

Geography & Regional Development - 2010

M.Sc. Geography & Regional Development

1. The nucleus of the Hugli-Industrial Region is :
(a) Kolkata – Medinipur (b) Kolkata–Haora
(c) Kolkata–Rishra (d) Kolkata–Konnagar
2. Which of the following is not a land-use category as maintained in the Land Revenue Records ?
(a) fallow land (b) net area sown
(c) marginal land (d) culturable wasteland
3. Which one of the following is the smallest linguistic group of India ?
(a) Sino–Tibetan (b) Austric
(c) Indo–Aryan (d) Dravidian
4. In the list are given names of geomorphic features. Suggest which of the following sequences is correct as the list of agents of their formation :
List : bajada, polje, corrie, dreikanter.
(a) river, groundwater, glacier, wind (b) river, groundwater, wind, glacier
(c) river, wind, glacier, groundwater (d) groundwater, river, glacier, wind
5. Demoiselles are features produced by :
(a) glacier (b) wind
(c) river (d) groundwater
6. For the purpose of construction and maintenance, roads are classified into :
(a) 6 major road categories (b) 5 major road categories
(c) 4 major road categories (d) 3 major road categories
7. The highest peak in the Eastern Ghat is :
(a) Khasi (b) Anai Mudi
(c) Mahendragiri (d) Doda Betta
8. The river Narmada has its source at :
(a) Amarkantak (b) Satpura
(c) Brahmagiri (d) Slopes of Western ghats
9. Dolines are features produced by :
(a) groundwater (b) wind
(c) glacier (d) river

10. The "Level of Compensation" is a concept used in isostasy by :
 - (a) Airey
 - (b) Pratt
 - (c) Neither
 - (d) Both
11. A rock fragment with a diameter between 4–64 mm is called :
 - (a) sand
 - (b) pebble
 - (c) cobble
 - (d) boulder
12. Caledonian mountains were formed during :
 - (a) Permian–carboniferous periods
 - (b) Silurian–Devonian periods
 - (c) Tertiary–Quaternary periods
 - (d) Pre–Cambrian times
13. The angle which the fault plane makes with the vertical plane is called :
 - (a) throw
 - (b) dip
 - (c) heave
 - (d) hade
14. The theory of "Sliding continents" was postulated by :
 - (a) Kober
 - (b) Jeffrey
 - (c) Evans
 - (d) Daly
15. Lapies is a feature connected with :
 - (a) marine topography
 - (b) karst topography
 - (c) mountain topography
 - (d) glaciated topography
16. Most tropical cyclones originate :
 - (a) along the polar front
 - (b) in the belt of westerly winds
 - (c) in the latitude range of 10 degree to 20 degree
 - (d) in the longitude range of 10 degree to 20 degree
17. Sampling in which the study area is divided into a hierarchy of sampling units that nest within one another is termed :
 - (a) stratified
 - (b) systematic
 - (c) multistage
 - (d) simple
18. Lorenz curves for all countries of the world show a common element of :
 - (a) concaveness
 - (b) indifference
 - (c) convexness
 - (d) spatial intervention policies

19. Two different types of multiple land use are :
 - (a) common and parallel
 - (b) parallel and compatible
 - (c) common and compatible
 - (d) primitive and compatible
20. The fact that a thriving region can have a positive impact on surrounding regions is related to the concept of which of the following effects :
 - (a) spread
 - (b) backwash
 - (c) sound
 - (d) resources
21. A boundary established after the close settlement of an area is called :
 - (a) antecedent
 - (b) subsequent
 - (c) occident
 - (d) none of the above
22. The most successful types of regional units appear to be those whose spatial boundaries coincide most closely with the described :
 - (a) physical systems
 - (b) ecological systems
 - (c) socioeconomic system
 - (d) model
23. City regions are organizationally like watersheds in that both are :
 - (a) hierarchic
 - (b) unstructured
 - (c) informal regions
 - (d) single feature regions
24. Analysis of the location of resource-processing sites through the use of isodapanes gives us an indication of only :
 - (a) power costs
 - (b) transport costs
 - (c) location independent costs
 - (d) subsidy or taxes
25. The inverse relationship between the population of a city and its rank within a set of cities is termed :
 - (a) the rank-size rule
 - (b) the fewer-the-smaller law
 - (c) central place theory
 - (d) a binary distribution
26. Office and research type of employment are generally considered part of the :
 - (a) primary sector of the economy
 - (b) secondary sector of the economy
 - (c) tertiary sector of the economy
 - (d) quaternary sector of the economy

27. In general, the degree of economic specialization increases as the city size :
- (a) remains constant
 - (b) decreases
 - (c) increases
 - (d) shifts implosions
28. An increase in the secondary sector of the economy of an area will generally lead to :
- (a) an increase in the primary sector
 - (b) a decrease in the tertiary sector
 - (c) an increase in the tertiary sector
 - (d) a decrease in the quaternary sector
29. The general urbanization curve followed by countries is :
- (a) inverted
 - (b) U-shaped
 - (c) convex
 - (d) S-shaped
30. The Tigris and Euphrates, the Indus, and the Hwang Ho River Valleys contained the majority of the world's population at one time. Agricultural support for such populations was based on :
- (a) their lack of flood conditions
 - (b) their location in upland areas
 - (c) their tropical climates
 - (d) fertile alluvium
31. From the geographer's point-of-view the first phase of European overseas expansion was that of :
- (a) continental penetration
 - (b) transoceanic rim settlement
 - (c) occupation of the prairies and pampas
 - (d) mid and late century gold discoveries
32. The possession of resources is :
- (a) deterministic
 - (b) permissive
 - (c) useful without evaluation
 - (d) useful just as physical fact
33. Malthus claimed that population has a tendency to increase in geometric progression, while the productivity of agriculture can grow only in :
- (a) a similar progression
 - (b) exponential progression
 - (c) biotic progression
 - (d) arithmetic progression
34. In the Rainforest Environment, load carried by streams consists largely of :
- (a) coarse bed load
 - (b) dissolved solids
 - (c) carbonic acid
 - (d) humus

35. A crescent dune normally has :
- (a) a slip face
 - (b) a cover of shrubs or grasses
 - (c) horns pointed upwind
 - (d) a coastal location
36. The process of ablation refers to a combination of :
- (a) plucking and grinding
 - (b) erosion and deposition
 - (c) melting and evaporation
 - (d) glacier advance and retreat
37. Which of the following is not disturbed structure of tectonic activity ?
- (a) domes
 - (b) horizontal strata
 - (c) folds
 - (d) faults
38. Which of the following is not a sequential landform ?
- (a) canyon
 - (b) volcano
 - (c) sea cliff
 - (d) floodplain
39. The water table surrounding a well :
- (a) is lowered as rate of pumping increases
 - (b) becomes higher as pumping is intensified
 - (c) is absent within good aquifers
 - (d) impedes the flow of water to the well
40. Which of the following is not a period of geologic time ?
- (a) Silurian
 - (b) Cretaceous
 - (c) Pliocene
 - (d) Ordovician
41. The soil solum consists of the :
- (a) A, B and C horizons
 - (b) A and B horizons
 - (c) B and C horizons
 - (d) A, B, C and O horizons
42. In the southern hemisphere the Coriolis effect always acts to turn the flow of air :
- (a) to the right
 - (b) to the east
 - (c) to the west
 - (d) to the left
43. If the ice floating in the polar oceans were to melt, the sea level would :
- (a) increase
 - (b) remain same
 - (c) decrease
 - (d) fluctuate

44. Most of the highest symmetrical and extensive volcanic cones of the world are :
 (a) composite cones (b) acid lava cones
 (c) basic lava cones (d) parasite cones
45. Which of the following biomes represents an environment with ample heat and water ?
 (a) tundra (b) grassland
 (c) savanna (d) forest
46. Continental rupture ultimately leads to :
 (a) formation of new oceanic crust
 (b) formation of new continental crust
 (c) melting of the continental shields
 (d) sinking of the continental crust into the asthenosphere
47. Spheroidal weathering beneath thick regolith developed on igneous rocks usually involves :
 (a) salt-crystal growth (b) hydrolysis
 (c) plant root wedging (d) talus development
48. Velocity of water in a stream channel is fastest :
 (a) on the sides of channel bends
 (b) about one-third of the depth above the stream bed
 (c) about one-third of the depth below the stream surface
 (d) in midstream at the stream surface
49. The subject matter of modern geography is based on spatial organization and man-environment relations. The analytical technique used in this work is concerned with :
 (a) geocentrism (b) the exact positioning of events
 (c) the best location or the best use (d) the quality of particular areas
50. In an equal-area map projection :
 (a) constant areal scale is preserved
 (b) the results are cylindrical
 (c) the shapes of small areas are correctly shown
 (d) the distortion is 1.16 times as great as at 30 degree N.
51. The debit side of the earth's solar radiation budget shows that almost two-thirds of the available units are :
 (a) diffused radiation
 (b) reflected by the atmosphere
 (c) absorbed and reradiated
 (d) transferred from the earth to the atmosphere

52. An equilibrium state which is the result of vegetative change over a long period of time is called a (n) :
- (a) invasion (b) climax
(c) succulent (d) succession
53. As the doubling time of population growth decreases the rate of growth :
- (a) triples (b) decreases
(c) increases (d) stabilizes
54. When agricultural fields replace timber it has been found that subsoil water storage :
- (a) increases (b) decreases
(c) is unchanged (d) leads to more perennial streams
55. Glacier equilibrium is established when the rate of accumulation balances the rate of :
- (a) advance (b) retreat
(c) ablation (d) erosion
56. What is your longitude if local noon occurs at 1400 GMT (2 : PM) ?
- (a) 30 degrees west (b) 30 degrees east
(c) 60 degrees west (d) 60 degrees east
57. The main occupation of the people of Jammu and Kashmir is :
- (a) agriculture (b) hunting
(c) industry (d) trading
58. The book "Explanation in Geography" was written by :
- (a) Alexander Von Humbolt (b) Peter Haggett
(c) Ellsworth Huntington (d) David Harvey
59. Which of the following places is associated with copper production ?
- (a) Zawar mines (b) Jharia mines
(c) Damodar valley (d) Khetri mines
60. Which of the following is not a cereal ?
- (a) wheat (b) bajra
(c) rice (d) oilseed