



ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 2017

M.A. GEOGRAPHY

[Field of Study Code : GEOM (221)]

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

- (i) All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) This Question Paper consists of *four* Units—Units I, II, III and IV.
- (iii) All the questions in Unit I carry 1 mark each. Answer all the 60 questions in Unit I in the OMR Sheet (see the separate instruction).
- (iv) Questions of Units II, III and IV have to be answered in the space given in the Question Paper.
- (v) Answer all the 4 questions in Unit II. Each question carries 5 marks. Write your answer in about 300 words each in the space provided below each question in this booklet.
- (vi) Unit III carries 10 marks. Answer the question in the Question paper itself, making use of tracing paper and graphsheet provided.
- (vii) Unit IV carries 10 marks. Answer the question in the Question paper itself.
- (viii) Extra pages are provided for Rough Work at the end of the booklet.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 2017

M.A. GEOGRAPHY

SUBJECT
(Field of Study/Language)

FIELD OF STUDY CODE

NAME OF THE CANDIDATE

REGISTRATION NO.

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CENTRE OF EXAMINATION

DATE

.....
(Signature of Candidate)

.....
(Signature of Invigilator)

.....
(Signature and Seal of
Presiding Officer)

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 2017

M.A. GEOGRAPHY

[Field of Study Code : GEOM (221)]

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES FOR ANSWERING OMR SHEET (UNIT—I)

Candidates must read carefully the following instructions before attempting the question paper :

- (i) Write your name and registration number in the space provided for the purpose in the Answer Sheet.
- (ii) **Please darken the appropriate circle of question paper series code on the Answer Sheet.**
- (iii) All questions are compulsory.
- (iv) Answer all the 60 questions in the answer sheet provided for the purpose by darkening the correct choice, i.e., (a) or (b) or (c) or (d) with BALLPOINT PEN only against the corresponding circle. Any overwriting or alteration will be treated as wrong answer.
- (v) Each correct answer carries 1 mark. **There will be negative marking and 0.33 mark will be deducted for each wrong answer.**
- (vi) Answer written by the candidates inside the question paper will not be evaluated.
- (vii) Calculators (not in Mobile Phones) may be used.
- (viii) Return the Question Paper and Answer Sheet to the Invigilator at the end of the Entrance Examination. **DO NOT FOLD THE ANSWER SHEET.**

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MARKING ANSWERS

1. Use only Blue/Black Ballpoint Pen (do not use pencil) to darken the appropriate Circle.
2. Please darken the whole Circle.
3. Darken ONLY ONE CIRCLE for each question as shown in example below :

Wrong <input type="radio"/> (a) <input type="radio"/> (b) <input type="radio"/> (c) <input type="radio"/> (d)	Wrong <input checked="" type="radio"/> (a) <input type="radio"/> (b) <input type="radio"/> (c) <input type="radio"/> (d)	Wrong <input checked="" type="radio"/> (a) <input type="radio"/> (b) <input checked="" type="radio"/> (c) <input type="radio"/> (d)	Wrong <input checked="" type="radio"/> (a) <input type="radio"/> (b) <input type="radio"/> (c) <input type="radio"/> (d)	Correct <input type="radio"/> (a) <input checked="" type="radio"/> (b) <input type="radio"/> (c) <input type="radio"/> (d)
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4. Once marked, no change in the answer is allowed.
5. Please do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet.
6. Please do not do any rough work on the answer sheet other than the space provided.
7. Mark your answer only in the appropriate space against the number corresponding to the question.
8. **Ensure that you have darkened the appropriate Circle of Question Paper Series Code on the Answer Sheet.**

SHEET—I

Question No.	Marks	Question No.	Marks	Question No.	Marks
Unit—II		Unit—III		Unit—IV	
1.		5.		6.	
2.					
3.					
4.					
				Total Marks	

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Marks Obtained :

UNIT—II =

UNIT—III =

UNIT—IV =

Total (II+III+IV) =

UNIT—I

[Please mark your answers in the separate OMR sheet as per the instruction]

Read the paragraph below and answer the Question Nos. 1-5 :

“The interaction between man and environment therefore has two aspects : with environment influencing man and man influencing environment. This might be seen as a simple two-way system, but reality is not so simple and consequences of this interaction are inevitable. Mismanagement of the environment by bad farming practices on the High Plains of the USA were compounded by a period of drought in the years 1933-38, and this produced disastrous consequences for man as strong winds blew away the exhausted topsoil in a series of ‘black blizzards’ to produce the notorious ‘Dust Bowl’ which covered 6-5 million hectares. In this area, the direct effect of human activity on the environment produced feedbacks, which are described as positive when they operate to amplify change and negative when they operate to reduce change. Large areas were made useless for agriculture by bad farming practice but the national emergency caused by soil erosion had some beneficial effect on man’s ability to manage the environment by the establishment of the US Soil Conservation Bureau and the National Resource Board, whose conservation practices provided negative feedback to reduce the damage. There was of course a time-lag between the occurrence of the damage and the effect of the policies and this type of change is also described as ‘lagged’ feedback. On the other hand, the disaster had a harmful effect in causing mass migration to California, where good agricultural lands became overcrowded. Thus the positive feedback from events in Oklahoma and Texas was transferred to California and such feedbacks in which one area pays for the actions of another are described as ‘staggered’. Far from being a simple two-way system, man’s impact on the environment may be direct, but it is much more likely to result in feedbacks, which can be positive or negative and lagged and/or staggered, depending on circumstance. As a result, the simple interaction model becomes a complicated system.”

1. Which one of the following is NOT described in the above paragraph?
 - (a) Human influences on environment
 - (b) Disastrous consequences of farming practices
 - (c) Methods of conservation
 - (d) ‘Staggered’ feedback

2. Human-environment relationship is described in terms of
 - (a) Simple two-way system
 - (b) Realistic four-way system
 - (c) Complex three-way system
 - (d) None of the above

3. Which one of the following comprises ‘positive feedback’?
 - (a) When human activity on the environment reduce change
 - (b) Causes mass migration
 - (c) One area pays for the actions in another area
 - (d) When human activity operates to intensity change

4. Which ONE of the following defines 'staggered' feedback?
- (a) Staggered feedback is a subset of positive feedback
 - (b) It is a subset of negative feedback
 - (c) It can be described as 'lagged' feedback
 - (d) Feedback in one area pays for the actions in another area
5. Which ONE of the following was caused due to bad farming practices?
- (a) Black blizzards
 - (b) Dust Bowl
 - (c) National emergency leading to establishment of the US Soil Conservation Bureau
 - (d) All of the above
6. Which ONE of the following is the main objective in regional geography?
- (a) Study of the physical environment
 - (b) Study of the human activity on the earth surface
 - (c) Study of the spatial interaction
 - (d) Study the unique character as produced by human activity and the physical environment
7. Who among the following is NOT associated with social Darwinism?
- (a) Ellen C. Semple
 - (b) Carl Sauer
 - (c) F. Ratzel
 - (d) D. Whittlesey
8. Which ONE of the following is NOT an example of functional region?
- (a) Mumbai-Pune-Thane city region
 - (b) Special Economic Zones
 - (c) Kolkata Metropolitan Development Area
 - (d) Konkan

9. Distance is a central concept in geography. Which ONE of the following describes convenience distance?

- (a) Frequency and reliability of transport
- (b) Travel time
- (c) Travel cost
- (d) Perceived distance

10. What is common among the areas such as Mesopotamia, Yucatan Peninsula and Detroit city?

- (a) Centres of manufacturing
- (b) Prosperous and populated
- (c) Densely populated in the past
- (d) Historical and cultural sites

11. The concept of ecumene signifies the inhabited portions of the earth surface. In the light of this definition match Column—A correctly with Column—B :

<i>Column—A</i>	<i>Column—B</i>
A. Intensive ecumene	1. Systematic mining development
B. Extensive ecumene	2. Urban occupancy, industry, intensive agriculture
C. Sporadic ecumene	3. Extensive agriculture
D. Exploitation ecumene	4. Scattered economic activity

- (a) 1A, 2B, 3C, 4D
- (b) 1B, 2C, 3D, 4A
- (c) 1B, 2A, 3C, 4D
- (d) 1C, 2B, 3D, 4A

- 12.** Which one of the following does NOT belong to primary activity?
- (a) Agriculture
 - (b) Mining
 - (c) Fishing
 - (d) Construction
- 13.** Which one of the following correctly defines the characteristics of a low mature demographic regime?
- (a) High birth rates and low mortality rates
 - (b) Low birth rates and high mortality rates
 - (c) Low birth rates and low mortality rates
 - (d) High fertility and mortality rates
- 14.** Accentuated urban growth causes cities to coalesce with neighbouring towns to form vast urban sprawl. What is it called?
- (a) Metropolitan complex
 - (b) Suburbanization
 - (c) Megalopolis
 - (d) Conurbation
- 15.** According to Murphy et al in their study of CBDs, which one of the following appropriately describes the zone of assimilation?
- (a) Extensive redevelopment, spread of offices, shops into former residential areas
 - (b) Low-grade retail stores, warehouses and wholesale premises
 - (c) Zone of highland value intersection
 - (d) Zone of discard

16. The term umland refers to
- (a) Area surrounding a town
 - (b) The heart of a town
 - (c) A satellite town
 - (d) Residential area of a town
17. The multiple nuclei theory of urban structure was propounded by
- (a) Homer Hoyt
 - (b) Burgess
 - (c) Christaller
 - (d) Harris and Ullman
18. In Christaller's Central Place theory for organization of settlements, $K = 4$ denotes
- (a) Transport principle
 - (b) Market principle
 - (c) Administrative principle
 - (d) Both administrative and market principle
19. The concept of 'Stop and Go' determinism was put forward by
- (a) G. Taylor
 - (b) J. Brunhes
 - (c) J. E. Spencer
 - (d) F. Ratzel

- 20.** The classical model of industrial location theory of which least cost approach is of primary consideration is recognized as the industrial location theory of
- (a) Weber
 - (b) Smith
 - (c) Isard
 - (d) Von Thünen
- 21.** "Who controls the Rimland rules Eurasia, who rules Eurasia rules the World." Who among the following has made this statement?
- (a) Mackinder
 - (b) Spykman
 - (c) Alfred Mahan
 - (d) S. B. Cohen
- 22.** The continent that has occupied the largest area in the equatorial belt is
- (a) South America
 - (b) Africa
 - (c) Australia
 - (d) North America
- 23.** Which one of the following has traditionally influenced most, the location of industries in the world?
- (a) Water
 - (b) Petroleum
 - (c) Coal
 - (d) Hydroelectricity

- 24.** Who among the following has introduced the concept of urbanism?
- (a) Louis Wirth
 - (b) Manuel Castells
 - (c) Wheatley
 - (d) Mark Jeffereson
- 25.** The plantation farming regions of the world differ from subsistence agricultural regions because they
- (a) Have organized agriculture
 - (b) Are carried on in entirely different environmental conditions
 - (c) Do not occupy large portions of the earth's surface
 - (d) Have assured markets and support prices
- 26.** The most important mineral resources of Sikkim are
- (a) Copper-lead-zinc deposits
 - (b) Iron ore-Copper-Apatite
 - (c) Bauxite-Graphite-Lignite
 - (d) None of the above
- 27.** What are the major geographical factors affecting sugarcane cultivation?
- (a) Temperature between 21°C to 27°C throughout the year
 - (b) Rainfall of at least 1270 mm
 - (c) Deep fertile water-retentive soils
 - (d) All of the above

28. The major factors affecting freight rates of the commodity are
- (a) Risk liability
 - (b) Nature of load
 - (c) Shipment size
 - (d) All of the above
29. The concept of spatial interaction can be expressed as
- (a) Direct relationship between movement and distance
 - (b) Inverse relationship between movement and distance
 - (c) No relationship between movement and distance
 - (d) Ease of travel
30. According to Christaller, range of a good refers to the
- (a) Minimum distance a consumer is willing to travel to buy a good or service
 - (b) Maximum distance a consumer is willing to travel to buy a good or service
 - (c) Minimum sale required to sell a good or service for the profitable business
 - (d) Maximum sale required to sell a good or service for the profitable business
31. The term MONEX is appropriately described as :
- (a) The term involves a monsoon experiment on a global scale
 - (b) The term entails an experiment that is undertaken solely by the Indian Government
 - (c) The term depicts the need to place experiments to understand monsoon
 - (d) None of the above

- 32.** Tide is defined as
- (a) The rise and fall of water levels due to gravitational attraction of a celestial object
 - (b) The seawater swelling with underground volcanoes erupting annually
 - (c) The inundation of creeks and channels intermittently due to fluctuations in water cycle
 - (d) All of the above
- 33.** According to the geography of domestication and rise of agriculture it is generally agreed that the tropical South Asia became one of the main centre for agricultural systems based on reproduction by vegetative planting. Which one of the following areas this agricultural system did not spread to?
- (a) North-Eastern coast of India
 - (b) Northern Burma/Myanmar
 - (c) North-East India
 - (d) Asia Minor
- 34.** A simple Malthusian check on population growth assumes a fixed point above which the numbers cannot expand. Which one of the following will happen as population growth approaches this ceiling?
- (a) The rate of increase may be unchanged until the ceiling is reached, and then abruptly drop to zero
 - (b) The rate of increase may decline as it approaches the ceiling, eventually falling to zero
 - (c) The population may overshoot the ceiling periodically, and oscillate above or below the ceiling
 - (d) All above are conceivable
- 35.** Point bar formation is found
- (a) On the inside bank of a meander
 - (b) On the outside bank of a meander
 - (c) In the middle of the channel
 - (d) At any of the above locations

- 36.** Which of the following landforms are most commonly associated with continental glaciation?
- (a) Cirques
 - (b) Lateral moraines
 - (c) Drumlins
 - (d) Horns
- 37.** What term refers to large pieces of ice-breaking off the front of a coastal glacier to form icebergs?
- (a) Ablation
 - (b) Calving
 - (c) Plucking
 - (d) Surging
- 38.** A narrow segment of coast washed by waves/tides and covered with sediments is known as
- (a) Berm
 - (b) Foreshore
 - (c) Backshore
 - (d) Beach
- 39.** A curved spit is known as
- (a) Tombolo
 - (b) Baymouth
 - (c) Hook
 - (d) Estuary

40. The bottom topography of an ocean can be shown by

- (a) Hydrostatic curve
- (b) Hypsographic curve
- (c) Contour maps
- (d) Choropleth maps

41. The concept of cycle of erosion was first given by

- (a) Penck
- (b) Haug
- (c) Hutton
- (d) None of the above

42. The grains in extrusive igneous rocks are

- (a) Coarse
- (b) Fine
- (c) Very coarse
- (d) None of the above

43. The isolated hill that stands above the surrounding area in desert regions is called

- (a) Nunatak
- (b) Seif
- (c) Inselberg
- (d) Drass

44. Who among the following propounded the concept of dynamic equilibrium in landscape development?
- (a) G. K. Gilbert
 - (b) J. H. Hutton
 - (c) W. M. Davis
 - (d) J. W. Powell
45. Which among the following is NOT included in the mass movement process?
- (a) Avalanches
 - (b) Tsunami
 - (c) Rock fall
 - (d) Slump
46. Which among the following is the correct length of the Indian coastline?
- (a) 5025 km
 - (b) 5575 km
 - (c) 7517 km
 - (d) 5809 km
47. What is an ice fall?
- (a) Ice falling from sky
 - (b) Ice falling into sea
 - (c) Ice falling into a crater
 - (d) A section of serrated glacier

48. Which one of the following correctly describes Ozone?
- (a) A pale blue gas with a penetrating odour
 - (b) A gas that can be only industrially produced
 - (c) Concentrations of ozone assist in penetration of radio waves
 - (d) None of the above
49. Which one of the following is the correct definition of Aerosol?
- (a) The term entails study of small particles suspended in air
 - (b) The term signifies only solid particles suspended in air
 - (c) The term denotes limiting usage of deodorant and sprays to reduce greenhouse emissions
 - (d) None of the above
50. The process of downward migration of soil ions, colloids and other particles in soil profiles is known as
- (a) Illuviation
 - (b) Reduction
 - (c) Cation change
 - (d) Eluviation
51. Which one of the following statements is CORRECT?
- (a) The Karbi Anglong old gneiss complex in the north-east India is part of the Barail range
 - (b) The Karbi Anglong old gneiss complex is an outlier of the Meghalaya plateau
 - (c) It is an extension of Eastern mountainous region of the north-east India
 - (d) None of the above

52. Which one of the following is NOT TRUE?
- (a) The depression through which the Brahmaputra flows is formed by the collision of the Indian plate with the Tibetan plate
 - (b) In its longitudinal profile the river Brahmaputra rises only 65 m over a distance of about 600 km
 - (c) The Brahmaputra plain is formed of a thin mantle of alluvium, having an average thickness of 1500 m
 - (d) The Brahmaputra plains occupy more than one-fifth of the area of the north-east India
53. It has been observed that area of Majuli island in Brahmaputra has
- (a) Remained unchanged in the last 100 years for which records are available
 - (b) Increased by about 15% during the same period
 - (c) Declined by over 200 km² during the same period
 - (d) Declined rapidly during 1966–72 and then after increased
54. In which country, Brittany a territory where Breton language is spoken, is located?
- (a) United Kingdom
 - (b) Germany
 - (c) Spain
 - (d) France
55. Atmosphere receives highest amount of methane, a variable gas, from which of the following sources?
- (a) Burning of fossil fuels
 - (b) Oil and gas extraction
 - (c) Termites
 - (d) Rice cultivation

56. Homosphere, a distinct horizontal layer of atmosphere, is called so because of
- (a) Composition of gases is the same
 - (b) Temperature is uniformly decreasing
 - (c) Pressure decreases homogeneously through altitude
 - (d) Density of air remains homogeneous
57. The small bright areas found in photosphere of the Sun are called
- (a) Sun spots
 - (b) Granules
 - (c) Corona
 - (d) Spicules
58. Seasonal variations in solar energy received at the surface of the earth are due to
- (a) Sun spot cycle
 - (b) Changes in solar output
 - (c) Eccentricity of Earth's orbit
 - (d) Altitude of the Sun
59. Which one of the following reasons is responsible for poor development of hydro-power in India?
- (a) Coal is available in a plenty and therefore is not necessary to develop water power
 - (b) Technical know-how for production of turbines is not available in India
 - (c) Lack of technical skills for building reservoirs in mountainous terrain is poor and cost is very high
 - (d) Rainfall is seasonal and variable and requires costly storage reservoirs
60. Baglihar hydroelectricity power project is constructed on which river?
- (a) River Chenab
 - (b) River Beas
 - (c) River Jhelum
 - (d) River Ravi

UNIT—II

(Short answer-type)

1. "Resources are not, they become." Describe the statement with appropriate examples.

2. Critically analyze the morphology of urban cities in India. What are the similarities and differences between an Indian city and a typical European city?

3. Describe the reasons of winter precipitation in India. Which part(s) of India come(s) under winter precipitation?

4. Write a brief essay on the rise of colonialism since the 16th century using alternative or sequential episodes of 'exploration', 'discovery' to 'invasion' and 'conquest'.