

GOVERNMENT ZIRTIRI RESIDENTIAL SCIENCE COLLEGE

SUBJECT : GEOLOGY

Name of Paper : Paleontology & Stratigraphy – II

Paper : IX

VI SEMESTER

A. Choose the correct answer : (25 Marks)

1. Fossils which range from ancient time upto the present day without any change in their primitive characters are known as
 - (i) Derived fossils
 - (ii) Living fossils
 - (iii) Trace fossils
 - (iv) Remanic fossils
2. In the binomial nomenclature, the second name represents
 - (i) class
 - (ii) kingdom
 - (iii) species
 - (iv) order
3. The cavity left in a rock when an organism decayed is
 - (i) molds
 - (ii) cast
 - (iii) bones
 - (iv) petrified
4. Another widely used name for Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary is
 - (i) C-T boundary
 - (ii) K-T boundary
 - (iii) M-C boundary
 - (iv) P-T boundary
5. The filling of pores (tiny holes) in wood, shell, or bone by the deposition of minerals from solution is called
 - (i) Replacement
 - (ii) Recrystallization
 - (iii) Carbonization
 - (iv) Permineralization
6. The correct stages of evolution of man are
 - (i) Australopithecus, Homo Habilis, Homo Erectus, Homo Sapiens, Homo sapiens sapiens
 - (ii) Homo Habilis, Homo Erectus, Australopithecus, Homo Sapiens, Homo sapiens sapiens
 - (iii) Homo sapiens sapiens, Homo Habilis, Homo Erectus, Australopithecus, Homo Sapiens,
 - (iv) Homo Sapiens, Homo sapiens sapiens, Homo Habilis, Homo Erectus, Australopithecus
7. Extinction of dinosaurs happened during
 - (i) Permian
 - (ii) Triassic
 - (iii) Jurassic
 - (iv) Cretaceous
8. Gondwanaland showing a clear floral continuity ranging in age from
 - (i) Upper Carboniferous- lower Cretaceous
 - (ii) Upper Carboniferous- Jurassic
 - (iii) Carboniferous- Triassic
 - (iv) None of the above

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9. Upper Gondwana is characterized by the arrival of Ptilophyllum flora till the end of Gondwana era, in which
- (i) Jabalpur, Gangapur and Pariwar Formation are included
 - (ii) Panchet, Kamthi and Parsora Formation are included
 - (iii) Raniganj, Motur and Bijori Formations are included
 - (iv) Kamthi, Motur and Jabalpur Formation are included
10. The general characteristics of vertebrate gnathostomes are
- (i) Light and hollow bones
 - (ii) Lay amniotic eggs
 - (iii) Have scales that contain keratin
 - (iv) Vertebrate with jaw
11. Calcareous microfossils have shells composed of
- i) calcium phosphate
 - ii) Calcite or aragonite
 - iii) opaline (amorphous) silica
 - iv) un-mineralized proteinaceous material
12. Palynomorphs have a size range of
- i) 5-500 micrometers
 - ii) 50-500 micrometers
 - iii) 7-700 micrometers
 - iv) 70-700 micrometers
13. Which type of rock is often composed primarily of microfossils?
- i) Sedimentary
 - ii) Igneous
 - iii) Metamorphic
 - iv) Lava rocks
14. Fossils used to define and identify geologic periods are called
- i) Megafossils
 - ii) Microfossils
 - iii) Index fossils
 - iv) Molds
15. Majority of the forams which live on or within the sea floor sediment are called
- i) planktonic forams
 - ii) nektonic forams
 - iii) sessile forams
 - iv) benthic forams
16. Massive limestones, spirifers and lamellibranchs were common in
- i) Paleozoic of Kashmir
 - ii) Archeans of Singbhum
 - iii) Proterozoic of Son valley
 - iv) Delhi supergroup
17. The Umia, Katrol, Chari and Patcham series are from
- i) Vindhyaans
 - ii) Kutch
 - iii) Spiti valley
 - iv) Salt Range in Pakistan
18. The fossiliferous Lameta series where dinosaur fossils are preserved are associated with
- i) Archeans
 - ii) Vindhyaans
 - iii) Lameta
 - iv) Cuddapah

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19. Gold bearing quartz veins are found in
- i) Dharwars
 - ii) Cuddapah
 - iii) Spiti valley
 - iv) Gangetic Plains
20. A crescent shaped basin is associated with
- i) Narmada Son lineament
 - ii) Dharwars
 - iii) Delhi suoergroup
 - iv) Cuddapah
21. Sylhet Limestones belongs to
- i) Disang group
 - ii) Jaintia group
 - iii) Barail group
 - iv) Surma group
22. Karewas rock formation is of
- i) Lacustrine
 - ii) Fluvial
 - iii) Lacustrine & Fluvial
 - iv) Marine
23. Bagh Beds are formed during the period of
- i) Cretaceous
 - ii) Jurassic
 - iii) Triassic
 - iv) Paleocene
24. The oldest succession of Trichinopoly is
- i) Niniyur
 - ii) Trichinopoly
 - iii) Ariyalur
 - iv) Uttatur
25. Which is the correct order of succession
- i) Octoceras – Meekoceras – Ophiceras – Hedenstroemia
 - ii) Octoceras – Ophiceras – Meekoceras – Hedenstroemia
 - iii) Octoceras – Ophiceras – Hedenstroemia – Meekoceras
 - iv) Octoceras – Hedenstroemia – Meekoceras - Ophiceras

B. Fill up the blanks : (15 Marks)

1. _____ are remains of species that existed on earth for relatively short periods of time, were abundant, and were widespread geographically.
2. _____ are the excavations of an animal made into soft sediment
3. _____ name should always bear a small initial letter.
4. _____ are group consisting of modern humans, extinct human species and all our immediate ancestors
5. _____ bone on the bottom of the pelvis has a large projection that points toward the back of the animal
6. The middle Gondwana is characterised by _____

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7. _____ excellent indicators of time and thermal maturity.
8. The point at which you last find a particular fossil is called its _____
9. Radiolarians and diatoms have _____ tests.
10. Bhandar, Rewah and Kaimur series are from _____ rocks
11. The Kistna, Nallamalai, Cheyair and Papaghani series belong to _____ system
12. Gangamopteris beds were developed in _____
13. _____ is the youngest Jurassic succession of Cutch.
14. Lameta formation is of _____ origin.
15. Surma group of rocks of Mizoram is divided into Bokabil and _____ formation.

Key Answers (MCQ):

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|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. (ii) | 2. (iii) | 3. (i) | 4. (ii) | 5. (iv) |
| 6. (a) | 7. (d) | 8. (a) | 9. (a) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (ii) | 12. (i) | 13. (i) | 14. (iii) | 15. (iv) |
| 16. (i) | 17. (ii) | 18. (iii) | 19. (i) | 20. (iv) |
| 21. (ii) | 22. (iii) | 23. (i) | 24. (iv) | 25. (ii) |

Key Answers (Fill up the blanks) :

- | | |
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| 1. Index fossils | 2. Burrows |
| 3. Specific | 4. Hominins |
| 5. Ornithischia | 6. Dicroidium flora |
| 7. Conodonts | 8. Last appearance datum (LAD) |
| 9. Siliceous | 10. Vindhyan |
| 11. Cuddapah | 12. Paleozoic of Kashmir |
| 13. Umia | 14. Fresh Water |
| 15. Bhuban | |