

Code No.

V – 2384

**Common Entrance Examination for Admission to Four Year Under
Graduate Programmes in the Teaching Departments of the
University of Kerala, 2025**

**CSS
GEOLOGY**

For office use only

General Instructions

1. The Question Paper is having **40 Objective Questions**, each carrying **Four marks**.
2. The answers are to be (✓) 'tick marked' only in the "Response Sheet" provided.
3. **Negative marking : 1 mark will be deducted for each wrong answer.**

Time : 1 Hour**Max. Marks : 160**

To be filled in by the Candidate

Register Number	in Figures										
	in words										

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Choose appropriate answer from the options in the questions.

(40 × 4 = 160 marks)

Section A

Simple Level

1. Which part of Earth's structure is the thinnest?

A. Mantle

C. Crust

B. Core

D. Lithosphere

DO NOT WRITE HERE

-
2. The age of the Earth is approximately:
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| A. 3.5 million years | B. 4.5 billion years |
| C. 6.5 billion years | D. 1.5 million years |
3. Sand dunes are an example of landforms created by:
- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| A. Running water | B. Glaciers |
| C. Wind | D. Volcanoes |
4. Which bond involves sharing of electrons?
- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| A. Ionic bond | B. Metallic bond |
| C. Covalent bond | D. Hydrogen bond |

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12. A structure formed by cooling and contraction of lava is called:
- A. Flow structure
 - B. Vesicular structure
 - C. Columnar structure
 - D. Pillow structure
13. Sedimentary rocks are mainly formed by:
- A. Crystallization
 - B. Erosion and deposition
 - C. Melting
 - D. Volcanism
14. Metamorphism is mainly caused by:
- A. Erosion
 - B. Weathering
 - C. Heat and pressure
 - D. Evaporation
15. Which principle states that younger rocks cut across older rocks?
- A. Superposition
 - B. Cross-cutting relationships
 - C. Original horizontality
 - D. Uniformitarianism
16. The principle stating that geological processes are the same today as in the past is called:
- A. Catastrophism
 - B. Uniformitarianism
 - C. Evolution
 - D. Superposition
17. The oldest rocks in India belong to the:
- A. Tertiary period
 - B. Precambrian era
 - C. Mesozoic era
 - D. Quaternary period

18. The Deccan Traps were formed during which era?
- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| A. Precambrian | B. Mesozoic |
| C. Paleozoic | D. Tertiary |
19. Coal is mainly formed from:
- A. Animal remains
- B. Inorganic sediments
- C. Plant remains
- D. Volcanic activity
20. The top surface of the zone of saturation is called the:
- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| A. Water table | B. Aquifer |
| C. Aquiclude | D. Artesian well |

Section B
Average Level

21. The boundary between Earth's crust and mantle is called the:
- A. Lithosphere
- B. Asthenosphere
- C. Mohorovičić discontinuity
- D. Gutenberg discontinuity
22. Which seismic wave travels only through solids?
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| A. P-wave | B. S-wave |
| C. Surface wave | D. L-wave |
23. Yardangs are landforms produced by:
- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| A. River erosion | B. Glacial movement |
| C. Wind abrasion | D. Volcanic eruption |

24. Which atmospheric layer contains the ozone layer?
- A. Troposphere
 - B. Stratosphere
 - C. Mesosphere
 - D. Thermosphere
25. In a symmetrical fold, the limbs:
- A. Are horizontal
 - B. Are vertical
 - C. Dip at equal angles
 - D. Dip at different angles
26. A thrust fault typically shows:
- A. Very steep fault planes
 - B. Vertical displacement
 - C. Low-angle fault plane movement
 - D. Movement caused by tension
27. An igneous rock with large crystals in a fine-grained groundmass has a:
- A. Coarse texture
 - B. Glassy texture
 - C. Porphyritic texture
 - D. Vesicular texture
28. Amygdaloidal structure forms when:
- A. Crystals grow in lava
 - B. Gas bubbles fill with minerals
 - C. Lava flows underwater
 - D. Rock fractures are filled with minerals
29. Which sedimentary rock is composed mainly of calcium carbonate?
- A. Sandstone
 - B. Shale
 - C. Limestone
 - D. Conglomerate
30. Which fossil preservation process involves the replacement of original material molecule by molecule?
- A. Carbonization
 - B. Petrification
 - C. Impression
 - D. Cast formation

Section C
Difficult Level

31. The mid-ocean ridge is mainly characterized by:
- A. Subduction zones
 - B. Divergent plate boundaries
 - C. Transform faults
 - D. Passive margins
32. The most explosive volcanic eruptions are typically associated with:
- A. Basaltic magma
 - B. Andesitic magma
 - C. Rhyolitic magma
 - D. Ultramafic magma
33. In a plunging anticline, the fold axis:
- A. Lies horizontal
 - B. Is vertical
 - C. Is inclined at an angle
 - D. Is absent
34. Which type of fault would most likely form under compressional stress regimes?
- A. Normal fault
 - B. Strike-slip fault
 - C. Reverse fault
 - D. Transform fault
35. In an angular unconformity, the beds below the unconformity surface are:
- A. Parallel to beds above
 - B. Tilted relative to beds above
 - C. Horizontal and undisturbed
 - D. Igneous in origin

36. The mineral property 'cleavage' refers to:
- A. Color variation in minerals
 - B. Way a mineral reflects light
 - C. Tendency to break along planes of weakness
 - D. Resistance to scratching
37. The term poikilitic texture in igneous rocks refers to:
- A. Small crystals embedded in larger ones
 - B. Large crystals enclosing many smaller ones
 - C. Vesicular structure
 - D. Glassy, non-crystalline structure
38. Which type of metamorphism is associated with the intrusion of magma bodies?
- A. Regional metamorphism
 - B. Contact metamorphism
 - C. Burial metamorphism
 - D. Dynamic metamorphism
39. The Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary extinction is mainly recorded in India at:
- A. Vindhyan Basin
 - B. Deccan Traps
 - C. Siwalik Hills
 - D. Godavari Valley
40. A recumbent fold is characterized by:
- A. Vertical axial plane
 - B. Inclined axial plane
 - C. Horizontal axial plane
 - D. Upright axial plane

RESPONSE SHEET

1	A	B	C	D	E	11	A	B	C	D	E	21	A	B	C	D	E	31	A	B	C	D	E
2	A	B	C	D	E	12	A	B	C	D	E	22	A	B	C	D	E	32	A	B	C	D	E
3	A	B	C	D	E	13	A	B	C	D	E	23	A	B	C	D	E	33	A	B	C	D	E
4	A	B	C	D	E	14	A	B	C	D	E	24	A	B	C	D	E	34	A	B	C	D	E
5	A	B	C	D	E	15	A	B	C	D	E	25	A	B	C	D	E	35	A	B	C	D	E
6	A	B	C	D	E	16	A	B	C	D	E	26	A	B	C	D	E	36	A	B	C	D	E
7	A	B	C	D	E	17	A	B	C	D	E	27	A	B	C	D	E	37	A	B	C	D	E
8	A	B	C	D	E	18	A	B	C	D	E	28	A	B	C	D	E	38	A	B	C	D	E
9	A	B	C	D	E	19	A	B	C	D	E	29	A	B	C	D	E	39	A	B	C	D	E
10	A	B	C	D	E	20	A	B	C	D	E	30	A	B	C	D	E	40	A	B	C	D	E

ROUGH WORK

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