**Id**
Question A limited area of an exposure in which older rocks are surrounded by younger rocks is known as an
A Overlap
B Offlap
C Outlier
D Inlier
Answer D

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question Syncline is an example of
A Outlier
B Inlier
C Overstep
D Overlap
Answer A

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question The exposures of rocks may be seen forming sides of valleys or
caps of hills are called as
A Outcrop
B Outlier
C Inlier
D All of the above
Answer A

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question Most of sedimentary rocks are deposited as distinct layers piled
up one above another, from bottom to top are called
A Bedding

B Stratification
C Outcrop
D Both A and B
Answer D

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question Structure developed in extremely fine grained sedimentary rocks
made up of clay and silt so that different layers are thin are called
A Stratification
B Outcrop
C Lamination
D Plans
Answer C

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question The angle of inclination of a rock bed with horizontal plane is
called as
A Strike
B Dip
C Angle of dip
D True dip
Answer B

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question The strike direction and angle of dip are determined with an
instruments called as
A Clinometer
B Compass
C Rotameter

D None of above
Answer A

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question The dip of the bed measured in the direction of right angle to
the strike of the bedding plane is called as
A Apparent dip
B True dip
C Strike
D None of the above
Answer C

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question A dip measured in any direction other than the direction of **True**
**Dip** is called as
A Vertical dip
B Dip
C Movement of dip
D Apparent dip
Answer D

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question The '**True Dip**' of a bed is considered to be a
A Vector
B Scalar
C Either vector or scalar
D Neither vector nor scalar
Answer A

Unit II A2

**Id**
Question A break in sedimentation is called as_____
A Fold
B Fault
C Unconformity
D None of above
Answer C

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question When the two sets of beds separated by an unconformity are
**NOT** parallel to each other, it is described as a/an
A Angular unconformity
B Disconformity
C Nonconformity
D None of the above
Answer A

Unit II A2
**Id**
Questio
n
The dip and strike are two basic quantities used to express the _____ of any geological feature
A Latitude
B Attitude
C Form
D Longitude
Answer B

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question _____of a bed is direction of intersection of the bedding

plane with a horizontal plane
A Dip
B Strike
C True dip
D Apparent dip
Answer B

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question Which of the following statements is **TRUE** for unconformity?
A It denotes break in sedimentation
B It indicate strike and dip of the bed
C It indicates relative displacement of the beds
D It is an axis of fold
Answer A

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question Intrusion of an igneous body is
A Dyke
B Sill
C Batholith
D All of the above
Answer D

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question Which of the following is not an unconformity
A Dip
B Nonconformity
C Strike
D A and C
Answer D

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question Two series of beds separated by an unconformity indicates
A Difference in Geological Time Period
B Older formation
C Younger formation
D All of the above
Answer A

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question In a disconformity the bed lying below & above the surface of
erosion are
A Vertical
B Folded
C Parallel
D Faulted
Answer C

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question In which unconformity igneous / metamorphic and sedimentary
rocks are separated from each other
A Angular unconformity
B Disconformity
C Nonconformity
D None of above
Answer C

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question When an unconformity is traceable over a small area

A Angular unconformity
B Disconformity
C Nonconformity
D Local unconformity
Answer D

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question When an unconformity is traceable over a large area, it is called as
A Disconformity
B Noncoformity
C Local unconformity
D Regional unconformity
Answer D

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question The fracture surface along which relative movement of beds
occur is called
A Fold
B Joints
C Fault
D Unconformity
Answer C

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question Faults are generated by
1. Tension 2. Shear 3. Compression 4. Torsion
A 1 only
B 1 and 3 only
C 1, 2 and 3 only
D All of the above

Answer D

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question In the case of normal faults, the hanging wall is
A Down throw
B Up throw
C Either down throw or up throw
D None of the above
Answer A

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question In a fault, the vertical component of the displacement is
A Dip
B Strike
C Throw
D None of above
Answer C

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question The block moving in the upward direction during faulting is
known as
A Net slip
B Downthrow side
C Upthrow side
D Dip of fault
Answer C

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question The total displacement measured along the fault plane is

called____
A Fault plane
B Dip of the fault
C Strike of the fault
D Net slip
Answer D

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question In an inclined fault, block lying above the fault plane is
A Hanging wall
B Foot wall
C Either foot wall or hanging wall
D None of above
Answer A

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question In an inclined fault, block lying below the fault plane is
A Hanging wall
B Foot wall
C Either foot wall or hanging wall
D None of above
Answer B

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question A fault having neither hanging wall nor foot wall is called as
A Inclined fault
B Thrust
C Vertical fault
D None of above
Answer C

Unit II A2
**Id**
Questio
n
In which fault, the hanging wall appears to have moved upward relative to the foot wall
A Reverse fault
B Normal fault
C Dip fault
D Strike fault
Answer A

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question A fault occurring along the dip direction of beds is
A Normal fault
B Dip fault
C Strike fault
D None of above
Answer B

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question A fault which runs parallel to the strike of strata is called as
A Dip fault
B Normal fault
C Reverse fault
D Strike fault
Answer D

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question A fault which is not parallel to strike & dip direction of strata is

called as
A Strike fault
B Dip fault
C Oblique fault
D Normal fault
Answer C

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question The term **Step Fault** is applied to those faults where
A Downthrow of all faults are in the same direction
B Downthrow of all faults are not in same direction
C Downthrow of all fault are in opposite direction
D None of the above
Answer A

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question When central block moves upward , the fault is known as
A Graben
B Horst
C Rift
D None of the above
Answer B

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question Joints are occurring in
A Sedimentary rocks only
B Igneous rocks only
C Metamorphic rocks only
D All of the above
Answer D

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question Joints which are developed perpendicular to the fold axes are
called
A Extension joints
B Released joints
C Sheet joints
D Shear joints
Answer A

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question In which of the following rock the columnar joints are commonly
observed
A Volcanic igneous rock
B Metamorphic rock
C Secondary rocks
D All above
Answer A

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question In which of the following rock the columnar joints are commonly
observed
A Granite
B Basalt
C Marble
D All above
Answer B

Unit II A2
**Id**

Question Which process can be attributed to the formation of both outliers
and inliers
A Folding
B Faulting
C Erosion
D All the above
Answer D

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question A strike fault separating two lithosphere plates is generally
known as
A Slip fault
B Transform fault
C Wrench fault
D Enechelon fault
Answer B

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question Repetition of beds on geological map may be due to
A Folding
B Weathering
C Unconformity
D None of the above
Answer A

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question Repetition of beds on geological map may be due to
A Folding
B Faulting
C Unconformity

D Both A and B
Answer D

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question A syncline is a fold resembling to the letter
A Z
B C
C U
D A
Answer C

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question A syncline is a fold resembling to the letter
A A
B V
C X
D A
Answer B

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question Two anticlines and one syncline resembles to the letter
A M
B V
C X
D A
Answer A

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question Which of the following is not a type of fold
A Thrust
B Dome

C Symmetrical
D Asymmetrical
Answer A

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question A place where rocks are exposed and observed insitu is called as
A Faults
B Folds
C Outcrop
D Fractures
Answer C

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question Folding occurs where rock behaves as a
A Frozen solid
B Ductile solid
C Fluid
D All of above
Answer B

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question Faulting occurs where rock behaves as a
A Frozen solid
B Ductile solid
C Brittle solid
D All of above
Answer C

Unit II A2
**Id**

Question Two successive beds are separated from each other by a planar
surface which is called
A Bedding Plane
B Conformable plane
C Horizontal plane
D Dip
Answer A

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question Strike & True Dip are
A Always at right angle
B Sometimes at right angle
C In some direction
D All of the above
Answer A

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question Strike & Dip of geological features defines
A Altitude
B Attitude
C Thickness
D Both B and C
Answer B

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question The feature in which older beds are seen to be surrounded by
younger beds is knows as
A Outlier
B Inlier
C Recumbent fold

D Asymmetrical fold
Answer B

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question When Limbs dip towards each other, the fold is known as
A Syncline
B Anticline
C Inlier
D Outlier
Answer A

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question When central block moves downward , the fault is known as
A Graben
B Horst
C Rift
D None of the above
Answer A

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question When Limbs dip away from each other, the fold is known as
A Syncline
B Anticline
C Inlier
D Outlier
Answer B

Unit II A2
**Id**

Question Amount of down throw is always measured along
A Fault Plane
B Components of fault plane
C Both A & B
D None of above
Answer A

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question The line joining all the points of maximum curvature of a fold is
called as
A Dip
B Heave
C Axis
D Throw
Answer C

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question An imaginary plane/ surface joining successive points of maximum curvature of fold in vertical section is called as
A Dip
B Heave
C Axial plane/Surface
D Throw
Answer C

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question In an outlier the youngest strata is
A At the centre of the basin
B On the margin of basin
C Half way between centre and margin of basin
D Surrounded by older strata

Answer D

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question In an inlier the oldest strata is found
A Surrounded by younger strata
B On the margin of basin
C Half way between centre and margin of basin
D At the centre of the basin
Answer A

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question Strike –slip faults can also be
A Syncline
B Anticlines
C Dip slip faults
D None of the above
Answer D

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question In a syncline the oldest rock occurs at
A The Periphery
B The core
C Both A and B
D None of the above
Answer A

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question When the hanging wall is displaced upward relative to the
footwall, fault is known as.
A Strikeslip fault.

B Recumbent
C ReverseFault
D Normal fault.
Answer C

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question Faults where displacement is along vertical as well as horizontal
direction, called
A Oblique
B Strike  slip fault
C Dip  slip faults.
D None of the above
Answer A

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question Graben is a depression formed due to
A One normal fault
B Two Normal Faults
C Three normal faults
D All of above
Answer B

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question Horst is an upliftment formed due to
A One normal fault
B Two Normal Faults
C Three normal faults
D All of above
Answer B

Unit II A2

**Id**
Question A rock seen as in situ is referred as
A Country rock
B Outcrop
C Fracture
D Both A and B
Answer D

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question The angle that a bed makes with horizontal in a direction
perpendicular to strike line and measured in vertical plane is called as
A Apparent dip
B Strike
C True Dip
D None
Answer C

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question State true or false
Axial regions of the folds are unsuitable for civil engineering constructions
A TRUE
B FALSE
C
D
Answer A

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question State true or false
The faults are unsuitable for civil engineering constructions

A TRUE
B FALSE
C
D
Answer A

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question Folding of rocks is most likely to happen when rocks undergo
A Tension
B Shearing
C Compression
D Cooling
Answer C

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question A major anticline with several smaller anticlines and synclines is
known as
A Drag Fold
B Anticlinorium
C Synclinorium
D Both A and B
Answer D

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question A major syncline with several smaller anticlines and synclines is
known as
A Anticlinorium
B Drag Fold
C Synclinorium

D Both B and C
Answer D

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question Drag folds are the result of
A One incompetent and one competent bed lie over each other
B Incompetent bed sandwiched between two competent beds
C Two competent beds act as the marginal beds of incompetent bed
D Both B and C
Answer D

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question Dragging of a bed is a result of
A Active tectonic forces
B Gap in the sedimentation
C Contraction of a mass
D None of the above
Answer A

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question The bending of rock without breaking is called
A Collision
B Folding
C Faulting
D Fracturing
Answer B

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question A fold closes in upward direction is known as
_____

A Anticline
B Strike  Dip
C Fracture
D Syncline
Answer A

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question A fold with a simple bend is referred as _____
A Anticline
B Monocline
C Fracture
D Syncline
Answer A

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question A collision between a continental plate and an oceanic plate is
most likely to produce
A Volcanic Islands
B Mountain Ranges
C Trench
D All of the above
Answer D

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question A displacement in a rock layer which causes the adjacent rocks to
slide past each other is called a _____
A Fracture
B Fold
C Unconformity
D Fault

Answer D

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question Which of the following is not a tectonic force responsible for
folding or faulting rocks?
A Compressive Forces
B Tensional Forces
C Shear Forces
D All of the above
Answer D

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question The two sides of a fold are called its _____ .
A Axial Plane
B Limbs
C Plunge angle
D None of the above
Answer B

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question An overturned fold is characterized by _____
A Two limbs at right angles to one another
B Two limbs dipping in the same direction – one with more tilt than
the other limb
C Two limbs dipping in opposite directions
D Two limbs not parallel to each other
Answer B

Unit II A2
**Id**

Question The unequal compression results into _____
A Symmetrical fold
B Asymmetrical fold
C Isoclinal fold
D Recumbent fold
Answer B

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question The equal compression results into _____
A Symmetrical fold
B Asymmetrical fold
C Isoclinal fold
D Recumbent fold
Answer A

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question The fold in which axis lies horizontal is _____
A Symmetrical fold
B Asymmetrical fold
C Isoclinal fold
D Recumbent fold
Answer D

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question The structural feature in which both fold and faults are present
is _____
A Symmetrical fold
B Asymmetrical fold
C Overthrust
D Recumbent fold
Answer C

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question In a fold the beds appear as 'V' shape beds is _____
A Chevron fold
B Asymmetrical fold
C Isoclinal fold
D Recumbent fold
Answer A

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question Point of maximum curvature in a fold is
A Limb
B Dip
C Hinge
D All of the above
Answer C

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question Folds are classified on the basis of
A Distance of limbs from the axis
B Interlimb angle
C Attitude of axial plane
D All of the above
Answer D

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question Isoclinal folds are classified on the basis of
A Interlimb angle
B Both the limbs are dipping with equal angle
C Both the limbs are dipping in the same direction

D Both B and C
Answer D

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question In a plungiing fold, Axis is
A Inclined
B Vertical
C Both A and B
D Horizontal
Answer C

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question In a non plungiing fold, Axis is
A Inclined
B Vertical
C Both A and B
D Horizontal
Answer D

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question The highest point on anticline is
A Trough
B Crest
C Contour
D None of the above
Answer B

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question The lowest point on syncline is
A Trough
B Crest

C Contour
D None of the above
Answer A

Unit II A2
**Id**
Question Deformation, bending and flextures are developed during
A Formation of a rock
B Cooling of a rock
C Folding
D Weathering
Answer C

Unit II A2

University of Pune, Online Examination System,
Question Bank
Subject Engineering Geology
SE Civil Engineering
Course 2012
**Id**
Question The main characteristic of thrust faults is
A Footwall has moved down in relation to the hanging wall
B Footwall has moved up in relation to the hanging wall
C Shortening of the crustal rocks
D All of the above
Answer C

**Id**
Question Normal fault differs from reverse faults in
A The relative position of hanging wall and footwall
B The amounts of dips involved
C The amounts of net slip involved

D No movement of hanging wall and footwall
Answer A

**Id**
Question Gravity faults are formed due to
A Compressive stress
B Tensile stress
C Shear stress
D Rotational forces
Answer B

**Id**
Question Reverse faults are formed due to
A Compressive stress
B Tensile stress
C Shear stress
D Rotational forces
Answer A

**Id**
Question Thrust fault differs from reverse faults in
A The relative position of hanging wall and footwall
B The amounts of dips involved
C The amounts of net slip involved
D Both B and C
Answer D

**Id**
Question
The type of fold in the given figure is _____
A Syncline

B Recumbent
C Plunging Anticline
D Box
Answer C

Unit IIC2
**Id**
Question Fold axis lies in the direction
A Parallel to hinges
B Normal to hinges
C Inclined to hinges
D None of the above
Answer A

**Id**
Question A fold which is convex upwards and having younger rocks in its core may be described as
a/an_____
A Anticline
B Antiform
C Anticlinorium
D Synform
Answer A

**Id**
Question A synform may be described as a/an_____
A Downward facing syncline
B Downward facing anticline
C Upward facing syncline
D Upward facing anticline
Answer B

**Id**
Question Closely spaced parallel set of joints occurring near the surface are
A Columnar joints
B Sheet joints

C Prismatic Joints
D All of the above
Answer B

**Id**
Question Mural joints are well observed in
A Basalt
B Granite
C Trachyte
D Sandstone
Answer B

**Id**
Question Difference between fracture and fault is
A Strike direction
B Angle of inclination
C Displacement
D None of the above
Answer C

**Id**
Question Difference between joint and fault is
A Strike direction
B Relative movement of the beds involved
C Angle of inclination
D None of the above
Answer B

**Id**
Question Fracture, Fault and joints
A Increases the strength of a rock
B Decreases the strength of a rock
C Do not affect the strength

D All of the above
Answer B

**Id**
Question San Andreas fault is an example of
A Normal fault
B Reverse fault
C Transform Fault
D All of the above
Answer C

**Id**
Question Joints which are parallel to the strike of beds known as
A Oblique joints
B Strike Joints
C Dip Joints
D None of the above
Answer B

**Id**
Question Prismatic jointing is shown by
A Dolerite
B Basalt
C Granite
D All of the above
Answer D

**Id**
Question A valley formed by graben is called as
A Basin
B Horst
C Rift
D None of the above

Answer C

**Id**
Question Batholith is an example of
A Concordant Igneous Intrusion
B Disconcordant Igneous Intrusion
C Fold
D None of the above
Answer B

**Id**
Question A fan fold is the fold in which both the limbs are
A Dipping away from each other
B Overturned
C Striking towards each other
D All of the above
Answer B

**Id**
Question Horizontal component of displacement of a fault is known as
A Throw
B Heave
C Slip
D All of the above
Answer B

**Id**
Question Slickensides, striated surfaces are associated with
A Folds
B Faults
C Unconformity

D None of the above
Answer B

**Id**
Question Brecciation, fracturing are resulted due to
A Erosion
B Unconformity
C Tectonic forces
D All of the above
Answer C