

Geology Job Interview Questions And Answers



Interview Questions Answers

<https://interviewquestionsanswers.org/>

About Interview Questions Answers

Interview Questions Answers . ORG is an interview preparation guide of thousands of Job Interview Questions And Answers, Job Interviews are always stressful even for job seekers who have gone on countless interviews. The best way to reduce the stress is to be prepared for your job interview. Take the time to review the standard interview questions you will most likely be asked. These interview questions and answers on Geology will help you strengthen your technical skills, prepare for the interviews and quickly revise the concepts.

If you find any **question or answer** is incorrect or incomplete then you can **submit your question or answer** directly with out any registration or login at our website. You just need to visit [Geology Interview Questions And Answers](#) to add your answer click on the *Submit Your Answer* links on the website; with each question to post your answer, if you want to ask any question then you will have a link *Submit Your Question*; that's will add your question in Geology category. To ensure quality, each submission is checked by our team, before it becomes live. This [Geology Interview preparation PDF](#) was generated at **Wednesday 29th November, 2023**

You can follow us on FaceBook for latest Jobs, Updates and other interviews material.
www.facebook.com/InterviewQuestionsAnswers.Org

Follow us on Twitter for latest Jobs and interview preparation guides.
<https://twitter.com/InterviewQA>

If you need any further assistance or have queries regarding this document or its material or any of other inquiry, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Best Of Luck.

Interview Questions Answers.ORG Team
<https://InterviewQuestionsAnswers.ORG/Support@InterviewQuestionsAnswers.ORG>



Geology Interview Questions And Answers Guide.

Question - 1:

What is crystal?

Ans:

A solid mass such as a mineral, determined by its atomic structure. A single crystal growing without interference has flat faces and such crystals are highly valued. Others crystals growing with interference, such as crystals of quartz found in granite, will not have perfect form/flat faces.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 2:

What are some of the sub-disciplines within the field of Geology?

Ans:

For instance, if you are thinking - I have a strong interest in physics/chemistry - can I combine such disciplines with geology and still be able to find employment as a geologist?

Geology is a broad field and allows for combining different disciplines - such as physics, chemistry, mathematics, and biology with geology. In fact one of the main reasons students are drawn to geology is because they can easily merge their interests in most scientific fields with geology - an approach that is well-suited for solving environmental problems as the study of the Earth also involves understanding its physics, chemistry and biology!

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 3:

What is Vein in Geology?

Ans:

Mineral which may fill or comprise a crack in a rock, or masses of rock which occupy fissures in other rocks. Veins may have originated in many different ways and can present a great variety of forms and structures. They are often classified in three groups:

- (i.) veins of igneous rock,
- (ii.) of sedimentary, and
- (iii.) of minerals deposited by water or by gases.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 4:

What are engineering geologists?

Ans:

Engineering geologists apply geological data, techniques, and principles to the study of rock and soil surficial materials and groundwater; they investigate geologic factors that affect structures such as bridges, buildings, dams and airports.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 5:

What are paleontologists?

Ans:

Paleontologists study fossils to understand past life forms and their changes through time and to reconstruct past environments.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 6:

What is Sustainable Development?

Ans:

Sustainable development is the development of industry and natural resources in such a way as not to damage the ability of future generations to meet their basic needs for food, shelter, products, etc.

[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 7:**

What is environmental geologists?

Ans:

Environmental geologists study the interaction between the geosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere, biosphere and human activities. They work to solve problems associated with pollution, waste management, urbanization, and natural hazards, such as flooding and erosion.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 8:

Explain me industrial Minerals?

Ans:

A group of minerals and rocks, largely non-metallic, that are of economic value (e.g., gravel, sand, clay, potash, building stone).

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 9:

What is petrologists?

Ans:

Petrologists determine the origin and natural history of rocks by analyzing mineral composition and grain relationships.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 10:

What is marine geologists?

Ans:

Marine geologists investigate the ocean-floor and ocean-continent boundaries; they study ocean basins, continental shelves and coastal environments.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 11:

Why are minerals and petroleum important for Manitoba?

Ans:

Manitoba minerals and petroleum represent the province's 2nd largest primary resource industry and the sector is a key contributor to Manitoba's ongoing economic growth. In 2012, the combined value of mineral production for metals (\$1.325 billion), industrial minerals (\$187.5 million) and petroleum (\$1.62 billion) totalled about \$3.13 billion. The industries employ an average of 5,700 workers directly, with many more in indirect jobs and generating millions of dollars in spin-off business.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 12:

What is matte?

Ans:

A mining term referring to the product of a smelter (metal with some contained sulphur) which must be further refined to obtain the pure metal.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 13:

What is mineralogists?

Ans:

Mineralogists study mineral formation, composition, uses and physical and chemical means for identifying them.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 14:

What is petroleum?

Ans:

A complex mixture of chemicals, containing both oil and gas, made up of the elements hydrogen and carbon (combined as chemical compounds called hydrocarbons).

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 15:

Tell me what's the difference between 'soft' rock and 'hard' rock geology?

Ans:

'Hard' rock geology focuses mainly on igneous and metamorphic rocks. Hard rock geologists work mostly with mineral deposits, mine development and bedrock mapping. Soft rock geology deals with sedimentary rocks where 'sediment' was formed through long exposure to the elements or glaciers. Soft rock geologists quite often work in the petroleum industry.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 16:



What is compression Stage?

Ans:

A stage in the formation of sedimentary rock that occurs when sediments are pressed together by the weight of overlaying layers.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 17:

What is roasting?

Ans:

In mining, the treatment of ore by heat and air, or oxygen-enriched air, in order to remove sulphur and arsenic.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 18:

What is seismologists?

Ans:

Seismologists study earthquakes and analyze the behavior of earthquake waves to interpret the structure of the Earth.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 19:

What is earth Science?

Ans:

The study of Earth and all of its materials both above and below the Earth's surface.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 20:

How does geologic time link to Manitoba's landscape?

Ans:

Manitoba's 650 000 km² is underlain entirely by rocks of Precambrian age and sedimentary rocks deposited during the Paleozoic, Mesozoic and Cenozoic eras.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 21:

What is hydrogeologists?

Ans:

Hydrogeologists study the occurrence, movement, abundance, distribution, and quality of subsurface waters and related geologic aspects of surface waters.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 22:

What is metamorphic Rock?

Ans:

Rock that has been altered by heat, pressure, or hot molten rock (such as magma) from the Earth's interior.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 23:

What is sedimentary Rock?

Ans:

Rock formed during the compression and cementation staged of loose sediments (e.g. sandstone) or by deposition from a solution (e.g. salt).

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 24:

What is conductors?

Ans:

Substances, typically metals and metallic minerals, which allow heat and electricity to pass through them easily.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 25:

What is economic geologists?

Ans:

Economic geologists explore for and develop metallic and non-metallic resources; they study mineral deposits and find environmentally safe ways to dispose of waste materials from mining activities.

[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 26:**

What is planetary geologists?

Ans:

Planetary geologists study planets and their moons in order to understand the evolution of the solar system.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 27:

What is hardness Scale?

Ans:

A scale used to measure the hardness of any mineral material, also referred to in geology

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 28:

What is cementation Stage?

Ans:

A stage in the formation of sedimentary rock in which the grains of rocks or minerals become fixed.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 29:

What is gravel?

Ans:

An unconsolidated or loose natural accumulation of rounded rock fragments which are coarser than sand.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 30:

What is ore?

Ans:

A natural concentration of minerals which can be mined and can render profitability.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 31:

What is Rock Cycle?

Ans:

A sequence of events explaining how rock can change (e.g., from sedimentary rock to metamorphic rock).

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 32:

What is pyrite?

Ans:

A bright brass-yellow mineral often called 'Fool's Gold' and made up of the elements iron and sulphur.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 33:

What is metallurgy?

Ans:

The various methods of preparing metals for use by separating them from their ores.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 34:

What is crude?

Ans:

Oil that comes straight out of the ground as a liquid. Crude can come in a range of compositions and colours.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 35:

What is asthenosphere?

Ans:

Portion of the mantle of the Earth that is non-rigid and able to flow.

[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 36:**

What is gangue in Geology?

Ans:

Invaluable minerals associated with valuable minerals, contained within an ore deposit.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 37:

What is mineralogist?

Ans:

A scientist whose primary study is to examine the properties of minerals.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 38:

What is renewable Resource?

Ans:

A resource that can be replaced within a human lifetime.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 39:

What is waste?

Ans:

Barren rock in a mine, or minerals which are considered too low in grade to be of economic value.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 40:

What is inorganic matter?

Ans:

Materials that are not derived from living organisms.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 41:

What is hydrosphere?

Ans:

A term referring to the waters of the Earth.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 42:

What is diamond?

Ans:

A mineral form of the element 'carbon'. Clear varieties are valued as gems.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 43:

What is clay?

Ans:

Natural materials composed of very small mineral particles which can be molded when wet.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 44:

What is asphalt?

Ans:

A caramel-like hard or solid form of petroleum.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 45:

What is seismic?

Ans:

A term used to describe any phenomena related to vibrations caused by earthquakes.

[View All Answers](#)



Question - 46:

What is potash?

Ans:

Potassium salts found in sedimentary rocks.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 47:

What is magma?

Ans:

Molten rock formed in the interior of the Earth.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 48:

What is hematite?

Ans:

A mineral composed of iron oxide.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 49:

What is element in Geology?

Ans:

The basic building block of 'matter'.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 50:

What is crusher?

Ans:

A machine used for crushing rock.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 51:

What is bitumen?

Ans:

A semi-solid form of petroleum with a molasses-like texture.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 52:

What is anode?

Ans:

A rectangular plate of copper (or other metal) cast in a shape suitable for electro-refining.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 53:

Explain me structural geologists?

Ans:

Structural geologists analyze rocks by studying deformation, fracturing, and folding of the Earth's crust.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 54:

What is shaft?

Ans:

A vertical or inclined excavation for the purpose of opening and servicing a mine.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 55:

What is Non-Renewable Resource?

Ans:

A resource of Earth, which once extracted, cannot be replaced within a human's lifetime.

[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 56:**

What is lava?

Ans:

Magma forced through volcanic action to the Earth's surface.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 57:

What is crust?

Ans:

The outermost layer or shell of the Earth which varies from 6 to 60 kilometres in depth/thickness.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 58:

What is cleavage?

Ans:

Property of a mineral that allows it to split along crystal planes.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 59:

What is aggregates?

Ans:

In construction, rock fragments that range from sand-sized grains to gravel-sized.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 60:

What is oceanographers?

Ans:

Oceanographers investigate the physical, chemical, biological, and geologic dynamics of oceans.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 61:

What is silt in Geology?

Ans:

Very fine particles of rock fragments between sand and clay sizes, which are often carried by moving water and deposited as sediment.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 62:

What is prospector?

Ans:

A person who searches for mineral deposits.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 63:

What is lithosphere?

Ans:

The solid outermost shell of the Earth.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 64:

What is erosion?

Ans:

The breaking down and subsequent removal of either rock or earthy surface material by the forces of nature.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 65:

What is blast hole?

Ans:

A hole drilled for the purpose of blasting rather than for exploration or geological information.

[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 66:**

What is Geology?

Ans:

Geology is the primary science in the study of Earth Sciences. Geology involves exploring and investigating the Earth and its properties and resources in every dimension.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 67:

What is alloy?

Ans:

A compound of two or more metals, usually produced by fusion.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 68:

What is concentrate?

Ans:

A product containing the valuable metal from which most of the waste material in ore has been eliminated.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 69:

What is drift (or Drive)?

Ans:

A mining term for a horizontal passage underground that follows along the length of a vein or rock formation.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 70:

What is lustre?

Ans:

A description of the manner in which light reflects from a mineral surface.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 71:

What is natural Resource?

Ans:

Any raw material which may be used to meet human needs.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 72:

What is Rock Quarry?

Ans:

A surface pit site for the extraction of rock.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 73:

What is stope in Geology?

Ans:

An excavation in a mine from which ore is being extracted, or has been extracted.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 74:

What is geophysicists?

Ans:

Geophysicists apply the principles of physics to study the earth's interior and investigate Earth's magnetic, electric, and gravitational fields.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 75:

What is volcanologists?

Ans:

Volcanologists investigate volcanoes and volcanic phenomena to understand these natural hazards and predict eruptions.

[View All Answers](#)

**Question - 76:**

What is sedimentologists?

Ans:

Sedimentologists study the nature, origin, distribution, and alteration of sediments such as sand, silt, and mud. Oil, gas, coal and many mineral deposits occur in such sediments.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 77:

What is geochemists?

Ans:

Geochemists use physical and inorganic chemistry to investigate the distribution of major and trace elements in ground water and Earth materials, and use organic chemistry to study the composition of fossil fuel (coal, oil, and gas) deposits.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 78:

What is tailings?

Ans:

Material which is rejected from a mill after the recoverable valuable minerals have been extracted.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 79:

What is slag in Geology?

Ans:

The vitreous mass separated from fused metals in the smelting process.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 80:

What is reclamation?

Ans:

The reclaiming and reuse of materials and lands which were once part of a mining operation.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 81:

What is minerals?

Ans:

Naturally occurring chemical elements or compounds with a crystal-like structure.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 82:

What is magnetism?

Ans:

The ability of a mineral to be attracted to a magnet.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 83:

What is mantle?

Ans:

The layer of the Earth's interior which separates the crust and core.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 84:

What is igneous Rock?

Ans:

'Extrusive' igneous rock is rock formed as a result of magma being forced out of the Earth's crust and hardening on the surface. 'Intrusive' igneous rock is rock formed as a result of magma solidifying within the Earth's crust.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 85:

What is gneiss?

Ans:



A layered or banded crystalline metamorphic rock whose grains are aligned or elongated into a roughly parallel arrangement.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 86:

What is concentrator?

Ans:

A particular type of milling plant that produces a concentrate of valuable minerals or metals. After milling, the concentrate must be treated in another type of plant, such as a smelter, to effect recovery of pure metal.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 87:

What is cathode?

Ans:

A rectangular plate of metal produced by electrolytic refining which is melted into commercial shapes such as wirebars, billets, ingots, etc.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 88:

Tell me what resources do Manitoba mines produce?

Ans:

Manitoba mines produce a variety of mineral resources from base and precious metals such as nickel, copper, zinc and gold and specialty metals like cesium. In addition, Manitoba's industrial minerals include dolomite, spodumene, silver, gypsum, salt, granite, limestone, lime, sand and gravel.

[View All Answers](#)

Question - 89:

What is 'geologic time'?

Ans:

Geologic time traces Earth's history in blocks of time such as eons, eras, periods, epochs. Geologic time is most often presented in a graph called a geologic time scale.

[View All Answers](#)

Science Most Popular & Related Interview Guides

- 1 : [Social sciences Interview Questions and Answers.](#)
- 2 : [Kinesiologist Interview Questions and Answers.](#)
- 3 : [Pedologist Interview Questions and Answers.](#)
- 4 : [Geochemistry Interview Questions and Answers.](#)
- 5 : [Horologist Interview Questions and Answers.](#)
- 6 : [Palynologist Interview Questions and Answers.](#)
- 7 : [Osteologist Interview Questions and Answers.](#)
- 8 : [Numerologist Interview Questions and Answers.](#)
- 9 : [Volcanologist Interview Questions and Answers.](#)

Follow us on FaceBook

www.facebook.com/InterviewQuestionsAnswers.Org

Follow us on Twitter

<https://twitter.com/InterviewQA>

For any inquiry please do not hesitate to contact us.

Interview Questions Answers.ORG Team

[https://InterviewQuestionsAnswers.ORG/
support@InterviewQuestionsAnswers.ORG](https://InterviewQuestionsAnswers.ORG/support@InterviewQuestionsAnswers.ORG)