

Question Bank

B. Sc. (Regular) (Part-II) (Semester IV) Examination 2022

Geology

Stratigraphy (Paper- VII) (CBCS)

Sub. Code: 78913

1. Coal beds are abundant in --- supergroup.
(A) Cuddapah (B) Gondwana (C) Deccan Trap (D) Lameta
2. Panna mine is located in --- supergroup.
(A) Vindhyan (B) Deccan Trap (C) Gondwana (D) None of these
3. Concept of catastrophism was put forward by---.
(A) Hutton (B) Gorges Cuvier (C) Dutton (D) None of these
4. Uniformitarianism concept is also known as----
(A) Catastrophism (B) Superposition (C) Gradualism (D) None of these
5. --- Eon is lifeless.
(A) Palaeozoic (B) Hadean (C) Phanerozoic (D) Cenozoic
6. --- Eon is full of life.
(A) Hadean (B) Phanerozoic (C) Palaeozoic (D) None of these
7. The study of equivalence in age of rocks is called -----.
(A) Stratification (B) correlation (C) superposition (D) none of these
8. Archaeopteryx an ancient bird existed in ---.
(A) Triassic (B) Jurassic (C) Cretaceous (D) Oligocene
9. The Uttatur division belongs to --- basin.
(A) Spiti (B) Bagh (C) Trichonopoly (D) Katrol
10. Two-fold classification of Gondwana rocks is based on---.
(A) Unconformity (B) Paleontological Evidence
(C) Floral Characteristics (D) None of these
11. Principle of Uniformitarianism is proposed by---.
(A) Hutton (B) Pratt (C) Dutton (D) None of these
12. Delhi Supergroup is exposed in --- mountain.
(A) Himalaya (B) Aravali (C) Sahyadri (D) None of these
13. Paleogene is a part of --- era.
(A) Palaeozoic (B) Mesozoic (C) Cainozoic (D) None of these

14. Nallamalai Series is a part of --- super group.
(A) Cuddapah (B) Deccan Trap (C) Gondwana (D) None of these
15. Cretaceous system is a part of --- era.
(A) Palaeozoic (B) Mesozoic (C) Cainozoic (D) None of these
16. The Cretaceous extinction occurred in --- era.
(A) Palaeozoic (B) Mesozoic (C) Cenozoic (D) None of these
17. In Mesozoic era --- plant species is dominant.
(A) Gymnosperms (B) Flowering (C) Seedless (D) None of these
18. Kurnool group is equivalent of Lower --- Group.
(A) Gondwana (B) Delhi (C) Vindhyan (D) Deccan Trap
19. Panna mine is located in --- supergroup.
(A) Vindhyan (B) Deccan Trap (C) Gondwana (D) None of these
20. The study of equivalence in age of rocks is called -----.
A) Stratification (B) correlation (C) superposition (D) none of these
- 21--- is abundant in Upper Gondwana.
(A) Glossopteris (B) Ptilophyllum (C) Gangamopteris (D) Cycads
- 22.The Mesozoic era includes the ---.
(A) Ordovician (B) Jurassic (C) Silurian (D) Permian
23. --- era dominated by the dinosaurs.
(A) Precambrian (B) Cenozoic (C) Paleozoic (D) Mesozoic
24. Talchir series belongs to ---.
A) Spiti (B) Bagh (C) Lower Gondwana (D) None of these
25. Katrol series belongs to the ---
(A) Salt Range (B) Jurassic of Kutch (C) Kurnool (D) Lesser Himalaya
26. Inter Trappean beds are found in ---
(A) Deccan Traps (B) Gondwana (C) Siwalik (D) Kurnool
27. Lameta bed rocks are of --- origin.
(A) Fluvial (B) Marine (C) Lacustrine (D) Aeolian
28. Panchet series belongs to the ---
(A) Salt Range (B) Middle Gondwana (C) Upper Gondwana (D) Siwalik

29. Umia series belongs to the ---
- (A) Salt Range (B) Middle Gondwana (C) Upper Gondwana (D) Lameta
30. --- fossil found in Gondwana.
- (A) Glossopteris (B) Frog (C) Reptiles (D) Fish
31. The Lower and Upper Gondwana are characterized respectively by---
- (A) Glossopteris and Gangamopteris (B) Glossopteris and Nilgonia
(C) Glossopteris and Ptilophyllum (D) None of these
32. Lower Gondwana rocks were deposited under----climate.
- (A) Arid (B) Warm and Humid (C) Cold (D) Aeolian
33. The boulder of Talchir showing striations indicates--- origin.
- (A) Glacial (B) Fluvial (C) Lacustrine (D) Aeolian
34. Damuda series contains coal seams of --- age.
- (A) Permian (B) Ordovician (C) Upper Carboniferous (D) none of these
35. Thick horizons of coal seams are present in --- stage.
- (A) Barakar (B) Raniganj (C) Pachmari (D) none of these
36. Rajmahal stage is made up of ----.
- (A) Coal seams (B) Sandstones (C) Lava flows (D) none of these
37. Dubrajpur sandstone in the Rajmahal hills belongs to--- series.
- (A) Jabalpur (B) Mahadev (C) Panchet (D) Umia
38. Yerrapalli formation belongs to--- Maleri stage.
- (A) Upper (B) Lower (C) Middle (D) none of these
39. Denwa and Bagra stages correspond to---.
- (A) Barakar (B) Pachmari (C) Kota (D) Maleri
40. The beds of fire clay are confined to ----stage.
- (A) Raniganj (B) Rikba (C) Barakar (D) Kota
41. The weathered feldspars in Barakar stage are indicative of---climate.
- (A) Humid (B) Cold (C) Warm (D) Hot
42. The name Gondwana was introduced by---
- (A) H.B. Medlicot (B) C. S. Fox (C) W.D. Waste (D) none of these
43. Important coal seams are present in --- series.
- (A) Murree (B) Laki (C) Jantia (D) Kota

44. Deola marl are present in --- beds.
 (A) Lameta (B) Bagh (C) Frog (D) none of these
45. Age of Gondwana group of rocks is---.
 (A) Upper Carboniferous to L.Cretaceous (B) Pernian (C) Cambrian to Silurian
46. Needle shales are found in --- stage.
 (A) Raniganj (B) Maleri (C) Damuda (D) Talchir
- 47 Age of coal seams of Damuda series is---.
 (A) Ordovician (B) Permian (C) Silurian (D) none of these
48. Gondwanaland and --- are found during the Paleozoic
 (A) Pangea (B) Laurasia (C) Continernrts (D) none of these
49. Kanwar system of Spiti belongs to ---.
 (A) Paleozoic (B) Carboniferous (C) Silurian (D) Devonian
50. Kuling system of Spiti is ---.
 (A) Ordovician (B) Carboniferous (C) Permian (D) Silurian

Attempt any two of the following.

1. Describe Deccan Traps in detail.
2. Describe Cretaceous of Trichinopoly.
3. Describe Classification, structure and fossil content of Spiti.
4. Explain Cuddapah Supergroup in detail.
5. Describe fauna of Gondwana Supergroup.
6. What are different principles of stratigraphy?
7. Describe Classification and fossil content of Jurassic of Kutch.
8. Describe Classification, structure and economic importance of Delhi Supergroup.
9. Describe Classification, structure and economic importance of Vindhyan Supergroup.
10. Describe Classification, structure and economic importance of Dharwar Supergroup.
11. Describe physiographic divisions of India.
12. Describe Palaeozoic successions of Kashmir.

Write Short notes.

1. Infra Trappean beds
2. Uniformitarianism
3. Geological Time Scale
4. Index Fossil
5. Eparchean Unconformity
6. Dharwar Craton
7. Lameta beds
8. Barren Measures
9. Inter trappean beds
10. Glossopteris
11. Karewas of Kashmir
12. Siwalik fossils
13. Economic importance of Vindhyan
14. Economic importance of Gondwana
15. Fossil content of Gondwana
16. Frog beds
17. Lateral continuity
18. Biostratigraphic controls
19. Gangamopteris
20. Age of Deccan Traps