

Dr. Rajesh Verma, Assistant Professor and Head, U.G. Department of Zoology, D.K. College Durgam (Bihar). Notes for B.Sc part 3rd, paper VII.

Q:- Write Notes on DIFFERENTIAL GEOLOGICAL OF THE WORLD.

Ans:- Geology :-

Geology (From the Ancient Greek γῆ, gē ("earth") and -λογία, -logia "study of", "discourse") is an earth science concerned with the solid earth, the rocks of which it is composed, and the processes by which they change over time. Geology can also include the study of the solid features of any terrestrial planet or natural satellite such as Mars or the Moon. Modern geology significantly overlaps all other earth

sciences, including hydrology and the atmospheric sciences, and so is treated as one major aspect of integrated earth system science and planetary science.

Geologic materials :-

The majority of geological data comes from research on solid earth materials. These typically fall into one of two categories: rock and un lithified material.

Rock

The majority of research in geology is associated with the study of rock, as rock provides the primary record of the geologic history of the earth. There are three major types of

igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic. The rock cycle illustrates the relationships among them.

When a rock solidifies or crystallizes from melt (magma or lava), it is an igneous rock. This rock can be weathered and eroded, then deposited and lithified into a sedimentary rock.

Tests :-

To study all three types of rock, geologists evaluate the minerals of which they are composed. Each mineral has distinct physical properties, and there are many tests to determine each of them. The specimens can be tested for.

• **Lustre :** Quality of light reflected from the surface of a mineral. Examples are

metallic, pearly, waxy, dull.

color: Minerals are grouped by their color, Mostly diagnostic but impurities can change a mineral's color.

• **Streak:** performed by scratching the sample on a porcelain plate. The color of the streak can help name the mineral.

• **Hardness:** The resistance of a mineral to scratching.

• **Breakage pattern:** A mineral can either show fracture or cleavage, the former being breakage of uneven surfaces, and the latter a breakage along closely spaced parallel planes.

• **Specific gravity:** the weight of a specific mineral divided by the weight of an equal volume of water.



- Effervesence: Involves dripping hydrochloric acid on the mineral to test for Fizzing.

- Taste: Minerals can have a distinctive taste such as halite (which tastes like table salt).

See also :-

- Outline of geology
- Glossary of geology
- Index of geology articles
- Geologic modeling
- Geoprofessions
- Glossary of geology terms
- International Union of Geological Sciences (IUGS)
- Timeline of geology