

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

GEOGRAPHY

code: 80

1000 Model Questions

UNIT 1: Geomorphology

1. Which of the following is not a type of Endogenetic movement?
 - (a) Upliftment
 - (b) Folding
 - (c) Mass movement
 - (d) Faulting
2. Which of the following volcanoes was thought to be extinct but it erupted violently?
 - (a) Mt. Stromboli
 - (b) Mt. Fujiyama
 - (c) Mt. Etna
 - (d) Mt. Vesuvius
3. Which of the following type of volcanoes eject most thick lavas?
 - (a) Vesuvian type
 - (b) Pelean type
 - (c) Strombolian type
 - (d) Vulcanian type
4. Which of the following types of volcanoes erupts with great intensity and forms cauliflower shaped volcanic clouds in the sky?
 - (a) Pelean Type
 - (b) Vulcanian Type
 - (c) Vesuvian Type
 - (d) Fissure Type
5. Among the following, which one is formed by the process of fissure eruption?
 - (a) Mt. Stromboli
 - (b) Columbia and Snake plateau
 - (c) Mt. Sulawesi
 - (d) Cascade Range
6. Which of the following volcanic belt has highest occurrence of volcanic eruptions?
 - (a) Mid-Atlantic belt
 - (b) Mid-Continental belt
 - (c) Circum-Pacific belt
 - (d) None of these

7. Which of the following volcanic belt is along the zone of convergence of continental plate margins?
- (a) Mid-Atlantic belt
 - (b) Circum-Pacific belt
 - (c) Mid-Continental belt
 - (d) None of these
8. The World's most active volcano was is
- (a) Cotopaxi
 - (b) Fujiyama
 - (c) Kilauea
 - (d) Vesuvius
9. Volcanic mountains are
- (a) Openings through which volcanoes erupt
 - (b) Accumulated volcanic materials in the form of cones
 - (c) Volcanic craters
 - (d) None of the above
10. Volcanism is observed in which of the following?
- (a) Convergent plate margins
 - (b) Divergent plate margins
 - (c) Intra plate faults
 - (d) All of the above
11. Which of the following is a central eruption type of volcano?
- (a) Mt. Pelee
 - (b) Columbia Snake
 - (c) Antrim
 - (d) None of these
12. Which of the following is a dormant volcano?
- (a) Mt. Kilimanjaro (Tanzania)
 - (b) Barren Island (Andaman and Nicobar)
 - (c) Mt. Etna (Italy)
 - (d) Mt. Fuji (Japan)
13. Consider the following option and choose the one which correctly depicts and extinct volcano?
- (a) They erupt through a central pipe or small opening
 - (b) They have not erupted regularly but are known to erupt
 - (c) They erupt frequently
 - (d) They retain the features of volcanoes but have not erupted at all

- 14.** Which of the following correctly describes volcanism?
- (a) A vent or opening through which heated materials or earth come out
 - (b) Volcanoes that erupt quietly but have less viscous laves
 - (c) All the processes related to movements of heated materials from deep inside the Earth
 - (d) None of the above
- 15.** Which of the following statements is correct?
- (a) Active volcanoes never become dormant
 - (b) Volcanic activity is confined to low and middle latitudes
 - (c) A volcanic plug is made of viscous lava
 - (d) Active volcanoes are always explosive
- 16.** Lahars are described as
- (a) Fissure eruptions moving violently down a slope
 - (b) A slurry of pyroclastic materials, debris etc. flowing down from a volcano
 - (c) Highly fluid lava forming a plateaus
 - (d) Atmospheric circulations flowing over Mediterranean sea
- 17.** Basalt rich and highly fluid lava are the characteristics of which of the following?
- (a) Basic lava
 - (b) Acidic lava
 - (c) Both a and b
 - (d) None of these
- 18.** Most of the world's volcanoes and volcanism is associated with
- (a) Convergence of plate margins
 - (b) Divergence of plate margins
 - (c) Faulting and subsidence of plates
 - (d) Young fold mountains
- 19.** Which of the following volcanoes are not situated along the continental belt?
- (a) Mt. Kilimanjaro
 - (b) Mt. Stromboli
 - (c) Mt. Fujiyama
 - (d) None of the above
- 20.** Circum-pacific ring of fire includes which of the following regions?
- (a) Eastern coastal margins of pacific ocean
 - (b) Western coastal margins of pacific ocean
 - (c) Volcanic islands scattered over the pacific ocean
 - (d) None of the above

- 21.** Which of the following is not included in the pacific ring of convergent plate margins?
- (a) Mt. fuji
 - (b) Mt. taal
 - (c) Andean volcanoes
 - (d) Mt. Kilimanjaro
- 22.** The Mid-Atlantic belt of volcanoes is a
- (a) Intra plate fault
 - (b) Convergent plate boundary
 - (c) Conservative plate boundary
 - (d) None of the above
- 23.** In volcanism, the majority of all volcanic gases is/are
- (a) NO₂
 - (b) Water vapours
 - (c) SO₂
 - (d) NO_x
- 24.** Which of the following is the most active region of the Mid-Atlantic belt of ridges?
- (a) Greenland
 - (b) Andes
 - (c) Iceland
 - (d) Japan
- 25.** Volcanic eruptions cause the heat balance of Earth to change. Why?
- (a) Amount of isolation received is reduced due to volcanic dust and ashes
 - (b) Ecosystem services get disrupted due to volcanic eruptions and temperature is raised
 - (c) Basic lavas cause the insolation to reflect back because they are highly glossy
 - (d) Huge heat is emitted from volcanoes which raises the temperature of Earth
- 26.** Which of the following is not a feature of basic lava?
- (a) Highly fluid
 - (b) Rich in Fe and Mg
 - (c) Poor silica content
 - (d) Loud explosions
- 27.** Which of the following is not a critical effect of volcanic eruptions?
- (a) Diversion of natural drainage systems
 - (b) Tsunamis waves along the coastal regions
 - (c) Damage to natural ecosystems
 - (d) Cyclonic rainfalls

- 28.** Which of the following gases are usually emitted from fumarole?
- (a) Oxygen
 - (b) Carbon dioxide
 - (c) Nitrogen
 - (d) Hydrogen
- 29.** Which of the following is not a cause of occurrence of earthquake?
- (a) Volcanic activity
 - (b) Hydrostatic pressure
 - (c) Movement of lithospheric plates
 - (d) Weathering and erosion
- 30.** The point of origin of an earthquake deep inside the earth is
- (a) Epicenter
 - (b) Hypocenter
 - (c) Tremor
 - (d) None of these
- 31.** The earthquakes that occur at 700-800 km below the surface are known as
- (a) Deep foci earthquake
 - (b) Medium foci earthquake
 - (c) Shallow foci earthquake
 - (d) None of the above
- 32.** Which of the following is true about modified mercalli scale?
- (a) This scale is a quantitative scale
 - (b) It measures the magnitude and energy of earthquake
 - (c) It is a log scale
 - (d) It has an upper limit
- 33.** The instrument used to record seismic waves is known as
- (a) Seismogram
 - (b) Richter scale
 - (c) Seismograph
 - (d) Barometer
- 34.** The most devastating earthquake recorded on richter scale was about what magnitude?
- (a) 7.5
 - (b) 8.6
 - (c) 10.2
 - (d) 6.2

- 35.** The greatest amount of destruction, caused by an earthquake, is caused near the
- (a) Focus
 - (b) Epicenter
 - (c) Zone of subduction
 - (d) All of these
- 36.** Approximately how much percent of total land area of globe is situated to the North of Equator?
- (a) 63%
 - (b) 76%
 - (c) 91%
 - (d) 12%
- 37.** The great Pacific ocean occupies almost
- (a) $1/6^{\text{th}}$ area of earth
 - (b) $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ area of earth
 - (c) $1/5^{\text{th}}$ area of earth
 - (d) $1/9^{\text{th}}$ area of earth
- 38.** In which year, the “concept of horizontal displacement of continents” by FB Taylor published?
- (a) 1901
 - (b) 1910
 - (c) 1905
 - (d) 1981
- 39.** According to F B Taylor, the main driving force behind the drift of continents was?
- (a) Gravitational pull
 - (b) Tidal force
 - (c) Electromagnetism
 - (d) Geomagnetism
- 40.** From which period did F B Taylor start his theory of drift of continents?
- (a) Cretaceous
 - (b) Carboniferous
 - (c) Cambrian
 - (d) Tertiary
- 41.** F B Taylor postulated two landmasses in his theory of continental Drift. Which were these two landmasses?
- (a) Laurasia and Angara
 - (b) Angara and Gondwana
 - (c) Laurasia and Gondwana
 - (d) Pangea and Panthalassa

- 42.** Which of the following plate was a part of Laurasia?
- (a) Anatolian plate
 - (b) Chinese plate
 - (c) Iranian plate
 - (d) Aegean plate
- 43.** Which of the following is primitive form of pan thalassa, according to the continental Drift theory of Alfred Wegener?
- (a) Atlantic
 - (b) Southern ocean
 - (c) Indian ocean
 - (d) Pacific ocean
- 44.** The intervening space between two broken landmasses is known as
- (a) Tethys
 - (b) Madagascar
 - (c) Angara
 - (d) Laurasia
- 45.** According to the continental Drift theory of Alfred Wegener, the S shape of Atlantic ocean is due to
- (a) Formation of Rockies and Andes on West coast of American continent
 - (b) The differential movement of North and South American continent
 - (c) Closing down of Tethys sea
 - (d) None of the above
- 46.** Which of the following can be certainly said about the continental Drift theory of Wegener?
- (a) Mountains were formed due to continental blocks fracturing apart.
 - (b) Wegener successfully described the situation in pre-carboniferous period.
 - (c) Jigsaw fit of continents is an evidence of his postulations
 - (d) Wegener described the correct sequence of displacement of continents
- 47.** Which of the following is certainly not an evidence of the continental Drift theory?
- (a) Geographical similarities between continents.
 - (b) Glacial deposits such as tillites across continents.
 - (c) Geological similarity among mountains of different continents.
 - (d) presence of Atlantic ocean between American continents and Eurasia.
- 48.** Alfred Wegener propounded his theory of continental drift through his book titled as
- (a) The Climate and Continents
 - (b) Drift of continents
 - (c) The origin of continents and ocean
 - (d) Geographical Cycle

- 49.** Which of the following correctly describes “flight of the poles”?
- (a) Opening of a sea between two drifted lands
 - (b) Pull of Moon on the continental blocks
 - (c) Drifting of continents away from poles.
 - (d) Reversal of poles from North to South and vice-versa.
- 50.** The Lithospheric plates float above which of the following?
- (a) Core
 - (b) Asthenosphere
 - (c) Crust
 - (d) Cryosphere
- 51.** The Pacific plate covers almost
- (a) $1/12^{\text{th}}$ area of earth's surface
 - (b) $1/5^{\text{th}}$ area of earth's surface
 - (c) $1/9^{\text{th}}$ area of earth's surface
 - (d) $1/8^{\text{th}}$ area of earth's surface
- 52.** Which Canadian Geophysicist firstly used the term “plate in his theory”?
- (a) Alfred
 - (b) Mark Taylor
 - (c) J.T. Wilson
 - (d) A. Penck
- 53.** Which of the following is not a major plate?
- (a) Arabian plate
 - (b) Pacific plate
 - (c) Antarctica plate
 - (d) Indo-Australian plate
- 54.** Which of the following is an example of divergent plate boundary?
- (a) Mid-oceanic ridges
 - (b) Old fold mountains
 - (c) Trenches
 - (d) Marginal sea
- 55.** The lithospheric plates float over the plastic asthenosphere under the influence of
- (a) Gravitational force
 - (b) Thermal convective currents
 - (c) Semi-molten rocks
 - (d) None of the above

- 56.** The theory of Plate Tectonics does not help to explain the origin and location of which one of the following?
- (a) Earthquakes
 - (b) Mountains
 - (c) Ocean currents
 - (d) Major sea floor features
- 57.** Which of the following is an example of a divergent plate boundary?
- (a) The Andes mountains of South America
 - (b) The San Andreas fault
 - (c) The Mid-Atlantic ridge
 - (d) The Himalayas
- 58.** Why are divergent plate margin also known as “constructive plate margins”?
- (a) Subduction of one plate below the other
 - (b) Eruption of lave and formation of new crust
 - (c) Reversal of magnetic field
 - (d) None of the above
- 59.** Which one of the following facts was not considered by those while discussing the concept of sea floor spreading?
- (a) volcanic activity along the Mid oceanic ridges
 - (b) Stripes of normal and reserve magnetic field observed in rocks of oceanfloor
 - (c) Distribution of fossils in different continents
 - (d) Age of rocks from the ocean floor
- 60.** Which of the following plates is divergent to the Nazca Plate?
- (a) Atlantic plate
 - (b) Destructive plate margins
 - (c) Pacific plate
 - (d) Antarctica plate
- 61.** Subduction is a phenomenon observed in
- (a) Divergent plate margins
 - (b) Destructive plate margins
 - (c) Conservative plate margins
 - (d) None of the above
- 62.** Mountains, volcanoes and trenches are formed in which type of collision of plates?
- (a) Continental-Continental
 - (b) Continental-oceanic
 - (c) Oceanic-Oceanic
 - (d) None of the above

- 63.** Japan Island and Marginal sea is an example of which type of collision of plates?
- (a) Continental-Continental
 - (b) Continental-oceanic
 - (c) Oceanic-Oceanic
 - (d) None of the above
- 64.** “Plates” move over thermal convective currents which are present at the mantle-core boundary. What are these Thermal convective currents made up of?
- (a) Gravitational energy
 - (b) Radioactive energy
 - (c) Thermal energy
 - (d) Magnetic energy
- 65.** Rockies and andes mountain ranges of North and South America have been formed due to the collision of
- (a) American plate and pacific plate
 - (b) American plate and Atlantic plate
 - (c) Pacific plate and Atlantic plate
 - (d) Eurasian and American plate
- 66.** Who postulated A Paving Stone hypothesis?
- (a) McKenzie and Parker
 - (b) JT Wilson
 - (c) W Morgan
 - (d) W Davis
- 67.** Which of the following is a residual part of Tethys sea?
- (a) Red sea
 - (b) Lake Superior
 - (c) Mediterranean sea
 - (d) Sea of Marmara
- 68.** McKenzie and John Sclater have presented chronological sequence of evolution of Indian ocean. During which period the Indian plate started to move Northwards?
- (a) Primary period
 - (b) Secondary period
 - (c) Tertiary period
 - (d) Quarternary period
- 69.** Who gave the name “Pangea” to a huge united continental landmass?
- (a) A G Wegener
 - (b) J Wilson
 - (c) W Penck
 - (d) W M Davis

- 70.** Continents have drifted apart because of
- (a) Volcanic eruptions
 - (b) Tectonic activities
 - (c) Folding and faulting of rocks
 - (d) All of the above
- 71.** Which of the following plate, adjacent to pacific plate is in convergence with South-American plate and is responsible for formation of Andean sub ranges?
- (a) Arabian plate
 - (b) Phillipine plate
 - (c) Nazca plate
 - (d) cocos plate
- 72.** Easter Micro-plate is located between
- (a) Pacific and Nazca plate
 - (b) Pacific and Atlantic plate
 - (c) South American and Nazca plate
 - (d) African plate and South American plate
- 73.** Which of the following ridges divides the Arabian sea into two parts?
- (a) Carlsberg
 - (b) Prince Edward Crozet
 - (c) Seychelles
 - (d) Madagascar
- 74.** At the Mid-Atlantic ridge, which of the following plates are diverging apart?
- (a) Australian and African plate
 - (b) African and south American plate
 - (c) Eurasian and North American plate
 - (d) Both b and c
- 75.** The “concept of cycle” is a
- (a) Ideological concept
 - (b) Pragmatic concept
 - (c) Unidealistic concept
 - (d) None of these
- 76.** According to WM Davis, what is the end product of cycle of erosion?
- (a) Peneplain
 - (b) Panplain
 - (c) Pediplain
 - (d) None of these

- 77.** The statement “The present is the key to the past” is related to
- (a) Catastrophism
 - (b) Uniformitarianism
 - (c) Isostasy
 - (d) Diastrophism
- 78.** Which of following Canadian scientist modified Davis “peneplain and introduced panplain”?
- (a) JT Hack
 - (b) CH Crickmay
 - (c) L C King
 - (d) None of these
- 79.** “The present is the key to the past” This statement was made by
- (a) W M Davis
 - (b) James Hutton
 - (c) Van Ritschthofen
 - (d) A Penck
- 80.** Under which concept did Davis postulated the progressive development of erosional stream valleys?
- (a) Complete cycle of streams
 - (b) Complete life of stream
 - (c) Cycle of river life
 - (d) Rivers and channels
- 81.** Which of the following correctly describes the “Trio of Davis”?
- (a) Structure, hardness, river profile
 - (b) Hardness, river profile, time
 - (c) River profile, time, orogeny
 - (d) None of the above
- 82.** Which of the following regions were considered by Davis as the basis while developing his theory of erosion?
- (a) Tropical humid
 - (b) Temperature humid
 - (c) Subpolar
 - (d) Temperature dry

83. Which of the following areas observation motivated Davis to develop his concept on “cycle of erosion”?

- (a) Missouri
- (b) Orinoco
- (c) Montana
- (d) Red river

84. A series of concave haldenhangs are known as

- (a) Primarumph
- (b) Boschungen
- (c) Gravity slope
- (d) Endrugh

85. Which of the following stages of Davis cycle of erosion is characterized by landform like potholes, and V shaped valleys?

- (a) Youthful stage
- (b) Mature stage
- (c) Old stage
- (d) None of these

86. What is the maximum limit beyond which a valley can not deepen?

- (a) Floor level
- (b) Stream level
- (c) Youth level
- (d) None of these

87. What is the initial landform of Davis cycle of erosion called?

- (a) Primarumph
- (b) Peneplain
- (c) Panplain
- (d) None of these

88. If channel gradient of a river profile will be increased, Which of the following will be the consequences?

- (a) Velocity and kinetic energy of flow increases
- (b) Velocity and kinetic energy of flow decreases
- (c) Velocity increases and transportation capacity declines
- (d) None of these

- 89.** A river having steep gradient, flowing over a water divide from, which following landform?
- (a) Meanders
 - (b) Deltas
 - (c) V shaped valleys
 - (d) None of these
- 90.** Which of the following stages of Davis cycle of erosion are characterised by lateral erosion and widening valleys?
- (a) Youthful and mature
 - (b) Mature and old
 - (c) Youthful and old
 - (d) None of these
- 91.** Which of the following is not considered to be characteristics feature of the youthful stage of an ideal normal cycle of erosion?
- (a) Natural levees
 - (b) Potholes
 - (c) Gorges
 - (d) River capture
- 92.** “The Two-cycle theory” of the origin of limestone caverns was proposed by
- (a) Davis
 - (b) Swinerton
 - (c) Gardner
 - (d) Malott
- 93.** The concept of cyclic nature of earth history was propounded in
- (a) 1780s
 - (b) 1890s
 - (c) 1590s
 - (d) 1990s
- 94.** Which of the following could best explain the formation of floodplains, meanders and monadnocks in the old stage of Davis cycle of erosion?
- (a) High kinetic energy of the stream
 - (b) Increased transportation capacity of rivers
 - (c) Reduced kinetic energy and low channel gradient
 - (d) None of these

95. Which of the following is possibly the longest stage of Davisian cycle of erosion?

- (a) Old stage
- (b) Mature stage
- (c) Youthful stage
- (d) All stages are equal in the duration

96. Which of the following best describes the shape of “Monadnocks”?

- (a) Convex shape
- (b) Concave shape
- (c) Convex-concave having gently slope
- (d) Steep sloped convex-concave shape

97. Who started that “the slope profiles are convex-plane or concave according to the circumstances of the uplifting action”?

- (a) Davis
- (b) Penck
- (c) Johnson
- (d) Wood

98. Which of the following best describes the “primarumph” of W Penck in its initial stage?

- (a) Highly steep slope and relief
- (b) High altitude and relief
- (c) Low height and relief
- (d) None of the above

99. Which of the following stages of Penck has the primarunph surrounded by piedmont treppens?

- (a) Phase 1
- (b) Phase 2
- (c) Phase 3
- (d) None of these

100. Which of the following processes create vertical steep valleys?

- (a) Parallel retreat
- (b) Valley widening
- (c) Deposition
- (d) Peneplanation

Answer & References

Question No.	Answer	Reference No.
1	c	1.1.1
2	d	1.1.3
3	b	1.1.3
4	b	1.1.3
5	b	1.1.3
6	c	1.1.3
7	c	1.1.3
8	c	1.1.3
9	b	1.1.3
10	d	1.1.3
11	a	1.1.3
12	b	1.1.3
13	d	1.1.3
14	c	1.1.3
15	d	1.1.3
16	b	1.1.3
17	a	1.1.3
18	a	1.1.3
19	c	1.1.3
20	d	1.1.3
21	b	1.1.3
22	d	1.1.3
23	d	1.1.3
24	c	1.1.3
25	a	1.1.3
26	d	1.1.3
27	d	1.1.3
28	b	1.1.3
29	d	1.1.4
30	b	1.1.4
31	a	1.1.4
32	d	1.1.4
33	c	1.1.4
34	b	1.1.4
35	b	1.1.4
36	b	1.1.7
37	b	1.1.7
38	b	1.1.7
39	b	1.1.7

40	a	1.1.7
41	c	1.1.7
42	a	1.1.7
43	d	1.1.7
44	a	1.1.7
45	b	1.1.7
46	c	1.1.7
47	d	1.1.7
48	c	1.1.7
49	c	1.1.7
50	b	1.2.3
51	b	1.2.3
52	c	1.2.3
53	a	1.2.3
54	a	1.2.3
55	b	1.2.3
56	c	1.2.3
57	c	1.2.3
58	b	1.2.3
59	c	1.2.3
60	c	1.2.3
61	b	1.2.3
62	b	1.2.3
63	c	1.2.3
64	b	1.2.3
65	a	1.2.3
66	a	1.2.3
67	c	1.2.3
68	c	1.2.3
69	a	1.2.3
70	b	1.2.3
71	c	1.2.3

72	a	1.2.3
73	a	1.2.3
74	d	1.2.3
75	a	1.3.5
76	a	1.3.5
77	b	1.3.5
78	b	1.3.5
79	b	1.3.5
80	c	1.3.5
81	d	1.3.5
82	b	1.3.5
83	a	1.3.5
84	d	1.3.5
85	a	1.3.5
86	d	1.3.5
87	d	1.3.5
88	a	1.3.5
89	d	1.3.5
90	b	1.3.5
91	a	1.3.5
92	a	1.3.5
93	a	1.3.5
94	c	1.3.5
95	a	1.3.5
96	c	1.3.5
97	b	1.3.5
98	c	1.3.5
99	a	1.3.5
100	a	1.3.5

UNIT 2: Climatology

1. The Earth's atmosphere is a mixture of which of the following?
 - (a) Atmospheric gases
 - (b) Water vapour
 - (c) Aerosols
 - (d) All of these

2. Which of the following gases is responsible for primarily heating up of the atmosphere?
 - (a) Carbon dioxide
 - (b) Ozone
 - (c) Nitrogen
 - (d) None of these

3. Which among the following gases constitutes the least percentage by volume of dry air?
 - (a) Oxygen
 - (b) Nitrogen
 - (c) Helium
 - (d) Argon

4. The amount of water vapour in the atmosphere declines from
 - (a) Poles to equator
 - (b) equator to poles
 - (c) Low altitude to high altitude
 - (d) Both b and c

5. The suspended minute particles of dust, sea salt, carbon, sand and aluminium compounds produced by man's consumption of fuels is called
 - (a) greenhouse effect
 - (b) dust devil
 - (c) photo-chemical smog
 - (d) aerosols

6. Which of the following regions on Earth has the highest concentration of particles?
 - (a) Equatorial region
 - (b) Polar region
 - (c) Tropical region
 - (d) Tundra region

7. Why the height of troposphere does varies from equator to poles?

- (a) Due to low insolation and convection at equator than poles
- (b))Due to the formation of Jet streams over equator
- (c) Due to high insolation and convection at equator at poles
- (d) None of these

8. Which of the following option correctly describes Normal or Environmental Lapse rate?

- (a) $6.5^{\circ}\text{F}/\text{km}$
- (b) $6.5\text{K}/\text{km}$
- (c) $6.5^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{km}$
- (d) All of these

9. Which of the following statement is correct about stratosphere?

- (a) This layer extends from an average altitude of 11 to 50km above the Eath's surface
- (b) This stratosphere contains about 19.9% of the total mass found in the atmosphere
- (c) Very little weather occurs in the stratosphere
- (d) All of the above

10. The stratosphere is extremely dry with no clouds, the tropopause, which acts as a ceiling to weather generated in troposphere tends to be..... in elevation in summer than in winter and at the equator than at the poles.

- (a) higher, higher
- (b) lower, higher
- (c) lower, lower
- (d) higher, lower

11. If the temperature recorded at an elevation of 1000 metres of a place is 26.5°C , its sea level temperature will be

- (a) 30°C
- (b) 33°C
- (c) 26.5°C
- (d) 30.5°C

12. Most of the atmospheric and weather phenomenons occur in which of the following atmospheric layer?

- (a) Mesosphere
- (b) Thermosphere
- (c) Stratosphere
- (d) None of these

13. There is a gradual decrease of temperature with height in the atmosphere this is known as

- (a) Adiabatic lapse rate
- (b) Temperature inversion
- (c) Convection lapse rate
- (d) None of the above

14. Why no dust, water vapour and other gases do not occur mostly beyond the Tropopause?

- (a) They form various compounds in Troposphere and get completely dissociated
- (b) Convection and mixing do not occur in any layer other than the Troposphere.
- (c) Other layers occur at a very high altitude.
- (d) None of these

15. Most of the phenomena related to weather take place in

- (a) stratosphere
- (b) ionosphere
- (c) mesosphere
- (d) troposphere

16. The troposphere contains about how much of the total gaseous mass of the atmosphere?

- (a) 75%
- (b) 60%
- (c) 90%
- (d) 100%

17. Which of the following gases protects the biospheric communities from harmful radiations of the sun?

- (a) Carbon Dioxide
- (b) Oxygen
- (c) Ozone
- (d) Argon

18. Which of the following options correctly describes the altitude of stratosphere?

- (a) 5km to 30 km
- (b) 18 km to 50 km
- (c) 50 km to 90 km
- (d) 0 km to 50 km

- 19.** The formation of ozone in the atmosphere is related to
- (a) absorption of ultra violet radiation by oxygen
 - (b) large number of photo-chemical reactions
 - (c) dissociation of oxygen gas
 - (d) All of these
- 20.** Which of the following statements is incorrect?
- (a) Ozone content is low over the equator
 - (b) Ozone content is not only the result of photo-chemical processes
 - (c) During, polar nights is stored at the poles
 - (d) Ozone is formed by combination of molecules of oxygen and argon
- 21.** The ozone gas is highly concentrated in the ozonosphere. Which of the following substances deplete the ozonosphere?
- (a) Water vapour
 - (b) CFCs
 - (c) Propellants
 - (d) Both b and c
- 22.** Which of the following statements is incorrect about stratosphere?
- (a) It extends upwards for 80 km and more above troposphere.
 - (b) It is cold, cloudless, with extremely thin air.
 - (c) Dust in small proportion is present.
 - (d) There are marked seasonal temperature changes.
- 23.** The formation of fronts is possible due to
- (a) divergence of contrasting air masse
 - (b) convergence of contrasting air masses
 - (c) convergence of similar air masses
 - (d) divergence of similar air masses
- 24.** Divergence of contrasting air masses results in
- (a) Intensification of a front
 - (b) Origin of a front
 - (c) Death of a front
 - (d) None of the above
- 25.** The boundary between a warm and a cold airmass, where the latter is advancing and undercutting the former is
- (a) warm front
 - (b) cold front
 - (c) occluded front
 - (d) polar front

- 26.** A front is formed when the angle between axis of outflow and isotherms is
- (a) equal to 40°
 - (b) less than 45°
 - (c) equal to 60°
 - (d) greater than 45°
- 27.** Among which of the following fronts, weather is extremely violent but the front occurs for only a short period of time?
- (a) Warm front
 - (b) Occluded front
 - (c) Stationary front
 - (d) None of these
- 28.** Which type of front has the steepest slope?
- (a) warm front
 - (b) Cold front
 - (c) Stationary front
 - (d) occluded front
- 29.** Which of the following clouds is not formed by widespread ascent, often frontal?
- (a) Cirrocumulus
 - (b) Altcumulus
 - (c) Altostratus
 - (d) Stratus
- 30.** Which of the following is not true about cyclones?
- (a) Cyclones are associated with violent disturbances and torrential rainfall.
 - (b) Cyclones help in process of heat exchange between different latitudes.
 - (c) Cyclone gives rise to inequalities of wind and pressure over the globe.
 - (d) Cyclones movements are anti-clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere.
- 31.** The cyclone represents a state of atmosphere in when
- (a) low pressure in the centre and high pressure around.
 - (b) there is high pressure in the centre and low pressure around.
 - (c) there is low pressure all around
 - (d) None of the above
- 32.** Which one of the following best describes air circulation in a Northern hemisphere anticyclone?
- (a) Divergent-clockwise
 - (b) Convergent-counter clockwise
 - (c) Stationary
 - (d) Inward-clockwise

- 33.** The temperature cyclones move
- (a) eastwards, under the influence of Trades
 - (b) westwards, under the influence of westerlies
 - (c) eastwards, under the influence of westweries
 - (d) westwards, under the influence of Trades
- 34.** The largest number of temperate cyclones originate mostly over the
- (a) Indian ocean
 - (b) North Atlantic ocean
 - (c) North Pacific ocean
 - (d) Arctic ocean
- 35.** Who propounded the “Frontal Theory” of formation of Temperature cyclone?
- (a) V Bjerknes
 - (b) Carl Ritter
 - (c) W Davis
 - (d) AN Strahler
- 36.** Which of the following is not a feature of Temperate cyclones?
- (a) Low pressure at the centre
 - (b) Cold front in a temperate cyclone moves faster than a warm front
 - (c) Temperate cyclones are only elliptical in shape
 - (d) Temperate cyclones are intense during winters than in summers
- 37.** Why is there no cyclonic formation along a stationary front?
- (a) Warm air cannot rise above cold air
 - (b) Vertical movement is absent
 - (c) Condensation cannot take place along a stationary front
 - (d) All of the above
- 38.** The South Western sector of a temperate cyclone is known as
- (a) warm front
 - (b) cold front
 - (c) cold sector
 - (d) warm sector
- 39.** The average vertical extent of a temperate cyclones is
- (a) 5-6 km
 - (b) 12-14 km
 - (c) 9-10 km
 - (d) None of these

40. The lowest temperature in a temperate cyclone is reported in
- (a) Eastern part
 - (b) south Eastern part
 - (c) Western part
 - (d) None of these
41. Heavy showers nimbostratus clouds, slow and longer duration which of the following zone of a temperate cyclone is represented by above lines?
- (a) Cold front
 - (b) Cold sector
 - (c) warm sector
 - (d) Warm front
42. Cumulonimbus clouds and heavy rainfall occurs in
- (a) warm front
 - (b) cold front
 - (c) cold sector
 - (d) warm sector
43. Atmosphere exerts 1013 mb pressure human body yet we can not feel it. Why?
- (a) Because human live mostly at lower altitudes
 - (b) As human live inside buildings
 - (c) As human body exerts equal pressure towards outside
 - (d) None of these
44. When there is high convection and air ascends then the pressure is
- (a) decreased
 - (b) same
 - (c) increased
 - (d) none of these
45. The unit of air pressure measurement is
- (a) degree
 - (b) isobars
 - (c) metres per second
 - (d) hecta pascal
46. Air movement in the troposphere is caused by
- (a) solar wind
 - (b) convective current
 - (c) gravitational force
 - (d) air pressure

- 47.** Why is there high pressure usually at poles?
- (a) The sun rays are directly falling at poles
 - (b) The temperatures are usually low at poles
 - (c) There are strong winds at poles
 - (d) None of the above
- 48.** Which of the following factors does not affect the atmospheric pressure?
- (a) Revolution of Earth
 - (b) Temperature
 - (c) Altitude
 - (d) All of the above
- 49.** If the atmospheric pressure is high at a particular place then, the weather associated with that place is
- (a) stable weather
 - (b) unstable weater
 - (c) clear sky
 - (d) both a and c
- 50.** Isobars are
- (a) lines of equal temperatures
 - (b) lines of equal sunshine
 - (c) lines of equal altitude
 - (d) none of the above
- 51.** Pressure belt, on the surface of Earth, are created due to
- (a) temporal variation in energy received on Earth surface
 - (b) spatial variation in energy received on Earth's surface
 - (c) magnetic field of Earth
 - (d) both a and b
- 52.** Which of the following is not a pressure belt on the surface of Earth?
- (a) Equatorial low pressure belt
 - (b) Sub-polar low pressure belt
 - (c) Polar high pressure belt
 - (d) Sub-tropical low pressure belt
- 53.** Which of the following is a thermally direct pressure belt?
- (a) Sub-tropical high
 - (b) Sub-polar low
 - (c) Polar high
 - (d) None of these

- 54.** Which of the following pressure belt results in anticyclonic conditions?
- (a) Sub-tropical high
 - (b) Equatorial high
 - (c) Sub-polar low
 - (d) None of these
- 55.** The sub-polar low pressure belt is more regular in the Southern Hemisphere than in Northern Hemisphere because
- (a) extensive oceanic surface in Southern Hemisphere
 - (b) less vegetation in Southern Hemisphere
 - (c) more shift of mid-day Sun over Southern hemisphere
 - (d) None of these
- 56.** At what time is the temperature maximum at the equatorial regions
- (a) 4 am to 6 am
 - (b) 2 pm to 4 pm
 - (c) 3 am to 5 am
 - (d) 6 pm to 8 pm
- 57.** The pressure belts on the surface of Earth are not stationary but they shift their positions. This phenomenon is caused due to
- (a) change in magnetic field of Earth
 - (b) change in amount of water vapour in the atmosphere
 - (c) heating of atmosphere from below
 - (d) change in isolation due to position of overhead mid-day Sun
- 58.** During the summer solstice, all the pressure belts move
- (a) Northwards
 - (b) Southwards
 - (c) Remain at their original position
 - (d) Equatorwards
- 59.** Coriolis force is caused due to
- (a) Revolution of Earth
 - (b) Tilted axis of Earth
 - (c) Rotation of Earth
 - (d) Both b and c
- 60.** A narrow system of high atmosphere pressure between two lows is called
- (a) High pressure ridge
 - (b) Col
 - (c) Depression
 - (d) Knick

- 61.** The Coriolis force at the equator is
- (a) maximum
 - (b) medium
 - (c) nil
 - (d) varies
- 62.** Megathern regions are characterized by
- (a) Tropical deciduous vegetation
 - (b) Tropical rainforests
 - (c) Tundra vegetation
 - (d) Thorny vegetation
- 63.** Which of the following is not a region of vegetation used by Koeppen in his climatic classification?
- (a) Megatherm
 - (b) Xerophytes
 - (c) Mesotherm
 - (d) Altotherm
- 64.** Lichens and mosses are commonly found in which of the following vegetation zones?
- (a) Microtherms
 - (b) Mesotherms
 - (c) Xerophytes
 - (d) Hekistotherms
- 65.** Which of the following describes the type of climate where evaporation exceeds precipitation?
- (a) C type
 - (b) D type
 - (c) A type
 - (d) None of these
- 66.** Which of the following symbols correctly depict monsoon climate having a short dry season?
- (a) n
 - (b) a
 - (c) s
 - (d) m

67. According to the Koeppen's climatic division, which of the following symbol represents polar climate?
- (a) B
 - (b) E
 - (c) W
 - (d) None
68. Bwh region, according to Koppen's climatic classification is having which of the following characteristics?
- (a) Average annual temperature less than 18°C
 - (b) Average annual temperature greater than or equal to 18°C
 - (c) Average temperature equal to 10°C or less
 - (d) None of the above
69. Which of the following symbols represent the following climate? Dry climate with Annual average temperature 18°C or greater.
- (a) B_{wh}
 - (b) B_{wk}
 - (c) C_w
 - (d) None of these
70. The climate having Average temperature of warmest month below 0° C is represented by
- (a) ET
 - (b) EF
 - (c) DS
 - (d) None of these
71. The potential Evapotranspiration Index value 127 represent which of the following vegetation zone
- (a) Grassland
 - (b) Steppes
 - (c) Rainforests
 - (d) None of these
72. The moisture index value of 0-20 represent which of the following humidity province?
- (a) C₂
 - (b) C₁
 - (c) D
 - (d) E

73. Precipitation Effectiveness Index was devised by
- (a) AN Strahler
 - (b) C W Thornthwaite
 - (c) G Trevartha
 - (d) W Koeppen
74. Which of the following symbols represents permanent frost region, according to Koppen's climatic classification?
- (a) B_{wh}
 - (b) E_f
 - (c) C_{wa}
 - (d) None of these
75. Which of the following could not be said about Koppen's climatic classification?
- (a) It is based on mean monthly temperature and precipitation
 - (b) It is based on empiricism
 - (c) Airmasses are given an important place in its classification
 - (d) It uses symbols to depict climatic zones

76. Which of the following formula correctly depicts precipitation efficiency ratio?
- (a) $11.5 (r/t - 10)^{1/9}$
 - (b) $11.5 (t/r - 10)^{1/9}$
 - (c) $11.5 (r/t - 10)^{10/9}$
 - (d) $11.5 (t/r - 10)^{10/9}$

77. Precipitation efficiency is
- (a) amount of precipitation in an year
 - (b) amount of precipitation in a month
 - (c) amount of precipitation available for vegetation
 - (d) amount of precipitation deficient in vegetation growth

78. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

Humidity Province	p/E Index
(a) Wet	>127
(b) Arid	< 16
(c) Semi arid	64-127
(d) Sub humid	32-63

79. Which of the following is not correct about climatic classification of Thornthwaite?
- (a) Thornthwaite devised an index of temperature effectiveness
 - (b) In 1948 Thornthwaite proposed a new classification
 - (c) It takes into account the causative factors of climate
 - (d) It has more climatic zones compared to Koeppen's

80. Thermal efficiency ratio is
- (a) $(t - 16)/4$
 - (b) $(t - 18)/4$
 - (c) $(t - 32)/4$
 - (d) $(t - 32)/16$
81. On the basis of thermal efficiency index, the value 1-15 depicts
- (a) Tropical region
 - (b) Frost
 - (c) Tundra
 - (d) Taiga
82. Which of the following is not an index developed by Thornthwaite to classify his climatic zones
- (a) Aridity and humidity index
 - (b) Moisture index
 - (c) Thermal efficiency index
 - (d) All of the above have been used by Thornthwaite
83. The potential evapotranspiration is calculated by
- (a) $1.6 (t/I)^a$
 - (b) $1.6 (8t/I)^a$
 - (c) $1.6 (10t /I)^a$
 - (d) $1.6 (10I/t)^a$
84. "If an observer in the Northern Hemisphere stands with his back to the wind, the atmospheric pressure will be lower to his left than to his right." This law was stated by
- (a) Thornthwaite
 - (b) Koeppen
 - (c) Trewartha
 - (d) Buy Ballot
85. $Im = (100S - 60 D)PE$, S depicts?
- (a) Monthly deficit of moisture
 - (b) Monthly surplus of insolation
 - (c) Monthly deficit of insolation
 - (d) Monthly surplus of moisture
86. On the basis of thermal efficiency Thornthwaite's thermal province with T/E index =114 is
- (a) mesothermal
 - (b) megathermal
 - (c) microthermal
 - (d) tundra

- 87.** Which of the following is not a component of climate system?
- (a) Hydrosphere
 - (b) Cryosphere
 - (c) Homosphere
 - (d) Lithosphere
- 88.** Thornthwaite's modified climatic classification is based on the concept of
- (a) effective temperature
 - (b) precipitation index
 - (c) potential evapotranspiration
 - (d) potential precipitation
- 89.** Temperatures of oceans increase more slowly than land because of larger of oceans.
- (a) heat balance
 - (b) heat capacity
 - (c) heat transfer
 - (d) heat exchange
- 90.** Which of the following is not a natural' cause of Global warming?
- (a) The tilt of Earth
 - (b) Continental drift
 - (c) Oceanic currents
 - (d) Aerosol emission
- 91.** Which of the following is not a greenhouse gas?
- (a) Carbon dioxide
 - (b) Methane
 - (c) Nitrous oxide
 - (d) Carbon monoxide
- 92.** Why the current trend of climate change is of particular significance?
- (a) As it is caused primarily by human factors
 - (b) As it is proceeding at a much faster rate
 - (c) As it is causing damage to human lives
 - (d) All of the above
- 93.** How are volcanoes responsible for causing climate change?
- (a) They throw cooling vapours of gases in atmosphere
 - (b) The gases and dust particles can block the incoming sunlight
 - (c) The eruption increases the mass of atmosphere
 - (d) The eruption considerably damages the ozone layer

- 94.** Which of the following is not true about climate change?
- (a) Climate change occurs when changes in climate results in prolonged period of change in weather activities
 - (b) Changes in tilt of Earth can cause climate change
 - (c) Reduction in greenhouse gases can result in increased change in climate
 - (d) Excessive formation of water vapour can have net cooling effect
- 95.** Which of the following is the most important factor causing climate change?
- (a) Solar irradiance
 - (b) Change in tilt
 - (c) Increase in CO₂ levels
 - (d) Ocean currents
- 96.** Which of the following is not an effect of climate change?
- (a) Rise in sea level
 - (b) Retreat of glaciers
 - (c) Rise in extreme events
 - (d) Reduced acidity of oceans
- 97.** Which of the following will emit the largest amount of CO₂ when all of them are burnt in equal amounts?
- (a) Kerosene
 - (b) Natural gas
 - (c) Gasoline
 - (d) Propane
- 98.** Greenhouse effect refers to
- (a) Ability of atmosphere to retain water vapour
 - (b) Ability of certain gases to trap atmospheric heat
 - (c) Ability of aerosols to scatter insolation
 - (d) None of the above
- 99.** How can climate change affect human health?
- (a) By increasing cardiovascular diseases
 - (b) Increasing respiratory illness
 - (c) Increasing insect borne infections
 - (d) All of the above
- 100.** The El Niño phenomenon occurs in
- (a) Atlantic ocean
 - (b) Arctic ocean
 - (c) Pacific ocean
 - (d) southern ocean

QUESTION NO.	ANSWER NO.	REFERENCE NO.
1	d	2.1.2
2	a	2.1.2
3	c	2.1.1.1
4	d	2.3.6.1
5	d	2.3.1
6	c	2.3.1
7	c	2.1.1.1
8	c	2.3.1
9	d	2.1.1.1
10	a	2.3.1
11	b	2.3.1
12	d	2.3.1
13	d	2.3.1
14	b	2.3.1
15	d	2.3.1
16	a	2.1.1.1
17	c	2.1.2
18	b	2.1.1.1
19	d	2.3.1
20	d	2.3.1
21	d	2.1.1.1
22	a	2.1.1.1
23	b	2.3.1
24	c	2.3.1
25	b	2.3.1
26	b	2.3.1
27	d	2.3.1
28	c	2.3.1
29	d	2.3.1
30	c	2.3.1
31	a	2.3.1
32	b	2.3.1
33	b	2.3.1
34	b	2.3.1
35	a	2.3.1
36	c	2.3.1
37	d	2.3.1
38	d	2.3.1
39	b	2.3.1
40	c	2.3.1
41	d	2.3.1
42	b	2.3.1

43	c	2.3.1
44	a	2.3.1
45	d	2.3.1
46	d	2.3.1
47	b	2.3.1
48	a	2.3.1
49	d	2.3.1
50	d	2.3.1
51	d	2.3.1
52	d	2.3.1
53	c	2.3.1
54	a	2.3.1
55	a	2.3.1
56	a	2.3.1
57	d	2.3.1
58	a	2.3.1
59	d	2.3.1
60	a	2.3.1
61	c	2.3.1
62	b	Climatic Classification
63	d	Climatic Classification
64	d	Climatic Classification
65	d	Climatic Classification
66	d	Climatic Classification
67	b	Climatic Classification
68	b	Climatic Classification
69	a	Climatic Classification
70	b	Climatic Classification
71	c	Climatic Classification
72	a	Climatic Classification
73	d	Climatic Classification
74	b	Climatic Classification
75	c	Climatic Classification
76	c	Climatic Classification
77	c	Climatic Classification
78	c	Climatic Classification
79	c	Climatic Classification
80	c	Climatic Classification
81	c	Climatic Classification
82	d	Climatic Classification
83	c	Climatic Classification
84	d	Climatic Classification
85	d	Climatic Classification

86	d	Climatic Classification
87	c	Climatic Classification
88	c	Climatic Classification
89	a	Climatic Change
90	d	Climatic Change
91	d	Climatic Change
92	d	Climatic Change
93	b	Climatic Change
94	c	Climatic Change
95	c	Climatic Change
96	b	Climatic Change
97	a	Climatic Change
98	b	Climatic Change
99	d	Climatic Change
100	c	Climatic Change

UNIT 3 : Oceanography

1. Why planktons are mostly found in the continental shelves?
 - (a) Due to their narrowness
 - (b) Due to their shallowness
 - (c) Due to their rock richness
 - (d) All of the above
2. The mean slope of continental shelf is
 - (a) more than 2°
 - (b) less than 1°
 - (c) less than 2°
 - (d) more than 1°
3. Why are most of the fishing grounds found over the continental shelf?
 - (a) Because of its shallow depth
 - (b) More penetration of sunlight
 - (c) Increased growth of planktons
 - (d) All of the above
4. The depth of continental slope varies from about
 - (a) 100 m to 1000 m
 - (b) 200 m to 2000 m
 - (c) 300 m to 600 m
 - (d) None of these
5. Most of the world's continental slopes are found between which of the following latitudes?
 - (a) 20° - 30° N
 - (b) 60° - 70° S
 - (c) 20° - 50° N
 - (d) 50° - 60° N
6. Deep sea plains are characterised by majorly, which of the following deposits?
 - (a) Calcerous
 - (b) Gravels
 - (c) Terrigenous
 - (d) Pelagic
7. Submarine ridges are formed by
 - (a) Exogenetic forces
 - (b) Endogenetic forces
 - (c) Both a and b
 - (d) None of the above

8. Which of the following is not a Trench?
- (a) Sunda Trench
 - (b) Maldive Trench
 - (c) Kuril Trench
 - (d) Java Trench
9. Zanzibar Island, off the coast of Africa is found in which of the oceans?
- (a) Atlantic Ocean
 - (b) Pacific Ocean
 - (c) Indian Ocean
 - (d) None of these
10. The basic difference between ridges and rises is
- (a) ridges are steep sided, rises are gentle
 - (b) ridges are gentle sided, rises are steep
 - (c) ridges are found near margins, rises in open ocean
 - (d) ridges are geologically older, rises are geologica Youngerr
11. Submarine canyons are formed due to which of the following
- (a) rifting
 - (b) turbidity currents
 - (c) subsidence and upliftment
 - (d) eustasy
12. Submarine fans constitute a large part of
- (a) deep seafloor sediments
 - (b) the mid-Atlantic ridge
 - (c) fractures in the seafloor
 - (d) continental rises
13. The continental shelf along a mountainous region will be
- (a) dissected
 - (b) embayed
 - (c) indented
 - (d) narrow
14. The greatest oceanic depths are found at
- (a) oceanic trenches
 - (b) abyssal plains
 - (c) aseismic ridges
 - (d) guyots
15. The portion of the land, which is submerged under sea water is called
- (a) abyssal plain
 - (b) trench
 - (c) continental slope
 - (d) continental shelf

- 16.** The area occupied by continental slope is how much per cent of the total ocean area?
- (a) 7.5%
 - (b) 6.5%
 - (c) 9.8%
 - (d) 8.5%
- 17.** Flat topped Seamounts are known as
- (a) Sea Mesa
 - (b) Guyot
 - (c) Sea Inselburg
 - (d) Water Monadnock
- 18.** The total length of the ocean ridges in the world is
- (a) 84000 km
 - (b) 64000 km
 - (c) 54000 km
 - (d) 74000 km
- 19.** The shallow water of the continental shelves are rich grounds. An example of such area is
- (a) Black sea
 - (b) Caspian sea
 - (c) Brass strait
 - (d) North sea
- 20.** Which of the following seas is located on the continental shelf?
- (a) Arabian sea
 - (b) North sea
 - (c) Caribbean sea
 - (d) Caspian sea
- 21.** Submarine canyons are found on
- (a) continental shelf
 - (b) continental slope
 - (c) deep sea plain
 - (d) continental rise
- 22.** The origin of the ocean deeps is attributed to the... which have produced the mountains?
- (a) exogenic forces
 - (b) endogenic forces
 - (c) diastrophic movement
 - (d) plate collision
- 23.** The region of the sea extending next to the Continental shelf and having a depth upto 2000 fathoms is termed as
- (a) continental drift
 - (b) continental slope
 - (c) gulf stream
 - (d) None of these

24. What is the approximate percentage of the total area of the oceans covered by the continental shelves?

- (a) 6.5
- (b) 3.5
- (c) 4.5
- (d) 7.5

25. In which Pacific Oceans maximum number of islands are found?

- (a) Western
- (b) Eastern
- (c) Northern
- (d) Southern

26. The central ridge that runs from near the Cape Comorin to Antarctica, is called

- (a) Amsterdam-St Paul
- (b) Broken Ridge
- (c) Walvis Ridge
- (d) Challenger Rise

27. In the North Atlantic ocean, the Mid-Atlantic Ridge is relatively wider and forms the broad plateau, called

- (a) Dolphin Rise
- (b) Challenger Rise
- (c) Telegraph Plateau
- (d) Walvis Ridge

28. Identify the incorrect statement

- (a) Reunion island is of volcanic origin.
- (b) The submarine ridge in the Indian ocean, is called St Paul Ridge in the middle portion.
- (c) The Atlantic ocean lacks in troughs and trenches.
- (d) Puerto Rico trench lies in South Atlantic ocean.

29. Which of the following ridges divides the Arabian sea into two parts?

- (a) Carlsberg
- (b) Prince Edward Crozet
- (c) Seychelles
- (d) Madagascar

30. Which one of the following statements is wrong about the Indian ocean?

- (a) It can be considered as only half an ocean
- (b) Linear deeps are almost absent
- (c) The average depth of the Indian ocean is 4000 metres
- (d) The floor of the Indian ocean has much more irregularities in comparison to the other two Pacific and Atlantic oceans

- 31.** Deep ocean floor occupy the largest area in
- (a) Pacific
 - (b) Indian
 - (c) Atlantic
 - (d) Arctic
- 32.** Y shaped ridge is found in
- (a) Indian ocean
 - (b) Pacific
 - (c) Atlantic
 - (d) Antarctica
- 33.** Romanche deep is located in
- (a) The Pacific ocean
 - (b) The Indian ocean
 - (c) Caspian sea
 - (d) Atlantic ocean
- 34.** The longest trench in the world is
- (a) Mariana
 - (b) Peru, Chile
 - (c) Java
 - (d) Kurile-Kamchatka
- 35.** Trenches are the least important component of the ocean bottom topography in
- (a) Indian
 - (b) Atlantic
 - (c) Pacific
 - (d) None of these
- 36.** Where is the famous Mindanao Trench located?
- (a) Near the Australian coast
 - (b) Off Lakshadweep
 - (c) In Pacific ocean
 - (d) In North-Atlantic ocean
- 37.** Double trenches are found in
- (a) Atlantic
 - (b) Arctic
 - (c) Pacific
 - (d) Indian
- 38.** Which of the following trenches is in the Atlantic?
- (a) New Hebrides
 - (b) Tonga
 - (c) Kermadec
 - (d) Romanche

- 39.** Which of the following submarine canyons is not in the Atlantic?
- (a) Oceanographer Canyon
 - (b) Hudson Canyon
 - (c) Sao Francisco Canyon
 - (d) Scripps Canyon
- 40.** The East Pacific rise is also referred to as
- (a) Crozet ridge
 - (b) Mascarene ridge
 - (c) Rio Grande rise
 - (d) Albatross plateau
- 41.** Azores High the North Atlantic ocean's Sub-tropical high pressure cell, which is generally centered over latitude 30°N, is also known as
- (a) Aleutian high
 - (b) Bermuda high
 - (c) Canadian high
 - (d) Hawaii
- 42.** Wyville Thomson ridge is located in
- (a) North Pacific ocean
 - (b) North Atlantic ocean
 - (c) Indian ocean
 - (d) South Pacific ocean
- 43.** The Ninety-East ridge is found in
- (a) Indian ocean
 - (b) Atlantic ocean
 - (c) Andes mountain
 - (d) Rocky mountain
- 44.** What is the daily range of temperature of surface water of the ocean?
- (a) 5°C
 - (b) 4°C
 - (c) 1°C
 - (d) 2°C
- 45.** The major source of temperature of the oceanic water is
- (a) The Earth.
 - (b) The Sun
 - (c) The temperature of the Earth interior
 - (d) None of the above
- 46.** The annual range of temperature of the ocean water depends on which of the following?
- (a) Prevailing winds
 - (b) Regional variation in insolation
 - (c) Nature of seas
 - (d) All of the above

- 47.** Temperature in the deep waters of open oceans are always nearing freezing point due to
- (a) surface ocean currents
 - (b) deep equatorward flow of dense polar water
 - (c) vast stretches of water
 - (d) surface waves
- 48.** The distribution of temperature of the ocean water is affected by which of the following factors?
- (a) unequal distribution of land and water
 - (b) prevailing winds
 - (c) latitudes
 - (d) All of the above
- 49.** The ocean water circulation resulting from differences in temperature and salinity is known as
- (a) Epliminion circulation
 - (b) Thermocline circulation
 - (c) Thermophaline circulation
 - (d) Geostrophic circulation
- 50.** The sea temperature shows which of the following variation with depth?
- (a) constant at all depth
 - (b) Increases with the depth
 - (c) decreasing with the depth
 - (d) slowly increases with the depth
- 51.** Which of the following is the most important factor that influences wave formation and movement?
- (a) Depth of water
 - (b) Salinity of water
 - (c) Wind speed and distance
 - (d) Insolation
- 52.** Which of the following factors do not influence the wavelength of an oceanic wave?
- (a) Depth of water
 - (b) Wind velocity
 - (c) Wind duration
 - (d) Insolation
- 53.** Backwash of a wave is
- (a) translation of wave
 - (b) irregular motions at wave
 - (c) return of wave to sea
 - (d) None of the above

54. If a wave body starts at 10:30 am from a place, and reaches some point at 11:00 am with a wavelength = 100m, what is the wave period?

- (a) 200 m/h
- (b) 250 m/h
- (c) 300 m/h
- (d) 50 m/h

55. Shoaling occurs when the wave travels from

- (a) high to low latitudes
- (b) low to high latitudes
- (c) deep to shallow water
- (d) Shallow to deep water

56. Standing or stationary waves are the result of

- (a) wave reflection
- (b) wave refraction
- (c) wave diffraction
- (d) None of these

57. A very large wave of unusual size formed by interference is called

- (a) constructive interference
- (b) destructive interference
- (c) rouge waves
- (d) swell

58. A shallow water wave is one which is best classified as

- (a) breaking within a ten feet depth
- (b) one in which water depth is small compared to wavelength
- (c) a wave that causes surf action and related features
- (d) one that does not have a sinusoidal pattern

59. The breaking of the waves takes place at

- (a) surf zone
- (b) plunge line
- (c) coast
- (d) shore

60. Waves at the ocean surface are

- (a) longitudinal waves
- (b) transverse waves
- (c) orbital waves
- (d) gravity waves

61. Which one of the following is not a long wave?

- (a) Wind generated wave
- (b) Tsunamis
- (c) Seiches
- (d) Deep water waves

- 62.** Waves often change direction as they approach a shoreline, a phenomenon known as
- (a) wave refraction
 - (b) wave reflection
 - (c) wave diffraction
 - (d) wave diffusion
- 63.** When the waves break as surf
- (a) there is an increase in wave height
 - (b) there is a decrease in wavelength
 - (c) there is an increase in wave height and a decrease in wavelength
 - (d) there is decrease in wave height and an increase in wavelength
- 64.** The breaking of the waves at plunge line produces an uprush of water at the shore. This is called
- (a) spilling breaker
 - (b) plunging breaker
 - (c) surging breaker
 - (d) swash breaker
- 65.** The chaotic assemblage of mixed waves is called
- (a) wave trains
 - (b) swell
 - (c) shoals
 - (d) sea
- 66.** High sea tides occur after an interval of
- (a) 14 days
 - (b) 12 hours 26 minutes
 - (c) 6 hours and 2 minutes
 - (d) 4 hours and 6 minutes
- 67.** The Bay of Fundy experiences very high tides because it is
- (a) enclosed by land and is very deep
 - (b) influenced by intense sea and land breeze
 - (c) enclosed by land that is shallow
 - (d) under the influence of Westerly disturbance
- 68.** Which one of the following ocean currents is popularly known as warm planet of Europe?
- (a) Gulf stream
 - (b) Agulhas current
 - (c) East Australian current
 - (d) Falkland current
- 69.** Neap tides occur during which of the following phases of the Moon?
- (a) Last quarter only
 - (b) First quarter only
 - (c) First and second quarters
 - (d) First and third quarters

- 70.** Tides are mainly caused by the
- (a) gravitational pull on oceanic water by the Sun and the Moon
 - (b) strong wind on the surface of the oceans
 - (c) development of high pressure areas in certain part of the oceans
 - (d) strong ocean currents dashing against the coast
- 71.** What is a tidal bore?
- (a) A high tidal wave moving upstream in the mouth of river
 - (b) A deposit of sand in coastal area
 - (c) A tidal wave resulting from seismic activity
 - (d) A formation of polyps just above high tide level
- 72.** Which one of the following determines the nature and types of the tides?
- (a) Rotation of the Sun and the Moon
 - (b) Rotation and declination of the Sun and the Moon
 - (c) Rotation and declination of the Moon
 - (d) Declination of the Sun and the Moon
- 73.** A tidal period is
- (a) 12 hours duration period during, which high tide and low tide come
 - (b) duration between the high and low tide
 - (c) 12 hours 25 minutes period between successive high and low tide
 - (d) duration between two successive crests
- 74.** Neap tides are smaller because
- (a) the Moon's gravitational force is less
 - (b) the Sun and Moon do not act together
 - (c) the gravitational attraction of Sun and Moon tend to cancel each other
 - (d) it takes place at night
- 75.** Syzygy refers to
- (a) the Earth's position just below the Sun
 - (b) the Moon's position perpendicular to Earth
 - (c) placing of new Moon and the Sun on the same side of the Earth
 - (d) occurrence of spring and neap tides at the same time
- 76.** Spring tides occur on full Moon and new Moon days because
- (a) Moon and Earth are at right angles
 - (b) Sun and Moon are at right angles
 - (c) Sun, Earth and Moon are in a straight line
 - (d) Sun and Earth are at right angles
- 77.** The tides that have characteristics of both Diurnal and Semi-diurnal tides are referred to as
- (a) complex
 - (b) oscillating
 - (c) mixed
 - (d) seiche

- 78.** The uprush of the tidal waves of certain height through the river mouth is called
- (a) Seiches
 - (b) Tsunamis
 - (c) Spring tide
 - (d) Tidal bore
- 79.** The world's first tidal power plant was established in
- (a) Kisalaya Guba
 - (b) Rance
 - (c) Kandla
 - (d) Kavarathi
- 80.** The average difference in the water level between high tide and low tide at a place is referred to as
- (a) tidal bore
 - (b) tidal period
 - (c) tidal range
 - (d) tidal wave
- 81.** Which of the following is not correct about Equilibrium theory of Newton?
- (a) It assumes sea surface to be uniform on Earth
 - (b) It explains high and low tides
 - (c) It explains tidal ranges in all locations
 - (d) All are correct
- 82.** Which of the following is not an assumption of The Progressive Wave Theory?
- (a) Tide travels from East to West
 - (b) There is a tide lag
 - (c) Earth is heterogenous having variations in oceans
 - (d) Tides occur at same time at every place.
- 83.** Which of the following factors cause Eustatic changes in the sea level?
- (a) Global warming
 - (b) Orogenesis
 - (c) Melting ice
 - (d) Only b
- 84.** Isostatic changes are caused due to
- (a) Epeirogenetic movements
 - (b) Orogenetic movements
 - (c) Melting of Glaciers
 - (d) Addition of load
- 85.** Which of the following is responsible for bringing out sea level changes on the Earth?
- (a) Mid-oceanic ridges
 - (b) Orogenesis
 - (c) Sediment accumulation on the floor
 - (d) All of the above

- 86.** Which of the following cannot be an effect of sea level change?
- (a) Change in base level of rivers
 - (b) Aridity on continental shelves
 - (c) Increased productivity of corals due to more insolation
 - (d) All of the above are effects on sea level change
- 87.** Before today's Tsunami warning system existed, the first notice of a Tsunami to most observers would be
- (a) the large swell on the coast
 - (b) the rapid seaward recession of the shore line
 - (c) a series of sea waves reaching the coast
 - (d) a tidal bulge
- 88.** Tsunami is an example of
- (a) shallow-water waves
 - (b) deep-water waves
 - (c) transitional waves
 - (d) None of these
- 89.** Which one of the following describes a Tsunami?
- (a) High speed jet streams
 - (b) Type of ITCZ
 - (c) Cyclonic weather
 - (d) Large sea waves generated by earthquake
- 90.** Which one of the following statements best describes the causes of the movements in sea water?
- (a) Difference in the density of sea water and the shape of the landmasses cause movements in sea water.
 - (b) Ocean currents are deflected by the rotation of the Earth.
 - (c) Differences in surface water temperature result in the formation of currents
 - (d) Differences in temperature and density in the oceans and effects of winds on surface water together result in the movement in sea water.
- 91.** Which of the following is not the effects of rainfall in current generation?
- (a) Density is lowered and water becomes lighter
 - (b) Salinity is lowered and water becomes lighte
 - (c) The sea level rises
 - (d) Increased run off and its draining into sea
- 92.** Sinking of oceanic water is caused by its increased density. At which of the following latitudes will sinking occur?
- (a) 80°
 - (b) 20°
 - (c) 40°
 - (d) 60°

- 93.** The ocean current allows the oceans to
- (a) become colder year after year
 - (b) become warmer year after year
 - (c) maintain the same temperature year after year
 - (d) increases the salinity year after year
- 94.** Which of the following statements are correct about ocean currents?
- (a) Their direction is clockwise in the oceans of the Northern Hemisphere.
 - (b) Their direction is clockwise in the oceans of the Southern Hemisphere.
 - (c) They are warm off the West coast of the continents within the tropics.
 - (d) Their direction is anticlockwise in the oceans of the Northern Hemisphere.
- 95.** The origin of the ocean currents is related to
- (a) gravitational force
 - (b) winds
 - (c) salinity and density
 - (d) All of these
- 96.** The cold current flowing along the coast of Chile and Peru is known as
- (a) Agulhas
 - (b) El-Nino
 - (c) Humboldt
 - (d) Canary
- 97.** The only example of cold upwelling along the Western margins of the oceans is
- (a) Leeuwin current
 - (b) South-West monsoon drift
 - (c) Somali current
 - (d) North-East monsoon drift
- 98.** Which one of the following is not a Western boundary current?
- (a) Gulf Stream
 - (b) Kuroshio current
 - (c) Brazil current
 - (d) Leeuwin current
- 99.** The South-West monsoon current flows from
- (a) East to West
 - (b) South to West
 - (c) West to South
 - (d) West to East
- 100.** The currents that flow from higher latitudes to lower latitudes are
- (a) spring tides
 - (b) warm currents
 - (c) cold currents
 - (d) neap tides

Question No.	Answer	Reference No.
1	b	Oceanic Bottom Relief
2	b	Oceanic Bottom Relief
3	d	Oceanic Bottom Relief
4	b	Oceanic Bottom Relief
5	c	Oceanic Bottom Relief
6	d	Oceanic Deposition
7	b	Oceanic Bottom Relief
8	b	Oceanic Bottom Relief
9	c	Oceanic Bottom Relief
10	a	Oceanic Bottom Relief
11	b	Oceanic Bottom Relief
12	d	Oceanic Bottom Relief
13	d	Oceanic Bottom Relief
14	a	Oceanic Bottom Relief
15	d	Oceanic Bottom Relief
16	b	Oceanic Bottom Relief
17	b	Oceanic Bottom Relief
18	b	Oceanic Bottom Relief
19	d	Oceanic Bottom Relief
20	b	Oceanic Bottom Relief
21	b	Oceanic Bottom Relief
22	d	Oceanic Bottom Relief
23	b	Oceanic Bottom Relief
24	d	Oceanic Bottom Relief
25	a	Oceanic Bottom Relief
26	a	Oceanic Bottom Relief
27	c	Oceanic Bottom Relief
28	d	Oceanic Bottom Relief
29	a	Oceanic Bottom Relief
30	d	Oceanic Bottom Relief
31	a	Oceanic Bottom Relief
32	a	Oceanic Bottom Relief
33	d	Oceanic Bottom Relief
34	b	Oceanic Bottom Relief
35	b	Oceanic Bottom Relief
36	c	Oceanic Bottom Relief
37	c	Oceanic Bottom Relief
38	d	Oceanic Bottom Relief
39	d	Oceanic Bottom Relief

40	d	Oceanic Bottom Relief
41	c	Oceanic Bottom Relief
42	b	Oceanic Bottom Relief
43	a	Oceanic Bottom Relief
44	b	Physical and Chemical Composition of Oceanic Water
45	b	Physical and Chemical Composition of Oceanic Water
46	d	Physical and Chemical Composition of Oceanic Water
47	b	Physical and Chemical Composition of Oceanic Water
48	d	Physical and Chemical Composition of Oceanic Water
49	c	Physical and Chemical Composition of Oceanic Water
50	c	Physical and Chemical Composition of Oceanic Water
51	c	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
52	d	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
53	c	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
54	a	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
55	c	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
56	a	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
57	c	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
58	b	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents

59	b	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
60	c	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
61	d	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
62	a	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
63	c	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
64	d	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
65	d	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
66	b	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
67	c	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
68	a	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
69	c	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
70	a	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
71	a	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
72	c	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
73	c	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
74	c	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
75	c	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
76	c	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
77	c	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
78	d	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
79	b	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents

80	c	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
81	c	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
82	d	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
83	c	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
84	d	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
85	d	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
86	d	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
87	b	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
88	a	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
89	d	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
90	d	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
91	d	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
92	a	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
93	c	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
94	a	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
95	d	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
96	c	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
97	c	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
98	d	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
99	d	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents
100	c	Oceanic Waves, Tides and Currents

UNIT: 4 Geography of environment

1. Which of the following is not an abiotic component of an ecosystem?
 - (a) Energy
 - (b) Topography
 - (c) Trees
 - (d) Soil
2. A balanced ecosystem is one in which the
 - (a) number of organisms at all levels is equals
 - (b) amount of energy synthesised and utilised is equal
 - (c) amount of biomass at all trophic levels is equal
 - (d) organisms are interdependent on each other
3. The functioning of an ecosystem involves
 - (a) flow of energy and circulation of nutrients
 - (b) an increasing simplicity of relations
 - (c) increasing animal populations
 - (d) increasing number of trees and bushes etc.
4. Ecological niche refers to
 - (a) interaction between man and environment
 - (b) the functional role of an organism in the ecosystem
 - (c) interdependence of man and plant
 - (d) None of the above
5. Functioning of an ecosystem depends upon
 - (a) Geographical features
 - (b) Sunlight
 - (c) Amount of rainfall
 - (d) All of these
6. What is smallest unit of vegetation having internal homogeneity and adaptation to its environment?
 - (a) A formation class
 - (b) A biome
 - (c) A biochore
 - (d) An ecological niche
7. The food web is.
 - (a) a very long straight linked food chain
 - (b) a moderate sized food chain having many trophic levels
 - (c) a series of food chains having frequent interlinks
 - (d) a circular food chain

8. Pick up the incorrect food chain.
- (a) Grass-Chameleon-Insect-Bird
 - (b) Grass-Fox-Rabbit-Bird
 - (c) Phytoplankton-Zooplankton-Fish
 - (d) Fallen leaves-Bacteria-Insect larvae
9. The energy flow in an ecosystem is always
- (a) Multi-directional
 - (b) Uni-directional
 - (c) Bi-directional
 - (d) All of these
10. The ecological pyramid of numbers biomass has a lesson for us that we should have....food habits.
- (a) non-vegetarian
 - (b) vegetarian
 - (c) high consumption
 - (d) intensive
11. Decomposers in a food chain help in
- (a) breaking dead waste
 - (b) spreading decayed matter
 - (c) recycling nutrients
 - (d) a and c
12. Debris from rotting matter is called
- (a) Dirt
 - (b) Herbivore
 - (c) Detritus
 - (d) None of these
13. An organism's trophic level' refers to
- (a) the rate at which it uses energy
 - (b) where it lives
 - (c) what it eats
 - (d) whether it is early or late in ecological succession
14. What role do humans play in a food chain?
- (a) Consumers
 - (b) Producers
 - (c) Humans are not involved in food chain
 - (d) Decomposers
15. The biotic component of an ecosystem can be divided into functional categories on the basis of food or energy source. Each such group of organisms forms a
- (a) trophic community
 - (b) food chain
 - (c) food web
 - (d) species or organisms

- 16.** The amount of energy, as it is transferred from one trophic level to other, in an ecosystem-
- (a) increases
 - (b) decreases
 - (c) remains constant
 - (d) there is no definite relation
- 17.** The ecological pyramid that is always upright is
- (a) pyramid of energy
 - (b) pyramid of biomass
 - (c) pyramid of number
 - (d) None of these
- 18.** Biogeochemical cycles can be described as
- (a) cycle of food in a food web
 - (b) periodic cycling of waste material in an ecosystem
 - (c) cycle of circulation of nutrients in an ecosystem
 - (d) None of the above
- 19.** Water is lost to the atmosphere through which of the following processes?
- (a) Transpiration
 - (b) Evaporation
 - (c) Photosynthesis
 - (d) a and b
- 20.** Which of the following is not a source of carbon dioxide on Earth?
- (a) Volcanic eruptions
 - (b) Animal ranching
 - (c) Afforestation
 - (d) Limestone
- 21.** Nitrogen in the atmosphere may be fixed by
- (a) cosmic radiation
 - (b) meteor trails
 - (c) lighting
 - (d) All of these
- 22.** Ammonification is defined as
- (a) conversion of nitrates to nitrogen
 - (b) conversion of urea to ammonia
 - (c) conversion of ammonia to nitrates
 - (d) None of the above
- 23.** Which one is supposed to be the most stable environment?
- (a) Tropical rainforest
 - (b) Temperatre grasslands
 - (c) Hilly regions
 - (d) Deep sea regions

- 24.** Which of the following processes is/are responsible for consumption of CO₂?
- (a) Photosynthesis
 - (b) Combustion
 - (c) Respiration
 - (d) All of these
- 25.** A succession taking place in an area where there had been no vegetation earlier is called a
- (a) pioneer succession
 - (b) primary succession
 - (c) secondary succession
 - (d) fresh succession
- 26.** When the succession starts under conditions highly unfavourable to plant growth and plants themselves have to create a suitable physical environment for themselves, it is
- (a) a primary succession
 - (b) an autogenic succession
 - (c) a pioneer succession
 - (d) an allogenic succession
- 27.** The succession may begin in an area where some natural disaster has caused removal of existing vegetation. Such a succession is called
- (a) primary
 - (b) secondary
 - (c) allogenic
 - (d) autogenic
- 28.** Which succession take place in an area where there had been no vegetation earlier it is known as
- (a) pioneer
 - (b) primary
 - (c) secondary
 - (d) fresh
- 29.** What is the term applied to the process of successive replacement of existing plant communities as the vegetation environment interaction modifies the environment making it more suitable for new communities?
- (a) Adaptation
 - (b) Vegetation succession
 - (c) Evolution
 - (d) Serial change
- 30.** Sometimes, the succession starts in an area where the physical conditions required for plant growth are already present. Such a succession is called
- (a) pioneer
 - (b) primary
 - (c) climax
 - (d) allogenic

- 31.** Which of the following is not a pioneer species?
- (a) Lichen
 - (b) Herbs
 - (c) Mosses
 - (d) All are pioneer species
- 32.** Which of the following region is not characterised by tropical rainforests?
- (a) Amazon Basin
 - (b) Congo
 - (c) Borneo Islands
 - (d) Lakshwadeep Islands
- 33.** Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of tropical rainforests?
- (a) They occur near the equator
 - (b) Temperature is almost uniform throughout the year
 - (c) Undergrowth of plants and trees is restricted by lack of sunlight
 - (d) All the characteristics of tropical rainforests
- 34.** Boreal forests is found mainly in which type of soils?
- (a) Podzol soil
 - (b) Chernozol soil
 - (c) Rumizol soil
 - (d) All of these
- 35.** Why are Prairies known 'wheat bowl region of the world'?
- (a) Because of production of HYV seeds of wheat
 - (b) Because of production of many varieties of wheat
 - (c) Because the wheat has large amount of nutrients
 - (d) Because of production of large quantity of wheat
- 36.** Which of the following ecosystem will have the greatest species richness?
- (a) Evergreen rainforests
 - (b) Tropical grasslands
 - (c) Corals
 - (d) Tundra
- 37.** Tall grass and short trees' are characteristics of which of the following?
- (a) Desert
 - (b) Savannas
 - (c) Steppes
 - (d) Deciduous forests
- 38.** Which of the following can be a limiting factor in a desert ecosystem for the growth of plants?
- (a) Sunshine
 - (b) Soil
 - (c) Water
 - (d) b and c

- 39.** Thorns in cacti are
- (a) modified stems
 - (b) stems
 - (c) modified leaves
 - (d) None of these
- 40.** Xerophytes are
- (a) plants that grow in areas of high rainfall
 - (b) plants which can withstand high degree of salinity
 - (c) plants which grow in areas of moderate moisture supply
 - (d) plants which can withstand extreme aridity
- 41.** Elephant Grass' is mainly found in which of the following regions?
- (a) Steppes
 - (b) Evergreen forests
 - (c) Savannas
 - (d) Taiga
- 42.** Which of the following is a mid-latitude desert?
- (a) Thar desert
 - (b) Libyan desert
 - (c) Patagonia desert
 - (d) Atacama desert
- 43.** Which of the following is not a character of plant adaptation in the desert ecosystem?
- (a) Long roots
 - (b) Waxy stem
 - (c) Thin skin-over seeds
 - (d) Needle shape leaves
- 44.** Mountains as well as plateaus can be high as 4000 metres. How can they be distinguished from each other?
- (a) Mountains have more vegetation than plateaus
 - (b) Plateaus are less steep than mountains
 - (c) Plateaus are characterised by more animal species
 - (d) All of the above distinguishes mountains and plateaus
- 45.** Which of the following are characteristics of wetlands?
- (a) Nutrients Recycling
 - (b) Ground water recharge
 - (c) Buffer against natural hazards
 - (d) All of the above

- 46.** The 2004 tsunami made people realise that mangroves can serve as a reliable safety hedge against coastal climatic. How do mangroves function as a safety hedge?
- (a) The mangrove swamps separate the human settlements from the sea by a wide zone, in which people neither live nor venture out
 - (b) The mangroves provide both food and medicines which people are in need of after any natural disaster
 - (c) The mangrove trees are tall with dense canopies and serve as an excellent shelter during a cyclone or tsunami
 - (d) The mangrove trees do not get uprooted by storms and tides because of their extensive roots
- 47.** Which of the following do not protect wetlands of international importance?
- (a) Ramsar convention
 - (b) Kigali agreement
 - (c) Montreaux record
 - (d) All of the above protect wetlands of international importance.
- 48.** Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of Mangrove vegetation?
- (a) Blind roots
 - (b) Tolerance to salinity
 - (c) Viviparous mode of reproduction
 - (d) All are the features of mangrove vegetation
- 49.** Which of the following factors have influenced the ecosystem, drastically leading to its destruction?
- (a) Soil pollution
 - (b) Global warming
 - (c) Deforestation
 - (d) a, b and c
- 50.** The book 'The Population Bomb' was published by
- (a) Rachel Carlson
 - (b) Paul Ehrlich
 - (c) C Darwin
 - (d) Issac Newton
- 51.** Which of the following constitutional provisions is related with conservation of environment?
- (a) Article 46
 - (b) Article 49
 - (c) Article 48
 - (d) Article 47
- 52.** Which of the following is the nodal agency for implementing the environmental and forest policies?
- (a) National Green Tribunal
 - (b) Supreme Court of India
 - (c) Forest Survey of India
 - (d) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

- 53.** Which of the following Acts was enacted in response to the Bhopal Gas Tragedy?
- (a) Biological Diversity Act
 - (b) Wildlife Protection Act
 - (c) National Green Tribunal Act
 - (d) Environment Protection Act
- 54.** Which of the following is not correct about the Environment Protection Act, 1986?
- (a) The state governments can take appropriate actions to protect the environment
 - (b) It prescribes a special procedure to be adopted for handling hazardous substances
 - (c) A common citizen can make a complain to the court or any competent authority
 - (d) All are correct
- 55.** CRZ-IV areas include which of the following areas of a coastal region?
- (a) Ecologically sensitive areas
 - (b) Areas upto the shoreline of the coast
 - (c) Aquatic areas upto territorial limits
 - (d) Rural and urban localities
- 56.** Coastal Regulation Zones include
- (a) Coastal lands upto 500 m from low tide line
 - (b) Coastal lands upto 100 m from high tide line
 - (c) Coastal lands upto 500 m from high tide line
 - (d) Coastal lands upto 100 m from low tide line
- 57.** Which of the following committees is related to the Coastal Regulation Zones?
- (a) Gadgil Committee
 - (b) BN Srikrishna Committee
 - (c) Mudgal Committee
 - (d) Shailesh Nayak Committee
- 58.** Clearance for projects is required by Ministry of Environment in which of the following CRZs?
- (a) CRZI, II
 - (b) CRZ II, III
 - (c) CRZI, IV
 - (d) CRZ III (A)
- 59.** Which of the following is not the objective of Biological Diversity Act?
- (a) To conserve biological diversity
 - (b) To promote sustainable use of components of biodiversity
 - (c) Equitable sharing of benefits of biodiversity
 - (d) All of the above are benefits
- 60.** Which of the following is not true about National Biodiversity Authority?
- (a) It is a statutory body
 - (b) It aims to implement the Biological Diversity Act
 - (c) Its Chairman is appointed by NGT
 - (d) It is an autonomous body

- 61.** Which of the following institutional structures is established at the local level under the Biological Diversity Act, 2002?
- (a) State Biodiversity Authority
 - (b) State Biodiversity Board
 - (c) Panchayats
 - (d) Biodiversity Management Committees
- 62.** Which of the following is/are the features of Biodiversity Management Committees?.
- (a) It promotes the sustainable use of biodiversity
 - (b) The State Biodiversity Boards consult the BMC for taking any decision relating to the use of resources within the jurisdiction of BMC
 - (c) It can levy charges for commercial purpose of resources
 - (d) All of the above
- 63.** Which of the following Acts recognises the rights of forest dwelling Schedule Tribes and other forest dwellers in India?
- (a) Indian Forest Act, 1927
 - (b) Forest Rights Act, 2006
 - (c) Forest Conservation Act, 1980
 - (d) Environment Protection Act, 1986
- 64.** For an area to be declared as a reserve forest or community forest, which of the following Acts could be referred to?
- (a) Indian Forest Act, 1927
 - (b) Forest Right Act, 2006
 - (c) Forest Conservation Act, 1980
 - (d) None of the above
- 65.** Which of the following schedules of Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 deals with vermin animals?
- (a) Schedule V
 - (b) Schedule VI
 - (c) Schedule I
 - (d) Schedule II
- 66.** Schedule VI of Wildlife Protection Act deals with
- (a) Vermin animals
 - (b) Absolutely protected animals
 - (c) Endemic plants
 - (d) None of the above
- 67.** Which of the following is the Chairperson of the Wildlife Advisory Board constituted under Wildlife Protection Act, 1972?
- (a) Prime Minister of India
 - (b) Director of Wildlife Preservation
 - (c) Minister of Forest in the state
 - (d) Chief Minister of the state

- 68.** Under which of the following circumstances, hunting of animals can not permitted under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972?
- (a) Education
 - (b) Specimen collection
 - (c) Life saving drugs
 - (d) Tourism and recreation
- 69.** Who among the following can issue a permit for hunting in special circumstances, under the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972?
- (a) Minister of Forest in state
 - (b) Chief Wildlife Warden
 - (c) The Chief Secretary
 - (d) The President of India
- 70.** The Central Pollution Control Board is established under, which of the following Acts?
- (a) Air Act, 1981
 - (b) Water Act, 1974
 - (c) Environment Protection Act, 1986
 - (d) None of the above
- 71.** Which of the following bodies have been entrusted with the powers and functions under the Air Act, 1981?
- (a) National Green Tribunal
 - (b) Environment Protection Authority
 - (c) Central Pollution Control Board
 - (d) None of the above
- 72.** Which of the following is the principle seat of NGT in India?
- (a) Kanpur
 - (b) Patna
 - (c) Bangalore
 - (d) Delhi
- 73.** Who among the following can become the chairperson of NGT?
- (a) Chief Secretary of Ministry of Forest, Environment and Climate Change
 - (b) A Judge of High Court
 - (c) A Judge of Supreme Court
 - (d) Both a and b
 - (e) Both b and c
- 74.** Which of the following is not true about NGT?
- (a) It has been established under NGT Act, 2010
 - (b) It is empowered to give relief and compensation
 - (c) It is found by the Civil Procedure Code, 1908
 - (d) It is guided by the principles of Natural Justice

75. When was the National Environment Policy framed?

- (a) 2001
- (b) 1991
- (c) 2011
- (d) 2006

76. Which of the following could be the possible reasons for the formulation of National Environment Policy, 2006?

- (a) High population growth
- (b) Intensification of agriculture
- (c) Unplanned urbanisation
- (d) All of the above

77. Which of the following is not an objective of National Environment Policy, 2006?

- (a) Promote inter and intra-generational equity
- (b) Promote economies of resource
- (c) To apply good governance principles in management of resources
- (d) Separation of environmental concerns with economic development

78. Which of the following is not a principle of National Environment Policy, 2006?

- (a) Inter and intra-generational equity
- (b) Trusteeship of resources
- (c) Prioritisation to prevention of environmental damage over its restoration
- (d) Common but differentiated responsibilities

79. Our Common Future' was published in 1987 by

- (a) United Nations
- (b) IUCN
- (c) Brundtland Commission
- (d) Brandt Commission

80. Which among the following terms of utmost significance in the dynamics of resource management was coined in the Brundtland Commission Report?

- (a) Polluter-Pays Principle
- (b) Sustainable Development
- (c) Inclusive Growth
- (d) Carrying Capacity

81. Improving human welfare without causing damage to the environment is called

- (a) regional development
- (b) regional planning
- (c) sustainable development
- (d) resource analysis the

- 82.** The 'Agenda 21' was adopted, in which of following conventions?
- (a) Stockholm Convention
 - (b) Rio-Earth Summit
 - (c) Rotterdam Convention
 - (d) Ramsar Convention
- 83.** Which one of the following is not the ingredient of sustainable development?
- (a) Inter-generation transferability
 - (b) Social Justice
 - (c) Inter-regional transferability
 - (d) Non-optimal resources utilization
- 84.** '21' in Agenda 21 refers to
- (a) 21 Sustainable Development Goals
 - (b) 21st century
 - (c) 21st meeting of UNFCCC
 - (d) 21 nations who adopted this principle for the first time
- 85.** Which of the following is not one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals?
- (a) Gender equality
 - (b) Clean water and sanitation
 - (c) Good health and well-being
 - (d) Climate action
 - (e) All of the above are SDGs
- 86.** United Nations signed its sustainable development framework with which of the following institutions in India?
- (a) Ministry of Environment
 - (b) NITI Aayog
 - (c) Prime Minister's Office
 - (d) None of the above
- 87.** United Nations Conference on Environment and Development was held in 1992 in
- (a) Sweden
 - (b) Copenhagen
 - (c) Paris
 - (d) Brazil
- 88.** Which of the following is an international legally binding document on environment protection?
- (a) Rio Declaration
 - (b) Agenda 21
 - (c) UNFCCC
 - (d) Forest Principles

- 89.** Which of the following is not true about the UNFCCC?
- (a) It is legally binding on party states
 - (b) It deals with stabilising greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere.
 - (c) It consists of no enforcement mechanism
 - (d) It sets binding limits on greenhouse gas emissions for individual countries
- 90.** In the context of CO₂ emission and global warming, what is the name of a market driven device under the UNFCCC that allows developing countries to get funds/incentives from the developed countries to adopt better technologies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions?
- (a) Carbon Footprint
 - (b) Carbon Credit Rating
 - (c) Clean Development Mechanism
 - (d) Emission Reduction Norm
- 91.** The United Nations Framework Conventions on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is an international treaty drawn at
- (a) United Nations Conference On the Human Environment, Stockholm, 1972
 - (b) UN Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 1992
 - (c) World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, 2002
 - (d) UN Climate Change Conference Copenhagen, 2009
- 92.** Which of the following states is only an observer member of the UNFCCC?
- (a) Cook Islands
 - (b) European Union
 - (c) Palestine
 - (d) Holy Sea
- 93.** The 'economies in transition' under the parties to UNFCCC is related to
- (a) Annexure I
 - (b) Annexure II
 - (c) Annexure B
 - (d) Non-Annexure I
- 94.** Action for climate empowerment' is related with
- (a) Nagoya Protocol
 - (b) CBD
 - (c) Cartagena Protocol
 - (d) UNFCCC
- 95.** The first Conference of Parties to UNFCCC was held in
- (a) Rio de Janeiro
 - (b) Marrakesh
 - (c) Paris
 - (d) Berlin

96. The secretariat of CBD is located at

- (a) Beijing
- (b) Sweden
- (c) Katowice
- (d) Montreal

97. The Cartagena Protocol is regarding safe use, transfer and handling of

- (a) nuclear waste
- (b) invasive alien species
- (c) Living Modified Organisms (LMOs)
- (d) toxic by-products and industrial effluents

98. Nagoya Protocol is related to

- (a) fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of CBD
- (b) sustainable development
- (c) biosafety
- (d) reducing the transboundary movement of hazardous substances

99. Which among the following multilateral conventions seeks to protect the human health and environment from Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)?

- (a) Bonn Convention
- (b) Stockholm Convention
- (c) Rotterdam Convention
- (d) Basel Convention

100. The Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur supplementary protocol on liability and redress is related with

- (a) Nagoya Protocol
- (b) Basel Convention
- (c) Cartagena Protocol
- (d) Montreal Protocol

SL. NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1	c	Ecosystem and Ecology
2	b	Ecosystem and Ecology
3	a	Ecosystem and Ecology
4	b	Ecosystem and Ecology
5	d	Ecosystem and Ecology
6	d	Ecosystem and Ecology
7	c	Ecosystem and Ecology
8	b	Ecosystem and Ecology
9	b	Ecosystem and Ecology
10	b	Ecosystem and Ecology
11	d	Ecosystem and Ecology
12	c	Ecosystem and Ecology
13	c	Ecosystem and Ecology
14	a	Ecosystem and Ecology
15	a	Ecosystem and Ecology
16	b	Ecosystem and Ecology
17	a	Ecosystem and Ecology
18	c	Ecosystem and Ecology
19	d	Ecosystem and Ecology
20	c	Ecosystem and Ecology
21	d	Ecosystem and Ecology
22	b	Ecosystem and Ecology
23	a	Ecosystem and Ecology
24	a	Ecosystem and Ecology
25	b	Ecosystem and Ecology
26	b	Ecosystem and Ecology
27	b	Ecosystem and Ecology
28	b	Ecosystem and Ecology
29	b	Ecosystem and Ecology
30	d	Ecosystem and Ecology
31	d	Ecosystem and Ecology
32	d	Ecosystem and Ecology
33	d	Ecosystem and Ecology
34	a	Ecosystem and Ecology
35	d	Ecosystem and Ecology
36	c	Ecosystem and Ecology
37	b	Ecosystem and Ecology
38	d	Ecosystem and Ecology
39	c	Ecosystem and Ecology
40	d	Ecosystem and Ecology
41	c	Ecosystem and Ecology

42	c	Ecosystem and Ecology
43	c	Ecosystem and Ecology
44	b	Ecosystem and Ecology
45	d	Ecosystem and Ecology
46	d	Programmes and Policies of Environment
47	b	Programmes and Policies of Environment
48	d	Programmes and Policies of Environment
49	d	Programmes and Policies of Environment
50	b	Programmes and Policies of Environment
51	c	Environment and Environmental Pollution
52	d	Environment and Environmental Pollution
53	d	Programmes and Policies of Environment
54	a	Programmes and Policies of Environment
55	c	Programmes and Policies of Environment
56	c	Programmes and Policies of Environment
57	d	Programmes and Policies of Environment
58	c	Programmes and Policies of Environment
59	d	Programmes and Policies of Environment
60	c	Programmes and Policies of Environment
61	d	Programmes and Policies of Environment
62	d	Programmes and Policies of Environment
63	b	Programmes and Policies of Environment
64	a	Programmes and Policies of Environment

65	a	Programmes and Policies of Environment
66	c	Programmes and Policies of Environment
67	c	Programmes and Policies of Environment
68	d	Programmes and Policies of Environment
69	b	Programmes and Policies of Environment
70	b	Programmes and Policies of Environment
71	c	Programmes and Policies of Environment
72	d	Programmes and Policies of Environment
73	c	Programmes and Policies of Environment
74	c	Programmes and Policies of Environment
75	d	Programmes and Policies of Environment
76	d	Programmes and Policies of Environment
77	d	Programmes and Policies of Environment
78	d	Programmes and Policies of Environment
79	c	Programmes and Policies of Environment
80	b	Programmes and Policies of Environment
81	c	Programmes and Policies of Environment
82	b	Programmes and Policies of Environment
83	d	Programmes and Policies of Environment
84	b	Programmes and Policies of Environment
85	e	Programmes and Policies of Environment

86	b	Programmes and Policies of Environment
87	d	Programmes and Policies of Environment
88	c	Programmes and Policies of Environment
89	d	Programmes and Policies of Environment
90	b	Programmes and Policies of Environment
91	b	Programmes and Policies of Environment
92	d	Programmes and Policies of Environment
93	a	Programmes and Policies of Environment
94	d	Programmes and Policies of Environment
95	b	Programmes and Policies of Environment
96	d	Programmes and Policies of Environment
97	c	Programmes and Policies of Environment
98	a	Programmes and Policies of Environment
99	b	Programmes and Policies of Environment
100	c	Programmes and Policies of Environment

UNIT 5: Population and Settlement Geography

- 1.** The study of population is called
 - (a) demography
 - (b) population explosion
 - (c) population dynamics
 - (d) census

- 2.** The area of sociology that covers the size, composition and distribution of population is called
 - (a) environmental sociology
 - (b) demography
 - (c) anthropology
 - (d) geography

- 3.** The first complete census was conducted in India in
 - (a) 1872
 - (b) 1881
 - (c) 1891
 - (d) 1901

- 4.** The current human population of the world is approximately
 - (a) 1.5 million
 - (b) 6.5 million
 - (c) 1.5 billion
 - (d) 6.7 billion

- 5.** The doubling period of population is the lowest in
 - (a) Bangladesh
 - (b) Egypt
 - (c) Iran
 - (d) Pakistan

- 6.** Most populous country of the world is
 - (a) Bangladesh
 - (b) Indonesia
 - (c) India
 - (d) China

- 7.** In which among the following countries is the population as a per cent of its total urban total population highest?
 - (a) Australia
 - (b) Japan
 - (c) New Zealand
 - (d) USA

8. Most populous state in India is
- (a) Uttar Pradesh
 - (b) Maharashtra
 - (c) Bihar
 - (d) West Bengal
9. Areas with the highly dense human populations are in
- (a) Agricultural areas
 - (b) Temperate areas
 - (c) Europe
 - (d) Mexico
10. The world population growth rate is currently close too
- (a) 20%
 - (b) 10%
 - (c) 5%
 - (d) 1.2%
11. Most of the countries of the Middle East have a population growth rate of
- (a) around 2%
 - (b) less than 2%
 - (c) about 2.5%
 - (d) more than 3%
12. Density of a population (D) is expressed by
- (a) $D = S(\text{Size}) / W(\text{Weight})$
 - (b) $D = S(\text{Space}) / N(\text{Number})$
 - (c) $D = N(\text{Number}) / S(\text{Space})$
 - (d) None of the above
13. Which of the following countries has the highest density of population?
- (a) India
 - (b) China
 - (c) Belgium
 - (d) Bangladesh
14. Which part of Europe has the highest population density?
- (a) Eastern
 - (b) Central
 - (c) Southern
 - (d) North-Western
15. Which country is experiencing practically no growth in its population?
- (a) UK
 - (b) Switzerland
 - (c) Italy
 - (d) Australia

- 16.** In a population, rate of addition of new members is higher than the rate of individuals lost. It shows
- (a) zero population growth
 - (b) declined growth
 - (c) exponential growth
 - (d) None of these
- 17.** The highest density of agricultural population is found in
- (a) China
 - (b) India
 - (c) Java
 - (d) Philippines
- 18.** In which year annual global growth rate of the human population peaked and has been declining since then
- (a) early 1900s
 - (b) 1950s
 - (c) 1960s
 - (d) 1990s
- 19.** Intensive subsistence farming is characteristic of the area 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
- 20.** The factor that is considered the most influential in affecting the density distribution of population is the
- (a) Relief
 - (b) Climate
 - (c) Soil
 - (d) Religion
- 21.** The most important ecological factor determining the distribution of population in a region is
- (a) mortality rate
 - (b) fertility rate
 - (c) fertility of land
 - (d) relief features
- 22.** Which country has a less than 1% population growth rate?
- (a) India
 - (b) China
 - (c) Japan
 - (d) Iraq

- 23.** The most densely populated African country is
- (a) Sudan
 - (b) Egypt
 - (c) Nigeria
 - (d) Uganda
- 24.** The highest growth rate of population is found in
- (a) India
 - (b) Malaysia
 - (c) Bangladesh
 - (d) Sri Lanka
- 25.** The tendency of the population growth rate during the 20th century is that
- (a) it has been rising
 - (b) it has been falling
 - (c) it has been stable
 - (d) it has been fluctuating
- 26.** The Western part of China is
- (a) over populated
 - (b) thickly populated
 - (c) moderately populated
 - (d) under populated
- 27.** The nation with a 'one family-one child' policy is
- (a) Indonesia
 - (b) South Africa
 - (c) China
 - (d) Japan
- 28.** Population which is approaching carrying capacity will show
- (a) Zero population growth
 - (b) $\text{Mortality} > \text{Nativity}$
 - (c) $\text{Mortality} < \text{Nativity}$
 - (d) None of the above
- 29.** The country on the verge of attaining a zero growth rate of population is
- (a) USA
 - (b) Russia
 - (c) France
 - (d) China
- 30.** The factor influencing the orientation and the construction of the rural dwellings is
- (a) street pattern
 - (b) water availability
 - (c) nature of terrain
 - (d) climatic conditions

- 31.** The dry point settlements are most common in
- (a) delta regions
 - (b) mountains
 - (c) deserts
 - (d) nowhere
- 32.** Wet point settlements are those located
- (a) in the flood prone areas
 - (b) near the source of water
 - (c) away from water sources
 - (d) in marshes and swamps
- 33.** The strong point settlements are
- (a) dry point settlements
 - (b) wet point settlements
 - (c) defensive settlements
 - (d) lowland settlements
- 34.** The settlements not commonly found in flood prone areas are
- (a) wet point nucleated
 - (b) dry point dispersed
 - (c) dry point nucleated
 - (d) wet point dispersed
- 35.** An average Indian village is considered an example of a
- (a) nucleated settlement
 - (b) dry point settlement
 - (c) dispersed settlement
 - (d) linear settlement
- 36.** Where are the nucleated settlements most likely to occur?
- (a) Arid regions
 - (b) Deltas
 - (c) Very humid regions
 - (d) Mountains
- 37.** The clustered pattern of a village depends upon
- (a) distance between villages
 - (b) placing of tenements
 - (c) population of a village
 - (d) location of settlements
- 38.** The settlement of the Gangetic plain may be called
- (a) wet point settlements
 - (b) isolated settlements
 - (c) dry point settlements
 - (d) clustered settlements

- 39.** Which settlements is formed due to ubiquitous water availability?
- (a) Nucleated
 - (b) Dispersed
 - (c) Compact
 - (d) A few
- 40.** The dominant rural settlements pattern along the coastal region of Kerala is known as
- (a) clustered
 - (b) compact
 - (c) nucleated
 - (d) dispersed
- 41.** On the basis of distance between houses of shelters the main types of settlements are
- (a) scattered and linear
 - (b) scattered and agglomerated (Clustered)
 - (c) linear and radial
 - (d) agglomerated and linear
- 42.** The major cause of dispersed settlements in the Himalayan region is
- (a) ubiquitous water
 - (b) need for defence
 - (c) scarcity of water
 - (d) irregular topography
- 43.** The settlements taking advantage of a riverbank location are likely to be
- (a) circular
 - (b) linear
 - (c) square
 - (d) rectangular
- 44.** Which one of the following patterns of settlement, is most likely to develop along the convergence of several transport routes?
- (a) Circular
 - (b) Linear
 - (c) Rectangular
 - (d) Star shaped
- 45.** Triangular Pattern' of rural settlements develop generally at
- (a) the confluence of two rivers
 - (b) the bank of straight river
 - (c) the confluence of two hills
 - (d) the confluence of two river and one hill
- 46.** What will be the shape of settlements near oases in desert?
- (a) Square
 - (b) Linear
 - (c) Oval
 - (d) Irregular

- 47.** Rectangular pattern of settlements are generally formed in which of the following regions
- (a) Narrow valleys
 - (b) Plains
 - (c) At the confluence of two rivers
 - (d) None of the above
- 48.** In India, while defining an urban area, the most important consideration besides the size of its population, is that it should have
- (a) half of its male working population in non-primary sector
 - (b) a police station, a telegraph office and a telephone facility
 - (c) a police station, a college and a hospital
 - (d) three-fourths of its male working population in non-agricultural pursuits
- 49.** Which of the following issues is not related with land use changes?
- (a) Climate change
 - (b) Desertification
 - (c) Reduced crop yield
 - (d) All of the above are related with land use changes
- 50.** The concept of 'Urban Revolution' was given by
- (a) Henry Pirenne
 - (b) Lewis Mumford
 - (c) Gordon Childe
 - (d) Zipf
- 51.** Henry Pirenne's concept of origin of towns based on
- (a) transformation of rural society to urban society
 - (b) feudal relations
 - (c) neolithic revolution
 - (d) All of the above
- 52.** The book 'Man Makes Himself' was written by
- (a) Gordon Childe
 - (b) Zipf
 - (c) Lewis Mumford
 - (d) Henry Pirenne
- 53.** The term 'Urban Implosion' was coined by
- (a) Gordon Childe
 - (b) Zipf
 - (c) Jefferson
 - (d) None of these
- 54.** The Law of Primate City was propounded by
- (a) Zipf
 - (b) Jefferson
 - (c) Christaller
 - (d) Arthur Geddes

- 55.** Primate cities can be found
- (a) only in developed countries
 - (b) only in underdeveloped countries
 - (c) in both developed and underdeveloped countries
 - (d) when the country is in incipient stage of economic growth
- 56.** Which of the factor is not responsible for the development of a primate city?
- (a) Colonialism
 - (b) Export oriented economy
 - (c) Dual economies
 - (d) All of the above are responsible for the formation of a Primate city
- 57.** Which of the following is not true about primate cities in India?
- (a) At National level, there is no primate city in India
 - (b) Most of the primate city characteristics are found Northern India
 - (c) Srinagar is a primate city
 - (d) All are true
- 58.** An empirical method used to describe the city size distribution of many countries and regions, is called
- (a) urban hierarchy
 - (b) rank size rule
 - (c) central place model
 - (d) urban location model
- 59.** The rank size rule is useful in studies of
- (a) plant communities
 - (b) climatic regions
 - (c) settlement systems
 - (d) soil types
- 60.** The rank-size rule is a concept that is concerned with the study of which one of the following?
- (a) urban settlements
 - (b) rural settlements
 - (c) rural-urban belt
 - (d) metropolitan cities
- 61.** The regularity between the sizes of cities and their rank was first noted by
- (a) Jefferson
 - (b) Zipf
 - (c) Christaller
 - (d) Auerbach
- 62.** Who proposed the rank size rule and attempted to express this relationship in mathematical terms?
- (a) GK Zipf
 - (b) F Auerbach
 - (c) Mark Jefferson
 - (d) Linsky

- 63.** The zone of assimilation and zone of discard is used in the concept of
- (a) Agricultural location
 - (b) Central Business District
 - (c) Central-Place Theory
 - (d) None of these
- 64.** Urbanisation is normally defined as
- (a) a demographic phenomenon
 - (b) economic changes due to industrialisation
 - (c) process of social change
 - (d) All of the above
- 65.** Which of the following factors may be responsible for the growth and development of urban areas?
- (a) Market forces
 - (b) Transport and communication
 - (c) Industrialisation
 - (d) All of the above
- 66.** Which of the following is true regarding transport and communication in the urban areas?
- (a) Better transport and communication aids migration to urban areas
 - (b) Development of transport facilities is responsible for expansion of urban region
 - (c) Transport is essential for development of satellite towns
 - (d) All of the above
- 67.** Which of the following is the correct definition of a megalopolis?
- (a) A conurbation having population between 1 million and 2 million
 - (b) A conurbation having population more than 10 million
 - (c) A group of cities closer to a metropolis
 - (d) None of the above
- 68.** Hierarchy of urban places is determined on the basis of
- (a) population size
 - (b) area
 - (c) functions
 - (d) growth rate
- 69.** A continuous belt of urban population incorporating several cities is called a/an
- (a) metropolis
 - (b) megalopolis
 - (c) mega city
 - (d) urban conurbation
- 70.** The term conurbation is used to designate.
- (a) large metropolitan areas
 - (b) built-up city areas
 - (c) name of a town in the USA
 - (d) continuously built-up area formed by coalescence of several urban settlements

71. A series of urban centres which have merged together at different scalar levels is termed.

- (a) conurbation
- (b) metropolis
- (c) megalopolis
- (d) sympolis

72. Which of the following stages indicates highest stage of city growth?

- (a) Metropolis
- (b) Megalopolis
- (c) Eopolis
- (d) Nekropolis

73. Who coined the term Megalopolis?

- (a) Jean Fredrick
- (b) PE James
- (c) J Gottman
- (d) M Jefferson

74. Which of the following element is negligible in defining the city?

- (a) Minimum population
- (b) Regional extension
- (c) Distinguished activities
- (d) Population density

75. Which one of the following describes a projected urbanised world or universal city by the end of 21st century?

- (a) Conurbation
- (b) City-region
- (c) Megalopolis
- (d) Ecumenopolis

76. The urban sphere of influence is also known as

- (a) hinterland
- (b) umland
- (c) city regions
- (d) All of these

77. The most popular classifications of the cities are based on

- (a) size class
- (b) functions
- (c) age of cities
- (d) site characteristics

78. Coolgardie is famous for mining of which of the following resource?

- (a) Potash
- (b) Gold
- (c) Iron
- (d) None of these

79. Which of the following is not a classification of towns as according to its function?

- (a) Industrial town
- (b) Commercial town
- (c) Popular town
- (d) Administrative town

80. Which of the following is a cultural town?

- (a) Gurgaon
- (b) Oxford
- (c) Miami
- (d) Berlin

81. Which of the following is a process whereby the social character of a neighbourhood is changed by the infiltration of professional/higher income group seeking city location?

- (a) Gentrification
- (b) Infiltration
- (c) City Infiltration
- (d) Invasion Succession

82. Urban renewal can be defined as

- (a) Change in social character of urban areas
- (b) Development of conurbations and
- (c) Remodelling of urban areas through rehabilitation, and redevelopment
- (d) None of the above

83. Which of the following is not true about megacities?

- (a) They have over 10 million population
- (b) They have a single specialised function
- (c) The land use pattern varies a lot in a megacity
- (d) The megacity has an adequate transport and communication network

84. The Global City: New York, London, Tokyo' is written by

- (a) RC Majumdar
- (b) Jean Oreze
- (c) SaskiaSassen
- (d) Amartya Sen

85. Which of the following are the features of a Global 2 cities?

- (a) It is a centre of global financial services
- (b) Highly diverse language, culture and ideologies
- (c) Houses major manufacturing centres with port and container facilities
- (d) All of the above

86. The concept of edge city was popularised by

- (a) SaskiaSassen
- (b) Joel Garraeu
- (c) Amartya Sen
- (d) None of these

- 87.** A 'Greenfield edge city' is defined as
- (a) City developing around a shopping mall or highway
 - (b) A city that rises as a result of an upcoming suburban town
 - (c) Cities that grow from old cities
 - (d) None of the above
- 88.** Which of the following reasons could be attributed to the development and expansion of edge cities?
- (a) Shifting socio-economics in metro areas
 - (b) Labour competition between edge cities
 - (c) Location of metro industrial areas
 - (d) All of the above
- 89.** Which of the following is/are the major push factor/factors causing rural to urban migration?
- (a) Poor rural infrastructure
 - (b) Low wages and low income
 - (c) Famines
 - (d) All of the above
- 90.** Which of the following factor/s can be classified as non economic pull factor of migration?
- (a) Lack of basic amenities
 - (b) Economic prosperity
 - (c) Protection from conflicts
 - (d) Both a and b
- 91.** Which of the following effects could be witnessed due to the rural to urban migration?
- (a) Low sex ratios
 - (b) Rapid urbanisation
 - (c) Rise in poverty
 - (d) All of these
- 92.** Social Area Analysis Model was given by
- (a) S Sassen
 - (b) R Murdie
 - (c) W Damis
 - (d) J Garraeu
- 93.** According to the urban social area analysis, the older, smaller and rented households are located
- (a) near the city centre
 - (b) near outer fringe
 - (c) between outer edge of the city and city centre
 - (d) None of the above

94. Which of the following is not true about the Urban Social Analysis Model?

- (a) It was developed by R Murdie
- (b) It propounds that physical space of streets, buildings and roads are superimposed by three dimensional social space
- (c) It explains the commercial and industrial functions of a city
- (d) All of the above

95. Which of the following factors could be responsible for the growth of informal sector in urban areas?

- (a) Imbalanced regional development
- (b) People seeking self employment due to lack of adequate skills
- (c) Influx of migrants from rural to urban areas
- (d) All of the above

96. Social exclusion in urban areas is mainly on the basis of

- (a) caste
- (b) religion
- (c) class differentiation
- (d) age

97. Social segregation is defined as

- (a) Discrimination against a certain social group
- (b) Division of urban population in terms of various criteria
- (c) Settlement of poor and marginalised in slums
- (d) None of the above

98. Which of the following is not a feature of the rural- urban fringe?

- (a) Mixed landuse
- (b) Lack of public amenities
- (c) Smaller landholdings
- (d) All of the above

99. Which of the following landuses are generally characteristics of rural-urban fringe?

- (a) Airports
- (b) Flower and vegetable fields
- (c) Farm houses
- (d) All of the above

100. The concept of rural-urban fringe was propounded by

- (a) RJ Pryor
- (b) Joel Garraer
- (c) Amartya Sen
- (d) S Sassen

QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1	a	Population Geography
2	b	Population Geography
3	b	Population Geography
4	d	Population Geography
5	d	Population Geography
6	d	Population Geography
7	a	Population Geography
8	a	Population Geography
9	a	Population Geography
10	d	Population Geography
11	d	Population Geography
12	c	Population Geography
13	d	Population Geography
14	a	Population Geography
15	b	Population Geography
16	c	Population Geography
17	c	Population Geography
18	c	Population Geography
19	d	Population Geography
20	b	Population Geography
21	c	Population Geography
22	c	Population Geography
23	c	Population Geography
24	c	Population Geography
25	a	Population Geography
26	d	Population Geography
27	c	Population Geography
28	a	Population Geography
29	c	Population Geography
30	d	Rural and Urban Settlement
31	a	Rural and Urban Settlement
32	b	Rural and Urban Settlement
33	c	Rural and Urban Settlement
34	b	Rural and Urban Settlement
35	a	Rural and Urban Settlement
36	a	Rural and Urban Settlement
37	d	Rural and Urban Settlement
38	d	Rural and Urban Settlement
39	b	Rural and Urban Settlement
40	d	Rural and Urban Settlement
41	b	Rural and Urban Settlement

42	d	Rural and Urban Settlement
43	b	Rural and Urban Settlement
44	d	Rural and Urban Settlement
45	a	Rural and Urban Settlement
46	c	Rural and Urban Settlement
47	b	Rural and Urban Settlement
48	d	Urbanisation and Related Issues
49	d	Urbanisation and Related Issues
50	c	Urbanisation and Related Issues
51	b	Urbanisation and Related Issues
52	a	Urbanisation and Related Issues
53	d	Urbanisation and Related Issues
54	b	Urbanisation and Related Issues
55	c	Urbanisation and Related Issues
56	d	Urbanisation and Related Issues
57	b	Urbanisation and Related Issues
58	b	Urbanisation and Related Issues
59	c	Urbanisation and Related Issues
60	a	Urbanisation and Related Issues
61	d	Urbanisation and Related Issues
62	a	Urbanisation and Related Issues
63	a	Urbanisation and Related Issues
64	d	Urbanisation and Related Issues

65	d	Urbanisation and Related Issues
66	d	Urbanisation and Related Issues
67	b	Urbanisation and Related Issues
68	a	Urbanisation and Related Issues
69	a	Urbanisation and Related Issues
70	d	Urbanisation and Related Issues
71	c	Urbanisation and Related Issues
72	b	Urbanisation and Related Issues
73	c	Urbanisation and Related Issues
74	b	Urbanisation and Related Issues
75	d	Urbanisation and Related Issues
76	d	Urbanisation and Related Issues
77	b	Urbanisation and Related Issues
78	b	Urbanisation and Related Issues
79	c	Urbanisation and Related Issues
80	b	Urbanisation and Related Issues
81	a	Urbanisation and Related Issues
82	c	Urbanisation and Related Issues
83	b	Urbanisation and Related Issues
84	c	Urbanisation and Related Issues
85	d	Urbanisation and Related Issues

86	b	Urbanisation and Related Issues
87	b	Urbanisation and Related Issues
88	d	Urbanisation and Related Issues
89	d	Urbanisation and Related Issues
90	c	Urbanisation and Related Issues
91	d	Urbanisation and Related Issues
92	b	Urbanisation and Related Issues
93	a	Urbanisation and Related Issues
94	c	Urbanisation and Related Issues
95	d	Urbanisation and Related Issues
96	c	Urbanisation and Related Issues
97	b	Urbanisation and Related Issues
98	d	Urbanisation and Related Issues
99	d	Urbanisation and Related Issues
100	a	Urbanisation and Related Issues

UNIT 6: Economic Geography

1. "Economic Geography deals with economic and commercial aspects of man on Earth and the influences of these on environment in its broadest sense," is given by
 - (a) VA Janaki.
 - (b) Starbo
 - (c) J Barnes.
 - (d) Peter Dicken
2. Which of the following is a physical factor affecting the economic activities (primary, secondary, tertiary and quarternary)?
 - (a) Raw Materials
 - (b) Investment Climate
 - (c) Laws and Rules
 - (d) Government Policies
3. Which sector of economy is most important for economic development?
 - (a) Primary
 - (b) Secondary
 - (c) Tertiary
 - (d) None of these
4. Which of the following is not a political factor of economic activities?
 - (a) Technology
 - (b) Government Policies
 - (c) Government Initiatives
 - (d) Laws and Rules
5. Which of the following is not a primary sector activity?
 - (a) Hunting
 - (b) Fishing
 - (c) Farming
 - (d) Manufacturing
6. Which activities are directly dependent on environment and are concerned with utilisation of Earth's resources such as land, water, veg etation, building materials and minerals
 - (a) Primary
 - (b) Secondary
 - (c) Tertiary
 - (d) Quarternary
7. Hunting is an example of
 - (a) secondary activity
 - (b) primary activity
 - (c) quinary activity
 - (d) tertiary activity

8. Which of the following activities is example of secondary activity?
- (a) Manufacturing
 - (b) Hunting
 - (c) Farming
 - (d) Fishing
9. Manufacturing is an example of
- (a) tertiary activities
 - (b) quinary activities
 - (c) secondary activities
 - (d) primary activities
10. Which one of the following activities is not a secondary sector activity?
- (a) Iron smelting
 - (b) Making garments
 - (c) Catching fish
 - (d) Basket weaving
11. Production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products is called
- (a) quaternary activity
 - (b) secondary activity
 - (c) tertiary activity
 - (d) quasi activity
12. The service sector of the economy is called
- (a) primary sector
 - (b) quaternary sector
 - (c) secondary sector
 - (d) tertiary sector
13. Production and exchange are the examples of which type of economic activities?
- (a) tertiary
 - (b) secondary
 - (c) primary
 - (d) quinary
14. Forest cover how much % of total land area?
- (a) 32%
 - (b) 33%
 - (c) 30%
 - (d) 31%
15. Which of the following is a major Iron mining centre?
- (a) Lake Superior region (USA)
 - (b) Amapa region (Brazil)
 - (c) Katanga plateau (Zaire)
 - (d) Moab mine

- 16.** Which of the following country is the largest contributor in the production of coal?
- (a) USA
 - (b) China
 - (c) India
 - (d) Germany
- 17.** What is the major drawback of burning lignite coal?
- (a) The health of the coal miners is adversely affected by working in shaft mines
 - (b) It produces a large amount of air pollution
 - (c) It cannot produce enough heat for many blast furnaces
 - (d) Mining it is not profitable enough to justify the investment and effort
- 18.** China contributes about% to the total production of coal of the world?
- (a) 25%
 - (b) 31%
 - (c) 9%
 - (d) 13%
- 19.** Which one of the following factor is more ideal for the establishment of cotton textile industry?
- (a) Nearness to market
 - (b) Nearness to raw material
 - (c) Nearness to water resource
 - (d) Transport network
- 20.** Augusta and Atlanta, the two important cotton textile centers are located in
- (a) South Carolina
 - (b) Massachusetts
 - (c) North Carolina
 - (d) Georgia
- 21.** Agricultural geography deals with
- (a) Bio-physical agricultural patterns
 - (b) Socio-cultural agricultural patterns
 - (c) Global emerging issues in agriculture
 - (d) All of the above
- 22.** According to land capability classification how many land capability classes are there?
- (a) Three
 - (b) Five
 - (c) Eight
 - (d) Twelve
- 23.** Soils of which land capability class are subject to moderate risk of damage?
- (a) Class-I
 - (b) Class-II
 - (c) Class-IV
 - (d) Class-VII

24. Soils of which land capability class require contour tillage?

- (a) Class-II
- (b) Class-III
- (c) Class-IV
- (d) All of these

25. Soils of which land capability class have very severe limitations which are enhanced by severe permanent hazards like, water logging and water deficiency which make them less fertile?

- (a) Class-I
- (b) Class-II
- (c) Class-III
- (d) Class-IV

26. Soils of which land capability class are used mainly for pasture, range, forest land or wildlife food and cover?

- (a) Class-II
- (b) Class-IV
- (c) Class-V
- (d) Class-II

27. Which of the following is the characteristic of land capability class-VI?

- (a) The soils under this group have severe limitations.
- (b) The soils of this group are unsuitable for cultivation.
- (c) These soils are not prone to erosion.
- (d) Both a and b

28. According to land capability classification, the soils which are not suitable for crop cultivation, belong to

- (a) Class-I
- (b) Class-III
- (c) Class-IV
- (d) Class-VIII

29. The capability subclass is divided into how many classes?

- (a) Three
- (b) Four
- (c) Five
- (d) Seven

30. Crop combination deals with

- (a) agricultural typology of a region
- (b) agricultural economy of a region
- (c) agricultural income of a region
- (d) All of the above

- 31.** Growing two or more crops in the same field at the same time is known as
- (a) Intercropping
 - (b) Mono cropping
 - (c) de Crop rotation
 - (d) Sequential cropping
- 32.** Which of the following is the main feature of mixed intercropping?
- (a) Changing the type of crops grown in the field each season or each year.
 - (b) Growing two crops in the same field, one after the other in the same year.
 - (c) Broadcasting the seeds of both crops or dibbling the seeds without any row arrangement.
 - (d) None of the above
- 33.** Which of the following is the important advantage(s) of Strip cropping?
- (a) It improves the soil fertility.
 - (b) It helps to reduce pest and weed problems.
 - (c) It avoids some of the disadvantages of intercropping,
 - (d) All of the above
- 34.** Crop rotation
- (a) improves the soil structure
 - (b) increases soil fertility
 - (c) helps control weeds, pests and diseases
 - (d) All of the above
- 35.** Who was the first geographer to use statistical technique (Standard Deviation) to establish the crop combination of the Middle West (USA)?
- (a) Rafiullah
 - (b) Doi
 - (c) Bhatia
 - (d) Weaver
- 36.** Weaver gave his crop combination method in which year?
- (a) 1954
 - (b) 1956
 - (c) 1959.
 - (d) 1960
- 37.** After whose method of crop combination it seemed obvious that there was a need to device "a rigorous approach that would provide objective, constant and precisely repeatable procedure and would yield comparable results for different years and localities"?
- (a) Weaver.
 - (b) Doi
 - (c) Rafiullah.
 - (d) Athawale

38. Who gave the following formula for the determination of the minimum deviation?

$$SD = \sqrt{\sum d^2 / n}$$

- (a) Doi.
- (b) Rafiullah
- (c) Weaver
- (d) Bhatia

39. Who formulated 'One Short Table' during his work of crop combination method?

- (a) Doi.
- (b) Rafiullah
- (c) Weaver.
- (d) None of these

40. Who gave Maximum Positive Deviation Method

- (a) Doi.
- (b) Weaver
- (c) Rafiullah
- (d) Bhatia

41. On the basis of size, industries can be classified into

- (a) small industry
- (b) large scale industry
- (c) heavy industry
- (d) Both a and b

42. Which one of the following industries is a heavy industry?

- (a) Electrical industry
- (b) Iron and steel industry
- (c) Toys making industry.
- (d) Readymade garment industry

43. Which among the following is agro-based industry?

- (a) Cotton textile
- (b) Leather industry
- (c) Dairy produces
- (d) All of these

44. Which one of the following is a forest based industry?

- (a) Cotton textile
- (b) Leather industry
- (c) Food processing
- (d) Paper

- 45.** On the basis of ownership industry can be classified as
- (a) Agro-based, Mineral based, Small scale industry, Private sector
 - (b) Public sector, Private sector, Joint sector, Cooperative sector
 - (c) Public sector, Private sector, Consumer industry, Mineral based industry
 - (d) Public sector, Private sector, Joint sector, Small scale industry
- 46.** On the basis of capital investment the industry is classified as
- (a) Public sector, Private sector
 - (b) Small scale industry, Large scale industry
 - (c) Basic industry, Consumer industry
 - (d) Agro based industry, Mineral based industry
- 47.** Iron and steel industry is a
- (a) an agro based industry
 - (b) a chemical industry
 - (c) basic industry
 - (d) tertiary industry
- 48.** The production of metal from mineral ores are example of
- (a) Primary industry
 - (b) Secondary industry
 - (c) Tertiary industry
 - (d) Quarternary industry
- 49.** Industries where the basic materials are turned into commercial products is
- (a) Primary industries
 - (b) Secondary industries
 - (c) Tertiary industries
 - (d) Quinary industry
- 50.** Tertiary industry consists of
- (a) Trade
 - (b) Transport
 - (c) Tourism
 - (d) All of these
- 51.** Which industry is known as Research and Development industry?
- (a) Quinary industry
 - (b) Quarternary industry
 - (c) Primary industry
 - (d) Secondary industry
- 52.** Manufacturing industries includes which of the following?
- (a) Crop production
 - (b) Fish production
 - (c) Plantation.
 - (d) Sugar production

53. Which of the following is an appropriate definition for manufacturing?

- (a) Manufacturing of service
- (b) Production of goods is large scale after processing of raw materials to make a valuable and useful product.
- (c) Production of goods and out of natural materials.
- (d) Production of goods with services.

54. Which is the second most important metallurgical industry in India? smelting

- (a) Iron and Steel
- (b) Copper
- (c) Aluminium smelting.
- (d) Cement

55. Manufacturing industries includes which of the following

- (a) Converting raw material into ready goods.
- (b) Transporting raw material
- (c) Producing raw material
- (d) Procuring raw material

56. Which one of the following industries is a consumer industry?

- (a) Iron and steel industry
- (b) Petro-chemical industry
- (c) Aluminium smelting industry.
- (d) Paper industry

57. Through which of the following measures Indian industrial products can easily face global competition?

- (a) Use of modern technology
- (b) Use of modern machinery
- (c) Reducing taxes.
- (d) All of the above

58. Which among the following industries in India provide employment to maximum workers in comparison to the other three?

- (a) Jute
- (b) Sugar
- (c) Cotton textile
- (d) Cement

59. Which one of the following may be categorised as footloose industry?

- (a) Cement
- (b) Ship building
- (c) Electronic components
- (d) Cotton textile

- 60.** Which one of the following is true with reference to the cotton textile industries?
- (a) India imports yarn from Japan
 - (b) India exports yarn to Japan
 - (c) India has low class production in spinning
 - (d) Today, India has about 1800 cotton textile mills
- 61.** The process of carrying something from one place to another place by overcoming the friction of geographical distance is known as
- (a) Migration
 - (b) Trade
 - (c) Transport.
 - (d) None of these
- 62.** The changing modes of transportation are a product of
- (a) Modernisation
 - (b) Technological advances in human history
 - (c) Trade
 - (d) All of the above
- 63.** According to geographers which of the following elements is important to highlight the spatial organisation of a region?
- (a) Identification of transport network
 - (b) Identification of availability of markets
 - (c) Identification of useful routes
 - (d) Observation of climatic conditions
- 64.** To have a spatial interdependence which of the following conditions are important?
- (a) Complementarity
 - (b) Opportunity to interview
 - (c) Transferability.
 - (d) All of these
- 65.** Spatial interaction models are a means
- (a) to decide where to locate a new health facility
 - (b) to understand the effects of moving an existing facility
 - (c) to close an existing facility
 - (d) All of the above
- 66.** The process of which of the following points is important in the spatial interaction?
- (a) Supply
 - (b) Demand
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) Complementarity

67. The following formula depicts which of the following?

$$T_{ij} = f(V_i, W_j, S_{ij})$$

- (a) Trade
- (b) Transport
- (c) Spatial Interaction Model
- (d) None of the above

68. The process which involves opportunity to intervene depicts which of the following?

- (a) Space (location)
- (b) Demand
- (c) Market
- (d) Supply

69. In the formula of spatial interaction model V_i' denotes

- (a) attributes of the location of origin
- (b) attributes of the location of destination
- (c) attributes of separation between the location of origin and the location of destination
- (d) None of the above

70. Which variables are used to express the attributes of the location of origin?

- (a) Population
- (b) Number of jobs available
- (c) Industrial output
- (d) All of these

71. Who among the following is directly associated with the spatial interaction model?

- (a) Edward Ullman
- (b) A Pred
- (c) Auguste Losch
- (d) D M Smith

72. Edward Ullman proposed how many phenomena under his spatial interaction model?

- (a) 2
- (b) 3
- (c) 4
- (d) 5

73. Which of the following element is important to change the interactive areal connection in tourism between two locations?

- (a) Expansion of transport facilities
- (b) Modernisation of markets
- (c) Expansion of industrial services
- (d) None of the above

74. Which of the following phenomena has been discussed by Edward Ullman in his model of Spatial Interaction?

- (a) Complementarity
- (b) Transferability
- (c) Intervening Opportunity
- (d) All of these

75. Who among the following is/are associated with Spatial Interaction model?

- (a) Ullman
- (b) M E Hurst
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Ratzel

76. Who among the following wrote an essay on "Economic Behaviour and Urban Settlements?"

- (a) Edward Ullman
- (b) M E Hurst
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

77. The contribution of M E Hurst can be seen in which of the following fields?

- (a) Transport
- (b) Land use
- (c) Population
- (d) All of these

78. The idea of M E Hurst about easy and cheap facility of transportation was based on whose theory/model?

- (a) Ullman
- (b) Walter Isard
- (c) Auguste Losch
- (d) All of these

79. Whose ideas were to reduce the distance and cost and connect rural areas?

- (a) Ullman
- (b) Walter Isard
- (c) M E Hurst
- (d) Losch

80. Which of the following is studied in the transport connectivity?

- (a) Nodes
- (b) Distribution links
- (a) (c) Distribution related components
- (c) All of the above

81. Who gave the statement "Any homogeneous segment as portion of the Earth surface is a region"?

- (a) D Whittlesey
- (b) K Young
- (c) RS Platt
- (d) AJ Herbertson

82. Which of the following is/are the common characteristics of regions?

- (a) Regions are hierarchically arranged
- (b) Regions have transitional boundaries
- (c) Both a and b
- (d) None of the above

83. Which of the following criteria could be a common characteristic of homogeneity across different regions?

- (a) Economic activity
- (b) Culture
- (c) Soil
- (d) All of these

84. Which of the following is incorrect regarding regions?

- (a) Regions do not have sharp boundaries
- (b) The homogeneous physical and cultural attributes of the Earth surface have spatial (areal) extent
- (c) There should be homogeneity of phenomenon or criteria within and outside the geographic boundary
- (d) The region should be distinct from the other regions surrounding it

85. Which of the following is not the basic component of development?

- (a) Life sustenance
- (b) Self-esteem
- (c) Freedom
- (d) Economic status

86. The basic needs approach was initiated by the World Bank in

- (a) 1971
- (b) 1972
- (c) 1970
- (d) 1973

87. Which of the following is not a social indicator of regional development?

- (a) Number of primary schools in the region
- (b) Number of primary health centers in the region
- (c) Number of medical professionals per thousand population
- (d) Number of tertiary workers in the population

- 88.** Magadha region, Himalayan region and India peninsula are examples of which of the following regions?
- (a) Formal region
 - (b) Functional region
 - (c) Nodal region
 - (d) Planning region
- 89.** Which of the following regions are opposite to each other in characteristic features?
- (a) Formal and functional region
 - (b) Formal and compage region
 - (c) Functional and compage region
 - (d) Formal and planning region
- 90.** Most of the formal regions are objective, but som formal regions are subjective. Which of the following regions is a subjective formal region?
- (a) Himalayan region
 - (b) Deccan region
 - (c) North-East region
 - (d) Metropolitan region
- 91.** Which of the following statements is not a characteristic of functional regions?
- (a) Functional regions are dynamic region defined in terms of functional interdependence between two areas.
 - (b) Functional regions are opposite to the formal regions
 - (c) Functional regions are composed of heterogeneous units, which are closely inter-related with each other functionally.
 - (d) None of the above
- 92.** Which of the following regions are dynamic regions and defined in terms of functional interdependence between two areas?
- (a) Formal region
 - (b) Functional region
 - (c) Nodal region
 - (d) Both b and c
- 93.** Which of the following statements is incorrect?
- (a) Urban regions are also called as Megalopolis.
 - (b) Urban centres are always functional regions.
 - (c) Urban regions have hierarchical structure.
 - (d) The North-Eastern seaboard of the United States is the leading Megalopolis in the world.
- 94.** Which of the following is not a disadvantage of developed regions?
- (a) Diseconomies of congestion
 - (b) Very high pollution and stress levels
 - (c) Regional imbalances
 - (d) Locus of infrastructure facilities

95. Which of the following regions is defined on the basis of most typical criteria or phenomenon prevailing in that region and static over time?

- (a) Functional region
- (b) Formal region
- (c) Planning region
- (d) Compage region

96. Which of the following is/are characteristic of formal region?

- (a) Functional interdependence
- (b) Objectivity
- (c) A degree of homogeneity or some uniformity, which is visible to everyone
- (d) Both b and c

97. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding developed regions?

- (a) A developed region is one, which has exploited its potentialities fully, which has removed the bottlenecks and speed breakers of development.
- (b) The share of developed regions in the GDP of the country is relatively higher.
- (c) Developed regions are always rich with natural resources.
- (d) Developed region will be the state of nothing succeeds like success.

98. Which of the following regions constitute basic, naturally defined regions and are independent of human influence and unaffected by time on the human scale?

- (a) Climatic regions
- (b) Landform regions
- (c) Political regions
- (d) Economic regions

99. Which of the following regions can be cultural or administrative or homogeneous physical (resource) region?

- (a) Macro level
- (b) Meso level
- (c) Micro level
- (d) Micro-minor level

100. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding cultural regions?

- (a) A cultural region refer to an area over which the cultural traits of human group may be identified
- (b) The culture and cultural environment of human groups varies from place to place
- (c) The variation in cultural traits results into variation in human occupation and his organisation of space
- (d) The boundaries of cultural groups can be arbitrarily and statistically demarcated

QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1	a	Economic Geography
2	a	Economic Geography
3	a	Economic Geography
4	a	Economic Geography
5	d	Economic Geography
6	a	Economic Geography
7	b	Economic Geography
8	a	Economic Geography
9	c	Economic Geography
10	c	Economic Geography
11	b	Economic Geography
12	d	Economic Geography
13	a	Economic Geography
14	d	Economic Geography
15	a	Economic Geography
16	b	Economic Geography
17	c	Economic Geography
18	b	Economic Geography
19	a	Industrial Geography
20	d	Industrial Geography
21	d	Agricultural Geography
22	c	Agricultural Geography
23	b	Agricultural Geography
24	d	Agricultural Geography
25	d	Agricultural Geography
26	c	Agricultural Geography
27	d	Agricultural Geography
28	d	Agricultural Geography
29	b	Agricultural Geography
30	d	Agricultural Geography
31	a	Agricultural Geography
32	c	Agricultural Geography
33	d	Agricultural Geography
34	d	Agricultural Geography
35	d	Agricultural Geography
36	a	Agricultural Geography
37	a	Agricultural Geography
38	c	Agricultural Geography
39	a	Agricultural Geography
40	c	Agricultural Geography
41	d	Industrial Geography

42	b	Industrial Geography
43	d	Industrial Geography
44	d	Industrial Geography
45	b	Industrial Geography
46	b	Industrial Geography
47	c	Industrial Geography
48	a	Industrial Geography
49	b	Industrial Geography
50	d	Industrial Geography
51	b	Industrial Geography
52	d	Industrial Geography
53	b	Industrial Geography
54	c	Industrial Geography
55	a	Industrial Geography
56	d	Industrial Geography
57	d	Industrial Geography
58	b	Industrial Geography
59	c	Industrial Geography
60	b	Industrial Geography
61	c	Transport and Trade
62	d	Transport and Trade
63	a	Transport and Trade
64	d	Transport and Trade
65	d	Transport and Trade
66	c	Transport and Trade
67	c	Transport and Trade
68	a	Transport and Trade
69	a	Transport and Trade
70	d	Transport and Trade
71	a	Transport and Trade
72	b	Transport and Trade
73	a	Transport and Trade

74	d	Transport and Trade
75	c	Transport and Trade
76	b	Transport and Trade
77	d	Transport and Trade
78	a	Transport and Trade
79	c	Transport and Trade
80	d	Transport and Trade
81	a	Regional Development
82	c	Regional Development
83	d	Regional Development
84	c	Regional Development
85	d	Regional Development
86	c	Regional Development
87	d	Regional Development
88	a	Regional Development
89	a	Regional Development
90	c	Regional Development
91	d	Regional Development
92	d	Regional Development
93	b	Regional Development
94	d	Regional Development
95	b	Regional Development
96	d	Regional Development
97	c	Regional Development
98	b	Regional Development
99	b	Regional Development
100	d	Regional Development

UNIT 7: Cultural, Social and Political Geography

- 1.** Cultural geography deals with
 - (a) material aspect of life
 - (b) non-material aspect of life
 - (c) natural environment
 - (d) All of the above

- 2.** Cultural geography is linked to which geographical tradition?
 - (a) Spatial analysis
 - (b) Man-land tradition
 - (c) Earth science.
 - (d) Area studies

- 3.** Culture is
 - (a) way of life.
 - (b) group of beliefs, norms and values
 - (c) mixture of both material and non-material aspects of life
 - (d) All of the above

- 4.** Which of the following is material cultures?
 - (a) Languages
 - (b) Clothing
 - (c) Beliefs
 - (d) Morals

- 5.** Who said "culture includes knowledge belief, art, morals, law and habits acquired by man as member of society"?
 - (a) Kant
 - (b) Hartshorne
 - (c) Ratzel
 - (d) Edward Jaylor

- 6.** Which of the following is not a dimension of culture?
 - (a) Cognitive.
 - (b) Normative
 - (c) Material.
 - (d) All the above are dimensions of culture

7. Which of the following is not a role of culture?
- (a) Transmits knowledge
 - (b) Weakens social relation
 - (c) Helps in evolutionary process of man
 - (d) Make human beings aesthetic and ethical beings
8. Which of the following is not characteristic of culture?
- (a) Learned and acquired
 - (b) Cumulative
 - (c) Ideational
 - (d) Static
9. Which of the following is smallest unit of culture?
- (a) Complex
 - (b) Pattern
 - (c) Trait
 - (d) None of the above
10. Which of the following is an example of cultural trait?
- (a) Nationalism
 - (b) Carrying kirpan
 - (c) Shaking hands.
 - (d) Both b and c
11. A group of cultural traits all interrelated and dominated by one essential trait is called
- (a) Cultural realm
 - (b) Cultural pattern
 - (c) Cultural region
 - (d) Cultural complex
12. Who said "Cultural complexes are nothing but out larger clusters of traits organised about some nuclear point of reference?"
- (a) Taylor
 - (b) Ratzel
 - (c) Ritter
 - (d) Hoebel
13. Who asserted that there are nine basic cultural traits to give rise to cultural pattern?
- (a) Hoebel
 - (b) Taylor
 - (c) Clark Wissler
 - (d) Brock Webb

- 14.** Which of the following cultural traits is not basic for the formation of cultural pattern according to Clark Wissler?
- (a) Government
 - (b) War
 - (c) Family and social systems
 - (d) All are important in formation of cultural pattern
- 15.** The boundaries of states in India on basis of language, represents.
- (a) Cultural area
 - (b) Cultural realm
 - (c) Both a and b.
 - (d) None of these
- 16.** Which of the following is a cultural region?
- (a) Mental region
 - (b) Population region
 - (c) Economic region
 - (d) All of these
- 17.** Which of the following do not characterise cultural region?
- (a) Cultural region has common cultural elements and distinct cultural authority from other regions
 - (b) Cultural region can only be found in urban settings
 - (c) Everybody who lives in a cultural region share common characteristics
 - (d) Both (b) and (c)
- 18.** Who among the following emphasised the delimitation of population region?
- (a) Glenn Trewartha
 - (b) Brock Webb
 - (c) Taylor
 - (d) Uark Wissler
- 19.** Whose concept of cultural landscape helped in cultural regionalisation?
- (a) Blanche
 - (b) Spencer
 - (c) Ratzel
 - (d) Ritter
- 20.** Who gave the division of world into major and minor cultural realms?
- (a) Hoeble
 - (b) Brock Webb
 - (c) Clark Wissler
 - (d) Taylor

- 21.** Which of the following is not a major cultural realm?
- (a) Occidental realm
 - (b) Negro African realm
 - (c) West Asian realm.
 - (d) Islamic realm
- 22.** Which of the following is a minor cultural realm?
- (a) Meso African realm
 - (b) Islamic realm
 - (c) South- East Asian realm
 - (d) Both a and c
- 23.** Which of the following realm is influenced by Christianity?
- (a) East Asian realm
 - (b) Meso African realm
 - (c) Occidental realm
 - (d) Indic cultural realm
- 24.** Which of the following regions of occidental culture lies in tropics and is under developed?
- (a) Anglo American culture
 - (b) Continental European culture
 - (c) West European culture
 - (d) Latin American culture
- 25.** Islamic cultural realm is known as oriental culture in which of the following country?
- (a) Britain
 - (b) America
 - (c) India
 - (d) Germany
- 26.** Islamic cultural realm is known as Middle-East culture in which of the following country?
- (a) Britain
 - (b) Germany
 - (c) India
 - (d) America
- 27.** Which of the following cultural realm is called Oriental Culture by Germans and Middle East by British?
- (a) Occidental cultural realm
 - (b) Indic cultural realm
 - (c) Islamic cultural realm
 - (d) East Asian cultural realm

- 28.** Which of the following is not the characteristic of Islamic cultural realm?
- (a) High female illiteracy rates
 - (b) High per capita income
 - (c) Low level of modernisation
 - (d) All the above are characteristics of Islamic cultural realm
- 29.** According to Baker, Indian cultural realm is called
- (a) Paddy cultural
 - (b) Oriental cultural
 - (c) Continental cultural.
 - (d) None of these
- 30.** Indian cultural realm was called Paddy culture by
- (a) Baker
 - (b) Brock Webb
 - (c) D Stamnp
 - (d) Taylor
- 31.** Who defined social geography as "geography or social structure, social activities and social groups across a wide range of human societies"?
- (a) Hartshorne
 - (b) Kjellen
 - (c) Mackinder
 - (d) Hamnet
- 32.** Who advocated a relation between individual's biography and society's history?
- (a) Hamnet
 - (b) Ratzel
 - (c) C Wright Mill
 - (d) Kjellen
- 33.** Who pursued that society exert social constraint over actions of its members?
- (a) Hamnet
 - (b) Durkheim
 - (c) C Wright Mill
 - (d) Karl Marx
- 34.** Who among the following asserted role of human agency in changing social structure?
- (a) Durkheim
 - (b) Hamnet
 - (c) Karl Marx
 - (d) Kjellen

- 35.** Existence of structured inequalities between groups in a society is called
- (a) Social structure
 - (b) Social stratification
 - (c) Social processes
 - (d) None of these
- 36.** Which of the following is not a social process?
- (a) Competition
 - (b) Conflict
 - (c) Cooperation
 - (d) Predation
- 37.** Karl Marx is associated with
- (a) conflict perspective
 - (b) functionalist perspective
 - (c) cooperation perspective
 - (d) None of the above
- 38.** Emile Durkheim is associated with
- (a) conflict perspective
 - (b) functionalist perspective
 - (a) (c)cooperation perspective
 - (c) All of the above
- 39.** Which of the following is not considered in conflict perspective?
- (a) Class
 - (b) Patriarchy
 - (c) Caste.
 - (d) System requirements of society
- 40.** Functionalist perspective is concerned with
- (a) socialisation of new members
 - (b) shared system of communication
 - (c) discrimination on basis of caste, class etc.
 - (d) Both a and b
- 41.** Who considered solidarity as a fundamental factor for functioning of society?
- (a) Karl Marx
 - (b) C Wright Mill
 - (c) Hamnet
 - (d) Durkheim

- 42.** Mechanical solidarity is a form of cohesion based on
- (a) dissimilarity
 - (b) division of labour
 - (c) shared beliefs and common conscience
 - (d) All of the above
- 43.** Which of the following is characteristic of organic solidarity?
- (a) Cohesion based on similarity
 - (b) Cohesion based on shared beliefs and common consciousness
 - (c) Cohesion based on division of labour
 - (d) All of the above
- 44.** Which of the following is not a feature of capitalism?
- (a) Division of labour
 - (b) Rising productivity
 - (c) Specialisation.
 - (d) Declining trade
- 45.** Which of the following developments are intrinsic to capitalism?
- (a) Individualism
 - (b) Competition
 - (c) Cooperation.
 - (d) Both a and c
- 46.** Which of the following is not characteristic of social well-being?
- (a) Fulfillment of human needs
 - (b) Peaceful co-existence of people
 - (c) High income and employment
 - (d) Lack of trust between societal members
- 47.** Which of the following is not included in freedom from fear?
- (a) Rule of law
 - (b) Equality of opportunities
 - (c) Absence of discrimination.
 - (d) Food security
- 48.** Quality of life is indicated by
- (a) freedom to exercise opportunities
 - (b) lack of enabling conditions
 - (c) presence of fear and wants
 - (d) contraction of choices

- 49.** Which of the following statement correctly defines social exclusion?
- (a) Social exclusion is partial denial of rights only.
 - (b) Social exclusion is complete denial of rights only.
 - (c) Social exclusion is complete or partial denial of resources only.
 - (d) Social exclusion is complete or partial denial of access to rights, opportunities and resources.
- 50.** Which of the following is not the characteristic of social exclusion?
- (a) It is a process
 - (b) It is an event
 - (c) It involves systematic denial of entitlements to resources and services
 - (d) It involves denial of right to participate on equal terms in social relationships
- 51.** Which of the following is a consequence of social exclusion?
- (a) It boosts economic growth
 - (b) It leads to equitable distribution of resources
 - (c) It strengthens social harmony
 - (d) It causes unrest and poverty
- 52.** Which of the following do not reflect social exclusion?
- (a) Refusal of being treated at a hospital
 - (b) A particular group of society is required to pay different prices for goods and societies
 - (c) Selective inclusion
 - (d) Affirmative action for the deprived
- 53.** Which of the following tribe is not found in central Zone?
- (a) Santhal
 - (b) Apatanis
 - (c) Ho
 - (d) Munda
- 54.** Which of the following tribe is found in Island region?
- (a) Chenchu
 - (b) Jaunsari
 - (c) Mishing
 - (d) Shompen
- 55.** Which of the following tribe is not found in West Bengal and parts of Odisha?
- (a) Kondhs
 - (b) Toda
 - (c) Bondas
 - (d) Bhuinyas

- 56.** While a State' is a political entity, a Nation' is a
- (a) Geographical concept
 - (b) Historical concept
 - (c) Cultural concept
 - (d) All of these
- 57.** Which of the following statements is not true about a state?
- (a) It has a territorial base
 - (b) It always has a social or cultural base
 - (c) It claims internal sovereignty
 - (d) It claims sovereignty in external relations
- 58.** State is a
- (a) cultural concept
 - (b) historic concept
 - (c) geographic concept
 - (d) political concept
- 59.** An area where cultural boundaries match up with political boundaries is
- (a) Nation
 - (b) State
 - (c) City-state
 - (d) Nation-state
- 60.** Which of the following is a geographic entity?
- (a) Antecedent boundary
 - (b) Natural boundary
 - (c) subsequent boundary
 - (d) Frontier
- 61.** Frontier is described in terms of
- (a) Ekumene
 - (b) Nature of government
 - (c) Culture
 - (d) History
- 62.** Which of the following is not characteristic of a frontier?
- (a) Land of marginal utility
 - (b) Economically and socio-culturally organised
 - (c) Gradually change into international boundaries
 - (d) Have low mobility and low population density

- 63.** National boundaries are ... entities.
- (a) geographic
 - (b) cultural
 - (c) political
 - (d) None of these
- 64.** Boundaries that are allocated and delimited before significant settlement in an area are called
- (a) Antecedent boundaries
 - (b) Subsequent boundaries
 - (c) Superimposed boundaries
 - (d) Relic boundaries
- 65.** The boundary between US and Canada is an example of
- (a) antecedent boundary
 - (b) subsequent boundary
 - (c) superimposed boundary
 - (d) relic boundary
- 66.** Subsequent boundary is
- (a) delimited before significant settlement in an area
 - (b) delimited after significant development in an area
 - (c) drawn using grid system such as latitude and longitude
 - (d) eliminated due to integration of concerned nation-state
- 67.** Border between India and Myanmar is
- (a) antecedent boundary
 - (b) subsequent boundary
 - (c) superimposed boundary
 - (d) relic boundary
- 68.** Border between France and Germany is an example of
- (a) antecedent boundary
 - (b) subsequent boundary
 - (c) relic boundary
 - (d) superimposed boundary
- 69.** Which of the following type of boundary is demarcated by an outside or conquering power?
- (a) Antecedent boundary
 - (b) Relic boundary
 - (c) Subsequent boundary
 - (d) Superimposed boundary

- 70.** The boundary between India and Pakistan is an example of
- (a) subsequent boundary
 - (b) superimposed boundary
 - (c) relict boundary
 - (d) antecedent boundary
- 71.** Relic boundary is
- (a) demarcated before significant settlement in an area
 - (b) demarcated after significant settlement in an area
 - (c) imposed by an outside power
 - (d) eliminated due to integration of concerned nation-state
- 72.** Border between North Vietnam and South Vietnam is an example of
- (a) antecedent boundary
 - (b) subsequent boundary
 - (c) relic boundary
 - (d) superimposed boundary
- 73.** Which of the following boundary is a genetic boundary?
- (a) Geometric boundary
 - (b) Natural boundary
 - (c) Anthropogenic boundary
 - (d) Antecedent boundary
- 74.** Which of the following boundary is not a genetic boundary?
- (a) Subsequent boundary
 - (b) Relic boundary
 - (c) Geometric boundary
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
- 75.** Which of the following boundary is demarcated using latitudes and longitudes?
- (a) Natural boundary
 - (b) Subsequent boundary
 - (c) Anthropogenic boundary
 - (d) Geometric boundary
- 76.** Political boundary between Spain and France is
- (a) natural boundary
 - (b) geometric boundary
 - (c) anthropogenic boundary
 - (d) antecedent boundary

- 77.** Which of the following is not the basis of demarcating Anthropogenic boundary?
- (a) Religion
 - (b) Language
 - (c) Race.
 - (d) Latitudes and longitudes
- 78.** Who propounded the theory of Heartland' in political geography?
- (a) Mackinder
 - (b) Spykman
 - (c) Smith
 - (d) Raiz
- 79.** The Heartland Theory explains
- (a) inter-province relationship
 - (b) centre-state relationship
 - (c) struggle between land power and sea power
 - (d) classification of states
- 80.** Who made the statement that "who so ever rules world island controls the destiny of the world?
- (a) Spykman
 - (b) Kjellen
 - (c) Mackinder
 - (d) Haushofer
- 81.** In Mackinder's Heartland theory, the Indian Ocean was included in
- (a) Outer Crescent
 - (b) Inner Crescent
 - (c) Secondary Heartland
 - (d) World Island
- 82.** Who wrote the article 'Geographical Pivot of History'?
- (a) Mackinder
 - (b) Spykman
 - (c) Smith
 - (d) Raiz
- 83.** Which of the following region has not been defined by Mackinder?
- (a) Heartland
 - (b) Insular crescent
 - (c) Marginal crescent
 - (d) Rimland

- 84.** Which of the following is the characteristic feature of Heartland?
- (a) Heartland is characterised by land and sea mobility
 - (b) Heartland is partly continental and partly oceanic
 - (c) Heartland is natural fortress
 - (d) None of the above
- 85.** Which of the following is a gate to heartland?
- (a) Steppland of Western Europe
 - (b) Steppland of Eastern Europe
 - (c) Savannah of Europe.
 - (d) Arctic ocean
- 86.** Which of the following school is not related to geopolitics?
- (a) German school
 - (b) French school
 - (c) British school.
 - (d) All schools are related
- 87.** Who among the following highlighted similarity between state and biological organism?
- (a) Mackinder
 - (b) Ratzel
 - (c) Spykman
 - (d) Hartshorne
- 88.** German school
- (a) offers strategic advice by identifying parts of Earth's surface that were important for projection of power.
 - (b) explains why states are powerful and how to become powerful.
 - (c) apply principles of political geography to modern statecraft.
 - (d) helps to understand the spatial power arrangements that shape international relations.
- 89.** Who among the following is related to British school?
- (a) Mackinder
 - (b) Ratzel
 - (c) Spykman
 - (d) All are related
- 90.** Which of the following factors do not govern geopolitics of world resources?
- (a) Need of increasing amounts of energy
 - (b) Supply shortages
 - (c) High commodity prices
 - (d) All factors are related to geopolitics of world resources

- 91.** Which of the following nation still obeys Carter Doctrine?
- (a) Africa.
 - (b) UK
 - (c) China
 - (d) USA
- 92.** Which of the following country has dispute with China over oil and gas deposits in East China Sea?
- (a) India
 - (b) Japan
 - (c) Russia
 - (d) Australia
- 93.** Which of the following country is not included in Latin America?
- (a) Venezuela
 - (b) Ecuador
 - (c) Bolivia.
 - (d) Canada
- 94.** Africom is
- (a) political command centre
 - (b) geographically strategic location
 - (c) socio-cultural concept
 - (d) military strategic command center
- 95.** Which of the following is not a military strategic command centre?
- (a) Centcom
 - (b) Eucom
 - (c) Southcom
 - (d) OPEC
- 96.** Which of the following is not a characteristic of Middle-East region?
- (a) Political instability.
 - (b) Extreme economic inequality
 - (c) Low population growth rates
 - (d) Vast oil wealth
- 97.** Which of the following is not a challenge in optimal extraction of resources?
- (a) Environmental concern
 - (b) Illicit trade
 - (c) Regional conflicts
 - (d) All are challenges

98. Which of the following is not the characteristic of geopolitics of climate change?

- (a) It deals with decisions made about energy systems
- (b) It deals with measures to control rising greenhouse gases
- (c) Denial of responsibilities for changes in climate
- (d) Shaping of international institutions to deal with consequences of climate change

99. Which of the following organisation published the report Our Common Future?

- (a) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
- (b) UN Convention on Climate Change
- (c) World Commission on Environment and Development
- (d) UN Conference on Environment and Development

100. Earth Summit, 1992 is another name for

- (a) Convention on biodiversity
- (b) UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
- (c) UN Conference on Environment and Development
- (d) World Commission on Environment and Development

SL. NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1	d	Cultural Geography
2	b	Cultural Geography
3	d	Cultural Geography
4	b	Cultural Geography
5	d	Cultural Geography
6	d	Cultural Geography
7	b	Cultural Geography
8	d	Cultural Geography
9	c	Cultural Geography
10	d	Cultural Geography
11	d	Cultural Geography
12	d	Cultural Geography
13	c	Cultural Geography
14	d	Cultural Geography
15	a	Cultural Geography
16	d	Cultural Geography
17	d	Cultural Geography
18	a	Cultural Geography
19	c	Cultural Geography
20	b	Cultural Geography
21	b	Cultural Geography
22	d	Cultural Geography
23	c	Cultural Geography
24	d	Cultural Geography
25	d	Cultural Geography
26	a	Cultural Geography
27	c	Cultural Geography
28	d	Cultural Geography
29	c	Cultural Geography
30	c	Cultural Geography
31	d	Social Geography
32	c	Social Geography
33	b	Social Geography
34	c	Social Geography
35	b	Social Geography
36	d	Social Geography
37	a	Social Geography
38	b	Social Geography
39	d	Social Geography

40	d	Social Geography
41	d	Social Geography
42	c	Social Geography
43	c	Social Geography
44	d	Social Geography
45	d	Social Geography
46	d	Social Geography
47	d	Social Geography
48	a	Social Geography
49	d	Social Geography
50	b	Social Geography
51	d	Social Geography
52	d	Social Geography
53	b	Social Geography
54	d	Social Geography
55	b	Social Geography
56	c	Political Geography
57	b	Political Geography
58	d	Political Geography
59	d	Political Geography
60	d	Political Geography
61	a	Political Geography
62	b	Political Geography
63	c	Political Geography
64	a	Political Geography
65	c	Political Geography
66	b	Political Geography
67	b	Political Geography
68	b	Political Geography
69	d	Political Geography
70	b	Political Geography
71	d	Political Geography

72	c	Political Geography
73	d	Political Geography
74	c	Political Geography
75	d	Political Geography
76	a	Political Geography
77	d	Political Geography
78	a	Political Geography
79	c	Political Geography
80	c	Political Geography
81	d	Political Geography
82	a	Political Geography
83	d	Political Geography
84	c	Political Geography
85	b	Political Geography
86	b	Political Geography
87	b	Political Geography
88	b	Political Geography
89	a	Political Geography
90	d	Political Geography
91	d	Political Geography
92	b	Political Geography
93	d	Political Geography
94	d	Political Geography
95	d	Political Geography
96	c	Political Geography
97	d	Political Geography
98	c	Political Geography
99	c	Political Geography
100	c	Political Geography

UNIT 8: Geographical Thoughts

1. Who are considered to be the earliest geographers?
 - (a) Arabs
 - (b) Greeks
 - (c) Germans
 - (d) Romans
2. Iliad and Odyssey were written by
 - (a) Aristotle
 - (b) Homer
 - (c) Thales
 - (d) Anaximander
3. Who was the first thinker to develop basic theorems of geometry?
 - (a) Homer
 - (b) Anaximander
 - (c) Hecataeus
 - (d) Thales
4. Who is known as Father of Cosmology?
 - (a) Anaximander
 - (b) Herodotus
 - (c) Hipparchus
 - (d) Aristotle
5. Gnomon is
 - (a) a book written by Anaximander
 - (b) a theorem of geometry
 - (c) an instrument to measure varying position of Sun
 - (d) a book on political geography
6. The instrument 'Gnomon' was firstly used by
 - (a) Homer
 - (b) Anaximander
 - (c) Thales
 - (d) None of these
7. Who is known as the Father of Geography?
 - (a) Herodotus
 - (b) Eratosthenes
 - (c) Hecataeus
 - (d) None of these

8. Ges-periodos was written by
 - (a) Eratosthenes
 - (b) Hecataeus
 - (c) Anaximander
 - (d) Herodotus
9. Ges-periodos is
 - (a) first systemic description of world
 - (b) a book written by Hecataeus
 - (c) a description of universe
 - (d) Both a and b
10. Which of the following is not related with Herodotus?
 - (a) He wrote 'Histories'
 - (b) He is regarded as Father of History
 - (c) He invented Gnomon
 - (d) He divided world landmass into three continents
11. Which of the following continent is not the part of three-fold continental division given by Herodotus?
 - (a) Asia
 - (b) Africa (Libya)
 - (c) Europe
 - (d) America
12. What was the major content of Meteorologica?
 - (a) Description of tidal movement
 - (b) Distribution of vegetation found in different regions
 - (c) Description of universe
 - (d) An account of different instruments used by astronomers
13. Ekumene is
 - (a) a place unsuitable for living
 - (b) the place suitable for living
 - (c) instrumer to measure varying position of Earth
 - (d) a book on meteorological events
14. The word 'Geography' was used for the first time by
 - (a) Aristotle
 - (b) Edgar Kant
 - (c) Thucydides
 - (d) Eratosthenes

15. Who measured the length of the equator first of all on scientific principles?

- (a) Homer
- (b) Anaximander
- (c) Eratosthenes
- (d) Hecataeus

16. Which of the following is not correct about Hipparchus?

- (a) He is considered as founder of trigonometry
- (b) He is regarded as Father of Geography
- (c) He invented Gnomon
- (d) Both b and c

17. Astrolabe is

- (a) instrument to determine latitude and longitude
- (b) invented by Hipparchus
- (c) Both a and b
- (d) None of the above

18. Who wrote 'The Ocean'?

- (a) Posidonius
- (b) Polybius
- (c) Hipparchus
- (d) Aristotle

19. Which of the following is not the work of Strabo?

- (a) Geographica
- (b) Historical Memoir
- (c) Historia Naturalis
- (d) All of these

20. Who is considered as Father of Regional Geography?

- (a) Strabo
- (b) Ptolemy
- (a) (C) Solinus
- (c) Pomponius Mela

21. Almagest of Ptolemy is a standard reference of

- (a) the precise location of known places
- (b) map projections and world maps
- (c) tables of latitudes and longitudes
- (d) the movement of celestial bodies

22. The concept of Terra-Australis Incognita deals with
- (a) Indian ocean is open sea
 - (b) Indian ocean is closed sea
 - (c) Mediterranean sea is closed sea
 - (d) Mediterranean sea is open sea
23. How was the world map represented in the Dark Age?
- (a) It was a flat disc
 - (b) Only Jerusalem was shown on the map
 - (c) The world map was represented as 7 in 0 with Jerusalem at the centre
 - (d) All of the above
24. Which of the following book is written by Ibn-Hawqal?
- (a) Kitab-al-Ausat.
 - (b) A Book of Routes and Realms
 - (c) Geographica
 - (d) The Optics
25. Who divided the world into seven regions on basis of languages?
- (a) bn-Hawqal
 - (b) Al-Masudi
 - (c) Al-Idrisi
 - (d) Ibn-Battuta
26. Who among the Arab geographers was the first to give an account of the periodic winds?
- (a) Al-Beruni
 - (b) Al-Masudi
 - (c) Tbn-Khaldun
 - (d) Al-Idrisi
27. Risalah' of Al-Beruni deals with
- (a) description about Indian monsoon
 - (b) description of differences in time of day and night in different regions
 - (c) vegetation in India
 - (d) None of the above
28. Which of the following book of Al-Beruni describes about solar and lunar eclipses?
- (a) Qanun-al-Masudi
 - (b) Kitab-al-Jamahir
 - (c) Kitab-al-Saydna
 - (d) Kitab-ul-Hindh

- 29.** Who advanced the view that Indus Valley was once a Sea basin?
- (a) Ibn-Khaldun
 - (b) Al-Idrisi
 - (c) Al-Beruni
 - (d) Al-Masudi
- 30.** The Arab geographer, who criticised the Greek point of view of the division of the world into five climatic zones and suggested a more sophisticated system?
- (a) Al-Yakubi
 - (b) Al-Jahani
 - (c) Al-Idrisi
 - (d) Tbn-Yunus
- 31.** Who has provided a good description of house types and building materials in deserts?
- (a) Al-Beruni
 - (b) Ibn-Battuta
 - (c) Al-Idrisi
 - (d) Al-Masudi
- 32.** Which country has been described the best climatically by Ibn Battuta?
- (a) Mesopotamia
 - (b) Morocco
 - (c) India
 - (d) China
- 33.** 'Muqaddimah' was written by
- (a) Al-Masudi
 - (b) Ibn-Battuta
 - (c) Ibn-Khaldun
 - (d) Al-Idrisi
- 34.** Which of the following is not correct about Phei Hsiu?
- (a) He is known as father of Chinese geography
 - (b) He was appointed as Minister of Public Works
 - (c) He wrote a historical book 'Shu Ching'
 - (d) He developed scientific method of cartography based on rectangular coordinate system
- 35.** Who recognised Africa as Southward pointing triangle on maps?
- (a) Europeans
 - (b) Arabs
 - (c) Chinese
 - (d) None of these

- 36.** The term Bhogol' was used for first time in
- (a) Suryasiddhanta
 - (b) Satapatha Brahmana
 - (c) Vaidikas
 - (d) Bhuvankosa
- 37.** Which of the following provides detailed climatic and meteorological information?
- (a) Bhuvankosa
 - (b) Ramayana
 - (c) Mahabharata
 - (d) Vaidikas
- 38.** Which of the following Indian scholar described impact of solar and lunar eclipses on Indian society?
- (a) Aryabhata
 - (b) Bhaskaracharya
 - (c) Brahmagupta
 - (d) Varahamihira
- 39.** Khandakhadyaka is
- (a) a theoretical treatise
 - (b) a practical text
 - (c) work of Brahmagupta
 - (d) Both b and c
- 40.** Which of the following statements about Bhaskaracharya is correct?
- (a) Described causes of solar and lunar eclipses.
 - (b) First to give rules to compute with zero.
 - (c) First to conceive differential coefficient and calculus.
 - (d) Wrote Brahmasphutasiddhanta.
- 41.** Arya-Siddhanta deals with
- (a) astronomical instruments
 - (b) climatic information
 - (c) mathematical information
 - (d) None of the above
- 42.** Who among the following gave scientific description of solar and lunar eclipses?
- (a) Bhaskaracharya
 - (b) Aryabhata
 - (c) Brahmagupta
 - (d) All of the above

43. Who was the first scholar to introduce dichotomy of systematic v/s regional geography?
- (a) Immanuel Kant
 - (b) Bernhard Varenius
 - (c) Carl Ritter
 - (d) Schaefer
44. Which of the following statements about Geographia Generalis are not correct?
- (a) It was written by Bernhard Varenius.
 - (b) It describes division of geography into general and special geography.
 - (c) It consists essays on religions of Japan.
 - (d) This book was not completed by the author.
45. General Natural History and Theory of Heavens is
- (a) written by Immanuel Kant
 - (b) described Nebular hypothesis
 - (c) deduced Milky Way formed from spinning cloud of gas
 - (d) All the above are correct
46. Kant used which term to describe geography?
- (a) Chorographic
 - (b) Chorology
 - (c) Spatial science
 - (d) All of these
47. Which of the following works of Kant was unfinished?
- (a) Opus Postumum
 - (b) Ankunding Gung
 - (c) Critique of Judgement
 - (d) None of these
48. Who said, "Space is not a thing or event. It is a kind of framework for things and events, for observation"?
- (a) Varenius
 - (b) Kant
 - (c) Humboldt
 - (d) Ritter
49. Who was the last master of universal science?
- (a) Humboldt
 - (b) Ritter
 - (c) Immanuel Kant
 - (d) Schaefer

- 50.** Which of the following concepts were introduced by Humboldt?
- (a) Concept of Continentality
 - (b) Concept of Zusammenhang
 - (c) Coinage of term Cosmography
 - (d) All of the above
- 51.** Who started the branching of geography into physical & Human geography ?
- (a) Greeks
 - (b) Arabs
 - (c) Romans
 - (d) Indian
- 52.** Physical geography is
- (a) Study of behaviour of people
 - (b) Study of natural environment
 - (c) Both a and b
 - (d) None of the above
- 53.** Who among the following scholar was /were interested primarily in physical geography?
- (a) Hecataeus
 - (b) Humboldt
 - (c) Immanuel Kant
 - (d) All of these
- 54.** Who was the first scholar to highlight the differences in characteristics of physical and human geography?
- (a) varenius
 - (b) Huntington
 - (c) Ratzel
 - (d) Semple
- 55.** Mars Somerville wrote
- (a) Physiography
 - (b) Physical geography
 - (c) Geographia Generalis
 - (d) None of these
- 56.** Which of the following concept was introduced by Davis?
- (a) Normal cycle of erosion
 - (b) Both a and b
 - (c) Climatic Classification
 - (d) None of the above

- 57.** Who asserted 'man is the product of Earth surface'?
- (a) Semple
 - (b) Huntington
 - (c) Ratzel
 - (d) Herbertson
- 58.** Who among the following did not emphasise human aspect in geography ?
- (a) Herodotus
 - (b) Ritter
 - (c) Strabo
 - (d) Humboldt
- 59.** According to whom, changes in nature are greatest where level of material culture of community is highest?
- (a) Vidal de la Blache
 - (b) Herodotus
 - (c) Strabo
 - (d) Febvre
- 60.** Which of the following concept was not introduced by Mark Jafferson?
- (a) Central place
 - (b) The primate city
 - (c) Civilising rails
 - (d) Normal cycle of erosion
- 61.** Who among the following asserted the division of geography into physical and human phenomena or illogical?
- (a) Humboldt
 - (b) Herodotus
 - (c) Hartshorne.
 - (d) Strabo
- 62.** Who was the first to raise the issue of systematic geography versus regional geography?
- (a) Varenus
 - (b) Strabo
 - (c) Humboldt
 - (d) Hartshorne
- 63.** Systematic geography deals with
- (a) whole world as a unit
 - (b) individual countries
 - (c) unique regions and their peculiarities
 - (d) All of the above

- 64.** Which of the following statement about systematic geography is incorrect?
- (a) It is analytical
 - (b) It is synthetic
 - (c) It is concerned with formulation of generic concepts
 - (d) It considers whole world as a unit
- 65.** Regional geography is
- (a) study of geography of regions
 - (b) description of individual countries
 - (c) synthetic
 - (d) All of the above
- 66.** Who believed in centrality of regional geography and studied areas in totality?
- (a) Ritter
 - (b) Varenus
 - (c) Strabo
 - (d) Humboldt
- 67.** Who among the following emphasised regional geography?
- (a) Vidal de la Blache
 - (b) Hettner
 - (c) Ritter
 - (d) All of these
- 68.** Who asserted regional and systematic geography as two extremes of a continuum?
- (a) Vidal de la Blache
 - (b) Humboldt
 - (c) Berry
 - (d) Hettner
- 69.** Which of the following is not the feature of qualitative approach to study geography?
- (a) Subjective
 - (b) Inductive
 - (c) Deductive
 - (d) Descriptive
- 70.** Qualitative approach to study geography is used to
- (a) formulate theories and hypothesis
 - (b) prove previously specified concepts
 - (c) test data to make generalisations
 - (d) None of the above

- 71.** Which of the following is a feature of quantitative approach to study geography?
- (a) Objective
 - (b) Deductive
 - (c) Inductive
 - (d) Both a and b
- 72.** Which of the following is/are true about quantitative approach to study geography?
- (a) It is information expressed by number
 - (b) It is objective and deductive
 - (c) It depends upon accuracy of instruments
 - (d) All of the above
- 73.** Idiographic geography is approach based on tendency to ...
- (a) quantitative, generalise
 - (b) qualitative, generalise
 - (c) qualitative, specify
 - (d) quantitative, specify
- 74.** Who among the following is not an advocate of idiographic geography?
- (a) Kant
 - (b) Hartshorne
 - (c) Hettner
 - (d) Humboldt
- 75.** For whom: 'geography is a description?'
- (a) Kant
 - (b) Humboldt
 - (c) Hettner
 - (d) Hartshorne
- 76.** Who described geography as a 'naïve science'?
- (a) Kant
 - (b) Hettner
 - (c) Humboldt
 - (d) Hartshorne
- 77.** Nomothetic geography is..... approach based on tendency to ..
- (a) quantitative, generalise
 - (b) qualitative, generalise
 - (c) qualitative, specify
 - (d) quantitative, specify

- 78.** Which of the following is not correct about Nomothetic geography?
- (a) It derive laws that explain objective phenomena
 - (b) It is typical for natural sciences
 - (c) It is quantitative approach
 - (d) It is based on tendency to specify
- 79.** Systematic geography is
- (a) Idiographic geography
 - (b) Nomothetic geography
 - (c) Both a and b
 - (d) None of these
- 80.** Which of the following model is/are example of Nomothetic geography?
- (a) Diffusion models
 - (b) Location theory
 - (c) Gravity models
 - (d) All of these
- 81.** Immanuel Kant was an advocate of
- (a) Physical geography
 - (b) Idiographic geography
 - (c) Systematic geography
 - (d) Both a and b
- 82.** Paradigm is an outcome of
- (a) Philosophy
 - (b) Methodology
 - (c) Both a and b
 - (d) Neither a nor b
- 83.** Who advocated the concept of paradigm shift?
- (a) Kuhn
 - (b) Febvre
 - (c) Tuan
 - (d) Auguste Comte
- 84.** Which of the following book is written by Kuhn?
- (a) The Paradigm of Scientific Revolutions
 - (b) Paradigm shift: A new Approach in Geography
 - (c) The Structure of Scientific Revolutions
 - (d) All of the above

- 85.** Paradigm shift refers to change from approach to ... approach
- (a) descriptive, quantitative
 - (b) theological, scientific
 - (c) descriptive, qualitative
 - (d) Both a and b
- 86.** Paradigm shift emphasise on
- (a) Positivism
 - (b) Empiricism
 - (c) Both a and b
 - (d) Neither a nor b
- 87.** Positivism and empiricism inspired
- (a) Qualitative revolution
 - (b) Quantitative revolution
 - (c) Theoretical revolution
 - (d) Both b and c
- 88.** Which of the following has hostility towards metaphysics?
- (a) Positivism
 - (b) Behaviouralism
 - (c) Humanism
 - (d) Structuralism
- 89.** After which of the following revolution did concept of positivism emerge?
- (a) French Revolution
 - (b) Russian Revolution
 - (c) American Revolution
 - (d) None of the above
- 90.** Auguste Comte is associate with
- (a) Structuralism
 - (b) Behaviouralism
 - (c) Humanism
 - (d) Positivism
- 91.** According to Comte which of the following is not the stage of social development?
- (a) Theological
 - (b) Metaphysics
 - (c) Positive
 - (d) Behaviouralism

- 92.** Which of the following is not the characteristic of positivism?
- (a) Empiricism
 - (b) Anti-idealism
 - (c) Authoritarian
 - (d) Unity of science
- 93.** "Knowledge is limited to the facts that can be observed and relationship between facts". Which the feature of positivism is highlighted by this statement?
- (a) Anti-Idealism
 - (b) Anti-Authoritarian
 - (c) Empiricism
 - (d) None of these
- 94.** Vienna circle is associated with
- (a) Structuralism
 - (b) Humanism
 - (c) Positivism
 - (d) Environment
- 95.** Positivism emerged in counter to
- (a) economic rationality
 - (b) negative philosophy
 - (c) Both a and b
 - (d) Neither a nor b
- 96.** Who among the following advocated behavioural geography?
- (a) Reclus
 - (b) Sauer
 - (c) Wright
 - (d) All of these
- 97.** Which of the following statement is not correct regarding behavioural geography?
- (a) It is inductive
 - (b) Emphasised role of subjective environment in decision making process of man
 - (c) It recognised man as an economic man
 - (d) None of the above
- 98.** Which of the following is objective of behavioural geography?
- (a) Define role of objective environment in decision making process of man
 - (b) To emphasise population over an individual
 - (c) To rely on published data
 - (d) None of the above

99. Study of Earth as the home of man' is known

- (a) Positivism
- (b) Behaviouralism
- (c) Humanism
- (d) None of the above

100. Who used the term 'humanistic geography' for the first time?

- (a) Kirk
- (b) Tuan
- (c) Reclus
- (d) Fleure

SL. NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE NO.
1	b	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
2	b	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
3	d	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
4	a	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
5	c	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
6	b	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
7	c	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
8	b	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
9	d	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
10	c	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
11	d	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
12	a	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
13	b	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
14	d	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
15	c	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
16	d	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
17	c	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
18	a	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
19	b	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
20	a	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
21	d	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer

22	b	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
23	c	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
24	b	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
25	b	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
26	b	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
27	b	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
28	a	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
29	c	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
30	c	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
31	b	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
32	c	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
33	c	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
34	c	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
35	c	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
36	a	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
37	a	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
38	d	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
39	d	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
40	c	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
41	a	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
42	b	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer

43	b	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
44	c	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
45	d	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
46	a	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
47	a	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
48	b	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
49	a	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
50	d	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
51	a	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
52	b	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
53	d	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
54	a	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
55	b	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
56	a	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
57	a	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
58	d	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
59	a	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
60	d	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
61	c	Contributions of Scholar and Geographer
62	a	Major Geographic Tradition
63	a	Major Geographic Tradition
64	b	Major Geographic Tradition
65	d	Major Geographic Tradition

66	a	Major Geographic Tradition
67	d	Major Geographic Tradition
68	c	Major Geographic Tradition
69	c	Major Geographic Tradition
70	a	Major Geographic Tradition
71	d	Major Geographic Tradition
72	d	Major Geographic Tradition
73	c	Major Geographic Tradition
74	d	Major Geographic Tradition
75	a	Major Geographic Tradition
76	d	Major Geographic Tradition
77	a	Major Geographic Tradition
78	d	Major Geographic Tradition
79	b	Major Geographic Tradition
80	d	Major Geographic Tradition
81	d	Major Geographic Tradition
82	c	Paradigm and Perspectives in Geography
83	a	Paradigm and Perspectives in Geography
84	c	Paradigm and Perspectives in Geography
85	d	Paradigm and Perspectives in Geography
86	c	Paradigm and Perspectives in Geography
87	d	Paradigm and Perspectives in Geography
88	a	Paradigm and Perspectives in Geography
89	a	Paradigm and Perspectives in Geography
90	d	Paradigm and Perspectives in Geography
91	c	Paradigm and Perspectives in Geography
92	c	Paradigm and Perspectives in Geography

93	c	Paradigm and Perspectives in Geography
94	c	Paradigm and Perspectives in Geography
95	b	Paradigm and Perspectives in Geography
96	d	Paradigm and Perspectives in Geography
97	c	Paradigm and Perspectives in Geography
98	c	Paradigm and Perspectives in Geography
99	c	Paradigm and Perspectives in Geography
100	b	Paradigm and Perspectives in Geography

UNIT 9: Geographical Techniques

1. The kinds of map include
 - (a) Static
 - (b) Two dimensional
 - (c) Three dimensional
 - (d) All of these
2. The art and science of map making is known as
 - (a) Statistics
 - (b) GIS
 - (c) Cartography
 - (d) None of these
3. Maps are useful for
 - (a) Scientists
 - (b) Geographers
 - (c) Travellers
 - (d) All of these
4. Map can be classified according to
 - (a) the type of details they show
 - (b) the scale they are drawn
 - (c) Both a and b
 - (d) None of the above
5. Large scale map is
 - (a) Cadastral maps
 - (b) Topographical maps
 - (c) Wall maps
 - (d) All of these
6. Which of the following feature is not depicted using topographical maps?
 - (a) Water pipelines
 - (b) Means of communication
 - (c) Boundaries of field
 - (d) Forests
7. 'One-in-a-million' map is an example of
 - (a) Cadastral maps
 - (b) Wall maps
 - (c) Atlas map
 - (b) Topographical map.

8. On a Topographical map of 1: 50, 000 scale the contour interval is given as 10 meters. Place A' is situated on a contour of 100m MSL and another place B is located on a contour of 140 m MSL. The distance between A' and B on map is 2 cm the correct gradient between A and B, thus would be
- (a) 1/30
 - (b) 1/25
 - (c) 1/40
 - (d) 1/60
9. On a Topographical map of 1:50, 000 scale the contour interval is given as 10 meters. The contour difference between two places is 50 m and distance between these places is 5 cm. Calculate the gradient between these two places.
- (a) 1/30
 - (b) 1/40
 - (c) 1/50
 - (d) 1/60
10. Which category of maps will be the best suited to show the distribution pattern and forms of settlement?
- (a) Chorochromatic
 - (b) Choro schematic
 - (c) Choropleth
 - (d) Isopleth
11. The map in which distribution of different objects are shown by letter symbols are called
- (a) Choroschematic maps
 - (b) Chorochromatic maps
 - (c) Choropleth maps
 - (d) All of these
12. Daily weather map showing isobars is an example of
- (a) Choropleth maps
 - (b) Isopleth maps
 - (c) Chorochromatic maps
 - (d) None of these
13. Maps which represent particular features, e.g. railway routes, are called
- (a) Atlas maps
 - (b) Wall maps
 - (c) Topographic maps
 - (d) Thematic maps

- 14.** The maps in which distribution is shown by putting dots of uniform size, each dot representing a definite number or quality are called
- (a) Isopleth maps
 - (b) Dot maps
 - (c) Choropleth maps
 - (d) Bonitative maps
- 15.** The maps in which different objects are shown by various colour are called
- (a) Choroschematic maps
 - (b) Chorochromatic maps
 - (c) Isopleth maps
 - (d) None of above
- 16.** A map showing the potentiality of an area is called
- (a) Bonitative maps
 - (b) Choropleth maps
 - (c) Thematic maps
 - (d) Geological maps
- 17.** Choropleth maps are more commonly used in human geography because
- (a) data is available for administrative areas only
 - (b) they are easy to draw
 - (c) they can be drawn in several colours
 - (d) All of the above
- 18.** The maps in which lines of equal values are shown are called
- (a) Isopleth maps
 - (b) Choropleth maps
 - (c) Dot maps
 - (d) Bonitative maps
- 19.** Who publishes the Topographical maps of India?
- (a) Government of India
 - (b) Geographical Survey of India
 - (c) Survey of India
 - (d) Geological Survey of India
- 20.** Which of the following is large scale map?
- (a) Chloropleth maps
 - (b) City maps
 - (c) Atlas maps
 - (d) Wall maps

- 21.** The maps which deal with a particular aspect, such as climate, distribution of population, crops industries are called
- (a) Wall maps
 - (b) Thematic maps
 - (c) Chorographical maps
 - (d) None of these
- 22.** The changes in the population data over a decade are best shown by
- (a) Choroschematic maps
 - (b) Chorographical maps
 - (c) Chorochromatic maps
 - (d) Choropleth maps
- 23.** Accessibility maps give an idea about
- (a) trade density
 - (b) traffic density
 - (c) prospective migration
 - (d) access to mineral resources
- 24.** Diagonal scales are generally used for which of the following
- (a) Wall maps
 - (b) Cadastral maps
 - (c) Small scale maps
 - (d) Medium scale maps
- 25.** When point symbols are inserted over non-quantitative shaded map showing spatial distribution, the map is
- (a) Chorochromatic
 - (b) Choroschematic
 - (c) Choropleth.
 - (d) Chorographic
- 26.** Topographical maps represent which of the following features?
- (a) Swamps, drainage, water pipelines
 - (b) forests, relief
 - (c) villages, towns, means of communications
 - (d) All of the above
- 27.** Which of the following maps is known as classroom maps?
- (a) Topographical maps
 - (b) Cadastral maps
 - (c) Wall maps
 - (d) Chorochromatic maps

- 28.** Chorographical maps are also known as
- (a) Atlas maps
 - (b) Topographical maps
 - (c) Chorochromatic maps
 - (d) Wall maps
- 29.** Which of the following is/are the single purpose or Thematic maps?
- (a) Political maps
 - (b) Climatic maps
 - (c) Economic or Resource maps
 - (d) All of the above
- 30.** Which type of map focuses solely on the state and National boundaries of a place?
- (a) Climatic maps
 - (b) Political maps
 - (c) Communication maps
 - (d) Geological maps
- 31.** Temperature variations, rainfall distribution, areas of local winds are shown by which of the following?
- (a) Topographical maps
 - (b) Geological maps
 - (c) Choropleth maps
 - (d) Climatic maps
- 32.** Which map shows distribution of different rock types and the relationship between their formations?
- (a) Geological maps
 - (b) Political maps
 - (c) Choropleth maps
 - (d) Cadastral maps
- 33.** The Survey of India was set up in which year?
- (a) 1767
 - (b) 1855
 - (c) 1899
 - (d) 1947
- 34.** Which type of maps are produced by layering different maps showing different phenomena, but same geographic extent and the coordinate system?
- (a) Cadastral maps
 - (b) Topographical maps
 - (c) Wall maps.
 - (d) Composite maps

35. In which one of the following methods interpolation is used?
- (a) Choroschematic
 - (b) Chorochromatic
 - (c) Isopleth.
 - (d) Choropleth
36. A system for capturing, storing, checking, integrating, manipulating, analysing and displaying data which are spatially referenced to the Earth is called
- (a) LIS
 - (b) GIS
 - (c) GPS
 - (d) RS
37. Which data is used to represent geographic information?
- (a) Spatial data
 - (b) Non-spatial data
 - (c) Both a and b
 - (d) None of these
38. The data related to a geographical space characterised by points, lines and polygons is known as
- (a) Spatial
 - (b) Non-spatial
 - (c) Both a and b
 - (d) None of these
39. Spatial data is stored in the computer by using
- (a) digitiser and scanner
 - (b) plotter, digitiser and keyboard
 - (c) keyboard and plotter
 - (d) scanner, digitiser and keyboard
40. The line data is a part of which of the following data of GIS?
- (a) Spatial data
 - (b) Polygon data
 - (c) Point data
 - (d) Non-spatial data
41. Spatial data is usually stored as
- (a) Coordinates
 - (b) Topology
 - (c) Both a and b
 - (d) None of these

- 42.** The most common source of spatial data is
- (a) Topographical maps
 - (b) Thematic maps
 - (c) Both a and b.
 - (d) None of the above
- 43.** The data, which gives information about the spatial data is termed as
- (a) Spatial data
 - (b) Polygons
 - (c) Non-spatial data
 - (d) None of these
- 44.** Which data is also known as 'attribute data'?
- (a) Spatial data
 - (b) Non-spatial data
 - (c) Point data
 - (d) None of these
- 45.** How many components are there in Geographic Information System (GIS)?
- (a) 2
 - (b) 3
 - (c) 6
 - (d) 10
- 46.** Which of the following is the key software component of GIS?
- (a) A Data Base Management System (DBMS)
 - (b) Software related to analysis, manipulation and visualisation
 - (c) A Graphical User Interface (GU) for accessing the tools
 - (d) All of the above
- 47.** Which of the following comes under human resource in GIS?
- (a) Engineers
 - (b) Specialists
 - (c) Scientists
 - (d) All of these
- 48.** Procedure in GIS includes
- (a) retrieval of data
 - (b) input into the system
 - (c) stored, managed, transformed analysed and finally presented data in a final output
 - (d) All of the above

- 49.** Which of the following is an application of GIS?
- (a) Mapping
 - (b) Environmental Impact Assessment
 - (c) Analysing Soil Data
 - (d) All of the above
- 50.** Geographic Information System (GIS) are designed to manipulate spatial objects. Which one of the following is not a spatial object?
- (a) An attribute data cell
 - (b) A polygon
 - (c) A point
 - (d) A line
- 51.** Vector and Raster data are used for
- (a) remote sensing application
 - (b) geographical information system application
 - (c) global positioning system
 - (d) All of the above
- 52.** Which one of the following is not a GIS software?
- (a) ARCVIEW
 - (b) OSIRIS
 - (c) ILWIS
 - (d) IMAGE ANALYST
- 53.** Which one of the following statements is correct?
- (a) Digital Raster Graphics (DRG) is a scanned image of a USGS topographic map
 - (b) DRG is a hard copy of a resource map of India
 - (c) DRG is a survey map of NATMO
 - (d) DRG is a cadastral map
- 54.** Which of the following methodology is adopted for preparation of thematic maps using visual interpretation of the satellite data?
- (a) Enlargement of the FCC dispositive image up to 1: 50000 scale using PROCOM II
 - (b) Suitable modifications incorporating the field data
 - (c) Transfer of thematic details on to the base map using optical pentagraph
 - (d) All of the above
- 55.** Which of the following correctly defines DEM?
- (a) A software based tool to analyse huge amount of information
 - (b) Digital representation of Land surface with respect to a fixed Datum
 - (c) Analysis of photos and conversion into digital formats
 - (d) None of the above

- 56.** Which among the following is an important objective of statistical analysis that describes the characteristics of the entire data?
- (a) Single value
 - (b) Average value
 - (c) Central value
 - (d) All of these
- 57.** Which of the following is/are positional averages?
- (a) Mean
 - (b) Median
 - (c) Mode
 - (d) Both b and c
- 58.** Which of the following is not a mathematical average?
- (a) Median
 - (b) Arithmetic mean
 - (c) Geometric mean
 - (d) Harmonic mean
- 59.** Range limit can be expressed as
- (a) $R = L + S$
 - (b) $R = L + S/2$
 - (c) $R = L - S$
 - (d) None of these
- 60.** Which of the following is the tool to measure the variation of items?
- (a) Mean
 - (b) Median
 - (c) Mode
 - (d) Dispersion
- 61.** Which of the following statistical measure is based on all observations?
- (a) Harmonic mean
 - (b) Range
 - (c) Mode
 - (d) None of these
- 62.** Which of the following can be calculated from a cumulative frequency curve?
- (a) Geometric mean
 - (b) Harmonic mean
 - (c) Median
 - (d) Mode

63. Which of the following can be calculated for grouped data with open ended classes?

- (a) Mean
- (b) Median
- (c) Mode
- (d) Both b and c

64. Which of the following is a relative measure of dispersion?

- (a) Variance
- (b) Co-efficient of variation
- (c) Both a and b
- (d) Neither a nor b

65. How will the arithmetic mean be affected by adding a constant b to every item?

- (a) $X+b$
- (b) $X-b$
- (c) X/b
- (d) None of these

66. A measure of central tendency means

- (a) An average of a distribution
- (b) A single figure which can be regarded as a representative of the whole distribution
- (c) Representative of a set of data
- (d) All of the above

67. Weighted averages are considered when

- (a) the data are not classified
- (b) the data are put in the form of grouped frequency distribution
- (c) all the observations are not of equal importance
- (d) Both a and c

68. Which of the following given below measures dispersion?

- (a) The scatterness of a set of observations
- (b) The concentration of a set of observations
- (c) Both a and b
- (d) Neither a nor b

69. The most commonly used measure of dispersion is

- (a) range
- (b) standard deviation
- (c) coefficient of variation
- (d) quartile deviation

- 70.** Which of the following is particularly useful when we have to compute the mean of means?
- (a) Arithmetic mean
 - (b) Geometric mean
 - (c) Weighted arithmetic mean
 - (d) None of the above
- 71.** The less than and more than cumulative frequency plot intersects at which of the following values?
- (a) Mean of data
 - (b) Median of data
 - (c) Mode of data
 - (d) All of these
- 72.** In a series, the sum of all the observation is how many times the arithmetic mean?
- (a) 2
 - (b) Mean itself
 - (c) 5
 - (d) None of these
- 73.** The modal class is a class with
- (a) highest frequency
 - (b) lowest frequency
 - (c) no frequency
 - (d) None of these
- 74.** If first and third quartile is 40 and 80 respectively the median is
- (a) 60
 - (b) 50
 - (c) 45
 - (d) 70
- 75.** Which of the following measure of central tendency may not be contained in the observation?
- (a) Mean
 - (b) Median
 - (c) Mode
 - (d) All of these
- 76.** Mode can be used as central location for
- (a) quantitative data
 - (b) qualitative data
 - (c) Both a and b
 - (d) Neither a nor b

77. In which case distribution mean, median, mode coincide?
- (a) Symmetrical
 - (b) Asymmetrical
 - (c) Moderately asymmetrical
 - (d) None of the above
78. Which of the following is true?
- (a) The median is less sensitive to extreme scores than the mean
 - (b) The mode is less sensitive to extreme scores than mean.
 - (c) The median is more sensitive to extreme scores than mean
 - (d) None of the above
79. Range is useful for
- (a) quality control of products
 - (b) studying the fluctuation in financial and share market
 - (c) Both a and b
 - (d) Neither a nor b
80. The range based on middle 50% of the observations is called
- (a) Quartile deviation
 - (b) Interquartile deviation
 - (c) Interquartile range
 - (d) None of these
81. Morphometric analysis constitutes which of the following dimensions?
- (a) Area
 - (b) Altitude
 - (c) Slopes
 - (d) All of these
82. Which of the following is not concerned with aerial aspect of fluvial morphometry?
- (a) Perimeter of Basin
 - (b) Shape of a Basin
 - (c) Relief Ratio
 - (d) Area of Basin
83. Who among the following was the first to determine the order of stream networks?
- (a) Horton
 - (b) Davis
 - (c) Gravellius
 - (d) Shrevy

- 84.** Which of the following statement is not correct regarding Horton's scheme of stream ordering?
- (a) Two streams of same order meet to form the next higher order
 - (b) The order of receiving stream increases as the stream of lower order joins the stream of higher order
 - (c) Tributaries are designated with lower order compared to the master stream
 - (d) All of the above are correct regarding Horton's stream ordering
- 85.** The scheme of ordering of streams by Horton was modified by
- (a) Scheidegger
 - (b) Shreve
 - (c) Strahler
 - (d) Gravellius
- 86.** Stream segment method' of ordering of streams was given by
- (a) Scheidegger
 - (b) Horton
 - (c) Gravellius
 - (d) Strahler
- 87.** Bifurcation ratio is defined as
- (a) Measurement of configuration of streams
 - (b) Hierarchical position of a stream within a drainage basin
 - (c) Determinant of branching pattern of drainage basin
 - (d) None of the above
- 88.** Which of the following is not true for bifurcation ratio?
- (a) It is controlled by drainage density
 - (b) It is measured in metres
 - (c) Bifurcation ratios are similar in regions with similar geological characteristics
 - (d) It determines the branching pattern of drainage system
- 89.** Who among the following gave the concept of stream number?
- (a) A Strahler
 - (b) Scheidegger
 - (c) Horton
 - (d) M Woldenberg
- 90.** Which of the following is not correct regarding form factor?
- (a) It indicates the degree of elongation of a basin
 - (b) Higher the value of F, more circular is the shape of basin
 - (c) Form factor is inversely proportional to elongation ratio
 - (d) The value of form factor lies between 0 and 1

91. The ellipsity index, which describes the degree of ellipsity of basin, was given by
- (a) Horton
 - (b) A Strahler
 - (c) Stoddart
 - (d) Shrevey
92. Given: Area of basin – 1600^2 km perimeter of basin = 180 km , find the circularity index using the given data and choose the correct option
- (a) 0.62
 - (b) 0.40
 - (c) 0.1
 - (d) 1
93. Which of the following is not associated with determining the shape of basin?
- (a) Ellipticity index
 - (b) Lemniscate method
 - (c) Circularity ratio
 - (d) Stream link magnitude method
94. S A Schumm gave the concept of
- (a) Circularity ratio
 - (b) Elongation ratio
 - (c) Form factor
 - (d) Bifurcation ratio
95. Who among the following is not associated with Lemniscate method of deriving the basin shape?
- (a) Chorley
 - (b) Malm
 - (c) Schumm
 - (d) Pogorzelski
96. Spatial distribution of frequency of stream can be depicted through
- (a) flow maps
 - (b) isolpleth
 - (c) choropleth
 - (d) chorochromatic
 - (e) Both b and c

- 97.** If total length of all the streams is divided by total areas of all the streams of the basin, which of the following could be obtained?
- (a) Bifurcation ratio
 - (b) Circularity ratio
 - (c) Drainage frequency
 - (d) Drainage density
- 98.** Relative relief map represents
- (a) the slope of the land
 - (b) the elevation of the land
 - (c) difference in height between the highest and the lowest points
 - (d) None of the above
- 99.** The difference in altitude of highest and lowest point of a water divide in a given region is
- (a) Absolute Relief
 - (b) Relative Relief
 - (c) Dissection Index
 - (d) None of these
- 100.** Which of the following factors is not considered while describing the relief aspects of a drainage basin?
- (a) Area of basin
 - (b) Volume of basin
 - (c) Altitude of basin
 - (d) Latitude of basin

QUESTION NO.	ANSWERS	REFERENCE NO.
1.	d	Maps and Cartography
2.	c	Maps and Cartography
3.	d	Maps and Cartography
4.	c	Maps and Cartography
5.	d	Maps and Cartography
6.	c	Maps and Cartography
7.	d	Maps and Cartography
8.	b	Maps and Cartography
9.	c	Maps and Cartography
10.	a	Maps and Cartography
11.	a	Maps and Cartography
12.	b	Maps and Cartography
13.	d	Maps and Cartography
14.	b	Maps and Cartography
15.	b	Maps and Cartography
16.	a	Maps and Cartography
17.	a	Maps and Cartography
18.	a	Maps and Cartography
19.	c	Maps and Cartography
20.	d	Maps and Cartography
21.	b	Maps and Cartography
22.	d	Maps and Cartography
23.	b	Maps and Cartography
24.	b	Maps and Cartography
25.	b	Maps and Cartography
26.	d	Maps and Cartography
27.	c	Maps and Cartography
28.	a	Maps and Cartography
29.	d	Maps and Cartography
30.	b	Maps and Cartography
31.	d	Maps and Cartography
32.	a	Maps and Cartography
33.	a	Maps and Cartography
34.	d	Maps and Cartography
35.	c	Maps and Cartography
36.	b	GIS and Remote Sensing
37.	c	GIS and Remote Sensing
38.	a	GIS and Remote Sensing
39.	d	GIS and Remote Sensing
40.	a	GIS and Remote Sensing
41.	c	GIS and Remote Sensing
42.	c	GIS and Remote Sensing
43.	c	GIS and Remote Sensing
44.	b	GIS and Remote Sensing
45.	c	GIS and Remote Sensing
46.	d	GIS and Remote Sensing
47.	d	GIS and Remote Sensing
48.	d	GIS and Remote Sensing

49.	d	GIS and Remote Sensing
50.	a	GIS and Remote Sensing
51.	b	GIS and Remote Sensing
52.	b	GIS and Remote Sensing
53.	a	GIS and Remote Sensing
54.	d	GIS and Remote Sensing
55.	b	GIS and Remote Sensing
56.	d	Measure of Central Tendency
57.	d	Measure of Central Tendency
58.	a	Measure of Central Tendency
59.	c	Measure of Central Tendency
60.	d	Measure of Central Tendency
61.	a	Measure of Central Tendency
62.	c	Measure of Central Tendency
63.	d	Measure of Central Tendency
64.	b	Measure of Central Tendency
65.	a	Measure of Central Tendency
66.	d	Measure of Central Tendency
67.	d	Measure of Central Tendency
68.	a	Measure of Central Tendency
69.	b	Measure of Central Tendency
70.	c	Measure of Central Tendency
71.	b	Measure of Central Tendency
72.	d	Measure of Central Tendency
73.	a	Measure of Central Tendency
74.	a	Measure of Central Tendency
75.	a	Measure of Central Tendency
76.	c	Measure of Central Tendency

77.	a	Measure of Central Tendency
78.	a	Measure of Central Tendency
79.	c	Measure of Central Tendency
80.	c	Measure of Central Tendency
81.	d	Morphometric Analysis
82.	c	Morphometric Analysis
83.	c	Morphometric Analysis
84.	b	Morphometric Analysis
85.	c	Morphometric Analysis
86.	d	Morphometric Analysis
87.	c	Morphometric Analysis
88.	b	Morphometric Analysis
89.	c	Morphometric Analysis
90.	c	Morphometric Analysis
91.	c	Morphometric Analysis
92.	a	Morphometric Analysis
93.	d	Morphometric Analysis
94.	b	Morphometric Analysis
95.	c	Morphometric Analysis
96.	e	Morphometric Analysis
97.	d	Morphometric Analysis
98.	c	Morphometric Analysis
99.	b	Morphometric Analysis
100.	d	Morphometric Analysis

UNIT 10: Geography of India

1. Why is there difference in local time within the Eastern and Western extremes of India?

- (a) Because of the great areal extent.
- (b) Because of the latitudinal differences between the two extremes
- (c) Because of the great longitudinal extent the country has
- (d) Due to Greenwich mean time standards.

2. The Indian states which share borders with China are

- (a) West Bengal, Sikkim, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh
- (b) Bihar, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir
- (c) Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir
- (d) Jammu and Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Uttarakhand

3. Which one of the following states has the longest coastline?

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Karnataka

4. Which one of the following physiographic units has been created by both exogenic and endogenic forces?

- (a) The Peninsular plateau
- (b) The Thar desert
- (c) The Indo-Gangetic plain
- (d) The Himalayas

5. Geologically, which of the following physiographic divisions of India is supposed to be one of the most stable land blocks?

- (a) The Himalayas
- (b) The Peninsular plateau
- (c) The Northern plains
- (d) The Indian desert

6. The disintegration of Pangea and formation of Tethys sea and Himalayas is described by which theory?

- (a) The Plate Tectonics Theory
- (b) Subsidence Theory
- (c) The Geosynclinal Origin
- (d) The Foredeep Theory

7. Geographically, the Himalayas are divided into
- (a) Himachal, Darjeeling, Arunachal Pradesh and Easternhills
 - (b) New and old Himalayas
 - (c) Greater, Trans, Lesser and Outer Himalayas
 - (d) Greater, Trans and Outer Himalayas
8. Which is the correct sequence of the following ranges from North to South?
- (a) Karakoram, Zaskar, Laddakh, Greater Himalayas
 - (b) Karakoram, Laddakh, Zaskar, Greater Himalayas
 - (c) Karakoram, Greater Himalayas, Zaskar, Laddakh
 - (d) Karakoram, Zaskar, Greater Himalayas, Laddakh
9. The Himalayan front fault is located between
- (a) Siwaliks and Lesser Himalayas
 - (b) Great and Trans Himalayas
 - (c) Lesser and Great Himalayas
 - (d) Siwaliks and Piedmont zone
10. The Western Syntaxial bend of the Himalayas is near
- (a) Zaskar Range
 - (b) Pir Panjal Range
 - (c) Nanga Parbat
 - (d) Siwalik Hills
11. Which of the following correctly states the location of 'Cold desert' of India?
- (a) To the North-East of Karakoram Range
 - (b) To the West of Pir Panjal Range
 - (c) To the South of Siwalik Range
 - (d) To the West of Aravali Range

12. Which one of the following is correct sequence of the stratigraphy in India from oldest to the youngest?
- (a) Deccan lava - Gondwana sediment -Dharwarian sediment Tertiary folding
 - (b) Gondwana sediment Deccan lava Tertiary folding Dharwarian sediment
 - (c) Dharwarian sediment - Tertiary folding -Deccan lava -Gondwana sediment
 - (d) Dharwarian sediment Gondwana sediment Deccan lava - Tertiary folding
13. In which one of the following valleys is the Himalayan pass Shipki La located?
- (a) Chandra Valley
 - (b) Hunza Valley
 - (c) Nubra Valley
 - (d) Sutlej Valley
14. Tertiary Granite' fossils are found in
- (a) Great Himalayas
 - (b) Lesser Himalayas
 - (c) Siwaliks
 - (d) Trans Himalayas
15. The Siwalik hills have been made out of the debris coming from the
- (a) Himalayas
 - (b) Sutlej Valley
 - (c) Ganga Valley
 - (d) Southern Peninsula
16. The Meghalaya plateaus are largely formed of
- (a) Cretaceous Lava
 - (b) Gondwana Rocks
 - (c) Dharwarian Quartzites
 - (d) Tertiary Sedimentary Rocks
17. Which one of the following statements is correct?
- (a) The mountains of the Peninsular India are about 40 million years old.
 - (b) The Eastern ghats extend as a continuous range for a distance of about 1600 km.
 - (c) The Western ghats consist of a series of discontinuous hills with no structural continuity.
 - (d) The Siwalik ranges have hogback appearance.

18. Eastern Ghats are
- (a) Submerged coasts
 - (b) Continuous mountains
 - (c) Plateaus
 - (d) Discontinuous mountains
19. The Palghat Gap serves inland communications from
- (a) Madurai to Thiruvananthapuram
 - (b) Chennai to Kochi
 - (c) Pune to Mumbai
 - (d) Bengaluru to Mangaluru
20. India's Eastern ghats and Western ghats meet at the
- (a) Cardamom hills
 - (b) Annamalai hills
 - (c) Nilgiri hills
 - (d) Palani hills
21. Which of the following factors do not influence the climate of a place?
- (a) Latitude
 - (b) Altitude
 - (c) Longitude
 - (d) Winds
22. India being divided by the Tropic of Cancer into two halves, experiences which of the following types of climates?
- (a) Tropical and Temperate climate
 - (b) Tropical climate only
 - (c) All the types of climates
 - (d) Only subtropical climate
23. Which of the following cities of India experiences continental climate?
- (a) New Mangalore
 - (b) Panaji
 - (c) Dehradun
 - (d) Kochi

24. The Arabian sea branch of South-West Monsoon generates rainfall on which of the following coasts of India?
- (a) Cormandal coast
 - (b) Utkal coast
 - (c) Andhra coast
 - (d) Konkan coast
25. Which among the following states will experience the maximum duration of rainy season during the South- West monsoon climate season?
- (a) Gujarat
 - (b) Delhi
 - (c) Maharashtra
 - (d) Kerala
26. Amritsar gets extremely heated in the summers, the factor being
- (a) Equable climate
 - (b) Altitude
 - (c) Continentality
 - (d) Latitud
27. Agra and Darjeeling are located on the same latitude but have significant differences in temperature due to
- (a) Relief
 - (b) Distance from the sea
 - (c) Altitude
 - (d) Latitude
28. What generally happens to air temperatures as we move from the Equator to the Poles?
- (a) It increases
 - (b) It remains constant
 - (c) It decreases
 - (d) None of these
29. Which of the following places of India experience the high summer temperatures?
- (a) Leh
 - (b) Pahalgam
 - (c) Thiruvananthapuram
 - (d) Jaisalmer

30. Which of the following latitudes pass through the middle of our country giving it the characteristics of Tropical as well as Sub-tropical Climate?
- (a) Equator
 - (b) 82°30'N
 - (c) Tropic of Cancer
 - (d) Tropic of Capricorn
31. The Indian sub-continent experiences comparatively milder winters as compared to central Asia due to which of the following factors?
- (a) Ocean currents
 - (b) Tropic of Cancer
 - (c) The Himalayas
 - (d) The surrounding areas
32. Mango Showers' occur in
- (a) Deccan plateau
 - (b) Kerala and Karnataka
 - (c) Gujarat and Maharashtra
 - (d) West Bengal and Assam
33. Retreating monsoon causes rains in
- (a) West Bengal
 - (b) Indo-Gangetic plains
 - (c) Gujarat
 - (d) Punjab
34. As per Koppen's classification of climate which one of the following is the suitable description for North-East India including North Bengal?
- (a) Tropical Monsoon Rainforest
 - (b) Sub-tropical Monsoon
 - (c) Humid Sub-tropical with dry wind
 - (d) Tropical Wet and Dry Climate
35. The Dry Sub-Humid (C_s) and Moist Sub Humid (C_f) classifications are mentioned in the climatic scheme given by
- (a) Koppen
 - (b) Thornthwaite
 - (c) Trewartha
 - (d) Stamp

36. The kind of vegetation found in Andaman and Nicobar Islands is
- (a) Semi-arid forests
 - (b) Semi-Temperate Evergreen forests
 - (c) Tropical Rain forests
 - (d) Peninsular Montane forests
37. Pine, Cedar, Silverfir are examples of which type of vegetation?
- (a) Dry Temperature
 - (b) Wetland Littoral
 - (c) Tropical Moist
 - (d) Tropical Rain Forests
38. The Shillong plateau has which type of vegetation?
- (a) Tropical Deciduous.
 - (b) Peninsular Montane
 - (c) Tropical Evergreen
 - (d) Northern Montane
39. Mangroves and swamp forests are mainly found in the areas of
- (a) Krishna delta
 - (b) Aravalli ranges
 - (c) Lakshadweep Islands
 - (d) Periyar river
40. Which part of Himalayas are covered with dense forest?
- (a) Northern
 - (b) Western
 - (c) Eastern
 - (d) Southern
41. Which one of the following state have the Tropical Deciduous forests?
- (a) Western Odisha
 - (b) Jharkhand
 - (c) Rajasthan
 - (d) Chhattisgarh

42. Sal and Teak are commonly found in
- (a) Mangrove forest
 - (b) Savanna forest
 - (c) Equatorial forest
 - (d) Monsoon forest
43. The Vindhyas, The Nilgiris and the Western Ghats form which kind of forests?
- (a) Swamp forests
 - (b) Montane forests
 - (c) Peninsular Montane forests
 - (d) Moist Deciduous forests
44. The Open forest' category is where the tree canopy density lies between
- (a) 10-40%
 - (b) less than 10%
 - (c) 40-70%
 - (d) more than 70%
45. Which trees belong to the tropical deciduous forests?
- (a) Pine
 - (b) Acacia
 - (c) Tendu
 - (d) Araca
46. Alluvial soils are very fertile but they are deficient in
- (a) nitrogen
 - (b) lime
 - (c) potash
 - (d) phosphoric acid
47. The Red and Yellow soils are found in
- (a) Assam
 - (b) Western Ghats
 - (c) Kerala
 - (d) Eastern part of Indian Peninsula

48. Which of the following is about Humus?
- (a) It is dark in colour
 - (b) It is formed from the decay of dead plants and animals
 - (c) It provides fertility to the soil
 - (d) All of the above are true
49. The process of soil formation depends upon which of the following factors?
- (a) Parent rock
 - (b) Climate
 - (c) Natural vegetation
 - (d) All of these
50. Alluvial soils are found in India in which of the following regions?
- (a) Brahmaputra valley
 - (b) Karnataka Plateau
 - (c) Deccan Trap
 - (d) Jammu and Kashmir
51. Which of the following soils are mainly found in the Deccan trap region of Maharashtra?
- (a) Alluvial soil
 - (b) Laterite soil
 - (c) Black soil
 - (d) All of these
52. Laterite soils are found mainly in
- (a) Ganga plains
 - (b) Brahmaputra valley
 - (c) Chhottanagpur plateau
 - (d) None of these
53. The lateritic soils are formed in which kind of climates?
- (a) Hot and arid
 - (b) Hot and rainy
 - (c) Semi-arid and hot
 - (d) Cold and rainy

54. Which of the following soils has insufficient nitrogen and lower horizons have Kankar formations?
- (a) Peaty soils
 - (b) Saline soils
 - (c) Red soils
 - (d) Desert soils
55. Ravines, which are formed from the water erosion are found in
- (a) Tamil Nadu
 - (b) Rajasthan
 - (c) Gujarat
 - (d) Haryana
56. India's population is almost equal with the total population of North America, Indonesia, population Bangladesh and
- (a) Russia, Japan, China
 - (b) Brazil, Pakistan, Japan
 - (c) Turkmenistan, Russia, China
 - (d) Brazil, Russia, Japan
57. The first Population Census in India was conducted in
- (a) 1871
 - (b) 1881
 - (c) 1872
 - (d) 1863
58. What is meant by the density of population?
- (a) The number of persons per sq km
 - (b) The number of persons per household
 - (c) The difference between deaths and births
 - (d) The number of persons migrating to the country
59. The density of population of India is (according to 2011 Census in per sq km)
- (a) 882
 - (b) 360
 - (c) 328
 - (d) 306

60. Which country stands first in the density of population amongst the most populous 10 countries of the world?
- (a) China
 - (b) Indonesia
 - (c) Pakistan
 - (d) Bangladesh
61. The largest compact belt of high density of population of India has the regions of
- (a) Kolkata, Delhi, Haryana, Faridabad
 - (b) Gujarat, Maharashtra, Eastern Coast
 - (c) Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura
 - (d) Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Punjab, Delhi and some parts of Haryana
62. The areas of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh lie in the area of
- (a) low density
 - (b) high density
 - (c) moderate density
 - (d) None of these
63. The factors affecting the distribution of population are
- (a) climate and topography
 - (b) technology and socio-political organisation
 - (c) urbanisation
 - (d) All of the above
64. The year which is called as 'Demographic Divide' in India was
- (a) 1931
 - (b) 1921
 - (c) 1951
 - (d) 1981
65. Next to Delhi, which is the most populated Union Territory in India?
- (a) Chandigarh
 - (b) Puducherry
 - (c) Daman and Diu.
 - (d) Andaman and Nicobar

66. During which decade India witnessed a negative population growth?
- (a) 1901-11
 - (b) 1931-41
 - (c) 1911-21
 - (d) 1951-61
67. The EAG states are
- (a) Bihar, Odisha, MP, UP, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand
 - (b) Bihar, New Delhi, MP, UP, Kerala, Goa, Uttarakhand
 - (c) UP, Bihar, Haryana, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, MP
 - (d) Jharkhand, Bihar, UP, MP, Maharashtra, Kerala
68. The only state which registered a small negative growth rate during 2010-11 after very high growths in all the previous decades is
- (a) Manipur
 - (b) Bihar
 - (c) Nagaland
 - (d) Goa
69. Which among the following is the least populated state in India?
- (a) Sikkim
 - (b) Goa
 - (c) Manipur
 - (d) Mizoram
70. The non-economic factors of migration include
- (a) Marriage
 - (b) Social Insecurity
 - (c) Inter-ethnic conflicts
 - (d) All of these
71. Which of the following is not a factor of crop-production?
- (a) Labour
 - (b) Land
 - (c) Capital
 - (d) Power

- 72.** What is livestock husbandry?
- (a) The growing of two alternate crops in a single season
 - (b) The rearing of animals along with plants in a field
 - (c) Animals that are raised for meat, fibre, milk, eggs or other products
 - (d) The practice of transhumance
- 73.** States having high percentage of Net Sown Area are
- (a) Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram
 - (b) Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat
 - (c) Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan
 - (d) Assam, Haryana and Gujarat
- 74.** Capital as a factor of production can be divided into three categories. These categories are
- (a) Fixed capital, Working capital and Capital goods
 - (b) Fixed capital, Non-fixed capital and Capital goods
 - (c) Fixed capital, Working capital and Non-fixed capital
 - (d) None of the above
- 75.** What is agricultural productivity?
- (a) The total volume of crop production in a year
 - (b) The yield of crops per 100 sq kms
 - (c) The yield of crops per unit area
 - (d) The crop production including the harvest losses
- 76.** Land productivity is defined as
- (a) Amount of land needed to yield crops per unit of land
 - (b) Amount of net sown area needed to yield crops per unit of land
 - (c) The total volume of output measured in terms of GDP from a land
 - (d) The difference between the crop intensity and crop productivity from a land
- 77.** The main advantages of the delineation of agricultural productivity are
- (a) to assess the relative productivity of the crop units of a region
 - (b) comparison of the weaker areas which lag behind in agricultural productivity
 - (c) it will be helpful in the development of agriculture and chalking out the agricultural planning regions
 - (d) All of the above

- 78.** The crops belonging to high agricultural productivity areas are
- (a) Maize and Jowar
 - (b) Wheat and Sugarcane
 - (c) Apples and Cashews
 - (d) Oilseeds and Pulses
- 79.** The areas like Central Highlands, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu belong to the regions of
- (a) low agricultural productivity
 - (b) medium agricultural productivity
 - (c) high agricultural productivity
 - (d) very low agricultural productivity
- 80.** The areas of very low agricultural productivity are
- (a) Tamil Nadu and Odisha
 - (b) Jharkhand and Gujarat
 - (c) Haryana and Uttar Pradesh
 - (d) Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat
- 81.** When was cotton textile industry established in Mumbai?
- (a) 1854
 - (b) 1855
 - (c) 1948
 - (d) 1956
- 82.** The first iron and steel industry was established in Bengal at Kulti by the name of
- (a) TISCO
 - (b) Viswesaraya Iron Co.
 - (c) IISCO
 - (d) Bengal Iron Works Limited
- 83.** Dhariwal in Punjab is known for
- (a) Cotton textiles
 - (b) Jute textiles
 - (c) Woollen textiles
 - (d) Paper textiles

- 84.** When was the First Five Year Plan of India started?
- (a) 1949
 - (b) 1950
 - (c) 1952
 - (d) 1951
- 85.** The very First Five Year Plan was based on the model of
- (a) Mahalanobis
 - (b) Bombay plan
 - (c) Harrod Domar
 - (d) None of these
- 86.** What was the prime target of the First Five Year Plan of India?
- (a) Industrial development
 - (b) Infrastructural development
 - (c) Agricultural development
 - (d) None of the above
- 87.** Three new steel plants were set up during the Second Five Year Plan. They were at Rourkela, Durgapur and
- (a) Jamshedpur
 - (b) Bokaro
 - (c) Salem
 - (d) Bhilai
- 88.** Steel Authority of India Limited came up in
- (a) Fourth Five Year Plan
 - (b) Sixth Five Year Plan
 - (c) Second Five Year Plan
 - (d) Fifth Five Year Plan
- 89.** India's oldest iron and steel plant is
- (a) TISCO at Burnpur
 - (b) Durgapur Iron and Steel Plant
 - (c) TISCO at Jamshedpur
 - (d) None of the above

- 90.** Which of the following industries started first in India?
- (a) Jute
 - (b) Tea
 - (c) Cotton
 - (d) Textile
- 91.** What is a Natural Hazard?
- (a) They are naturally occurring physical phenomena caused either by rapid or slow onset events which can be triggered by landslides, tsunamis etc.
 - (b) The nuclear disasters which are triggered by the earthquakes.
 - (c) A sudden catastrophe occurring naturally which causes great damage to life.
 - (d) The combination of risk and vulnerability factors resulting into a disaster.
- 92.** 'Vulnerability' in a disaster is
- (a) the extent to which an individual or a community is exposed to
 - (b) the resilience mechanism of a community.
 - (c) the areas prone to natural hazards and disasters.
 - (d) the potential for loss damage or destruction of an asset by a disaster.
- 93.** The cyclone which hit the coast of Andhra Pradesh in 2018 was
- (a) Phailin
 - (b) Hudhud
 - (c) Titli
 - (d) Gaja
- 94.** Structural and Non-structural measures are elements of high category of Risk Reduction measures. Which of the following measures are considered as the structural measures?
- (a) Socio-economic measures
 - (b) Physical measures
 - (c) Environmental measures
 - (d) Post disaster measures
- 95.** The steps that need to be taken to manage any risk in a natural or man-made disaster are
- (a) proper building construction
 - (b) a well implemented plan
 - (c) awareness among the stakeholders
 - (d) All of the above

- 96.** Which of the following is not a natural disaster?
- (a) Deforestation
 - (b) Lightning
 - (c) Forest fire
 - (d) Nuclear explosion
- 97.** Earthquake occurs due to
- (a) sudden release of energy which causes the seismic waves to shake the ground.
 - (b) gradual release of energy which causes the seismic waves to shake the ground.
 - (c) the horizontal and vertical movements of the Himalayan Frontal Fault.
 - (d) the accumulated tensions between the divergent plates.
- 98.** From which point the earthquake waves are generated inside the Earth?
- (a) Focus
 - (b) Epicentre
 - (c) Solid inner core
 - (d) None of these
- 99.** The type of energy that shakes the Earth during an earthquake is produced by
- (a) gravitational attraction
 - (b) density variations
 - (c) shock waves
 - (d) heat
- 100.** Earthquakes occur when there is a sudden release of stored up energy in Earth's
- (a) Inner core
 - (b) Outer core
 - (c) Upper mantle
 - (d) Lower crust

QUESTION NO.	ANSWER	REFERENCE
1.	c	Physiography and Physiographic Division of India
2.	d	Physiography and Physiographic Division of India
3.	c	Physiography and Physiographic Division of India
4.	c	Physiography and Physiographic Division of India
5.	a	Physiography and Physiographic Division of India
6.	c	Physiography and Physiographic Division of India
7.	c	Physiography and Physiographic Division of India
8.	b	Physiography and Physiographic Division of India
9.	d	Physiography and Physiographic Division of India
10.	a	Physiography and Physiographic Division of India
11.	a	Physiography and Physiographic Division of India
12.	d	Physiography and Physiographic Division of India
13.	d	Physiography and Physiographic Division of India
14.	c	Physiography and Physiographic Division of India

15.	a	Physiography and Physiographic Division of India
16.	b	Physiography and Physiographic Division of India
17.	d	Physiography and Physiographic Division of India
18.	c	Physiography and Physiographic Division of India
19.	b	Physiography and Physiographic Division of India
20.	c	Physiography and Physiographic Division of India
21.	c	Climate of India
22.	c	Climate of India
23.	c	Climate of India
24.	d	Climate of India
25.	d	Climate of India
26.	c	Climate of India
27.	c	Climate of India
28.	c	Climate of India
29.	d	Climate of India
30.	c	Climate of India
31.	c	Climate of India
32.	b	Climate of India
33.	a	Climate of India
34.	a	Climate of India
35.	b	Climate of India
36.	c	Natural Resources of India
37.	a	Natural Resources of India
38.	c	Natural Resources of India
39.	a	Natural Resources of India
40.	d	Natural Resources of India

41.	c	Natural Resources of India
42.	d	Natural Resources of India
43.	c	Natural Resources of India
44.	a	Natural Resources of India
45.	c	Natural Resources of India
46.	a	Agricultural Resources in India
47.	d	Agricultural Resources in India
48.	d	Agricultural Resources in India
49.	d	Agricultural Resources in India
50.	a	Agricultural Resources in India
51.	c	Agricultural Resources in India
52.	c	Agricultural Resources in India
53.	b	Agricultural Resources in India
54.	d	Agricultural Resources in India
55.	a	Agricultural Resources in India
56.	b	Population of India
57.	c	Population of India
58.	a	Population of India
59.	a	Population of India
60.	d	Population of India
61.	d	Population of India
62.	a	Population of India
63.	d	Population of India
64.	b	Population of India
65.	b	Population of India
66.	c	Population of India
67.	a	Population of India
68.	c	Population of India
69.	a	Population of India

70.	d	Population of India
71.	d	Agricultural Resources of India
72.	c	Agricultural Resources of India
73.	b	Agricultural Resources of India
74.	a	Agricultural Resources of India
75.	c	Agricultural Resources of India
76.	a	Agricultural Resources of India
77.	d	Agricultural Resources of India
78.	b	Agricultural Resources of India
79.	b	Agricultural Resources of India
80.	b	Agricultural Resources of India
81.	a	Industries and Trade
82.	d	Industries and Trade
83.	c	Industries and Trade
84.	d	Industries and Trade
85.	c	Industries and Trade
86.	c	Industries and Trade
87.	d	Industries and Trade
88.	d	Industries and Trade
89.	c	Industries and Trade
90.	c	Industries and Trade
91.	c	
92.	d	
93.	d	
94.	c	
95.	d	
96.	c	
97.	b	
98.	c	
99.	c	
100.	b	