

Sr. No.	Client Question ID	Question Body and Alternatives	Marks	Negative Marks
Objective Question				
1	1	<p>A thin section dolerite dyke rock show that plagioclase laths are partly enclosed in pyroxene crystals, the texture is termed as</p> <p>A1 : Ophitic</p> <p>A2 : Sub-ophitic</p> <p>A3 : Porphyritic</p> <p>A4 : Graphic</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
2	2	<p>A coarse grained plutonic rock is composed of 45% quartz, 35% alkali feldspar and 20% plagioclase. The rock can be classified as</p> <p>A1 : Tonalite</p> <p>A2 : Granodiorite</p> <p>A3 : Granite</p> <p>A4 : Alkali feldspar granite</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
3	3	<p>The following is the example of silica under-saturated rock</p> <p>A1 : Biotite granite</p> <p>A2 : Nepheline syenite</p> <p>A3 : Monzodiorite</p> <p>A4 : Tonalite</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
4	4	<p>Metamorphic facies represent the condition of _____ on a P-T path</p> <p>A1 : Maximum pressure (P_{\max})</p>	4.0	1.00

		<p>A2 Maximum temperature (T_{\max}) :</p> <p>A3 Temperature at P_{\max} :</p> <p>A4 Both P_{\max} and T_{\max} :</p>		
Objective Question				
5	5	<p>In regional metamorphism, the source of increased temperature and pressure is</p> <p>A1 A local intrusive heat source :</p> <p>A2 Impact metamorphism :</p> <p>A3 Increase in temperature with increasing depth of burial :</p> <p>A4 Due to increased rate of radioactive decay :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
6	6	<p>The protolith of marble is</p> <p>A1 Granite :</p> <p>A2 Limestone :</p> <p>A3 Sandstone :</p> <p>A4 Shale :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
7	7	<p>What is the most prominent textural feature of regional metamorphic rocks?</p> <p>A1 Lineation :</p> <p>A2 Bedding :</p> <p>A3 Cataclasis :</p> <p>A4 Foliation :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
8	8	<p>Which of the following index mineral forms at the highest metamorphic grade?</p>	4.0	1.00

		<p>A1 Chlorite :</p> <p>A2 Biotite :</p> <p>A3 Sillmanite :</p> <p>A4 Garnet :</p>		
Objective Question				
9	9	<p>Which of the following metamorphic rocks forms in the forearc of a subduction zone?</p> <p>A1 Green schist :</p> <p>A2 Blue Schist :</p> <p>A3 Gneiss :</p> <p>A4 Granofels :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
10	10	<p>Which of the following rocks can be considered gradational between an igneous rock and a metamorphic rock?</p> <p>A1 Gneiss :</p> <p>A2 Quartzite :</p> <p>A3 Migmatite :</p> <p>A4 Eclogite :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
11	11	<p>Equigranular, hypidiomorphic texture is found in:</p> <p>A1 Rhyolite :</p> <p>A2 Basalt :</p> <p>A3 Granite :</p> <p>A4 Andesite :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				

12	12	<p>The volcanic rock which covers a large part of earth's crust is:</p> <p>A1 : Granite</p> <p>A2 : Basalt</p> <p>A3 : Komatiite</p> <p>A4 : Dacite</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

13	13	<p>In the diopside – anorthite binary system the phases present at the eutectic are?</p> <p>A1 : Diopside+anorthite</p> <p>A2 : Diopside+melt</p> <p>A3 : Anorthite+melt</p> <p>A4 : Diopside+anorthite+melt</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

14	14	<p>In the diopside – anorthite binary system at the eutectic, temperature</p> <p>A1 : Remains constant.</p> <p>A2 : Increases as minerals crystallize.</p> <p>A3 : Decreases as minerals crystallize.</p> <p>A4 : Change is inversely proportional to amount of melt remaining.</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

15	15	<p>Basalt magmas are formed by partial melting of which rock?</p> <p>A1 : Diorite</p> <p>A2 : Gabbro</p> <p>A3 : Picrite</p> <p>A4 : Peridotite</p>	4.0	1.00
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		A4 Vesicular :		
Objective Question				
20	20	Magmatic rocks formed as a result of subduction of one oceanic plate underneath the other are known as:	4.0	1.00
		A1 Mid-ocean ridge :		
		A2 Island-arc :		
		A3 Flood basalt :		
		A4 Continental-arc :		
Objective Question				
21	21	The floating variety of the foraminifera is known as _____ variety.	4.0	1.00
		A1 Planktonic :		
		A2 Benthic :		
		A3 Nektonic :		
		A4 Infaunal :		
Objective Question				
22	22	Lamellibranches with two unequal adductors are _____	4.0	1.00
		A1 Isomyaria :		
		A2 Aniosomyria :		
		A3 Monomyria :		
		A4 Dimyria :		
Objective Question				
23	23	Which one of the following is not a part of Echinoidea's apical system	4.0	1.00
		A1 Periproct :		
		A2 Madreporite :		
		A3 Peristome		

		: A4 : Ocular plate		
Objective Question				
24	24	The least number of fossils are found in rocks formed during _____ era. A1 : Proterozoic A2 : Cenozoic A3 : Mesozoic A4 : Paleozoic	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
25	25	The Trilobites got disappeared from the Earth in A1 : Permian A2 : Carboniferous A3 : Devonian A4 : Cambrian	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
26	26	The embryonic membrane (larval shell) of Brachiopoda is A1 : Protoconch A2 : Prodissoconch A3 : Protegulum A4 : Phragmocone	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
27	27	Study of Trace fossil is known as _____ A1 : Ichnology A2 : Palynology	4.0	1.00

		<p>A3 : Limnology</p> <p>A4 : Malacology</p>		
Objective Question				
28	28	<p>Petrified wood is an example of</p> <p>A1 : Permineralizations</p> <p>A2 : Compression</p> <p>A3 : Impression</p> <p>A4 : Compaction</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
29	29	<p>Aperture of the Gastropoda shell is covered by a plate known as</p> <p>A1 : Umbilicus</p> <p>A2 : Siphon</p> <p>A3 : Operculum</p> <p>A4 : Peristome</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
30	30	<p>We use the term _____ to describe the male shells of ammonites.</p> <p>A1 : Microconch</p> <p>A2 : Macroconch</p> <p>A3 : Protoconch</p> <p>A4 : Mesoconch</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
31	31	<p>Earth's mantle, in general, is</p> <p>A1 : Solid</p>	4.0	1.00

		<p>A2 Liquid :</p> <p>A3 Half-solid, Half liquid :</p> <p>A4 In plasma state :</p>		
Objective Question				
32	32	<p>Where do the rocks generally get folded and faulted to form long mountain chains?</p> <p>A1 At the mid-oceanic ridges :</p> <p>A2 At the continent-continent collision zones :</p> <p>A3 Along a transform fault :</p> <p>A4 At the center of a pull-apart basin :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
33	33	<p>Explosive volcanoes differ from the non-explosive volcanoes mainly in</p> <p>A1 Their temperature :</p> <p>A2 The pressure at the site of their respective magma-chambers :</p> <p>A3 Volatile content in the magma :</p> <p>A4 The colour of their product rocks :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
34	34	<p>Transform faults, in terms of the kinematics of faulting, are similar to the</p> <p>A1 Thrust faults :</p> <p>A2 Normal faults :</p> <p>A3 Strike-slip faults :</p> <p>A4 Rifts :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
35	35	<p>A chain of volcano related to the 'hot-spot volcanism' can help</p> <p>A1 Determine the upper mantle composition</p>	4.0	1.00

		: A2 Determine the absolute velocity of the plate : A3 Determine the dimension of mantle-convection cell : A4 Understand the subduction related elemental cycling :		
Objective Question				
36	36	Which of the following is an example of volcanic eruption on a continent? A1 Barren Island : A2 Deccan Traps : A3 Mount Abu : A4 Lakshadweep Islands :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
37	37	Which one among following metamorphic rocks is result of the higher grade of metmorphism? A1 Slate : A2 Schist : A3 Gneiss : A4 Phyllite :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
38	38	Two metamorphic rocks having experienced same grade of metamorphism developed different mineral assemblages. This may be due to A1 Their being present at different tectonic setting : A2 Their different bulk chemical composition : A3 Their metamorphism at different depths in the crust : A4 Their different structures :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				

39	39	Which of the following minerals is a high-pressure polymorph of the aluminosilicate?	4.0	1.00
		A1 : Andalusite		
		A2 : Sillimanite		
		A3 : Kyanite		
		A4 : Mullite		

Objective Question

40	40	During metamorphism of a pure limestone to form a marble, the important metamorphic change that happens is	4.0	1.00
		A1 : The change of bulk chemical composition of the rock		
		A2 : Recrystallization of calcite		
		A3 : Conversion of calcite to silicate minerals		
		A4 : Bleaching of calcite to become white in color		

Objective Question

41	41	Deserts are commonly seen between _____ and _____ latitude	4.0	1.00
		A1 : 0° and 30° N		
		A2 : 0° and 30° S		
		A3 : 30° N and 30° S		
		A4 : 30° and 60° both North and southern hemispheres		

Objective Question

42	42	Presence of an offset drainage pattern in an aerial photo indicate	4.0	1.00
		A1 : Normal fault		
		A2 : Strike slip fault		
		A3 : Reverse fault		
		A4 : Dipslip fault		

Objective Question			
43	43	<p>A steeply dipping bed will give rise to _____ landform</p> <p>A1 Butte :</p> <p>A2 Plateau :</p> <p>A3 Cuesta :</p> <p>A4 Hogback :</p>	4.0 1.00
Objective Question			
44	44	<p>Among the following, which electromagnetic ray is having high energy?</p> <p>A1 visible :</p> <p>A2 NIR :</p> <p>A3 SWIR :</p> <p>A4 TIR :</p>	4.0 1.00
Objective Question			
45	45	<p>GPS satellites are examples of _____</p> <p>A1 Sun-synchronous :</p> <p>A2 Geosynchronous :</p> <p>A3 Earth resource satellites :</p> <p>A4 None of these :</p>	4.0 1.00
Objective Question			
46	46	<p>A photo is taken using a camera sensitive to light having wavelength range from 350-400 nm. The light belongs to _____ region</p> <p>A1 Visible :</p> <p>A2 Green :</p> <p>A3 UV :</p>	4.0 1.00

		A4 : Photographic UV		
Objective Question				
47	47	<p>The place, which holds a device that captures light while taking remote sensing measurements is known as</p> <p>A1 : Platform</p> <p>A2 : Passive sensor</p> <p>A3 : Active sensor</p> <p>A4 : Senor</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
48	48	<p>Assemblages of computer hardware, software, people, data and method that handle spatial and related data is</p> <p>A1 : GPS</p> <p>A2 : GIS</p> <p>A3 : CAD</p> <p>A4 : CAM</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
49	49	<p>Among the following, which is of prime important image interpretation element</p> <p>A1 : Shape</p> <p>A2 : Size</p> <p>A3 : Tone</p> <p>A4 : Texture</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
50	50	<p>An aerial photograph of an area shows rectangular drainage pattern. From this following can be interpreted.</p> <p>A1 : The area is made up of inclined beds</p> <p>A2 : The area is underlain by horizontal beds</p>	4.0	1.00

		<p>A3 The area has steep slope :</p> <p>A4 The underlying beds are having sets of joints :</p>		
Objective Question				
51	51	<p>What river carries the most water</p> <p>A1 Amazon in South America :</p> <p>A2 Mississippi in the US :</p> <p>A3 Amazon in Africa :</p> <p>A4 The Ganges in Asia :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
52	52	<p>Precipitation caused due to striking of air masses with a topographical feature is called</p> <p>A1 Orographic precipitation :</p> <p>A2 Convective precipitation :</p> <p>A3 Cyclonic precipitation :</p> <p>A4 Frontal precipitation :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
53	53	<p>Identify the correct expression concerning earth land surface</p> <p>A1 Precipitation = evaporation – runoff :</p> <p>A2 Precipitation = runoff-evaporation :</p> <p>A3 Precipitation=evaporation +runoff :</p> <p>A4 Precipitation = evaporation x runoff :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
54	54	<p>The boundary between the saturated zone and the unsaturated zone is known as</p> <p>A1 Water table :</p> <p>A2 Aquifer</p>	4.0	1.00

		: A3 Aquiclude : A4 Porosity :		
Objective Question				
55	55	The purification and removal of bacteria, solid materials and other impurities from used water is classified as A1 Distillation : A2 Cloud seeding : A3 Reclamation : A4 Membrane filtration :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
56	56	In which of the following climates will chemical weathering be most rapid? A1 Hot and dry : A2 Hot and humid : A3 Cold and dry : A4 Cold and humid :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
57	57	The test for turbidity describes what characteristics of water? A1 Odor : A2 The mineral concentration of the water : A3 Suspended material in the water : A4 The metal concentration of the water :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
58	58	An aquiclude is A1 Non artesian aquifer :	4.0	1.00

		<p>A2 : Artesian aquifer</p> <p>A3 : Confined bed of impervious material between aquifers</p> <p>A4 : Large water body underground</p>		
Objective Question				
59	59	<p>The amount of heat absorbed to evaporate 1 kg of water from its saturation temperature, without change of temperature, is called</p> <p>A1 : Sensible heat of water</p> <p>A2 : Latent heat of vaporization</p> <p>A3 : Enthalpy of steam</p> <p>A4 : Entropy of steam</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
60	60	<p>Water at standard atmospheric conditions.</p> <p>A1 : Behaves as an ideal gas</p> <p>A2 : Is mostly liquid</p> <p>A3 : Is far above its critical state</p> <p>A4 : Is far below its critical state</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
61	61	<p>The Greenhouse Effect is caused primarily by</p> <p>A1 : Blocking incoming short wave solar energy</p> <p>A2 : Absorbing incoming short wave solar energy</p> <p>A3 : Heating of the Earth's stratosphere</p> <p>A4 : Absorbing outgoing long wave radiation from the Earth</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
62	62	Which physical principle is most often applied in the search for petroleum reservoirs?	4.0	1.00

		<p>A1 : Gravitational attraction</p> <p>A2 : Magnetic field variation</p> <p>A3 : Acoustic wave transmission and reflection</p> <p>A4 : Radioactive decay</p>		
Objective Question				
63	63	<p>On a topographic map, lines that indicate water depth is termed</p> <p>A1 : Bathymetric lines</p> <p>A2 : Isopach lines</p> <p>A3 : Isogonic lines</p> <p>A4 : Isobars</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
64	64	<p>The major part of the Earth's magnetic field is contributed from</p> <p>A1 : Earth's outer core</p> <p>A2 : Sun interaction with the earth's atmosphere</p> <p>A3 : Magnetic material inside the earth' crust</p> <p>A4 : Convection currents in the mantle</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
65	65	<p>The name of a rapid rise of coastal water that accompanies the arrival of a cyclone is</p> <p>A1 : Hurricane</p> <p>A2 : Storm surge</p> <p>A3 : Tidal wave</p> <p>A4 : Tsunami</p>	4.0	1.00

Objective Question				
66	66	<p>Of the types of seismic waves given below, which type of waves moves more slowly compared to others?</p> <p>A1 : P waves</p> <p>A2 : S waves</p> <p>A3 : Rayleigh waves</p> <p>A4 : Love waves</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
67	67	<p>Identify the odd type of ore deposit among the following, by considering the environment of ore formation.</p> <p>A1 : Banded iron formation</p> <p>A2 : Ferromanganese nodules</p> <p>A3 : Lateritic bauxite</p> <p>A4 : Phosphatic nodules</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
68	68	<p>Wall rock alteration is a characteristic feature of</p> <p>A1 : Magmatic deposits</p> <p>A2 : Hydrothermal deposits</p> <p>A3 : Metamorphic deposits</p> <p>A4 : Sedimentary deposits</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
69	69	<p>The crystal structure of magnetite and chromite are similar to that of</p> <p>A1 : Spinel</p> <p>A2 : Sphene</p> <p>A3 : Sphalerite</p> <p>A4 : Spessartite</p>	4.0	1.00

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Objective Question				
70	70	<p>Emerald is a gem variety of</p> <p>A1 : Corundum</p> <p>A2 : Beryl</p> <p>A3 : Topaz</p> <p>A4 : Tourmaline</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
71	71	<p>Which one of the following pairs of minerals is not dimorphic?</p> <p>A1 : Graphite-diamond</p> <p>A2 : Calcite-aragonite</p> <p>A3 : Magnetite-hematite</p> <p>A4 : Kyanite-sillimanite</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
72	72	<p>Which one of the following is the chemical composition of pyrrhotite?</p> <p>A1 : Fe_{1-x}S</p> <p>A2 : FeS_{1-x}</p> <p>A3 : $\text{Fe}_{1-x}\text{S}_2$</p> <p>A4 : $\text{Fe}_2\text{S}_{1-x}$</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
73	73	<p>Which one of the following is the chemical composition of magnetite?</p> <p>A1 : $\text{Fe}^{2+}\text{Fe}^{3+}_2\text{O}_4$</p> <p>A2 : $\text{Fe}^{3+}\text{Fe}^{2+}_2\text{O}_4$</p> <p>A3 : $\text{Fe}^{2+}\text{Fe}^{3+}\text{O}_3$</p>	4.0	1.00

		<p>A4 : $\text{Fe}^{3+}_2\text{O}_3$</p>		
Objective Question				
74	74	<p>In a lateritic bauxite deposit, the uppermost litho-unit is</p> <p>A1 : Bauxite</p> <p>A2 : Laterite</p> <p>A3 : Lithomarge</p> <p>A4 : Partially weathered bedrock</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
75	75	<p>Which one of the following statements correctly defines the hydrothermal ore forming process?</p> <p>A1 : Metals are transported and precipitated from carbonic fluid</p> <p>A2 : Metals are transported and precipitated from hot carbonic fluid</p> <p>A3 : Metals are transported and precipitated from aqueous fluid</p> <p>A4 : Metals are transported and precipitated from hot aqueous fluid</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
76	76	<p>Which one of the following term correctly defines the nature of diamond in kimberlite?</p> <p>A1 : Xenocryst</p> <p>A2 : Phenocryst</p> <p>A3 : Megacryst</p> <p>A4 : Xenolith</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
77	77	<p>Intersection of an inclined plane with an imaginary horizontal surface is known as</p> <p>A1 : Strike</p> <p>A2 : Strike line</p>	4.0	1.00

		<p>A3 Dip :</p> <p>A4 Plunge. :</p>		
Objective Question				
78	78	<p>The true dip direction of an inclined plane is always _____ to the strike line</p> <p>A1 Parallel :</p> <p>A2 Perpendicular :</p> <p>A3 At 45° :</p> <p>A4 Oblique :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
79	79	<p>The relationship between the quadratic elongation (λ) and stretch (s) is</p> <p>A1 $\sqrt{\lambda} = 1+s$:</p> <p>A2 $\lambda = 1+s^2$:</p> <p>A3 $\lambda = s^2$:</p> <p>A4 $\lambda = 1/s^2$:</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
80	80	<p>In case of plane strain type of strain ellipsoid, λ_2 (quadratic elongation along intermediate strain axis) is</p> <p>A1 >1 :</p> <p>A2 $=1$:</p> <p>A3 <1 :</p> <p>A4 0 :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
81	81	<p>Hangingwall anticline is a feature associated with</p> <p>A1 Normal fault :</p>	4.0	1.00

		<p>A2 Strike slip fault :</p> <p>A3 Thrust fault :</p> <p>A4 Hinge fault :</p>		
Objective Question				
82	82	<p>Chloritoid is a common mineral in metamorphosed pelite when the bulk rock is</p> <p>A1 Fe-poor and Al-poor :</p> <p>A2 Fe-rich and Al-rich :</p> <p>A3 Fe-poor and Al-rich :</p> <p>A4 Mg-rich Al poor :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
83	83	<p>For a multi-component system the relationship between phase component (P) and system component (C) is</p> <p>A1 $P = C$:</p> <p>A2 $P > C + 2$:</p> <p>A3 $P < C + 2$:</p> <p>A4 $P = C + 1$:</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
84	84	<p>Presence of 'talc and kyanite' assemblage in metapelite is indicative of ____ metamorphism.</p> <p>A1 High P/T :</p> <p>A2 Low P/T :</p> <p>A3 Medium P/T :</p> <p>A4 Hydrothermal :</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
85	85		4.0	1.00

		<p>The mineral paragenetic sequence, biotite→garnet→staurolite→sillimanite→kyanite that developed with increasing grade of metamorphism is indicative of _____ metamorphism.</p> <p>A1 : Buchan type</p> <p>A2 : Abukuma type</p> <p>A3 : Barrovian type</p> <p>A4 : Sanbagawa type</p>		
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Objective Question

86	86	<p>Paired metamorphic belt is characteristic of _____ metamorphism.</p> <p>A1 : Continent-continent collision zone</p> <p>A2 : Mid-oceanic ridge</p> <p>A3 : Subduction zone</p> <p>A4 : Transform plate margin</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

87	87	<p>Strips of sand and gravel lying above sea level and paralleling the adjacent coastline but separated from it by a narrow body of water are called</p> <p>A1 : Alluvial fans</p> <p>A2 : Submarine fans</p> <p>A3 : Barrier islands</p> <p>A4 : Deltas</p>	4.0	1.00
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Objective Question

88	88	<p>Which of the following processes does not occur during diagenesis?</p> <p>A1 : Compaction</p> <p>A2 : Cementation</p> <p>A3 : Lithification</p>	4.0	1.00
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		: A4 Metamorphism :		
Objective Question				
89	89	Which of the following lists the correct sequence in the formation of a sedimentary rock? A1 Weathering, lithification, erosion, deposition : A2 Erosion, weathering, lithification, deposition : A3 Weathering, erosion, deposition, lithification : A4 Erosion, lithification, weathering, deposition :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
90	90	When dissolved minerals crystallize and glue sediment grains together, what process is taking place? A1 Compaction : A2 Consolidation : A3 Cementation : A4 Crystallization :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
91	91	Which of the following is an example of a physical, as opposed to a chemical, diagenetic process? A1 Recrystallization : A2 Compaction : A3 Cementation : A4 all are physical in nature :	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
92	92	What is the porosity of newly deposited mud? A1 less than 5% : A2 between 5% and 25% :	4.0	1.00

		<p>A3 : between 25% and 50%</p> <p>A4 : > 50%</p>		
Objective Question				
93	93	<p>What is the basic difference between metamorphism and diagenesis?</p> <p>A1 : Diagenesis occurs at higher temperature and pressure than metamorphosis</p> <p>A2 : Metamorphism does not act on sedimentary rock</p> <p>A3 : Diagenesis occurs at lower temperature and pressure than metamorphosis</p> <p>A4 : Diagenesis does not act on sedimentary rock</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
94	94	<p>What does the term bioturbation refer to?</p> <p>A1 : The action of burrowing organisms in loose sediment</p> <p>A2 : Mineral exchange</p> <p>A3 : Any temperature or pressure change in the sediment</p> <p>A4 : Any chemical change in the sediment</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
95	95	<p>Which is best classified as a biochemical sedimentary rock?</p> <p>A1 : Halite that forms when seawater evaporates</p> <p>A2 : Limestone that is made of calcite extracted from seawater by marine organisms.</p> <p>A3 : Travertine that forms when calcium carbonate precipitates from water flowing through a cave</p> <p>A4 : Oolitic limestone that forms when calcite precipitates in spherical layers around a central fragment.</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
96	96	<p>Which of the following trends would favor a shift from calcite to silica precipitation during diagenesis?</p> <p>A1 : Increasing pH</p>	4.0	1.00

		<p>A2 Increasing Eh :</p> <p>A3 Decreasing Eh :</p> <p>A4 Decreasing pH :</p>		
Objective Question				
97	97	<p>“Sedimentary facies” is a term used to describe an association of sedimentary rocks that all formed</p> <p>A1 : At the same time but in different depositional environments</p> <p>A2 : From the same source rock but at different times in Earth history</p> <p>A3 : In the same depositional environment but at different times in Earth history</p> <p>A4 : From the same source rock but in different depositional environments</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
98	98	<p>Whether a sedimentary rock consists of a wide or a narrow range of grain sizes depends primarily on</p> <p>A1 : The shape of the grains</p> <p>A2 : The mineralogy of the source rock</p> <p>A3 : The energy of the transporting agent</p> <p>A4 : The latitude in which the sediment was deposited</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
99	99	<p>Tempestites are associated with</p> <p>A1 : Shallow marine storm deposits</p> <p>A2 : Turbidity current</p> <p>A3 : Deep marine deposits</p> <p>A4 : Marine tidal deposits</p>	4.0	1.00
Objective Question				
100	100	<p>The most common mode of origin of cross bedding is</p> <p>A1 Migration of ripples</p>	4.0	1.00

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A2 Deposition on point bar
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A3 Lee side deposition of sand dunes
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A4 Deposition on inclined beach surface
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