

**Code No: 54061**

**Set No. 1**

**JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD**

**II B.Tech. II Sem., II Mid-Term Examinations, April – 2014**

**PETROLEUM GEOLOGY**

**Objective Exam**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Hall Ticket No.**

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**Answer All Questions. All Questions Carry Equal Marks. Time: 20 Min. Marks: 10.**

**I Choose the correct alternative:**

1. The accumulation of hydrocarbons and formation of oil or gas deposit involve certain prerequisites and those are [      ]  
(a) Source and Reservoir rocks      (b) Trap and Seal  
(c) Timing and Migration      (d) All of the above
2. The earth's crust is divided into \_\_\_\_\_ major plates which moved in various directions. [      ]  
(a) 10      (b) 12      (c) 14      (d) 16
3. Cambay basin is the [      ]  
(a) Intracratonic rift basin      (b) Strike-slip basin  
(c) Convergent margin basin      (d) Divergent margin basin
4. The sedimentary basins with no significant oil and gas shows but which are considered to be prospective on the basis of geology consideration are known as \_\_\_\_\_ basin. [      ]  
(a) Category I      (b) Category II      (c) Category III      (d) Category IV
5. Mumbai Offshore basin is a \_\_\_\_\_ basin. [      ]  
(a) Category I      (b) Category II      (c) Category III      (d) Category IV
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the total discovered deposits of geologic resources that can be extracted economically and legally under present conditions. [      ]  
(a) Resource      (b) Reserve      (c) All of the above      (d) None of the above
7. Pinchout is an example of [      ]  
(a) Structural trap      (b) Stratigraphic trap      (c) Hydrodynamic trap      (d) Combined trap
8. Example of structural trap [      ]  
(a) Fold      (b) Fault      (c) Diapir      (d) All of the above
9. The factors responsible for secondary migration are [      ]  
(a) Buoyancy      (b) Capillary pressure      (c) Hydrodynamics      (d) All of the above
10. \_\_\_\_\_ of hydrocarbons has led to the discovery of many important petroleum producing areas in the world. [      ]  
(a) Micro-seepage      (b) Folding      (c) Faulting      (d) Permeability

**Cont....2**

**II Fill in the blanks:**

11. Oil is \_\_\_\_\_ dense than water.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ migration refers to the movement of hydrocarbons through the reservoir rock and into a trap.
13. Buoyancy of the hydrocarbons occurs because of differences in \_\_\_\_\_ of respective fluids and in response to differential \_\_\_\_\_ in reservoir rock.
14. The angle between the fluid and solid phase is called \_\_\_\_\_.
15. The highest point of the trap is the \_\_\_\_\_ and the lowest point is the \_\_\_\_\_.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ are primarily formed due to post-depositional processes which modify the special configuration of the reservoir rock.
17. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a depression in the crust of the Earth formed by plate tectonic activity in which sediments accumulate.
18. What is the full name of NELP \_\_\_\_\_
19. Sedimentary Basins of India are divided into \_\_\_\_\_ categories on the basis of present prospectivity.
20. The deepwater sedimentary basins of India are beyond \_\_\_\_\_ isobaths covers an area of 1350000 km<sup>2</sup>.

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**Set No. 2**

**JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD**

**II B.Tech. II Sem., II Mid-Term Examinations, April – 2014**

**PETROLEUM GEOLOGY**

**Objective Exam**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Hall Ticket No.**

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**Answer All Questions. All Questions Carry Equal Marks. Time: 20 Min. Marks: 10.**

**I Choose the correct alternative:**

1. The sedimentary basins with no significant oil and gas shows but which are considered to be prospective on the basis of geology consideration are known as \_\_\_\_\_ basin. [      ]  
(a) Category I              (b) Category II              (c) Category III              (d) Category IV
2. Mumbai Offshore basin is a \_\_\_\_\_ basin. [      ]  
(a) Category I              (b) Category II              (c) Category III              (d) Category IV
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the total discovered deposits of geologic resources that can be extracted economically and legally under present conditions. [      ]  
(a) Resource              (b) Reserve              (c) All of the above              (d) None of the above
4. Pinchout is an example of [      ]  
(a) Structural trap              (b) Stratigraphic trap              (c) Hydrodynamic trap              (d) Combined trap
5. Example of structural trap [      ]  
(a) Fold              (b) Fault              (c) Diapir              (d) All of the above
6. The factors responsible for secondary migration are [      ]  
(a) Buoyancy              (b) Capillary pressure              (c) Hydrodynamics              (d) All of the above
7. \_\_\_\_\_ of hydrocarbons has led to the discovery of many important petroleum producing areas in the world. [      ]  
(a) Micro-seepage              (b) Folding              (c) Faulting              (d) Permeability
8. The accumulation of hydrocarbons and formation of oil or gas deposit involve certain prerequisites and those are [      ]  
(a) Source and Reservoir rocks              (b) Trap and Seal  
(c) Timing and Migration              (d) All of the above
9. The earth's crust is divided into \_\_\_\_\_ major plates which moved in various directions. [      ]  
(a) 10              (b) 12              (c) 14              (d) 16
10. Cambay basin is the [      ]  
(a) Intracratonic rift basin              (b) Strike-slip basin  
(c) Convergent margin basin              (d) Divergent margin basin

**Cont....2**

**II Fill in the blanks:**

11. The angle between the fluid and solid phase is called \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The highest point of the trap is the \_\_\_\_\_ and the lowest point is the \_\_\_\_\_.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ are primarily formed due to post-depositional processes which modify the special configuration of the reservoir rock.
14. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a depression in the crust of the Earth formed by plate tectonic activity in which sediments accumulate.
15. What is the full name of NELP \_\_\_\_\_
16. Sedimentary Basins of India are divided into \_\_\_\_\_ categories on the basis of present prospectivity.
17. The deepwater sedimentary basins of India are beyond \_\_\_\_\_ isobaths covers an area of 1350000 km<sup>2</sup>.
18. Oil is \_\_\_\_\_ dense than water.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ migration refers to the movement of hydrocarbons through the reservoir rock and into a trap.
20. Buoyancy of the hydrocarbons occurs because of differences in \_\_\_\_\_ of respective fluids and in response to differential \_\_\_\_\_ in reservoir rock.

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**Answer All Questions. All Questions Carry Equal Marks. Time: 20 Min. Marks: 10.**

**I Choose the correct alternative:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the total discovered deposits of geologic resources that can be extracted economically and legally under present conditions. [      ]  
 (a) Resource                      (b) Reserve                      (c) All of the above                      (d) None of the above
2. Pinchout is an example of [      ]  
 (a) Structural trap                      (b) Stratigraphic trap                      (c) Hydrodynamic trap                      (d) Combined trap
3. Example of structural trap [      ]  
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6. The accumulation of hydrocarbons and formation of oil or gas deposit involve certain prerequisites and those are [      ]  
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8. Cambay basin is the [      ]  
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9. The sedimentary basins with no significant oil and gas shows but which are considered to be prospective on the basis of geology consideration are known as \_\_\_\_\_ basin. [      ]  
 (a) Category I                      (b) Category II                      (c) Category III                      (d) Category IV
10. Mumbai Offshore basin is a \_\_\_\_\_ basin. [      ]  
 (a) Category I                      (b) Category II                      (c) Category III                      (d) Category IV

**II Fill in the blanks:**

11. \_\_\_\_\_ are primarily formed due to post-depositional processes which modify the special configuration of the reservoir rock.
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18. Buoyancy of the hydrocarbons occurs because of differences in \_\_\_\_\_ of respective fluids and in response to differential \_\_\_\_\_ in reservoir rock.
19. The angle between the fluid and solid phase is called \_\_\_\_\_.
20. The highest point of the trap is the \_\_\_\_\_ and the lowest point is the \_\_\_\_\_.

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**Set No. 4**

**JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD**

**II B.Tech. II Sem., II Mid-Term Examinations, April – 2014**

**PETROLEUM GEOLOGY**

**Objective Exam**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Hall Ticket No.**

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**Answer All Questions. All Questions Carry Equal Marks. Time: 20 Min. Marks: 10.**

**I Choose the correct alternative:**

1. Example of structural trap [      ]  
(a) Fold      (b) Fault      (c) Diapir      (d) All of the above
2. The factors responsible for secondary migration are [      ]  
(a) Buoyancy    (b) Capillary pressure    (c) Hydrodynamics      (d) All of the above
3. \_\_\_\_\_ of hydrocarbons has led to the discovery of many important petroleum producing areas in the world. [      ]  
(a) Micro-seepage    (b) Folding    (c) Faulting      (d) Permeability
4. The accumulation of hydrocarbons and formation of oil or gas deposit involve certain prerequisites and those are [      ]  
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8. Mumbai Offshore basin is a \_\_\_\_\_ basin. [      ]  
(a) Category I      (b) Category II      (c) Category III      (d) Category IV
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is the total discovered deposits of geologic resources that can be extracted economically and legally under present conditions. [      ]  
(a) Resource      (b) Reserve    (c) All of the above      (d) None of the above
10. Pinchout is an example of [      ]  
(a) Structural trap    (b) Stratigraphic trap    (c) Hydrodynamic trap      (d) Combined trap

**Cont....2**

**II Fill in the blanks:**

11. What is the full name of NELP \_\_\_\_\_
12. Sedimentary Basins of India are divided into \_\_\_\_\_ categories on the basis of present prospectivity.
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19. \_\_\_\_\_ are primarily formed due to post-depositional processes which modify the special configuration of the reservoir rock.
20. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a depression in the crust of the Earth formed by plate tectonic activity in which sediments accumulate.