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APPSC Exam

Previous Paper

Simplifying
Government Exams

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GEOLOGY

Paper II

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
●	○	○
①	①	①
②	●	②
③	③	③
④	④	④
⑤	⑤	⑤
⑥	⑥	⑥
⑦	⑦	●
⑧	⑧	⑧
⑨	⑨	⑨

Roll No.

9	5	6	4	0	3	7	6
○	○	○	○	●	○	○	○
①	①	①	①	①	①	①	①
②	②	②	②	②	②	②	②
③	③	③	③	③	●	③	③
④	④	④	●	④	④	④	④
⑤	●	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑤
⑥	⑥	●	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	●
⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	⑦	●	⑦
⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧
●	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨

6. Please get the signature of the Invigilator affixed in the space provided in the Answer Sheet. An 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.
10. Use of whitener is prohibited. If used, the answer sheet is liable for invalidation.

1. The Alps Mountains originated during
 - (1) Eocene age
 - (2) Oligocene age
 - (3) Miocene age
 - (4) Pliocene age
2. Which group provides fastest moving invertebrates ?
 - (1) Brachiopoda
 - (2) Echinodermata
 - (3) Cephalopoda
 - (4) Gastropoda
3. Echinoids evolved during
 - (1) Cambrian
 - (2) Ordovician
 - (3) Silurian
 - (4) Devonian
4. 'Index-fossil' is useful
 - (1) in the exploration of oil and natural gas
 - (2) in the exploration of coal
 - (3) in establishing of the correct age of the beds
 - (4) None of the above
5. The body of Trilobites is divided into
 - (1) Two segments
 - (2) Three segments
 - (3) Two parts
 - (4) Three parts
6. The most favourable environment for the preservation of fossils is
 - (1) Terrestrial
 - (2) Marine
 - (3) Fluvial
 - (4) Lacustrine
7. Mam originated first from
 - (1) Europe
 - (2) North America
 - (3) Africa
 - (4) Central Asia
8. What is the volcanic equivalent of the plutonic rock Granite ?
 - (1) Rhyolite
 - (2) Dacite
 - (3) Trachyte
 - (4) Phonolite
9. Basalt is a
 - (1) Plutonic rock
 - (2) Hypabyssal rock
 - (3) Volcanic rock
 - (4) Sedimentary rock
10. The composition of the Dolerite
 - (1) Quartz and Feldspar
 - (2) Plagioclase feldspar and Pyroxene
 - (3) Orthoclase and Albite
 - (4) Quartz and Orthoclase

HA/647

(4)

11. Ophitic Texture is generally seen in

- (1) Granite
- (2) Gabbro
- (3) Anorthosite
- (4) Dolerite

12. Which rock shows Vesicular Structure ?

- (1) Plutonic rock
- (2) Hypabyssal rock
- (3) Volcanic rock
- (4) Metamorphic rock

13. Define the porphyritic texture.

- (1) Large crystals enclosed in ground mass
- (2) Small crystals enclosed by large crystals
- (3) All crystals are equal
- (4) None of the above

14. Kimberlites are famous for

- (1) Ruby stones
- (2) Gem stones
- (3) Gold
- (4) Diamonds

15. Which of the following is an example of a discordant igneous intrusion ?

- (1) Laccolith
- (2) Lapolith
- (3) Dyke
- (4) Sill

16. Quartz is an essential mineral in

- (1) Gabbro
- (2) Basalt
- (3) Dolerite
- (4) Granite

17. Non-clastic rock is a

- (1) Sandstone
- (2) Shale
- (3) Limestone
- (4) Conglomerate

18. Rocks having particles of pebble size are known as

- (1) Arenaceous
- (2) Rudaceous
- (3) Argillaceous
- (4) Both (1) and (3)

19. Sorting of particles is best in

- (1) Fluvial sediments
- (2) Sand dunes
- (3) Beach sediments
- (4) Loess sediments

20. 'Laminae' is

- (1) A thick bed
- (2) Very fine, paper thin beds
- (3) Both the above (1) and (2)
- (4) None of the above

21. Cross beds are produced when
- (1) the flow direction of current changes gradually
 - (2) the flow direction of current changes suddenly
 - (3) velocity of current decreases suddenly
 - (4) ripples migrate from one place to another
22. Caliche is
- (1) Sodium nitrate
 - (2) Sodium phosphate
 - (3) Calcium carbonate
 - (4) Potassium chloride
23. Shales are
- (1) Rudaceous rocks
 - (2) Arenaceous rocks
 - (3) Argillaceous rocks
 - (4) Non-clastic rocks
24. Graywackes typically exhibit
- (1) Graded bedding
 - (2) Torrential bedding
 - (3) Flaser bedding
 - (4) Herringbone cross-bedding
25. Sandstone containing more than 25% of feldspars is described as
- (1) Feldspar stone
 - (2) Arkose
 - (3) Grit
 - (4) Graywackes
26. Maculose structure generally develops in _____ type of rocks.
- (1) Argillaceous
 - (2) Arenaceous
 - (3) Calcareous
 - (4) Rudaceous
27. Which of the following is the mineral of highest zone of metamorphism ?
- (1) Almandine
 - (2) Kyanite
 - (3) Sillimanite
 - (4) Biotite
28. The term 'Charnockite' was at first introduced by
- (1) J.D. Dana
 - (2) Thomas Holland
 - (3) W.F. Smeeth
 - (4) H.C. Jones
29. Khondalite is a typical rock of
- (1) Eclogite
 - (2) Granulite
 - (3) Green schist
 - (4) Blue schist
30. Which of the following is the best idioblastic mineral ?
- (1) Quartz
 - (2) Epidote
 - (3) Mica
 - (4) Garnet

HA/647

31. "Adam's Bridge" is a bridge made up of sand and rocks, which lies between
- (1) India and Nepal
 - (2) Srinagar and Punjab
 - (3) India and Sri Lanka
 - (4) Pakistan and Rajasthan
32. Physical landscape is largely the result of
- (1) Weathering
 - (2) Erosion
 - (3) Weathering and erosion
 - (4) Denudation
33. Which dam in India has the distinction of being the longest main stream dam in the world?
- (1) Rihand dam
 - (2) Hirakud dam
 - (3) Bhakra dam
 - (4) Sikidari dam
34. 'Bauxite deposits' of Andhra Pradesh are situated in
- (1) Nallamalai Hills
 - (2) Eastern Ghat Hills
 - (3) Ramagiri Hills
 - (4) None of the above
35. 'Black lignite' is the name given to
- (1) Cannel coal
 - (2) Anthracite
 - (3) Bituminous coal
 - (4) Sub-bituminous coal
36. 'Kethri' is famous for
- (1) Lead ores
 - (2) Copper ores
 - (3) Zinc ores
 - (4) Lead and Zinc ores
37. Impermeable formation which neither contains nor transmits water is described by the form
- (1) Aquitard
 - (2) Solaquifer
 - (3) Aquifuse
 - (4) Aquiclude
38. Meteoric waters are typically _____ waters.
- (1) Bicarbonatic
 - (2) Bisulphatic
 - (3) Saline
 - (4) Chlorite
39. Geologic formation and structure that transmits water in sufficient quantity to pumping well or springs is known as
- (1) Aquitard
 - (2) Aquifuse
 - (3) Aquifer
 - (4) Aquiclude
40. Water that is formed at the time of consolidation of magma is termed
- (1) Connate water
 - (2) Vadose water
 - (3) Meteoric water
 - (4) Juvenile water

41. In Karst region the underground water flow is
- (1) Laminar
 - (2) Parallel
 - (3) Turbulent
 - (4) None of the above
42. The 'Hydraulic conductivity' of a rock is expressed as
- (1) Permeability
 - (2) Porosity
 - (3) Water retentivity
 - (4) Yield potential of UGW
43. Which of the following materials has the highest porosity ?
- (1) Clay
 - (2) Silt
 - (3) Gravel
 - (4) Sandstone
44. The Karst water is found in the terrains of
- (1) Sandstones
 - (2) Granites
 - (3) Limestones
 - (4) Basalts
45. The water that is found in the zone of aeration is known as
- (1) Ground water
 - (2) Vadose water
 - (3) Capillary water
 - (4) Primary water
46. The water that is available to the soil is known as
- (1) Pellicular water
 - (2) Capillary water
 - (3) Hygroscopic water
 - (4) Gravitational water
47. The unit of permeability in C.G.S. system is
- (1) Siemens
 - (2) Darcy
 - (3) Centistoke
 - (4) Henry
48. Which one of the following will give the highest specific yield ?
- (1) Limestone
 - (2) Sandstone
 - (3) Clay
 - (4) Gravel
49. Total pumping head represents
- (1) Total vertical lift of the well
 - (2) The drawdown inside the well
 - (3) Difference between the static ground water levels and static discharge elevation
 - (4) The ratio of vertical lift of the well to the drawdown inside the well
50. One Darcy is equal to
- (1) $0.789 (\mu\text{m})^2$
 - (2) $1 (\mu\text{m})^2$
 - (3) $0.897 (\mu\text{m})^2$
 - (4) $0.987 (\mu\text{m})^2$

51. When ground water contains 200 mg/liter salts as CaCO_3 it is
- (1) Soft
 - (2) Hard
 - (3) Moderately hard
 - (4) Very hard
52. What does the term pH express ?
- (1) Total dissolved solids in solution
 - (2) The properties like specific gravity, density etc.
 - (3) Concentration of hydrogen ions in solution
 - (4) Concentration of hydrogen and oxygen ions in solution
53. The total evaporation and transpiration from the catchment area is known as
- (1) Evaporation
 - (2) Transpiration
 - (3) Evapo-transpiration
 - (4) Dehydration
54. In granitic rocks, the ground water is mostly located at
- (1) Crests of the folds
 - (2) Planes of schistosity
 - (3) Fracture zones
 - (4) None of the above
55. For drinking water, the upper limit of Fluoride content is
- (1) 0.1 p.p.m.
 - (2) 0.005 p.p.m.
 - (3) 0.05 p.p.m.
 - (4) 1.5 p.p.m.
56. A stream receiving discharge from ground water is known as
- (1) Influent stream
 - (2) Effluent stream
 - (3) Antecedent stream
 - (4) Subsequent stream
57. "K" is the co-efficient of permeability which depend on the
- (1) Nature of the sand
 - (2) Thickness of sand bed
 - (3) Nature of sand and thickness both
 - (4) Stratigraphic position of the bed
58. The geomorphic feature that helps in ground water recharge is
- (1) Cuesta
 - (2) Pediment
 - (3) Pediplain
 - (4) River terrace
59. Which of the following constituents is enriching the ground water by biochemical pollution ?
- (1) Nitrates
 - (2) Potash
 - (3) Sulphur
 - (4) Chlorides
60. Which one of the following pumps is recommended for the tube wells, when the depth of the water table is about 50 meters below the general ground level ?
- (1) Screw pump
 - (2) Centrifugal pump
 - (3) Deep well turbine pump
 - (4) Jet pump

61. Which of the following rocks are completely unfoliated ?
- (1) Slates
 - (2) Schists
 - (3) Phyllites
 - (4) Hornfelses
62. The Phase rule is given by which of the following formula ?
- (1) $P + F = C + 2$
 - (2) $P + F = C - 2$
 - (3) $P - F = C + 2$
 - (4) $F = C + P - 2$
63. Which of the following is a stress mineral ?
- (1) Andalusite
 - (2) Sillimanite
 - (3) Kyanite
 - (4) Cordierite
64. Migmatites are a result of
- (1) Retrograde metamorphism
 - (2) Ultrametamorphism
 - (3) Metasomatism
 - (4) Palingenesis
65. Gneissic rocks that are metamorphosed sediments are described as
- (1) Orthogneisses
 - (2) Paragneisses
 - (3) Augen gneisses
 - (4) Phyllonites
66. Relicts of original minerals and textures found in metamorphic rocks are described as
- (1) Palimpsest textures
 - (2) Nematoblastic textures
 - (3) Lepidoblastic textures
 - (4) Decussate textures
67. Cavity filling deposit results due to
- (1) Magmatic differentiation
 - (2) Hydrothermal processes
 - (3) Placer concentration in streams
 - (4) Metasomatic replacement
68. Which of the following are the deepest of all the hydrothermal deposits ?
- (1) Hypothermal deposits
 - (2) Mesothermal deposits
 - (3) Epithermal deposits
 - (4) Telethermal deposits
69. Which of the following rocks are most suitable for the formation of replacement deposits ?
- (1) Limestones
 - (2) Sandstones
 - (3) Quartzites
 - (4) Granites
70. Oil was first struck in India in
- (1) 1866
 - (2) 1882
 - (3) 1889
 - (4) 1893

71. Sulphur is typical example of
- (1) Hydrothermal deposits
 - (2) Evaporatic deposits
 - (3) Fumarolic deposits
 - (4) Magmatic deposits
72. Hydrothermal Process has been divided into three groups as Hypothermal, Mesothermal and Epithermal by
- (1) J.D. Dana
 - (2) Lindgren
 - (3) Tyrrel
 - (4) H.H. Read
73. Which one is the epigenetic cavity formed by tectonic process ?
- (1) Saddle reef
 - (2) Pitch and flats
 - (3) Shear zone cavity
 - (4) All of the above
74. Gossan or Cap rocks are good indicators of
- (1) Hydrothermal deposits
 - (2) Placer deposits
 - (3) Residual deposits
 - (4) Secondary sulphide deposits
75. Seismic method is generally employed in the exploration of
- (1) Ground water
 - (2) Mineral deposits
 - (3) Coal
 - (4) Petroleum
76. Which method is most suitable for coal exploration ?
- (1) Trenching
 - (2) Pitting
 - (3) Drilling
 - (4) Radioactivity
77. Name the pioneer of oil prospecting in India
- (1) Keshav Dev Malviya
 - (2) P.K. Chandra
 - (3) K.V.S. Murty
 - (4) V.V. Shastri
78. The correct sequence of encountering oil in a drill well is
- (1) gas-oil-water
 - (2) water-gas-oil
 - (3) gas-water-oil
 - (4) oil-water-gas
79. Kudremukh in Karnataka is famous for
- (1) Copper deposits
 - (2) Hematite deposits
 - (3) Magnetite deposits
 - (4) Ilmenite deposits
80. The Bailadila iron ores are associated with
- (1) Banded hematite quartzites
 - (2) Banded hematite jaspers
 - (3) Hematite schists
 - (4) Archean gneisses

81. The principal mineral constituent of drilling mud is
- (1) Bauxite
 - (2) Barytes
 - (3) Beryl
 - (4) Corundum
82. Which of the following is a hydrous mica ?
- (1) Muscovite
 - (2) Illite
 - (3) Montmorillonite
 - (4) Kaolinite
83. Uranium is mostly obtained from
- (1) Acid igneous rocks
 - (2) Basic igneous rocks
 - (3) Hypabyssal rocks
 - (4) Metamorphic rocks
84. Which of the following elements is used as a pathfinder for gold ?
- (1) Arsenic
 - (2) Platinum
 - (3) Antimony
 - (4) Mercury
85. The main raw material for ceramic industry is
- (1) Silica
 - (2) Clay
 - (3) Gypsum
 - (4) Terracotta
86. "Bleaching clays" are
- (1) Fine clays
 - (2) Bentonites
 - (3) China clays
 - (4) Fuller's earth
87. The most common reservoir rocks for petroleum are
- (1) Limestones
 - (2) Sandstones
 - (3) Shales
 - (4) Conglomerates
88. Which is the heavy spar mineral ?
- (1) Barite
 - (2) Quartz
 - (3) Garnet
 - (4) Calcite
89. Tunnel constructed for the purpose of water supply is known as
- (1) Aquiclude
 - (2) Aquiduct
 - (3) Aquifer
 - (4) None of the above
90. The area enclosed by ground water divide is described
- (1) Reservoir
 - (2) Confined aquifer
 - (3) Area of pumping depression
 - (4) Storage area

91. Piezoelectric property is present in
(1) Kyanite
(2) Quartz
(3) Plagioclase
(4) Microcline
92. Which of the following is an isotropic mineral?
(1) Olivine
(2) Garnet
(3) Quartz
(4) Biotite
93. Cross-hatched twinning is generally seen in
(1) Quartz
(2) Plagioclase
(3) Microcline
(4) Orthoclase
94. Which mineral does **not** shows cleavage?
(1) Orthoclase
(2) Plagioclase
(3) Mica
(4) Garnet
95. Asbestos exhibits
(1) Pearly lustre
(2) Vitreous lustre
(3) Earthy
(4) Silky
96. The refractive index of pure Canada Balsam is
(1) 1.45
(2) 1.54
(3) 2.54
(4) 1.64
97. Crystal system can be identified on the basis of
(1) Total symmetry elements of the crystal
(2) Axial ratio of the crystal
(3) General symbol of the crystal
(4) Total faces of the crystal
98. Contact Goniometer is used for the measurement of
(1) Symmetry elements of a crystal
(2) Axial ratio of a crystal
(3) General symbol of a crystal
(4) Interfacial angle of a crystal
99. Parameters was proposed by
(1) Dana
(2) Hauy
(3) Weiss
(4) Miller
100. What is the hardness of Orthoclase feldspar in Mohs' scale?
(1) 2
(2) 4
(3) 6
(4) 8
101. Which of the following groups is characterized by the presence of metallic bonds?
(1) Lithophiles
(2) Chalcophiles
(3) Siderophiles
(4) Atmosphiles
102. Visible region wavelength is
(1) 0.03 to 0.4 μm
(2) 0.4 to 0.7 μm
(3) 0.7 to 3.0 μm
(4) 8 to 14 μm
103. Nappe is a structure related to
(1) Folds
(2) Joints
(3) Faults
(4) Unconformities
104. The true dip of a bed is considered to be a
(1) Vector quantity
(2) Scalar quantity
(3) Either Vector or Scalar quantity
(4) Neither Vector nor Scalar quantity

105. Hade of a fault is
 (1) $90^\circ + \text{dip}$
 (2) $90^\circ - \text{dip}$
 (3) Plunge + rake
 (4) Plunge + dip
106. Slip is generally observed in
 (1) Folds
 (2) Faults
 (3) Joints
 (4) Unconformities
107. The theory of Plate Tectonics was proposed by
 (1) A.L. Du Toit
 (2) Taylor (1927)
 (3) Morgan (1965)
 (4) Wegener (1945)
108. Trenches are the site of
 (1) Converging currents
 (2) Diverging currents
 (3) Plate tectonics
 (4) Massive folding
109. The term Orogeny was introduced by
 (1) Morgan
 (2) G.K. Gillbert
 (3) H. Hess
 (4) Holmes
110. Cuddapah rocks are first studied by
 (1) L.L. Fermor (1904)
 (2) W. King (1872)
 (3) T.H. Thomas (1914)
 (4) William (1950)
111. Kaladgis are said to be equivalent of
 (1) Dharwars
 (2) Cuddapahs
 (3) Kurnools
 (4) Gondwanas
112. Diamond bearing conglomerates is a characteristic feature of
 (1) Pakhals
 (2) Cuddapahs
 (3) Kurnools
 (4) Dharwars
113. Lower Gondwanas mainly represents
 (1) Ptillophyllum flora
 (2) Glossopteris flora
 (3) Belemnites fauna
 (4) None of the above
114. Eparchean Interval separates the
 (1) Archeans – Cuddapahs
 (2) Cuddapahs – Kurnools
 (3) Kurnools – Gondwanas
 (4) Gondwanas – Tertiaries
115. 'Khetri' copper ores is associated with the
 (1) Vindhyan Rocks
 (2) Delhi Rocks
 (3) Kurnool Rocks
 (4) Dharwarian Rocks
116. The age of the Deccan Traps ranges between
 (1) Permian – Triassic
 (2) Lower Triassic – Upper Jurassic
 (3) Upper Cretaceous – Lower Eocene
 (4) Cretaceous – Paleocene
117. 'Sausar series' is equivalent to
 (1) Upper Dharwar
 (2) Middle Dharwar
 (3) Lower Dharwar
 (4) Oldest Archean Metamorph
118. 'Trichinopoly' is a type area for the study of
 (1) Jurassic System
 (2) Triassic System
 (3) Cretaceous System
 (4) Gondwana System
119. Which of the following is the principal unit of geologic time?
 (1) Era
 (2) Epoch
 (3) Eon
 (4) Period
120. The Siwalik fauna is rich in
 (1) Vertebrata fossils
 (2) Early Trilobite fossils
 (3) Mollusca fossils
 (4) Graptolite fossils

121. Age of the Earth
 (1) 4.5 Billion Years
 (2) 3.5 Million Years
 (3) 3.5 Billion Years
 (4) 4.5 Million Years
122. Composition of the Earth's Mantle
 (1) Si-Al
 (2) Ni-Fe
 (3) Fe-Mg
 (4) Si-Ma
123. Thickness of the Mantle is about
 (1) 370 Kms
 (2) 350 Kms
 (3) 390 Kms
 (4) 600 Kms
124. The element the makes up about 50% of the Earth's crust is
 (1) Silicon
 (2) Iron
 (3) Aluminium
 (4) Oxygen
125. Conrad discontinuity lies between
 (1) Upper Mantle - Lower Mantle
 (2) Sial - Sima
 (3) Upper - Inner Core
 (4) Crust - Mantle
126. What is the total length of coastal line in India?
 (1) 4000 Kms
 (2) 5200 Kms
 (3) 6320 Kms
 (4) 7340 Kms
127. What is rift valley?
 (1) It's a deep valley in between mountains
 (2) It's a valley on the sides of which are huge mountains
 (3) It's a subsidized land leaving a long and narrow opening
 (4) None of the above statements suits for rift valley
128. What is canyon? Is it a
 (1) Deep gorge or ravine
 (2) Feature formed by wind action
 (3) Depression between two faults
 (4) Rift valley or Graben
129. Stalactites and Stalagmites form generally in
 (1) Wind deposition
 (2) River deposition
 (3) Cave deposition
 (4) Glacial deposition
130. Which of the following rivers does **not** form a delta?
 (1) Godavari
 (2) Krishna
 (3) Mahanadi
 (4) Narmada
131. Karst topography is generally seen in
 (1) Sandstone terrain
 (2) Granitic terrain
 (3) Limestone terrain
 (4) None of the above
132. Natural levee is an example of
 (1) Point-bar deposit
 (2) Channel-fill deposit
 (3) Flood plain deposit
 (4) Flood basin deposit
133. Porosity and Permeability is more in
 (1) Limestones
 (2) Granites
 (3) Sandstones
 (4) Dolerites
134. Cirques are formed by the process of
 (1) Nivation
 (2) Calvation
 (3) Ablation
 (4) Abrasion

135. The portion of the sea enclosed within an atoll is described as
- (1) Lagoon
 - (2) Barrier reefs
 - (3) Fringing reefs
 - (4) None of the above
136. Exfoliation is a form of
- (1) Chemical weathering
 - (2) Physical weathering
 - (3) Biochemical weathering
 - (4) Mass wasting
137. Which of the following is a feature exhibited by a river in its upper course ?
- (1) Meanders
 - (2) River piracy
 - (3) Sloughs
 - (4) Piedmont plains
138. Vadose water is
- (1) Water that occurs beneath the water table
 - (2) Water that occurs above the water table
 - (3) Water that occurs in the water table
 - (4) None of the above
139. Pedestal rocks form due to the
- (1) Differential weathering by the wind
 - (2) Differential abrasion of the rocks
 - (3) Both the above (1) and (2) processes
 - (4) None of the above
140. The exact spot beneath the Earth's surface at which the earthquake originates is described as
- (1) Epicenter
 - (2) Center
 - (3) Focus
 - (4) None of the above
141. The particle diameter of volcanic bombs
- (1) Above 32 mm
 - (2) 4 to 32 mm
 - (3) 0.25 to 4 mm
 - (4) > 0.25 mm
142. The hardness of streak plate is about
- (1) 7
 - (2) 5
 - (3) 8
 - (4) 6
143. Quartz is
- (1) Strongly Magnetic
 - (2) Weakly Magnetic
 - (3) Non Magnetic
 - (4) None of the above
144. Diamond crystallises in
- (1) Cubic system
 - (2) Tetragonal system
 - (3) Hexagonal system
 - (4) Orthorhombic system
145. Adularia is a
- (1) Fossil
 - (2) Mineral
 - (3) Crystal
 - (4) Volcanic
146. What is the chemical composition of Orthoclase ?
- (1) $KAlSi_3O_8$
 - (2) Al_2SiO_5
 - (3) $CaMgSi_2O_6$
 - (4) Al_2O_3
147. The hardness of Corundum is
- (1) 8
 - (2) 5
 - (3) 6
 - (4) 9
148. Calcite generally occurs in
- (1) Rhombohedral form
 - (2) Octahedral form
 - (3) Rhombidodecahedron form
 - (4) Cubic form
149. Cleavage is absent in
- (1) Calcite
 - (2) Garnet
 - (3) Mica
 - (4) Hornblende
150. Two different hardness is found in
- (1) Olivine
 - (2) Calcite
 - (3) Orthoclase
 - (4) Kyanite

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