Questions	Unofficial Answers
Q1. What kind of structure is characterized by an essentially granular and equidimensional mineral grain arrangement? (A) Schistose structure (B) Gneissose structure (C) Granulose structure (D) Cataclastic structure	(C) Granulose structure
Q2. The presence of angular grains in a sedimentary rock like breccia suggests: (A) Long transport distance (B) Short transport distance (C) Chemical precipitation (D) High temperature formation	(B) Short transport distance
Q3. The mesozone is characterized by which of the following conditions? (A) Low temperature and high shear stress (B) Moderate temperature and mixed pressure types (C) High temperature and hydrostatic pressure 3 (D) Low pressure and low temperature	(C) High temperature and hydrostatic pressure 3
Q4. The main orogeny that created the Alps and Carpathians took place during which era? (A) Mesozoic 4 (B) Cenozoic (C) Paleozoic (D) Precambrian	(B) Cenozoic
Q5. Inliers are areas of: 5 (A) Older rocks surrounded by younger rocks (B) Younger rocks surrounded by older rocks (C) Rocks formed by igneous activity (D) Rocks altered by faulting	(A) Older rocks surrounded by younger rocks
Q7. How do vesicular and amygdaloidal structures form? Explain their importance.	Vesicular structures are formed on trapping of gas bubbles in lava during volcanic eruptions. As the lava cools and solidifies, these gas bubbles leave behind cavities, and create vesicles or pores in the rock. They are found in basalt or pumice. Amygdaloidal structures are like vesicular structures but include the filling of the vesicles with secondary minerals, including

	calcite, quartz, or zeolite. After this lava has solidified. This process takes place when water and minerals seep into the vesicles over time, filling them with various minerals. Both amygdaloidal and vesicular structures provide valuable information about the volcanic history and cooling processes of igneous rocks. They also serve as reservoirs for water and other fluids in the Earth's crust, influencing the rock's porosity and permeability.
Q10. Discuss types of unconformity	An unconformity is a surface of erosion or non-deposition that separates two layers of rock, indicating a gap in the geological record. Unconformities can form when there is a period of erosion, uplift, or lack of deposition. Its types are angular unconformity, disconformity, and nonconformity.