

## **Geological Society of India**

## **INTERNATIONAL EARTH SCIENCE OLYMPIAD 2013 – Entrance Test**

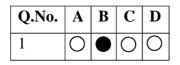
Date: April 28, 2013; Time: 10.30 am to 12 noon

Name of the Test Centre: \_\_\_\_\_

Seal of the Test Centre:\_\_\_\_\_

## **INSTRUCTIONS**

- 1. You will not be permitted to leave the examination hall until after 30 minutes of commencement of the test.
- 2. If you have any paper/chit/ mobile phone with you, surrender them to the invigilator NOW.
- 3. Please use a BLACK/BLUE ball point pen to mark your answers. DO NOT use pencil.
  - Each question has FOUR options. Choose the MOST appropriate one.
  - Darken the circle corresponding to the answer of your choice. For example:



indicates that the correct answer is B.

- Marks will not be awarded if more than one answer is chosen.
- There will be **no negative marking**.
- 4. Your answer must be given only in the answer sheet (overleaf). Answers given anywhere else will not be valuated.
- 5. The answer sheet along with the question paper should be handed over to the invigilator at the end of the test.
- 6. Please DO NOT tear out or add any sheet from/to the question paper.
- 7. Please enter your name, registered / serial no. school name, and affix your signature overleaf before starting to answer the questions.

## **IESO – 2013 Entrance Test ANSWER SHEET**

Candidate's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Reg. / Sl. No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of School:

Candidate's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_\_ Invigilator's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Q.No	Α	B	C	D	Q.No.	A	B	C	D	Q.No.	A	B	С	D	Q.No.	A	B	С	D
1	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	Ο
2	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	52	0	0	0	0	77	0	0	0	0
3	0	Ο	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	53	0	0	0	0	78	0	0	0	0
4	0	Ο	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	79	0	0	0	0
5	0	Ο	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	0
6	0	Ο	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	56	0	0	0	0	81	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	82	0	0	0	0
8	0	Ο	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	58	0	0	0	0	83	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	59	0	0	0	0	84	0	0	0	0
10	0	Ο	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	85	0	0	0	Ο
11	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	61	0	0	0	0	86	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	62	0	0	0	0	87	0	0	0	0
13	0	Ο	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	0	88	0	0	0	0
14	0	Ο	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	0	0	89	0	0	0	Ο
15	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	90	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	66	0	0	0	0	91	0	0	0	0
17	0	Ο	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	0	92	0	0	0	Ο
18	0	Ο	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	68	0	0	0	0	93	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	94	0	0	0	0
20	0	Ο	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	95	0	0	0	Ο
21	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	0	71	0	0	0	0	96	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	72	0	0	0	0	97	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	73	0	0	0	0	98	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	74	0	0	0	0	99	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0

Q.	QUESTIONS
No.	
1	What is the chemical composition of the mineral <i>talc</i> commonly used in paper, paint, ceramic and
	other industries?
	A. Hydrous silicate of aluminium
	B. Hydrous silicate of potassium
	C. Hydrous silicate of magnesium
	D. Aluminium oxide
2	The purple variety of quartz known as <i>amethyst</i> owes its colour to
	A. Manganese
	B. Magnesium
	C. Titanium
	D. Calcium
3	is the plane of weakness along which a mineral can be easily split.
	A. Fracture
	B. Cleavage
	C. Crack
	D. Pitch
4	An igneous rock with a mixture of fine and large grains of minerals is called
	A. Porphyry
	B. Pegmatite
	C. Pitchstone
5	D. Breccia
5	Which of the following rocks floats on water?
	A. Pumice
	B. Dunite
	C. Obsidian
6	D. Basalt
6	What is the term used to describe a mixture of minerals, gases and molten rock found underneath the earth's crust?
	A. Melt
	B. Lava
	C. Magma
	D. Mantle
7	A wall like intrusive of an igneous rock is called a
/	A. Sill
	B. Batholith
	C. Dyke or dike
	D. Boss
8	is a rock characterised by parallel to sub parallel arrangement of platy minerals.
0	A. Schist
	B. Gneiss
	C. Granite
	D. Dolerite
	D. Doene
0	is a motomorphic rook with hands of light and dark minarals (yously quarter folder as and
9	is a metamorphic rock with bands of light and dark minerals (usually quartz-feldspar and
	micas). A. Slate
	A. State B. Schist
	C. Phyllite
1	D. Gneiss

	10	What is the common term used to describe the changes in mineralogy a rock undergoes when it is
		intensely heated by an igneous intrusive?
		A. Hydrothermal metamorphism
		B. Contact metamorphism
		C. Cataclastic metamorphism
		D. Regional metamorphism
ł	11	A measure of the energy released during an earthquake is measured on a scale known as the
	11	A. Richter scale
		B. Mercalli scale
		C. Beaufort scale
	10	D. Mohorovicic scale
	12	is the shape that the surface of the oceans would take under the influence of gravity alone.
		A. Geoid
		B. Reference ellipsoid
		C. Geode
		D. Spheroid
	12	
	13	What type of a tectonic boundary exists between the Indian-Australian plate and the Eurasian plate?
		A. Constructive
		B. Conservative
		C. Destructive
		D. Continent/ continent collision
	14	A combination of shallow earthquakes, volcanism and contact metamorphism characterises a
		·
		A. Transform fault boundary
		B. Spreading center
		C. Subduction zone
		D. Continent/ continent margin
ľ	15	is an example of a chemical sedimentary rock.
		A. Sandstone
		B. Shale
		C. Conglomerate
		D. Halite
ľ	16	Cross-beds form when sediment is deposited in a current of water or air.
	10	A. Weak
		B. Very Weak
		C. Moderate
		D. Strong
ł		The two important constituents of limestone are
	17	A. Calcite and Aragonite
	1/	B. Calcite and Gypsum
		C. Calcite and Dolomite
		D. Aragonite and Dolomite
	18	The rock composed of large (> 2mm dia.) angular particles is known as
		A. Sandstone
		B. Limestone
		C. Conglomerate
		D. Breccia
ł	19	Corals belong to class.
		A. Scyphozoa
		B. Hydrozoa
		C. Anthozoa
		D. Bryozoa

20	The first land plants appeared in
	A. Cambrian
	B. Ordovician
	C. Silurian
	D. Devonian
21	The main source of limestone is
21	A. Gastropod Shells
	B. Lamellibranch Shells
	C. Inorganic Material
	D. Coral Reefs
22	Gastropods are also known as
	A. Snails
	B. Lamellibranchs
	C. Scaphopods
	D. Pelecypods
23	Giant reptiles and ammonites disappeared at the end of
	A. Triassic
	B. Jurassic
	C. Cretaceous
	D. Permian
24	Fossils are found mainly in rocks.
2.	A. Igneous
	B. Sedimentary
	C. Metamorphic
	-
25	D. Volcanic
25	The winter season in the Northern Hemisphere is shorter than summer because
	A. The Earth is closer to the Sun during winter in the Northern Hemisphere
	B. The Earth is farthest from the Sun during winter in the Northern Hemisphere
	C. The Northern Hemisphere has more land area than the Southern Hemisphere.
	D. There is no continent at the North Pole
26	This most common mineral on the Earth is used in chronometers.
	A. Diamond
	B. Quartz
	C. Calcite
	D. Ruby
27	If the distance between two villages on the ground is 15 km and the distance between the same two
	villages on a map is 3 cm, then the scale of the map is
	A. 1:5.000
	B. 1:50,000
	C. 1:500,000
	D. 1:5000,000
28	
20	Excessivein soil will result in good drainage. A. Gravel
	B. Sand
	C. Silt
	D. Clay
29	Acid-generating cations in soil solution include ions of
	A. Aluminum, Potassium Sodium
	B. Aluminum, Hydrogen
	C. Hydrogen, Potassium, Calcium
	D. Hydrogen, Magnesium, Sodium
30	A line connecting points of equal precipitation is a
	A. Contour
L	

	B. Isohyet	
	C. Isohaline	
	D. Isobar	
31	If the contour interval of a topographic map is doub	bled, how many contour lines are needed to show
	the same increase in elevation?	
	A. Half as many	
	B. Twice as many	
	C. The same number	
	D. Variable depending upon the terrain	
32	In the cross section of a sand dune given below, the	e wind was blowing from
		A. Left to right
		B. Right to left
		C. Bottom to top D. Top to bottom
33	Which of the following is not a likely impact of de	<u> </u>
55	A. Reduced infiltration capacity	forestation and mercased grazing intensity:
	B. Increased infiltration capacity	
	C. Greater infiltration-excess overland f	flow generation
	D. Increased stream discharge variabilit	-
34	In the sub-tropics, the driest hot deserts are found i	
	A. Western coastal regions of the contin	
	B. Eastern coastal regions of the contine	
	C. Continental interiors	
	D. Highland plateaux	
35	According to Darcy's law, groundwater flow is ass	sumed to be
	A. Laminar	······································
	B. Turbulent	
	C. Zigzag	
	D. Both (a) and (b).	
36	The ability of a saturated rock to hold water after d	rainage due to gravity is called
	A. Specific storage	
	B. Specific retention	
	C. Specific yield	
	D. Storativity	
37	A perched aquifer occurs in zone.	
	A. Saturated	
	B. Aerated	
	C. Artesian	
	D. Confined	
38	The main source of freshwater on the earth is	·
	A. Polar ice caps	
	B. Oceans	
	C. Rivers	
	D. Groundwater	
39	Runoff results after	
	A. Saturation of soil	
	B. Satisfying the losses	
	C. Infiltration	
	D. All of the above	

40	The structure shown below forms in a	environment.						
		A. Glacial						
		B. Tidal mud flat						
		C. Deep ocean						
		D. Shallow sea						
41	The primary structure shown below is known	as						
		A. Graded bedding						
		B. Current bedding						
		C. Rhythmic bedding						
		D. Cross bedding						
42	Which of the following is a type of stress?							
	A. Compression							
	B. Tension							
	C. Shear							
	D. All of the above							
43	Folding occurs when rocks behave as							
	A. Ductile solids							
	B. Frozen solids							
	C. Fluids							
	D. Brittle solids							
44	A structural basin is a special case of							
	A. A freak of nature							
	B. An anticline							
	C. A syncline							
	D. A dome							
45	Faults where displacement is both vertical and	l horizontal are called						
	A. Oblique faults							
	B. Slippery faults							
	C. Complex faults							
	D. Ordinary faults							
46		literranean that brings sudden winter rain and snow to						
	the northwestern parts of India is called							
	A. Northwest Monsoon							
	B. Anticyclone							
	C. Westerly disturbance							
	D. Tropical cyclone							
47	The rate of change of temperature with height	is called .						
-	A. Troposphere							
	B. Vertical velocity							
	C. Global warming							
	D. Lapse rate							
48	Geostrophic flow is the balance between the f	ollowing forces:						
	A. Coriolis and curvature							
	B. Coriolis and friction							
	C. Coriolis and pressure gradient							
	D. Coriolis and gravity							
49	The sky appears blue because of							
.,	A. Refraction							
	B. Reflection							
	C. Scattering							
50	D. Cosmic rays           Condensation results in the release of							
20	A. Sensible heat							

	B. Long-wave radiation
	C. Photons
	D. Latent heat
51	The atmospheric circulation which features rising motion near the equator, pole-ward flow 10–15
	kilometers above the surface, descending motion in the subtropics, and equator-ward flow near the
	surface is known as the
	A. Walker cell
	B. Hadley Cell
	C. Ferrel cell
	D. Equator cell
52	Which of the following is NOT a greenhouse gas?
	A. $N_2O$
	B. $O_3$
	C. $N_2$
	D. H <sub>2</sub> O
53	The fraction of incoming solar radiation reflected by the earth is called
	A. Albedo
	B. Alameda
	C. Absorptivity
	D. Attenuation
54	The jet streams move from
	A. West to east
	B. East to west
	C. South to north
	D. North to south
55	Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC's) were banned because they were found to
	A. Produce ozone
	B. Produce NOx
	C. Produce poisonous gases
	D. Deplete ozone
56	The annual temperature range of Delhi is greater than that of Mumbai because
	A. Delhi is at a higher latitude
	B. Delhi is not on the coast
	C. Delhi is at a higher altitude
	D. Delhi is at a higher longitude.
57	Large volcanic eruptions result in a large amount of in the stratosphere which scatter
	solar radiation causing cooling of the surface.
	A. CO <sub>2</sub>
	B. Sulphate aerosols
	C. Carbonaceous aerosols
58	D. Water droplets As temperature increases, the of air increases exponentially.
50	A. Lifting condensation level
	B. Cloud condensation nuclei
	C. Saturation vapour pressure
59	Tropical cyclones are formed over
59	A. Warm desert regions
	B. Warm tropical oceans
	C. Cold tropical ocean regions
	D. Warm equatorial oceans

60	The appears as a band of clouds, usually thunderstorms, which circle the globe near
	the equator.
	A. South Pacific Convergence Zone
	B. Monsoon
	C. Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone
	D. Ferrel Cell.
61	A bathythermograph measures which of the following parameters:
	A. Temperature and salinity
	B. Temperature and density
	C. Depth and temperature
	D. Depth and density
62	The interface between rivers and oceans is called a
	A. Continental rise
	B. Continental margin
	C. Continental slope
	D. Estuary
63	Which is the main source of protein from the oceans for humans?
	A. Fish
	B. Sea weed
	C. Corals
	D. Sea shells
64	Diurnal tides occur
	A. Once a day
	B. Twice a day
	C. Once in two days
	D. Once in two weeks
65	Knot is a measure of
	A. The strength of a rope
	<ul><li>B. A sailor's ability</li><li>C. Speed</li></ul>
	D. A nautical mile
66	Which of the following is NOT dangerous for swimmers in the sea?
00	A. Sea shells
	B. Tsunami
	C. Sharks
	D. Rip currents
67	The maximum depth to which sunlight penetrates the ocean depends on which of the following
	properties of sea water?
	A. Temperature
	B. Turbidity
	C. Salinity
	D. Density
68	Dissolved carbon dioxide in the oceans is measured in units of
	A. gram
	B. millimole/kg
	C. cc
	D. $ml/m^2$
69	In an ocean map, contours connecting points of equal density are known as
	A. Isotherms
	B. Isopycnals
	C. Isohyets
	D. Isohalines
70	The typical mass of a 10 cc volume of sea water is grams.

	A. 9.9
	B. 12.0
	C. 5.3
	D. 10.2
71	Surface ocean currents are driven by
	A. Winds
	B. Earth's rotation
	C. Sea floor topography
	D. Direct solar heating
72	Equatorial excess heat is transported polewards mainly by
	A. Trade winds
	B. Cold deep ocean currents
	C. Coriolis force
	D. Warm ocean surface currents
73	Measurement of conductivity of sea water helps in determining its
	A. Temperature
	B. Salinity
	C. Depth
	D. Densite:
74	The most abundant positive ion in sea water is
	A. $Ca^{++}$
	B. Na
	$\mathbf{C}$ . $\mathbf{K}^+$
75	D. Al <sup>+++</sup> The most abundant anion in sea water is
15	A. $CO_3^{}$
	$\begin{array}{c} A. CO_3 \\ B. Cl^- \end{array}$
	C. SO <sub>4</sub>
	D. NO3 <sup>-</sup>
76	Carbon fixation by marine plankton happens because of the presence of
	A. Chlorophyll-a
	B. Bacteria
	C. Viruses
	D. Fungi
77	The highest phytoplankton bloom occurs in the Arabian Sea during
	A. Spring
	B. Winter
	C. Monsoon
	D. Autumn
78	Oceans in the Northern Hemisphere receive maximum solar heat during
	A. July
	B. January
	C. March
	D. October
79	Surface waters of the Bay of Bengal are less saline compared to the surface waters of the Arabian
	Sea because of
	A. More fresh water discharge from rivers to the Bay of Bengal
	B. Higher evaporation from the Bay of Bengal
	C. Less evaporation from the Arabian Sea
	D. More rain over the Arabian Sea
80	The saltiest sea in the world is the
	A. Black Sea
L	

	B. Dead Sea
	C. Yellow Sea
	D. Red Sea
81	Stars on the Main Sequence
	A. Convert helium to hydrogen in their centres.
	B. Convert helium to carbon in their centres
	C. Convert hydrogen to helium in their centres
	D. Have no fusion in their centres
82	Venus is closest to the Earth when
	A. It is full (bright side faces the Earth)
	B. It is dark (dark side faces the Earth)
	C. It is half lit
	D. None of the above
83	Constellations are groups of stars related by
	A. Brightness
	B. Spectral type
	C. Apparent position in the sky
	D. Physical location in the Galaxy
84	Polaris was not the North Star in the past. This is because of
	A. The motion of the Earth around the Sun.
	B. The rotation of the Earth.
	C. The motion of the Sun through the Galaxy.
	D. The precession of the Earth's rotation axis
85	Energy from the Sun is due to
05	A. Fusion of hydrogen in the core
	B. Gravitational contraction
	C. Chemical reactions
	D. Fission of uranium in the core
86	Voyager is now about
00	A. 1 A.U. from the Sun
	B. 100 A.U. from the Sun
	C. 1 light year from the Sun
	D. 1 pc from the Sun
87	A sunspot is a region of the Sun's surface that is
07	A. Hotter than its surroundings
	B. Cooler than its surroundings
	C. Higher than its surroundings
	D. Deeper than its surroundings
88	Paris is about 1/4 of the way around Earth from Chicago. On a night when people in Chicago see a
00	first quarter moon, people in Paris see
	A. A new moon
	B. A first quarter moon
	C. A full moon
	D. Any of the above, depending upon the time of night
89	The Moon is receding from the Earth because of
09	A. Pressure from escaping gases in the Earth's atmosphere
	B. Tidal forces between the Earth and the Moon
	C. Pressure from the Solar wind
00	D. It is not receding from the Earth
90	In order to evaluate Hubble's constant, what quantities should we measure?
	A. Redshift and distance
	B. Flux and redshift
	C. Flux and distance

	D. Radial velocity and flux
01	
91	Which of the following is NOT a piece of evidence in favor of the Big Bang theory?
	A. The discovery of heavier elements in the oldest stars
	B. The background radiation
	C. The abundance of helium in the universe
	D. The expansion of the galaxies
92	Pluto is not a planet because
	A. It is too small
	B. It is too far away
	C. It has not cleared its neighbourhood of other objects
	D. It is a planet
93	The Earth's core is made up of iron because
	A. The early Earth was molten
	B. The mantle and crust were deposited after the core formation from meteor impact
	C. It was magnetically attracted to the center of the Earth
	D. Volcanic action
94	The apparent path of the Sun across our sky, day by day throughout the year is known as
	A. The celestial equator
	B. The celestial meridian
	C. The Tropic of Cancer
	D. The ecliptic
95	The autumnal equinox is that time of the year when
	A. The Sun crosses the equatorial plane, moving south
	B. The Sun crosses the galactic equator
	C. The earth is at its closest point to the Sun
	D. The Sun crosses the ecliptic plane, moving south
96	A star with a temperature of 10,000 K will have a surface brightness
	A. Twice that of the Sun
	B. Half that of the Sun
	C. Sixteen times that of the Sun
	D. Four times that of the Sun
97	The Milky Way is
	A. The asteroid belt
	B. The disk of the Galaxy
	C. The ecliptic plane
	D. The nearest galaxy to ours
98	A total solar eclipse occurs when
	A. The Moon is full
	B. The Moon is new
	C. The Earth is closest to the Sun
	D. Can occur at any time
99	The danger to satellites is greatest
	A. When the Moon is closest to the Earth
	B. In the daytime
	C. When there are many sunspots
	D. When the Earth is closest to the Sun
100	The evidence for dark energy comes from
	A. The rotation curves of galaxies
	B. The motion of the planets
	C. Hubble's Law
	D. Supernovae at high redshifts