

MODEL QUESTIONS
Intermediate Vocational Exam 2018
MINING GEOLOGY

इन्टरमीडीएट व्यावसायिक परीक्षा – 2018

परीक्षार्थी यथासंभव अपने शब्दों में उत्तर दें :-

Candidates are required to give their answer in their own words as far as practicable :

Time :- 3 Hours 15 Minutes

Full Marks :- 100

समय :- 3 घंटे 15 मिनट

पूर्णांक :- 100

Instructions : There are three sections of questions papers :

- Section A contains 50 questions. Each question is multiple choice type having 1 mark each. Total Marks 50
- Section B contains 22 questions. Each question is short answer type having 2 marks each. Students are instructed to answer any 15 questions out of total 22. Total Marks 30.
- Section C contains only 4 questions with substitute. Each question is long answer type having 5 marks each. Total marks 20.

अनुदेश :- प्रश्न पत्र के तीन खण्ड हैं।

- खण्ड अ :- कुल 50 अंकों के वस्तु निष्ठ प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है। इनके चार उत्तर हैं। सही उत्तर है, सही उत्तर का चयन विकल्पों से करें। कुल प्रश्नों की संख्या 1 से 50 तक है। कुल अंक :- 50
- खण्ड ब :- इस खण्ड में कुल 22 प्रश्न हैं। किन्हीं 15 प्रश्नों के लघुस्तरीय उत्तर दें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 2 अंकों का है। कुल अंक :- 30
- खण्ड स :- कुल प्रश्नों की संख्या 4 है और प्रत्येक में अथवा का विकल्प है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न दीर्घ स्तरीय उत्तर के है और उनके प्रश्नों के मान 5 अंकों के है। सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर अपेक्षित है। कुल अंक :- 20

Section A

Multiple choice questions

(One marks each)

1. Which of the following rocks consists of a single mineral?
 - a. Granite
 - b. Basalt
 - c. Limestone
 - d. Sandstone
2. Which of the following is a major metallic mineral obtained from veins and lodes?
 - a. Tin
 - b. Iron
 - c. Manganese
 - d. Gold
3. Minerals are deposited and accumulated in strata of which of the following rocks?
 - a. Sedimentary rocks
 - b. Metaphoric rocks
 - c. Igneous rocks
 - d. None of the above
4. Which of the following sedimentary minerals is formed as a result of evaporation?
 - a. Coal
 - b. Potash salt
 - c. Iron ore
 - d. Sulphur
5. Which of the following regions of India is almost devoid of economic minerals
 - a. The Himalayan belt
 - b. The alluvial plane of north India
 - c. The Thar desert
 - d. The peninsular plateau
6. Which of the following is the finest quality of iron ore with magnetic qualities?
 - e. Magnetite
 - f. Hematite
 - g. Siderite
 - h. Limonite
7. Which one of the following mineral ore is formed by decomposition of rocks leaving a residual mass of weathered material?
 - a. Coal
 - b. Bauxite
 - c. Gold
 - d. Zinc
8. Which of the following minerals is an important raw material in the iron and steel industry apart from iron
 - a. Mica
 - b. Aluminium
 - c. Gypsum
 - d. Manganese
9. India's reserves and production of which of the following type of mineral is not satisfactory?
 - a. Ferrous mineral

- b. Non-ferrous mineral
 - c. Energy mineral
 - d. None of the above
10. The highest quality of hard coal is
- a. Lignite
 - b. Bituminous
 - c. Peat
 - d. Anthracite
11. India is critically deficient in reserve and production of which of the following mineral
- a. Iron ore
 - b. Mica
 - c. Copper
 - d. Coal
12. Kodarma in Jharkhand is the leading producer of which of the following Minerals?
- a. Bauxite
 - b. Mica
 - c. Iron ore
 - d. Copper
13. Which of the following categories of resource do mineral belong?
- a. Renewable
 - b. Non-renewable and finite
 - c. Flow
 - d. None of the above
14. Which of the following is a non-commercial source of energy widely used in the rural areas?
- a. Coal
 - b. Fire wood
 - c. Natural gas
 - d. Electricity
15. Which of the following is a fuel minerals?
- a. Hydroelectricity
 - b. Solar power
 - c. Thorium
 - d. Bio-gas
16. Which of the following is the most abundantly available fossil in India?
- a. Petroleum
 - b. Bio-gas
 - c. Coal
 - d. Natural gas
17. Which of the following energy resource is also termed as mineral oil?
- a. Coal
 - b. Petroleum
 - c. Bio-gas
 - d. Natural gas
18. Petroleum was first drilled in which of the following oil fields?
- a. Ankaleshwar
 - b. Digboi
 - c. Mumbai high
 - d. Kalol
19. Which of the following industries are key users of natural gas?
- a. Cotton and jute industry
 - b. The power and fertilizer industry

- c. Iron and steel industry
 - d. All of the above
20. Which of the following is a major metallic mineral obtained from veins and lodes?
- a. Tin
 - b. Zinc
 - c. Lead
 - d. Gypsum
21. The larger occurrences of minerals in India of igneous and metamorphic rocks are called
- a. Veins
 - b. Lodes
 - c. Beds
 - d. Layers
22. Which mineral belongs to the category of non-ferrous minerals?
- a. Iron ore
 - b. Manganese
 - c. Cobalt
 - d. Copper
23. The lowest quality of coal is?
- a. Lignite
 - b. Bituminous
 - c. Peat
 - d. Anthracite
24. Which of the following is largely derived from ocean water?
- a. Bauxite
 - b. Magnesium
 - c. Gold
 - d. Mica
25. The best quality of iron ore is
- a. Magnetite
 - b. Pyrite
 - c. Hematite
 - d. Siderite
26. Minerals are deposited in which of the following rocks
- a. Sedimentary
 - b. Igneous
 - c. Metamorphic
 - d. None of the above
27. Which of the following mineral is largely found in placer deposit?
- a. Magnesium
 - b. Gold
 - c. Iron ore
 - d. Bromine
28. Which of the following is a non-metallic mineral
- a. Iron ore
 - b. Copper
 - c. Bauxite
 - d. Lime stone
29. Which of the following is contained in monazite sand?
- a. Oil
 - b. Uranium
 - c. Thorium

- d. Coal
30. Which of the following is the oldest oil producing state of india?
- a. Gujarat
 - b. Madhya Pradesh
 - c. Assam
 - d. Bihar
31. Electricity generated by burning fossil fuel is called
- a. Hydroelectricity
 - b. Tidal electricity
 - c. Thermal electricity
 - d. Nuclear electricity
32. Which of the following types of coal is most popular for commercial use?
- a. Bituminous
 - b. Anthracite
 - c. Peat
 - d. Lignite
33. Tendency of some minerals to break unevenly along the curve and irregular surface is known as
- a. Fracture
 - b. Cleavage
 - c. Streak
 - d. Lustre
34. It is better to identify a mineral by
- a. Colour
 - b. Density
 - c. Streak
 - d. Lustre
35. To determine hardness of mineral by geologists use
- a. Perl's scale
 - b. Richter scale
 - c. Moh's scale of hardness
 - d. Andy's scale of hardness testing scale
36. A mineral that is composed of only one element is known as
- a. Single mineral
 - b. Single element
 - c. Native mineral
 - d. Native element
37. The most important characteristic of a gem stone is its
- a. Appearance
 - b. Streak
 - c. Shape
 - d. Colour
38. Tendency of some mineral to break along smooth flat surface is known as
- a. Fracture
 - b. Cleavage
 - c. Streak
 - d. Lustre
39. A mineral streak can be found by
- a. Heating it
 - b. Vaporising it
 - c. Distillation
 - d. Rubbing

40. A mineral resistance to being scratched is called
- Fracture
 - Cleavage
 - Hardness
 - Streak
41. Rocks are made up of
- Mineral
 - Cement
 - Ash powder
 - Concrete
42. To describe a mineral deposit that is large enough and pure enough to be mined for profit, geologists use term
- Core
 - Mine
 - Ore
 - Bore
43. Pyrite has golden colour if placed in air and water for long time, its colour change to
- Black or brown
 - Green
 - Red
 - Yellow
44. Mass of gem stone is usually given in
- Gram
 - Pounds
 - Carats
 - Newton
45. If a mineral is dull in appearance, it has
- Metallic lustre
 - Sub-metallic lustre
 - Non-metallic lustre
 - Sub-metallic or non-metallic lustre
46. Colour of mineral in powder form is known as its
- Lustre
 - Filler
 - streak
 - shade
47. Metallic mineral has
- Dull surface
 - Shiny surface
 - Dark surface
 - Light surface
48. An example of non-metallic mineral is
- Nickel
 - Cobalt
 - Zinc
 - Feldspar
49. A piece of unglazed porcelain is known as
- Filter plate
 - Streak plate
 - Rubbing pad
 - Shading plate
50. Asbestos is usually associated with

- a. Acidic rock
- b. Acidic and basic rock
- c. Basic rock
- d. Basic and ultra-basic rock

Section B

Short answer type questions

(2 marks each)

Answer any 15 questions

1. What are minerals?
2. What are ores?
3. Define gangue, with example.
4. What are placer deposit?
5. What is mine?
6. Name different types of mines.
7. Name 2 areas where manganese is found.
8. What is streak?
9. Distinguish between ferrous and non-ferrous mineral.
10. Name 2 ferrous minerals.
11. Name variety of coals.
12. Name 2 fossil fuels.
13. Name 2 types of formations in which minerals occur.
14. Name any 2 iron ore belts in India.
15. Distinguish between metallic and non-metallic minerals.
16. List 4 non-conventional energy resources.
17. List 2 ways of conserving minerals.
18. Name 4 non-metallic minerals.
19. Name 2 types of formations in which non-metallic minerals occur.
20. Write notes on fissure vein deposit.
21. Define syn-genetic and epi-genetic deposits.
22. Define metasomatic replacement.

Section C

Long answer questions

5 marks each

1. Write a note on mineral deposit formed as a result of sedimentation.

Or

Write a note on contact metamorphism.

2. What re hydro-thermal processes? How do they form in nature?

Or

Discuss how mineral deposits are formed in nature.

3. Write an account on conservation of minerals.

Or

Write classification of mineral deposits.

4. Write kinds of mineral deposits.

Or

Write process of formation of mineral deposits.

Answer Keys of MCQ

1. c
2. a
3. a
4. b
5. b
6. a
7. b
8. d
9. b
10. d
11. c
12. b
13. b
14. b
15. c
16. b
17. b
18. b
19. b
20. d
21. b
22. d
23. c
24. b
25. a
26. a
27. d
28. d
29. c
30. c
31. c
32. a
33. d
34. c
35. c
36. d
37. d
38. b
39. d
40. c
41. a
42. c
43. a
44. c
45. d
46. c
47. b
48. d
49. b
50. d