RET/15/Test B

883

Geology

estion Booklet No.

(To be filled up by the candidate by blue/black ball-point pen)

| Roll No. | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------|-------|----------------------------|
| Roll No. (Write | e the digits i | in words) | | |
| | | r Sheet | | |
| Day and Date | | | ••••• | |
| | | | | (Signature of Invigilator) |

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

(Use only blue/black ball-point pen in the space above and on both sides of the Answer Sheet)

- 1. Within 10 minutes of the issue of the Question Booklet, Please ensure that you have got the correct booklet and it contains all the pages in correct sequence and no page/question is missing. In case of faulty Question Booklet, bring it to the notice of the Superintendent/Invigilators immediately to obtain a fresh Question Booklet.
- 2. Do not bring any loose paper, written or blank, inside the Examination Hall except the Admit Card without its envelope.
- 3. A separate Answer Sheet is given. It should not be folded or mutilated. A second Answer Sheet shall not be provided.
- 4. Write your Roll Number and Serial Number of the Answer Sheet by pen in the space provided above.
- 5. On the front page of the Answer Sheet, write by pen your Roll Number in the space provided at the top, and by darkening the circles at the bottom. Also, wherever applicable, write the Question Booklet Number and the Set Number in appropriate places.
- 6. No overwriting is allowed in the entries of Roll No., Question Booklet No. and Set No. (if any) on OMR sheet and Roll No. and OMR sheet No. on the Question Booklet.
- 7. Any changes in the aforesaid-entries is to be verified by the invigilator, otherwise it will be taken as unfair means.
- 8. This Booklet contains 40 multiple choice questions followed by 10 short answer questions. For each MCQ, you are to record the correct option on the Answer Sheet by darkening the appropriate circle in the corresponding row of the Answer Sheet, by pen as mentioned in the guidelines given on the first page of the Answer Sheet. For answering any five short Answer Questions use five Blank pages attached at the end of this Question Booklet.
- 9. For each question, darken only one circle on the Answer Sheet. If you darken more than one circle or darken a circle partially, the answer will be treated as incorrect.
- 10. Note that the answer once filled in ink cannot be changed. If you do not wish to attempt a question, leave all the circles in the corresponding row blank (such question will be awarded
- 11. For rough work, use the inner back page of the title cover and the blank page at the end
- 12. Deposit both OMR Answer Sheet and Question Booklet at the end of the Test.
- 13. You are not permitted to leave the Examination Hall until the end of the Test.
- 14. If a candidate attempts to use any form of unfair means, he/she shall be liable to such

Total No. of Printed Pages: 15

FOR ROUGH-WORK

Research Entrance Test - 2015

No. of Questions: 50

Time: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 200

Note: (i) This Question Booklet contains 40 Multiple Choice Questions followed by 10 Short Answer Questions.

- (ii) Attempt as many MCQs as you can. Each MCQ carries 3 (Three) marks. 1 (One) mark will be deducted for each incorrect answer. Zero mark will be awarded for each unattempted question. If more than one alternative answers of MCQs seem to be approximate to the correct answer, choose the closest one.
- (iii) Answer only 5 Short Answer Questions. Each question carries 16 (Sixteen) marks and should be answered in 150-200 words. Blank 5 (Five) pages attached with this booklet shall only be used for the purpose. Answer each question on separate page, after writing Question No.

| eolo | gy | | | Code No. : 883 |
|------|--|-----------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. | Neoprene is polymer of: | | | |
| | (1) Orlon (2) SAN | (3) | ABS | (4) All of these |
| 2. | The reagent that can be used to distingu | | | |
| | (1) Bromine water | | Fehling's solutio | |
| | (3) Tollen's reagent | (4) | Phenyl hydrazin | ne |
| 3. | What will happen if a lysosome leaks in | side | the cell ? | |
| | (1) The lysosomal enzymes will digest | cell c | organelles | |
| | (2) The lysosomal enzymes will become cytoplasm | | | at pH 7.4 of the |
| | (3) The lysosomal enzymes will be secr | eted | out of the cell | |
| | (4) The leaked suicidal bag will make c | ell to | commit suicide | |
| 4. | Oxygen evolved during photosynthesis (1) Splitting of water molecules | in p | lants comes from | .: |
| | (2) Breakdown of carbon dioxide(3) Carbohydrates accumulated by plan(4) Lipids | | * | |
| 5. | The contribution of Gregor Johann Men | idel i | s related to the a | rea of : |
| | (1) Plant classification | (2) | Genetics | |
| | (3) Cell structure | (4) | Plant functions | |
| 6. | Himalaya is: | (2) | Recent Folded m | ountain |
| | (1) Paleozoic tectonic mountain | | | |
| | (3) Indian mountain | | Eurasian moun | |
| 7. | A particle executes simple harmon provided by a spring. The time period parts and one part is used to continue | ic m is T e the | notion under the spring is a simple harmoni | dived in two equal c motion, the time |
| | period will: (2) become 2T | (3) | become T/2 | (4) become $T/\sqrt{2}$ |
| 8. | The efficiency of the Carnot's engine w | vorki | ng between the s | steam point and the |
| 0. | ice point is: (1) 36.81% (2) 26.81% | |) 40% | (4) 16.8% |
| | 12 |) | | |
| RET | /15/Test B/883 | | | |

| 9. | If $\ddot{a} = 2i - 3j + 4i$ | 4k and l | $\dot{o} = 3i + 2j$, th | en the | angle betweer | ıā and | d b is: |
|--------|--|----------------|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| | (1) 45° | | (2) 90° | | (3) 180° | | 120° |
| 10. | The value of the | e integral | $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{\sin x}}{\sqrt{\sin x} + \sqrt{\sin x}}$ | $\frac{1}{x}$ $\frac{1}{\cos x}$ | dx is | | |
| | (1) π | (2) | $\frac{\pi}{2}$ | (3) | $\frac{\pi}{4}$ | (4) | $-\frac{\pi}{4}$ |
| 11. | Post mortem his | story of t | he organisms | s is stu | died in which | of the | tollowing sub |
| | branches of pala (1) Palaeoecolo (3) Ichnology | | gy? | | Biostratigrap Taphonomy | hy | |
| 12. | Endoxyl is (1) Boring in ro (3) Burrowing: | | ediments | | Boring in woo | | ediments |
| 13. | Select an organi (1) Foraminifer (3) Pollen and s | c walled s | | rom th | | | |
| 14. | The Permian/Tr (1) 250 Ma | | oundary lies a 245 Ma | | t : 235 Ma | (4) | 225 Ma |
| 15. | How many majo | or extinc | tion events oc | currec | d in the geologi | cal pa | st? |
| | (1) 8 | (2) | 7 | (3) | 6 | (4) | 4 |
| 16. | Ediacara is the u (1) Proterozoic | appermo (2) | st part of whi Archean | | | | |
| 17. | The "Ring of Fir on earth is found | e" -an ar | | th the | Palaeozoic largest numbe | (4) r of ac | Mesozoic tive volcanoes |
| | (1) Atlantic ocea(3) African rift v | valley | | | Pacific ocean Mid oceanic ri | dges | |
| 18. | (1) Crust and M (3) Crust and Up | lantle | | (2) (4) | Crust, Mantle Crust and Low | and Or er mai | uter core ntle |
| RET/15 | 5/Test B/883 | | (3) | | | | P. T. O. |

| 19. | 90°F ridge is located in . | | | |
|-------|--|------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 13. | 90°E ridge is located in : (1) Antarctic Ocean | (2) | Arabian Sea | |
| | (3) Indian Ocean | | None of the above | |
| 00 | | | | 1 1 1 |
| 20. | In a limited area when younger restrictions is relied as | ock is su | irrounded by older | rock, then the |
| | structure is called as: | (2) | Inlian (A) | Outlier |
| | (1) Klippe (2) Window | | 55 SECONO | |
| 21. | The amount of dip measured along | | | |
| | (1) 45° (2) 60° | , , | | Zero |
| 22. | The fold in which the axes plunges termed as: | directly (| down the dip of the a | axial surface is |
| | (1) Normal folds | (2) | Reclined fold | |
| | (3) Cascade fold | (4) | Drag fold | |
| 23. | Vitric fragments occur: | | | |
| | (1) Pyroclastic rocks | (2) | Oil shale | |
| | (3) Packstone | (4) | Grainstone | |
| 24. | Oncolites are: | | | |
| | (1) Spheroidal Stratomatolites | (2) | A type of Micrite | |
| | (3) A type of Ooides | | A type of Pelloids | |
| 25. | Calcite in limestones could be: | | | |
| | (1) High or low selenium | (2) | High or low cadmiu | m |
| | (3) High or low Magnesium | (4) | High or low Sodium | ı |
| 26. | Sutured contact of constituent grain | ns is char | acteristics of: | |
| 20. | (1) Quartz wacke | (2) | Lithic wacke | |
| | (3) Quartz arenite | (4) | Arkose | |
| | High content of vitrinite in coals is | suggesti | ve of: | |
| 27. | (1) Eutrophic conditions | 00 | | |
| | (1) Eutrophic conditions (2) Oligotrophic conditions | | | |
| | (2) Oligotropitic conditions (3) Larger participation of sub-aqu | uatic plar | nts | |
| | (3) Larger participation of reed pla | ints | | |
| | (4) larger participation of reed pla | | | |
| DET/ | 15/Test B/883 | (4) | | |
| ne II | 10/1001 | | | |

- 28. The Permian coals of India, in general, are:
 - (1) High in ash content

(2) High in sulphur content

(3) Low in volatile content

(4) Very low in inertinite content

- 29. The system diopside-anorthite is an example of:
 - (1) Syenite system

(2) Granite system

(3) Basalt system

(4) Peridotite system

- **30.** Micrographic intergrowth of quartz and alkali feldspar is known as:
 - (1) Myrmekite texture

(2) Granophyre texture

(3) Variolitic texture

(4) Symplectite texture

- 31. Composition of alkali feldspar granite is:
 - (1) Quartz, plagioclase feldspar and alkali feldspar
 - (2) Quartz and plagioclase feldspar only
 - (3) Only alkali feldspar
 - (4) Quartz and alkali feldspar only
- **32.** What is K-electron capture?
 - (1) The nucleus capture an proton
 - (2) The nucleus capture an orbital electron and converted a proton into a neutron with emission of neutrino.
 - (3) The nucleus capture an orbital electron and converted a proton into a neutron without emission of neutrino.
 - (4) The nucleus captures an orbital electron and converted a neutron into a proton.
- 33. What is an isochron diagram?
 - (1) An isochron diagram is a bivariate plot of measured daughter-parent isotope ratios for a suite of cogenetic samples.
 - (2) An isochron diagram is a bivariate plot of measured parent-daughter isotope ratios for samples of different origin.
 - (3) An isochron diagram is a trivariate plot of measured parent-daughter isotope ratios for a suite of cogenetic samples.
 - (4) An isochron diagram is a bivariate plot of measured parent-daughter isotope ratios for a suite of cogenetic samples.

| 34. | Value Transaction (1) | servoir? 2) HIMU mantle 4) Continental crust |
|-----|--|--|
| 35. | The state of the s | 2 maximum outcrop width during 2) Hornblende hornfels facies 4) Sanidinite facies |
| 36. | The temperature of melting during the for (1) Anorthite content of the rock (2) H₂0 pressure (3) Fe content of the rock (4) Anorthite content and H₂0 pressure | rmation of migmatites depends on: |
| 37. | | te forming reaction : 2) Qtz + Bio = Opx + L 4) Musc + Qtz = Kfs + Sill + L |
| 38. | by the earth's surface do not correspond (2) Parts of the visible electromagnetic spondered of the red, green or blue components (3) Parts of non-visible electromagnetic more of the red, green and blue component by the earth's surface correspond to red (4) Parts of non-visible electromagnetic green and blue components, so that surface correspond to normal visual | nd to normal visual experience pectrum are expressed as one or more expectrum are expressed as one or ponents, so that the colours produced formal visual experience expectrum are expressed as all the red, at the colours produced by the earth's experience |
| 39. | (1) Hydrothermal processes (2) Metamorphic processes | (4) Magmatic processes |
| 40. | (1) Sheets of carbon atoms | (2) Natural smoothness of the mineral (4) Honeycomb lattice of graphite |

Attempt any five questions. Write answer in 150-200 words. Each question carries 16 marks. Answer each question on separate page, after writing Question Number.

- 1. Discuss the different types of taphonomic processes.
- 2. Discuss the Lower Vindhyan stratigraphy of Son Valley.
- **3.** Discuss how plate tectonics is a unifying theory that explains diverse phenomenon like deformation, volcanism, formation of granites, metamorphism, aulacogens and earthquakes.
- **4.** What is an unconformity? Give the geological significance of unconformity? What are the criteria for distinguishing a fault and an unconformity?
- 5. Discuss, in brief, the process of authigenesis in clastic sedimentary rocks.
- 6. What changes are brought to the plant litter in a peat swamp up to a depth of 10 (Ten) meters.
- 7. Discuss the IUGS classification schemes for plutonic igneous rocks.
- **8.** Explain, in brief, how trace elements are useful in interpreting petrogenesis of rocks?
- 9. Define isograds and reaction isograds. Discuss using neat sketches which of the two is more precise and why?
- 10. Discuss the applications of Remote Sensing to mineral exploration and

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FOR ROUGH WORK

