

ENGINEERING GEOLOGY

Id	
Question	On the surface of earth largest ocean is
A	Atlantic
B	Pacific
C	Indian
D	Arctic
Answer	A
Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
Question	Chose the appropriate mineral from the list which has 3 sets of cleavages perpendicular to each other, metallic luster, and specific gravity 7
A	Hematite
B	Jasper
C	Galena
D	Calcite
Answer	C
Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
Question	Shelly limestone has broken fragments of shells of dead organism. So it can be classified as
A	Clastic Sedimentary rock

B	Evaporites
C	Residual Deposit
D	Volcanic Rock
Answer	A
Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
Question	Choose the correct sequence in rock cycle
A	Magma – Sediment – Sedimentary rock – Metamorphic rocks
B	Sedimentary rock – Metamorphic rocks – Igneous rocks – Magma
C	Metamorphic rocks – Magma – Igneous rocks – Sedimentary rock
D	Sedimentary rock – Sediment – Metamorphic rock – Igneous rock
Answer	C
Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
Question	Ripple marks, mudcracks ,current bedding are used to
A	Define the composition of the bed
B	Define the top of the bed
C	Define the grain size of the rocks
D	All of these
Answer	B
Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
Question	Which of the following groups of earth materials all belong to the same rock family?

A	Chert, Sandstone, Gypsum
B	Obsidian, Granite, Gneiss
C	Conglomerate, Shale, Mudstone
D	Schist, Gneiss, Rock Salt
Answer	C
Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
Question	Metamorphism brings
A	Changes in preexisting rocks due to chemically active fluids only
B	Changes in preexisting rocks due to temperature only
C	Changes in preexisting rocks due to temperature, pressure & chemically active fluids
D	None of these
Answer	C
Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
Question	Himalaya rose from _____ sea..
A	Atlantic
B	Tethys
C	Caspian
D	Arabian
Answer	B
Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
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Question	Which of the following properties does not depend on the chemical composition of an igneous rock?
A	Grain size
B	Melting temperature
C	Mineralogy
D	Viscosity
Answer	A
Marks	2
Unit	IB1

Id	
Question	Basalt and Rhyolites are
A	Plutonic igneous rocks
B	Volcanic igneous rocks
C	Metamorphic Rocks
D	Both A and C
Answer	B
Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
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Question	 Identify the feature in green colour in the photo
A	Pipe amygdales
B	Slaty cleavage
C	Both A and B
D	None of the above
Answer	A
Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
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Question	 Identify the structure shown by the basalt flow in the photograph
A	Columnar
B	Sheet
C	Ropy Lava
D	Vesicular
Answer	A
Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
Question	Which of the following property best describes shale?
A	Shale is a coarse grained rock with graded bedding
B	Shale typically exhibits varying degrees of fissility breaking into thin layers
C	Shale is a aphinitic volcanic rock
D	All of the above
Answer	B
Marks	2

Unit	I B1
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Id	
Question	Magma that cools below the earth's surface form
A	Clastic rock
B	Intrusive rock
C	Stratified rock
D	Extrusive rock
Answer	B
Marks	2
Unit	I B 1

Id	
Question	How thick is crust of the Earth?
A	About 4 miles
B	About 4 km
C	About 40 km
D	About 400 km
Answer	C
Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
Question	Identify the correct order in the formation of secondary rock
A	Weathering, Transportation, Deposition, Lithification
B	Deposition, Lithification Weathering, Transportation

C	Lithification, Deposition, Transportation, Weathering
D	Weathering, Deposition, Transportation, Lithification
Answer	A
Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
Question	Which type of metamorphism favours growth of dense minerals?
A	Low- pressure metamorphism
B	Moderate-pressure metamorphism
C	High- pressure metamorphism
D	All of the above
Answer	C
Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
Question	What type of the metamorphic rocks are expected to be present in the narrow zone of major fault and thrusts
A	Contact metamorphic rock
B	Dynamic metamorphic rock
C	Thermal metamorphic rock
D	None of the above
Answer	D
Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
Question	In regional metamorphism the source of increased temperature and pressure is_____
A	A local intrusive heat source
B	Impact metamorphism
C	Increasing depth of burial
D	Due to decay of radioactive elements
Answer	C
Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
Question	In contact metamorphism there is a_____
A	Local heat source
B	Frictional heat source
C	Regional heat source
D	All of the above
Answer	D
Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
Question	Within a 50 mile traverse you walk from shale into a slate and into a phyllite. You are walking in the direction of_____
A	Increasing metamorphic grade
B	Decreasing metamorphic grade

C	Increasing degree of contact metamorphism
D	Not Sure
Answer	A
Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
Question	The pressure and heat that drive metamorphism is a result of ____
A	The internal heat of the Earth, the weight of overlying rocks ,
B	The weight of the overlying rocks, solar heating, and nuclear fusion
C	Horizontal pressures developed as rocks deform, bonding, heat released during crystallization
D	Internal heat of the Earth, nuclear fission, heat released during chemical Weathering
Answer	A
Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
Question	Which type of pressure will result in the alignment of metamorphic minerals?
A	Contact pressure
B	Directed pressure
C	Uniform Pressure
D	None of these
Answer	B

Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
Question	During metamorphism, changes in the bulk composition of a rock occur primarily as a result of _____?
A	Increases in pressure
B	Increases in temperature
C	Reaction with hydrothermal fluids
D	All of these
Answer	D
Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
Question	Structural geology deals with study of
A	Primary & secondary structures of rocks
B	Only primary structures of rocks
C	Secondary structures of rocks
D	None of these
Answer	C
Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
Question	A mineral is solid and
A	Artificial substance with definite molecular structure & chemical composition

B	Natural homogeneous organic substance with definite molecular structure & chemical composition
C	Natural, inorganic substance with definite range of chemical composition
D	None of these
Answer	C
Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
Question	Following part of the earth contain Iron and Nickel
A	Core
B	Mantle
C	Crust
D	None of the above
Answer	A
Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
Question	Following rock is more resistant to weathering.
A	Shale
B	Sandstone
C	Limestone
D	None of the above
Answer	B
Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
Question	Following rock is more resistant to chemical weathering.
A	Shale
B	Limestone

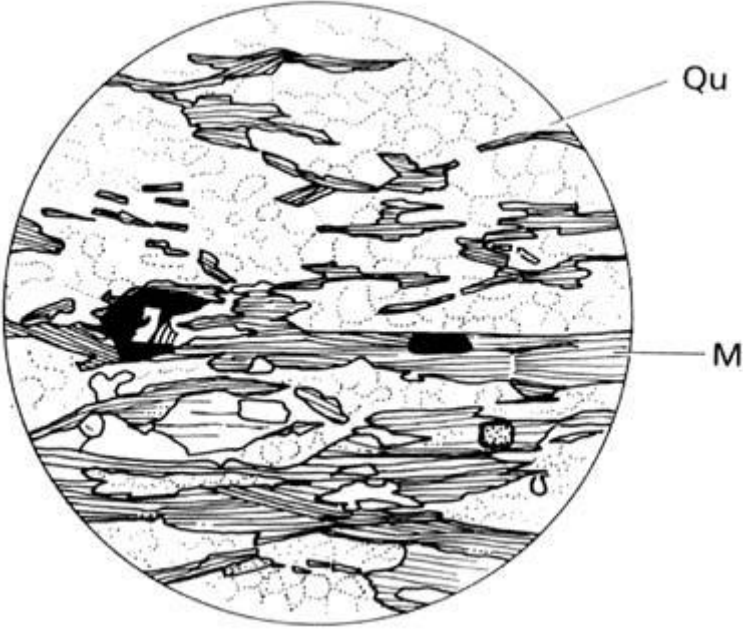
C	Sandstone
D	None of the above
Answer	C
Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
Question	Which of the following rock yields more easily to chemical weathering
A	Limestone
B	Sandstone
C	Grit
D	All of the above
Answer	A
Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
Question	Limestone & Dolomite differs in
A	Composition
B	Texture
C	Grainsize
D	None of the above
Answer	A
Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
Question	The following rock is also called as impure limestone
A	Dolomitic
B	Arenaceous
C	Shelly
D	Basalt
Answer	A

Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
Question	Name the type of metamorphic structure shown in figure 
A	Slaty Cleavage
B	Schistose
C	Gneissose
D	None of these
Answer	B
Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
Question	Which of the sedimentary rocks is easily soluble ?
A	Breccia
B	Sandstone
C	Limestone
D	Grit
Answer	C

Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
Question	Swelling property is well observed in
A	Shale
B	Limestone
C	Dolomite
D	Granite
Answer	A
Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
Question	Stalactites and Stalagmites are developed in
A	Caves in Limestone
B	Sandstone
C	Basalt
D	None of the above
Answer	A
Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
Question	Solution cavities are indication of
A	Percolation of water
B	Deposition of water
C	Evaporation of water
D	All of the above
Answer	D
Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
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Question	Maculose structure can be developed only in
A	Aphanitic rocks
B	Granular rocks
C	Chemical rocks
D	Residual rocks
Answer	B
Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
Question	Following rock gives effervescence with HCl
A	Marble
B	Limestone
C	Dolomite
D	All of the above
Answer	D
Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
Question	Arrange the following grain size in ascending order.
A	Sand, Silt, Clay, Gravel
B	Clay, Silt, Sand, Gravel
C	Silt, Clay, Sand, Gravel
D	Gravel, Sand, Silt, Clay
Answer	B
Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
Question	Arrange the following grain size in descending order.
A	Sand, Silt, Clay, Gravel
B	Clay, Silt, Sand, Gravel
C	Silt, Clay, Sand, Gravel

D	Gravel, Sand, Silt, Clay
Answer	D
Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
Question	Weathering processes
A	Only affect igneous rocks
B	Only affect sedimentary rocks
C	Affect all rocks at earth's surface
D	None of the above
Answer	C
Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
Question	Mud cracks preserved in sedimentary rocks
A	Are indicative of arid environments characterized by occasional rain
B	Occur only in rain forests
C	Occur whenever plants germinate in rocks
D	Have never been observed in nature
Answer	A
Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
Question	Flint, Chert, Jasper, Chalcedony belong to
A	Silica Group
B	Felspar Group
C	Mica Group
D	Amphibole Group
Answer	A

Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
Question	Mud cracks preserved in sedimentary rocks are used to
A	Indicate the fossils
B	Indicate the grain size of the bed
C	Indicate the top of the bed
D	None of the above
Answer	C
Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
Question	What is the difference between cleavage of Orthoclase and calcite ?
A	Orthoclase has 1 set and calcite has 2 sets of cleavage.
B	Orthoclase has two sets of cleavage whereas calcite possesses three sets of cleavage
C	Orthoclase is pink in colour and calcite is white in colour
D	None of the above
Answer	B
Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
Question	Cementation is a process that involves
A	Deposition of cementing material between the grains
B	Molecular attraction
C	Loss of pore spaces
D	Both A and C

Answer	D
Marks	2
Unit	I B1

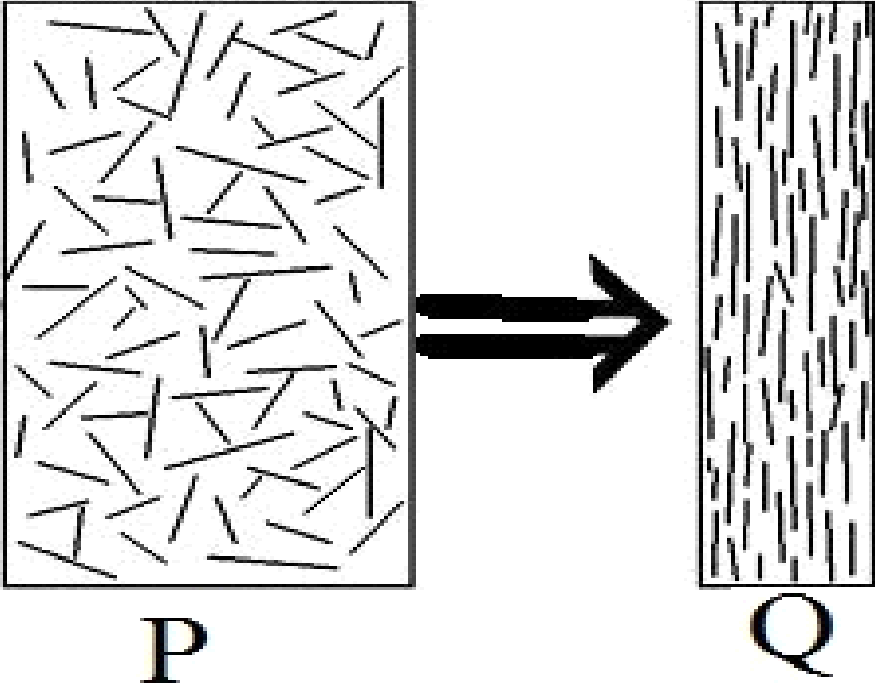
Id	
Question	Welding is a process that involves
A	Loss of fluid from the pore spaces
B	Increase in the porosity
C	Both A and B
D	Loss of pore spaces
Answer	C
Marks	2
Unit	I B1

Id	
Question	Which of the following best describes mudstone?
A	Mudstone is a coarse grained rock with graded bedding
B	Shale is a aphinitic volcanic rock
C	Mudstone is a fine grained sedimentary rock without planes of fissility.
D	All of the above
Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
Question	Difference in angularity of the constituents grains between conglomerate and breccia arises due to
A	Length of transport of the grains
B	Hydrolysis of the parent rock
C	Chemical attack of rainwater

D	None of the above
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
Question	Laterites and Bauxites are
A	Organic deposits
B	Residual deposits
C	Sedimentary deposits
D	Chemical deposit
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
Question	 P Q Rock in figure P has been subjected to metamorphic changes and converted to Q. Which of the following type of minerals are

	developed in this process
A	Stress Minerals
B	Antistress Minerals
C	Rounded
D	All of the above
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
Question	Choose the correct answer for chemical decomposition of Orthoclase
A	Kaolin
B	Chlorite
C	Garnet
D	None of the above
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	

Id	
Question	Coral limestone is formed by
A	Colonies of Corals
B	Broken rock fragments
C	Both A and C
D	None of the above
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
Question	Chert is cryptocrystalline variety of ,
A	Silica

B	Orthoclase
C	Limestone
D	Carbonates
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
Question	Calcite, Dolomite, Magnesite are varieties of
A	Silica
B	Clay
C	Carbonates
D	None of the above
Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
Question	Kaolin, Montmorillonite, Illite are varieties of _____
A	Silica
B	Clay
C	Felspar
D	None of the above
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
Question	Arrange the minerals in decreasing order of Hardness on Mohs' Scale
A	Diamond, Quartz, Talc, Gypsum
B	Diamond, Quartz, Topaz, Corundum

C	Quartz, Orthoclase, Calcite, Talc
D	None of the above
Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
Question	Arrange the minerals in increasing order of Hardness on Mohs' Scale
A	Talc, Gypsum, Quartz, Diamond
B	Diamond, Quartz, Topaz, Corundum
C	Quartz, Orthoclase, Calcite, Talc
D	None of the above
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

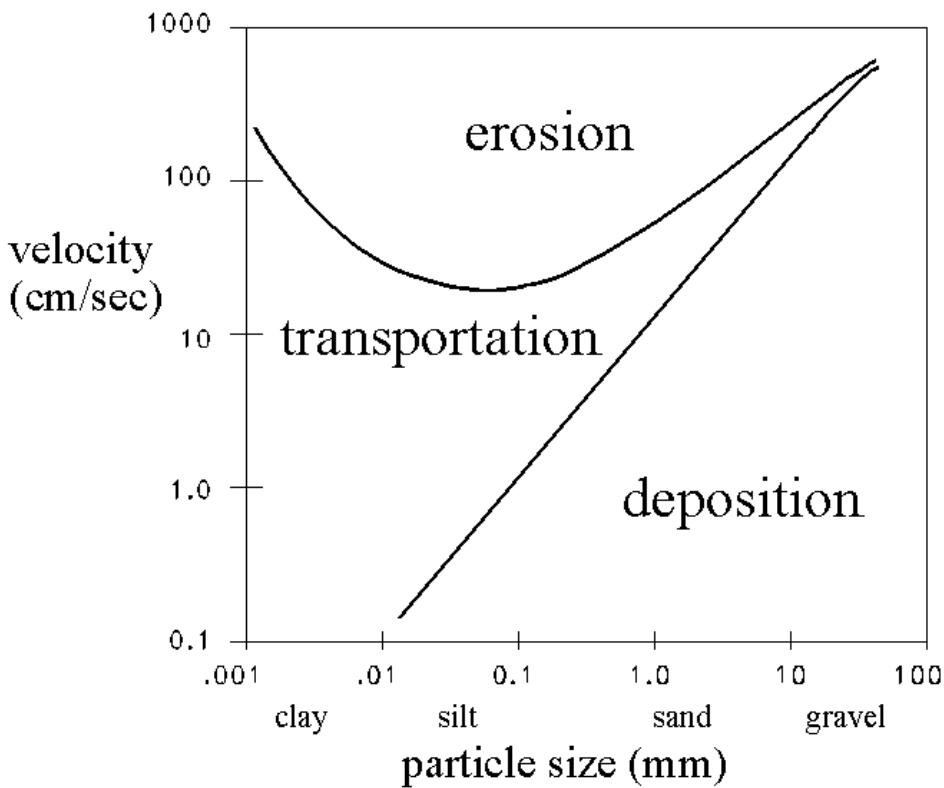
Id	
Question	Choose Mineral and its correct luster
A	Quartz: Vitreous
B	Diamond: Admantine
C	Mica : Pearly
D	All of the above
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
Question	Choose Mineral and its correct luster
A	Quartz: Admantine
B	Diamond: Pearly
C	Mica : Vitreous
D	None of the above

Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
Question	Choose the correct set of fractures shown by minerals
A	Conchoidal, Even, Uneven, Hackly
B	Conchoidal, Admantine, Vitreous, Smooth
C	Vitreous, Conchoidal, Even, Uneven
D	None of the above
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
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Question	Which of the following statement best describes the following Curve shown in figure 
A	Gravels size particles are transported when velocity becomes too less
B	Sand size particles require higher velocity for deposition as compared to gravel size particles
C	Clay particles require higher velocity of erosion as compared to sand size particles
D	None of the above
Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
Question	Which of the clay is highly expansive

A	Kaolin
B	Montemorillonite
C	Quartz
D	None of the above
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
Question	Radius of earth is estimated to be
A	6370 km
B	8370 km
C	3700km
D	10370 km
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
Question	Mohorovicic discontinuity separates
A	Crust from mantle
B	Mantle from core
C	Sial from sima
D	None of these
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
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Question	Sial and Sima combinely called as
A	Core
B	Mantle
C	Crust
D	None of these
Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
Question	Gutenberg discontinuity separates
A	Sial from Sima
B	Mantle from Core
C	Crust from Mantle
D	None of these
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
Question	The layer that separates crust from core is the
A	Magma layer
B	Lithosphere
C	Mantle
D	Continent
Answer	C
Marks	1

Unit	I C1
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Id	
Question	Age of the earth is currently thought to be
A	About 6000 years old
B	About 6 billion years old
C	About 4,500,000 years old
D	About 4,500,000,000 years old
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
Question	When vesicles are filled up by secondary minerals in the basalt is called as
A	Scoria
B	Amygdaloidal basalt
C	Pumice
D	None of the above
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
Question	Example of igneous rock which float on water
A	Limestone
B	Pumice
C	Gabbro

D	Basalt
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
Question	The mineral give blackens the fingers
A	Graphite
B	Corundum
C	Fluorite
D	None of the above
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
Question	Example of organic deposit is
A	Shelly limestone
B	Shale
C	Mudstone
D	None of the above
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
Question	Kota stone is
A	Conglomerate

B	Limestone
C	Granite
D	None of the above
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
Question	Which is one of the agents of Metamorphism?
A	Temperature
B	Rain
C	Climate
D	Atmosphere
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
Question	Coal is
A	Economic mineral
B	Igneous rock
C	Metamorphic rock
D	None of the above
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
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Question	Find the odd man out
A	Shist
B	Phyllite
C	Basalt
D	Granulite
Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
Question	Find the odd man out
A	Quartz
B	Galena
C	Calcite
D	Orthoclase
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
Question	Graphic texture is formed due to intergrowth of
A	Quartz and Felspar
B	Quartz and Mica
C	Mica and Alumino silicate
D	None of the above
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
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Question	Granites Shows _____ colour index
A	Melanocratic
B	Mesocratic
C	Leucocratic
D	None of these
Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
Question	Organic sedimentary rock is _____
A	Coral Reef
B	Limestone
C	Mudstone
D	Sandstone
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
Question	Shelly Limestone is example of _____
A	Chemical Deposit
B	Organic Deposit
C	Residual Deposits
D	All of the aboves
Answer	B
Marks	1

Unit	I C1
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Id	
Question	Leaf prints occurs in _____
A	Basalt
B	Gneiss
C	Shale
D	Sandstone
Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
Question	Find the oddman out
A	Soil
B	Laterite
C	Bauxite
D	None of the above
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
Question	Physical weathering of Granite results into
A	Formation of powdered mass
B	Formation of clay minerals
C	Formation of sand grains
D	None of the above

Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
Question	Black cotton soil is a result of _____
A	Chemical Weathering of Marble
B	Chemical weathering of Basalt
C	Physical Weathering of Basalt
D	Biochemical weathering of sanstone
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
Question	Chemical weathering is also known as
A	Frost wedging
B	Disintegration
C	Decomposition
D	Erosion
Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
Question	Physical Weathering is also known as _____
A	Decomposition
B	Disintegration
C	Discontinuity

D	Deformation
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
Question	Directed pressure leads to change in_____ of minerals of pre existing rocks
A	Weight
B	Shape
C	Composition
D	None of these
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
Question	Sandstone may consists of _____ coloured cementing material
A	Red
B	White
C	Green
D	Both A &B
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
Question	Siliceous sandstone with vitreous lustre is also called as _____
A	Marble

B	Quartzite
C	Arkose
D	All of the above
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
Question	Zeolites mainly occurs in basalt as
A	Primary Minerals
B	Secondary Minerals
C	Tertiary Minerals
D	Essential minerals
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
Question	Mottled/Spotted sandstone develops due to
A	Leaching of Sodium
B	Leaching of Potassium
C	Leaching of Iron
D	Leaching of Magnesium
Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
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Question	Calcite occurs in _____ form
A	Massive
B	Crystalline
C	Cryptocrystalline
D	All of the above
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
Question	The peculiarity of Non Clastic texture is _____
A	Absence of cementing material
B	Presence of cementing material
C	It is formed by chemical processes.
D	Both A and C
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
Question	Natrolites, Stilbite, Apophyllite are the varieties of
A	Quartz
B	Zeolites
C	Felspars
D	Mica
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
Question	Find the odd man out
A	Natrolites
B	Stilbite
C	Apophyllite
D	Chalcopyrite
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I C1

Id	
Question	In the word lithosphere , litho means
A	Element
B	Proton
C	Neutron
D	Stone
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Mineralogy deals with study of
A	Only optical Properties
B	Only Physical properties
C	Only chemical properties
D	All of the above
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
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Question	Petrology deals with
A	Study of texture, structures, mineral composition of rocks
B	Study of only texture of rocks
C	Study of only mineral composition of rocks
D	None of these
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	IA1

Id	
Question	Stratigraphy deals with study of
A	Mineral composition of rocks
B	Arrangement of rocks according to their ages
C	Only structures of rocks
D	None of these
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Historical geology deals with study of
A	Origin & evolution of the earth & its inhabitants
B	Description of the earth
C	Arrangement of rocks of the earth
D	None of these
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Physical geology deals with study of

A	Only physical work of natural agents
B	Geological work of natural agents
C	Only chemical action by natural agents
D	Geological action of natural agents on the surface of the earth
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A-1

Id	
Question	Economic geology includes the study of
A	Occurrence, properties of ore and economic minerals
B	Only occurrence of ore minerals
C	Exploration of economic minerals
D	All of these
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Palaeontology deals with study of
A	Non living plants & living animals
B	Dead animals & Living plants
C	Remnants of past flora and fauna
D	None of these
Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I A 1

Id	
Question	Geomorphology deals with study of
A	Various surface features of the earth

B	Internal structure of the earth
C	Structures occur in the rocks of the earth
D	None of these
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Photogeology deals with study of
A	Satellite imagery
B	Aerial photographs
C	A & B
D	None of these
Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Hydro geology deals with study of
A	Only occurrence of subsurface water
B	Occurrence movement of subsurface water
C	Only movement of subsurface water
D	None of these
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Rock is composed of
A	Accessory minerals
B	Minor minerals
C	Essential minerals
D	A &C

Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Primary minerals are
A	Formed after formation of rock
B	At the time of formation of rock
C	Formed from other minerals
D	None of these
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Secondary minerals are
A	Introduced in rock after formation of rock
B	Formed at the time of formation of rock
C	Formed by physical action
D	None of these
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Orthoclase feldspar is
A	Primary mineral
B	Ore mineral
C	Secondary mineral
D	None of these
Answer	A
Marks	1

Unit	I A1
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Id	
Question	The chemical composition of Calcite is
A	Carbonate of calcium
B	Carbonates of magnesium & calcium
C	Only carbonate of magnesium
D	None of these
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Silica group of minerals are
A	Primary mineral
B	Economic mineral
C	Secondary mineral
D	All of these
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Felsic minerals include
A	Olivine only
B	Quartz, Orthoclase, Muscovite.
C	Augite only
D	None of these
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Mafic minerals include
A	Muscovite, Quartz
B	Olivine, Hornblende, Augite, Biotite
C	Muscovite only
D	None of these
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Zeolites are....
A	Secondary minerals
B	Accessory minerals
C	Primary minerals
D	None of these
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	The tendency of mineral to break along certain planes is
A	Streak
B	Fracture
C	Cleavage
D	None of these
Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	The chemical composition of dolomite is
A	Carbonate of calcium & magnesium

B	Only calcium carbonate
C	Only magnesium carbonate
D	None of these
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Any mineral that can be cut by knife, the property is known
A	Tenacity
B	Sectile
C	Malleable
D	Ductile
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	IA

Id	
Question	Hardness of Agate is about
A	5
B	3
C	4
D	None of the above
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Hornblende is member of _____ family
A	Secondary mineral
B	Amphibole
C	Ore mineral

D	None of these
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Lustre is
A	Quantity & quality of reflected light from surface of mineral
B	Only quantity of reflected light from surface of mineral
C	Only quality of reflected light from surface of mineral
D	None of these
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Hardness of Finger nail is
A	Equal to Talc
B	In between Talc and Gypsum
C	Less than calcite and more than Gypsum
D	Equal to Fluorite
Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	The hardness of Diamond as per Mohs' scale is
A	9
B	8
C	10
D	None of these

Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	The cleavage in Calcite is/are_____ set/s
A	One
B	two
C	Not Present
D	Three
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	The streak is
A	Colour of powder of mineral
B	Colour of mineral in aggregate
C	Nature of surface of mineral
D	None of these
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Rock crystal shows
A	Hexagonal crystal form
B	Cubic crystal form
C	Foliated
D	None of these
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	The tabular form is shown by
A	Orthoclase
B	Muscovite
C	Natrolite
D	None of these
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Chromite is
A	an ore mineral
B	a Primary mineral
C	a Secondary mineral
D	None of these
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Accessory minerals
A	Occur in a rock in very small quantity
B	Occur in a rock in very large quantity
C	Can be identified in hand specimen
D	A &C
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	The mica group of minerals show

A	One set of cleavage
B	Two sets of cleavage
C	Three sets of cleavage
D	None of these
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Galena is
A	Rock forming mineral
B	Ore mineral
C	Accessory mineral
D	None of these
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	The hardness of calcite is
A	4
B	3
C	2
D	None of these
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	The cleavage of quartz is
A	Perfect
B	Absent
C	Distinct
D	None of these

Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	The form of Muscovite is
A	Cubic
B	Hexagonal
C	Foliated
D	None of these
Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Which property of quartz is used in digital watches?
A	Magnetic
B	Pyroelectrical
C	Piezoelectric
D	Hardness
Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Kyanite shows
A	Cubic form
B	Rhombohedral form
C	Bladed form
D	None of these
Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Pyrite shows
A	Cubic form
B	Hexagonal form
C	Rhombohedral form
D	Bladed form
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	The colour of orthoclase is
A	Pink
B	Brown
C	Black
D	None of these
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	The hardness of Topaz is
A	5
B	7
C	8
D	None of these
Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	The resistance to abrasion is
A	Fracture

B	Cleavage
C	Hardness
D	None of these
Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Asbestos shows
A	Cubic form
B	Flaky form
C	Fibrous form
D	None of these
Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	The feeling of Talc to finger is
A	Soapy
B	Rough
C	Silky
D	None of these
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Jasper show luster
A	Metallic
B	Resinous
C	Vitreous
D	Admantine
Answer	B

Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	The form of Gypsum is
A	Flaky
B	Platy
C	Banded
D	None of these
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	The hardness of Apatite is
A	6
B	5
C	7
D	None of these
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Which of the following is an amorphous variety of silica?
A	Chalcedony
B	Opal
C	Rock crystal
D	None of these
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Hematite shows _____ form.
A	Reni
B	Flaky
C	Hexagonal
D	None of these
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Amethyst shows
A	Brown colour
B	Black colour
C	Violet or Purple
D	None of these
Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	_____ is hydrated silica
A	Ilemnite
B	Quartz
C	Olivine
D	Orthoclase
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Fracture that is found in Agate is
A	Uneven

B	Conchoidal
C	Hackly
D	None of the above
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	_____ is the mineral showing Hackly fracture
A	Asbestos
B	Sulphur
C	Gold
D	None of these
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Which statement is true for zeolites
A	They are hydrous minerals
B	They are alumino silicates
C	They are found in gas cavities of Basalt
D	All the above are true
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Which mineral has cherry red streak
A	Hematite

B	Malachite
C	Serpentine
D	None of these
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	The specific gravity of Baryte is
A	Low
B	Medium
C	High
D	None of these
Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	The feel of Graphite to fingers
A	Soapy
B	Greasy
C	Rough
D	None of these
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	The Agate shows
A	Massive form
B	Crystallized Form
C	Fibrous Form
D	None of these
Answer	A

Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Lustre of diamond is
A	Vitreous
B	Metallic
C	Pearly
D	Admantine
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Bauxite show
A	Pisolitic form
B	Flaky form
C	Granular form
D	All of these
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Metallic lustre is shown by
A	Hematite
B	Mica
C	Hornblende
D	None of these
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Rock forming minerals occur
A	Widely in crust
B	Rarely in crust
C	Widely in atmosphere
D	All of these
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Pyroxene as an essential mineral observed in_____
A	Igneous rock
B	Metamorphic rock
C	Sedimentary rock
D	None of the above
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Accessory minerals _____
A	Do not affect bulk composition of the rock
B	Very much abundant in all rocks
C	Affect the bulk composition of rock
D	All of the above
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Magnetite is _____

A	Magnetic
B	Non magnetic
C	Feebly magnetic
D	All of these
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Which of the following is not physical property of the mineral?
A	Specific gravity
B	Fracture
C	Form
D	Stress
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Ore mineral which is black in colour and has cherry red streak is_____
A	Haematite
B	Pyrite
C	Bauxite
D	All of the above
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Ore mineral contains_____
A	Metal
B	Diamonds

C	Gemstones
D	All of the above
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Which of the following is not mineral?
A	Moonstone
B	Flint
C	Diamond
D	Coal
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Which of the following is not a variety of quartz?
A	Opal
B	Agate
C	Amethyst
D	Plagioclase
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Which physical property depends on the absorption of some colours and reflection of other coloured rays?
A	Streak
B	Cleavage
C	Colour
D	Form

Answer	C
Marks	2
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Talc is used in _____
A	Talcum powder
B	Cements
C	Acid
D	None of these
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Mineral ‘Quartz’ shows following colour in its pure form
A	Colorless
B	Yellow
C	Red
D	Violet
Answer	A
Marks	2
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	The basic unit of rock is,
A	Gas
B	Mineral
C	Vapour
D	Vitamin
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Blue is characteristic colour of ____.
A	Actinolite
B	Orthoclase
C	Plagioclase
D	Kyanite
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Which of the following group is formed as a result of late solidification of magma
A	Silicate, Mica, Olivine
B	Silicate, Felspar, Amphibole
C	Feldspar, Olivine Pyroxene
D	Silicate, Mica, Feldspar
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Biotite is a silicate of
A	Iron and Magnesium
B	Iron and Potassium
C	Potassium and Magnesium
D	Iron and Aluminium
Answer	A

Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Which of the following do not have a white streak?
A	Rock crystal
B	Galena
C	Amethyst
D	Rosy quartz
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Which of the following is a colourless mineral
A	Muscovite
B	Hornblende
C	Jasper
D	Olivine
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Which of the following is a dark coloured mineral
A	Muscovite
B	Augite
C	Quartz

D	Orthoclase
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Which of the following does not belong to feldspar.
A	Plagioclase
B	Augite
C	Orthoclase
D	Albite
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Plutonic rocks are having generally
A	Low Silica Percentage
B	High Silica Percentage
C	No Silica Percentage
D	Both A &B
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Hornblende and Biotite are abundant in
A	Basic rocks
B	Neutral rocks
C	Acidic rocks

D	None of these
Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	The hardness of orthoclase is
A	5
B	6
C	7
D	8
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	_____is defined as a tendency of mineral to break along certain plane
A	Texture
B	Luster
C	Streak
D	Cleavage
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Hypabyssal Rocks show

A	Aphanitic Textures
B	Inequigranular Textures
C	Equigranular Textures
D	All of the above
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	What is specific gravity of silicate?
A	2.5
B	1.9
C	2
D	3
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	The two most abundant element in the earth crust are
A	Calcium and Silicon
B	Aluminium and Oxygen
C	Silicon and Iron
D	Oxygen and Silicon
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Which of these minerals is commonly found in both mafic and felsic rocks?
A	Quartz
B	Alkali feldspar
C	Plagioclase feldspar
D	Olivine
Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	The rate of cooling of a magma or lava is reflected by the _____ of the rock.
A	Mineralogy
B	Texture
C	Colour
D	Density
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Which of the following pairs of intrusive and extrusive rocks have the same chemical composition?
A	Granite and Andesite
B	Gabbro and Basalt
C	Gabbro and Rhyolite
D	Diorite and Basalt
Answer	B

Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Which of the following statements about mafic rocks is true?
A	Mafic rocks are richer in silica than felsic rocks
B	Mafic rocks crystallize at higher temperatures than felsic rocks
C	Mafic rocks are more viscous than felsic rocks
D	Mafic rocks tend to be lighter in color than felsic rocks.
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Which of the following mineral is commonly found in both mafic and felsic rocks?
A	Quartz
B	Orthoclase
C	Olivine
D	None of the above
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	A glassy texture indicates:
A	Very rapid cooling
B	Slow cooling
C	Slow followed by rapid cooling

D	None of the above
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	The volcanic equivalent rock of granite is a:
A	Rhyolite
B	Gabbro
C	Andesite
D	Basalt
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Which of the following best describes basalt?
A	A dark-colored, fine-grained igneous rock rich in silica
B	Dark-colored, fine-grained igneous rock poor in silica
C	A dark-colored, coarse-grained igneous rock rich in silica
D	None of these
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Which of the following is NOT an extrusive igneous rock?
A	Obsidian
B	Basalt

C	Andesite
D	Granite
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Which rocks are acidic in nature
A	Mesocratic
B	Melanocratic
C	Leucocratic
D	None of the above
Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Corresponding volcanic rocks of Syenites are
A	Rhyolites
B	Trachytes
C	Andesites
D	Basalt
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Granites, Syenites, Diorites, Gabbros are examples of _____ rocks.
A	Volcanic

B	Plutonic
C	Hypabyssal
D	None of the above
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Plutonic rocks are formed at
A	Greater depths.
B	On surface of earth
C	Intermediate depths
D	None of the above
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Igneous rocks are formed by
A	Deposition of products of rock weathering
B	Cooling and solidification of molten rock material.
C	By change in characters of pre-existing rocks by action of heat.
D	Change in Pressure
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Plutonic rocks show texture
A	Holocrystalline

B	Hemicrystalline
C	Holohyaline
D	None of these
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Which of the following mineral does not occur in a mesocratic rock.
A	Plagioclase
B	Augite
C	Quartz
D	Kyanite
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	_____ is the arrangement of the different constituents of a rock within the rock.
A	Texture
B	Luster
C	Streak
D	Hardness
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
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Question	What is the percentage of silica in acid igneous rocks.
A	40.00%
B	50.00%
C	60.00%
D	More than 66%
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Rocks are compounds of elements and elements are aggregates of minerals.
A	TRUE
B	FALSE
C	Irrelevant statement
D	Both B &C
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Which pair/s of rock has the similar mineral composition?
A	Granite-Rhyolite
B	Gabbro-Basalt
C	Lime stone-Marble
D	All of the above
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Which rocks mentioned below are igneous and aphanitic except:
A	Andesite
B	Basalt
C	Gabbro
D	Rhyolite
Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Following minerals are all commonly associated with granite, except
A	Quartz
B	Olivine
C	Microcline
D	Muscovite
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Which of the following group is formed as a result of early solidification of magma
A	Olivine, Plagioclase, Muscovite
B	Orthoclase, Muscovite, Quartz
C	Plagioclase, Olivine, Pyroxene
D	Hornblende, Mica, Orthoclase
Answer	C
Marks	1

Unit	I A1
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Id	
Question	A coarse grained Plutonic Igneous rock composed mainly of Quartz, Orthoclase and Biotite is
A	Gabbro
B	Syenite
C	Granite
D	Anorthosite
Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Basalt is
A	Acid igneous rock
B	Basic igneous rock
C	Ultra basic rock
D	Intermediate igneous rock
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Basalt is
A	Plutonic rock
B	Volcanic rock
C	Hypabyssal rock
D	None of the above

Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Well developed crystals in igneous rocks is a result of
A	Slow cooling
B	Intermediate cooling
C	Rapid cooling
D	None of the above
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Large sized grains surrounded by groundmass in Igneous rocks are referred as _____.
A	Seriate
B	Orbicular
C	Glomeroporphyritic
D	Phenocrysts
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Porphyritic texture is most commonly found in the rocks of _____
A	Volcanic origin
B	Hypabyssal origin
C	Plutonic origin

D	All of the above
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Glassy texture is peculiarity of
A	Plutonic rocks
B	Hypabyssal rocks
C	Volcanic rocks
D	None of these
Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Pegmatite is a/an
A	Acid igneous plutonic rock
B	Acid igneous volcanic rock
C	Acid igneous hypabyssal rock
D	Basic igneous hypabyssal rock
Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Amygdaloidal structure is found in
A	Plutonic rocks
B	Volcanic Rocks
C	Hypabyssal rocks

D	None of the above
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	The last mineral to crystallize from magma is _____
A	Plagioclase
B	Olivine
C	Quartz
D	Pyroxene
Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Proportion of Silicon to Oxygen in Quartz is _____
A	1:3
B	1:2
C	1:4
D	4:1
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Continental crust is mostly made up of
A	Granite
B	Rhyolite

C	Basalt
D	Gabbro
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Oceanic crust is mostly composed of
A	Granite
B	Rhyolite
C	Basalt
D	Gabbro
Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	What is approximate Silica content of Granite
A	<45%
B	45 - 55%
C	55 - 65%
D	>66%
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Generally Igneous rocks are _____.
A	Formed at relatively high temperature

B	Formed by crystallization of solids from liquid
C	Formed at high and low pressure
D	All of the above
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	The molten rock material occurring below the surface of the earth is called
A	Magma
B	Lava
C	Both of these
D	None of these
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	The molten rock material occurring above the surface of the earth is called
A	Magma
B	Lava
C	Both of these
D	None of these
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Hypabyssal rocks are formed

A	On surface of the earth
B	At intermediate depth
C	At great depth
D	None of these
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	When individual crystals are large enough to be seen with the unaided eye the rock is called
A	Phaneric
B	Aphanitic
C	Glassy
D	None of these
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	If the crystals are so small that they cannot be seen with naked eye are called
A	Phaneric
B	Aphanitic
C	Porphyritic
D	None of these
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
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Question	Which of the following is an Igneous rock
A	Lime stone
B	Gypsum
C	Gneiss
D	Basalt
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Which of the following is not a variety of Basalt
A	Vesicular
B	Compact
C	Gabbro
D	Amygdaloidal
Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	A fine grained sedimentary rock without stratification is _____
A	Sandstone
B	Limestone
C	Mudstone
D	Shale
Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Rocks having particles of Gravel size is known as
A	Arenaceous
B	Rudaceous
C	Argillaceous
D	Both (a) and (b)
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	What is the particle size of Arenaceous rocks
A	2 to 0.0625 mm
B	Greater than 2 mm
C	Less than 0.0625 mm
D	Both (a) and (b)
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Find the odd man out_____.
A	Breccia
B	Bauxite
C	Arkose
D	Granite
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Rocks made up of sand grains are called_____.
A	Silty rocks
B	Arenaceous rocks
C	Argillaceous rocks
D	Rudaceous rocks
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Laterites and Bauxites are
A	Organic deposits
B	Residual deposits
C	Biochemical deposits
D	Chemical deposit
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Rocks made up of particle size less than 0.0625 mm are called_____
A	Arenaceous rocks
B	Argillaceous rocks
C	Rudaceous rocks
D	None of the above
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	_____ is an example of Residual deposit.
A	Soil
B	Conglomerate
C	Sandstone
D	Limestone.
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Fossils are best preserved in _____.
A	Breccia
B	Shale
C	Basalt
D	Granite
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Secondary rocks are formed due to
A	Lava eruption
B	Weathering and deposition
C	Magma cooling
D	Thermal Metamorphism
Answer	B
Marks	1

Unit	I A1
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Id	
Question	Ripple marks, mudcracks ,current bedding are the features of _____ rocks.
A	Secondary
B	Igneous
C	Metamorphic
D	All of these
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Laminations are developed in
A	Shale
B	Granite
C	Bauxite
D	Laterite
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Chemical weathering is also known as
A	Frost wedging
B	Disintegration
C	Decomposition
D	Erosion
Answer	C

Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Process of metamorphism causes_____of preexisting rocks.
A	Recrystallization
B	Crystallization
C	Lithification
D	None of these
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Process of metamorphism occurs
A	Below the zone of weathering
B	Below the zone of deposition
C	Above the zone of weathering
D	None of these
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	The agents of metamorphism
A	Pressure
B	Temperature
C	Chemically active fluids
D	All of the above
Answer	D
Marks	1

Unit	I A1
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Id	
Question	Directed pressure leads to change in_____of minerals of preexisting rocks
A	Weight
B	Shape
C	Composition
D	None of these
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Shear stress results in the production of
A	Granular structure
B	Parallel structure
C	Banded structure
D	B & C
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	The parallel arrangement of mineral constituents of a metamorphic rock is known as
A	Slaty cleavage
B	Schistose structure
C	Granulose structure
D	A and B
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Metamorphism of sandstone produces
A	Slate
B	Quartzite
C	Schist
D	None of these
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	A porphyritic texture produced by recrystallization in metamorphic rocks is termed as
A	Porphyroblastic texture
B	Slaty cleavage
C	Granulose texture
D	None of these
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Parallelism is peculiarity of
A	Schistose structure
B	Saccharoidal structure
C	Granulose structure
D	None of these
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Heat predominant metamorphism is called as
A	Plutonic metamorphism
B	Thermal metamorphism
C	Cataclastic metamorphism
D	None of these
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	The metamorphism in which directed pressure is predominant is
A	Plutonic metamorphism
B	Thermal metamorphism
C	Cataclastic metamorphism
D	None of these
Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Directed pressure & Temperature predominant metamorphism is
A	Dynamothermal metamorphism
B	Thermal metamorphism
C	Cataclastic metamorphism
D	None of the above
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Uniform pressure & Temperature predominant metamorphism is
A	Dynamothermal metamorphism
B	Thermal metamorphism
C	Plutonic metamorphism
D	None of the above
Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Contact metamorphism occurs due to
A	Heat from igneous intrusions
B	Heat from radioactive disintegration of minerals
C	Pressure
D	Both A & B
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Marble is formed by
A	Contact metamorphism of shale
B	Contact metamorphism of limestone
C	Plutonic metamorphism of shale
D	None of the above
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
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Question	Phyllite is formed by
A	Contact metamorphism of shale
B	Contact metamorphism of limestone
C	Cataclastic metamorphism of shale in second stage
D	Dynamothermal metamorphism of shale
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Gneiss is formed by
A	Dynamothermal metamorphism
B	Contact metamorphism
C	Cataclastic metamorphism
D	Plutonic metamorphism
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Granulose structure occurs in
A	Quartzite
B	Granitic gneiss
C	Sanstone
D	Shale
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Muscovite schist shows _____

n	
A	Gneissose Structure
B	Schistose Structure
C	Saccharoidal Structure
D	None of these
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Muscovite schist shows _____
A	Gneissose Structure
B	Schistose Structure
C	Saccharoidal Structure
D	None of these
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	What is the percentage of silica in basic igneous rocks.
A	45 to 52 %
B	52 to 66 %
C	Below 45 %
D	More than 66%
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	What is the percentage of silica in ultrabasic igneous rocks.
A	45 to 52 %
B	More than 66%
C	52 to 66 %
D	Below 45 %
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Which of the following statements about mafic rocks is false?
A	Mafic rocks are richer in silica than felsic rocks
B	Mafic rocks crystallize at higher temperatures than felsic rocks
C	Mafic rocks are more viscous than felsic rocks
D	Mafic rocks tend to be darker in color than felsic rocks.
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	A glassy texture indicates:
A	Very rapid cooling
B	Slow cooling
C	Large sized grains
D	None of the above
Answer	A
Marks	1

Unit	I A1
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Id	
Question	Which rocks are acidic in nature
A	Mesocratic
B	Melanocratic
C	Leucocratic
D	None of the above
Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Corresponding volcanic rock of Syenite is
A	Rhyolite
B	Trachyte
C	Andesite
D	Basalt
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Plutonic rocks are formed at
A	Greater depths
B	The surface of earth
C	Intermediate depths
D	None of the above
Answer	A

Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Igneous rocks are formed by
A	Deposition of products of rock weathering
B	Cooling and solidification of molten rock material.
C	By recrystallization of preexisting rocks by action of heat.
D	Change in Pressure
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Plutonic rocks show texture
A	Holocrystalline
B	Hemicrystalline
C	Holohyaline
D	None of these
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Foliation and lineation are characteristics of
A	Igneous rock
B	Metamorphic rocks
C	Sedimentary rocks
D	None of the above

Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Sedimentary deposits are classified on the basis of
A	Grain size
B	Shape of the grains
C	Time of deposition
D	None of the above
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Clastic is a term applied to
A	Igneous rocks
B	Sedimentary rocks
C	Metamorphic Rocks
D	None of the above
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Following minerals are commonly associated with granite , except
A	Quartz
B	Kaolin
C	Orthoclase

D	Hornblende
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Rhyolite is
A	Acid igneous rock
B	Basic igneous rock
C	Ultra basic rock
D	Intermediate igneous rock
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Slow cooling in igneous rocks develops
A	Euhedral crystal
B	Glass
C	Phenocryst
D	None of the above
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Compact basalt show
A	Pipe amygdales at the base
B	Presence of joint

C	Aphinitic texture
D	All of the above
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Amygdaloidal basalt belongs to
A	Volcanic origin
B	Hypabyssal origin
C	Plutonic origin
D	All of the above
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Joints are present in
A	Granite
B	Quartzite
C	Basalt
D	All of the above
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Dolerite is
A	Acid igneous plutonic rock

B	Acid igneous volcanic rock
C	Acid igneous hypabyssal rock
D	Basic igneous hypabyssal rock
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Amygdaloidal structure is generally found in
A	Plutonic rocks
B	Volcanic Rocks
C	Hypabyssal rocks
D	None of the above
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	The last product of crystallization from magma is
A	Plagioclase
B	Quartz
C	Olivine
D	Pyroxene
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Hypabyssal rocks are formed

A	On surface of the earth
B	At intermediate depth
C	At great depth
D	None of these
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	When individual crystals are large enough to be seen with the unaided eye, the rock is called as
A	Phaneric
B	Aphanitic
C	Both a & b
D	None of these
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	If the crystals are so small that they cannot be seen with naked eye are called
A	Phaneric
B	Aphanitic
C	Both a & b
D	None of these
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
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Question	Which of the following is an Igneous rock
A	Lime stone
B	Conglomerate
C	Gneiss
D	Basalt
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	The sedimentary rock without stratification is _____
A	Sandstone
B	Limestone
C	Mudstone
D	Shale
Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Rocks having particles of Gravel size is known as
A	Arenaceous
B	Rudaceous
C	Argillaceous
D	Both (a) and (b)
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Find the odd one out.
A	Breccia
B	Bauxite
C	Arkose
D	Granite
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Rocks made up of sand grains are called_____.
A	Silty rocks
B	Aranaceous rocks
C	Argillaceous rocks
D	Rudaceous rocks
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Rock in which grains are rounded in shape and grain size is more than 2 mm is
A	Siltstone
B	Sandstone
C	Breccia
D	Conglomerate
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Clastic rocks are formed due to
A	Lava eruption
B	Deposition of broken fragments of pre-existing rock
C	Magma cooling
D	Thermal metamorphism
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	What is common between shale and slate ?
A	Rock
B	Mineral
C	Divisional plane
D	All of these
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Laminations are generally developed in
A	Granite
B	Basalt
C	Marble
D	None of the above
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Process of metamorphism caused due to _____
A	Chemically active fluids
B	Cooling of lava
C	Transportation of sediments
D	None of these
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Process of metamorphism occurs essentially
A	Within magma chamber
B	During eruption
C	On the surface
D	None of these
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Gneiss is formed by
A	Dynamothermal metamorphism
B	Contact metamorphism
C	Cataclastic metamorphism
D	Plutonic metamorphism
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Granulose structure occurs in _____ rocks
A	Sedimentary
B	Metamorphic
C	Igneous
D	All of the above
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Hornblende schist is formed due to _____ metamorphism of basalt
A	Contact
B	Dynamothermal
C	Cataclastic
D	None of these
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	The branch of engineering geology which deals with
A	Study of construction material
B	Study of Dams & Tunnels
C	Origin of rocks
D	All of the above
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Engineering Geology meant for

A	Safety of Structures
B	Economy of the structures
C	Durability of the structures
D	All of the above
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Acicular form means,
A	Box shaped
B	Kidney shaped
C	Needle shaped
D	Massive
Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Following mineral is an ore of Iron
A	Hematite
B	Magnetite
C	Both (a) &(b)
D	Chromite
Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	The thick shell which immediately surrounds the Core is
A	Crust
B	Atmosphere
C	Mantle
D	None of the above

Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Rock formed by the chemical precipitation of CaCO_3
A	Marble
B	Amphibolite
C	Limestone
D	Shale
Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Carbonation is the action of ,
A	Atmospheric CO_2 on the rock
B	Atmospheric CO_2 & moisture on the rocks
C	Action of loss of oxygen
D	Action of Gain of oxygen
Answer	B
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Sedimentary rocks show following texture
A	Granitic
B	Granulose
C	Maculose
D	Clastic
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Due to dynamothermal metamorphism, some minerals are produced in with flaky, platy, lamellar forms. These minerals are called
A	Stress Minerals
B	Equigranular minerals
C	Antistress minerals
D	None of the above
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Vesicular and Amygdaloidal structures are developed in
A	Metamorphic rocks
B	Plutonic rocks
C	Sedimentary Rocks
D	Volcanic Rocks
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Cross bedding, ripple marks and lamination are the characteristic structures of
A	Metamorphic rocks
B	Volcanic Igneous rocks
C	Sedimentary Rocks
D	Minerals
Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
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Question	Following two rocks are examples of ‘RESIDUAL’ deposits
A	Gabbro and Diorite
B	Mudstone and Shale
C	Laterite and Bauxite
D	None of the above
Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Following two rocks are examples of ‘RESIDUAL’ deposits
A	Gabbro and Diorite
B	Mudstone and Shale
C	Sandstone and Conglomerate
D	None of the above
Answer	D
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Pure limestone recrystallizes to form Marble in following process of metamorphism
A	Cataclastic Metamorphism
B	Plutonic Metamorphism
C	Contact Metamorphism
D	All of the above
Answer	C
Marks	1
Unit	I A1

Id	
Question	Find the odd man out
A	Lamination

B	Slaty Cleavage
C	Schistosity
D	Foliation
Answer	A
Marks	1
Unit	I A1