

GOVERNMENT ZIRTIRI RESIDENTIAL SCIENCE COLLEGE

Subject: Geology

Paper name: Economic & Mineral Resources of India

Paper No: XIX

Semester: 6th semester

1. What is the mineral which contains a metallic element which can be economically exploited called?
 - a) Ore mineral
 - b) Metallic mineral
 - c) Eco-ore
 - d) Eco-mineral

2. The definition of ore is dependent on _____
 - a) Quantity
 - b) Size
 - c) Colour
 - d) Quality

3. The non-metallic minerals associated with ore minerals are called _____
 - a) Non-metallic minerals
 - b) Metallic minerals
 - c) Gangue minerals
 - d) Flux minerals

4. How many types of rocks are there on the basis of time of formation?
 - a) 1
 - b) 2
 - c) 3
 - d) 4

5. The deposits that have formed simultaneously with the enclosing rock are called _____
 - a) Syngenetic
 - b) Epigenetic
 - c) Syncgenetic
 - d) Sinclongenetic

6. Deposits that were formed subsequent to the formation of the host rocks are called _____
 - a) Syngenetic
 - b) Epigenetic

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- c) Synogenetic
 - d) Sinclongenetic
7. The deposits occurring close to the roofs of magmatic masses _____
- a) Magmatic deposits
 - b) Pegmatite deposits
 - c) Hydrothermal deposits
 - d) Metasomatic
8. . Which of the following is not an essential condition for hydrothermal deposits?
- a) Highly active fluids
 - b) Highly enriched fluids
 - c) Highly inactive fluids
 - d) Suitable pathways
9. Type of veins which are bodies of tubular shape in pre-existing fissures?
- a) Fissure-veins
 - b) Ladder-veins
 - c) Gash-veins
 - d) Stock works
10. The type of vein commonly found in igneous rocks is _____
- a) Fissure-veins
 - b) Ladder-veins
 - c) Gash-veins
 - d) Stock works
11. Gash-veins are generally found in _____
- a) Silicate minerals
 - b) Felspar minerals
 - c) Metallic minerals
 - d) Carbonate minerals
12. When gravity is the agent of placing of deposit, the deposit is called _____
- a) Deluvial deposit
 - b) Aeolian deposit
 - c) Alluvial deposit
 - d) Beach placers
13. The term used for the rock hydrothermal deposits that occur in veins of exceptionally small size, but in good number is _____
- a) Fissure-veins
 - b) Ladder-veins
 - c) Gash-veins
 - d) Stock works

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14. Magmatic ore deposits do not commonly occur in forms of injective.
- True
 - False
15. Bauxite is an aggregate of
- Gibbsite and Diaspore
 - Gibbsite and bohemite
 - Diaspore and bohemite
 - Gibbsite, bohemite and Diaspore
16. Bauxite is_____ product
- Alternation
 - Replacement
 - Metamorphic
 - magmatic
17. Largest producer of bauxite in india is
- Assam
 - Bihar
 - Karnataka
 - orissa
18. Bauxite deposits occur along the sea coast are mostly
- Gibbsite
 - Boehmite
 - Diaspore
 - kaolinite
19. Chromite is closely associated with_____rocks
- Acidic
 - Basic
 - Sub-basic
 - ultrabasic
20. Which states is the largest producer of chromite
- Maharashtra
 - Orissa
 - Assam
 - manipur
21. Sukunda chromite mine is situated in
- Bihar
 - Maharashtra
 - Orissa
 - Karnataka
22. Chromite belongs to
- Olivine
 - Spine;
 - Pyroxene
 - Garnet
23. Malachite and azurites are

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- a) Sulphides
 - b) Carbonates
 - c) Oxides
 - d) hydroxides
24. When copper is alloy with tin it is known as
- a) Brass
 - b) Bronze
 - c) Type-metal
 - d) Golden metal
25. Oldest and deepest copper mine in india is
- a) Malanjkhand
 - b) Khetri
 - c) Mosabani
 - d) agnigundala
26. Which is open cast mine in india
- a) Khetri
 - b) Mosabani
 - c) Rakha
 - d) malanjkhand
27. Copper deposits of Andhra Pradesh is associated with
- a) Quartzite
 - b) Dolomites
 - c) Calcareous quartzite
 - d) Calcareous shales
28. The origin of kolar gold deposits is
- a) Hydrothermal
 - b) Early magmatic
 - c) Late magmatic
 - d) metasomatism
29. Kolar gold fields are in_____terrains
- a) High grade
 - b) Low grade
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) sedimentary
30. What is the total reef length in kolar gold bearing belt ____km
- a) 6
 - b) 12
 - c) 18
 - d) 26
31. Gadag gold belt is situated in
- a) Kerela
 - b) Bihar
 - c) Assam
 - d) karnatala
32. Limonite is also known as_____ore
- a) Red

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- b) Brown
 - c) Black
 - d) dust
33. Iron ore deposits of kudremukh are of ___ origin
- a) Sedimentary
 - b) Magmatic
 - c) Replacement
 - d) residual
34. BIF of kudremukh belongs to ___ group
- a) Sargur
 - b) Bababudan
 - c) Chitradurga
 - d) ranibonnur
35. Donimalai iron ore deposits are located in ___ group
- a) Shimoga
 - b) Bababhudan
 - c) Ranibennur
 - d) Sandur schist belt
36. The source of silica and iron oxide in Archean time was mainly
- a) Biogenic
 - b) Volcagenic
 - c) Atmospheric
 - d) All of the above
37. Which states has the highest proved reserves of magnetic ore
- a) Assam
 - b) Bihar
 - c) Karnataka
 - d) goa
38. Which ore is chiefly mined at the kudremukh mines
- a) Haematite
 - b) Magnetite
 - c) Siderite
 - d) Dust ore
39. Scoridite is
- a) Hydrated iron arsenate
 - b) Iron silicate
 - c) Copper carbonate
 - d) Zinc carbonate
40. Chamosite and thuringite are ___ minerals
- a) Iron carbonates
 - b) Iron-silicates
 - c) Iron-sulphides
 - d) Iron-oxides
41. Pb-Zn mineralization on Zawar belt of Rajasthan occurs at
- a) Mochia magra
 - b) Barai magra

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- c) Zawar malai hills
 - d) All of the above
42. Ambamata Devi deposits are associated with
- a) Iron ores
 - b) Mn ores
 - c) Copper ores
 - d) Pb-Zn ores
43. The chemical formula of MgO represents
- a) Magnesite
 - b) Periclase
 - c) Serpentine
 - d) carnalite
44. The Mn-ore deposits of M.P and Maharashtra are confined to the___formation
- a) Chorbaoli
 - b) Lohangi
 - c) Mansard
 - d) bichua
45. Manganese are used in
- a) Manufacture of ferro-alloy metals
 - b) Chemical and glass industries
 - c) Paints
 - d) All of the above
46. Mn deposits of MP and Maharashtra are___deposits
- a) Residual
 - b) Replacement
 - c) Sedimentary
 - d) Sedimentary deposits followed by metamorphism
47. Molybdenum is obtained from
- a) Molybdenite
 - b) Wulfenite
 - c) Ferromolybdite
 - d) All of the above
48. Molybdenum steels are used in
- a) Aircraft
 - b) Automobiles
 - c) Oil machinery
 - d) All of the above
49. Wolframite is an ore of
- a) Vanadium
 - b) Cobalt
 - c) Antimony
 - d) tungsten
50. Wolframite mineralization of Nagpur and pall district of Rajasthan are
- a) Binota shales
 - b) Sewariya granite plutons
 - c) Closepet granites

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- d) None of the above
51. Chrysolite is commercially referred as___asbestos
- a) Blue
 - b) White
 - c) Black
 - d) green
52. Chrysolite asbestos results from
- a) Magmatic liquid
 - b) Alteration of serpentine
 - c) Alteration of olivine to serpentine
 - d) Hydrothermal solution
53. Asbestos is usually associated with__rocks
- a) Acidic
 - b) Basic
 - c) Acidic and basic
 - d) Basic and ultrabasic
54. Asbestos of serpentine group is
- a) Amosite
 - b) Actinosite
 - c) Chrysolite
 - d) tremolite
55. Blue asbestos is another name of
- a) Amosite
 - b) Tremolite
 - c) Anthophyllite
 - d) crocidolite
56. Heavy spar is the name given to
- a) Fluorspar
 - b) Baryte
 - c) Cryolite
 - d) diatomite
57. Mangampet deposit in cuddapah district(AP) is associated with
- a) Fluspar
 - b) Baryte
 - c) China clay
 - d) bauxite
58. Which metal is known as white gold
- a) Gold
 - b) Silver
 - c) Tungsten
 - d) platinum
59. Bharat Ratna medal is made of
- a) Gold
 - b) Platinum
 - c) Ilver
 - d) Diamond

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60. In india most of the baryte occurrence are of ___type
- a) Vein
 - b) Stringer
 - c) Fissure
 - d) Bedded
61. Hot spot theory mainly supports orgin of
- a) Pegmatite
 - b) Coal
 - c) Petroleum
 - d) kimberlite
62. Deobhog mine, Raipur(M.P) is associated with
- a) Gold
 - b) Copper ore
 - c) Iron ore
 - d) diamond
63. Diamond deposits are found in
- a) Baster area
 - b) Singhbhum area
 - c) Kolar area
 - d) Panna area
64. Diamond is a best gem stone because of
- a) High refractive index
 - b) Lustre
 - c) Hardness
 - d) All of the above
65. In Panna diamond belt,diamond is recovered from
- a) Kimberlite pipes
 - b) Conglomerate beds
 - c) Gravel deposits
 - d) All of the aove
66. wajrakarur-Lattavaram(A.P) is associated with
- a) gold
 - b) diamond
 - c) copper
 - d) manganese
67. ruby and sapphire are the gem variety of
- a) quartz
 - b) topaz
 - c) corundum
 - d) diamond
68. blue coloured gem variety of corundum is
- a) Ruby
 - b) Sapphire
 - c) Opal
 - d) None of these
69. emerald is a green variety of

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- a) corundum
 - b) topaz
 - c) kyanite
 - d) beryl
70. deep emerald green variety is known as
- a) Jadeite
 - b) Sang-e-yeshm
 - c) Alexanfrite
 - d) Aquamarine
71. the transparent red variety of zircon is known as
- a) aquamarine
 - b) hyacinth
 - c) Rubelite
 - d) Amethyst
72. aventurine is a variety of
- a) Garnet
 - b) Feldspar
 - c) Calcite
 - d) Beryl
73. rewa sillimanite is ___ colour
- a) reddish
 - b) greenish
 - c) brown
 - d) black
74. The chief raw materials of ceramic industry is
- a) Silt
 - b) Clay
 - c) Kyanite
 - d) Quartz
75. kaoline is also known as
- a) China clay
 - b) Ball clay
 - c) Fire clay
 - d) Blue clay

B. Fill up the blanks [15 (3 from each unit)]

1. Terracotta is ___clay
2. Multani mattee is
3. The variety of plastic clay is known as
4. ___% of Al in common glass maybe permitted
5. ___coal is another name for lignite
6. Parrot coal is a variety of_____coal
7. Neyvelli lignite deposits are of_____
8. Best coking coal is obtained from___ coal fields
9. Sulphur exist in coal as___, sulphate and organic form
10. _____are microscopic constituents of coal

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11. Coal is an___ rock
12. Coke consist of___ and ash
13. Lower Gondwana are well known for their_____ and cyclothem
14. Petroleuom and natural gases are of___ origin
15. Digboi oil has___content

Key Answers

A. Multiple choice questions [replace x]

- | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. a) | 2. b) | 3. c) | 4.b) | 5. a) | 6.b) | 7. c) |
| 8. c) | 9. a) | 10. b) | 11. a) | 12. a) | 13. d) | 14. b) |
| 15. d) | 16. a) | 17. b) | 18. a) | 19. d) | 20. b) | 21. c) |
| 22. b) | 23. b) | 24. b) | 25. c) | 26. d) | 27. c) | 28. a) |
| 29. b) | 30. b) | 31. a) | 32. a) | 33. b) | 34. c) | 35. d) |
| 36. c) | 37. c) | 38. d) | 39. b) | 40. c) | 41. d) | 42. b) |
| 43. d) | 44. b) | 45. d) | 46. b) | 47. c) | 48. b) | 49. a) |
| 50. b) | 51. b) | 52. c) | 53. d) | 54. c) | 55. d) | 56. b) |
| 57. b) | 58. d) | 59. b) | 60. d) | 61. d) | 62. d) | 63. D) |
| 63. d) | 65. d) | 66. b) | 67. c) | 68. b) | 68. d) | 70. c) |
| 71. b) | 72. b) | 73. b) | 74. b) | 75. A | | |

B. Fill up the blanks

1. Impure
2. Fuller's earth

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3. Bentonite
4. 4
5. Brown
6. Bituminous
7. Miocene age
8. Jharia
9. Pyrite
10. Macerals
11. Heterogenous
12. Fix carbon
13. Coal
14. Organic
15. High wax