## 21APG1S1LP

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Sl. No.

## M.Sc. I Semester Degree Examination, April/May - 2024 **APPLIED GEOLOGY**

## Field Geology and Cartography

(MED)

		(.	NEP					
Tim	e : 1	Hour		Maximum Marks : 30				
Note	e: A	nswer all the questions.						
1.	Rocks which are made up of one mineral are called as:  (A) Monomineralic  (B) Polymineralic  (C) Hydromineralic  (D) Nanomineralic							
2.	Geo (A) (B) (C) (D)	logical field work is important to: Understand rocks in their natural Their natural relationship to one Both (A) and (B) are correct Only (A) is correct						
3.	In the (A) (C)	he following one is not a geological Topographic map Structural Map	map (B) (D)	Cadastral Map Cross-section map				
4.	How (A) (C)	old do Geologists believe the Eart 2024 years old 4.6 billion years old	h is ? (B) (D)	3.6 billion years old 4.6 million years old				
5.	The (A) (C)	O degree line of latitude is the : Equator N-S pole	(B) (D)	Prime Meridian International Date Line				
6.	The (A) (C)	scientific study of landforms at th Geophysics Hydrogeology	e surfa (B) (D)	ace of the Earth is known as : Geochemistry Geomorphology				
7.	A po (A) (C)	erson who studies rocks is called : A Rock Star A Geochemist	(B) (D)	A Petrologist A Hydrologist				

8.	How many centimetres are there in one kilometre?									
	(A) (C)	1,000 cm 1,00,000 cm			(B) (D)	,	000 cm 00,000 cm			
9.	The Survey of India has been established in:									
	(A)	1667	(B)	1767		(C)	1867	(D)	1967	
10.	What is the thickness of the crust under the Himalayan Mountain Area ?									
	(A)	60-65 km	(B)	70-75 km	1	(C)	80-85 km	(D)	90-95 km	
11.	Each degree of latitude or longitude can be broken down into 60 equal parts known as :									
	(A)	Seconds	(B)	Minutes		(C)	Hours	(D)	Days	
12.	The	average Earth	surfa	ace temper	ature	is:				
	(A)	32°C	(B)	18°C		(C)	22°C	(D)	15°C	
13.	The may be defined as the representation of the earth's pattern as a whole or part of it:									
	(A)	Diagram	(B)	Scale		(C)	Map	(D)	Graph	
<b>14.</b> Which of the following are the examples of small scale maps?										
	(A)	World map	_		_		Atlas map		Both A and C	
15	Geol	Geological maps are actually:								
10.	(A) Topographical map				(B)	Cadastral map				
	(C)	Town map			(D)	Atla	s map			
16.	Which day is observed as 'Earth Day'?									
	(A)	21 <sup>st</sup> March	(B)	5 <sup>th</sup> June		(C)	22 <sup>nd</sup> April	(D)	24 <sup>th</sup> May	
17.	In Topographical Map produced by Survey of India, the sheet Number is written in									
	(A) The bottom right corner (I			(B) (D)	The bottom left corner The top right corner					
18.	The art of map making is called:									
	(A)	Drawing	(B)	Sketch		(C)	Cartography	(D)	All of the above	
19.	Whi	ch is not a rock	type	. ?						
	(A)	Metamorphic				(C)	Geomorphic	(D)	Sedimentary	



Whie	ch of the planet Earth	as is a	not geologi Mars	ically			(D)	Venus
Whie	Sedimentary r	ock	ock is not	(B)	Meta	amorphic rock		
The (A)	most common i Dolomite			n roc		Haematite	(D)	Quartz
Topo (A)	ography of an a Terrain				(C)	Culture	(D)	Vegetation
The (A)	amount of infor Symbol	rmati (B)	on to be re Scale	epreso		_	_	s on : All of the above
Field (A) (C)	Observational	skills		(B) (D)	_		estigat	tive skills
The (A) (C)	Size of the are	ea	_	(B)	Degr		y aime	ed at
The (A) (C)	-			_	Sou	thern Hemisp	here	
Field (A) (C)	Describe		_	` '	_		eatures	S
In s (A)	tudying an area Traverses	a ge (B)	ologist pro Mapping	oceeds		_		Walking
Who	Geological Sur	vey o	-	-			vey of l	India
	(A) Which (A) (C) The (A) Topo (A) The (A) (C) The (A) (C) The (A) (C) The (A) (C) Who	(A) Earth  Which classification (A) Sedimentary r (C) Cemented rock  The most common r (A) Dolomite  Topography of an ar (A) Terrain  The amount of infor (A) Symbol  Field work skills ar (A) Observational (C) Both A and B  The method of map (A) Size of the are (C) Amount of det  The part of the Eart (A) Northern Hem (C) South Pole  Field geologists thu (A) Describe (C) Underground  In studying an area (A) Traverses  Who prepares the to (A) Geological Sur	(A) Earth (B)  Which classification of ro (A) Sedimentary rock (C) Cemented rock  The most common miner (A) Dolomite (B)  Topography of an area re (A) Terrain (B)  The amount of informatic (A) Symbol (B)  Field work skills are: (A) Observational skills (C) Both A and B are of  The method of mapping (A) Size of the area (C) Amount of details ro  The part of the Earth be (A) Northern Hemisphol (C) South Pole  Field geologists thus atte (A) Describe (C) Underground struct  In studying an area a ge (A) Traverses (B)  Who prepares the topogre	(A) Earth (B) Mars  Which classification of rock is not (A) Sedimentary rock (C) Cemented rock  The most common mineral found in (A) Dolomite (B) Calcite  Topography of an area refers to its (A) Terrain (B) Population  The amount of information to be re (A) Symbol (B) Scale  Field work skills are: (A) Observational skills (C) Both A and B are correct  The method of mapping depends on (A) Size of the area (C) Amount of details required  The part of the Earth below the Ec (A) Northern Hemisphere (C) South Pole  Field geologists thus attempt to: (A) Describe (C) Underground structures  In studying an area a geologist pro (A) Traverses (B) Mapping  Who prepares the topographical materials	(A) Earth (B) Mars  Which classification of rock is not found (A) Sedimentary rock (B) (C) Cemented rock (D)  The most common mineral found in rock (A) Dolomite (B) Calcite  Topography of an area refers to its: (A) Terrain (B) Population  The amount of information to be represe (A) Symbol (B) Scale  Field work skills are: (A) Observational skills (B) (C) Both A and B are correct (D)  The method of mapping depends on the (A) Size of the area (B) (C) Amount of details required (D)  The part of the Earth below the Equator (A) Northern Hemisphere (B) (C) South Pole (D)  Field geologists thus attempt to: (A) Describe (B) (C) Underground structures (D)  In studying an area a geologist proceeds (A) Traverses (B) Mapping  Who prepares the topographical maps of (A) Geological Survey of India (B)	(A) Earth (B) Mars (C)  Which classification of rock is not found in rock (A) Sedimentary rock (B) Meta (C) Cemented rock (D) Igne  The most common mineral found in rock is:  (A) Dolomite (B) Calcite (C)  Topography of an area refers to its:  (A) Terrain (B) Population (C)  The amount of information to be represented (A) Symbol (B) Scale (C)  Field work skills are:  (A) Observational skills (B) Map (C) Both A and B are correct (D) Only  The method of mapping depends on the:  (A) Size of the area (B) Degram (C) Amount of details required (D) All of the content of the Earth below the Equator is can (A) Northern Hemisphere (B) Sourt (C) South Pole (D) Northern (D) Underground structures (D) All of the content of the con	Which classification of rock is not found in rock cycle?  (A) Sedimentary rock (B) Metamorphic rock (C) Cemented rock (D) Igneous rock  The most common mineral found in rock is: (A) Dolomite (B) Calcite (C) Haematite  Topography of an area refers to its: (A) Terrain (B) Population (C) Culture  The amount of information to be represented on the map of the amount of information to be represented on the map of the amount of information to be represented on the map of the amount of information to be represented on the map of the amount of information to be represented on the map of the amount of information to be represented on the map of the amount of information to be represented on the map of the amount of the amount of the map of the information to be represented on the map of the amount of the map of the information to be represented on the map of the amount of the map of the information to be represented on the map of the information to be represented on the map of the amount of the map of the amount of th	(A) Earth (B) Mars (C) Mercury (D)  Which classification of rock is not found in rock cycle?  (A) Sedimentary rock (B) Metamorphic rock (C) Cemented rock (D) Igneous rock  The most common mineral found in rock is:  (A) Dolomite (B) Calcite (C) Haematite (D)  Topography of an area refers to its:  (A) Terrain (B) Population (C) Culture (D)  The amount of information to be represented on the map depend (A) Symbol (B) Scale (C) Projection (D)  Field work skills are:  (A) Observational skills (B) Map work and investigat (C) Both A and B are correct (D) Only A is correct  The method of mapping depends on the:  (A) Size of the area (B) Degree of accuracy aims (C) Amount of details required (D) All of the above  The part of the Earth below the Equator is called as:  (A) Northern Hemisphere (B) Southern Hemisphere (C) South Pole (D) North Pole  Field geologists thus attempt to:  (A) Describe (B) Explain surface features (C) Underground structures (D) All of the above  In studying an area a geologist proceeds along the route is:  (A) Traverses (B) Mapping (C) Sailing (D)

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