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# Geography

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**(PAPER-II & III)**

RITESH KUMAR &  
SUJIT KUMAR

 **UPKAR'S**  
**UGC**  
**NET/JRF/SET**

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# Geography

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**(PAPER-II & III)**

*By*

Ritesh Kumar  
&  
Sujit Kumar

**UPKAR PRAKASHAN, AGRA-2**

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Fourth Edition : 2016

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ISBN : 978-93-5013-203-6

Code No. 1735

**Printed at :** UPKAR PRAKASHAN (Printing Unit) Bye-pass, AGRA

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# Syllabus

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## Paper-II

### Unit-1

**Geomorphology** : Fundamental concepts; Endogenetic and Exogenetic forces; Denudation and weathering; Geosynclines, Continental drift and plate tectonics; Concept of geomorphic cycle; Landforms associated with fluvial, glacial, arid, coastal and karst cycles.

### Unit-2

**Climatology** : Composition and structure of the atmosphere; Heat budget of the earth; Distribution of temperature; Atmospheric pressure and general circulation of winds; Monsoon and jet stream; Tropical and temperate cyclones; Classification of world climates; Koppen's and Thornthwaite's schemes.

### Unit-3

- (A) **Oceanography** : Ocean deposits; Coral reefs. Temperature and salinity of the oceans; Density of sea water; Tides and ocean currents.
- (B) **Bio-Geography** : World distribution of plants and animals; Forms and functions of ecosystem; Conservation and management of ecosystems; Problems of pollution.

### Unit-4

**Geographic Thought** : General character of geographic knowledge during the ancient, and medieval period; Foundations of modern geography; Determinism and possibilism; Areal differentiation and spatial organisation.

### Unit-5

- (A) **Population Geography** : Patterns of world distribution; Growth and density of population; Patterns and processes of migration; Demographic transition.
- (B) **Settlement Geography** : Site, situation, types, size, spacing and internal morphology of rural and urban settlements; City-region; Primate city; Rank-size rule; Settlement hierarchy; Christaller's Central Place theory; August Lösch's theory of market centres.

### Unit-6

**Economic Geography** : Sectors of economy : primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary; Natural resources : renewable and non-renewable :

- (A) Measurement of agricultural productivity and efficiency; Crop combination and diversification. Von Thünen's model.
- (B) Classification of industries : Weber's and Losch's approaches; Resource based and footloose industries.
- (C) Models of transportation and transport cost : Accessibility and connectivity.

### Unit-7

- (A) **Political Geography** : Heartland and Rimland theories; Boundaries and frontiers.
- (B) **Social Geography** : Ethnicity; tribe; dialect, language, caste and religion; Concept of social well-being.
- (C) **Cultural Geography** : Culture-areas and cultural regions; Human races; Habital, economy and society of tribal groups.

### Unit-8

**Regional Planning** : Regional concept in geography; Concept of planning regions; Types of regions; Methods of regional delineation; Regional planning in India; Indicators of development; Regional imbalances.

### Unit-9

**Geography of India** : Physiographic divisions; Climate : its regional variations; Vegetation types and vegetation regions; Major soil types; Irrigation and agriculture; Population distribution and growth; Settlement patterns; Mineral and power resources; Major industries and industrial regions.

### Unit-10

- (A) **Cartography** : Types of maps : Techniques for the study of spatial patterns of distribution; Choropleth; Isopleth and Chorochromatic maps and pie diagram; Mapping of location-specific data; Accessibility and flow maps.

Remote sensing and computer application in mapping; Digital mapping; Geographic Information System (GIS).

- (B) **Statistical Methods** : Data sources and types of data; Frequency distribution and cumulative frequency; Measures of central tendency; Selection of class intervals for mapping; Measures of dispersion and concentration; Standard deviation; Lorenz curve; Methods of measuring association among different attributes; Simple and multiple correlation; Regression.

Nearest-neighbour analysis; Scaling techniques; Rank score; Weighted score; Sampling techniques for geographical analysis.

## PAPER-III

### Unit-1

**Geomorphology** : Fundamental concepts; Factors controlling landform development; Endogenetic and Exogenetic forces; Denudation process ; Weathering and erosion; Geosynclines, mountain building, continental drift and plate tectonics; Concept of Geomorphic Cycle; Landforms associated with fluvial, glacial, arid, coastal and karst cycles. Slope forms and processes; Environmental and Applied Geomorphology.

### Unit-2

**Climatology** : Composition and structure of the atmosphere; Insolation; Heat budget of the earth; Distribution of temperature; atmospheric pressure and general circulation of winds; Monsoons and jet streams; Stability and instability of the atmosphere; Air-masses; Fronts; temperate and tropical cyclones; Types and distribution of precipitation; Classification of world climates; Koppen's and Thornthwaite's schemes; Hydrological Cycle; Global warming.

### Unit-3

- (A) **Oceanography** : Origin of oceans basins; Bottom relief of Indian, Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; Ocean deposits; Coral reefs; Temperature and salinity of the Oceans; Density of sea water; Tides and ocean currents; Sea-level changes.

- (B) **Bio-Geography** : Physical factors influencing world distribution of plants and animals; Forms and functions of ecosystem : Forest, grassland, marine and mountain ecosystem; Bio-diversity and its depletion through natural and man-induced causes; Conservation and management of ecosystems; Environmental hazards and problems of pollution; Ozone depletion.

### Unit-4

**History of Geographic Thought** : General character of geographic knowledge during the ancient, and medieval period; Foundations of modern geography : Contribution of German, French, British and American schools; Conceptual and methodological developments during the 20th century; Changing paradigms; man and environment, determinism and possibilism, areal differentiation and spatial organisation; Quantitative revolution; Impact of positivism, humanism, radicalism and behaviouralism in geography.

### Unit-5

- (A) **Population Geography** : Nature, scope, subject matter and recent trends : Patterns of world distribution, growth and density of population; Policy issues; Patterns and processes of migration; Demographic transition; Population-resource regions.

- (B) **Settlement Geography** : Site, situation, types, size, spacing and internal morphology of rural and urban settlements; Ecological processes of urban growth; Urban fringe, City-region; Settlement systems; Primate city; Rank-size rule; Settlement hierarchy; Christaller's Central Place theory; August Losch's theory of market centres.

## Unit-6

**Economic Geography :** Location of economic activities and spatial organization of economies; Classification of economies; Sectors of economy : primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary; Natural resources : Renewable and non-renewable; Conservation of resources :

- (A) **Agricultural Geography :** Concept and techniques of delimitation of agricultural regions; Measurement of agricultural productivity and efficiency; Crop combinations and diversification; Von Thünen's model; Agricultural systems of the world.
- (B) **Industrial Geography :** Classification of industries : Weber's and Losch's approaches; Resource based and footloose industries.
- (C) **Geography of Transport and Trade :** Models of transportation and transport cost; Accessibility and connectivity : Inter-regional and Intra-regional : Comparative cost advantages.

## Unit-7

- (A) **Political Geography :** Definition and scope of Political Geography; Geopolitics; Global strategic views (Heartland and Rimland theories); Concept of nation, state and nation-state; Boundaries and frontiers; Politics of world resources; Geography and Federalism.
- (B) **Social Geography :** Nature and scope of social geography; Social structure and social processes; Elements of Social Geography—ethnicity, tribe, dialect, language, caste and religion; Concept of Social well-being.
- (C) **Cultural Geography :** Nature and scope of cultural geography; Environment and culture; Concept of culture-areas and cultural regions; Theories of tribal groups; Dwelling places as cultural expressions.

## Unit-8

**Regional Planning :** Regional concept in geography; its application to planning; Concept of planning region; Regional hierarchy; Types of regions and methods of regional delineation; Conceptual and theoretical framework of regional planning; Regional planning in India : Concept of development; indicators of development; Regional imbalances.

## Unit-9

**Geography of India :** Physiographic divisions; Climate : its regional variations; Vegetation types and vegetation regions; Major soil types; Coastal and Marine resources; Water resources; Irrigation; Agriculture; Agroclimatic regions; Mineral and power resources; Major industries and industrial regions; Population distribution and growth; Settlement patterns; Regional disparities in social and economic development.

## Unit-10

- (A) **Cartography :** Map as a tool in geographical studies; Types of maps : Techniques for the study of spatial patterns of distribution; Single purpose and composite maps; Choropleth, Isopleth and Chorochromatic maps and pie diagrams; Mapping of location specific data; Accessibility and flow maps.  
Remote sensing and computer application in mapping; Digital mapping; Geographic Information System (GIS) : Thematic maps.
  - (B) **Statistical Methods :** Data sources and types of data; Statistical diagrams; Study of frequency distribution and cumulative frequency; Measures of central tendency; Selection of class intervals for mapping; Measures of dispersion and concentration; Standard deviation; Lorenz curve; Methods of measuring association among different attributes; Simple and multiple correlation; Regression.  
Measurement of spatial patterns of distribution; Nearest-neighbour analysis; Scaling techniques, rank score, weighted score; Sampling techniques for geographical analysis.
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**Geography**  
**UGC-NET/JRF Exam.**  
**(July 2016)**  
**Solved Paper**

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**July 2016**  
**Geography**  
**(Paper – II)**

**Note :** This Paper contains **fifty (50)** objective type questions of **two (2)** marks each. **All** questions are compulsory.

1. Normal Cycle of Erosion is associated with—  
(A) Glacial Erosion      (B) Fluvial Erosion  
(C) Marine Erosion      (D) Wind Erosion
2. The drainage pattern which is not controlled by the parent structure on which it flows is termed as—  
(A) Consequent      (B) Subsequent  
(C) Insequent      (D) Resequent
3. The term “Swash” refers to—  
(A) Backward movement of sea water at the beach after the breaking of a wave  
(B) Oblique movement of sea water at the beach after the breaking of a wave  
(C) Forward movement of sea water up the beach after the breaking of a wave  
(D) Sideward movement of sea water up the beach after the breaking of a wave
4. Which one of the following is not a glaciofluvial depositional feature ?  
(A) Drumlin      (B) Esker  
(C) Horn      (D) Kame
5. The unconsolidated rock material deposited by surface wash at the base of a cliff is called—  
(A) Alluvium      (B) Colluvium  
(C) Moraines      (D) Silt
6. Which one of the following represents a source of atmospheric energy ?  
(A) Infrared radiation emitted downward from clouds  
(B) Visible radiation scattered upward into the space  
(C) Latent heat released  
(D) Albedo of the earth and the atmosphere
7. Which one of the following processes is important for the formation of lightning in a developing cloud ?  
(A) Absorption of solar cosmic rays  
(B) Small lapse rate  
(C) Strong vertical air currents  
(D) Heavy rainfall
8. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and other labelled as Reason (R). Select your answer from the codes given below :  
**Assertion (A) :** Land surface is heated more quickly and to a greater extent than the water surface when subjected to equal amount of insolation.  
**Reason (R) :** The land is opaque while water is transparent to solar radiation.  
**Codes :**  
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of (A).  
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).  
(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
9. Which one of the ‘C’ types of climate receives the bulk of its precipitation during the cold season ?  
(A) Cfa      (B) Cs  
(C) Cwa      (D) Cfc
10. Which one of the following statements is not true about the Coriolis Force ?  
(A) It is the effect of earth’s rotation  
(B) It is maximum over polar region  
(C) It is directly related to frictional force  
(D) It is proportional to wind speed
11. Identify the correct statement pertaining to the Mid-Atlantic Ridge from the floor of Atlantic Ocean among the following—  
(A) Almost 3 km above  
(B) Almost 4 km above  
(C) Almost 5 km above  
(D) Almost 6 km above
12. The coral reefs that are generally; found attached to the shore with an intervening shallow channel or a lagoon is called—

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- (A) Barrier reef (B) Patch reef  
(C) Ribbon reef (D) Fringing reef
13. If Kyoto protocol is for Carbon di-oxide then Montreal protocol is for—  
(A) Methane (B) Chlorofluorocarbons  
(C) Carbon di-oxide (D) Ozone
14. Identify the correct statement regarding variation in density of ocean water and air at the same temperature—  
(A) Ocean water is 800 times more denser than air  
(B) Ocean water is 600 times more denser than air  
(C) Ocean water is 400 times more denser than air  
(D) Ocean water is 200 times more denser than air
15. Which one of the following bays has the highest tides in the world ?  
(A) Bay of Bengal (B) Hudson Bay  
(C) Bay of Fundy (D) Bay of Khambat
16. Who among the following pleaded that “history be treated geographically and geography be treated historically” ?  
(A) Holmes (B) Herodotus  
(C) Hecateous (D) Thales of Militus
17. Which one of the following is the philosophical basis of Quantitative revolution ?  
(A) Positivism (B) Existentialism  
(C) Idealism (D) Probabalism
18. The statement that “Egypt is the gift of the river Nile” is attributed to—  
(A) Aristotle (B) Strabo  
(C) Herodotus (D) Seneca
19. Who among the following scholars made corrections to Ptolemy’s Book ?  
(A) Al-Masudi (B) Al-Idrisi  
(C) Al-Baruni (D) Ibn-Khaldun
20. Who among the following developed the concept of ‘Mental Map’ ?  
(A) Downs and Stea  
(B) Saarinen  
(C) Gould and White  
(D) Boulding and Haggerstrand
21. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below :
- List-I (Concepts)**  
(a) Continuum of Urban Sizes  
(b) Losch Model  
(c) Urban Hierarchy  
(d) Primate City
- List-II (Definitions)**
- Groups of towns of decreasing but approximately equal size and importance
  - Relationship between the largest city and second largest city
  - Various hexagonal systems operate at different levels and are superimposed on each other
  - Gradual and continuous decrease of urban population size with descending rank
- Codes :**
- |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|     | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (A) | 4   | 3   | 1   | 2   |
| (B) | 2   | 1   | 3   | 4   |
| (C) | 3   | 2   | 4   | 1   |
| (D) | 1   | 4   | 2   | 3   |
22. Which one of the following authors used the formula  $d_x = d_0 e^{-bx}$  where,  $d_x$  represents population density (d) at a distance  $x$  from the city centre,  $d_0$  the centre density,  $e$  an exponent of distance and  $b$  the density gradient, to describe the pattern of population density in any city ?  
(A) C. Clark (B) B.J.L. Berry  
(C) J.W. Simmonds (D) W. Isard
23. Which one of the following figures of total population of India (Census 2011) is correct ?  
(A) 1, 21, 08, 54, 977 (B) 1, 21, 04, 74, 877  
(C) 1, 21, 03, 64, 957 (D) 1, 21, 05, 44, 777
24. The rapid growth phase of Indian population was lying between which of the following time periods ?  
(A) 1901 – 1921 (B) 1921 – 1951  
(C) 1951 – 1981 (D) 1981 – 2001
25. The second doubling period of world’s human population was between which of the following time slabs ?  
(A) 1650 – 1850 (B) 1750 – 1950  
(C) 1850 – 1930 (D) 1850 – 1950
26. Which one of the following agricultural geographic approaches is correct to study crop-diversification ?  
(A) Commodity (B) Systematic  
(C) Regional (D) Behavioural
27. Which one of the following soils is commonly known as ‘self-mulching soil’ ?  
(A) Grey soil (B) Red soil  
(C) Brown soil (D) Black soil
28. The concept of linear market price boundary between the market areas of two competing firms was given by—  
(A) A. Weber (B) T. Palander  
(C) E. Hoover (D) A. Losch
29. Which one of the following factors is not a reason for government to concentrate on transport policies ?  
(A) Social (B) Economic  
(C) Cultural (D) Political

30. Which one of the following industries is called as heavy engineering industry ?  
 (A) Heavy Electricals  
 (B) Heavy Machinery  
 (C) Glass  
 (D) Iron and Steel
31. Who among the following gave the concept of Rimland Theory ?  
 (A) Ratzel (B) Spykman  
 (C) Griffith Taylor (D) Mackinder
32. How many major human races were identified by Griffith Taylor ?  
 (A) 3 (B) 4  
 (C) 5 (D) 6
33. In which year Mackinder again demarcated the world island including Africa ?  
 (A) 1922 (B) 1925  
 (C) 1919 (D) 1917
34. The Red Indians or the American Indian belongs to—  
 (A) Caucasoid Race (B) Mongoloid Race  
 (C) Australoid Race (D) Negrito Race
35. Which one of the following terms denotes the net population increase of towns and cities ?  
 (A) Urban Growth (B) Population Growth  
 (C) Urbanisation (D) Urban Area
36. Which one of the following processes is not associated with planning ?  
 (A) Perception (B) Revelation  
 (C) Preparation (D) Evolution
37. Who is regarded as the father of Regional Science ?  
 (A) Louis Lefebvre (B) Walter Isard  
 (C) Harvey S. Perloff (D) John M. Cumberland
38. Which one of the following scholars believed that “every deliberate action must start in the mind, the realm of thought. It must be conceived and rehearsed in the realm of thought before it can take place in the physical...”  
 (A) Lewis Mumford (B) Patrick Geddes  
 (C) Chadwick (D) Benton MacKaye
39. The surveys that are conducted to identify deteriorated or deficient area in development are termed as—  
 (A) Socio-economic surveys  
 (B) Structural surveys  
 (C) Environmental Quality surveys  
 (D) Diagnostic surveys
40. The largest milk producer state of India is—  
 (A) Gujarat (B) Punjab  
 (C) Uttar Pradesh (D) Rajasthan
41. Which one of following groups of states accounts for about 90% of the annual coal production in India ?  
 (A) Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal  
 (B) Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu  
 (C) Jharkhand, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh  
 (D) Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal
42. In which of the following years, India became the 7<sup>th</sup> largest manufacturer of vehicles in the world ?  
 (A) 2007 (B) 2008  
 (C) 2009 (D) 2010
43. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and other labelled as Reason (R). Select your answer from the codes given below :  
**Assertion (A) :** Wheat producing area confine to sub-humid and semi-arid areas in India.  
**Reason (R) :** This crop does not require plenty of stagnant water.  
 (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of (A).  
 (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).  
 (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
 (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
44. In which state of India Subansiri Hydropower Project is located ?  
 (A) Manipur (B) Meghalaya  
 (C) Arunachal Pradesh (D) Tamil Nadu
45. Which one of the following softwares is not a GIS software ?  
 (A) AutoCAD (B) Map Info  
 (C) ERDAS (D) Arc view
46. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
- | <b>List-I</b>     | <b>List-II</b>          |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>(R.F.)</b>     | <b>(Level of Scale)</b> |
| (a) 1 : 2,50,000  | 1. Cadastral            |
| (b) 1 : 50,00,000 | 2. Large                |
| (c) 1 : 25,000    | 3. Medium               |
| (d) 1 : 4,000     | 4. Small                |
- Codes :**
- |     | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | 3   | 4   | 1   | 2   |
| (B) | 3   | 1   | 2   | 4   |
| (C) | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   |
| (D) | 3   | 4   | 2   | 1   |
47. Which one of the following areal extent is represented by an area bounded by a square of 3 cm × 3 cm on a 1 : 50,000 scale topographical sheet ?  
 (A) 9,00 km<sup>2</sup> (B) 1.00 km<sup>2</sup>  
 (C) 3.20 km<sup>2</sup> (D) 2.25 km<sup>2</sup>

48. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and other labelled as Reason (R). Select your answer from the codes given below :

**Assertion (A) :** Change detection in remote sensing is the process of identifying differences in the state of an object or phenomenon.

**Reason (R) :** The use of GIS facilitates for digital change detection.

**Codes :**

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of (A).  
 (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).  
 (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
 (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
49. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below :

<b>List-I</b>	<b>List-II</b>
<b>(Scholars)</b>	<b>(Global strategic views)</b>

- |                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Seversky, A.N.P. | 1. Sea power      |
| (b) Mackinder        | 2. Rimland theory |
| (c) Spykman, N.J.    | 3. Air power      |
| (d) Mahan, A.T.      | 4. Land power     |

**Codes :**

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

50. The scale on the aerial photography is variable on account of which of the following ?
- (A) Shadows of the objects  
 (B) Texture of the objects  
 (C) Relief of the ground  
 (D) Shadows and relief both

### Answers with Explanations

- (B) Normal cycle of erosion is associated with the Fluvial Erosion, not with Glacial, marine and wind erosion.
- (C) Insequent drainage is a drainage that wanders irregularly across the surface and is not influenced by topographic features (*i.e.*, Dendritic drainage).
- (C) Swash refers to the movement of a turbulent layer of water up the slope of a beach as a result of breaking of a wave. It is capable of moving beach material of substantial water.
- (C) Drumlin, Esker and Kame are Glaciofluvial depositional features, by Horn is a Glacier erosional feature.

- (B) Colluvium is a general name for loose, unconsolidated sediments that have been deposited at the base of the hill slopes by either rain wash, sheet wash, slow continuous down slope creep, or a variable combination of these processes.
- (C) It is latent heat released during the vaporization, the atmosphere is heated after converging solid into liquid, liquid into gas.
- (C) Lighting (Thunder storms) is caused due to strong vertical currents.
- (A)
- (B) Cs is a mediterranean type of climate region where maximum precipitation falls in winter.
- (D) 11. (A)
- (D) A Fringing reef is a, coral reef attached to the shore, either as a continuous wave washed erosion, plattarn are separated by from the coast line by a smaller lagoon.
- (B)
- (A) Water has a density of 1000 gm/m<sup>3</sup>. The air that is near sea level has a density that averages 1.275 kg. kg/m<sup>3</sup>. If we want to know how much water is dense than air that 1000 kg/m<sup>3</sup> divided by 1.275 kg/ m<sup>3</sup> yields 784. Therefore at the sea level air is 784 time less than the water.
- (C) The Bay of Fundy, a bay on the Atlantic coast of North America. It is known for having the highest tidal range in the world.
- (B) Herodotus (485-425 BC) was the first and foremost historian and is regarded the “father of history and was one of the pioneer geographers. He was the strong supporter of the idea that, “all history must be treated geographically and all Geography must be treated historically”.
- (A) Positivism also called empiricism, is a philosophical view point that limits knowledge to facts that can be observed and to the relationship between these Facts is a philosophical bases of Quantative revolution.
- (C)
- (B) The most important contribution of Al-Idrisi to Geog was his world map. His map was based on rough rectangular projection. It represents correctly which was misrepresented antiquity. In the shape of Africa we find the influence of Ptolemy, although Africa and China are not connected. (A correction on Ptolemy’s map.)

20. (C) The concept of mental-map was developed by Gould and White.
21. (A) 22. (A) 23. (A)
24. (C) The Rapid growth phase of Indian population was from 1951-1981.
25. (C) World's population was 500 million by 1650 and in 1850 it was estimated to be 1000 million. The period from 1650 to 1850 was the first phase of doubling the world's population, from 1850 to 1930, the world population doubled again *i.e.*, from 1000 million to 2000 million. It is the second phase of doubling the world's population.
26. (C)
27. (D) A self-mulching soil is a soil that mixes itself its surface layer shrink and swell forming deep cracks. This property of soil belongs to Block Soil.
28. (B) 29. (C)
30. (B) Heavy Engineering industry produces capital goods and consumer durables and its products can be put into following Category *i.e.*, industrial machinery and capital goods, Power generation.
31. (B) Rimland concept was given by Spykman in 1938-39 and published in 1944 in a book entitled "The Geography of Peace". In which he started who controls the Rimland rules Eurasia, who rules Eurasia controls the destinities of the world.
32. (C)
33. (C) It was after the first world war, that Mackinder changed his field of world island in which he included Africa.
34. (B) 35. (A) 36. (D) 37. (B) 38. (D)
39. (D)
40. (C) Uttar Pradesh is the largest milk producer of india.
41. (D)
42. (C) In the year 2010, India became the seventh largest manufacturer of Vehicles, 2009-10.
43. (B)
44. (C) Subansiri Lower Dam, officially known as Subansiri Hydro-electric project, is under construction gravity dam on subansiri river at Assam and Arunchal Pradesh.
45. (A) 46. (D) 47. (D) 48. (B) 49. (B)
50. (C)

## July 2016

# Geography

### (Paper – III)

**Note :** This Paper contains **seventy five (75)** objective type questions of **two (2)** marks each. **All** questions are compulsory.

- A drainage pattern which is not related to the structure of the region is known as—  
 (A) Radial drainage  
 (B) Trellis drainage  
 (C) Dendritic drainage  
 (D) Superimposed drainage
- Crickmay while disagreeing with Davis supplemented peneplain with the terms—  
 (A) Pediplain (B) Panplane  
 (C) Etchplain (D) Structural plain
- Which of the following is strongly presumptive of fault line scarp ?  
 (A) Superimposed drainage  
 (B) Frequent severe earthquakes  
 (C) Actual fault plane identified along the scarp  
 (D) Poor correlation between rock resistance and topographic form
- Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and other labelled as Reason (R). Select your answer from the codes given below :  
**Assertion (A) :** Deep chemical decay of rocks is one of the outstanding features of humid tropical regions.  
**Reason (R) :** Intensity of chemical weathering depends to a large extent on abundance of water and higher air temperature.  
**Codes :**  
 (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
 (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
 (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
 (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and other labelled as Reason (R). Select your answer from the codes given below :

**Assertion (A) :** The islands along the Mid-Atlantic Ridge are highly prone to volcanic activity.

**Reason (R) :** The sea-floor spreading is the main cause of earthquakes in the Atlantic Ocean.

**Codes :**

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
 (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
 (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
 (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
- Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below :

**List - I**

**(Authors)**

- (a) Woolridge and Morgan  
 (b) Thornbury  
 (c) Von Richthofen  
 (d) Steers

**List - II**

**(Title of the Book)**

1. Principles of geomorphology  
 2. Geomorphology  
 3. Spirit and Purpose of Geography  
 4. Unstable Earth

**Codes :**

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

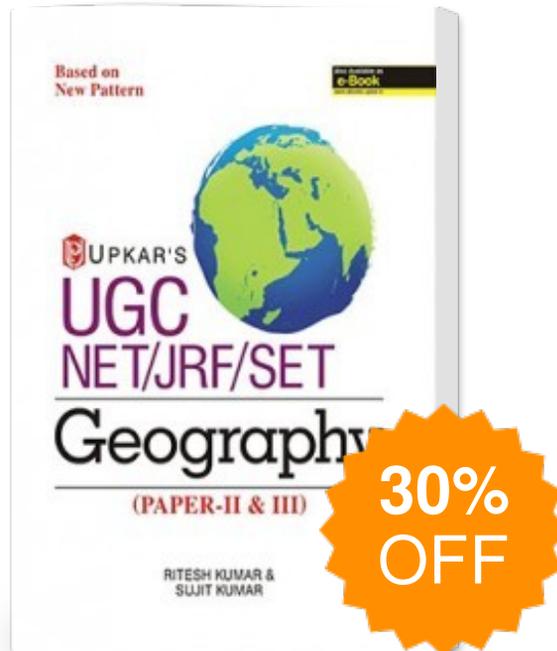
- Which one of the following arrangements of Pleistocene Ice age is in a correct chronological order ?  
 (A) Mindel – Wurm – Gunz – Rim  
 (B) Gunz – Mindel – Rim – Wurm  
 (C) Wurm – Mindel – Rim – Gunz  
 (D) Rim – Mindel – Wurm – Gunz
- Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and other labelled as Reason (R). Select your answer from the codes given below :  
**Assertion (A) :** Divergent plate margin cause sea floor spreading.

**Reason (R) :** Construction plate margins result in the formation of faults.

**Codes :**

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
 (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
 (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
 (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
9. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched ?  
 (A) Microscale – Turbulence  
 (B) Planetary scale – Waves in the westerlies  
 (C) Mesoscale – Tornadoes  
 (D) Synopticscale – Valley and mountain winds
10. Which one of the following statements about polar jet stream is not true ?  
 (A) It moves northwards during summer  
 (B) It supplies energy to the circulation of surface storms  
 (C) Its velocity is greater during the summer  
 (D) Its location roughly coincides with that of the polar front
11. Supercooled water is water which is—  
 (A) Produced from dry ice  
 (B) A special form of ice  
 (C) Still liquid at temperature below zero degree  
 (D) Partly liquid and partly solid
12. A place located at a higher altitude generally experiences ..... than a low elevation place in an adjoining valley.  
 (A) a greater daily temperature range  
 (B) a lower annual mean temperature  
 (C) a lower daily temperature range  
 (D) both a greater daily temperature range and lower annual mean temperature
13. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and other labelled as Reason (R). Select your answer from the codes given below :  
**Assertion (A) :** Hurricane cannot develop along the equatorial region.  
**Reason (R) :** Coriolis force is at its maximum over the equator.  
**Codes :**  
 (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
 (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
 (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
 (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
14. The actual amount of water vapour in a given quantity of air is greatest for which of the following temperature-relative humidity combinations ?  
 (A) 40°C – 100%      (B) 25°C – 100%  
 (C) 0°C – 100%      (D) 30°C – 50%
15. What happens when Chinook wind is drawn down the leeward slopes of the mountain range ?  
 (A) The saturation vapour pressure increases  
 (B) The relative humidity decreases  
 (C) Both (A) and (B) are correct  
 (D) Both (A) and (B) are wrong
16. Match the List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below :  
**List-I**  
 (a) Absolute humidity  
 (b) Relative humidity  
 (c) Specific humidity  
 (d) Mixing ratio  
**List-II**  
 1. The ratio of weight of water vapour to the weight of per unit volume of dry air  
 2. Mass of water vapour in grams contained in one kilogram of air including water vapour  
 3. The ratio of the amount of water vapour actually present in the air having definite volume and temperature to its maximum amount air can hold at that temperature.  
 4. The total weight of moisture content per unit volume of air
- Codes :**
- |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|     | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (A) | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   |
| (B) | 4   | 3   | 2   | 1   |
| (C) | 2   | 4   | 3   | 1   |
| (D) | 4   | 2   | 1   | 3   |
17. The sea attained its present level during the geological period—  
 (A) Holocene      (B) Miocene  
 (C) Cambrian      (D) Jurassic
18. The pyramid of biomass is inverted in case of—  
 (A) Forest ecosystem  
 (B) Grassland ecosystem  
 (C) Marine ecosystem  
 (D) Fresh water ecosystem
19. Which one of the following percentages India contributes to world's biodiversity ?  
 (A) 2%      (B) 4%  
 (C) 6%      (D) 8%
20. Which one of the following temperatures of sea water is favourable for the formation of coral reefs ?  
 (A) At least 20 °C      (B) At least 15 °C  
 (C) At least 10°C      (D) At least 5 °C

# UGC NET/JRF/SET Geography (Paper-II And III)



Publisher : Upkar Prakashan

ISBN : 9789350132036

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Type the URL : <http://www.kopykitab.com/product/10403>



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