

- 1) Chromite deposits in ultrabasic rocks are formed by ----- in early magmatic stage.
    - a) dissemination      b) segregation      c) injection
  - 2) The most common reservoir rocks for petroleum are----- .
    - a. limestones,                      b. sandstones,
    - c. Shales
  - 3) The vug and comb structure is very common in ----- deposits.
    - a) cavity filling   b) replacement   c) residual
  - 4) Simultaneous capillary solution and deposition occurs in ----- .
    - a) metasomatism   b) oxidation   c) residual concentration
  - 5) ----- deposits are formed both by contact metasomatism and hydrothermal processes.
    - a) cavity filling   b) replacement   c) segregation
  - 6) ‘Wall rock alteration’ occurs due to ----- .
    - a) replacement                      b) cavity filling                      c) reduction reaction
  - 7) Most of the rock forming minerals are crystallised during----- stage.
    - a) early magmatic                      b) late magmatic                      c) epigenetic
  - 8) ----- is the most suitable host rock for replacement deposits.
    - a) Sandstone   b) Shale      c) Limestone
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- 1) a. dissemination
  - 2) b. sandstones
  - 3) a. cavity filling
  - 4) a. metasomatism.
  - 5) b. replacement.
  - 6) a. replacement.
  - 7) a. early magmatic.
  - 8) c. limestone.
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- 1) Residual liquid segregation is the process involved in ----- deposits.
    - a) late magmatic   b) residual   c) hydrothermal
  - 2) The disseminated or “porphyry” copper deposits are of ----- origin.
    - a. hypothermal,                      b. mesothermal,                      c. epithermal
  - 3) If the colour of the gossan is black, it indicates the presence of ----- .
    - a. iron,                      b. manganese,                      c. copper
  - 4) The best example of magmatic segregated ores is ----- deposits.

a. bauxite,      b. iron,                      c. chromium    d) Gold.

5) Which of the following deposits are commonly associated with fumaroles?.

a. Sulphides,    b. Phosphates,                      c. Carbonates    d) None of these.

6) A typical bauxite deposit has-----.

- a. a laterite capping and lithomarge base,
- b. a lithomarge capping and laterite base,
- c. a limonite capping and laterite base.

7) The deposits formed at the end of magmatic differentiation are termed as ----- deposits.

a. orthotectic,    b. metasomatic,    c. hydrothermal

8) In the Karst regions bauxite deposits occur as ----- deposits.

a. blanket,    b. interstratified,    c. pocket

1) a. late magmatic.

2) b. mesothermal

3) b. manganese

4) c. chromium

5) a. sulphides

6) a. a laterite capping and lithomarge base

7) c. hydrothermal

8) c. pocket.

1) The Indian gold deposits are of ----- origin.

a. epithermal,    b. mesothermal,                      c. hypothermal .

2) Pseudomorphs are very common in -----deposits.

a. replacement,                      b. cavity filling,                      c. Metasomatic .

3) Skarn is generally associated with----- deposit.

a) magmatic    b) contact metasomatic    c) supergene sulphide enrichment

4) ----- mineral deposits are formed after the formation of host rock.

a) Supergene                      b) Epigenetic                      c) Syngenetic

5) ----- is the most suitable host rock for replacement deposits.

a) Sandstone    b) Shale                      c) Limestone

6) Placer deposits are formed as a result of -----.

- a. residual liquid segregation,
- b. residual concentration,

c. mechanical concentration.

7) The correct sequence of encountering oil in a drill well is-----.

a. oil-gas-water,      b. gas-water-oil,      c. gas-oil-water .

8) The unwanted material associated with non-metalliferous deposit is known as-----

a) gangue    b) residue    c) waste

1) c. hypothermal

2) a. replacement

3) b. Contact metasomatic

4) b. Epigenetic

5) c. Limestone.

6) c. mechanical concentration

7) c. gas-oil-water

8) c. Waste

**2. Attempt any TWO of the three sub-questions :**

**( 16 )**

A) Describe the hydrothermal processes of formation of mineral deposits.

B) Describe the Oxidation and Supergene enrichment processes of formation of mineral deposits.

A) Describe the Magmatic processes of formation of mineral deposits.

A) Describe the Contact Metasomatism processes of formation of mineral deposits.

B) Describe the Sublimation and Evaporation processes of formation of mineral deposits.

C) Describe the Oxidation and Supergene Enrichment processes of formation of mineral deposits.

B) Describe the Hydrothermal Processes of formation of mineral deposits.

C) Write a note on origin and classification of coal.

C) Describe the processes of formation of petroleum and natural gas.

**3. Write short notes on any four :**

**( 16 )**

a) Occurrence and distribution of Pb and Zn ores.

b) Evaporation deposits.

c) Ranks and grading of coal.

a) Formation of petroleum deposits.

- b) Oxidation and supergene enrichment.
- c) Migration and entrapment of petroleum.
- d) Materials of metaliferous and non-metaliferous deposits.
- e) Sublimation.

a) Migration and entrapment of petroleum.

b) Ranks and grading of coal.

c) Formation of petroleum deposits.

d) Residual and mechanical concentration.

e) Formation of coal deposits.

f) Materials of metaliferous and non-metaliferous deposits.

f) Residual and mechanical concentration.

d) Formation of coal deposits.

e) Magmatic concentration deposits.

f) Occurrence and distribution of Cu and Al ores.

i. If the colour of the gossan is black, it indicates the presence of -----.

a. iron,            b. manganese, c. copper.

ii. ----- climate is most suitable for bauxite formation.

a) Tropical   b) Temperate   c) Cold

iii. ----- deposits are formed from descending solutions.

a) Supergene   b) syngenetic   c) hypogene

iv. The metal content of an ore is called -----.

a) gangue   b) tenor   c) grade

v. Most of the rock forming minerals are crystallised during----- stage.

a) early magmatic   b) late magmatic   c) epigenetic

vi. Which of the following deposits are commonly associated with fumaroles?.

a. Sulphides,    b. Phosphates,            c. Carbonates.

vii. The Indian gold deposits are of ----- origin.

a. epithermal,   b. mesothermal,            c. hypothermal.

viii. Pseudomorphs are very common in -----deposits.

a. replacement,   b. cavity filling,   c. metasomatic.

i.    b. manganese

ii.   a. Tropical

iii.   a. supergene

iv.   b. tenor

v.    a. early magmatic

vi.   a. sulphides

vii.   c. hypothermal

viii.   a. replacement

i.    Skarn is generally associated with----- deposit.

a) magmatic   b) contact metasomatic   c) supergene sulphide enrichment

- ii. ----- mineral deposits are formed after the formation of host rock.  
 a) Supergene b) Epigenetic c) Syngenetic
- iii. ----- is the most suitable host rock for replacement deposits.  
 a) Sandstone b) Shale c) Limestone
- iv. Placer deposits are formed as a result of -----.  
 a. residual liquid segregation,  
 b. residual concentration,  
 c. mechanical concentration.
- v. The correct sequence of encountering oil in a drill well is-----.  
 a. oil-gas-water, b. gas-water-oil, c. gas-oil-water.
- vi. The unwanted material associated with non-metalliferous deposit is known as-----  
 a) gangue b) residue c) waste
- vii. Chromite deposits in ultrabasic rocks are formed by ----- in early magmatic stage.  
 a) dissemination b) segregation c) injection
- viii. The most common reservoir rocks for petroleum are-----.  
 a. limestones, b. sandstones, c. shales.
- i. b. Contact metasomatic  
 ii. b. Epigenetic  
 iii. c. Limestone.  
 iv. c. mechanical concentration  
 v. c. gas-oil-water  
 vi. c. waste  
 vii. a. dissemination  
 viii. b. sandstones
- i) The vug and comb structure is very common in ----- deposits.  
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- ii) ----- mineral deposits are formed after the formation of host rock.  
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- iii) Simultaneous capillary solution and deposition occurs in -----.  
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- v) 'Wall rock alteration' occurs due to -----.  
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- vi) Most of the rock forming minerals are crystallised during----- stage.  
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- vii) ----- is the most suitable host rock for replacement deposits.  
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- viii) Residual liquid segregation is the process involved in ----- deposits.  
 a) late magmatic b) residual c) hydrothermal
- i. a. cavity filling  
 ii. b. epigenetic.  
 iii. a. metasomatism.  
 iv. b. replacement.  
 v. a. replacement.  
 vi. a. early magmatic.  
 vii. c. limestone.  
 viii. a. late magmatic.

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