

Seat No.	
----------	--

Set	P
-----	---

B.Sc. (Semester - III) (CBCS) Examination Oct/Nov-2019
Geology (Paper – VI)
STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

Day & Date: Tuesday, 05-11-2019
 Time: 03:00 PM To 05:30 PM

Max. Marks: 70

- Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
 3) Draw neat diagrams wherever needed.

Q.1 Fill in the blanks by choosing correct alternatives given below. 14

- 1) The joints which are oriented parallel to the bedding plane in sedimentary rocks, are called the _____ joints.

a) Bedding	b) Master
c) mural	d) Sheet
- 2) The rock beds on opposite side of a _____ are parallel.

a) non-conformity	b) disconformity
c) angular unconformity	d) none of these
- 3) A fault which runs oblique to the strike and dip direction of strata is called the _____.

a) oblique	b) tear
c) wrench	d) bedding
- 4) In _____ fault the hanging wall moved upward relative to foot wall.

a) strike	b) normal
c) reverse	d) parallel
- 5) Columnar Joints divide the rock masses into _____ columns.

a) Tetragonal	b) Pentagonal
c) Hexagonal	d) All of these
- 6) Major breaks in sedimentation are called _____.

a) Fold	b) unconformity
c) conformity	d) fault
- 7) A _____ fold is an upright fold in which both the limbs are overturned.

a) fan	b) chevron
c) homocline	d) monocline
- 8) In _____ fold, the folding is mild and limbs make an obtuse angle.

a) close	b) open
c) dome	d) basin
- 9) Folds that have parallel limbs are called _____ fold.

a) open	b) close
c) isoclinal	d) symmetrical
- 10) The trend of rock bed on the ground surface is called _____.

a) strike	b) apparent dip
c) true dip	d) none of these
- 11) Folds in Himalaya found because of _____ plate movement.

a) divergent	b) convergent
c) transform	d) none of these

