	(B)	Illuvial
	/(C)	Alluvial	(D)	Eluvial
58.	Of the fol	lowing evaporate minerals, whic	h one crysta	llizes last?
	(A)	Anhydrite	(B)	Dolomite
	(C)	Halite	(D)	Sylvite

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The last four minerals in Van Kobell's scale are arranged in the order : 59. Orthoclase, Actinolite, Bronzite, Almandine (A) (B) Almandine, Actinolite, Orthoclase, Bronzite (C) Almandine, Orthoclase, Actinolite, Bronzite Actinolite, Bronzite, Almandine, Orthoclase (D) Skarn deposits are generally characterized by the mineral : 60. V(A) Axinite (B) Actinolite (D) Aragonite (C) Calcite Name the mineral deposits associated with Sakoli series : 61. (B) Lead and Zinc (A) Iron (D) Manganese (C) Diamonds Gold deposits of India are associated with : 62. Late Precambrian $\sqrt{(A)}$ Early Precambrian **(B)** (D) Late Palaeozoic (C) Early Palaeozoic The placer deposits of Monazite and Ilmenite found in Kerala are of : 63. Colluvial placer (B) (A) Alluvial placer (D) None of the above **Illuvial** placer (C) 64. Which of the following is not a structural trap for oil? (A) Unconformity Fault **(B)** Syncline (C) Anticline (D) The manganese mineral having highest metal content is : 65. Psilomelane (B) (A) Pyrolusite (C) Hausmannite Manganite (D) The chromite deposits of Sitampundi Complex are found associated with : 66. Anorthosites (B) (A) Syenites (D) Peridotites Norites (C) 10 158/2009

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67.	Detailed s	urvey for oil and gas is gene	rally done by :	
	√(A)	Seismic reflection	(B)	Magnetic methods
	(C)	Gravimetric	(D)	Seismic refraction
68.		rence between the observed s is described as :	and predicted	gravity values after applying all the
	(A)	Bouguer correction	(B)	Bouguer anomaly
	(C)	Free air correction	(D)	Free air anomaly
69.	'Ocimum	homblei' is a universal indic	ator plant for :	
	(A)	U	(B)	Fe
	(C)	Zn	(D)	Cu
70.	Of the giv	en minerals, which one is p	cospected by ultra	aviolet light?
	(A)	Monazite	(B)	Ilmenite
	(C)	Scheelite	(D)	Uraninite
71.	An ore mi	neral of Chromium which co	ontains a tenor of	f 30% chromic oxide is :
	(A)	Very high grade ore	V(B)	Low grade ore
	(C)	Average grade ore	(D)	High grade ore
72.	Which of	the following mineral has hi	ghest metal perc	entage?
	(A)	Sphalerite	(B)	Smithosonite
	(C)	Hemimorphite	(D)	Zincite
73.	The appro	oximate percentage Titaniur	n metal found in	Ilmenite is :
	(A)	32%	(B)	42%
	(C)	100/	(D)	25%
74.	The simp	le apparatus for measuring	the angle of the b	oorehole is :
	(A)	Clinometer compass	(B)	Brunton compass
	(C)	Inclinometer	(D)	Planimeter
75.		has been given from :		ssible percentage of error for developed
	(A)	0 to 10%	(B)	10 to 20%
	(C)	15 to 20%	(D)	20 to 30%
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(C) Insecticides(D) Industrial effluents77. In big cities, the major air pollutants are :(A) CO_2 (B) H_{s} (A) CO_2 (B) H_{s} (D) Hydrocarbons and hot air78. The Ozone layer lies between :(A) 15 to 60 Kms(B) 10 to 30 Kms(C) 50 to 100 Kms(D) 10 to 100 Kms(C) 50 to 100 Kms(D) 10 to 100 Kms79. The atmospheric ultraviolet radiations are absorbed in the zone called :(A) Troposphere(B) Stratosphere(C) Mesosphere(D) Thermosphere(C) Mesosphere(D) Thermosphere(A) 0.6 to 0.7 μ m(B) 0.5 to 0.6 μ m(C) 0.8 to 1.1 μ m(D) 0.7 to 0.8 μ m81. Which of the following is the most feebly magnetic mineral?(A) Quartz(B) Rutile(C) Magnesite(D) Galena82. 'Black potatoes' are enriched in :(A) Co and Ni(F) Cu and Co(C) Ni and Cu(D) Fe and Mn83. Which mine gas is known as White damp?(A) CH4(B) CO(C) CO2(D) HaS84. Mine explosions are mainly due to : $\sqrt{(A)}$ Marsh gas(B) White damp(C) Black damp(D) Stink damp	76.	(A)	l, water pollution is caused by : Decay of dead aquatic organisms	(B)	Rain		
77. In big cities, the major air pollutants are : (A) CO_2 (B) H_2S $\sqrt{(C)}$ CO and oxides of S (D) Hydrocarbons and hot air 78. The Ozone layer lies between : (A) 15 to 60 Kms (B) 10 to 30 Kms (C) 50 to 100 Kms (D) 10 to 100 Kms (C) 50 to 100 Kms (D) Thermosphere (C) Mesosphere (D) Thermosphere (C) 0.8 to 1.1 μ m (D) 0.5 to 0.6 μ m (C) Magnesite (D) 0.7 to 0.8 μ m 81. Which of the following is the most feebly magnetic mineral? (A) Quartz (B) Rutile (C) Magnesite (D) Fe and Mn 82. Black potatoes' are enriched in : (A) CO and Ni (A) CH4 (B) CU and Co (C) CO2 (D) Hydrocarbone (C) (A) CH4 (B) CO (C) CO2 (D) Hydrocarbone (C) (A) Ch4 (B) CO (C) CO2 (D) Hydrocarbone (C) (A) Ch4 (B) CO (C) CO2 (D) Hydrocarbone (C) (A) Ch4 (B) CO (C) CO2 (D) Hydrocarbone (C) (D) CH4 (C) CO (D) Hydrocarbone (D) Hydrocarbone (D) Hydrocarbone (D) Hydrocarbone (D) Hydrocarbone (D)				/			
(A) CO_2 (B) HsS (C) CO and oxides of S (D) Hydrocarbons and hot air 78. The Ozone layer lies between : (A) 15 to 60 Kms (B) 10 to 30 Kms (C) 50 to 100 Kms (D) 10 to 100 Kms 79. The atmospheric ultraviolet radiations are absorbed in the zone called : (A) Troposphere (C) Mesosphere (D) Thermosphere (C) Mesosphere (D) Thermosphere (D) Thermosphere (E) In water pollution studies, especially suspended solids, which band of satellite data is made use of : (A) 0.6 to 0.7 μ m (B) 0.5 to 0.6 μ m (C) 0.8 to 1.1 μ m (D) 0.7 to 0.8 μ m 81. Which of the following is the most feebly magnetic mineral? (A) Quartz (B) Rutile (C) Magnesite (D) Galena 82. 'Black potatoes' are enriched in : (A) Co and Ni (B) Cu and Co (C) Ni and Cu (D) Fe and Mn 83. Which mine gas is known as White damp? (A) CH4 (C) CO ₂ (D) HsS 84. Mine explosions are mainly due to : (A) Marsh gas (B) White damp (C) Black damp (D) Stink damp				V (2)			
$\sqrt{(C)}$ CO and oxides of S(D)Hydrocarbons and hot air78.The Ozone layer lies between :(A)15 to 60 Kms(B)10 to 30 Kms $\sqrt{(A)}$ 15 to 60 Kms(D)10 to 100 Kms(D)10 to 100 Kms(C)50 to 100 Kms(D)10 to 100 Kms(D)10 to 100 Kms79.The atmospheric ultraviolet radiations are absorbed in the zone called :(A)Troposphere(D)(C)Mesosphere(D)Thermosphere(C)Mesosphere(D)Thermosphere(C)0.6 to 0.7 μ m(B)0.5 to 0.6 μ m(C)0.8 to 1.1 μ m(D)0.7 to 0.8 μ m81.Which of the following is the most feebly magnetic mineral?(A)Quartz(B)Rutile(C)Magnesite(D)Galena82.'Black potatoes' are enriched in :(A)(A)Co and Ni(B)Cu and Co(C)Ni and Cu(D)Fe and Mn83.Which mine gas is known as White damp?(B)(A)CH4(B)CO(C)CO2(D)(A)Marsh gas(B)(A)Marsh gas(B)(C)Black damp(D)(D)Stink damp	77.	In big citi		an nova			
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\checkmark (A)15 to 60 Kms(B)10 to 30 Kms(C)50 to 100 Kms(D)10 to 100 Kms(C)50 to 100 Kms(D)10 to 100 Kms79.The atmospheric ultraviolet radiations are absorbed in the zone called :(A)Troposphere \checkmark (B)(C)Mesosphere(D)(C)Mesosphere(D)(C)Mesosphere(D)(C)0.6 to 0.7 μ m \checkmark (B)(C)0.8 to 1.1 μ m(D)(C)0.8 to 1.1 μ m(D)(C)0.8 to 1.1 μ m(D)(C)Magnesite \checkmark (D)(C)Magnesite \checkmark (D)(C)Magnesite \checkmark (D)(C)Magnesite \checkmark (D)(C)Ni and Cu \checkmark (D)(C)Ni and Cu \checkmark (D)(D)Co(C)(C)CO(D)(C)CO(D)(D)Has84.Mine explosions are mainly due to : \checkmark (A)(A)Marsh gas(B)(C)Black damp(D)(D)Stink damp		√(C)	CO and oxides of S	(D)	Hydrocarbons and hot air		
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79. The atmospheric ultraviolet radiations are absorbed in the zone called : (A) Troposphere $\sqrt{(B)}$ Stratosphere (C) Mesosphere (D) Thermosphere 80. In water pollution studies, especially suspended solids, which band of satellite data is made use of : (A) 0.6 to 0.7 μ m (B) 0.5 to 0.6 μ m (C) 0.8 to 1.1 μ m (D) 0.7 to 0.8 μ m 81. Which of the following is the most feebly magnetic mineral? (A) Quartz (B) Rutile (C) Magnesite (D) Galena 82. 'Black potatoes' are enriched in : (A) Co and Ni (A) CH4 (D) Fe and Mn 83. Which mine gas is known as White damp? (A) CH4 (A) CH4 (B) CO (C) CO2 (D) HaS 84. Mine explosions are mainly due to : (B) White damp (C) Black damp (D) Stink damp		√(A)	15 to 60 Kms	(B)	10 to 30 Kms		
(A)Troposphere $\sqrt{(B)}$ Stratosphere(C)Mesosphere(D)Thermosphere80.In water pollution studies, especially suspended solids, which band of satellite data is made use of :(A)0.6 to 0.7 μ m $\sqrt{(B)}$ 0.5 to 0.6 μ m(C)0.8 to 1.1 μ m(D)0.7 to 0.8 μ m81.Which of the following is the most feebly magnetic mineral?(A)Quartz(B)Rutile(C)Magnesite $\sqrt{(D)}$ Galena82.'Black potatoes' are enriched in :(A)Co and Ni(B)Cu and Co(C)Ni and Cu $\sqrt{(D)}$ 83.Which mine gas is known as White damp?(A)CH4(A)CH4 $\sqrt{(B)}$ CO(C)CO2(D)H ₂ S84.Mine explosions are mainly due to :(B)White damp(C)Black damp(D)Stink damp		(C)	50 to 100 Kms	(D)	10 to 100 Kms		
 (C) Mesosphere (D) Thermosphere 80. In water pollution studies, especially suspended solids, which band of satellite data is made use of : (A) 0.6 to 0.7 μm (B) 0.5 to 0.6 μm (C) 0.8 to 1.1 μm (D) 0.7 to 0.8 μm 81. Which of the following is the most feebly magnetic mineral? (A) Quartz (B) Rutile (C) Magnesite (D) Galena 82. 'Black potatoes' are enriched in : (A) Co and Ni (B) Cu and Co (C) Ni and Cu (D) Fe and Mn 83. Which mine gas is known as White damp? (A) CH4 (B) CO (C) CO2 (D) HaS 84. Mine explosions are mainly due to : √(A) Marsh gas (C) Black damp (D) Stink damp 	79.	The atmo	spheric ultraviolet radiations are ab	sorbed in	n the zone called :		
 80. In water pollution studies, especially suspended solids, which band of satellite data is made use of: (A) 0.6 to 0.7 µm (B) 0.5 to 0.6 µm (C) 0.8 to 1.1 µm (D) 0.7 to 0.8 µm 81. Which of the following is the most feebly magnetic mineral? (A) Quartz (B) Rutile (C) Magnesite (D) Galena 82. 'Black potatoes' are enriched in : (A) Co and Ni (B) Cu and Co (C) Ni and Cu (D) Fe and Mn 83. Which mine gas is known as White damp? (A) CH₄ (B) CO (C) CO₂ (D) H₂S 84. Mine explosions are mainly due to : (A) Marsh gas (B) White damp (C) Black damp (D) Stink damp 		(A)	Troposphere	V(B)	Stratosphere		
use of : (A) 0.6 to 0.7 μ m (B) 0.5 to 0.6 μ m (C) 0.8 to 1.1 μ m (D) 0.7 to 0.8 μ m 81. Which of the following is the most feebly magnetic mineral? (A) Quartz (B) Rutile (C) Magnesite (D) Galena 82. 'Black potatoes' are enriched in : (A) Co and Ni (B) Cu and Co (C) Ni and Cu (D) Fe and Mn 83. Which mine gas is known as White damp? (A) CH4 (B) CO (C) CO ₂ (D) H ₂ S 84. Mine explosions are mainly due to : $\sqrt{(A)}$ Marsh gas (B) White damp (C) Black damp (D) Stink damp		(C)	Mesosphere	(D)	Thermosphere		
 (C) 0.8 to 1.1 µm (D) 0.7 to 0.8 µm 81. Which of the following is the most feebly magnetic mineral? (A) Quartz (B) Rutile (C) Magnesite (D) Galena 82. 'Black potatoes' are enriched in : (A) Co and Ni (B) Cu and Co (C) Ni and Cu (D) Fe and Mn 83. Which mine gas is known as White damp? (A) CH4 (B) C0 (C) CO2 (D) H2S 84. Mine explosions are mainly due to : (A) Marsh gas (B) White damp (C) Black damp (D) Stink damp 	80.		pollution studies, especially suspen	ded solid	s, which band of satellite data is made		
 81. Which of the following is the most feebly magnetic mineral? (A) Quartz (B) Rutile (C) Magnesite (D) Galena 82. 'Black potatoes' are enriched in : (A) Co and Ni (B) Cu and Co (C) Ni and Cu (D) Fe and Mn 83. Which mine gas is known as White damp? (A) CH4 (B) C0 (C) CO2 (D) H₂S 84. Mine explosions are mainly due to : √(A) Marsh gas (B) White damp (C) Black damp (D) Stink damp 		(A)	0.6 to 0.7 μm	√(B)	0.5 to 0.6 μ m		
 81. Which of the following is the most feebly magnetic mineral? (A) Quartz (B) Rutile (C) Magnesite (D) Galena 82. 'Black potatoes' are enriched in : (A) Co and Ni (B) Cu and Co (C) Ni and Cu (D) Fe and Mn 83. Which mine gas is known as White damp? (A) CH4 (C) CO2 (D) H₂S 84. Mine explosions are mainly due to : (A) Marsh gas (B) White damp (C) Black damp (D) Stink damp 		(C)	0.8 to 1.1 μ m	(D)	0.7 to 0.8 μ m		
 (A) Quartz (B) Rutile (C) Magnesite (D) Galena 82. 'Black potatoes' are enriched in : (A) Co and Ni (B) Cu and Co (C) Ni and Cu (D) Fe and Mn 83. Which mine gas is known as White damp? (A) CH4 (C) CO2 (D) H2S 84. Mine explosions are mainly due to : (A) Marsh gas (B) White damp (C) Black damp (D) Stink damp 	81.	Which of the following is the most feebly magnetic mineral?					
 (C) Magnesite (D) Galena 82. 'Black potatoes' are enriched in : (A) Co and Ni (B) Cu and Co (C) Ni and Cu (D) Fe and Mn 83. Which mine gas is known as White damp? (A) CH4 (C) CO2 (D) H₂S 84. Mine explosions are mainly due to : (A) Marsh gas (B) White damp (C) Black damp (D) Stink damp 		(A)	Quartz	(B)	Rutile		
 (A) Co and Ni (B) Cu and Co (C) Ni and Cu (D) Fe and Mn 83. Which mine gas is known as White damp? (A) CH₄ (C) CO₂ (D) H₂S 84. Mine explosions are mainly due to : (A) Marsh gas (B) White damp (C) Black damp (D) Stink damp 		(C)	Magnesite	(D)	Galena		
 (C) Ni and Cu (D) Fe and Mn 83. Which mine gas is known as White damp? (A) CH₄ (B) CO (C) CO₂ (D) H₂S 84. Mine explosions are mainly due to : (A) Marsh gas (B) White damp (C) Black damp (D) Stink damp 	82.	'Black pot	tatoes' are enriched in :				
 (C) M and Cu (D) Fe and Mn 83. Which mine gas is known as White damp? (A) CH4 (C) CO2 (D) H2S 84. Mine explosions are mainly due to : (A) Marsh gas (B) White damp (C) Black damp (D) Stink damp 		(A)	Co and Ni	(B)	Cu and Co		
 (A) CH4 (B) CO (C) CO2 (D) H2S 84. Mine explosions are mainly due to : (A) Marsh gas (B) White damp (C) Black damp (D) Stink damp 		(C)	Ni and Cu	(D)	Fe and Mn		
 (A) CH4 (B) CO (C) CO2 (D) H2S 84. Mine explosions are mainly due to : (A) Marsh gas (B) White damp (C) Black damp (D) Stink damp 	83.	Which mi	ne gas is known as White damp?				
 (C) CO2 84. Mine explosions are mainly due to : (A) Marsh gas (B) White damp (C) Black damp (D) Stink damp 		(A)	CH4	(B)	CO		
 Mine explosions are mainly due to : (A) Marsh gas (B) White damp (C) Black damp (D) Stink damp 		(C)	CO ₂	(D)	H ₂ S		
(C) Black damp (D) Stink damp	84.	Mine expl	losions are mainly due to :				
(C) Black damp (D) Stink damp		(A)	Marsh gas	(B)	White damp		
		(C)	Black damp	(D)	Stink damp		
	-	10000	12		A		

85.	The ore re	eserves based on limited number	r of samples a	are described as :	
	(A)	Proved reserves	(B)	Possible reserves	
	(C)	Probable reserves	(D)	None of the above	1111
86.	The Braz	ilian test' is used to determine :			1,1
	(A)	Modulus of elasticity	(B)	Crushing strength	
	(C)	Compressive strength		Tensile strength	
	(0)	compressive strength	V (2)	TOTOTO DU CHEUR	
87.	The stren	gth of stratified rocks is always	greater when	n the stresses are acting :	
	(A)	Parallel to the strike	(B)	Perpendicular to the strike	
	√(C)	Normal to the bedding	(D)	Parallel to the bedding	
88.	The most	important factor in the geologic	al investigati	ion in reservoir sites is :	
	(A)	Lithology	(B)	Topography	
	V(C)	Water table	(D)	Elevation	
89.	Name the	e rock type which has least Com	pressive stre	ngth?	
	(A)	Limestone	(B)	Granite	
	(C)	Gneiss	(D)	Marble	
90.	While ass into accou		ies of rocks,	which of the following density is ta	aken
	(A)	True density	V(B)	Bulk density	
	(C)	Saturated density	(D)	Dry density	
91.	The Calip	er logging technique is employe	d to measure	(A) Bodium Roomerentin :	
	(A)	Resistivity	(B)	Temperature	
	(C)	Conductivity	(D)	Well diameter	
92.	In drinkin	ng water the total dissolved solid	ls should not	exceed :	
	(A)	500 mg/L	(B)	125 mg/L	
	(C)	250 mg/L	(D)	1000 mg/L	

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93.	Groundw	ater for agricultural use, the pe	ermissible imp	ourity limit is :
	(A)	10000 ppm	(B)	7000 ppm
	(C)	5000 ppm	(D)	9000 ppm
94.	For drillin	ng large diameter bore wells wi	nich method is	advisable?
	(A)	Diamond drilling	(B)	Cable Tool drilling
	(C)	Calyx drilling	(D)	Rotary drilling
95.	Barris and the state of the second second	tity of water transmitted thro gradient is the measure of the	and the second	area in one second under a standard
	(A)	Porosity	√(B)	Permeability
	(C)	Specific yield	(D)	Storativity
96.	Residence	e time of groundwater can be de	etermined by u	using the isotope of :
	(A)	Tritium	(B)	Sulphur
	(C)	Oxygen	(D)	Helium
97.	Which of	the following materials has mo	re porosity?	
	(A)	Loess	√(B)	Peat
	(C)	Clay	(D)	Limestone
98.	The law v	which explains the flow of groun	nd water in po	rous media is :
	(A)	Reynold's law	(B)	Hilt's law
	(C)	Darcy's law	(D)	Walther's law
99.	Name the	commonly used and effective g	groundwater t	racer :
	(A)	Sodium fluorescein	(B)	Phenolphthalein
	(C)	Bromine	(D)	Chlorine
100.	The most	commonly practised and inexp	ensive ground	lwater recharging method is :
	(A)	Recharge well method	(B)	Water spreading
	(C)	Pit method	(D)	Irrigation method

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