Q. 1 – Q.15 carry one mark each.

1. Which one of the following is not the Jovian planet?
   (A) Jupiter  (B) Saturn  (C) Earth  (D) Uranus

2. Highest point on earth
   (A) Mt. Everest
   (B) K2 (Godwin Austen)
   (C) Alps
   (D) Mont Blanc

3. How earth’s center is rich in rock with high density
   (A) Fe and Ni are very lighter and segregated in the center
   (B) Fe and Ni are very heavy and segregated in the center
   (C) Si+ Mg+Al are very lighter and segregated in the center
   (D) Si+ Mg+Al are very heavier and segregated in the center

4. An open system is
   (A) A system that can only exchange energy with its surroundings
   (B) A system that does not allow an exchange of energy
   (C) A system that can exchange energy and matter with its surroundings
   (D) All of these

5. Age of the Earth
   (A) 4.6 mya  (B) 4.6 bya  (C) 10 mya  (D) 10 bya

6. The Geosphere is composed of
   (A) Earth’s core, mantel, crust, continents, oxygen, nitrogen, water vapour, ozone
   (B) Earth’s core, mantel, crust, continents, ocean, lakes, river, rain, snow
(C) Earth’s core, mantel, crust, continents, ocean floors, rocks, sand, dust

(D) None of the above

7. The Mid-Atlantic ridge is an example of
   (A) Continent-continent convergence
   (B) Deep focus earthquake region
   (C) Divergent plate boundary
   (D) Conservative plate boundary

8. Discontinuity between continental crust and oceanic crust is
   (A) Moho discontinuity
   (B) Gutenberg discontinuity
   (C) Conrad discontinuity
   (D) None of these

9. Sima is mainly basaltic rock and chemically composed of
   (A) Si+Mg
   (B) Na+Al
   (C) K+Al
   (D) Si+ Al

10. A divergent boundary is
    (A) where two plates move from one another
    (B) where two plates are moving towards each other
    (C) where two plates slide past each other
    (D) none of the these

11. Gutenberg discontinuity is between
    (A) upper mantle and lower mantle
    (B) upper mantle and crust
    (C) core and lower mantle
    (D) lower mantle and outer core

12. Which of the following is an example of isostasy?
    (A) Low density block have deep root
    (B) High density block have deep root
    (C) High density block float shallow
    (D) All of these.

13. Indian seismic zonation map has been classified into
(A) 5 zones  
(B) 3 zones  
(C) 2 zones  
(D) 4 zones  

14. Single landmass named as  
(A) Pangaea  
(B) Eurasia  
(C) Panthalasa  
(D) Gondwanaland  

15. Formation of Himalaya due to  
(A) Continental-continental collision  
(B) Continental–Oceanic collision  
(C) Oceanic-oceanic subduction  
(D) None of these