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> 2020 6th Semester Core Course - XVII Palaeontology & Stratigraphy – II Full marks: 40

PART - A

Choose the correct answer

1x25=25

UNIT - I

1.	The naming of the organism in scientific terms is known as			
	a) Binomial nomenclature	b) Trinomial nomenclature		
	c) Scientific nomenclature	d) All of the above		
2.	The study of how organisms decay and become fossilized is known as			
	a) Palaeontology	b) Taphonomy		
	c) Palaeobiology	d) Invertebrate Palaeontology		
3.	What is another widely used name for the Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary?			
	a) C-T boundary	b) K-T boundary		
	c) X-T boundary	c) CX-X boundary		
4.	What do scientists consider the biggest factor affecting the Holocene Extinctions?			
	a) Volcanic eruptions	b) Climate change		
	c) Humans	d) Risk of comet or asteroid impacts on Earth		
5. The result and investigations undertaken to determine what the climate and				
	were like at a particular time and pla	ace in the past is called as		
	a) Palaeogeography	b) Palaeo environment reconstruction		
	c) Palaeobotany	d) Palaeozoology		
UNIT – II				
6	The best known horse of Eccene is			

6. The best known horse of Eocene is

a) Orohippus b) Eohippus

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	c) Merichyppus	d) Equus	
7.	Hipparian was the horse of		
	a) Lower Pliocene	b) Upper pliocene	
	c) Eocene	d) Oligocene	
8.	Man appeared in		
	a) Tertiary era	b) Proterozoic era	
	c) Quarternary era	d) None of the above	
9.	What is the earliest and best known ancestor of elephant?		
	a) Phiomia	b) Palaeomastodon	
	c) Moeritherium	d) Dinotherium	
10.	Ptilophyllum flora is the cha	aracteristic of	
	a) Cold climate	b) Marine climate	
	c) Hot and dry climate	d) Dry climate	
		UNIT – III	
11. The study of fossils under microscope inclu		nicroscope includes	
	a) Micropalaeontology	b) Invertebrate zoology	
	c) Palaeoecology	d) All of the above	
12.	c) Palaeoecology Palynology is the study of	d) All of the above	
12.		d) All of the aboveb) Microfossils	
12.	Palynology is the study of		
12. 13.	Palynology is the study of a) Fossils	b) Microfossilsd) None of the above	
	Palynology is the study ofa) Fossilsc) Fossil pores and pollen	b) Microfossilsd) None of the above	
	Palynology is the study ofa) Fossilsc) Fossil pores and pollenShell of foraminifera is made	b) Microfossilsd) None of the abovele up of	
	 Palynology is the study of a) Fossils c) Fossil pores and pollen Shell of foraminifera is made a) Calcareous material 	 b) Microfossils d) None of the above le up of b) Arenaceous material d) All of the above 	
13.	 Palynology is the study of a) Fossils c) Fossil pores and pollen Shell of foraminifera is made a) Calcareous material c) Chitinous material 	 b) Microfossils d) None of the above le up of b) Arenaceous material d) All of the above 	
13.	 Palynology is the study of a) Fossils c) Fossil pores and pollen Shell of foraminifera is made a) Calcareous material c) Chitinous material Foraminifera belongs to the 	b) Microfossils d) None of the above le up of b) Arenaceous material d) All of the above phylum	
13.	 Palynology is the study of a) Fossils c) Fossil pores and pollen Shell of foraminifera is made a) Calcareous material c) Chitinous material Foraminifera belongs to the a) Protozoa 	b) Microfossils d) None of the above b) Arenaceous material d) All of the above phylum b) Arthropoda Coenlenterate	
13. 14.	 Palynology is the study of a) Fossils c) Fossil pores and pollen Shell of foraminifera is made a) Calcareous material c) Chitinous material Foraminifera belongs to the a) Protozoa b) Crustacean 	b) Microfossils d) None of the above b) Arenaceous material d) All of the above phylum b) Arthropoda Coenlenterate	
13. 14.	 Palynology is the study of a) Fossils c) Fossil pores and pollen Shell of foraminifera is made a) Calcareous material c) Chitinous material Foraminifera belongs to the a) Protozoa b) Crustacean Arenaceous test is present in 	b) Microfossils d) None of the above b) Arenaceous material d) All of the above phylum b) Arthropoda Coenlenterate	

UNIT - IV

16.	Zewan beds are found in		
	a) Kashmir	b) Himachal Pradesh	
	c) Gujarat	d) Meghalaya	
17.	Main boundary fault separates between		
	a) Archean from Dharwars	b) Upper Gondwana from lower Gondwana	
	b) Siwalik from lower Himalaya	d) None of the above	
18.	Most widely distributed rocks in India		
	a) Archeans	b) Vindhyans	
	c) Gondwana	d) Deccan traps	
19.	Core of the Himalayan Mountain is made up of		
	a) Archean rocks	b) Siwaliks	
	c) Murrees	d) None of the above	
20.	Eparchean unconformity separates		
	a) Kurnool from Cuddapah	b) Archean from younger formations	
	c) Delhis from Aravallis	d) None of the above	
21		UNIT - V	
21.	Mikir hills are situated in	L\ Madhara Dardaah	
	a) Bihar	b) Madhya Pradesh	
22	c) Meghalaya	d) Orissa	
22.	Neogene succession of Mizoram is		
	a) Proterozoic era	b) Mesozoic era	
22	c) Ceinozoic era	d) Palaeozoic era	
23.	Tertiary coal is mostly pulverized in nature because of		
	a) Tectonic disturbance	b) The higher sulphur content	
	c) Both (a) and (b)	d) None of the above	
24.	Thickest series of Jurassic of Kutch system is		
	a) Patcham	b) Chari	
	c) Katrol	d) Umia	

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25.	The Trichinopoly group belongs to the geological period of			
	a) Carboniferous	b) Late cretaceous		
	c) Triassic	d) Miocene		
Fill in the blanks			1x15=15	
1. The	e fossil record of horse begins with			
2. In f	oraminifera teeth are present in			
3. Vin	dhyan system belongs to the	era		
4. The	e Gondwana of singrauli coal field is r	nainly the deposition of	stage	
5. The	e age of Cuddapah rock is			
6. Great ice age is a term used for				
7. The most ancient ancestors of man seem to have appeared during				
8. Which was the first horse in old word				
9. In Cuddapah basin metamorphism increases from				
10. Gangmopteris beds are of age				
11. Nayveli lignite deposit is of age				
12. Depositional environment of siwalik was				
13. Raialo series is underlain by				
14. Age of saline series is considered as				
15. Mizoram is basin				
ANSWER KEY				
PART – A Multiple choice questions				

1. a 2. b 3. b 4. b 5. b 10. c 6. b 7. b 8. c 9. c 15. a 11. a 12. c 13. d 14. a 20. b 16. a 17. a 18. a 19. a 21. a 22. c 23. a 24. d 25. b

PART – B Fill in the blanks

1. Hyracotherium	2. Aperture	3. Proterozoic
4. Barakar	5. 1.4 billion years	6. Pleistocene
7. Pliocene	8. Eohippus	9. East-West
10. Upper Carboniferous	11. Tertiary	12. Shallow water
13. Arravalis	14. Cretaceous	15. Sedimentary