Metamorphic Petrology

Item Text	Option Text 1	Option Text 2	Option Text 3	Option Text 4
Metamorphic processes occurs	Within the zone of weathering and cementation	within the zone of melting	anywhere from surface to base of lithosphere	below the zone of weathering and cementation and outside the zone of melting
The agents of metamorphism are	diagenesis and heat	heat, pressure and pore fluids	heat, pressure and chemically active fluids	tectonism and seismic activity
When the mineral is changed to another of different composition by the removal, addition or substution of ions, the process is referred to as	tectonism	metasomatism	hedonism	isomorphism
The important mineral useful in determination of grade of metamorphism is	Quartz	Albite	Kyanite	Biotite
The minerals produced under the influence of stress are	stree minerals	antistress minerals	dynamic mineral	crushed mineral
The stress minerals are formed in this type of metamorphism	contact	regional	thermal	dynamothermal
Select the example of stress mineral	Mica	Rutile	Garnet	Sphene
The main change takes place during metamorphism is	Melting	Crystallisation	Recrstallisation	Deformation
Slect the group of metamorphic minerals	Garnet, Tourmaline and Staurolite	Garnet, Plagioclase and Olivine	Olivine, Tourmaline and Plagioclase	Zircon, Rutile and apatite
The type of metamorphism in which stress is the principalfactor is known as	Thermal	Dynamothermal	Plutonic	Cataclastic
Slate is formed in this type of metamorphism	regional	cataclastic	thermal	dynamothermal
Mechanical fragmentation of hard and brittle rocks forms	Crush conglomerate	Slate	Breccia	crush breccia
Heat is the dominent factor in this type of metamorphism	Thermal	Dynamothermal	Plutonic	Cataclastic
Thermal metamorphism of pure limestone give rise to	Quartzite	Wollastonite	Marble	Slate

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The metamorphism which occurs at the contact of large igneous masses	Pyrometamorphism	caustic	pneumatolytic	contact
Micaous impurities in sandstone give rise to	Sillimanit	diopside	dolomite	periclase
The type of metamorphism takes place dut to combined action of heat and directed pressure is	Thermal	Regional	Contact	Plutonic
Regional metamorphism of Chlorie and muscovite forms this zone	Garnet	Sillimanite	Biotite	staurolite
Every metamorphic facies can be recognized by group of minerals called as	Group of	Index	Definite	Fixed
A set of mineral assemblages in metamorphic rocks formed under similar pressures and temperatures is known as	metamorphic facies	facies group	mineral group	metamorphic minerals
The mineral stable at low pressure is	Kyanite	Garnet	Staurolite	Andalusite
Thegrade of metamorphism by which the zeolite facies is characterised by	Deepest	Highest	Lowest	Hardest
The greenschist facies is named for green colour of	epidote	chlorite	quartz	garnet
Prehnite pumpellite facies is characterised by	muscovite,chlorite,albite,quartz	dolomite,calcite, tremolite,talc	heulandite, analcite, quartz,clay minerals	quarts, lawsonite, paragonite
The amphibolite facies is named after	Hornblende	Plagioclase	Quartz	Amphiboles
The domain of metamorphism means	upper and lower limit	lower limit	upper limit	subsurface
Temperature in Degree Celcious at which metamorphism of argilliceous sediments starts is	350	150	450	650
Regional metamorphism takes place on	around intrusion	magma chamber	regional scale	small area