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| Name: |
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| Reg. No |

SIXTH SEMESTER B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH 2022

(CUCBCSS-UG)

CC15U GL6 B20 - INDIAN MINERAL DEPOSITS

(Geology- Core Course)

(2016 to 2018 Admissions - Supplementary/ Improvement)

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 80 Marks

Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary.

Part- A

Answer *all* questions. Each question carries one mark.

- 1. The largest source of uranium comprises the found in Kerala.
- 2. The graphite deposits found in Kerala are and
- 3. Which is the highest quality of coal.
- 4. Which is the trap rock of Bombay high.
- 5. Which is the oldest coal mine in India.
- 6. Nilambur valley of Kerala is famous for which deposits.
- 7. Alexandrite is a famous gem variety found in Kerala. True or false.
- 8. Nagyágite is an ore of
- 9. In Indian scenario Lead is a strategic mineral. True or false.
- 10. The streak color of thorium is

(10 × 1 = 10 Marks)

Part- B

Answer any *ten* questions. Each question carries 2 marks.

- 11. Critical minerals.
- 12. Limestone deposits of Kerala.
- 13. Diamond deposits in India.
- 14. Occurrences of Iron.
- 15. Oil traps.
- 16. Feldspar.
- 17. Coal deposits of Jharkhand.
- 18. Physical properties of Silver.
- 19. Kodurite deposits.
- 20. Uses of Aluminum.

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- 21. Silica sand deposits.
- 22. Uses of Mica.

 $(10 \times 2 = 20 \text{ Marks})$

Part- C

Answer any *five* questions. Each question carries 6 marks.

- 23. Copper.
- 24. Tin.
- 25. Ores of Chromium.
- 26. Coal formation.
- 27. Ceramic minerals.
- 28. Strategic critical and essential minerals.
- 29. Refractory Minerals.
- 30. Gem stones.

(5 × 6 = 30 Marks)

Part- D

Answer any *two* questions. Each question carries 10 marks.

- 31. Significance of minerals in National economy.
- 32. Minerals deposits of Kerala.
- 33. Abrasive minerals- origin, physical properties and Indian occurrences.
- 34. Petroleum theories of origin, oil traps and important Indian petroleum basins.

 $(2 \times 10 = 20 \text{ Marks})$
