

SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY, KOLHAPUR
QUESTION BANK FOR MARCH 2022 (SUMMER) EXAMINATION

B.Sc II Semester III CBCS

Subject Code: 73306

Subject Name: GEOLOGY

Paper-VI - Sedimentary and Metamorphic Petrology

1. Fill in the blanks with correct answer from the given option: (1 mark)

1. A common example of Argillaceous rock is _____ .
a) Arkose **b) Shale** c) Grit d) Sandstone
2. Stalagmite is a type of _____ deposit.
a) **Chemical** b) Organic c) Residual d) Sedimentary
3. Radiolarian ooze is a type of _____ deposit.
a) Sedimentary b) Chemical c) Residual **d) Organic**
4. Coral reefs are associated with _____ environments.
a) **Marine** b) Transitional c) Continental d) Glacial
5. Lagoons are present in _____ environment .
a) Continental **b) Transitional** c) Marine d) Glacial
6. Thermal metamorphism of sandstone gives rise to _____ .
a) **Quartzite** b) Hornfels c) Marble d) Mica Schist
7. Slates are formed due to _____ metamorphism .
a) Thermal b) Dynamothermal c) Plutonic **d) Cataclastic**
8. Garnetiferous mica schists is formed due to Dynamothermal metamorphism of _____ rocks.
a) **Argillaceous** b) Arenaceous c) Basic Igneous d) Rudaceous
9. Granulites are products of _____ metamorphism .
a) Cataclastic b) Thermal **c) Plutonic** d) Dynamothermal
10. Greisening is associated with _____ .
a) Weathering **b) Metasomatism** c) Faults d) Cataclastic Metamorphism
11. Breccia is a type of _____ rock.
a) Argillaceous **b) Rudaceous** c) Arenaceous d) Metamorphic
12. Chert is a type of _____ chemical deposit.
b) Ferruginous b) Carbonaceous c) **Siliceous** d) Calcerous
13. Point Bar deposits are associated with _____ environment.
a) **Fluvial** b) Glacial c) Desert Marine

14. Borates are type of _____ deposit.
 a) Organic b) **Chemical** c) Residual d) Siliceous
15. Contact metamorphism is a type of _____ metamorphism.
 a) Dynamothermal b) **Thermal** c) Plutonic d) Cataclastic
16. Lit –par-lit Gneiss is formed due to _____ .
 a) **Metasomatism** b) Anatexis c) Metamorphism d) Weathering
17. Leptites are associated with _____ metamorphism .
 a) Dynamo-thermal b) Thermal c) **Plutonic** d) Cataclastic
18. Glaucophan mineral is typical of _____ facies.
 a) Zeolite b) **Blueschist** c) Eclogite d) Greenschist
19. Tourmalinisation is associated with _____ process.
 a) Metamorphic b) **Metasomatism** c) Sedimentary d) Weathering
20. A common example of Chemical Siliceous deposit is _____ .
 a) Stalagmite b) Borax c) **Flint** d) Phosphorite
21. Conglomerate is a type of _____ rock.
 a) **Rudaceous** b) Argillaceous c) Arenaceous d) Residual
22. Diatom oozes are a type of _____ deposits.
 a) **Organic** b) Chemical c) Residual d) Sedimentary
23. Nitrates are a _____ deposit.
 a) Sedimentary b) Organic c) **Chemical** d) Residual
24. The uppermost zone of metamorphism is called _____ .
 a) Katazone b) Mesozone c) **Epizone** d) Bryozone
25. Slaty cleavage is associated with _____ metamorphism .
 a) Plutonic b) **Cataclastic** c) Thermal d) Dynamothermal
26. Thermal metamorphism of clay rocks will give rise to _____ .
 a) **Hornfels** b) Slate c) Schist d) Sandstone
27. An example of Facies of contact metamorphism is _____ facies.
 a) Granulite b) Greenschist c) **Sanidine** d) Eclogite
28. Charnockites are associated with _____ metamorphism.
 a) Thermal b) **Plutonic** c) Dynamothermal d) Cataclastic
29. The lowermost zone of metamorphism is called _____ .
 a) Epizone b) **Katazone** c) Mesozone d) Geozone
30. A common example of Organic deposit is _____ .
 a) **Gauno** b) Chert c) Shale d) Flint

31. Deltaic environment is a type of _____ environment.
 c) Continental b) Marine c) Desert c) **Transitional**
32. Stalactite is a carbonate deposit of _____ origin.
 d) Organic b) **Chemical** c) Residual d) Sedimentary
33. Mylonites are formed due to _____ metamorphism .
 c) **Cataclastic** b) Thermal c) Dynamothermal d) Plutonic
34. Thermal metamorphism of limestone gives rise to _____ .
 d) Quartzite b) Hornfels c) **Marble** d) Slate
35. Saussuritization process is associated with _____ metamorphism .
 a) Thermal b) **Dynamothermal** c) Cataclastic d) Contact
36. Placer deposits are found in _____ environment.
 a) **Alluvial** b) Lacustrine c) Marine d) Transitional
37. Cataclastic metamorphism is associated with _____ .
 a) Folds b) Unconformity c) **Fault** d) Joint
38. Bauxite is a type of _____ deposit.
 a) Sedimentary b) **Residual** c) Chemical d) Organic
39. Current Bedding is commonly found in _____ area.
 d) Desert b) **Delta** c) Mountain d) Glacier
40. Maculose structure is formed due to metamorphism of _____ rocks.
 d) **Argillaceous** b) Arenaceous c) Rudaceous d) Sandstone
41. The common mineral in Granulose structure are _____ .
 e) **Quartz** b) Mica c) Chlorite d) Biotite
42. The highest grade of metamorphism is shown by _____ facies.
 a) Zeolite b) Greenschist c) **Granulite** d) Sanidine
43. Loess deposits are associated with _____ .
 a) Lakes b) Rivers c) Lagoons d) **Deserts**
44. Bauxite is formed in _____ climate.
 a) **Tropical** b) Arid c) Cold d) Dry
45. In the Katazone, the type of metamorphism is _____ metamorphism.
 a) Thermal b) Cataclastic c) **Plutonic** d) Dynamothermal
46. Presence of equidimensional minerals gives rise to _____ structure.
 a) Schistose b) Maculose c) Gneissose d) **Granulose**
47. Augen structure is produced due to _____ metamorphism.
 a) **Dynamothermal** b) Thermal c) Plutonic d) Cataclastic

48. Leptite is formed due to _____ metamorphism.

- a) Thermal b) Contact c) Cataclastic d) **Plutonic**

49. Metasomatic alteration due to steam and fluorine is called _____ .

- a) **Greisening** b) Tourmalinisation c) Kaolinisation d) Saussuritisation

50. Facies of very high pressure is _____ facies.

- a) Sanidine b) Hornfels c) Greenschist d) **Blueschist**

51. The lowest temperature facies is _____ facies.

- a) **Albite-Epidote Hornfels** b) Zeolite c) Blueschist d) Greenschist

B. Write notes : (4 marks)

1. Conglomerate and Breccia
2. Types of Sandstones
3. Bauxite
4. Laterite
5. Organic Phosphatic Deposits
6. Siliceous Chemical Deposits
7. Evaporites
8. Provenance
9. Marine Environments
10. Terrestrial Environment
11. Transitional Environment
12. Shape and Roundness in sediments
13. Augen Structure
14. Slate and Slaty cleavage
15. Agents of metamorphism
16. Current Bedding
17. Dynamothermal Metamorphism
18. Gneissose Structure
19. Thermal Metamorphism
20. Granulose structure
21. Blueschist Facies
22. Eclogite Facies
23. Granulite Facies
24. Zones of metamorphism
25. Sedimentary Rocks

26. Schistose Structure

27. Graded Bedding

C. Full Questions: (8 marks)

1. Describe the different types of Residual deposits.
2. Describe the different types of sedimentary rocks with examples.
3. Describe the different types of Organic deposits with examples.
4. Describe the different types of Chemical deposits with examples.
5. Describe the different depositional environments.
6. Discuss the Thermal Metamorphism of different types of rocks.
7. Discuss the Dynamo-thermal Metamorphism of different types of rocks.
8. Discuss the Cataclastic Metamorphism of different types of rocks.
9. Describe the different Facies of Metamorphism.
10. Discuss Plutonic Metamorphism and its products.
11. Describe different types of Metamorphic Structures.
12. Describe different types of structures in Sedimentary rocks.