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Name & Signature of the Invigilator	PAPER - II	OMR Answer Sheet No. :	Nestion Nestion	
	DEC-21/20	Roll No.:		
		(in figures as in Hall Ticket)	i kiet	
		Roll Number in words :	🔯 💆	
Time : 2 Hours]	No. of Prir	nted Pages : 20 [	Maximum Marks : 200	
	Instructions	s for the Candidates		
<ol> <li>Write your Roll Number in the space provided on the top of this page.</li> <li>This paper consists of one hundred (100) multiple choice type of questions. All questions are compulsory.</li> <li>At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as below:</li> </ol>				

(i) To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker seal and do not accept an open booklet.

(ii) Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to pages/questions missing or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.

(iii) After this verification is over, the Test Booklet Number should be entered on the OMR Answer Sheet and the OMR Answer Sheet Number should be entered on this Test Booklet.

4. Each item has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the oval as indicated below on the correct response against each item.

Your responses to the items are to be indicated on the OMR Answer Sheet under Paper – II only. If you mark your response at any place other than in the oval in the OMR Answer Sheet, it will not be evaluated.

6. Rough Work is to be done in the end of this booklet.

- 7. If you write your Name, Roll Number, Phone Number or put any mark on any part of the OMR Answer Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, or use abusive language or employ any other unfair means, such as change of response by scratching or using white fluid, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
- 8. You have to return the original OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall. You are however, allowed to carry original question booklet and duplicate copy of OMR Answer Sheet on conclusion of examination.
- 9. Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.
- 10. Use of any calculator or any electronic devices or log table etc., are prohibited.
- 11. There shall be no negative marking.

## પરીક્ષાર્થીઓ માટે સચનાઓ

- 1. આ પાનાની ટોચ પર દર્શાવેલી જગ્યામાં તમારો રોલ નંબર લખો.
- 2. આ પ્રશ્નપત્રમાં બહુવૈકલ્પિક ઉત્તરો ધરાવતા સો (૧૦૦) પ્રશ્નો આપેલા છે. બધા જ પ્રશ્નો ફરજિયાત છે.
- 3. પરીક્ષાની શરૂઆતમાં આપને પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા આપવામાં આવશે. પ્રથમ પાંચ (૫) મિનિટ દરમ્યાન તમારે પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા ખોલી અને ફરજિયાતપણે નીચે મુજબ પરીક્ષણ કરવું :
  - (i) પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકાનો વપરાશ કરવા માટે આ કવર પૃષ્ઠની ધાર પર આપેલ સીલ સ્ટીકર ફાડી નાખો. કોઈપણ સંજોગોમાં સીલ સ્ટીકર વગરની કે ખુલ્લી પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા સ્વીકારશો નહીં.
  - (ii) કવર પૃષ્ઠ પર છપાયેલ નિર્દેશાનુસાર પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકાના પ્રશ્નો, પૃષ્ઠો અને સંખ્યાને બરાબર ચકાસી લો. ખામીયુક્ત પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા કે જેમાં પ્રશ્નો/ પૃષ્ઠો ઓછાં હોય, બે વાર છપાયા હોય, અનુક્રમમાં અથવા અન્ય કોઈ ફરક હોય અર્થાત કોઈપણ સંજોગોમાં ખામીયુક્ત પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા સ્વીકારશો નહીં. અને જો ખામીયુક્ત પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા મળી હોય તો નિરીક્ષક પાસેથી તુરંત જ બીજી સારી પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા મેળવી લેવી. આ માટે ઉમેદવારને પાંચ (૫) મિનિટનો સમયગાળો આપવામાં આવશે. પછીથી, પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા બદલવામાં આવશે નહીં કે કોઈ વધારાનો સમયગાળો આપવામાં આવશે નહીં.
  - (iii) આ ચકાસણી સમાપ્ત થાય પછી, પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકાનો નંબર OMR જવાબ પત્રક પર લખવો અને OMR જવાબ પત્રકનો નંબર પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા પર લખવો.
- 4. પ્રત્યેક પ્રશ્ન માટે યાર જવાબ વિકલ્પ (A), (B), (C) અને (D) આપવામાં આવેલ છે. તમારે સાચા જવાબના ઓવલ (oval)ને નીચે આપેલ ઉદાહરણ મુજબ પેનથી ભરીને સંપૂર્ણ કાળું કરવાનું રહેશે.

ઉદાફરણ : A 🔵 🔘 🔘 કે જ્યાં (B) સાચો જવાબ છે.

- 5. આ પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકાના પ્રશ્નોના જવાબ અલગથી આપવામાં આવેલ OMR જવાબ પત્રકમાં પેપર-II લખેલ વિભાગમાં જ અંકિત કરવા. જો આપ OMR જવાબ પત્રકમાં આપેલ ઓવલ (oval) સિવાય અન્ય સ્થાને જવાબ અંકિત કરશો તો તે જવાબનું મૂલ્યાંકન કરવામાં આવશે નહીં.
- 6. કાયું કામ (Rough Work) પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકાના અંતિમ પૃષ્ઠ પર કરવું.
- 7 જો આપ OMR જવાબ પત્રક નિયત જગ્યા સિવાય અન્ય કોઈપણ સ્થાને, આપનું નામ, રોલ નંબર, ફોન નંબર અથવા એવું કોઈ ચિહ્નકે જેનાથી તમારી ઓળખ થઈ શકે, અંકિત કરશો અથવા અભદ્ર ભાષાનો પ્રયોગ કરો, અથવા અન્ય કોઈ અનુચિત સાધનોનો ઉપયોગ કરો, જેમકે અંકિત કરી દીધેલ જવાબ ભૂંસી નાખવો કે સફેદ શાહીનો ઉપયોગ કરી બદલશો તો આપને પરીક્ષા માટે અયોગ્ય જાહેર થઈ શકો છો.
- 8. પરીક્ષા સમય પૂરો થઈ ગયા બાદ ઓરીજીનલ OMR જવાબ પત્રક જે તે નિરીક્ષકને ફરજિયાત સોપી દેવું અને કોઈ પણ સંજોગોમાં તે પરીક્ષા ખંડની બહાર લઈ જવું નહીં. પરીક્ષા પૂર્ણ થયા બાદ ઉમેદવાર ઓરીજીનલ પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા અને OMR જવાબ પત્રકની ડ્રપ્લિકેટ કોપી પોતાની સાથે લઈ જઈ શકે છે.
- 9. માત્ર કાળી / ભૂરી બોલ પોઈન્ટ પેન વાપરવી.
- 10. કેલ્ક્યુલેટર,લોગ ટેબલ અને અન્ય ઈલેક્ટ્રોનિક યંત્રોનો ઉપયોગ કરવાની મનાઈ છે.
- 11. ખોટા જવાબ માટે નકારાત્મક ગુણાંકન પ્રથા નથી.





## EARTH SCIENCES Paper – II

1.	The ultra high density zones in the universe ca	·
	are indicative of the presence of	_ <u>_</u>
	(A) Black holes	
	(B) Neutron stars	
	(C) Quasars	
	(D) Galactic waves	
2.	Stratigraphy based on fossil records is known	as
	(A) Lithostratigraphy	(B) Biostratigraphy
	(C) Chronostratigraphy	(D) Relative stratigraphy
3.	Which one of the following SiO <sub>2</sub> polymorphs m	nay form because of meteorite impact?
	(A) Quartz	(B) Tridymite
	(C) Opal	(D) Stishovite
	• •	

4. Decay constant ( $\lambda$ ) and half life  $\left(T_{\frac{1}{2}}\right)$  are related by mathematical relationship as

(A) 
$$T_{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{0.693}{\lambda}$$

(B) 
$$T_{\frac{1}{2}} = 0.693 \times \lambda$$

(C) 
$$T_{1/2} = 0.693 + \lambda$$

(D) 
$$\lambda = 0.693 \times T_{1/2}$$

5. Identify Kepler'S second law.

- (A) "The radius vector drawn from the Sun to the planet sweeps out equal areas in equal interval of time".
- (B) All the planets revolve around the sun in elliptical orbits having sun at one of the foci
- (C) Sun revolves around planet in elliptical orbit
- (D) The square of the time period of revolution of a planet around the sun in an elliptical orbit is directly proportional to the cube of its semi-major axis



6.	The most abundant element in the	ne earth's lithosphere is
	(A) Si	(B) O
	(C) Al	(D) Fe
7.	Goldich's relative weathering pot	tential from high to low for rock forming minerals is
	(A) Orthoclase – Muscovite – Qu	uartz – Biotite – Olivine – Amphibole – Pyroxene
	(B) Olivine – Pyroxene – Amphil	oole – Biotite – Orthoclase – Muscovite – Quartz
	(C) Pyroxene – Amphibole – Bio	tite – Olivine – Orthoclase – Muscovite – Quartz
	(D) Muscovite - Orthoclase - Qu	uartz – Olivine – Pyroxene – Amphibole – Biotite
8.	clay mineral domin	nates in oceanic sediment.
	(A) Illite	(B) Montmorillonite
	(C) Kaolinite	(D) Bentonite
9.	The mechanism that transports s is called as	mall pebbles and sands by bouncing along the river bed
	(A) Traction	(B) Saltation
	(C) Suspension	(D) Bed load
10.	seismic waves are i	recorded as first arrival in a seismogram after a seismic
	(A) L	(B) S
	(C) P	(D) R
11.	The lower mantle and outer core	are separated by discontinuity.
	(A) Mohorovicic	(B) Guttenberg
	(C) Conrad	(D) Repetti
12.	Andean-Type mountain belts form	ms in
	(A) Island arc	
	(B) Continental arc	
	(C) Continental-continental collis	ion
	(D) Continental-rift zone	



13.	Which of the following is not a crato	n ?
	(A) Dharwar	(B) Bastar
	(C) Southern granulite terrane	(D) Singhbhum
14.	The principle of original horizontality	states that
	(A) Layers of sediments are deposit	ted horizontally
	(B) Horizontal layers are of sedimer	ntary origin
	(C) Younger strata are deposited or	ı older strata
	(D) Beds extends laterally until they	thin to zero thickness
15.	The portion of continental margin th	at marks the true edge of continent is
	(A) Continental shelf	
	(B) Continental slope	
	(C) Continental rise	
	(D) Abbysal plains	
16.		deep ocean floor gets oxygen due to
	(A) Weathering of oxide minerals at	: sea floor
	(B) Submarine volcanic eruptions	
	(C) Sinking of polar water to sea flo	
	(D) Decay of organic matter at sea	noor
17.	The average atomic mass computed as 72.17% and 27.83% and their r	d based on the abundances of 85 Rb and 87 Rb; taken respective atomic weights as 84.912 and 86.909 is
	(A) 85.000	(B) 85.398
	(C) 85.855	(D) 85.960
18.	The condition for formation of sabkl	na environment is
	(A) arid and semi arid above high ti	de
	(B) humid above high tide	
	(C) humid along the coast	
	(D) semi arid below the tide level	



19. What is the typical mineralogy of eclogite?

	(A)	Pyrope, Omphacite, Rutile, Kyanite	
	(B)	Grossularite, Diopside, Rutile, Quartz	
	(C)	Plagioclase, Pyrope, Forsterite, Spinal	
	(D)	Andradite, Fayalite, Kyanite, Quartz	
20.		ich of the following pairs satisfy the condition	
		Skeleton made up of polymorphs of CaCO Found in Palaeozoic Benthic ecosystem	3
		Morphological planes of symmetry	
		Radiolarians and Diatoms	
	٠,	Bivalves and Brachiopoda	
		Foraminifers and Ostracoda	
	` '	Gastropods and Bivalves	
21.	Pla	gioclase composition of anorthosite as com	pared to granodiorite is
		More or less similar	(B) More potassic
	(C)	More calcic	(D) More sodic
22.	Kh	ondalite rocks are characteristically found in	I
	(A)	Eclogite facies	
	(B)	Granulite facies	
	(C)	Amphibole facies	
	(D)	Green-schist facies	
23.	The	e reason for Basalt and Rhyolite being fine o	grained than Gabbro and Granite is
	(A)	Basalts and Rhyolites are formed at higher	temperature and proceure
		Gabbro and Granites are formed at low ter	
		Basalts and Rhyolites formed from rapid co	•
		Basalts and Rhyolites are formed from slow	•
	` /		
24.	Ne	pheline Synite is fractionated from	melt.
	(A)	Calc-alkaline	(B) Alkaline
	(C)	Alkali-calc	(D) Calc



25.	Ophiolitic melange is characteristic of	
	(A) Higher Himalaya	
	(B) Lesser Himalaya	
	(C) Indus Suture Zone	
	(D) Outer Himalaya	
26.	Which system shows peritectic reaction?	
	(A) Forsterite – Silica	(B) Forsterite – Olivine
	(C) Albite – Anorthite	(D) Diopside – Anorthite
27.	In the following set of facies, choose the one relatively low temperatures.	e which represents increasing pressure and
	(A) Zeolite – Green schist – Blue schist	
	(B) Blue schist – Green schist – Zeolite	
	(C) Zeolite – Green schist – Granulite	
	(D) Green schist – Zeolite – Blue schist	
28.	At the binary eutectic, which of the following	phases coexist ?
	(A) No crystal phases, only a liquid	
	(B) A crystal phase and a liquid	
	(C) Two crystal phases and a liquid	
	(D) Three crystal phases and a liquid	
29.	The case of Barrovian metamorphism the lotthe mineral	owest grade of metamorphism is marked by
	(A) Garnet	(B) Biotite
	(C) Chlorite	(D) Kyanite
30.	The reaction garnet + chlorite ↔ staurolite	+ biotite is an example of
	(A) Net transfer reaction	
	(B) Devolatilization reaction	
	(C) Ion exchange reaction	
	(D) Oxidation reaction	



31. P	aired metamorphic beit is charact	eristic of
•	Continental rift zone	
•	Sea-floor spreading zone	
•	C) Continental collision zone	
(L	) Subduction zone	
<b>32.</b> C	ompressibility is the reciprocal of	
(4	Bulk modulus	
(E	3) Young's modulus	
(C	) Rigidity modulus	
(D	) Hooke's modulus	
	n a Survey of India toposheet (	1 : 50,000) a distance of 4 cm between two poin
	\) 2 km	(B) 8 km
(C	;) 1 km	(D) 16 km
(E (C	<ul> <li>downward arching beds having</li> <li>upward arching beds having of</li> <li>downward arching beds having</li> <li>upward arching beds having yo</li> </ul>	der rocks in core g older rocks in core
<b>35.</b> თ	<sub>1</sub> being maximum stress, a thrust	fault will be generated when
(A	a) σ <sub>1</sub> is horizontal	
(B	) $\sigma_1$ and $\sigma_2$ are horizontal	
(C	$\sigma_2$ and $\sigma_3$ are horizontal	
-	) $\sigma_1$ is vertical	
`	,	
<b>36.</b> Yo	ounger inclined beds are always t	ound in
(A	) Direction of dip	
•	) Opposite direction of dip	
	) Inclined to dip and strike	
(D	) Direction of strike	



37.	Str	ess regime under which Mullions form is	****
	(A)	Tensile and shearing stress	
	(B)	Tensile stress	
	(C)	Compressive stress	
	(D)	Shearing stress	
38.	List	ric faults are characterized by	
	(A)	Gentle dip at top and steep at bottom	
	(B)	Steep dip throughout the fault	
	(C)	Steep dip at the top and gentle at the botto	m
	(D)	Gentle dip throughout the fault	
39.		e angle measured on an inclined plane betw he plane	een the strike and any other line that lies
	(A)	Pitch	(B) True dip
	(C)	Apparent dip	(D) Plunge
40.	Αn	on-deformational structure	
	(A)	Joint	
	(B)	Fold	
	(C)	Fault	
	(D)	Non-conformity	
41.	The	e biostratigraphy of the Cenozoic deep sea	records is studied with the help of
	(B)	Benthic foraminifers because of their long Planktic foraminifers and nanofossils beca Radiocarbon dating combined with plankto	use of their rapid evolutionary rate
	(D)	Benthic siliceous microfossils	
42.		eletal remains of which of the following are t	
	` '	Foraminifera	(B) Coccolithophore
	(C)	Radiolaria	(D) Ostracoda



<ul> <li>(A) Diversification followed by decline of brachiopods</li> <li>(B) Early evolution of mammals</li> <li>(C) Increase in boring predation and rapid adaptation to shell crushing</li> <li>(D) Complete decline of echinoderms</li> <li>44. Which of the following trilobite is characteristic of Middle Cambrian?</li> <li>(A) Paradoxides</li> <li>(B) Redlichia</li> <li>(C) Olenus</li> <li>(D) Olenellus</li> <li>45. Choose the option which correctly represents the increasing order of depth of deposition and readimentary reads</li> </ul>	ze ze
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<ul> <li>44. Which of the following trilobite is characteristic of Middle Cambrian?</li> <li>(A) Paradoxides</li> <li>(B) Redlichia</li> <li>(C) Olenus</li> <li>(D) Olenellus</li> <li>45. Choose the option which correctly represents the increasing order of depth of depose</li> </ul>	ze ze
(A) Paradoxides (B) Redlichia (C) Olenus (D) Olenellus  45. Choose the option which correctly represents the increasing order of depth of depos	ze ze
(A) Paradoxides (B) Redlichia (C) Olenus (D) Olenellus  45. Choose the option which correctly represents the increasing order of depth of depos	ze ze
(C) Olenus (D) Olenellus  45. Choose the option which correctly represents the increasing order of depth of depos	ze ze
45. Choose the option which correctly represents the increasing order of depth of depos	ze ze
	ze ze
of oceanic sediments and sedimentary rocks.	ze
(A) Lepidocyclina limestone – Radiolarian ooze – Globigerina ooze – Pteropod ooz	
(B) Lepidocyclina limestone – Pteropod ooze – Globigerina ooze – Radiolarian oo	1e
(C) Pteropod ooze - Globigerina ooze - Radiolarian ooze - Lepidocyclina limestor	
(D) Pteropod ooze – Lepidocyclina limestone – Globigerina ooze – Radiolarian ooz	ze
46. Fossilized content of the alimentary canal of animals is known as	
(A) Mould (B) Coprolites	
(C) Trails (D) Burrows	
47. The bivalvia shells are jointed together at the dorsal side by	
(A) adductor muscle (B) ligament	
(C) hinge plate (D) palial sinus	
48. All biological names should be written in	
(A) italics letters	
(B) capital letters	
(C) small capital letters	
(D) either italics or small capital letters	
/= /	
49. Which of the following fossil flora belongs to lower Gondwana?	
(C) Cladophlebis (D) Sphenopteris	



50.	Fossils of Archean life are widely represented	l by	
	(A) Graptolite	(B) Stromatolite	
	(C) Porifera	(D) Echinodermata	
51.	Arrange the following Gondwana formations to	rom older to younger.	
	i. Raniganj formation		
	ii. Barakar formation		
	iii. Panchet formation		
	iv. Talchir formation		
	(A) (i) (iii) (ii) (iv)		
	(B) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)		
	(C) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)		
	(D) (iv) (ii) (i) (iii)		
EO	In Indian Himalayaa tha Dayanian markar ha	rizon is known as	
<b>32.</b>	In Indian Himalayas the Devonian marker howards (A) Lipak formation	(B) Muth formation	
	(C) Po formation	(D) Spiti shale	
	(c) i o ioimaaon		
53.	Choose the correct sequence of division of the	e Himalayas from South to North.	
	(A) Trans – Siwalik – Lesser – Higher		
	(B) Siwalik – Lesser – Higher – Trans		
	(C) Lesser – Siwalik – Higher – Trans		
	(D) Higher – Lesser – Siwalik – Trans		
54.	Syringothyris limestone of Permo-Carbonifer	ous age is associated with	
	basin.	(B) Kutch	
	(A) Kashmir	(D) Jaisalmer	
	(C) Cuddapah	(b) dalaamer	
55.	Which is the correct stratigraphic sequence of	of Kutch basin (older to younger) ?	
	(A) Chari – Patcham – Katrol – Bhuj – Umia		
	(B) Patcham – Chari – Katrol – Umia – Bhuj		
	(C) Patcham – Katrol – Chari – Umia – Bhuj		
	(D) Patcham - Chari - Umia - Bhuj - Katrol		



56.	The flow regime if Reynold's number is > 2000	) is			
	(A) Laminar	(B) Critical			
	(C) Turbulent	(D) Transition	onal		
57.	Symmetrical ripples are generally formed by _	=	_		
	(A) Unidirectional flow	(B) Oscillato	ory flow		
	(C) Storm flow	(D) Erosiona	al flow		
58.	The clastic sediment falling in grain size range known as	of 0.0625 m	m and 2	2 mm will be	
	(A) Pebble	(B) Sand			
	(C) Silt	(D) Gravel			
59.	Mud cracks are most likely to form by				
	(A) Gentle oscillatory waves				
	(B) Periodic exposure to air and drying out				
	(C) Erosion and deposition				
	(D) Fast moving water				
	Magazi, a tana di sa di sana di sa desari, a				
60.	Sandstone type most commonly formed by pl	nysical weath	erina of	granite is	
	(A) Quartz arenite	(B) Arkose	9		
	(C) Grey wacke	(D) Shale			
		( )			
61.	An offshoot mineralization zone occurring awa often termed as	y from the ma	in body	of mineral de	eposit is
	(A) Stock				
	(B) Ore Pocket				
	(C) Apophyses				
	(D) Isolated mineral lode				
62.	Ore texture characterized by a series of conce towards younger surface is called	ntric curved la	ayers, w	ith curvature	convex
	(A) Cumulate	(B) Caries			
	(C) Colloform	(D) Anneale	d		



<b>63.</b> 60 to 70% of world Cu production and more than 90% of world which type of deposit?		and more than 90% of world Mo production come from	
	(A) Placer	(B) Porphyry	
	(C) SEDEX	(D) MVT	
64.	Epigenetic, low-temperature depo carbonate rock would be of which	sits of galena, sphalerite, fluorite and baryte hosted in ore deposit category?	
	(A) Hypo thermal	(B) Sedimentary exhalative	
	(C) Mississipi valley type	(D) Carlin type	
65.	The oldest economic mineralization	on in India was of which element?	
	(A) Iron	(B) Gold	
	(C) Tin	(D) Tungsten	
66.	Decay of <sup>40</sup> K giving rise to <sup>40</sup> Cr a decay.	and <sup>40</sup> Ar as daughter nuclides is type of	
	(A) α decay	(B) long chain decay	
	(C) branched decay	(D) fission decay	
67.	Choose the correct sequence of s  (A) Kenorland – Nuna – Rodinia –  (B) Gondwana – Columbia – Ur –  (C) Columbia – Kenorland – Ur –  (D) Rodinia – Gondwana – Colum	Kenorland Gondwana	
68.	Water-laden mass of soil and rocl	that moves down mountains at a fast pace	
	(A) Solifluction	(B) Creep	
	(C) Debris flow	(D) Rock fall	
<b>69.</b> Embryonic, juvenile, mature and terminal stages of th correctly by		terminal stages of the Wilson cycle are represented	
	(A) East African Rift – Red Sea – Atlantic Ocean – Mediterranean Sea		
	(B) Atlantic Ocean - Red Sea - East African Rift - Mediterranean Sea		
	(C) Mediterranean Sea - Atlantic	Ocean – Red Sea – East African Rift	
	(D) Red Sea - East African Rift -	Atlantic Ocean - Mediterranean Sea	



70.	Fine-grained mud is deposited at the rate of 1 cm per 1000 years. Assuming constant sedimentation rate and absence of compaction, a 1 km thick sequence would be deposited in million years.		
	in million years.	(P) 1000	
	(A) 100	(B) 1000	
	(C) 10	(D) 10000	
71.	Hornfels is a characteristic rock of		
	(A) Contact metamorphism		
	(B) Cataclastic metamorphism		
	(C) Dynamic metamorphism		
	(D) Regional metamorphism		
	(2) Hegieriai metamerpinem		
72.	Choose the correctly arranged ord half-life period.	er of radioactive isotopes arrar	nged in increasing
	(A) ${}^{14}\text{C} - {}^{3}\text{H} - {}^{40}\text{K} - {}^{147}\text{Sm}$		
	(B) <sup>3</sup> H - <sup>14</sup> C - <sup>40</sup> K - <sup>147</sup> Sm		
	(C) <sup>40</sup> K – <sup>3</sup> H – <sup>14</sup> C – <sup>147</sup> Sm		
	(D) $^{147}$ Sm $- ^{40}$ K $- ^{3}$ H $- ^{14}$ C		
	(b) 3111-1K-11-1C		
73.	Identify the alkaline plutonic rock.		
	(A) Granodiorite		
	(B) Anorthosite		
	(C) Syenite		
	(D) Nepheline syenite		
74.	When the hanging wall relatively n	noves upward, the fault is terme	ed
	(A) Reverse fault		
	(B) Strike slip fault		
	(C) Dip slip fault		
	(D) Thrust fault		
75	Observed average salinity of the A	rahian sea water is	
	(A) 50 ppt		-
		(B) 37 ppt	
	(C) 15 ppt	(D) 20 ppt	



76.	Significantly high and low tides observed during full moon day; when the sun and the moon and the earth are almost aligned is known as		
	(A) Spring	(B) Diurnal	
	(C) Neap	(D) Semi diurnal	
77.	Which river flows through a rift valley?	>	
	(A) Ganga	(B) Narmada	
	(C) Yamuna	(D) Indus	
78.	Identify option that shows different parts of ocean basin according to increasing depth and distance from the coast.		
	(A) Continental shelf - Continental rise	e – Continental slope – Deep sea plains	
	(B) Continental shelf - Continental rise	e – Spits – Continental slope	
	(C) Continental rise - Continental slop	e – Deep sea plains – Spits	
	(D) Continental shelf - Continental slo	pe – Continental rise – Deep sea plains	
79.	Active continental margins are called so due to		
	(A) high influence of coastal currents		
	(B) their vulnerability to fast erosion		
	(C) alarmingly high wind system		
	(D) their association with plate bounda	ary	
80.	A boundary that separates two layers termed as	of ocean waters having different densities is	
	(A) Homocline	(B) Pycnocline	
	(C) Halocline	(D) Thermocline	
		relatively in their salinity compared pying space between 20° to 30° north and south	
	(A) Low		
	(B) High		
	(C) Variable from place to place along	equator	
	(D) Same		



82.	Ocean waters show a very conspicuous wide range in the temperature variation upto a depth of m from the surface.		
	(A) 1,000 m		(B) 500 m
	(C) 100 m		(D) 10,000 m
83.	Long term changes	in Geochemical cycles are	e referred as
	(A) Secular change:	S	
	(B) Non secular cha	inges	
	(C) Periodic change	s	
	(D) Conservative ch	anges	
84.	The	_ burning is most dominar	nt in younger stars.
	(A) C	•	(B) O
	(C) H		(D) Fe
85.	If in a mineral elements are bonded by more than one type of bond, then the mineral is known as		
	(A) Homodermic	,	(B) Heterobondic
	(C) Polybondic		(D) Heterodermic
86.	The value of $\Delta G$ , in kJ/mol.	case of a system, is said t	to be under equilibrium is
	(A) 0		(B) $+ \alpha$
	(C) – α		(D) > 0
87. Dominant CO <sub>2</sub> species in an aqueous system maintaining its pH between 6.		maintaining its pH between 6.5 to 10.5 is	
	(A) HCO <sub>3</sub>		(B) CO <sub>3</sub> <sup></sup>
	(C) H <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>		(D) $H_3CO_3^+$
88.	The term carbonate alkalinity is expressed as		
	(A) Molality sum of HCO <sub>3</sub> + 2CO <sub>3</sub> in a solution		
	(B) Molality sum of (	$CO_2(aq) + HCO_3^- + 2CO_3^{}$	in a solution
		$CO_3^- + 2HCO_3^- + conservant$	
		m of $CO_3^{} + 2HCO_3^{-}$ in a	
		-	



89.	Peridotties having low Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> and	might wigo are	<del></del>	
	(A) Lherzolites			
	(B) Normal undepleted Peridotite	es		
	(C) Pyrolite			
	(D) Residual Peridotites			
90.	If you need to date organic matter obtained from archeological site, which option will you choose ?			
	(A) <sup>3</sup> H	(B) <sup>147</sup> Sm		
	(C) <sup>14</sup> C	(D) <sup>40</sup> Ar		
91.	Diamond, a polymorph of eleme	ent carbon has	type of bonding between	
	(A) Covalent	(B) Metallic		
	(C) Ionic	(D) Vander wa	all	
92.	Which alkali feldspar occurs more commonly in metamorphic rocks?			
	(A) Sanidine			
	(B) Microcline			
	(C) Orthoclase			
	(D) Plagioclase			
93.	Geochemically least differentiate	ed part of the earth is		
	(A) Inner core			
	(B) Outer core			
	(C) Mantle			
	(D) Lower crust			
94.	Ground water flow map is called as			
	(A) Potentiometric map			
	(B) Isopach map			
	(C) Isohyet map			
	(D) Isocore map			



	95.	α to β Quartz change is a typical type of	transformation.
		(A) First order	
		(B) Second order	
		(C) Hybrid order	
		(D) $\lambda$ (lambda)	
	96.	Category of elements referred as "Conservative the criteria	re" in case of ocean system, is based on
		(A) of unchanged distribution of element over	ime and space
		(B) of frequently changing distribution profile o	•
		(C) of inert behaviour of element	relement over time and space
		(D) of highly reactive behaviour of element	
		(b) of flightly reactive bolicitions of element	
	97.	Reservoir induced seismicity has been reporte	d from dam site.
		(A) Koyana	(B) Nagarjuna Sagar
		(C) Ukai	(D) Tehri
	98.	The earliest life on the planet earth is represen	ted by
		(A) Cyanobacteria	(B) Trilobites
		(C) Sponges	(D) Green algae
	99.	The reservoir rocks in Mumbai High are	THE DATE OF COLUMN
		(A) Sandstone	(B) Limestone
		(C) Shale	(D) Basalt
1	100.	The capacity of a rock to transmit fluid is known	n as
		(A) Porosity	(B) Permeability
		(C) Transmitivity	(D) Storativity



## **Space for Rough Work**



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