

(2)

6. To change an answer, erase completely the already darkened circle and use HB pencil to make fresh mark.
7. The candidate should not do rough work or write any irrelevant matter in the Answer Sheet. Doing so will lead to *invalidation*.
8. Do not mark answer choices on the Test Booklet. Violation of this will be viewed seriously.
9. Before leaving the examination hall, return the Answer Sheet to the Invigilator, failing which, disciplinary action will be taken.



1. The common gangue mineral associated with the gold ore is
 - (1) Quartz
 - (2) Feldspar
 - (3) Mica
 - (4) Fluorspar
2. Chromite deposits originate by the process of
 - (1) Magmatic concentration
 - (2) Hydrothermal
 - (3) Contact metasomatic
 - (4) Sedimentation
3. Important Manganese deposits of India is located in the state of
 - (1) Andhra Pradesh
 - (2) Jharkhand
 - (3) Bihar
 - (4) Madhya Pradesh
4. Ores are
 - (1) Rocks
 - (2) Minerals
 - (3) Compounds
 - (4) None of the above
5. Chromite ore occurs in
 - (1) Basic rocks
 - (2) Acidic rocks
 - (3) Intermediate rocks
 - (4) Ultrabasic rocks
6. Copper deposit in Agnigundala, Andhra Pradesh, confined to
 - (1) Bandalamottu
 - (2) Nallakonda
 - (3) Dhukonda
 - (4) None of the above
7. Which of the following is an alumina mineral?
 - (1) Bauxite
 - (2) Garnierite
 - (3) Gibbsite
 - (4) Anglesite
8. Wall rock alteration is associated with ore deposits of
 - (1) Magmatic origin
 - (2) Hydrothermal origin
 - (3) Sedimentary origin
 - (4) Residual origin

9. Chemical composition of rutile is
- (1) FeO.TiO_2
 - (2) FeTiO_2
 - (3) TiO_2
 - (4) $(\text{Fe, Mg})\text{TiO}_2$
10. East coast bauxite deposits are present in the states
- (1) Orissa and Andhra Pradesh
 - (2) Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu
 - (3) Tamil Nadu and Karnataka
 - (4) Orissa and Bihar
11. Which of the following is the parent rock for bauxite deposits of Andhra Pradesh
- (1) Khondalite
 - (2) Charnokite
 - (3) Khondalite and charnokite
 - (4) Calc. Granulites
12. Important ore mineral for manganese is
- (1) Pyrolusite
 - (2) Braunite
 - (3) Psilomelane
 - (4) Jocabite
13. Important coal deposits of India are present in the age rocks
- (1) Carboniferous
 - (2) Permian
 - (3) Jurassic
 - (4) Miocene
14. Which one of the following is a radioactive mineral occurring as placer in the beaches of Andhra Pradesh
- (1) Zircon
 - (2) Ilmenite
 - (3) Rutile
 - (4) Monozite
15. Ball clay deposits are present in Andhra Pradesh
- (1) Dwaraka Tirumala (West Godavari Dist)
 - (2) Wyrā (Khammam Dist)
 - (3) Garividi (Vijayanagaram Dist)
 - (4) Cherlopalli (Prakasam Dist)
16. The main source for magmas are
- (1) Upper mantle
 - (2) Crust
 - (3) Lower Mantle
 - (4) Upper core

17. Eutectic crystallisation of binary magmas are
- (1) Simultaneous crystallisation of two components
 - (2) Crystallisation at constant temperature and pressure
 - (3) Crystallisation at constant composition
 - (4) All of the above are correct
18. Phenocrysts in porphyry granite are generally formed by the mineral
- (1) Quartz
 - (2) Orthoclase
 - (3) Plagioclase
 - (4) None
19. Which mineral is in dominant proportion in granitic rock
- (1) Quartz
 - (2) Orthoclase
 - (3) Plagioclase
 - (4) Mica
20. Anorthosite rock belongs to the group
- (1) Ultramafic
 - (2) Basic
 - (3) Ultrabasic
 - (4) Acidic
21. Which of the following is an alkaline rock?
- (1) Granite
 - (2) Syenite
 - (3) Nepheline syenite
 - (4) Diorite
22. Which one of the following rock type occurs as batholith?
- (1) Granite
 - (2) Syenite
 - (3) Basalt
 - (4) Phonolite
23. For the Bowen's reaction series, the following statements are correct
- (1) Early formed mineral surrounded by later formed minerals
 - (2) Early formed mineral surrounding later formed mineral
 - (3) Early and late formed minerals never surrounding one another
 - (4) None of the above

24. Which of the following statements is correct to alkaline rocks
- (1) They are rich with alkalies and silica
 - (2) They are rich with alkalies and poor in silica
 - (3) They are rich with iron and manganese
 - (4) No relation to alkalies in alkaline rocks
25. Vesicular structure is due to the
- (1) Escaping of volatiles on the magma surface
 - (2) Presence of volatiles in the magmatic rocks
 - (3) No relation to presence or absence of volatiles
 - (4) None of the above is correct
26. Ropy lavas having
- (1) Small and numerous vesicles
 - (2) Large size vesicles
 - (3) Large and numerous vesicles
 - (4) Large and few vesicles
27. Variety of rock types are resulted due to
- (1) Magmatic crystallisation
 - (2) Magmatic differentiation
 - (3) Solidification
 - (4) Assimilation
28. Which of the following is a plutonic igneous rock?
- (1) Dolerite
 - (2) Basalt
 - (3) Granodiorite
 - (4) Komatiite
29. Quartzofeldspathic rocks are
- (1) Acidic rocks
 - (2) Intermediate rocks
 - (3) Basic rocks
 - (4) Ultrabasic rocks
30. Which of the following is a monomineralic rock?
- (1) Diorite
 - (2) Dunite
 - (3) Peridotite
 - (4) Gabbro

31. Protolith of quartzite is
- (1) Shale
 - (2) Sandstone
 - (3) Gabbro
 - (4) Quartz
32. Which of the following rock easily undergoes metamorphism?
- (1) Shale
 - (2) Granite
 - (3) Pegmatite
 - (4) Gabbro
33. Diagenothermal metamorphism takes place at
- (1) Shallow levels in the earth crust
 - (2) Deeper levels in the earth crust
 - (3) Both shallow and deeper levels in the earth crust
 - (4) Plutonic conditions only
34. Directed pressure operates in this way
- (1) Increases with the depth
 - (2) Become zero at depth
 - (3) Become zero at shallow levels
 - (4) No relation to depth
35. Metamorphism of limestones gives rise to
- (1) Marble
 - (2) Skarn
 - (3) Schist
 - (4) Gneiss
36. Maculose structure is formed by the metamorphism of
- (1) Argillaceous rocks
 - (2) Arenaceous rocks
 - (3) Calcareous rocks
 - (4) Acidic igneous rocks
37. Eastern Ghats group of rocks are formed due to
- (1) Regional Metamorphism
 - (2) Local Metamorphism
 - (3) Contact Metamorphism
 - (4) Thermal Metamorphism
38. Gneisses and schists are formed under due to
- (1) Diagenothermal metamorphism
 - (2) Plutonic
 - (3) Thermal metamorphism
 - (4) Contact metamorphism

39. Which of the following group of minerals gives rise to foliation?
- (1) Quartz
 - (2) Feldspar
 - (3) Pyroxene
 - (4) Mica
40. Harzburgite is a variety of
- (1) Peridotite
 - (2) Dunite
 - (3) Anorthosite
 - (4) Gabbro
41. Ophitic texture formed between
- (1) Augite - Plagioclase
 - (2) Augite - Hornblende
 - (3) Orthoclase - Plagioclase
 - (4) Quartz - Plagioclase
42. Graphic texture is formed in granite between
- (1) Quartz and orthoclase
 - (2) Quartz and plagioclase
 - (3) Orthoclase and plagioclase
 - (4) None of the above
43. Stress minerals are generally absent in the
- (1) The Epizone
 - (2) The Mesozone
 - (3) The Katazone
 - (4) None of the above
44. Allochemical metamorphism is also called as
- (1) Auto metamorphism
 - (2) Contact metamorphism
 - (3) Pneumatolitic metamorphism
 - (4) Metasomatism
45. Eclogite facies rocks are characterised by the presence of
- (1) Omphacite and garnet
 - (2) No feldspars
 - (3) High density minerals
 - (4) All of the above

46. Schists and gneisses are abundantly formed due to
- (1) Regional metamorphism
 - (2) Local metamorphism
 - (3) Contact metamorphism
 - (4) Thermal metamorphism
47. Outer zone of contact metamorphic facies is
- (1) Sanidinite
 - (2) Pyroxene - hornfels
 - (3) Hornblende - hornfels
 - (4) albite - epidote hornfels
48. Which of the following is a stress minerals?
- (1) Andalusite
 - (2) Kyanite
 - (3) Sillimanite
 - (4) Cordierite
49. Presence of chlorite in the metamorphic mineral assemblage indicate that the rocks belongs to the facies
- (1) Green schist
 - (2) Amphibolite
 - (3) Granulite
 - (4) Epidote - Amphibolite
50. Migmatite is a
- (1) Metamorphic rock
 - (2) Igneous rock
 - (3) Sedimentary rock
 - (4) Metasomatic rock
51. Earth plates moves on
- (1) Aestenosphere
 - (2) Crust
 - (3) Upper Mantle
 - (4) Lower Mantle
52. Low velocity zone in the mantle is called
- (1) Aestenosphere
 - (2) Moho discontinuity
 - (3) Gutenberg discontinuity
 - (4) Conrad discontinuity

53. Compositional boundary within the earth occurs at
- (1) Conrad discontinuity
 - (2) Moho discontinuity
 - (3) Gutenberg discontinuity
 - (4) Inghelmann discontinuity
54. The seismic velocities reach maximum values for the earth in the
- (1) Upper Mantle
 - (2) Lower Mantle
 - (3) Outer core
 - (4) Inner core
55. The science of geodesy deals with
- (1) Age of the rocks
 - (2) Topography of the earth surface
 - (3) Measurement of dimensions of the earth
 - (4) Measurement of seismic wave velocities
56. Minor earthquakes are mostly of
- (1) Shallow focus
 - (2) Intermediate focus
 - (3) Deep focus
 - (4) Not related to depth
57. Mid-Atlantic ridge system is an area of
- (1) Shear plate boundary
 - (2) Plate is consuming
 - (3) Plate accretion
 - (4) parallel plate boundary
58. Highest pressure in the earth's crust is encountered in
- (1) Mid-oceanic ridge
 - (2) Oceanic rises
 - (3) Oceanic trenches
 - (4) Island arcs
59. Coral reefs are concretions of
- (1) Calcium carbonate
 - (2) Sodium chloride
 - (3) Calcium sulphate
 - (4) Potassium carbonate
60. Thin crust of the earth is present in
- (1) Oceanic area
 - (2) Sedimentary basins
 - (3) Mobile belts
 - (4) None of the above

61. In the plate tectonic theory, the plates are made up of
- (1) Continental crust only
 - (2) Continental crust and oceanic crust
 - (3) Continental crust, oceanic crust and lower parts of the mantle
 - (4) Continental crust, oceanic crust and outer parts of the upper mantle
62. A typical active margin of earth is
- (1) A trench and Island arc along its oceanic side
 - (2) A trench and Island arc along its landward side
 - (3) A trench, along its oceanic side and an Island arc along its landward side
 - (4) An Island arc on its oceanic side and a trench on the landward side
63. The plate boundary at western pacific ocean is
- (1) Consuming plate
 - (2) Divergent plate
 - (3) Accreting plate
 - (4) Convergent plate
64. Hawaiian Islands formed by
- (1) Intra plate volcanism
 - (2) Mid-Oceanic ridge volcanism
 - (3) Continental volcanism
 - (4) Geosynclinal volcanism
65. East African rift Volcanism is an example of
- (1) Sequential faulting
 - (2) Swarms of joints
 - (3) Transform faults
 - (4) Divergent plate boundary
66. Continental terrace includes
- (1) Continental shelf
 - (2) Continental slope
 - (3) Continental shelf and slope
 - (4) Continental shelf, slope and rise
67. Geosynclines characterised by the absence of volcanic rocks are known as
- (1) Eugeosynclines
 - (2) Miogeosynclines
 - (3) Autogeosynclines
 - (4) Exogeosynclines

68. Deltas are an example of
- (1) Exogeosynclines
 - (2) Miogeosynclines
 - (3) Eugeosynclines
 - (4) Starved basins
69. The northward drift of the Indian plate was most rapid during
- (1) Paleocene
 - (2) Jurassic
 - (3) Miocene
 - (4) Pliocene
70. The Indian plate separated from the Gondwana during age of
- (1) Upper Jurassic
 - (2) Upper Cretaceous
 - (3) Triassic
 - (4) Eocene
71. V-shaped valley is an indicative of
- (1) Mature stage of the stream
 - (2) Old stage of the stream
 - (3) Youthful stage of the stream
 - (4) Both youthful and mature stage of the stream
72. Inselbergs are
- (1) Weathered residual hills
 - (2) Uplifted hills
 - (3) Flat topped hills
 - (4) Oval shaped hills
73. Hanging valleys are produced by
- (1) Rivers
 - (2) Glaciers
 - (3) Winds
 - (4) Streams
74. Drum lines and kettles are products of
- (1) Glaciers
 - (2) Rivers
 - (3) Winds
 - (4) Fluvioglaciers
75. Mesa and Butte are the landforms associated with
- (1) Sedimentary rocks
 - (2) Metamorphic rocks
 - (3) Igneous rocks
 - (4) Sedimentary and volcanic rocks

76. High topography is generally due to
- (1) Soft rocks
 - (2) Shales
 - (3) Limestones
 - (4) Sandstones
77. Trellis drainage pattern results due to
- (1) Stratigraphy
 - (2) Structure
 - (3) Horizontal beds
 - (4) Low and high topography
78. Internal drainage can be seen in this rock formation
- (1) Sandstones
 - (2) Shales
 - (3) Granites
 - (4) Limestones
79. Dendritic drainage generally shown by
- (1) Uniform and homogeneous rocks
 - (2) Hard rocks
 - (3) Soft rocks
 - (4) Limestones
80. Krast topography is found in these rocks
- (1) Sandstones
 - (2) Shales
 - (3) Limestones
 - (4) Igneous rocks
81. The dominant agent in geomorphic cycle is
- (1) Wind
 - (2) Water
 - (3) Glacier
 - (4) None of the above
82. Exfoliation is a form of
- (1) Physical weathering
 - (2) Chemical weathering
 - (3) Biochemical weathering
 - (4) Mass wasting
83. Mass wasting may be due to
- (1) Material loss by land slides
 - (2) Down slope movement of rocks and soil by gravity
 - (3) Soil erosion
 - (4) Natural loss by organisms

84. Flat topped hills formed by stream action are called
- (1) Mesas
 - (2) Buttes
 - (3) Cuestas
 - (4) Stream terraces
85. Which one of the following rivers does not have a delta?
- (1) Krishna
 - (2) Godavari
 - (3) Mahanadi
 - (4) Narmada
86. Fining upward sequences are characteristic of
- (1) Meandering streams
 - (2) Braided streams
 - (3) Anastomosing streams
 - (4) None of the above
87. In limestone caves, the hanging calcium carbonate structure is called
- (1) Stalactites
 - (2) Stalagmites
 - (3) Stylolites
 - (4) Geodes
88. Basaltic terraines are characterised by the presence of
- (1) Lateritic soils
 - (2) Block cotton soils
 - (3) Red loamy soils
 - (4) None of the above
89. Calderas are
- (1) Depressions on the top of volcanic cones
 - (2) A chain of active volcanoes
 - (3) Craters of very large size
 - (4) Subsidiary volcanic cones near the vent
90. Low lying lands where the water table has just reached the land surface are called
- (1) Swamps
 - (2) marshes
 - (3) Lagoons
 - (4) Oasis

91. Areas which are found at the margins of ice - sheets are called
- (1) Perma frost regions
 - (2) Periglacial areas
 - (3) Sub-arctic regions
 - (4) Englacial areas
92. Inversion topography represented by
- (1) Homoclinal valleys
 - (2) Homoclinal ridges
 - (3) Anticlinal valleys
 - (4) Synclinal valleys
93. Basin topography is mostly the result of
- (1) Erosion
 - (2) Faulting
 - (3) Folding
 - (4) Jointing
94. Tear faults are a variety of
- (1) Strike faults
 - (2) Dip faults
 - (3) Strike - slip fault
 - (4) Dip - slip fault
95. In the normal faults, the hade is towards
- (1) Down thrown side
 - (2) Up thrown side
 - (3) Either downthrown or upthrown side
 - (4) None of the above
96. Folds having multiple hinges are called
- (1) Polyclinal folds
 - (2) Recumbent folds
 - (3) Concentric folds
 - (4) Box folds
97. For the petrofabirc analysis, the following crystal system minerals are mostly in use are
- (1) Tetragonal - Trigonal - Hexagonal
 - (2) Tetragonal - Orthorhombic - Hexagonal
 - (3) Orthorhombic - Monoclinic - Triclinic
 - (4) Cubic - Tetragonal - Hexagonal
98. Which of the following exhibits spherical symmetry of fabric
- (1) Geodes
 - (2) Spherulites
 - (3) Oolites
 - (4) All of the above

99. Transverse strike - slip faults are known as

- (1) Tear faults
- (2) Transform faults
- (3) Transcurrent faults
- (4) Lag faults

100. Normal fault exhibits when

- (1) Hanging wall goes down
- (2) Hanging wall moves up
- (3) Foot wall goes down
- (4) None of the above

101. Vertical stress axis is found in

- (1) Normal fault
- (2) Reverse fault
- (3) Thrust fault
- (4) Strike - slip fault

102. Pitch and plunge of a fold coincides when the folds are

- (1) Asymmetrical
- (2) Symmetrical
- (3) Disharmonic
- (4) Isoclinal

103. Mullions are formed under

- (1) Compressed stress
- (2) Tensile stress
- (3) Shearing
- (4) All the above

104. Geological map contains

- (1) Topographic features only
- (2) Rock formations with topography
- (3) Rock formations without topography
- (4) None of the above

105. For geological mapping of an area, one of the following is used as a base map

- (1) Topo sheet
- (2) Soil map
- (3) Structural map
- (4) Land use map

106. East-West reversal in clinometer compass is useful to take

- (1) Direct strike reading
- (2) Direct dip reading
- (3) Direct strike and dip reading
- (4) Direct strike and indirect dip reading

107. Strike of formation is a

- (1) Directional property
- (2) Non-directional property
- (3) Degree of inclination
- (4) None of the above

108. For horizontal beds dip is

- (1) Zero
- (2) 90°
- (3) Between $0-90^\circ$
- (4) Not possible to measure

109. Fold axis lies in the direction

- (1) Normal to hinges
- (2) Parallel to the hinges
- (3) Inclined to the hinges
- (4) None of the above

110. Unconformity is a plane of

- (1) non deposition or erosion
- (2) Deposition and erosion
- (3) Slow rate of deposition
- (4) None of the above

111. Best sorting of sand grains are achieved in the environment of

- (1) Fluvial
- (2) Eolian
- (3) Glacial
- (4) Beach

112. Which of the rock type is abundantly present in the sedimentary basins

- (1) Sandstones
- (2) Limestones
- (3) Shales
- (4) Quartzites

113. Tidal flat environments are characterised by the presence of

- (1) Herringbone cross beds
- (2) Longitudinal cross beds
- (3) Flaser bedding
- (4) Channel fill bedding

114. Alternate deposition of coarse and fine grained sediments gives rise to

- (1) Graded bedding
- (2) Torrential bedding
- (3) Cross bedding
- (4) Fastoon bedding

115. In the current ripples

- (1) The crests are pointed but troughs are rounded
- (2) The crests are rounded but troughs are pointed
- (3) Both crests and troughs are rounded
- (4) Both crests and troughs are pointed

116. Which of the following is a sodium member of the plagioclase series of minerals

- (1) Oligoclase
- (2) Andesine
- (3) Labradorite
- (4) Albite

117. Albite - Anorthite series is a

- (1) Continuous reaction series
- (2) Discontinuous reaction series
- (3) Eutectic crystallisation
- (4) None of the above

118. Minerals which are attracted by magnetic field are called as

- (1) Ferromagnetic
- (2) Paramagnetic
- (3) Diamagnetic
- (4) Ferro alloys

119. Which of the following pairs of minerals belongs to the same group or family

- (1) Hyperthene - Hornblende
- (2) Orthoclase - Nepheline
- (3) Nepheline - Sodalite
- (4) Biotite - Serpentine

120. In the micas, more hardness is found in the direction parallel to

- (1) X-axis
- (2) Y-axis
- (3) Z-axis
- (4) None of the above

121. Which one of the following is not a serpentine minerals?

- (1) Lizardite
- (2) Brucite
- (3) Antigorite
- (4) Lepidolite

122. High temperature quartz crystallises in the

- (1) Hexagonal system
- (2) Tetragonal system
- (3) Trigonal system
- (4) Orthorhombic system

123. Lencoxene is an altered mineral of

- (1) Monozite
- (2) Allanite
- (3) Ilmenite
- (4) Zircon

124. Spinel minerals are

- (1) Mg-Al oxide
- (2) Mg-Al silicate
- (3) Mg-Fe-Al-Silicate
- (4) Mg-Fe-Al-Oxide

125. Which of the following garnet mineral having the maximum specific gravity

- (1) Almandine
- (2) Spessertite
- (3) Pyrope
- (4) Grossularite

126. The mineral nepheline is isomorphous with

- (1) Leucite
- (2) Tridymite
- (3) Clistobalite
- (4) Sodalite

127. Which of the following pyroxene mineral exhibits optically negative property

- (1) Enstatite
- (2) Hypersthene
- (3) Diopside
- (4) Augite

128. Kyanite can be identified from sillimanite and andalusite by its

- (1) strong pleochroism
- (2) strong birefringence
- (3) large optic axial angle
- (4) oblique extension

129. Which of the following is a measure of the symmetry of the distribution of grains

- (1) Roundness
- (2) Kurtosis
- (3) Skewness
- (4) Sphericity

130. Which of the following is a non-clastic rock?

- (1) sand stone
- (2) limestone
- (3) shale
- (4) Conglomerate

131. The cementing material in a detrital sedimentary rock is

- (1) Pre-depositional
- (2) Post-depositional
- (3) Syn-depositional
- (4) None of the above

132. Compared to sand stones, shales have

- (1) High porosity and low permeability
- (2) Low porosity and low permeability
- (3) Low porosity and high permeability
- (4) High porosity and high permeability

133. Deposition of the mineral 'Gypsum' indicates that the environment is

- (1) saturated saline
- (2) hyper saline
- (3) Hyposaline
- (4) None of the above

134. Iron deposition under reducing environments occurs as

- (1) Sulphides
- (2) Sulfates
- (3) Carbonates
- (4) Oxides

135. As the crystallisation of basaltic magma proceeds, the Mg/Fe ratio of the melt

- (1) Increases
- (2) Decreases
- (3) Not following any trend
- (4) First increases than decreases

136. Which of the following crystal systems has all closed forms

- (1) Triclinic
- (2) Monoclinic
- (3) Trigonal
- (4) Cubic

137. A crystal form having only one face is called as

- (1) Sphenoid
- (2) Basal pinacoid
- (3) Pedion
- (4) Dome

138. The cubic system is characterised by the

- (1) Absence of singular axis
- (2) One singular axis
- (3) Three singular axis
- (4) One singular axis with many singular normal to it

139. A brachy pinacoid face is parallel to

- (1) a-axis
- (2) b-axis
- (3) b and c-axis
- (4) a and c-axis

140. Which of the following crystal forms have the least number of faces?

- (1) Pyritohedron
- (2) Scalenohedron
- (3) Rhombohedron
- (4) Octahedron

141. The rocks of Gondwana formations were deposited in the environment of

- (1) Marine
- (2) Lacustrine
- (3) Fluvial
- (4) Glacial

142. Age of Deccan traps in India is

- (1) Paleocene
- (2) Cretaceous
- (3) Eocene
- (4) Jurassic

143. Cenomanian transgression occurred in the geological age of

- (1) Triassic
- (2) Jurassic
- (3) Cretaceous
- (4) Miocene

144. Cenomanian transgression reported in the place of

- (1) Trivendrum
- (2) Tiruchirapalli
- (3) Spiti
- (4) Kutch

145. Gondwana formations in India belongs to the

- (1) Upper carboniferous - Jurassic
- (2) Upper carboniferous - Lower cretaceous
- (3) Triassic - Lower cretaceous
- (4) Jurassic - Permian

146. Limestone caves are known as

- (1) Natural tunnels
- (2) Stalagmites
- (3) Blind valleys
- (4) Stalagmites

147. A spring deposit of CaCO_3 is called as

- (1) travertine
- (2) Coral reef
- (3) Sinter
- (4) Natrolite

148. Which of the following is the principle unit of geologic time?

- (1) Era
- (2) Epoch
- (3) Eon
- (4) Period

149. Age of Cuddapah basin rocks is

- (1) Early to late proterozoic
- (2) Late Archaean to late proterozoic
- (3) Mid to late proterozoic
- (4) Early to mid proterozoic

150. Nummulites were abundant during the geologic age

- (1) Silurian
 - (2) Devonian
 - (3) Carboniferous
 - (4) Eocene
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ROUGH WORK

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