



Practice, Learn and Achieve
Your Goal with Prepp

APPSC Exam

Previous Paper

Simplifying
Government Exams

 SSC CHSL	 IAS EXAM	 RRB NTPC	 NTSE	 CDS
 SSC CGL	 CBSE UGC NET	 IBPS PO	 NDA	
 SBI PO	 IBPS CLERK	 AFCAT	 SSC JE	 CTET
 CSIR UGC NET	 CAPF	 IBPS RRB		

www.prepp.in

Keep log of marks in D. 7/10/2011
within 10 days to 2/10/2011.

MIR/025

2011

GEOLOGY

Paper - II

Series



Time : 150 Minutes

Max. Marks : 300

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Please check the Test Booklet and ensure that it contains all the questions. If you find any defect in the Test Booklet or Answer Sheet, please get it replaced immediately.
2. The Test Booklet contains 150 questions. Each question carries **Two** marks.
3. The Test Booklet is printed in four (4) Series, viz. **A B C D**. The Series, **A** or **B** or **C** or **D** is printed on the right-hand corner of the cover page of the Test Booklet. Mark your Test Booklet Series **A** or **B** or **C** or **D** in Part C on side 1 of the Answer Sheet by darkening the appropriate circle with Blue/Black Ball point pen.

Example to fill up the Booklet Series

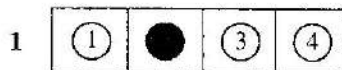
If your Test Booklet Series is **A**, please fill as shown below :



If you have not marked the Test Booklet Series at Part C of side 1 of the Answer Sheet or marked in a way that it leads to discrepancy in determining the exact Test Booklet Series, then, in all such cases, your Answer Sheet will be invalidated without any further notice. No correspondence will be entertained in the matter.

4. Each question is followed by 4 answer choices. Of these, you have to select one correct answer and mark it on the Answer Sheet by darkening the appropriate circle for the question. If more than one circle is darkened, the answer will not be valued at all. Use Blue/Black Ball point pen to make heavy black marks to fill the circle completely. Make **no** other stray marks.

e.g. : If the answer for Question No. 1 is Answer choice (2), it should be marked as follows :



5. Mark Paper Code and Roll No. as given in the Hall Ticket with Blue/Black Ball point pen by darkening appropriate circles in Part A of side 1 of the Answer Sheet. Incorrect/not encoding will lead to *invalidation* of your Answer Sheet.

Example : If the Paper Code is 027, and Roll No. is 95640376 fill as shown below :

Paper Code

0	2	7
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Roll No.

9	5	6	4	0	3	7	6
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

6. Please get the signature of the Invigilator affixed in the space provided in the Answer Sheet. Answer Sheet without the signature of the Invigilator is liable for *invalidation*.
7. The candidate should **not** do rough work or write any irrelevant matter in the Answer Sheet. Doing so will lead to *invalidation*.
8. Do **not** mark answer choices on the Test Booklet. Violation of this will be viewed seriously.
9. Before leaving the examination hall, the candidate should hand over the original OMR Answer Sheet (top sheet) to the Invigilator and carry the bottom sheet (duplicate) for his/her record, failing which disciplinary action will be taken.

1. The Mean radius of the Earth is
 - (1) 6356.9 km
 - (2) 6371.2 km
 - (3) 6471.2 km
 - (4) 6456.9 km

2. The Age of the Earth is
 - (1) 4.2 billion years
 - (2) 4.8 billion years
 - (3) 4.5 billion years
 - (4) 4.4 billion years

3. Gutenberg-Weichert discontinuity was found in between the
 - (1) Outer core and middle core
 - (2) Upper mantle and lower mantle
 - (3) Core and mantle
 - (4) Crust and mantle

4. The abundant element in the atmosphere is
 - (1) Oxygen
 - (2) Hydrogen
 - (3) Carbon di-oxide
 - (4) Nitrogen

5. The chief chemical weathering process for altering Hematite to limonite
 - (1) Hydration
 - (2) Oxidation
 - (3) Carbonation
 - (4) Hydration, oxidation and carbonation

6. Hamada feature is produced by
 - (1) Abrasion
 - (2) Deflation
 - (3) Attrition
 - (4) Abrasion, deflation and attrition

7. Loess are formed due to the action of
 - (1) River and glacier
 - (2) Oceans and lakes
 - (3) Wind
 - (4) Underground water

8. Tsunamis are generated by
 - (1) Earthquake on land
 - (2) Earthquake in river
 - (3) Earthquake in oceans and seas
 - (4) Volcanism

9. Cinders are formed with
- (1) Volcanism
 - (2) Earthquake
 - (3) Weathering
 - (4) Tectonics
10. According to Clarke and Washington, the abundant mineral in the lithosphere is
- (1) Quartz
 - (2) Plagioclase feldspar
 - (3) Alkali feldspar
 - (4) Amphiboles and biotites
11. Which one of the process does not have exogenetic?
- (1) Ground water
 - (2) Glacier
 - (3) Meteorites
 - (4) Diastrophism
12. Which one is not an rapid flowage type of Mass-wasting?
- (1) Solifluction
 - (2) Earth flow
 - (3) Mud flow
 - (4) Debris avalanche
13. Which one of the following deposits is not associated with substratum deposit?
- (1) Channel lag deposit
 - (2) Channel bar deposit
 - (3) Point bars
 - (4) Levée deposit
14. Terra-Rossa forms on
- (1) Karst topography
 - (2) River plains
 - (3) Oceans
 - (4) Lakes
15. Deep – sea fans are associated with
- (1) Continental slope
 - (2) Continental shelf
 - (3) Abyssal plain
 - (4) Continental rise
16. The free falling of rock blocks over any steep slope is
- (1) Rock slide
 - (2) Rock fall
 - (3) Rock slide and rock fall
 - (4) Subsidence

17. Brown aridic soils are found around

- (1) High altitudes and high latitudes
- (2) Tropical regions
- (3) Sub tropical regions
- (4) Margins of deserts and semi-arid regions

18. Valley development takes place along with

- (1) Valley deepening
- (2) Valley widening
- (3) Valley length
- (4) All of the above

19. In the fluvial cycle, V-shaped valleys occur during the

- (1) Youth stage
- (2) Mature stage
- (3) Old stage
- (4) Youth and mature stage

20. Swale fill deposits are related to

- (1) Arid cycle
- (2) Eolian land forms
- (3) Stream deposition
- (4) Volcanism

21. The line maximum curvature in a folded bed is

- (1) Dip
- (2) Strike
- (3) Hinge
- (4) Slope

22. A recumbent fold is one in which the axial plane is essentially

- (1) Vertical
- (2) Horizontal
- (3) Inclined
- (4) None of the above

23. A columnar jointing occurs with

- (1) Granite
- (2) Basalt
- (3) Marble
- (4) Sandstone

A

(6)

MIR/025

24. Mural joints occur with

- (1) Granite
- (2) Basalt
- (3) Quartz
- (4) Slate

25. Slikensides indicate the

- (1) Folding
- (2) Faulting
- (3) Joint
- (4) Unconformity

26. The strike and dip apart always

- (1) 90°
- (2) 180°
- (3) 45°
- (4) 360°

27. Joints are formed by

- (1) Tensional forces
- (2) Compression forces
- (3) Couple forces
- (4) All of the above

28. A chevron fold is one, in which the hinges are





- (1) Sharp
- (2) Angular
- (3) Sharp and Angular
- (4) Overturned

29. Drag folds are formed in

- (1) Competent bed
- (2) Incompetent bed
- (3) Consolidated sediment
- (4) Unconsolidated sediment

30. The Throw is a

- (1) Vertical component
- (2) Horizontal component
- (3) Inclined component
- (4) Vertical and horizontal components

31. A contour line can be defined as a line connecting the points of same
- (1) Pressure areas
 - (2) Melting points
 - (3) Altitude
 - (4) Rain fall areas
32. A fracture along which there has been slipping of the contiguous masses one another is
- (1) Fault
 - (2) Joint
 - (3) Mural joint
 - (4) Fold
33. The fault block below the fault plane is
- (1) Hanging wall
 - (2) Foot wall
 - (3) Graben
 - (4) Horst
34. Which of the following is used for indicating the plunge fold?
- (1) 
 - (2) 
 - (3) 
 - (4) 
35. The bedding plane in the sedimentary rock formations indicates
- (1) Non-deposition
 - (2) Fracture zone
 - (3) Cross-bedding
 - (4) Continuous deposition
36. The strike and dip of an exposed strata can be measured by using
- (1) GPS
 - (2) Clinometer
 - (3) Potentiometer
 - (4) Barometer
37. A line or system of lines connecting outcrops or stations where the observations are taken is called
- (1) Topo sheet
 - (2) Logging road
 - (3) Traverse
 - (4) Sample collection

38. Which one of the following is also called isometric system?
- (1) Monoclinic system
 - (2) Cubic system
 - (3) Triclinic system
 - (4) Hexagonal system
39. Interfacial angles of crystals are measure by
- (1) Barometer
 - (2) Seismograph
 - (3) Goniometer
 - (4) None of the above
40. Barite type belongs to
- (1) Cubic system
 - (2) Hexagonal system
 - (3) Orthorhombic system
 - (4) Tetragonal system
41. The relation of a crystal face to crystallographic axes is known as
- (1) Notation
 - (2) Parameter
 - (3) Indices
 - (4) All of them
42. The reciprocals of the parameters are called
- (1) Axial ratio
 - (2) Indices
 - (3) Notation
 - (4) None of the above
43. Quartz belongs to the
- (1) Cubic system
 - (2) Trigonal system
 - (3) Hexagonal system
 - (4) None of the above
44. If plane is common to two or more individual crystals are known as
- (1) Joint crystals
 - (2) Twinned crystals
 - (3) Parallel crystals
 - (4) None of the above
45. Corundum crystallizes in
- (1) Hexagonal system
 - (2) Cubic system
 - (3) Trigonal system
 - (4) None of the above

46. In which crystal system three un-equal axes at right angles
- (1) Orthorhombic system
 - (2) Hexagonal system
 - (3) Tetragonal system
 - (4) None of the above
47. Axinite type belongs to the crystal system of
- (1) Orthorhombic
 - (2) Triclinic
 - (3) Hexagonal
 - (4) None of the above
48. Augite crystallizes in
- (1) Monoclinic system
 - (2) Triclinic system
 - (3) Orthorhombic system
 - (4) None of the above
49. The crystal systems were described by
- (1) Higen
 - (2) Bolt
 - (3) Fuller
 - (4) Agricola
50. Study of crystals is called
- (1) Crystallography
 - (2) Mineralogy
 - (3) Petrology
 - (4) None of the above
51. The mineral tends to form first in Bowen's series
- (1) Quartz
 - (2) Plagioclase
 - (3) Olivine
 - (4) Biotite
52. This rock is so porous it often floats on water
- (1) Gabbro
 - (2) Obsidian
 - (3) Pumice
 - (4) Granite
53. Which mineral gives a streak powder?
- (1) Olivine
 - (2) Barite
 - (3) Quartz
 - (4) Tourmaline

54. Which one of the following property is observed under polarized light?
- (1) Colour
 - (2) Streak
 - (3) Pleochroism
 - (4) Cleavage
55. Chemical composition of orthoclase
- (1) $K Al Si_3 O_6$
 - (2) $K Al Si_3 O_8$
 - (3) $Na K Al Si_3 O_8$
 - (4) None of the above
56. Enstatite belongs to which mineral group
- (1) Olivine
 - (2) Pyroxene
 - (3) Mica
 - (4) Feldspar
57. Which one of the following is a monomineralic rock?
- (1) Gabbro
 - (2) Dolerite
 - (3) Dunite
 - (4) None of the above
58. Which one of the following is a lithium source mineral?
- (1) Spodumene
 - (2) Chlorite
 - (3) Quartz
 - (4) Olivine
59. The chief ore mineral of copper is
- (1) Malachite
 - (2) Haematite
 - (3) Magnetite
 - (4) None of the above
60. The angle between a vibration-plane and crystallographic direction
- (1) Solid angle
 - (2) Extinction angle
 - (3) Normal angle
 - (4) None of the above

61. Which one of the crystal system mineral shows isotropism?

- (1) Cubic system
- (2) Hexagonal system
- (3) Orthorhombic system
- (4) None of the above

62. Hardness of the mineral apatite

- (1) 1
- (2) 3
- (3) 4
- (4) 5

63. Hardness scale was invented by

- (1) Moh
- (2) Geiger
- (3) Hutton
- (4) None of the above

64. Mangampeta barite mine situated in

- (1) Andhra Pradesh
- (2) Tamil Nadu
- (3) Karnataka
- (4) Uttar Pradesh

65. Vanadinite is one of the minor ore mineral of

- (1) Copper
- (2) Lead
- (3) Tin
- (4) None of the above

66. The highest rank coal is

- (1) Peat
- (2) Lignite
- (3) Anthracite
- (4) None of the above

67. Coal generally originated in

- (1) Hypabassal origin
- (2) Plutonic origin
- (3) Sedimentary origin
- (4) Volcanic origin

A

(12)

MIR/025

68. The famous mine of lignite located in

- (1) Andhra Pradesh
- (2) Tamil Nadu
- (3) Karnataka
- (4) Kerala

69. The ore of Manganese is

- (1) Sphalerite
- (2) Pyrolusite
- (3) Dolomite
- (4) Ilmanite

70. Which one of the following is an abrasive mineral?

- (1) Corundum
- (2) Talc
- (3) Gypsum
- (4) None of the above

71. Khondalite is a

- (1) Sedimentary rock
- (2) Metamorphic rock
- (3) Igneous rock
- (4) None of the above

72. Chemical composition of the Magnesite

- (1) $Mg CO_3$
- (2) $Mg Fe_2 CO_3$
- (3) $Fe_2 CO_3$
- (4) None of the above

73. Chalk is a variety of

- (1) Lime stone
- (2) Lode stone
- (3) Granite
- (4) Gabbro

74. Crocidolite is a variety of

- (1) Asbestos
- (2) Pyroxene
- (3) Serpentine
- (4) Beryl

75. Krishna Godavari basin is located in

- (1) Andhra Pradesh
- (2) Uttar Pradesh
- (3) Madhya Pradesh
- (4) Tamil Nadu

76. The inaccessible heavy interior of the earth is known as

- (1) Hydrosphere
- (2) Lithosphere
- (3) Barysphere
- (4) Pyrosphere

77. The chemical composition of Arsenopyrite is

- (1) $Cu_5 FeS_4$
- (2) $Fe As_5$
- (3) $(Fe, Ti)_2 O_3$
- (4) $Fe_2 O_3, n H_2O$

78. Which is not a concordant form of igneous rocks

- (1) Cone-sheet
- (2) Laccolith
- (3) Lapolith
- (4) Sill

79. The joints, present in the basalt rocks, formed due to uniform cooling of magma are

- (1) Sheet joints
- (2) Mural joints
- (3) Columnar joints
- (4) None of the above

80. The transformation of glass to crystalline matter is called

- (1) Petrification
- (2) Vitrification
- (3) Sublimation
- (4) Devitrification

81. In igneous rocks, if the smaller crystals are enclosed in the larger crystal without common orientation then the texture is called

- (1) Poikilitic texture
- (2) Ophitic texture
- (3) Porphyritic texture
- (4) None of the above

82. The volcanic equivalent of diorite is

- (1) Andesite
- (2) Dacite
- (3) Basalt
- (4) Trachyte

A

(14)

MIR/025

83. The average density of the lithosphere

- (1) 5.6
- (2) 6.5
- (3) 2.7
- (4) 6.7

84. Oceanic lithosphere consists of _____ in the mantle

- (1) Dunite
- (2) Amphibolite
- (3) Basalt
- (4) Peridotite

85. Phacoliths are

- (1) Concordant forms in folded regions
- (2) Discordant forms in faulted regions
- (3) Concordant forms in deltaic regions
- (4) Concordant forms in jointed regions

86. Boss is an/a

- (1) Irregular out crop of granite bodies
- (2) Circular out crop of basaltic bodies
- (3) Circular out crop of granitic bodies
- (4) Irregular out crops of basaltic bodies

87. The simultaneous crystallization of two constituents in binary magma is called

- (1) Euhedral
- (2) Eutectic
- (3) Metastable
- (4) Labile

88. Very fine intergrowth of orthoclase and quartz produces

- (1) Micro-parthite
- (2) Antiparthite
- (3) Pegmatite
- (4) Micro-pegmatite

89. When the crystal is completely bounded by crystal faces; then it is called as

- (1) Mero crystalline
- (2) Euhedral
- (3) Sub hedral
- (4) Anhedral

90. Find the correct one in the following

- (1) Gravel<sand<silt<clay
- (2) Boulders>cobbles>pebbles>sand
- (3) Cobbles>boulders>pebbles>sand
- (4) Gravel>pebble>cobbles>pebbles

91. The process of consolidation by pressure is called
- (1) Induration
 - (2) Denudation
 - (3) Cementation
 - (4) Devitrification
92. If the sedimentary formation shows an alternate of coarse current-bedded materials and fine horizontal laminae, then the structure is called as
- (1) Torrential bedding
 - (2) Graded bedding
 - (3) Vertical graded bedding
 - (4) None of the above
93. The non-rudaceous rock is
- (1) Conglomerate
 - (2) Breccia
 - (3) Sand stone
 - (4) None of the above
94. The most abundant siliceous deposits of chemical origin is
- (1) Limestone
 - (2) Grit
 - (3) Gray wake
 - (4) Chert
95. The long circle- like pendants from the roof of the limestone cavities are called as
- (1) Stalagmites
 - (2) Stalactites
 - (3) Geodes
 - (4) None of the above
96. The chemical composition of siderite is
- (1) Ca CO_3
 - (2) $(\text{Ca, Mg}) \text{CO}_3$
 - (3) Mg CO_3
 - (4) Fe CO_3
97. The radiolarian and diatom oozes are
- (1) Siliceous
 - (2) Carbonaceous
 - (3) Calcareous
 - (4) Phosphate
98. Guano is a _____ Deposit.
- (1) Ferruginous
 - (2) Calcareous
 - (3) Carbonaceous
 - (4) Phosphatic

99. The lustre of anthracite is

- (1) Metallic
- (2) Earthy
- (3) Semi-metallic
- (4) Vitreous

100. If the coarse sandstone contains angular grains then it is called as

- (1) Grit
- (2) Breccias
- (3) Conglomerate
- (4) Silt stone

101. The surface layers of rocks are scaled off due to variations to temperature in desert areas is called

- (1) Foliation
- (2) Lamination
- (3) Exfoliation
- (4) Deformation

102. In the arid regions, the limestone deposits are covered with a reddish clayey soil called as

- (1) Laterite
- (2) Terra-rossa
- (3) Bauxite
- (4) None of the above

103. The grain size terms to detrital materials are given by

- (1) Lindgren
- (2) Iddings
- (3) Bowen
- (4) Grabau

104. In metamorphism, the line which joining the similar pressure-temperature conditions is called

- (1) Isotherm
- (2) Isobar
- (3) Isogram
- (4) Isograd

105. Dynamo thermal metamorphism of clay rocks gives rise to

- (1) Pellites
- (2) Pelitic gneisses
- (3) Amphibolitic schists
- (4) Garnetiferous Schists

106. Which of the following is not a metamorphic mineral

- (1) Olivine
- (2) Garnet
- (3) Graphite
- (4) Andalusite

107. Which is non-foliated rock?

- (1) Slate
- (2) Schist
- (3) Gneiss
- (4) Marble

108. Which of the following is not a metamorphic agent

- (1) Chemical active fluids
- (2) Heat
- (3) Gravity
- (4) Pressure

109. After the metamorphism, the early/original porphyritic textures are recognizable, then the texture is called

- (1) Porphyroblastic
- (2) Blastoporphyric
- (3) Meta porphyric
- (4) Porphyrometamorphic

110. The slate is formed due to the cataclastic metamorphism of sedimentary rocks

- (1) Argillaceous
- (2) Arenaceous
- (3) Rudaceous
- (4) Carbonaceous

111. In contact metamorphism, the forsterite is formed due to

- (1) Dolomite with high calcite
- (2) Dolomite with low calcite
- (3) Dolomite with low silica
- (4) Dolomite with high silica

112. Plutonic metamorphism is related to

- (1) High pressure and low temperature
- (2) Only high degree of temperature
- (3) High temperature and low pressure
- (4) High temperature and high pressure

113. Pneumatolysis is the metasomatic process due to
- (1) Pressure
 - (2) Phosphorisation
 - (3) Gaseous action
 - (4) None of the above
114. The calcareous sponges of calcite as skeleton can be found in
- (1) Foraminifera
 - (2) Brachiopoda
 - (3) Porifera
 - (4) Lamellibranchia
115. The guard of 'Belemnites' is
- (1) Quartz
 - (2) Aragonite
 - (3) Jade
 - (4) Calcite
116. The mineral which replaces the original substance of organism of 'Ammonites' is
- (1) Galena
 - (2) Pyrites
 - (3) Malachite
 - (4) Silica
117. Radiolarians indicates
- (1) Lake deposit
 - (2) River deposit
 - (3) Marine deposit
 - (4) None of the above
118. Various nature of shell or test is found in
- (1) Radiolaria
 - (2) Foraminifera
 - (3) Gryphea
 - (4) Trilobites
119. Nummulites belongs to the order of
- (1) Foraminifera
 - (2) Echinoidea
 - (3) Pectenacea
 - (4) Ammonoidea
120. Majority of the radiolaria are found upto a depth of _____ (fathoms)
- (1) 50
 - (2) 100
 - (3) 150
 - (4) 200

121. The apical disc is small in

- (1) Regular echinoid
- (2) Irregular echinoid
- (3) Regular asteroid
- (4) Irregular asteroid

122. Which class of Phylum Coelentera represents the coral formation?

- (1) Hydrozoa
- (2) Scyphozoa
- (3) Anthozoa
- (4) Ctenophora

123. The fossil 'Zaphrentis' found in

- (1) Carboniferous sandstone
- (2) Carboniferous limestone
- (3) Silurian limestone
- (4) Cambrian sandstone

124. The largest number of marine animals belongs to

- (1) Brachiopoda
- (2) Gastropoda
- (3) Trilobita
- (4) Lamellibranchia

125. The hard, bony parts, skulls, Jaws and teeth of Siwaliks formations indicate the past existence of

- (1) Mollusca
- (2) Mammals
- (3) Reptiles
- (4) Fishes

126. One of the following is the Molluscan fauna of Makran series

- (1) Trilobite
- (2) Echinoidea
- (3) Gastropods
- (4) Anthozoa

127. *Glossopteris flora* is characteristic of

- (1) Archaeans
- (2) Gondwanaland
- (3) Siwaliks
- (4) Salt Range

128. The most important fossil plants in the Barakars are

- (1) Cephalopods
- (2) Lamellibranchs
- (3) Trilobita
- (4) Pteridospermae

129. The fossil plants found in barren measures are

- (1) Equisetales and Sphenophyllales
- (2) Cycadophyta and Ginkgoales
- (3) Lycopodiales and Pteridospermae
- (4) Incertae and Sphenophyllales

130. The fossil wood found in Raniganj series is

- (1) Dadoxylon
- (2) Cordaitales
- (3) Coniferales
- (4) Burladia

131. Peneplanation is indicative of

- (1) Alluvium
- (2) Extra Peninsula
- (3) Peninsula
- (4) Indo-Gangetic Plains

132. Structurally, which one of the following is a stable block of the earth's crust

- (1) Extra Peninsula
- (2) Peninsula
- (3) Himalayans
- (4) Gangetic plains

133. The regions of folded and over thrust mountain chains, of geologically recent origin is
- (1) Peninsula
 - (2) Dharwars
 - (3) Western Ghats
 - (4) Extra peninsular
134. The highest mountain peak exists at
- (1) Western Ghats — Anaimalais
 - (2) Eastern Ghats — Nimaigiri in Koraput
 - (3) Western Ghats — Makurti in Nilgiris
 - (4) Eastern Ghats — Mahendragiri in Ganjam
135. One of the following separates India in to north and south
- (1) Cuddapahs
 - (2) Vindhyaans
 - (3) Aravallis
 - (4) Satpurass
136. The Extra-peninsula formed during the time of
- (1) Archaeans
 - (2) Cretaceous
 - (3) Tertiary
 - (4) Quaternary
137. The largest river of Peninsula is
- (1) The Damodar
 - (2) The Brahmani
 - (3) The Krishna
 - (4) The Godavari
138. The general strike of Eastern Ghats is
- (1) NW-SE
 - (2) NNW-SSE
 - (3) NE-SW
 - (4) NS-EW

139. The richest and largest iron ore deposits found with
- (1) Eastern Ghats
 - (2) Vindhyaans
 - (3) Dharwars
 - (4) Kurnools
140. The Eparchaeon unconformity indicates the boundary of
- (1) Archaeans and Cuddapahs
 - (2) Archaeans and Kurnools
 - (3) Cuddapahs and Kurnools
 - (4) Kurnools and Nallamalais
141. The geological equivalent of Cuddapah system is
- (1) Kurnools
 - (2) Vindhyaans
 - (3) Delhis
 - (4) Makranas
142. The main geological material of Semri Series is
- (1) Arenaceous
 - (2) Alluvium
 - (3) Chitinous
 - (4) Calcareous
143. The fossils of Gollapalli stage has to
- (1) Incertae
 - (2) Ginkgoales
 - (3) Cycadophyta
 - (4) None of the above
144. The Pangidi area of west Godavari District is well known for
- (1) Basalt
 - (2) Quartzite
 - (3) Limestone
 - (4) Fossiliferous limestone

145. The complete section of the Trias is exposed in the belt of

- (1) Kashmir-Hazara
- (2) Spiti-Kumaon
- (3) Simla-Garhwal
- (4) Kashmir-Panjal

146. The Triassic succession in Byans in north-eastern Kumaon is close to the

- (1) Tibet border
- (2) Uttar Pradesh
- (3) Delhi
- (4) Nepal border

147. The Triassic rocks in the Salt Range on either side of the Indus are of

- (1) Crinoidal dolomite
- (2) Sandy limestone
- (3) Productus limestone
- (4) Ceratite beds

148. The lowest Stage of Cretaceous Succession in Trichinopoly is

- (1) Ariyalur
- (2) Uttattur
- (3) Niniyur
- (4) Trichinopoly

149. The cretaceous limestone formation of Rajahmundry area commonly comprised of

- (1) Rostellaria
- (2) Foraminifera
- (3) Turritella
- (4) Globigerina

150. The original occupied extent of Deccan traps may be more than

- (1) 0.2 million sq.km.
- (2) 0.5 million sq.km.
- (3) 1.0 million Sq.km.
- (4) 1.5 million Sq.km.

A

(24)

MIR/025

ROUGH WORK

Prepp



Latest Sarkari jobs, Govt Exam alerts, Results and Vacancies

- ▶ Latest News and Notification
- ▶ Exam Paper Analysis
- ▶ Topic-wise weightage
- ▶ Previous Year Papers with Answer Key
- ▶ Preparation Strategy & Subject-wise Books

To know more [Click Here](#)



www.prepp.in