

**B.Sc. (Part—III) Semester—VI Examination**  
**6S : GEOLOGY**

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

**Note** :—(1) All questions are compulsory.

(2) Draw neat and well labelled diagrams wherever necessary.

1. (A) Fill in the blanks :— 2
- (i) A fault in which hanging wall has moved upward relative to footwall is called as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ method is based on measurement of gravity differences.
- (iii) A photograph taken with optical axis of camera tilted is called \_\_\_\_\_ photo.
- (iv) Water appears \_\_\_\_\_ on satellite imagery.
- (B) Choose the correct alternatives :— 2
- (i) Instrument used to view aerial photographs in 3-dimension :
- (a) Theodolite (b) Stereograph
- (c) Stereoscope (d) Stereogram
- (ii) The principal behind gravity method is :
- (a) Gravitational pull (b) Magnetic susceptibility
- (c) Conductivity (d) None of the above
- (iii) When stress on all the parts of body is equal then it is termed as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Homogeneous (b) Inhomogeneous
- (c) Strain (d) Rupture
- (iv) The vertical displacement in fault is known as :
- (a) Throw (b) Heave
- (c) Slip (d) Hade
- (C) Answer in **ONE** or **TWO** sentences :— 4
- (i) What is Normal fault ?
- (ii) What is Photogeology ?
- (iii) Define Strain.
- (iv) What is Lineation ?

2. Explain the following :—
- (a) Deformation 4
  - (b) Stress and strain 4
  - (c) Pore fluid pressure 4
- OR**
- (p) Effect of temperature 4
  - (q) Mohr's circle. 4
  - (r) Interrelationship between stress-strain and time. 4
3. What are faults ? Describe the classification of faults in detail. 12
- OR**
- What is Lincation ? Describe the various types of lineation. 12
4. Explain the following :
- (a) Importance and uses of Photogeology and Remote sensing. 4
  - (b) Lens stereoscope. 4
  - (c) Aerial photographs. 4
- OR**
- (p) Photo Mosaics. 4
  - (q) Overlap and Sidelap. 4
  - (r) Pocket stereoscope. 4
5. Describe the guidelines for structural interpretation in detail. 12
- OR**
- Describe the various elements of photorecognition. 12
6. Describe the following :—
- (a) Lithological controls of ore localization. 4
  - (b) Channel sampling. 4
  - (c) Bore hole sampling. 4
- OR**
- (p) Chip sampling. 4
  - (q) Coning and quartering method. 4
  - (r) Calculation of ore reserve. 4
7. Explain the following :—
- (a) Resistivity method 4
  - (b) Geobotanical method of exploration. 4
  - (c) Geochemical cycle. 4
- OR**
- (p) Magnetic method. 4
  - (q) Gravity method. 4
  - (r) Geochemical method. 4