

GEOGRAPHY 2008

1. The total population of an area is the result of the interplay of two sets of Forces; a natural change and:

- (A) Emigration
- (B) Migration
- (C) Immigration
- (D) Selection

2. The transverse waves, usually termed S-waves travel only in

- (A) Liquid media
- (B) Solid media
- (C) Gaseous media
- (D) Translucen media

3. Isodapanes are:

- (A) Space - cost curves
- (B) Isotim
- (C) Contours of total transportation cost
- (l) Two-dimensional profiles of non-transport costs

4. Information from maps about the location of individuals can be learned best through the use of:

- (A) Dots
- (B) Grid cells
- (C) Choropleths
- (D) Isopleths

5. Yardang is a feature connected with :

- (A) Marine topography
- (B) Mountain topography
- (C) Desert topography
- (D) Glaciated topography

6. Which of the following is *not* a strong evidence to prove the continental drift theory?

- (A) The jigsaw fit
- (B) The similarity of Precambrian rocks
- (C) The continuity of tectonic trends
- (D) The distribution of population .

7. The rocks formed by the cooling of magma at greater depths are known as:

- (A) Dike rocks
- (B) Volcanic rocks
- (C) Plutonic rocks
- (D) Hypabyssal rocks ;

8. The concept of cycle of erosion was formulated by :

- (A) W.M. Davis
- (B) I. Kant
- (C) S. W. Wooldridge
- (D) A. Wegener

9. The book "Kosmos" which gives a detailed description of the entire universe was written by :

- (A) Ellsworth Huntington
- (B) Alexander Von Humboldt
- (C) Peter Haggett
- (D) W. D. Thornbury

10. The largest mid oceanic ridge is in the

- (A) Atlantic Ocean
- (B) Indian Ocean
- (C) Pacific Ocean
- (D) Arctic Ocean

11. Which of the following is *not* related to the atmosphere ?

- (A) Troposphere
- (B) Hydrosphere
- (C) Stratosphere
- (D) Mesosphere

12. Most of the salt in the sea water is derived from the :

- (A) Seafloor
- (B) Atmosphere
- (C) Remains of sea life
- (D) Continents

13. The Sindh valley extends from

- (A) Wullar to Kargil
- (B) Dal Lake to Sheeshnag
- (C) Ganderbal to Zojila
- (D) Verinag to Pahalgam

14. Which of the following places is associated with copper production?

- (A) Dhanbad mines
- (B) Zawar mines
- (C) Jharia mines
- (D) Khetri mines

15. In India the oil producing area is

- (A) Assam
- (B) Bombay High
- (C) Godavari Basin
- (D) All of the above

16. Which of the following rivers does *not* fall in the Bay of Bengal?

- (A) Krishna
- (B) Narmada
- (C) Brahmaputra
- (D) Godavari

17. From the Pamirs the Tien Shan runs north-east and the Kunlun east to enclose the:

- (A) Plateau of Tibet

- (B) Lake Baikal
- (C) Tarim Basin
- (D) Plateau of Iran

18. Leap year consists of :

- (A) 360 days
- (B) 364 days
- (C) 365 days
- (D) 366 days

19. Primary location refers to the position of individuals in terms of '':

- (A) An arbitrary grid system
- (B) A linear scale
- (C) A relationship between two places
- (D) The distribution of individuals

20. The Mount Everest is situated in :

- (A) Bhutan
- (B) India
- (C) Nepal
- (D) China

21. Which soil is most appropriate for the production of cotton?

- (A) Red soil
- (B) Black soil
- (C) Alluvial soil
- (D) Laterite soil

22. The line drawn on a map through places of equal atmospheric pressure is termed:

- (A) isotim
- (B) isotherm
- (C) isobar
- (D) isodapane

23. During the equinoxes all places have equal

- (A) Rainfall
- (B) Days
- (C) Days and nights
- (D) Atmospheric pressure

24. The age and sex composition of the population is best represented by :

- (A) Pyramid diagram
- (B) Choropleths
- (C) Pie diagram
- (D) Isopleths

25. Damodar Valley is known for its :

- (A) Lead reserves
- (B) Zinc reserves
- (C) Copper reserves
- (D) Coal reserves

26. Which is the largest desert of India ?

- (A) Sahara
- (B) Thar
- (C) Gobi
- (D) Kalahari

27. What geomorphic process is chiefly responsible for the topography of a mountain range?

- (A) Erosion
- (B) Lithification
- (C) Deposition
- (D) None of the above

28. Which is the longest river of India ?

- (A) Yamuna
- (B) Ganga
- (C) Brahmaputra
- (D) Mahanadi

29. Which of the following is *not* a cereal ?

- (A) Wheat
- (B) Oilseed
- (C) Rice
- (D) Bajra

30. Survey which covers such large area that the curvature of the earth has to be taken into account is termed:

- (A) Plane surveying
- (B) Contour surveying
- (C) Geodetic surveying
- (D) Traverse surveying

31. In an equal-area map projection:

- (A) Constant areal scale is preserved
- (B) The distortion is 1 : 16 times as greater as at 30 degree north
- (C) The shapes of small areas are correctly shown
- (D) The resultants are cylindrical

32. The main occupation of the people of Jammu & Kashmir is

- (A) Industry
- (B) Fishing
- (C) Hunting
- (D) Agriculture

33. When the contour lines are close together, the slope is

- (A) Steep
- (B) Gentle
- (C) Convex
- (D) Uniform

34. The R.F. of the scale 1 centimetre to 1 kilometre is

- (A) 1: 100
- (B) 1: 1, 000
- (C) 1: 10, 000
- (D) 1: 1, 00,000

35. A part of the earth's surface that may hold many clues to past environmental conditions is :

- (A) Top layers of deep sea segments
- (B) The inner core
- (C) Bottom layers of Alpine glaciers
- (D) Soil on high mountain peaks

36. The latitude of the equator is

- (A) 0 degree
- (B) 90 degree
- (C) 180 degree
- (D) 360 degree

37. The average time interval between two successive high tides is :

- (A) 6 hrs. 13 min.
- (B) 12 hrs. 26 min
- (C) 18 hrs. 39 min
- (D) 24 hrs. 52 min

38. Cherrapunji is the wettest place in India. It is located in ..

- (A) Nagaland
- (B) Assam
- (C) Sikkim
- (D) Meghalaya

39. Chennai is hotter than Kolkata because

- (A) There is no mountain near it
- (B) Chennai is closer to the sea
- (C) Chennai is nearer to the equator
- (D) Chennai has sandy region everywhere

40. In the production of rice, India's position in the world is

- (A) First
- (B) Second
- (C) Third
- (D) Fourth

41. Doldrum is an area of :

- (A) Low rainfall
- (B) Low temperature
- (C) Low humidity
- (D) Low pressure

42. The earth rotates on its axis from:

- (A) East to west
- (B) West to east
- (C) North to south

CD) South to north

43. The difference in time per degree longitude between any two places on globe IS :

(A) 2 minutes

(B) 4 minutes

j
(C) 6 minutes

(D) 8 minutes

44. Which of the following continents is *not* divided by the equator ?

(A) Asia

(B) Africa

CC) Australia

CD) South America

45. Condensation of water vapour in the atmosphere on particles of dust leads to the formation of:

(A) Fog

(B) Frost

(C) Hail

CD) Cloud

46. The planets nearest to the sun are

(A) Mercury and Mars

(B) Earth anti Mercury

(C) Mercury and Venus

(D) Mercury and Uranus

47. Limestone caverns are formed

(A) Within the unsaturated zone

(B) By removal of travertine deposits

(C) By sulfuric acid action

(D) Within the groundwater zone

48. Lagtime increases :

(A) As watershed area increases

(B) As urbanization increases

(C) When forest is cut away

(D) In time of flood

49. Most tropical cyclones originate

(A) Along the polar front

(B) In the belt of westerly winds

(C) In the latitude range of 10 to 20 degrees

(D) In the centers of subtropical highs

50. Drought is defined as :

(A) A season that is normally dry

• (B) Greatly reduced precipitation in the usual wet season

(C) A series of years of low precipitation in the desert

(D) 10% or less, of normal rainfall in the dry season

51. The axial rift. of mid-oceanic ridge is a :
- (A) Line along which sea-floor spreading occurs
 - (B) Subduction zone
 - (C) Zone of rising magma of felsic composition
 - (D) Zone of plate collision
52. The maximum numerical value of latitude is
- (A) 360 degrees
 - (B) 270 degrees
 - (C) 180 degrees
 - (D) 90 degrees
53. Glacier equilibrium is established when the rate of accumulation balances the rate of :
- (A) Advance
 - (B) Retreat
 - (C) Ablation
 - (D) Erosion
54. Which of the following activities is *not* a physical weathering 'process' ?
- (A) Solifluction
 - (B) Frost action
 - (C) Unloading
 - (D) Salt crystal growth
55. Hurricanes, floods and earthquakes are all examples of :
- (A) Predictable phenomena
 - (B) Global mysteries
 - (C) Detritus events
 - (D) Sudden and extreme environmental changes
56. The Climatic condition in which the erosion would be rapid is
- (A) Cold and dry .
 - (B) Hot and moist
 - (C) Hot and dry
 - (D) None of the above
57. Which of the following is *not* an era of geologic time?
- (A) Cenozoic
 - (B) Eocene
 - (C) Palaeozoic
 - (D) Mesozoic
58. As rates of population growth increase, doubling time
- (A) Increases
 - (B) Decreases
 - (C) Stabilizes
 - (D) Triples
59. Following the orthodox structure of geography, economic geography is a subset of:
- (A) Philosophy
 - (B) Systematic

- (C) Regional
- (D) Techniques

60. In a map reading, double parallel lines in blue is the conventional sign of:

- (A) Roads
- (B) Canals
- (C) Rivers
- (D) Foot-paths

GEOGRAPHY 2007

1. Who emphasized that geography is concerned to provide accurate, orderly and rational description and interpretation of the variable character of the earth surface ?

- (a) Ratzel
- (b) Hattner
- (c) Hartshorne
- (d) Ritter

2. The view-point that every set of environmental conditions offers a number of choices to man and man is free to choose anyone of them is called

- (a) Liberalism
- (b) Possibilism
- (c) Environmentalism
- (d) Determinism

3. Who is held responsible for laying down the foundation of dualism between Regional and Systematic Geography?

- (a) Kant
- (b) Ritter
- (c) Richtofen
- (d) Varenus

4. What is the unit of distance in case of R.F. ?

- (a) Inches and miles
- (b) Cms. and Kms.
- (c) Feet and Yards
- (d) No unit

5. In case of a distant earthquake, which waves are the last to reach the observer ?

- (a) L-Waves
- (b) P-Waves
- (c) S-Waves
- (d) All of them reach simultaneously

6. What type of areas are created by the epirogenic movements ?

- (a) Alluvial plains
- (b) Block mountains
- (c) Rift valleys
- (d) Shields

7. What is the best indicator of a rock's origin?

- (a) Texture and composition
- (b) Density and hardness
- (c) Grain size and weight.
- (d) Color and shape

8. Who emphasized that the rate of erosion is a function of the rate of upliftment

- (a) Thornbury
- (b) Davis
- (c) Strahler
- (d) Penck

9. Carboniferous period is known for

- (a) reptiles
- (b) birds and mammals
- (c) ice sheets
- (d) coal formation

10. What is the type of data which can be shown by isopleths ?

- (a) Area specific data
- (b) Quantitative data
- (c) Location specific data
- (d) All types of data

11. When a glacier has to crossover a dome-shaped area, it forms

- (a) a horn
- (b) a crag and tail
- (c) a roche mountain
- (d) a arete

12. Winds blowing constantly in one direction in deserts form

- (a) chimneys
- (b) yardangs
- (c) mushroom rocks
- (d) demoiselles

13. What is a nick point ?

- (a) The location of a waterfall not existing any more
- (b) A fresh head of erosion in a stream valley
- (c) The point in a stream cross profile making levees
- (d) A point in a stream valley making graded stage

14. What is meant by eluviation ?

- (a) Accumulation of soluble minerals in lower soil layers
- (b) Decomposition of organic matter
- (c) Removal of soluble minerals from upper soil layers
- (d) Absorption of minerals from upper soil layers

15. Why do rocks get weathered?

- (a) Because they are exposed to atmospheric oxygen

- (b) Because they are exposed to moisture
- (c) Because they are not in equilibrium with environment
- (d) Because their characteristics keep changing

16. Which of the following is responsible to the maximum for the reflection of light in the atmosphere?

- (a) Oxygen molecules
- (b) Ozone
- (c) Water vapour
- (d) Dust particles

17. The ratio between the total population and the cultivated area is known as:

- (a) Arithmetic density
- (b) Agricultural density
- (c) Population density
- (d) Physiological density

19. The theory of demographic transition deals with

- (a) changes in vital rates with time
- (b) changes in the population with time
- (c) changes in the migration with time
- (d) changes in age and sex composition with time

19. An area having the just population to utilize the resources fully to their advantage will be said to have

- (a) over population
- (b) under population
- (c) optimum population
- (d) maximum population

20. In what respect are the Asian and European clusters of population most unlike to each other?

- (a) Density
- (b) Sex ratio
- (c) Rural-urban ratio
- (d) None of the above

21. In which part of Australia are dairy cattle most numerous?

- (a) West coastal region
- (b) Eastern highlands
- (c) Western plateau
- (d) Great Australian basin

22. Which are the most common areas of nomadic herding?

- (a) Hot humid regions
- (b) Cool humid regions
- (c) Dry areas
- (d) Rainy areas

23. Intensive subsistence farming is a characteristic of :

- (a) high density of population and high technology
- (b) low density of population and high technology
- (c) low density of population and low technology

- (d) high density of population and low technology
24. In which region is the Nordic race commonly distributed?
- (a) North-west Europe
 - (b) Central Europe
 - (c) South-east Europe
 - (d) Asia Minor
25. The Pacific Islands region lying north of Malenesia and east of Philippines is called:
- (a) Polynesia
 - (b) Hawaii
 - (c) Australasia
 - (d) Micronesia
26. What happens to relative humidity when air temperature rises ? .
- (a) It increases
 - (b) It decreases
 - (c) It does not change
 - (d) It may increase or decrease
27. What conditions favour temperature inversion ?
- (a) Rapid ground radiation during the long winter nights
 - (b) Slow radiation during the summer cloudy nights
 - (c) Movement of cold air over an area of warm surface
 - (d) Upslope movement of warm air in the mountains at night
28. An air mass tends to be unstable when it moves from:
- (a) warm to cold area
 - (b) cold to warm area
 - (c) humid to dry area
 - (d) dry to humid area
29. State the position of warm sector in a temperate cyclone.
- (a) In the warm front
 - (b) Ahead of warm front
 - (c) Between warm and cold fronts
 - (d) Ahead of occluded front
30. What is the primary cause of the Equatorial Westerlies?
- (a) Rotation of the earth
 - (b) Shift of pressure belts
 - (c) Coriolis effect
 - (d) Absence of trades
31. What happens to the wind belts when the pressure belts shift?
- (a) They shift in the same direction
 - (b) They shift in the opposite direction
 - (c) Wind belts do not shift with pressure belts
 - (d) Wind belts shift with pressure belts only occasionally
32. Which is *not* one of the criteria adopted by Koppen in his climatic classification?

- (a) Mean monthly temperature
- (b) Seasonality of rainfall
- (c) Thermal efficiency
- (d) Degree of aridity

33. Sometimes the cold Humboldt current is replaced by a warm current called:

- (a) Peru current
- (b) Kuroshio current
- (c) El Niño
- (d) La Niña

34. The corals do not grow near the mouths of rivers because of :

- (a) inadequate depth
- (b) inadequate temperature
- (c) low salinity and high turbidity
- (d) lack of plankton

35. The most important control of salinity of oceans is

- (a) depth of the water
- (b) climate
- (c) density of water
- (d) area of the sea

36. Which one of the following ocean currents is common to Pacific, Atlantic and Indian ocean ?

- (a) True profile
- (b) Longitudinal profile
- (c) Cross profile
- (d) Vertical profile

37. Which one of the following is the cause of long-term sea level changes?

- (a) Atmospheric pressure
- (b) Global hypsometry
- (c) Marine water density
- (d) Velocity of ocean currents

38. What is the profile called when it is drawn along the breadth of a physical feature?

- (a) West wind drift
- (b) Labrador current
- (c) Kuroshio current
- (d) Gulf stream

39. The theory using the concept of intervening opportunity is concerned with

- (a) migrations
- (b) population growth
- (c) racial differentiation
- (d) demographic transition

40. What is the name given to the foothills of Himalayas?

- (a) Inner Himalayas
- (b) Siwaliks

- (c) Central Himalayas
- (d) Middle Himalayas

41. Which one of the following is the largest tea producing state in India?

- (a) West Bengal
- (b) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Assam
- (d) Kerala

42. Which one of the following states in India recorded the highest growth rate of population during 1991-2001 ?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Jharkhand
- (d) Nagaland

43. Which state has the deposits of tertiary coal in India?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Jammu & Kashmir
- (d) Orissa

44. What is the geomorphic characteristic of Ganga plain?

- (a) A peneplain
- (b) A lacustrine plain
- (c) A karst plain
- (d) A geosyncline

45. Which of the following districts of Jammu & Kashmir is called the Anand of Gujarat ?

- (a) Baramulla
- (b) Pulwama
- (c) Anantnag
- (d) Kupwara

47. What is source of winter rains in northern plains of India?

- (a) Retreating monsoon
- (b) Westerly depressions
- (c) South-west monsoon
- (d) Easterly depressions

48. Which one of the following physiographic divisions in the Jammu & Kashmir state is the most densely populated ?

- (a) Karewas
- (b) Rimlands
- (c) Valley floor
- (d) Side valleys

49. What are the more important areas of commercial fishing?

- (a) Tropical areas
- (b) Low latitude marginal areas
- (c) Polar seas

(d) Temperate seas

50. Which mountains form the group called Alpine ?

- (a) Alps, Himalayas, Rockies, Andies
- (b) Vosgas, Himalayas, Scottish Highlands
- (c) Himalayas, Alps, Scottish Highlands
- (d) Scottish Highlands, Alps, Andies

46. Which region of India has internal drainage?

- (a) Thar region
- (b) Siwaliks region
- (c) Central Himalayas
- (d) Chhotta Nagpur plateau

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- (c) Himalayas, Alps, Scottish Highlands
- (d) Scottish Highlands, Alps, Andies

51. Projections are classified as gnomonic, stereographic and orthographic on the basis of:

- (a) developable surface
- (b) position of source of light
- (c) properties
- (d) accuracy of directions

52. Triangulation is an important technique in surveying because

- (a) other geometrical shapes are difficult to draw
- (b) plotting of triangles needs linear measurements only
- (c) they are the only shape which can be combined easily
- (d) it is a matter of convention

53 Which of the following measures of central tendency is most suitable for an open ended series ?

- (a) Mean
- (b) Median
- (c) Mode
- (d) All of the above

54 What is a Seiche?

- (a) The trough of a wave of large dimensions
- (b) A type of micro-organismic growth in sea
- (c) A peculiar shaped flat coral reef
- (d) A periodic oscillation in an enclosed water body

55 The shortest route between two places is along the

- (a) longitudes
- (b) latitudes
- (c) rivers
- (d) direction of winds

56. What is measured with the help of a Sling Psychrometer ?

- (a) Pressure
- (b) Temperature
- (c) Relative humidity
- (d) Wind velocity

57. Which of the following is the most important agent causing ozone depletion?

- (a) Carbon monoxide
- (b) Carbon dioxide
- (c) Chlorofluoro-carbons
- (d) Sulphur dioxide

58. The northern half of the mid-Atlantic ridge IS called

- (a) Dolphin rise
- (b) Walvis ridge
- (c) Telegraph plateau
- (d) Challenger rise

59. What is meant by a developable surface?

- (a) A surface which can be converted to any shape
- (b) An area which can be developed economically
- (c) A surface which can be converted into a plane surface
- (d) A surface which resembles the earth surface

60. Who wrote 'Anthropogeographia' ?

- (a) Friedrich Ratzel
- (b) Carl Ritter
- (c) Alexander Von Humboldt
- (d) Alfred Hettner

GEOGRAPHY 2006

1. The traditional view of geography is concerned with :
 - (a) optimization and prediction
 - (b) locational and environmental information
 - (c) applied geography
 - (d) mathematical models

2. Which of the following is *not* of major concern for geographers?
 - (a) concern with spatial order
 - (b) concern with regions
 - (c) concern with precise location
 - (d) concern with specification of instabilities

3. The phrase, "an orderly system of parallels and meridians" best describes :
 - (a) areal distortion
 - (b) area exaggeration
 - (c) map projection
 - (d) dimensional applicability

4. Measurements of the earth have shown that in shape it is a
 - (a) prolate ellipsoid
 - (b) oblate ellipsoid
 - (c) prolate spheroid
 - (d) perfect sphere

5. Which of the following is *not* a part of the earth's environment?
 - (a) bathosphere
 - (b) lithosphere
 - (c) hydrosphere
 - (d) atmosphere

6. The bulk of the world's wettest areas are associated with the:
 - (a) subtropical highs
 - (b) equatorial trough of low pressure
 - (c) polar easterlies
 - (d) mid-latitude westerlies

7. In the global hydrologic cycle water vapor net transfer is equaled by
 - (a) evaporation
 - (b) precipitation
 - (c) runoff
 - (d) transpiration

8. There are two effects of increased elevation on temperature; the daily range increases and :
 - (a) average temperature increases
 - (b) average temperature decreases
 - (c) latitudinal variation
 - (d) weak correspondence

9. Organic soils can develop by :

- (a) peat and bog formation
- (b) leaching
- (c) podzolization
- (d) percolation

10. The sun is vertically overhead at the equator

- (a) once a year
- (b) twice a year
- (c) three times a year
- (d) four times a year

11. In India, approximately 90% of the rainfall :

- (a) comes in the winter with the monsoon
- (b) comes in the summer with the monsoon
- (c) comes in the winter between monsoon
- (d) is unrelated to monsoon activity

12. One example of an ecosystem would be

- (a) the earth
- (b) a monsoon
- (c) the hydrological cycle
- (d) a volcano

13. As the doubling time' of population growth decreases, the rate of growth :

- (a) Increases
- (b) decreases
- (c) stabilizes
- (d) triples

14. The key to the pace of resource extraction from the earth's surface lies with:

- (a) availability of energy rates
- (b) the next millenium
- (c) availability of energy sources
- (d) the Caucasus in Southern Russia

15. A parallel of latitude is a full circle

- (a) running north-south
- (b) passing through poles
- (c) running east-west :
- (d) at right angles to the equator

16. The total number of Standard Time Zones on e globe is

- (a) 12
- (b) 48
- (c) 24
- (d) 15

17. Of the commonelements present in the atmosphere, the most active in chemical reactions is :

- (a) oxygen
- (b) nitrogen
- (c) argon
- (d) carbon dioxide

18. The principal elements by weight in seawater are:

- (a) magnesium and sodium
- (b) calcium and sodium
- (c) sodium and potassium
- (d) chlorine and sodium

19. The asthenosphere:

- (a) is a brittle rock layer
- (b) is a weak rock layer, close to the melting point
- (c) lies above the lithosphere
- (d) is composed largely of iron in the molten state

20. The midlatitude zones are situated in the latitude range

- (a) 35 to 45 degrees
- (b) 55 to 65 degrees
- (c) 25 to 35 degrees
- (d) 45 to 75 degrees

21. The daily range of air temperature is typically greatest

- (a) about 2 m above the ground surface
- (b) about 6 m above the ground surface
- (c) at the ground surface
- (d) about 1 m below the ground surface

22. The greatest observed annual temperature range is found over:

- (a) the Sahara Desert
- (b) the Greenland Ice Sheet
- (c) the North Central Siberia
- (d) the Antarctic Ice Sheet

23. The sea breeze occurs when the pressure gradient

- (a) is intensified at night
- (b) is from ocean to land
- (c) is from land to ocean
- (d) reaches a zero value

24. The summer monsoon of Southeast Asia is associated with :

- (a) a high pressure in Central Asia
- (b) a low pressure in Southern Asia -
- (c) northerly winds
- (d) a dry season

25. The pressure gradient force acts in a direction

- (a) at right angles to the isobars
- (b) parallel with the isobars
- (c) opposite to the direction of pressure change

(d) at an angle of about 45 degrees with the isobars

26. Relative humidity within a mass of air increases. when

- (a) air temperature rises.
- (b) condensation takes place
- (c) precipitation takes place
- (d) air temperature falls

27. Oceanic trenches are associated with:

- (a) sea-floor spreading
- (b) continental collision
- (c) subduction of oceanic lithosphere
- (d) subduction of continental lithosphere

28. Which of the following is *not* one of the chemical weathering process?

- (a) ice crystal growth
- (b) oxidation
- (c) hydrolysis
- (d) carbonic acid reaction

29. Regions which have a defined core about which there is general decline toward the periphery are called

- (a) nodal regions
- (b) informal regions
- (c) uniform regions
- (d) multiple regions

30. The highest land values in a city are in the area in which there is

- (a). the most intense competition for space
- (b) inaccessibility
- (c) a ridge or a depression
- (d) an average surface

31. Isodapanes are distorted when:

- (a) transport costs are equal
- (b) one point has higher transport costs than the other
- (c) lowest transport cost point is equidistant from all points
- (d) none of the above

32. Cartography is a subset of which of the four major elements of the orthodox structure of geography

- (a) philosophy
- (b) techniques
- (c) regional
- (d) . systematic

33. Regarding the environment, a common theme to geography IS concerned with:

- (a) how the environment influences man
- (b) how man influences and changes environment
- (c) how the environment influences man and how man modifies the environment
- (d) none of the above

34. Which of the following is *not* a fluvial process ?
- (a) exfoliation
 - (b) erosion
 - (c) transportation
 - (d) deposition
35. Which of the following activities IS *not* associated with accelerated soil erosion?
- (a) gullyng
 - (b) development of rills
 - (c) increase in sediment yield
 - (d) thickening of soil horizons
36. One effect of an increase in stream velocity is to
- (a) decrease the capacity
 - (b) decrease the bed load
 - (c) cause aggradation
 - (d) increase the capacity
37. Which of the following are not disturbed structures of tectonic activity?
- (a) domes
 - (b) horizontal stratas
 - (c) folds
 - (d) faults
38. A stream that develops its course by erosion along a belt of weak rock is described as :
- (a) consequent
 - (b) radial
 - (c) subsequent
 - (d) aggraded
39. An arclike upbend of strata in a fold belt is called
- (a) a syncline
 - (b) an anticline
 - (c) a graben
 - (d) a hogback
40. The drainage pattern formed on an eroded sedimentary dome is
- (a) trellis
 - (b) dendritic
 - (c) radial
 - (d) consequent
41. The process of ablation refers to a combination of :
- (a) melting and evaporation
 - (b) erosion and deposition
 - (c) plucking and grinding
 - (d) glacier advance and retreat
42. Which of the following landforms is shaped by flowing water beneath glacial ice?
- (a) kame

- (b) esker
- (c) ground moraine
- (d) outwash plain

43. A landform produced by deflation is the

- (a) sand sea
- (b) blowout
- (c) dust storm
- (d) star dune

44. An important staple food crop in monsoon lands of Southeast Asia is

- (a) rice
- (b) wheat
- (c) palm nuts
- (d) tea

45. Salal Hydel Project has been executed on the river

- (a) Beas
- (b) Ravi
- (c) Sutlej
- (d) Chenab

46. When the contour lines are close together, the slope is

- (a) uniform
- (b) convex
- (c) gentle
- (d) steep

47. Farming is a

- (a) tertiary activity
- (b) secondary activity
- (c) primary activity
- (d) all the above

48. On which planet is the length of the year longest ?

- (a) Saturn
- (b) Mercury
- (c) Pluto
- (d) Venus

49. The most abundant sedimentary rock is

- (a) shale
- (b) limestone
- (c) sandstone
- (d) conglomerate

50. The high-altitude clouds consists of :

- (a) ice crystals
- (b) water droplets
- (c) water vapor
- (d) none of the above

51. In order to draw an accurate map geographers would want to emphasize

- (a) position derived from the primary
- (b) position of individuals in terms of an arbitrary grid system
- (c) approximate distance between individuals
- (d) secondary location

52. Man-Environmental relations work in

- (a) one way
- (b) two way
- (c) three way
- (d) four way

53. The angle between the plane of the equator and the surface of a cone that has its apex at the earth's center and intersects the surface of the sphere along a given parallel IS :

- (a) the equator
- (b) the latitude of a place
- (c) the Greenwich meridian
- (d) the longitude of a place

54. An excellent projection for a large-scale topographic map series IS

- (a) gnomonic
- (b) polyconic
- (c) zenithal
- (d) tereographic

55. The climate implications of the land-water dichotomy are dramatic and directly related to :

- (a) meteorological boundary effects
- (b) the equator-to-pole thermal gradient
- (c) differential heating and cooling of land and water bodies
- (d) a random disruption of latitudinal pattern

56. The motion of the earth of greatest interest to geographers is :

- (a) its motion with the sun as it orbits the milky way every 200 million years
- (b) its orbit around the sun once every 365.26 days
- (c) its movement around its own axis once every 23.94 hours
- (d) its daily east-west rotation

57. The Tigris and Euphrates, the Indus, and the Hwang Ho River Valleys contained the majority of the world's population at one time. Agricultural support for such populations was based on

- (a) their lack of food conditions
- (b) their location on upland areas
- (c) their tropical climates
- (d) their fertile alluvium

58. When geographers are attempting to map culture regions, they are most likely dealing with:

- (a) multiple feature regions
- (b) uniform regions
- (c) informal regions
- (d) nodal regions

59. Having a home base seems to be very important to most human beings. This need seems to geographers to be an important component in the attempt to understand :

- (a) environmental rhythms
- (b) human settlement pattern
- (c) the biological clockwork¹
- (d) population

60. Evidence of aggradation in progress in a stream channel IS the presence of :

- (a) falls and rapids
- (b) meanders
- (c) a braided channel
- (d) natural levees