Test Paper : **III**

Test Subject : **EARTH SCIENCE**

Test Subject Code : **K-3214**

Test Booklet Serial No. : _____

OMR Sheet No. : _____

Roll No. | | | | | | | | |

(Figures as per admission card)

Name & Signature of Invigilator/s

Signature : _____ Signature : _____

Name : _____ Name : _____

Paper : III

Subject : EARTH SCIENCE

Time : 2 Hours 30 Minutes Maximum Marks : 150

Number of Pages in this Booklet : **16** Number of Questions in this Booklet : **75**

ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು

1. ಈ ಪುಟದ ಮೇಲ್ತುದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ರೋಲ್ ನಂಬರನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.
2. ಈ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯು ಬಹು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ವಿಧದ ಎಪ್ಪತ್ತೈದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.
3. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ, ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪುಸ್ತಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಮಗೆನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಮೊದಲ5 ನಿಮಿಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಪುಸ್ತಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲು ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತೆ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಲು ಕೋರಲಾಗಿದೆ.
   (i) ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪುಸ್ತಿಕೆಗೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶಾವಕಾಶ ಪಡೆಯಲು, ಈ ಹೊದಿಕೆ ಪುಟದ ಅಂಚಿನ ಮೇಲಿರುವ ಪೇಪರ್ ಸೀಲನ್ನು ಹರಿಯಿರಿ. ಸ್ಟಿಕ್ಕರ್ ಸೀಲ್ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪುಸ್ತಿಕೆ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಬೇಡಿ. ತೆರೆದ ಪುಸ್ತಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಬೇಡಿ.
   (ii) **ಪುಸ್ತಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪುಟಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಖಪುಟದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮುದ್ರಿಸಿದ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ತಾಳೆ ನೋಡಿರಿ. ಪುಟಗಳು/ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು ಕಾಣೆಯಾದ, ಅಥವಾ ದ್ವಿಪ್ರತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅನುಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿಲ್ಲದ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ಯಾವುದೇ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸದ ದೋಷಪೂರಿತ ಪುಸ್ತಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೆ5 ನಿಮಿಷದ ಅವಧಿ ಒಳಗೆ, ಸಂವೀಕ್ಷಕರಿಂದ ಸರಿ ಇರುವ ಪುಸ್ತಿಕೆಗೆ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಆ ಬಳಿಕ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಯಾವುದೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಮಯವನ್ನೂ ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.**
4. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೂ (A), (B), (C) ಮತ್ತು (D) ಎಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಪರ್ಯಾಯ ಉತ್ತರಗಳಿವೆ. ನೀವು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯ ಎದುರು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರದ ಮೇಲೆ, ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕಾಣಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಅಂಡಾಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಪ್ಪಾಗಿಸಬೇಕು.
   ಉದಾಹರಣೆ: (A) (B) ● (D)
   (C) ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ.
5. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು, **ಪತ್ರಿಕೆIII ಪುಸ್ತಿಕೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ** OMR **ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಸೂಚಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.** OMR ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಅಂಡಾಕೃತಿ ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಿದರೆ, ಅದರ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
6. OMR ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾಗರೂಕತೆಯಿಂದ ಓದಿರಿ.
7. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕರಡು ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಪುಸ್ತಿಕೆಯ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.
8. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗುರುತನ್ನು ಬಹಿರಂಗಪಡಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹೆಸರು ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವುದೇ ಚಿಹ್ನೆಯನ್ನು, ಸಂಗತವಾದ ಸ್ಥಳ ಹೊರತು ಪಡಿಸಿ, OMR ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯ ಯಾವುದೇ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದರೆ, ನೀವು ಅನರ್ಹತೆಗೆ ಬಾಧ್ಯರಾಗಿರುತ್ತೀರಿ.
9. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯು ಮುಗಿದನಂತರ, ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ OMR ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂವೀಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ನೀವು ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿಸಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕೊಠಡಿಯ ಹೊರಗೆ OMR ನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕೊಂಡೊಯ್ಯ ಕೂಡದು.
10. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ನಂತರ, ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ನಕಲು OMR ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮೊಂದಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬಹುದು.
11. **ನೀಲಿ/ಕಪ್ಪು ಬಾಲ್‌ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಪೆನ್ ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿರಿ.**
12. **ಕ್ಯಾಲ್ಕುಲೇಟರ್ ಅಥವಾ ಲಾಗ್ ಟೇಬಲ್ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಯ ಉಪಯೋಗವನ್ನು ನಿಷೇಧಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.**
13. **ಸರಿ ಅಲ್ಲದ ಉತ್ತರಗಳಿಗೆ ಋಣ ಅಂಕ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.**

Instructions for the Candidates

1. Write your roll number in the space provided on the top of this page.
2. This paper consists of seventy five multiple-choice type of questions.
3. At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as below :
   (i) To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker-seal and do not accept an open booklet.
   (ii) **Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to pages/questions missing or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.**
4. Each item has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the oval as indicated below on the correct response against each item.
   Example : (A) (B) ● (D)
   where (C) is the correct response.
5. Your responses to the question of Paper III are to be indicated in the **OMR Sheet kept inside the Booklet**. If you mark at any place other than in the ovals in OMR Answer Sheet, it will not be evaluated.
6. Read the instructions given in OMR carefully.
7. Rough Work is to be done in the end of this booklet.
8. If you write your name or put any mark on any part of the OMR Answer Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
9. You have to return the test OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must NOT carry it with you outside the Examination Hall.
10. You can take away question booklet and carbon copy of OMR Answer Sheet soon after the examination.
11. **Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.**
12. **Use of any calculator or log table etc., is prohibited.**
13. **There is no negative marks for incorrect answers.**

EARTH SCIENCE
PAPER – III

Note : This paper contains **seventy-five (75)** objective type questions. **Each** question carries **two (2)** marks. **All** questions are **compulsory**.

1. Process of rejuvenation of a river represent _____ feature.

(A) incised meanders

(B) river terrace

(C) valley cut within a valley

(D) a slight change in slope of valley

2. Loamy soil consists of

(A) only sand

(B) only clay

(C) only sand and clay

(D) sand, clay and humus in equal proportion

3. An interlaced network of high sinuosity channels is a feature exhibited by

(A) Meandering streams

(B) Braided streams

(C) Anastomosing streams

(D) Parallel

4. The term 'bed' refers to layers, which are greater than _____ in thickness.

(A) 1 cm

(B) 2 cm

(C) 3 cm

(D) 4 cm

5. When a single cross-stratified unit is bounded by bedding plain, it is termed as

(A) Parallel

(B) Set

(C) Trough

(D) Coset

6. Sedimentary structures are _____ properties of a sedimentary rock.

(A) fundamental

(B) derived

(C) normal

(D) simple

7. Polyp and medusa are the terms associated with

(A) Trilobites

(B) Bryozoans

(C) Corals

(D) Ammonoids

8. Which one of these is a trace fossil ?

(A) a mark left by a dinosaur's tail

(B) a mosquito trapped in amber

(C) a mummified plant seed

(D) a frozen woolly mammoth

9. In order that a organism or plant becomes fossil it must possess _____

(A) Endoskeleton

(B) Soft parts

(C) Visceral mass

(D) Pallial sinus

10. India – Asia collusion occurred during

(A) 125 Ma

(B) 20 Ma

(C) 50 Ma

(D) 500 Ma

11. Who introduced the term Archaean in the Indian Stratigraphy ?

(A) Arthur Holmes

(B) J. D. Dana

(C) M. S. Krishnan

(D) S. L. Miller

12. Continuous cleavage embraces

(A) Slaty cleavage only

(B) Schistosity only

(C) Both slaty cleavage and schistosity

(D) Bedding fissility

13. Choose the correct statement regarding current ripple marks.

(A) The rounded trough is convex toward the older beds

(B) The rounded trough is convex toward the younger beds

(C) The upper portion of the ripple mark indicate younger beds

(D) The current marks cannot be used to determine top from bottom

14. Tourmaline belongs to

(A) Neso-silicate

(B) Soro-silicate

(C) Cyclosilicate

(D) Phyllosilicate

15. What are the cleavage angles in pyroxenes ?

(A) Exactly 90°

(B) 80° and 100°

(C) 87° and 93°

(D) 84° and 96°

16. Cations from soil moisture are attracted to the surface of clay minerals to

(A) Balance the unsatisfied valence bonds

(B) Balance the negative electrical charge

(C) Form diffuse-double layer

(D) Replace the low valence bonds

17. The Sm-Nd isotopic composition of depleted mantle

(A) High $^{147}Sm/^{144}Nd$ and high $^{143}Nd/^{144}Nd$

(B) Low $^{147}Sm/^{144}Nd$ and low $^{143}Nd/^{144}Nd$

(C) High $^{147}Sm/^{144}Nd$ and low $^{143}Nd/^{144}Nd$

(D) Low $^{147}Sm/^{144}Nd$ and high $^{143}Nd/^{144}Nd$

18. Which of the following mineral controls HREE during melting ?

(A) Hypersthene

(B) Apatite

(C) Garnet

(D) Sphene

19. The half life period of Sm-Nd isotope system is

(A) 106 Ga

(B) 103 Ma

(C) 200 Ma

(D) 5.0 Ga

20. Ophiolites correspond to

(A) Abducted slice of ocean crust and mantle in orogenic belts

(B) Basaltic eruption in island arc

(C) Ultramafic intrusion in continental rift

(D) Basaltic eruption in ocean island

21. Pipe amygdales, commonly occur at the

(A) Top of the flow

(B) Middle of the flow

(C) Base of the flow

(D) Contact of two flows

22. Ophitic texture is commonly shown by

(A) Trachyte

(B) Lamprophyres

(C) Andesite

(D) Dolerite

23. Which of the following binary systems show complete solid solution series ?

(A) Albite-Anorthite

(B) Forsterite-Idiocrase

(C) Diopside-Anorthite

(D) Orthoclase-Plagioclase

24. Chromite is formed during crystallization of magma at

(A) Late stage

(B) Middle stage

(C) Intermediate stage

(D) Early stage

25. K-feldspar is altered to clay mineral by

(A) Carbonation

(B) Hydration

(C) Hydrolysis

(D) Oxidation

26. BIF consists of magnetite/hematite associated with

(A) Feldspar

(B) Olivine

(C) Quartz

(D) Feldspathoid

27. Carbonatite is

(A) Extrusive igneous rocks

(B) Intrusive igneous rocks

(C) Metamorphic rock

(D) Sedimentary rock

28. The characteristic assemblage of eclogite facies

(A) Lawsonite – glaucophane

(B) Garnet – diopside

(C) Garnet – pigeonite

(D) Garnet – omphacite

29. Rapakivi texture is characterised by relatively oval

(A) K-feldspar surrounded by soda rich plagioclase

(B) K-feldspar surrounded by calcium rich plagioclase

(C) Calcic plagioclase surrounded by K-feldspar

(D) Sodic plagioclase surrounded by K-feldspar

30. Which one of the following is higher in peat ?

(A) organic content

(B) ash content

(C) calorific value

(D) carbon content

31. Which one of the following is the stratigraphic oil trap for petroleum ?

(A) folds

(B) faults

(C) joints

(D) unconformities

32. A reservoir rock has

(A) High permeability and high porosity

(B) High permeability and low porosity

(C) Low permeability and high porosity

(D) Low permeability and low porosity

33. The great global oxidation event occurred during

(A) 2900 Ma

(B) 3400 Ma

(C) 2700 Ma

(D) 2300 Ma

34. Crenulation cleavage develops during

(A) Thrusting

(B) Rifting

(C) Superimposed deformation

(D) Extension

35. 'D' layer in mantle is located at the depth of

(A) 660 km

(B) 2900 km

(C) 250 km

(D) 400 km

36. Upper mantle beneath the ancient cratons is characterized by

(A) Depletion of incompatible elements

(B) Enrichment of incompatible elements

(C) Enrichment of both compatible and incompatible elements

(D) Depletion of compatible and incompatible elements

37. Remote sensing systems, which measure energy that is naturally available, are called

(A) Passive sensors

(B) Active sensors

(C) Fluoro sensor

(D) SAR

38. The principal point always located at _____ of the photo.

(A) Corner

(B) Top

(C) Center

(D) Bottom

39. The satellite synchronized with the earth is

(A) Sun synchronous

(B) Polar orbiting

(C) Geostationary

(D) Equatorial orbiting

40. A thrust is a

(A) Normal fault

(B) Law angle reverse fault

(C) Decollement

(D) Wrench fault

41. Good quality rocks typically have a Young's modulus in the range of

(A) 10 to 15×10^6 kNm^{-2}

(B) 15 to 25×10^6 kNm^{-2}

(C) 30 to 70×10^6 kNm^{-2}

(D) 70 to 100×10^6 kNm^{-2}

42. The inherent strength of clay is known as

(A) Non-cohesive

(B) Ductile

(C) Plastic

(D) Cohesion

43. The timing of eruption of Deccan basalts

(A) 50 Ma

(B) 65 Ma

(C) 83 Ma

(D) 74 Ma

44. The great mass extinction event occurred during

(A) Permian

(B) Jurassic

(C) Cambrain

(D) Eocene

45. Spinifex texture is the characteristic of texture of

(A) Gabbro

(B) Dolerite

(C) Komatiite

(D) Basalt

46. What is most important for a geological formation to yield sufficient quantity of water ?

(A) Porosity

(B) Permeability

(C) Specific yield

(D) Specific retention

47. Water is removed from the surface of the Earth to the atmosphere by two distinct mechanisms known as _____ and _____

(A) Heat and wind

(B) Heat and humidity

(C) Wind and humidity

(D) Evaporation and transpiration

48. The upper surface of the zone of saturation is called as

(A) water table

(B) capillary fringe

(C) piezometric surface

(D) isobars

49. The average water-depth of the oceans is

(A) 35 m

(B) 350 m

(C) 3500 m

(D) 35000 m

50. Ferromanganese or Polymetallic nodules are the deposits found on the

(A) Seafloor deeper than 4000 m

(B) Seafloor shallower than 200 m

(C) Inter-tidal region

(D) Coral reefs

51. The speed of the Tsunami wave is of the order of

(A) 0.7×10^2 km/hr

(B) 0.7×10^3 km/hr

(C) 0.7×10^4 km/hr

(D) 0.7×10^5 km/hr

52. Which of the following is convincing proof that earth's magnetic field reverses ?

(A) theoretical calculations

(B) circumstantial evidence

(C) data collected from laboratory experiments

(D) measurements of reversals as and when they occur

53. Match the following

I	II
A) Induced Polarization	1) Filtration Potential
B) Self Potential	2) Time Domain
C) Resistivity method	3) Eddy currents
D) Electromagnetic method	4) Terrameter

(A) A – 1, B – 2, C – 3, D – 4

(B) A – 2, B – 1, C – 3, D – 4

(C) A – 2, B – 1, C – 4, D – 3

(D) A – 1, B – 2, C – 4, D – 3

54. Resistivity of a formation will decrease

(A) with decrease in moisture

(B) decrease in salinity

(C) with increase in quantity of material

(D) increase in salinity

55. Which of the following correction is not applied to gravity field data ?

(A) Bouguer Correction

(B) Drift Correction

(C) Diurnal Correction

(D) Free Air Correction

56. A four electrode array with inter electrode separation to be constant is known as

(A) Schlumberger Array

(B) Wenner Array

(C) Dipole Dipole Array

(D) Pole Dipole Array

57. The thermocline is a vertical region below the mixed layer in the oceans that is characterised by

(A) Rapid drop in water temperature with increasing depth

(B) Rapid rise in water temperature with increasing water depth

(C) The depth-zone within which water temperature remains nearly constant

(D) The depth zone within which the water temperature varies randomly

58. In Ekman Spiral the wind drives the surface water in a direction of

(A) 45 degrees to the right of wind direction in the Southern Hemisphere

(B) 60 degrees to the right of wind direction in the Southern Hemisphere

(C) 60 degrees to the right of wind direction in the Northern Hemisphere

(D) 45 degrees to the right of wind direction in the Northern Hemisphere

59. The unit Sverdrup (Sv) used to quantify the water-mass transport is defined as a flow rate of

(A) 1 million cubic metre per hour

(B) 10 million cubic meter per day

(C) 10 million cubic metre per minute

(D) 1 million cubic metre per second

60. In the Western Indian Ocean most prominent upwelling due to SW-Monsoon winds occur at

(A) Off Oman and Somalia

(B) Off Somalia and Java-Sumatra

(C) Off Oman and Western India

(D) Off Somalia and Madagascar

61. The morphological features encountered in the order of increasing water depth are as follows when you travel from seashore towards deep ocean

(A) Continental Slope – Continental Rise – Continental Shelf – Abyssal seafloor

(B) Continental Shelf – Continental Rise – Continental Slope – Abyssal seafloor

(C) Continental Shelf – Continental Rise – Abyssal seafloor – Continental Slope

(D) Continental Shelf – Continental Slope – Continental Rise – Abyssal seafloor

62. The thickness of the boundary layer in air-sea interaction decreases with

(A) decreasing turbulence in the water

(B) decreasing density of surface water

(C) increasing turbulence in the water

(D) increasing density of surface water

63. When the Evaporation > Precipitation (E > P) the sea surface temperature

(A) increases because of net addition of latent heat

(B) remains unchanged because of natural balance in heat exchange

(C) always increases because of evaporation requires heat energy

(D) decreases because of net loss of latent heat

64. When the water intrudes from the ocean beneath the fresh river water in an estuary it is called as

(A) highly stratified estuary

(B) slightly stratified estuary

(C) vertically mixed estuary

(D) salt-wedge estuary

65. If the residence times of four dissolved elements in seawater are

Element A = 100 years;

Element B = 1000 years;

Element C = 10000 years;

Element D = 100000 years, then which one is considered as non-conservative element ?

(A) D

(B) C

(C) B

(D) A

66. When you travel on seafloor from top of the mid-ocean-ridge towards continental margin the age of the seafloor

(A) increases towards continental margin

(B) decreases towards continental margin

(C) remains same all along

(D) no progressive increase or decrease

67. Increasing primary productivity in the sea causes

(A) increase in atmospheric carbon di-oxide

(B) increase in atmospheric dust

(C) decrease in atmospheric carbon di-oxide

(D) decrease in atmospheric dust

68. Altocumulus is an example of

(A) Low clouds

(B) Middle clouds

(C) High clouds

(D) Bergeron process

69. The elements present in stratosphere include

(A) Hydrogen

(B) Ozone

(C) Oxygen

(D) Nitrogen

70. Which law of thermodynamics states that, "Energy must flow towards the direction in which its activities become more chaotic or random" ?

(A) First Law

(B) Second Law

(C) Third Law

(D) Fourth Law

71. The cloud droplets in a cloud are formed by water vapour molecules and

(A) Molecules of air

(B) Hygroscopic nuclei

(C) Protons

(D) Ions

72. What determines when a tropical depression or storm is given hurricane status ?

(A) wind speed

(B) central pressure

(C) diameter

(D) water temperature

73. Separation of cooling of magma into parts by the successive crystallization of different minerals at progressively lower temperature, is known as

(A) Gravitational differentiation

(B) Assimilation

(C) Fractional crystallization

(D) Filtration differentiation

74. Which of the following plutonic rocks contain the highest percentage of silica ?

(A) Syenite

(B) Diorite

(C) Granite

(D) Anorthosite

75. Coesite is a high pressure polymorph of

(A) Diopside

(B) Hypersthene

(C) Olivine

(D) Quartz

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