

Id	1
Question	The smallest scale rock unit that can be mapped is called a_____.
A	Bed
B	Sub-formation
C	Formation
D	Group
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	2
Question	The largest scale rock unit in stratigraphy is called a_____.
A	Bed
B	Sub-formation
C	Formation
D	Group
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	3
Question	First land plant appeared in the_____ system.
A	Cambrian
B	Ordovician
C	Silurian
D	Devonian
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	4
Question	First fish appeared in the _____ system.
A	Cambrian
B	Ordovician
C	Silurian
D	Devonian
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	5
Question	Dinosaurs existed during_____.
A	Paleozoic era
B	Mesozoic era
C	Tertiary era
D	all of the above correct
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	6
Question	Who is known as the father of stratigraphy?
A	J. D. Dana
B	W. Smith
C	T. H. Holland
D	L. L. Fereore
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	7
Question	The rocks of the Vindhyan super group falling within the range of age_____.
A	1750 - 600 m.y.
B	2000 - 700 m. y.
C	1650 - 600 m.y.
D	1600 - 500 m.y.
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	8
Question	Which is the oldest and the longest era in the earth's history?
A	Cenozoic
B	Mesozoic
C	Paleozoic
D	Precambrian
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	9
Question	What is the statistic succession of Indian system (in ascending order)?
A	Semri series, Kaimur series, Rewa series, Bhandar series.
B	Semri series, Rewa series, Kaimur series, Bhandar series.
C	Kaimur series, Rewa series, samri series, Bhandar series.
D	Bhandar series, Semri series, Rewa series, Kaimur series.
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	10
Question	The Vindhyan system is economically important because of_____.
A	Diamond
B	Limestone
C	Sandstone
D	All of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	11
Question	Rohtas stage belongs to_____.
A	Bhander series
B	Rewa series
C	Kaimur series
D	Semri series
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	12
Question	The age of Gondwana group of rocks_____.
A	Cambrian to Silurian
B	Upper Ordovician to upper cretaceous
C	Upper carboniferous to lower cretaceous
D	Lower carboniferous to upper Jurassic
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	13
Question	The two-fold classification of Gondwana rocks is based on_____.
A	Unconformity
B	Floral characteristics
C	Climate conditions
D	All of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	14
Question	The lower and upper Gondwana are characterized respectively by_____.
A	Glossopteris and Gangopteris
B	Ptilophylum and glossopteris
C	Glossopteris and Ptilophylum
D	Ptilophylum and Nilgonia
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	15
Question	The three-fold classification of Gondwana rocks is based on_____.
A	Climatic conditions
B	Floral characteristics
C	Unconformity
D	Both A and B
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	16
Question	The lower Gondwana rocks were deposited under_____.
A	Arid climates only
B	Warm and humid climate
C	Humid climates only
D	Warm climates only
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	17
Question	The borders of Talchir Tillite of Gondwana supergroup indicates that rocks are deposited under_____.
A	Fluviatile condition
B	Lacustrine condition
C	Glacial condition
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	18
Question	Mark the correct stratigraphic succession of Gondwana system in ascending order
A	Talchir, Panchet, Damuda, Mahadeva, Rajmahal, Jabalpur.
B	Talchir, Damuda, Panchet, Mahadeva, Rajmahal, Jabalpur.
C	Talchir, Damuda, Panchet, Mahadeva, Jabalpur, Rajmahal.
D	Panchet, Damuda, Talchir, Mahadeva, Rajmahal, Jabalpur.
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	19
Question	Mark the correct statement from following:
A	Panchet series was deposited in cold climate.
B	Panchet series contain thick coal seams.
C	Panchet series was deposited in an arid climatic condition and is devoid of course seams.
D	None of the above.
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	20
Question	Gondwana system is economically important in India because it is rich in_____.
A	Diamonds
B	Coal alone
C	Iron oxides alone
D	Sandstone and clays only
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	21
Question	The name Gondwana was introduced by_____.
A	C.S. Fox
B	J.B. Hadley
C	H.B. Medlicot
D	W.D. West
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	22
Question	The age of Deccan traps is_____.
A	Lower Cretaceous
B	Lower Jurassic to Eocene
C	Eocene to Miocene
D	Upper Cretaceous to Eocene
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	23
Question	Step like appearance of Deccan traps are because of_____.
A	Differential composition.
B	Weathering
C	Presence of large cavities
D	Both A and B
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	24
Question	The Neogene period includes:
A	Paleocene and Eocene
B	Paleocene, Eocene and Oligocene
C	Oligocene Miocene and Pliocene
D	Miocene and Pliocene
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	25
Question	The Mesozoic era existed about _____ ago.
A	260 m.y.
B	160 m.y.
C	150 m.y.
D	120 m.y.
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	26
Question	The most common rocks of the Vindhyan supergroup is_____.
A	Granites
B	Sandstones
C	Schist
D	Gneisses
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	27
Question	The middle Gondwana where formed under_____.
A	Warm and humid climate
B	Warm and dry climate
C	Cold and humid climate
D	Cold and dry climate
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	28
Question	The famous Panna Diamond field of Madhya Pradesh is situated in the Vindhyan formation in _____group of rock.
A	Semri
B	Kaimur
C	Rewa
D	Bhander
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	29
Question	The Paleozoic does not include the_____.
A	Jurassic
B	Ordovician
C	Permian
D	Silurian
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	30
Question	First flower appeared during_____.
A	Early Jurassic.
B	Late Jurassic
C	Late cretaceous
D	Early cretaceous
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	31
Question	Semiprecious stones such as quartz, amethyst, agate and chalcedony are obtained from_____.
A	Gondwana Supergroup
B	Cuddapah Supergroup
C	Deccan Trap
D	Vindhyan Supergroup
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	32
Question	Which of the following is the broadest division of the time unit?
A	Phase
B	Eon
C	Period
D	Epoch
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	33
Question	In which of the following sets of chronostratigraphic units each successive stage is the division of the previous units i.e. from broadest to smallest units.
A	Erathem-Series-System-Stage
B	Erathem-Stage-System-Series
C	Erathem-System-Stage-Series
D	Erathem-System-Series-Stage
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	34
Question	Pennsylvanian and Mississippian series are the part of the_____.
A	Permian
B	Cambrian
C	Carboniferous
D	Devonian
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	35
Question	Trilobites made their first appearance in_____.
A	Silurian period
B	Permian period
C	Ordovician period
D	Cambrian period
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	36
Question	The final extinction of trilobites was in_____.
A	Permian period
B	Carboniferous period
C	Devonian period
D	Triassic period
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	37
Question	An era is subdivided into_____.
A	Period, Epoch and Age
B	Series, Stage and Age
C	System, Series and Stage
D	Eon, Series and Epoch
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	38
Question	The Talchir Tillites were formed under _____.
A	Glacial environment
B	Fluvio-glacial environment
C	Periglacial environment
D	Fluvial environment
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	39
Question	The Cenozoic era is popularly known as the age of_____.
A	Fishes
B	Mammals
C	Dinosaurs
D	Aves
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	40
Question	The Precambrian era can be differentiated from the rest of the eras by_____.
A	Only presence of sedimentary
B	Absence of life and presence of highly metamorphosed rocks
C	Intense orogenic activities
D	Fishes are common
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	41
Question	Glacially formed deposits in Gondwana formation are found in_____.
A	Talchir
B	Damuda
C	Panchet
D	Mahadeva
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	42
Question	Pick out the correct sequence of stratigraphy's from India (oldest to youngest).
A	Deccan traps, Dharwar supergroup, Vindhyan supergroup, Gondwana supergroup.
B	Gondwana supergroup, Dharwar supergroup, Vindhyan supergroup, Deccan traps.
C	Dharwar supergroup, Vindhyan supergroup, Gondwana supergroup, Deccan traps.
D	Deccan traps, Vindhyan supergroup, Gondwana supergroup, Dharwar supergroup.
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	43
Question	How many diamondiferous unconformities are there in the Vindhyan system of rocks?
A	One
B	Two
C	Three
D	Four
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	44
Question	Mark the correct statement regarding inter-trappean beds.
A	These are sedimentary rock beds
B	These are of lacustrine and fluvial origin
C	These are made up of shales impure limestone's and volcanic detritus
D	All are correct
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	45
Question	The principle of uniformitarianism states that “present is key to the past” is stated by_____.
A	James Hutton
B	Lamarck
C	J. D. Dana
D	H. B. Medlicot
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	46
Question	Lower Gondwana is characterized by_____.
A	Ptilophyllum flora
B	Dadoxylon
C	Glossopteris flora
D	Pterophyllum
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	47
Question	The principal of superposition in stratigraphy denotes_____.
A	Space significance
B	Time significance
C	Lateral continuity of strata
D	Regional correlation
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	48
Question	Which one of the following is common to both lower and upper Gondwana deposits?
A	Glossopteris
B	Ptilophyllum
C	Dicrodium
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	49
Question	The Indo-Gangetic plain is chiefly made up of_____.
A	Sand & Clay
B	Igneous rocks
C	Metamorphic rocks
D	Folded rocks
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	50
Question	The Bio-stratigraphic correlation involves the_____.
A	Stage of evolution of fauna and faunal resemblance.
B	Guide fossils
C	Position in bio-stratigraphic sequence.
D	All of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	51
Question	Fossils are most common in which rock types?
A	Igneous
B	Metamorphic
C	Sedimentary
D	All of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	52
Question	Which of the following is used by geologists to determine the relative ages in a rock sequence?
A	Stratigraphy
B	Fossils
C	Cross-cutting relationships
D	All of these
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	53
Question	Radiometric dating is least useful for _____ rocks.
A	Igneous
B	Metamorphic
C	Sedimentary
D	All of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	54
Question	Which of the following will not make a fossil?
A	Decomposed organic material
B	Plant impressions (casts)
C	Animal footprints
D	Loose animal bones
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	55
Question	The most common fossils in rocks of the last 500 million years are _____.
A	Vertebrate bones
B	Vertebrate teeth
C	Invertebrate shells
D	Leaves
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	56
Question	Mammals became abundant during the _____Era?
A	Cenozoic
B	Mesozoic
C	Paleozoic
D	Precambrian
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	57
Question	Large reptiles became abundant during the _____Era?
A	Cenozoic
B	Mesozoic
C	Paleozoic
D	Precambrian
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	58
Question	The boundaries between _____ seem to coincide with major changes in the life forms present on Earth.
A	Period
B	Systems
C	Eras
D	Epoches
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	59
Question	The idea that a dike transecting bedding must be younger than the bedding it crosses is called the_____.
A	Principle of Original Horizontality
B	Principle of Original Continuity
C	Principle of Fossil Succession
D	Principle of Cross-Cutting Relationships
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	60
Question	Which age of rocks in India do not contain any fossils because the rocks were formed before life existed?
A	Archean
B	Pleistocene
C	Jurassic
D	Cretaceous
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	1

Id	61
Question	Drilling in civil engineering works is commonly employed for_____.
A	Determining the stratigraphic or rock sequence
B	Locating and evaluating substances of economic value
C	Extracting economically valuable substance
D	Obtaining data for correlation.
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	62
Question	Diamond drilling can be used to bore holes in_____.
A	Horizontal direction only.
B	Vertical direction only.
C	Horizontal and vertical directions
D	All directions
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	63
Question	The most useful type of drilling for penetrating hard or abrasive ground is_____.
A	Diamond drilling
B	Rotary drilling
C	Percussion drilling
D	Churn drilling
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	64
Question	Which of the following Churn drilling cannot assess?
A	Type of the rock
B	Mineralogy of a rock
C	Texture of a rock
D	All of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	65
Question	Which of the following is a common method used for sampling in an undisturbed sampling?
A	Churn drilling
B	Auger drilling
C	Jet drilling
D	Rotary drilling
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	66
Question	Churn drilling or cable tool drilling is capable of drilling holes in_____.
A	Horizontal directions only
B	Vertical directions only
C	Inclined directions only
D	All of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	67
Question	The water and trapped in sediments is called_____.
A	Meteoric water
B	Connate water
C	Juvenile water
D	Plutonic water
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	68
Question	New water of magmatic or cosmic origin is known as_____.
A	Juvenile water
B	Connate water
C	Metamorphic water
D	Meteoric water
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	69
Question	At all points on the water table the pressure is_____.
A	Hydrostatic
B	Atmospheric
C	Combination of hydrostatic and atmospheric
D	Capillary
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	70
Question	In the zone of aeration, the pores are filled up with_____.
A	Water only
B	Air only
C	Both water and air
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	71
Question	In the zone of saturation, the pores are filled up with_____.
A	Water only
B	Air only
C	Both water and air
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	72
Question	Water in the phreatic zone is under_____.
A	Atmospheric pressure
B	Hydrostatic pressure
C	Gravity forces
D	All the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	73
Question	_____ methods commonly used for subsurface exploration.
A	Excavation
B	Geophysical survey
C	Drilling
D	All of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	74
Question	Excavation is useful sub-surface method for_____.
A	Shallow depth
B	Deeper depth
C	Both (A and B)
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	75
Question	A geological unit that can neither store nor transmit water is called_____.
A	Aquifuge
B	Unconfined aquifer
C	Perched aquifer
D	Confined aquifer
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	76
Question	A lens shaped low permeability material holding a layer of a saturated soil above the main water table is called _____.
A	Confined Aquifer
B	Unconfined Aquifer
C	Perched Aquifer
D	Aquifuge
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	77
Question	Rotary drilling method is commonly carried out in_____.
A	Hard rock
B	Soft Rock
C	Unconsolidated strata
D	All of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	78
Question	Which of the following material has the highest porosity?
A	Clay
B	Sandstone
C	Gravel
D	Silt
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	79
Question	Clay material serves as an_____.
A	Aquifer
B	Aquifuge
C	Aquiclude
D	Aquitard
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	80
Question	Very fine-grained rocks generally have _____.
A	High porosity and low permeability
B	High permeability and low porosity
C	Low porosity and low permeability
D	High permeability and porosity
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	81
Question	The porosity of a rock depends upon_____.
A	Packing arrangement of grains
B	Shape of the grains
C	Size of the grains
D	All of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	82
Question	Perched groundwater table_____.
A	Has the same flow characteristics as the main aquifer
B	Occurs in areas of thick sand or sandstone formation
C	Is separated from the regional aquifer by an underlying unsaturated zone
D	Is generally a reliable aquifer.
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	83
Question	Fresh or saltwater entrapped in sediments during their deposition is called _____.
A	Connate water
B	Juvenile water
C	Meteoric water
D	Spring water
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	84
Question	The property of rocks which is given by the total volume of open spaces is termed as ____.
A	Porosity
B	Permeability
C	Surface tension
D	Total retention
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	85
Question	Juvenile water is formed by_____.
A	Intrusive Activity
B	Sedimentation Process
C	Precipitation Process
D	Melting of Ice
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	86
Question	The moment of the groundwater is affected by presence of _____.
A	Pour spaces in rocks
B	Presence of permeable formations
C	Gravitational pull of the earth
D	All of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	87
Question	The moment of the groundwater is affected by presence of _____.
A	Pour spaces in rocks
B	Presence of permeable formations
C	Gravitational pull of the earth
D	All of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	88
Question	The earth material removed from bore hole is called as _____.
A	Filling
B	Cutting
C	Both of the above
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	89
Question	Holes of any angle with smooth sides can be drilled by using _____.
A	Diamond drilling
B	Calix drilling
C	Churn drilling
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	90
Question	Holes of any angle with smooth sides can be drilled by using _____.
A	Diamond drilling
B	Calix drilling
C	Churn drilling
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	91
Question	In rock quality designation if value of RQD is between 25 to 50% then qualitative estimation on the strength of rock is_____.
A	Very poor
B	Poor
C	Fair
D	Good
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	92
Question	In rock quality designation if value of RQ is between 50 to 75% then qualitative estimation on the strength of rock is_____.
A	Very poor
B	Poor
C	Fair
D	Good
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	93
Question	In Rock quality designation if value of r cube is between 75 to 90% then qualitative estimation on the strength of rock is_____.
A	Poor
B	Fair
C	Good
D	Excellent
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	94
Question	Qualitative description of rock mass can be done by_____.
A	RMR
B	RQD
C	Both of the above
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	95
Question	Geophysical methods commonly be used for_____.
A	Determining geological structure
B	Locate subsurface feature
C	Determining local lithology
D	All of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	96
Question	Churn drilling is a type of_____.
A	Percussion drilling
B	Rotary drilling
C	Jet drilling
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	97
Question	Jet drilling is a commonly used in _____.
A	Hard rock
B	Soft rock
C	Hard and soft rocks
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	98
Question	Jet drilling is a commonly used in _____.
A	Hard rock
B	Soft rock
C	Hard and soft rocks
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	99
Question	Cable tool is a version of the _____.
A	Hand drill
B	Churn drill
C	Percussion drill
D	Diamond drill
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	100
Question	Water that is formed at the time of consolidation of Magma is termed as_____.
A	Connate water
B	Vadose water
C	Meteoric water
D	Juvenile water
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	101
Question	Impermeable formation that neither contains nor transmits water is called_____.
A	Aquifer
B	Aquiclude
C	Aquifuge
D	Aquitard
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	102
Question	An impermeable formation that may contain water but is incapable of transmitting it in significant quantities is described as _____.
A	Confined Aquifer
B	Aquiclude
C	Aquitard
D	Aquifuge
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	103
Question	In general, coarse grained rocks have _____.
A	Only high porosity
B	Only high permeability
C	High porosity and permeability
D	High porosity and low permeability
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	104
Question	The porosity of a rock depends upon_____. a. Shape of the grain b. Size of the grains c. Packing of the grains d. Grading of the grains
A	(a) and (b) only
B	(b) and (c) only
C	(c) and (d) only
D	All of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	105
Question	The rock mass which is capable of yielding the contained water economically _____.
A	Aquifer
B	Aquiclude
C	Aquifuge
D	Aquitard
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	106
Question	What is the water obtained from precipitation called?
A	Meteoric water
B	Connate water
C	Juvenile water
D	Secondary water
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	107
Question	When can a surface become porous and permeable or water bearing?
A	Jointed
B	Weathered and jointed
C	Hard and compact
D	Massive rock
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	108
Question	What is the specialty of the Artesian Well?
A	Has a characteristic colour
B	Has a characteristic odour
C	Requires no pumping
D	Requires special type of pumping
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	109
Question	Storage capacity of a reservoir depends on _____.
A	Porosity of rocks
B	Inter-connections
C	Quality of solidity of rocks
D	Porosity and inter-connections
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	110
Question	Which types of rocks are highly porous?
A	Igneous
B	Sedimentary
C	Metamorphic
D	Igneous and metamorphic
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	111
Question	Which of the following is proved to be useful, ongoing over the site?
A	Excavation
B	Trial pits
C	Resistivity method
D	All of the mentioned
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	112
Question	The methods of site investigation are dependent upon _____.
A	Climatic condition
B	Nature of engineering project
C	Local topography
D	All of the mentioned
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	113
Question	The information that should be yielded on site exploration is_____.
A	Rock formation
B	Depth of ground water
C	Structural loading
D	All of the mentioned
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	114
Question	The general exploration gives information about which of the following features?
A	Depth of rock
B	Composition of soil strata
C	Ground water level
D	All of the mentioned
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	115
Question	The number and disposition of bore holes are varied, depending upon _____.
A	Surroundings
B	Strata
C	Subsoil condition
D	Ground water
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	116
Question	The various method of site exploration can be grouped under, which of the following?
A	Open excavations and Borings
B	Soil strata
C	None of the mentioned
D	All of the mentioned
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	117
Question	Exploratory borings in general exploration is carried out by using _____.
A	Auger
B	Bore equipment
C	Well curb
D	All of the mentioned
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	118
Question	Which of the following method is adopted for fast boring?
A	Cylindrical augers
B	Percussion boring
C	Rotary boring
D	Wash boring
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	119
Question	The commonly used geophysical method for site exploration is _____.
A	Gravitational method
B	Electrical resistivity
C	Magnetic method
D	All of the mentioned
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	120
Question	The commonly used geophysical method for site exploration is _____
A	Gravitational method
B	Electrical resistivity
C	Magnetic method
D	All of the mentioned
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	121
Question	Columnar joints basalt rocks are_____.
A	Secondary
B	Inherent
C	Artificial
D	Due to impact of material
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	122
Question	Texture in which phenocryst cluster and surrounded by ground mass has been termed as_____.
A	Porphyritic texture
B	Poikilitic texture
C	Spherulitic texture
D	Aphanitic texture
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	2

Id	123
Question	Vesicles in a basalt rock formed from_____.
A	Escaping gases
B	Phenocrysts settle to the bottom of the magma chamber
C	Falling ash
D	All of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

Id	124
Question	What is the grain size of basalt volcanic rocks?
A	Very coarse
B	Coarse
C	Intermediate
D	Very fine
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

Id	125
Question	The basic igneous rock which is dark coloured and has been extensively used as road materials is _____.
A	Granite
B	Gabbro
C	Basalt
D	Syenite
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

Id	126
Question	Columnar joints are also called _____
A	Radial joints
B	Pyramid joints
C	Prismatic joints
D	Box joints
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

Id	127
Question	Texture shown by dykes is _____.
A	Equigranular
B	Directive
C	Intergrowth
D	All types of textures
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

Id	128
Question	The Deccan trap formation was caused by_____.
A	Shield eruption
B	Composite eruption
C	Caldera eruption
D	Flood basalt eruption
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

Id	129
Question	<p>Which of the following statements regarding the Deccan Trap is/are correct?</p> <p>a) Intense volcanic activity in the form of fissure eruption took place towards the end of Cretaceous period.</p> <p>b) The volcanic lava spread out in horizontal sheets.</p> <p>c) The regur soil found here is rich in nitrogen.</p> <p>Select the correct answer using the code given below:</p>
A	1 and 2 only
B	1, 2 and 3
C	3 only
D	1 only
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

Id	130
Question	The Deccan trap basalt, as it is porphyritic in nature, the phenocrysts are_____.
A	Plagioclase
B	Plagioclase and olivine
C	Plagioclase, olivine and clinopyroxene
D	Olivine and clinopyroxene
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

Id	131
Question	Basaltic lavas can flow to greater distances because of_____.
A	High viscosity
B	Low viscosity
C	Pillow structure
D	Lava drain tunnel
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

Id	132
Question	The age of Deccan trap is_____.
A	65 g.a.
B	66 m.y.
C	90 m.y.
D	85 m.y.
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

Id	133
Question	Nature of Deccan trap is_____.
A	Basic
B	Ultrabasic
C	Acidic
D	Intermediate
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

Id	134
Question	Porous and weak variety of basalt rock is_____.
A	Porphyritic basalt
B	Vesicular basalt
C	Amygdaloidal basalt
D	Compact basalt
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

Id	135
Question	The top of Pahoehoe lava flow is commonly covered with _____structure.
A	Small and uneven chunks
B	Pillow structure
C	Mud cracks
D	Rope like structure
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

Id	136
Question	AA type of basaltic lava flows are known as_____.
A	Blocky Lava
B	Compound lava
C	Ropy Lava
D	Stone Meteorite
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

Id	137
Question	The vesicles in the lava flows indicates_____.
A	Age of the Lava flows
B	Top and bottom of Lava flows
C	Temperature of Lava flows
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

Id	138
Question	The formation of pillow lava indicates_____.
A	Free eruption
B	Continental eruption
C	Submarine eruption
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

Id	139
Question	Dolerites in Maharashtra are generally occurring as _____.
A	Batholith
B	Dykes and sills
C	Plutons
D	Laccolith
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

Id	140
Question	When the groundmass is glassy in a porphyritic texture, it is called_____.
A	Poikilitic texture.
B	Orthophyric texture.
C	Vitrophyric texture.
D	Felsophyric texture.
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

Id	141
Question	Exfoliation of basalt rock is a type of_____.
A	Physical weathering
B	Chemical weathering
C	Biochemical weathering
D	Mass wasting
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

Id	142
Question	In basalt rocks the structure “Amygdaloidal” occurs due to _____.
A	Gas released from lava
B	Vesicles filled with secondary minerals
C	Fast cooling of lava
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

Id	143
Question	Columnar structure in basalt rocks are commonly because of_____.
A	Cooling beneath the water
B	Slow cooling
C	Rapid cooling
D	Medium rate of cooling
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

Id	144
Question	What is the inherent characteristic of red bole rock?
A	Hard and compact
B	Soft and easily weathered
C	Jointed
D	Massive
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

Id	145
Question	Dykes of dolerite rock are_____.
A	Highly jointed
B	Massive
C	Soft rock
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

Id	146
Question	Is there any effect of hydrothermal alteration on civil engineering property of rock?
A	Improves strength of rock
B	Makes it weak
C	Does not affect
D	Weathers rock
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

Id	147
Question	Volcanic breccia possesses _____ values of compressive strength.
A	High
B	Medium
C	Low
D	Very low
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

Id	148
Question	Which of the following best describes a basalt?
A	Dark-colored, fine-grained igneous rock rich in silica
B	Dark-colored, fine-grained igneous rock poor in silica
C	Dark-colored, coarse-grained igneous rock rich in silica
D	Dark-colored, coarse-grained igneous rock poor in silica
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

Id	149
Question	A glassy texture in basalt rocks indicates_____.
A	Very rapid cooling
B	Slow cooling
C	Slow followed by rapid cooling
D	None of the above
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3

Id	150
Question	Pyroclastic rocks like volcanic breccia form by_____.
A	A lava cooling on the surface of the Earth
B	Violent, explosive volcanic eruption
C	A magma cooling slowing in the subsurface
D	Two phases of cooling, one fast and one slow
Answer	
Marks	1.5
Unit	3