

## **Geological Society of India**

## **INTERNATIONAL EARTH SCIENCE OLYMPIAD - Entrance Test**

Date: April 19, 2014; Time: 03.00 pm to 04.30 pm

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Name of the Candidate:	Registration No.:									
Candidate's Signature:		-								
Name of the Invigilator:										
Invigilator's Signature:	Name & Seal of the Centre									
INSTRU	JCTIO	ONS								
1. You have to be present in the examination hall we			comme	ncemen	nt of the test.					
2. You will not be permitted to enter the examinatio										
3. You will not be permitted to leave the examination										
test.										
4. If you have any paper/chit with you, surrender the	em to tl	he invig	gilator ı	now.						
5. All are multiple-choice questions.										
6. Please use a BLACK/BLUE ball point pen to man	k your	answe	rs. DO	NOT u	se pencil.					
• Choose the MOST appropriate answer.			-	,						
• Darken the circle corresponding to the answer of y			n Exan	nple						
Question	Answ				1					
The shape of the Earth is	Α	В	С	D						
(A) Spherical (B) Spheroidal	_		_	_						
(C) Ovoid (D) Ellipsoidal	0	•	0	0						
• Marks will not be awarded if more than one answe					•					
• Your answer must be given only in the answer she	et (ove	rleaf) a	nd han	dover tl	he answer sheet to the					
invigilatore			•							
7. Please enter your Registration No. and affix your	sıgnatı	ire on t	he ansv	wer she	et before starting to					
answer the questions.	. 1 0	• . 4 • 1	O7.1							
8. The answer keys will be published in Geologic		iety's i	web su	te:						
www.geosocindia.com/ieso2014 on 21st April 20	14									
Dear Student										
We appreciate your interest in the International E	Earth S	cience	Olvmp	iad. Pl	ease spend a minute to					
let us know how you learnt about the IESO-Entra					_					
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Please send your comments on the question paper by email (<u>hachyuthan@yahoo.com</u>), or by regular mail to:Prof. Hema Achyuthan, Head, Department of Geology, Anna University, Chennai – 600 025.

## **ANSWER SHEET**

Q.No.	A	В	C	D	Q.No.	A	В	C	D	Q.No.	A	В	C	D	Q.No.	A	В	C	D
1	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	52	0	0	0	0	77	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	53	0	0	0	0	78	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	79	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	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	0	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	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	85	0	0	0	0
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	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	0	88	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	0	0	89	0	0	0	0
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	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	0	92	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	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	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	95	0	0	0	0
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

## **Questions for IESO Selection 2014**

- 1. Long huge mountain ranges on the ocean floor are known as
- A) Orogenic Belts, B) Mid-Oceanic Ridges, C) Oceanic Mountains, D) Transoceanic Ridges
- 2. The region marked by two adjoining plates moving away from each other is expressed by
- A) Subduction Zone, B) Trench, C) Mid-Oceanic Ridge, D) Island arc
- 3. An igneous rock predominantly composed of quartz and alkali feldspars often with some mica is known as
- A) Gabbro, B) Granite, C) Andesite, D) Dacite
- 4. Which sedimentary rock is widely used in the manufacture of cement?
- A) Shale, B) Limestone, C) Sandstone, D) Conglomerate
- 5. Which of the following raw materials find application in the manufacture of fertilizers?
- A) Barite, B) Stromatolitic phosphorite, C) Pyrites, D) Mica
- 6. Which of the following mineral is used as an abrasive?
- A) Felspars, B) Micas, C) Corundum, D) Olivines
- 7. Large volcanic eruptions from Western India that occurred around late Cretaceous to Eocene times are known as
- A) Panjal Traps, B) Sylhette Traps, C) Deccan Traps, D) Nidar volcanic
- 8. Which of the following rocks in India contain raw materials used for the extraction of aluminium?
- A) Limestone, B) Basalts, C) Bauxites, D) Granites
- 9. A metamorphic rock composed of bands of different mineral composition is known as
- A) Schist, B) Gneiss, C) Slate, D) Marble
- 10. A rock essentially composed of pyroxene and plagioclase feldspars is known as
- A) Granite, B) Syenite, C) Gabbro, D) Gneiss
- 11. Which mineral group is most frequently represented in the earth's crust?
- A) Quartz, B) Feldspars, C) Micas, D) Amphiboles
- 12. Which are the most abundant rocks in the mantle of the earth?
- A) Granite, B) Peridotites, C) Basalts, D) Rhyolites
- 13. A high temperature and pressure metamorphic rock common in South India is known as
- A) Marble, B) Granulite, C) Slate, D) Quartzite
- 14. Which metamorphic rock is the most abundant component of the deep crust of the Earth?
- A) Marble, B) Slate, C) Granulite, D) Phyllite

- 15. Magma that erupts on the surface of the earth is called
- A) Geyser, B) Lava, C) Fumarole, D) Hot springs
- 16, 'Fools gold' is a mineral belonging to the following group of minerals
- A) Oxides, B) Sulphides, C) Arsenides, D) Tellurides
- 17. Asthenosphere is the following type of layer of the Earth
- A) Outer Ductile, B) Inner Brittle, C) Inner ductile, D) Outer Brittle
- 18. Final phase of the uplift of the Himalaya is the result of the following type of collision
- A) Ocean-Continent, B) Continent-Continent, C) Ocean-Island-Arc, D) Ocean-Continental Arc
- 19. Crustal dynamics is controlled by the following processes
- A) Weathering, B) Vulcanism, C) Plate tectonics, D) Sedimentation
- 20. Bauxites are the following type of deposits
- A) Igneous, B) Sedimentary, C) Residual, D) Metamorphic
- 21. What is the third largest abundant gas in Earth's atmosphere?
- A) Hydrogen, B) Methane, C) Carbon dioxide, D) Argon
- 22. The Earth escapes from much of solar UV radiation because of the presence of ozone in the Earth's atmosphere
- A) Uniformly at all heights, B) Mostly in the lower atmosphere (< 10 km), C) Mostly in the middle atmosphere (10 to 50 km), D) Mostly in the upper atmosphere ( above 50 km)
- 23. Lightning in the Earth's atmosphere helps in
- A) Getting nitrogen to plants, B) Radio broadcast. C) Causing more rain to occur,
- D) Transmission of electrical signals from place to place
- 24. In India, monsoon season starts from
- A) End of May, B) Beginning of April, C) Beginning of July, D) Mid October
- 25. The average rainfall in the Indian plains due to the southwest monsoon is
- A) 1000 cm, B) 1000 inches, C) 1000 mm, D) 1000 m
- 26. Maximum rain occurs in India over
- A) Meghalaya, B) Manipur, C) Karnataka, D) Arunachal Pradesh
- 27. Which of India's neighboring countries gets the least share of southwest monsoon rains?
- A) Sri Lanka, B) Bangladesh, C) Pakistan, D) Nepal
- 28. Cyclones do not occur at very low latitudes.
- A) This statement is not true, B) Because of low atmospheric moisture,
- C) Because of intense solar radiation, D) Because of lack of Coriolis force

- 29. The annual average cloud cover over the Earth is
- A) 50%, B) 10%, C) 30%, D) 80%
- 30. Western Disturbance occurs over
- A) Northern parts of India during summer, B) Northeastern part of India during April-May,
- C) Northern parts of India during winter, D) Southern parts of India during winter.
- 31. The instrument that measures relative humidity is called a
- A) Barometer, B) Hygrometer, C) Thermometer, D) Clinometer
- 32. Isohyets refer to line connecting places of same
- A) Temperature, B) Rainfall, C) Humidity, D) Pressure
- 33. Earth's climate is mainly controlled by
- A) The Sun, B) The orbital variations of the Earth, C) Greenhouse gas concentrations, D) All the above
- 34. What percentage of the Solar radiation received by the Earth is reflected by it, on the average?
- A) 10%, B) 20%, C) 30%, D) 40%
- 35. Which of the following is a good reflector of solar radiation?
- A) Deserts, B) Oceans, C) Ice caps, D) Atmosphere
- 36. Rainfall measurements from Satellites is possible by the use of
- A) Visible light, B) Infra-red, C) Ultraviolet, D) Microwave
- 37. The Indian Satellite Kalpana is for the remote sensing of the
- A) Atmosphere, B) Oceans, C) Land surface, D) Vegetation
- 38. Planes fly at
- A) Upper tropospheric height, B) Upper stratospheric height, C) Lower exospheric height, D) Lower ionospheric height
- 39. The little Ice age occurred during
- A) Harappan times, B) The 17<sup>th</sup> Century, C) The 8<sup>th</sup> Century, D) 21000 years ago
- 40. Sun spot activity becomes low, generally associated with
- A) Dry climate, B) Wet climate, C) Hot climate, D) Cool climate
- 41. Fossils of Foraminifera found in ..... sediment
- A) Lake, B) River, C) Marine, D) Glacial
- 42. The deepest part of the ocean lies in
- A) Northern Atlantic Ocean, B) Southern Indian Ocean, C) Bay of Bengal, D) Northern Pacific

- 43. The winds blowing from subtropical high pressure to sub-polar low pressure are
- A) Jet Stream, B) Polar Winds, C) Easterlies, D) Westerlies
- 44. Which is the most powerful and effective erosive agent of coastal areas
- A) Sea waves, B) Tidal waves, C) Oceanic current, D) Tsunamis
- 45. High flux of fresh water in Bay of Bengal makes it
- A) Less saline and colder, B) Less saline and warmer, C) High saline and warmer, D) High saline and colder
- 46. The largest, highest and most extensive reefs of all type of coral reefs are
- A) Fringing reefs, B) Atoll, C) Barrier reefs, D) Lagoon reefs
- 47. Temperature of sea surface depends on
- A) Upwelling, B) Evaporation, C) Fresh water mixing, D) All of the above
- 48. Isohalines are
- A) The lines that join the places of equal precipitation, B) The lines that join the places of equal temperature, C) The lines that join the places of equal salinity, D) The lines that join the places of equal humidity
- 49. Which one of the following is the oldest ocean?
- A) Indian Ocean, B) Pacific Ocean, C) Atlantic Ocean, D) Arctic Ocean
- 50. High tides are formed when
- A) The sun and the earth at the position of 45° with reference to the moon.
- B) The sun and the moon at the position of 45<sup>0</sup> with reference to the Earth.
- C) The sun, the earth and the moon are in the same line.
- D) The sun and the moon are at the position of right angle with reference to the Earth.
- 51. Highest sea surface salinity is found in
- A) The polar region, B) The tropics, C) The equator, D) a and b both
- 52. Coriolis forces are caused by
- A) Rotation of the Moon, B) Rotation of the Saturn, C) Rotation of the Earth, D) Rotation of the Sun
- 53. Which one of the following is a cold current
- A) California current, B) Kuroshio current, C) Brazil current, D) Gulf Stream
- 54. An iceberg is floating in sea. How much of its mass will remain above the surface of water
- A) One fourth, B) One tenth, C) One fifth, D) One eight
- 55. Coral reefs developed along the continental margins or along the islands are called
- A) Fringing reefs, B) Atoll, C) Barrier reefs, D) Lagoon reefs

- 56. The height of spring tides is
- A) 20 % more than the normal tides, B) 10 % more than the normal tides, C) 15 % more than the normal tides, D) 30 % more than the normal tides
- 57. Temperate cyclones move towards
- A) Easterly direction, B) Northerly direction, C) Westerly direction, D) Southerly direction
- 58. The surface layer of the ocean where light is sufficient for plant growth is called
- A) Aphotic zone, B) Photic zone, C) Twilight zone, D) Dysphotic zone
- 59. Which among the following has the largest Mass (per cent) of the earth?
- A) Mantle, B) Hydrosphere, C) Core, D) Crust
- 60. Penetration of seismic profiling under the sea at a point depends on
- A) Nature of the deposit beneath, B) Depth of water from the sea level, C) Distance from the coast, D) Salinity of sea water
- 61. In which of the following islands is the Mid-Atlantic Ridge clearly evident?
- A) Fiji, B) Iceland, C) Bahamas, D) Hawaii
- 62. Rifting and Plate separation is best seen within a continent in
- A) Western United states, B) East Africa, C) Indian subcontinent, D) Northern Europe
- 63. Which among the following is a volcanic rock?
- A) Termite, B) Stalagmite, C) Rhyolite, D) Monazite
- 64. In which of the following States of India is lignite mined?
- A) Madhya Pradesh, B) Tamil Nadu, C) West Bengal, D) Kerala
- 65. In agriculture practice, contour ploughing is resorted to in the hills with slopes
- A) to increase percolation of water, B) to inhibit erosion, C) for better growth of crops, D) for easier harvesting
- 66. Aquicludes are
- A) potential reservoirs of water, B) artificial canals passing over natural streams, C) hard rocks with very low permeability, D) body of water within the lagoon
- 67. Which among the following is the most pollutant of ground water within granites?
- A) Arsenic, B) Fluoride, C) Iron, D) Chloride
- 68. Volcano 'Etna' is located in
- A) Mexico, B) Indonesia, C) Colombia, D) Italy
- 69. Which of the following rivers in India exhibits 'cuspate' delta?
- A) Godavari, B) Narmada, C) Subarnarekha, D) Cauvery

- 70. Crevasse are characteristic features in
- A) Rocky river bed, B) Transverse dunes, C) Glaciers, D) Fractured limestone
- 71. Barren Island is an active volcano located in
- A) Andaman Islands, B) Nicobar Islands, C) Maldives Islands, D) Lakshadweep Islands
- 72. 'Ablation' refers to
- A) Rounding of grains in a flowing stream, B) Weathering of a rock by a chemical process
- C) Snow or ice lost from a glacier, D) Process of 'yardang' formation in an arid region
- 73. Which among the following represents a correct sequence of sedimentary particles from the largest to the smallest?
- A) Cobble, boulder, sand, B) Pebble, silt, cobble, C) Grit, sand, silt, D) Grit, sand, pebble
- 74. Calcium carbonate pellets and nodules get precipitated mostly under
- A) Limestone bedrock, B) Wet climate, C) Temperate climate, D) Dry climate
- 75. Classification of cyclones (type of disturbances) is based on the intensity of the wind-speed in kmph. In the following four which disturbance is correctly matched against its wind-speed?
- A) Depression
- <31,
- B) Severe cyclonic storm
- >220

- C) Deep depression
- 50 to 61,
- D) Hurricane

- 62 to 88
- 76. In which of the following cities the day is the longest on June 21?
- A) Thiruvanandapuram, B) Chandigarh, C) Hyderabad, D) Jubbalpore
- 77. The air that contains moisture to its full capacity is referred to as
- A) Relative humidity, B) Saturated air, C) Specific humidity, D) Absolute humidity
- 78. Which among the following terms refers to equality in rainfall?
- A) Isograd, B) Isotope, C) Isohyet, D) Isohel
- 79. Echo-sounder is an instrument used to
- A) Measure the hearing capacity of an individual, B) Measure distance between two hills
- C) Locate mineral deposits in ocean, D) Measure ocean water depths
- 80. A tide occurring at the first and third quarters of the Moon is called
- A) Neap tide, B) Spring tide, C) High tide, D) Low tide
- 81. Salinity is expressed as the amount of salt, in grams, dissolved in sea water per
- A) 10 gm, B) 100 gm, C) 1000 gm, D) 10,000 gm
- 82. Both canyons and trenches are found in
- A) Continental shelf, B) Abyssal hills, C) Plateaus, D) Continental slopes

- 83. Guyot is a feature associated with
- A) Submarine landforms, B) Karst topography, C) Volcanic landforms, D) Dune topography
- 84. Earliest evidences of glaciation in India has been found in
- A) Permian, B) Pleistocene, C) Cretaceous, D) Precambrian
- 85. Which among the following minerals weathers fastest?
- A) Calcite, B) Muscovite, C) Quartz, D) Gibsite
- 86. En echelon pattern of faulting indicates
- A) Series of parallel normal faults, B) Series of parallel thrust faults, C) Series of small faults in a staggered arrangement, D) Those emanating from the uplift of a structural dome
- 87. The density of sun is
- A) Very high, B) More than that of earth, C) Less than that of earth, D) Cannot be calculated
- 88. All stars become red giants
- A) After1billion years, B) When hydrogen is completely exhausted, C) When helium is completely exhausted, D) When10% of the hydrogen at the core is exhausted
- 89. The nuclear reactions taking place in the sun are
- A) Proton-proton reactions, B) CNO reactions, C) Uranium fission, D) Not operating when the sun becomes a red giant
- 90. After 10 billion years the sun will become a
- A) White dwarf, B) neutron star, C) black hole, D) blue star
- 91. The sun is called a yellow star because
- A) It looks red at rise and set, B) It emits white light, C) It emits maximum energy in yellow light, D) Sometimes it looks blue
- 92. Red giants appear brighter because
- A) CNO cycle is producing energy, B) p-p reactions have stopped, C) the stars swell to a larger size, D) hydrogen is exhausted
- 93. Nebulae implies
- A) Galaxies like Andromeda, B) Crab nebula, C) Orion nebula, D) Cloud like tenuous material of Milky Way

- 94. Globular clusters are
- A) Star forming regions, B) Young clusters, C) Very rich in metal content, D) Spread across the halo region of the Galaxy
- 95. Novae are
- A) Faint explosion of stars, B) New stars that are born million years ago, B) Death of a massive star in another galaxy, D) Temporary increase in brightness caused by accretion disc in a binary
- 96. The distance to farther galaxies is estimated by
- A) Method of parallax, B) Measuring luminosities, C) Cepheid variables, D) Supernovae
- 97. Inter stellar matter may be identified
- A) By optical spectroscopy, B) by reddening, C) by parallax, D) from radio observations
- 98, Metallicity means
- A) Iron content, B) Ratio of Fe*I*H abundances, C) Fraction of all elements other than hydrogen and helium, D) Ratio of inorganic metal content to organic content
- 99. Andromeda galaxy is
- A) A spiral galaxy, B) an elliptical galaxy, C) a nebula in our Galaxy, D) a super nova remnant
- 100. Red shift implies
- A) Galaxies are moving away, B) The star or galaxy looks red, C) There is no blue light emitted from the star or galaxy, D) The source of light is moving away from us