

I/GEOL (i)

2014

(1st Semester)

GEOLOGY

FIRST PAPER

(General and Structural Geology)

Full Marks : 55

Time : 2 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 35)

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

Answer **five** questions, selecting **one**
from each Unit

UNIT—I

1. Write descriptive notes on any *two* of the following : 3½×2=7
- (a) Magnetic field of the earth
 - (b) Nebular hypothesis
 - (c) Planetesimal hypothesis

G15—300/27a

(Turn Over)

2. Write a detailed note on the rotation and revolution of the earth. 7

UNIT—II

3. Describe the composition of different layers of the earth. Add a note on comparisons to other terrestrial planets. 5+2=7

4. Write notes on the following : $3\frac{1}{2}+3\frac{1}{2}=7$

(a) Origin of biosphere

(b) Age of the earth

UNIT—III

5. Write notes on any two of the following : $3\frac{1}{2}\times 2=7$

(a) Chemical weathering

(b) Geological timescale

(c) Abrasion and deflation

6. What is earthquake? Add a note on different seismic waves generated when earthquake occurs. 2+5=7

UNIT—IV

7. Write a detailed note on clinometer compass. 7
8. Define outcrop. Explain "outcrop can be considered as the fundamental element of geologic science". 2+5=7

UNIT—V

9. Define unconformity. Describe different types of unconformity and their significance. 2+5=7
10. Write notes on the following : 3½+3½=7
- (a) Recumbent fold
 - (b) Genetic classification of joints

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(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 20)

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SECTION—A

(Marks : 5)

1. Choose the correct answer and put its number within the brackets provided : $1 \times 5 = 5$

(a) The crust, mantle and core are separated by two sharp breaks, usually known as

(i) major discontinuities

(ii) mohorovicic discontinuity

(iii) transition zones

(iv) boundaries

[]

(b) Which one of the following is not the characteristic of primitive atmosphere?

(i) High percent of vapour

(ii) High percent of CO₂

(iii) High percent of free oxygen

(iv) None of the above []

(c) The point on the surface of the earth directly above the focus of an earthquake is called

(i) epicentre

(ii) isoseists

(iii) homoseists

(iv) None of the above []

(d) Which of the following instruments is used for geological fieldwork?

(i) Brunton compass

(ii) Geological hammer

(iii) GPS

(iv) All of the above

[]

(e) The vertical displacement along the fault plane is

(i) heave

(ii) throw

(iii) slip

(iv) None of the above

[]

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

2. Write short notes on the following in not more than 3 or 4 sentences each : 3×5=15

(a) Geodynamo

(b) Radioactivity

(i) Brunton compass

(ii) Geological hammer

(iii) GPS

(iv) All of the above

(c) The vertical displacement along the fault plane is

(i) heave

(ii) throw

(iii) slip

(iv) None of the above

(c) Elastic rebound theory

(Marks : 15)

2. Write short notes on the following in not more than 3 or 4 sentences each

(a) Geodynamics

(d) Contours

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(e) Drag fold

GEOLOGY

FIRST PAPER

[General and Structural Geology]

[PART : A - OBJECTIVE]

[Marks : 20]

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SECTION - A

[Marks : 5]

1. Choose the correct answer and put its number within the brackets provided :

1x5=5

(a) The sharp, stepped and curved surface is separated by two sharp breaks, usually known as

- (i) major discontinuities
- (ii) monoclinic discontinuity
- (iii) trapallicon nodes
- (iv) boundaries

(e) Drag fold

(i) High percent of vapour

(ii) High percent of CO₂

(iii) High percent of free oxygen

(iv) None of the above

(f) The point on the surface of the earth directly above the focus of an earthquake is called

(i) epicentre

(ii) isocentre

(iii) hypocentre

(iv) None of the above
