

Number of Pages in Booklet : 16

पुस्तिका में पृष्ठों की संख्या

Number of Questions in Booklet : 70

पुस्तिका में प्रश्नों की संख्या

Serial No. of Booklet  
पुस्तिका क्रमांक

220089

## Geology

Subject Code/विषय कोड : 22

Roll No. of Candidate/अभ्यर्थी का अनुक्रमांक : .....

OMR Serial Number/ओ.एम.आर. क्रमांक : .....

Signature of Candidate/अभ्यर्थी के हस्ताक्षर : .....

Date of Examination/परीक्षा तिथि : .....

Signature of Invigilator/वीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर : .....

Time/समय : 75 Minutes/मिनट्स

Maximum Marks/पूर्णांक : 70

### Instructions

1. Answer *all* questions.
2. *All* questions carry equal marks.
3. In this booklet, the questions from serial no. 1 to serial no. 10 are related to general aptitude while questions from serial no. 11 to serial no. 70 are subject specific.
4. Each question has four alternatives marked as (a), (b), (c), (d).
5. Choose only one alternative as an answer of a question.
6. If more than one answer is marked, then it will be treated as wrong answer.
7. Candidate has to darken only one circle indicating the correct answer on the answer sheet by using **BLUE BALL POINT PEN**.
8. There is no provision of **Negative marking**.
9. Carrying Mobile phone in the examination hall is strictly prohibited. If any objectionable material is also found then action will be taken as per University norms.
10. Please fill your Roll No. and other information carefully on OMR sheet. In case of any mistake on OMR sheet, candidate will be responsible.
11. If there is any difference between English and Hindi version of questions, then English version shall be correct.

### निर्देश

1. सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये ।
2. सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं ।
3. इस प्रश्न पुस्तिका में क्रमांक 1 से क्रमांक 10 तक के प्रश्न सामान्य अभिवृत्ति के तथा क्रमांक 11 से क्रमांक 70 तक के प्रश्न विषय केन्द्रित हैं ।
4. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर हैं जिन्हें क्रमशः (अ), (ब), (स), (द) से अंकित किया गया है ।
5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न का केवल एक विकल्प उत्तर के रूप में चुनिये ।
6. एक से अधिक उत्तर देने की दशा में प्रश्न का उत्तर गलत माना जाएगा ।
7. अभ्यर्थी को सही उत्तर हेतु केवल एक गोले को उत्तर पुस्तिका पर **नीले बॉल प्वाइंट पेन** से गहरा करना है ।
8. **नकारात्मक अंक** प्रदान करने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है ।
9. मोबाइल फोन का परीक्षा हॉल में लाना पूर्णतया निषिद्ध है । साथ ही कोई भी अन्य वर्जित सामग्री मिलने पर विश्वविद्यालय के नियमानुसार कार्यवाही होगी ।
10. अभ्यर्थी अपना रोल नम्बर एवं अन्य जानकारीयों ओ.एम.आर. शीट पर सावधानी से भरें । ओ.एम.आर. शीट पर कोई भी त्रुटि होने पर उसका पूर्ण दायित्व अभ्यर्थी का होगा ।
11. यदि प्रश्नों के हिंदी और अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरणों के मध्य किसी प्रकार का फर्क पाया जाता है, तब अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण को ही सही माना जाएगा ।

**Space for Rough Work**  
कच्चे कार्य के लिए स्थान

1. Fill in the blank in the given sentence so as to make sense. Select the correct word from the answer choices :

Sixty houses were totally gutted ..... the fire accident.

- (a) at
- (b) beyond
- (c) in
- (d) off

2. A word has been written in four different ways out of which only one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word :

- (a) Incumbent
- (b) Incumbant
- (c) Incambant
- (d) Incambent

3. Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word :

OPULENT

- (a) Greedy
- (b) Hungry
- (c) Heavy
- (d) Wealthy

1. नीचे दिये गये वाक्य में रिक्त स्थान भरिये ताकि वाक्य अर्थपूर्ण बने । निम्नलिखित में से इस हेतु उपयुक्त चुनाव कीजिये :

Sixty houses were totally gutted ..... the fire accident.

- (अ) at
- (ब) beyond
- (स) in
- (द) off

2. एक शब्द को नीचे चार भिन्न तरीकों से लिखा गया है इसमें से एक की स्पेलिंग ही सही है । सही स्पेलिंग वाले शब्द का चुनाव कीजिये :

- (अ) Incumbent
- (ब) Incumbant
- (स) Incambant
- (द) Incambent

3. नीचे दिये गये चार विकल्पों में से उस विकल्प को चुनिये जो दिये गये शब्द का सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर है :

OPULENT

- (अ) Greedy
- (ब) Hungry
- (स) Heavy
- (द) Wealthy

4. What is the difference between the Internet and an Intranet ?
- (a) One is public, the other is private
- (b) One is safer than the other
- (c) One can be monitored, the other can't
- (d) None of the above
5. The oldest mountains in India are :
- (a) Aravalis
- (b) Vindhya
- (c) Satpuras
- (d) Nilgiri hills
6. When was the National Rural Health Mission established ?
- (a) Year 2008
- (b) Year 2006
- (c) Year 2005
- (d) Year 2007
7. The simple interest on a sum of money at 8% per annum for 6 years is half the sum. The sum is :
- (a) Rs. 4800
- (b) Rs. 6000
- (c) Rs. 8000
- (d) None of the above

4. इन्टरनेट और इन्ट्रानेट में क्या अंतर है ?
- (अ) एक सार्वजनिक है, दूसरा निजी है
- (ब) एक, दूसरे से अधिक सुरक्षित है
- (स) एक पर निगरानी रखी जा सकती है, दूसरे पर नहीं
- (द) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं
5. भारत के सबसे पुराने पर्वत हैं :
- (अ) अरावली
- (ब) विंध्य
- (स) सतपुड़ा
- (द) नीलगिरी पहाड़ियाँ
6. राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य मिशन की स्थापना कब हुई ?
- (अ) वर्ष 2008
- (ब) वर्ष 2006
- (स) वर्ष 2005
- (द) वर्ष 2007
7. एक निश्चित राशि पर 8 प्रतिशत वार्षिक दर पर 6 वर्ष के लिए साधारण ब्याज की मात्रा मूलधन का आधा होती है। मूलधन की राशि क्या है ?
- (अ) 4800 रु.
- (ब) 6000 रु.
- (स) 8000 रु.
- (द) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

8. If one-seventh of a number exceeds its eleventh part by 100, then the number is :

- (a) 770
- (b) 1100
- (c) 1825
- (d) 1925

9. Four words have been given, out of which three are alike in some manner and the fourth one is different. Choose out the odd one.

- (a) Anger
- (b) Grief
- (c) Humorous
- (d) Kindness

10. If in certain language 853264 is coded as WISDOM and 1808172 is coded as AWKWARD, how would you code 8533 ?

- (a) WISS
- (b) MISS
- (c) KISS
- (d) WIDD

8. एक संख्या का सातवाँ हिस्सा उस संख्या के 11वें हिस्से से 100 अधिक है। वह संख्या क्या है ?

- (अ) 770
- (ब) 1100
- (स) 1825
- (द) 1925

9. दिये गये चार विकल्पों में से तीन शब्द किसी आधार पर समान हैं और चौथा भिन्न है। उस भिन्न शब्द को चुनिये।

- (अ) Anger
- (ब) Grief
- (स) Humorous
- (द) Kindness

10. यदि किसी भाषा में 853264 को WISDOM और 1808172 को AWKWARD के रूप में लिखा जाता है, तो आप 8533 को किस तरह लिखेंगे ?

- (अ) WISS
- (ब) MISS
- (स) KISS
- (द) WIDD

11. Flat surface around a crystal is called :
- (a) cleavage
  - (b) joint
  - (c) face
  - (d) plane
12. How many crystallographic axes are present in a crystal belonging to hexagonal system ?
- (a) 6
  - (b) 3
  - (c) 4
  - (d) 2
13. In Monoclinic system of crystals, the angle between which of the two axes is *not* 90 degrees ?
- (a) a and c
  - (b) a and b
  - (c) b and c
  - (d) all of the above
14. Euhedral crystals have :
- (a) Fractures inside the crystals
  - (b) Well developed faces
  - (c) Rounded corners
  - (d) Poorly developed faces
15. What is the basis of dividing the crystal system into classes ?
- (a) Difference in the size of crystals
  - (b) Difference in symmetry elements present in crystals
  - (c) Presence or absence of cleavages
  - (d) None of the above
16. Gypsum type symmetry class belongs to which system ?
- (a) monoclinic system
  - (b) orthorhombic system
  - (c) tetragonal system
  - (d) cubic system

17. Crystals of pyrite and galena belongs to which system ?

- (a) monoclinic system
- (b) orthorhombic system
- (c) hexagonal system
- (d) cubic system

18. Which of the following minerals is composed of carbon ?

- (a) Calcite
- (b) Baryte
- (c) Graphite
- (d) Gypsum

19. Which of the following minerals is isotropic ?

- (a) Quartz
- (b) Beryl
- (c) Tourmaline
- (d) Garnet

20. The mineral generally used for construction of Nicol Prism ?

- (a) Dolomite
- (b) Calcite
- (c) Barite
- (d) Hornblende

21. Which of the following minerals does *not* show pleochroism ?

- (a) Biotite
- (b) Glaucothane
- (c) Hornblende
- (d) Quartz

22. Which mineral has been assigned hardness of 7 in mohs scale of hardness ?

- (a) Quartz
- (b) Topaz
- (c) Feldspar
- (d) Apatite

23. Calcite is characterized by the following shape :
- (a) cubic
  - (b) fibrous
  - (c) prismatic
  - (d) rhombic
24. Which of the following minerals is *not* calcium rich ?
- (a) Calcite
  - (b) Baryte
  - (c) Dolomite
  - (d) Aragonite
25. Which of the following minerals is *not* a silicate ?
- (a) Orthoclase
  - (b) Muscovite
  - (c) Augite
  - (d) Magnetite
26. Which of the following could be used to tell if a rock layer is right side up or side down ?
- (a) Graded bedding
  - (b) Faults
  - (c) Lineations
  - (d) None of the above
27. A fold with parallel arrangement of limbs is :
- (a) isoclinal fold
  - (b) inverted fold
  - (c) symmetrical fold
  - (d) parallel fold
28. A clinometer compass is used to measure :
- (a) Strike direction
  - (b) Strike and dip direction
  - (c) Strike, dip direction and dip amount
  - (d) None of the above



29. Dip of a bed measured perpendicular to strike direction is called :
- (a) Normal dip
  - (b) False dip
  - (c) True dip
  - (d) Apparent dip
30. Which of the conditions is *true* in case of normal faults ?
- (a) Hanging wall moves up relative to foot wall
  - (b) Hanging wall moves down relative to foot wall
  - (c) There is no change in relative position of hanging wall and foot wall
  - (d) Foot wall remains stationary and hanging wall moves up
31. Which of the following statements is *true* for Horst and Graben structures ?
- (a) They are bound by normal faults on either side
  - (b) They are non-tectonic in origin
  - (c) They are formed by differential weathering of basaltic rocks
  - (d) They are formed under compressive forces
32. Columnar joints are generally associated with :
- (a) Contact metamorphic rocks
  - (b) Sedimentary rocks of aeolin origin
  - (c) Volcanic rocks
  - (d) Plutonic rocks
33. Low-angle reverse faults are known as :
- (a) Thrust fault
  - (b) Strike fault
  - (c) Wrench fault
  - (d) Dip slip fault
34. Which of the following factors is responsible for metamorphism ?
- (a) Heat
  - (b) Pressure
  - (c) Chemically active fluids
  - (d) All of the above

35. A metamorphic rock with alternate light and dark bands can best be described as .....
- (a) Gneiss
  - (b) Schist
  - (c) Granulite
  - (d) Slate
36. Which of the following textures/structures is *not* associated with metamorphic rocks ?
- (a) Cataclastic
  - (b) Schistose
  - (c) Porphyritic
  - (d) Gneissic
37. Which of the following represents the correct order of metamorphic zones ?
- (a) Epizone–Katazone–Mesozone
  - (b) Mesozone–Epizone–Katazone
  - (c) Catazone–Mesozone–Epizone
  - (d) Epizone–Mesozone–Katazone
38. Which of the following minerals is commonly present in schists ?
- (a) Olivine
  - (b) Nepheline
  - (c) Mica
  - (d) Pyroxene
39. Metamorphism of sandstone will result in the formation of .....
- (a) Charnockite
  - (b) Quartzite
  - (c) Marble
  - (d) Gneiss
40. Which of the following minerals is never present in granite ?
- (a) Biotite
  - (b) Orthoclase
  - (c) Olivine
  - (d) Quartz

41. Large mineral grains are surrounded by relatively smaller grains in an igneous rock. Such a texture can best be described as .....
- (a) Equigranular  
 (b) Panidimorphic  
 (c) Porphyritic  
 (d) Euhedral
42. Which of the following is *not* a sedimentary rock ?
- (a) Marble  
 (b) Breccia  
 (c) Shale  
 (d) Arkose
43. Which of the following is *not* a sedimentary structure ?
- (a) Vesicular  
 (b) Graded bedding  
 (c) Ripple marks  
 (d) Cross-bedding
44. Malani Igneous suite is overlain by :
- (a) Aravali Supergroup  
 (b) Delhi Supergroup  
 (c) Marwar Supergroup  
 (d) Mewar gneiss
45. Which is the top most formation of Vindhyan Supergroup ?
- (a) Rewa  
 (b) Bhandar  
 (c) Kaimur  
 (d) Semri
46. Which is the oldest rock group in Rajasthan ?
- (a) BGC  
 (b) Aravali  
 (c) Delhi  
 (d) Birmania

47. One of the most ancient mountain ranges in India ?

- (a) Himalaya
- (b) Vindhyan
- (c) Aravali
- (d) Cuddapah

48. Hill ranges exposed around Jaipur city belong to :

- (a) Vindhyan
- (b) Dharwar
- (c) Delhi
- (d) Cambrian

49. Sakoli series is exposed at :

- (a) Nagpur
- (b) Bijawar
- (c) Kutch
- (d) Gwalior

50. The term phaeozoic is used for :

- (a) Paleozoic
- (b) Mesozoic
- (c) Cenozoic
- (d) All of the above

51. Great boundary fault separates :

- (a) Vindhyan from Pre Vindhyan
- (b) Kurnool from Cuddapah
- (c) Delhi from Aravali
- (d) None of the above

52. The General strike of Aravali mountain ranges is :

- (a) N-S
- (b) E-W
- (c) NE-SW
- (d) NNW-SSE

53. The age estimate for boundary between Proterozoic and Archean is ..... million years.

- (a) 570
- (b) 2500
- (c) 3000
- (d) 4500

54. *Calymene* is a trilobite :

- (a) with spines
- (b) without spines
- (c) with very large eyes
- (d) without eyes

55. Graptolite means :

- (a) small organisms
- (b) fossils look like something is written on the stone
- (c) black coloured fossils
- (d) none of the above

56. The oxidizing out cropping cellular mass of limonite and gangue overlying aggregated sulphide deposits is commonly known as :

- (a) Gondite
- (b) Gossan
- (c) Gash veins
- (d) Vugs

57. Rampura-Agucha is a ..... deposit.

- (a) Lead and Zinc
- (b) Copper
- (c) Iron
- (d) Bauxite

58. Hematite and Magnetite are ore of :

- (a) Gold
- (b) Copper
- (c) Iron
- (d) Zinc

59. Chalcopyrite is an ore of :

- (a) Iron
- (b) Copper
- (c) Gold
- (d) Zine

60. Jhamarkotra is famous for  
..... deposit.

- (a) Rock phosphate
- (b) Granite
- (c) Marble
- (d) Sandstone

61. Kimberlite are famous for :

- (a) Copper
- (b) Diamond
- (c) Limestone
- (d) Atomic Fuel

62. Mangla, Rageshwari, Sarswati Oil  
fields are situated in .....  
state.

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Punjab
- (c) Haryana
- (d) Uttar Pradesh

63. Age of the earth is believed to be :

- (a) 450 Million years
- (b) 2000 Million years
- (c) 4500 Million years
- (d) 45000 Million years

64. Mohorovicic discontinuity is located  
between :

- (a) Continent and oceans
- (b) Crust and upper mantle
- (c) Core and lower mantle
- (d) None of the above

65. Richter's scale is used to measure :
- (a) Number of casualty in an earthquake
  - (b) The damage from an earthquake
  - (c) The distance of origin of earthquake
  - (d) Intensity of earthquake
66. The core of the earth is considered to be made up of :
- (a) Peridotites
  - (b) Iron and nickel
  - (c) Chromium and nickel
  - (d) Basalts
67. Which of the following is the principal agent of weathering ?
- (a) Air
  - (b) Water
  - (c) Glaciers
  - (d) Volcanic gases
68. Moraine deposits are related to :
- (a) River
  - (b) Glacier
  - (c) Wind
  - (d) Volcano
69. More or less circular shaped coral reef masses are called :
- (a) Fringing reef
  - (b) Barrier reefs
  - (c) Atoll
  - (d) None of the above
70. Orogeny is the process of :
- (a) Mountain building
  - (b) Formation of oceans
  - (c) Formation of continents
  - (d) Eruption of volcanoes

**Space for Rough Work**  
**कच्चे कार्य के लिए स्थान**

**SEAL**