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Roll No.

IV Semester Examination, 2022

M.Sc.

GEOLOGY

Paper I

[Economic Geology-I (Ore Forming Process)]

Time: 3 Hours] [Max. Marks: 80

Note: All questions are compulsory. Question Paper comprises of 3 sections. Section **A** is objective type/multiple choice questions with no internal choice. Section **B** is short answer type with internal choice. Section **C** is long answer type with internal choice.

SECTIONA

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

(Objective Type/Multiple Type Questions)

Choose the correct answer:

- **1.** Syngenetic deposits are crystallised:
 - (a) Before the host rocks
 - (b) After the host rocks
 - (c) Simultaneouly with host rocks
 - (d) All of the above

- **2.** Sideronitic texture is typically associated with:
 - (a) Hydrothermal deposits
 - (b) Contact metasomatic deposits
 - (c) Late magmatic deposits
 - (d) Early magmatic deposits
- **3.** If the colour of the gossan is black, it indicate the presence of :
 - (a) Iron

- (b) Manganese
- (c) Copper
- (d) Graphite
- **4.** Placer deposits are formed as a result of :
 - (a) Residual liquid segregation
 - (b) Residual concentration
 - (c) Mechanical concentration
 - (d) All of above
- **5.** In a complex pegmatite, the zone that is richest in economic mineral is :
 - (a) Border zone
- (b) Wall zone
- (c) Intermediate zone (d) Core zone
- **6.** Hydrothermal deposits are mostly:
 - (a) Syngenetic
- (b) Epigenetic
- (c) Residual
- (d) Placer

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- **7.** The metasomatic deposits are usually resulted in :
 - (a) Calcareous rocks
 - (b) Arenaceous rocks
 - (c) Ferrugenous rocks
 - (d) Siliceous rocks
- **8.** Are deposits which are restricted to a specific stratigraphic horigon are known as:
 - (a) Stratiform deposits
 - (b) Stratabound deposits
 - (c) Skarn deposits
 - (d) None of the above
- **9.** The Bauxite deposits formed due to weathering do not placed any metallogenic epoch because :
 - (a) Weathering is not a ore farming process
 - (b) The process of weathering has operated
 - (c) Weathering cannot form are deposits
 - (d) None of above
- **10.** The most common reservoir rocks for petroleum are :
 - (a) Limestone
- (b) Sandstone

(c) Shale

(d) Conglomerali

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P.T.O.

(Short Answer Type Questions)

SECTION B

Unit-I

1. Discuss the texture of ores.

Or

Discuss the paragenesis and zoning in ores.

Unit-II

2. Write a note on skam deposits.

Or

Write note on wall rock alteration.

Unit-III

3. Discuss the ore deposits formed by early magnetic deposits.

Or

Write a note on replacement deposits.

Unit-IV

4. Write a note on fluid inclusion studies.

Or

Write a note on geothermobarometray?

Unit-V

5. Write a note on metallogenic epoch?

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Or

Discuss the relation of plate tectonics and mineral deposits.

SECTION C

 $10 \times 5 = 50$

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Unit-I

1. What is ore bearing fluids? Describe the origin and migration of ore bearing fluids.

Or

Describe the ore deposits genetically associated with metamorphic activities.

Unit-II

2. Describe the residual and mechanical concentration processes of ore formation.

Or

Describe the oxidation and supergene sulphide enrichment process.

Unit-III

3. Discuss the magnetic process of ore formation.

Or

Describe the hydrothermal process of ore formation.

Unit-IV

4. Describe the stratiform and stratabound deposits.

Or

Describe the metamorphic process of ore formation.

Unit-V

5. Discuss the process of plate tectonics and mineral deposits.

Or

Discuss the various theories of origin of petroleum and process of accumulation.

* * * * * C * * * * *