Economic Geology (2013 Pattern)

Item Text	Option Text 1	Option Text 2	Option Text 3	Option Text 4
Diamond in kimberlite and corundum in nepheline syenite are good examples of	Disseminated deposit	Segregated deposit	Injected deposit	Pegmatitic deposit
Magmatic magnetite deposits occur as :	Injection deposits	Segregation deposits	Metasomatic deposits	Cavity filling deposits
The metasomatic deposits are usually resulted in :	Calcareous rocks	Arenaceous rocks	Ferrugenous rocks	Siliceous rocks
An assemblage of high temperature metamorphic gangue minerals in contact metasomatic deposits is called :	Skarn	Gondite	Gossans	Bar deposits
Generally tourmaline-rich rocks are products of :	Metamorphism	Magmatic crystallisation	Metasomatism	Oxidation and supergene enrichment

Economic Geology (2013 Pattern)

Hydrothermal deposits, which are formed at great depths, near the intrusive and within the Temperature range of 300°C to 500°C is called:	Hypothermal deposits	Mesothermal deposits	Epithermal deposits	Syngenetic deposits
Dilation or Lenticular veins are generally associated with:	Granites	Schists	Basalts	Marbles
Metasomatic replacement deposits are characterised by:	Preservation of rock structure	Presence of pseudomorphs of replacing minerals after the replaced one	Absence of crusification	All the above
Ore shoots are most characteristic of:	Fissure veins only	Replacement loads only	Fissure veins and replacement loads	Breccia-filling deposits
Most of the metal enrichments result due to:	Removal of the gangue components	Chemical migration	Redeposition	All the above
Iron is commonly precipitated as :	Siderite	Limonite	Hematitea	All of the above are correct
What is the mineral which contains a metallic element which can	Ore mineral	Metallic mineral	Eco-ore	Eco-mineral

Economic Geology (2013 Pattern)

be economically exploited called?				
The definition of ore is dependent on	Quantity	Size	Colour	Quality
The non-metallic minerals associated with ore minerals are called _____	Non-metallic minerals	Metallic minerals	Gangue minerals	Flux minerals
The deposits that have formed simultaneously with the enclosing rock are called _____	Syngenetic	Epigenetic	Syncgenetic	Sinclogenetic
Deposits that were formed subsequent to the formation of the host rocks are called _____	Syngenetic	Epigenetic	Syncgenetic	Sinclogenetic
The deposits occurring close to the roofs of magmatic masses _____	Magmatic deposits	Pegmatite deposits	Hydrothermal deposits	Metasomatic
Which of the following is not an essential condition for hydrothermal deposits?	Highly active fluids	Highly enriched fluids	Highly inactive fluids	Suitable pathways

Economic Geology (2013 Pattern)

Type of veins which are bodies of tubular shape in pre-existing fissures?	Fissure-veins	Ladder-veins	Gash-veins	Stock works
The type of vein commonly found in igneous rocks is _____	Fissure-veins	Ladder-veins	Gash-veins	Stock works
Gash-veins are generally found in _____	Silicate minerals	Felspar minerals	Metallic minerals	Carbonate minerals
When gravity is the agent of placing of deposit, the deposit is called _____	Deluvial deposit	Aeolian deposit	Alluvial deposit	Beach placers
The term used for the rock hydrothermal deposits that occur in veins of exceptionally small size, but in good number is _____	Fissure-veins	Ladder-veins	Gash-veins	Stock works