

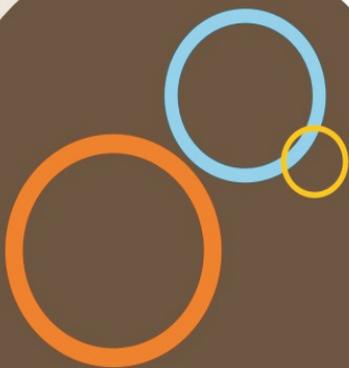
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**Geography**  
**UGC-NET/JRF Exam.**  
**Solved Papers**

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# December 2006

## Geography

### Paper-II

**Note**—This paper contains **fifty (50)** objective type questions, each question carrying **two (2)** marks. Attempt **all** of them.

1. The north-pole lies with in the Arctic Ocean whereas south-pole is located within Antartic Continent. Which of the following theory uses this phenomenon as a supportive argument ?  
(A) Theory of Isostasy  
(B) Theory of Plate Tectonics  
(C) Convective Current Theory  
(D) Tetrahedral Theory
2. Indus and Brahmaputra are examples of—  
(A) Subsequent drainage  
(B) Superimposed drainage  
(C) Antecedent drainage  
(D) Consequent drainage
3. The average time interval between two successive high tides is—  
(A) 6 hrs, 13 mts. (B) 12 hrs, 26 mts.  
(C) 24 hrs, 50 mts. (D) 18 hrs, 39 mts.
4. It is necessary to know both the latitude and longitude of a place in order to determine—  
(A) Local time (B) Altitude  
(C) Standard time (D) Location
5. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select your answer from the codes given below—

**Assertion (A) :** The troposphere is the dense lower part of the atmosphere in which metrological phenomenon such as clouds and storms occur.

**Reason (R) :** In the troposphere temperature decreases with altitude.

**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 a correct explanation of (A)  
(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false  
(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true

6. **Assertion (A) :** The ocean floors are much younger than continents.

**Reason (R) :** Owing to their low density and consequent buoyancy, the ocean floors are not forced down into the mantle in subduction zone.

**Codes :**

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)  
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not a correct explanation of (A)  
(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false  
(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true

7. **Assertion (A) :** The ultimate source of energy that makes possible the erosion of landscapes is sun.

**Reason (R) :** Solar energy evaporates surface water, some of which subsequently falls as rain and snow on high rounds.

**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 a correct explanation of (A)  
(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false  
(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true

8. **Assertion (A) :** The magnitude of an earthquake is greatest near the epicentre and decreases with distance.

**Reason (R) :** The energy released by an earthquake can be established from its magnitude.

**Codes :**

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

4 | UGC-NET Geography Solved Papers

- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not a correct explanation of (A)  
(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false  
(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true
9. Which of the following can be used for regional delineation ?  
(A) Gravity Potential Model  
(B) Rank Size Rule  
(C) Losch Settlement Model  
(D) Central Place Model
10. What does not cause Regional Imbalances ?  
(A) Uneven distribution of resources  
(B) Sustainable development  
(C) Lack of resources  
(D) Lack of technology
11. Nodal regions are delimited—  
(A) On the basis of spatial interaction  
(B) On the basis of uniformity  
(C) On the basis of resource base  
(D) On the basis flow of goods
12. Migration of people from early periods has had a beneficial impact. The important is—  
(A) Diffusion of ideas  
(B) Spread of language  
(C) Spread of scientific and technological innovations  
(D) All of the above
13. In rural areas small towns commonly grow up for providing—  
(A) Market facilities  
(B) Educational facilities  
(C) Health facilities  
(D) Administrative facilities
14. The most important criterion for classification of Indian Urban Centres is—  
(A) Site (B) Shape  
(C) Population (D) Function
15. In Rank Size Rule the population of lower Rank City is in proportion to—  
(A) Population of smallest city  
(B) Population of largest city  
(C) Population of middle order city  
(D) None of the above
16. Who is known as the father of Political Geography ?  
(A) Rudolf Kjellen (B) K. Haushofer  
(C) F. Ratzel (D) R. Hartshorne
17. Who gave the concept of Rimland Theory in political geography ?  
(A) N. J. Spykman (B) E. Warner  
(C) H. W. Weigert (D) A. T. Mahan
18. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below—  
**List-I (Geographer)**  
(a) Vidal de La Blache  
(b) Jean Brunhes  
(c) Carl Ritter  
(d) Fried Ratzel  
**List-II (Principle)**  
1. Unity in Diversity  
2. Social Determinism  
3. Terrestrial Whole  
4. Interaction  
**Codes :**
- |     | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | 3   | 2   | 4   | 1   |
| (B) | 4   | 2   | 1   | 3   |
| (C) | 3   | 4   | 1   | 2   |
| (D) | 2   | 1   | 3   | 4   |
19. The philosophical view advocating that man is responsible for making his own nature is known as—  
(A) Positivism (B) Functionalism  
(C) Existentialism (D) Pragmatism
20. Crop combination is calculated on the basis of—  
(A) Per cent area of net cultivated area  
(B) Per cent area of gross cultivated area  
(C) Ranking of crops in a region  
(D) None of the above
21. Jharia coal fields is located in—  
(A) Bihar (B) Jharkhand  
(C) Orissa (D) Chhattisgarh
22. The correct sequence of the advent of prominent British geographers to the development of Geography is—  
(A) A. J. Herbertson, S. W. Wooldrige, H. J. Mackinder, L. D. Stamp

- (B) S. W. Wooldrige, A. J. Herbertson, L. D. Stamp, H. J. Mackinder  
 (C) H. J. Mackinder, A. J. Herbertson, S. W. Wooldrige, L. D. Stamp  
 (D) L. D. Stamp, A. J. Herbertson, S. W. Wooldrige, H. J. Mackinder
23. Consider the following Seas :
- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Red Sea  | 2. Black Sea  |
| 3. Dead Sea | 4. Baltic Sea |
- The correct sequence of those seas in descending order of salinity is—  
 (A) 1, 2, 3, 4                      (B) 2, 1, 4, 3  
 (C) 4, 2, 3, 1                      (D) 3, 1, 2, 4
24. When was 'Project Tiger', one of the most intensive conservation efforts, launched in India ?  
 (A) 1963                              (B) 1967  
 (C) 1973                              (D) 1977
25. Who defined 'Resource' as 'Resources are not they become' ?  
 (A) Van Thunen                      (B) Zimmerman  
 (C) Hartshorne                      (D) Semple
26. Animal rearing on a commercial scale has developed well in—  
 (A) Monsoon Regions  
 (B) Savanna Regions  
 (C) Prairie and Steppe Regions  
 (D) Sabel Regions
27. Which State is the largest producer of wheat in India ?  
 (A) Haryana                          (B) Punjab  
 (C) Uttar Pradesh                      (D) Bihar
28. Which one of the following is a Footloose Industry ?  
 (A) Cotton Textile                      (B) Sugar  
 (C) Cement                              (D) Handloom
29. Isodapanes are associated with—  
 (A) Line of equal height  
 (B) Line of equal rainfall  
 (C) Line of inequality  
 (D) Line of equal transport cost
30. Which one of the following is not associated with a Transport System ?  
 (A) Von-Thunen Theory  
 (B) Distance Decay Function  
 (C) Principle of Least Effort  
 (D) Central Place Theory
31. Mongoloid race is predominantly found in—  
 (A) South Africa                      (B) East Asia  
 (C) Western Europe                      (D) East Africa
32. Which one of the following is related to the Tribal Economy ?  
 (A) Footloose Industries  
 (B) Settled Cultivation  
 (C) Shifting Cultivation  
 (D) Industrial Economy
33. Racial traits of Man are studied in—  
 (A) Palaeontology                      (B) Hydrology  
 (C) Sociology                          (D) Anthropology
34. Who formulated the Heartland Theory ?  
 (A) H. J. Mackinder                      (B) R. Hartshorne  
 (C) Peter Hagget                      (D) Herbertson
35. A plant adapted to a wet environment is called—  
 (A) Hygrophyte                          (B) Xerophyte  
 (C) Mesophyte                          (D) Tropophyte
36. Ecological succession normally leads to—  
 (A) Habitat  
 (B) Biome  
 (C) Climatic Frontier  
 (D) Climax
37. The petro-dollar economy has highly influenced one of the following States more than others—  
 (A) Tamil Nadu                          (B) Kerala  
 (C) Punjab                              (D) Gujarat
38. Population distribution in India at State level is best represented by—  
 (A) Dot Method                          (B) Pie Diagrams  
 (C) Choropleth                          (D) Isopleth
39. Identify the major objective of using regression model in a data set—  
 (A) Causability between Dependent and Independent variables  
 (B) Association between Dependent and Independent variables  
 (C) Skewness in the data  
 (D) Dispersion in the data

40. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below—

**List-I**

- (a) What measure of dispersion is defined as the difference between the lowest and highest value ?  
 (b) It is measure of skewness.  
 (c) If the coefficient of variation is desired, it would be found by applying which formula ?  
 (d) Which average is used in computing the variance and standard deviation of sample ?

**List-II**

1.  $3(\bar{x} - \text{Median})$       2.  $\frac{S}{\bar{X}}(100)$   
 3. Range                      4. Arithmetic Mean  
 5.  $\frac{\Sigma(d - \bar{x})^2}{n}$

**Codes :**

- |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|     | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (A) | 3   | 2   | 5   | 4   |
| (B) | 3   | 5   | 2   | 4   |
| (C) | 4   | 1   | 2   | 3   |
| (D) | 3   | 1   | 2   | 4   |
41. The rank of Indian Railway Network among the countries of the World is—  
 (A) First                      (B) Second  
 (C) Third                      (D) Fourth
42. Which of the following is associated with the Cotton Textile Industry ?  
 (A) Pune                      (B) Varanasi  
 (C) Ahmedabad              (D) Chandigarh
43. Kargil is located on the banks of—  
 (A) Indus River              (B) Jhelum River  
 (C) Suru River                (D) Chenab River
44. Imphal is the capital of—  
 (A) Manipur                  (B) Nagaland  
 (C) Meghalaya                (D) Arunachal Pradesh
45. Mc Mohan Line is an International boundary between—  
 (A) India and Bangladesh  
 (B) India and China  
 (C) India and Pakistan  
 (D) France and Germany

- Directions—(Q. 46–50)** Read the following passage carefully and answer the given questions—

Information consists of new facts, data, ideas, and routine communication. Like people, goods and services, information flows from place-to-place, moving from place of production to demand areas. When we think of demand areas we should not confuse places of *need* with places of *effective demand*. In the flows of people, movements among big and vigorous centres are much larger than migrations among the depopulated backwaters of depressed areas. In the shipment of goods, the volume of trade among the developed countries far exceeds their trade contacts with the underdeveloped world.

Similarly, information flows primarily among the vigorous idea centres in a system. Islands of lethargy are bypassed because they are literally out of the system. Rich nations trade primarily with each other. Migrations often occur between clusters of mankind. Those who send the most messages get most of the return contacts. A tendency exists for flows to run from *places of abundance* to *areas of effective demand* according to the effective *pulls* exerted at each destination. As flows continue, a tendency toward equilibrium conditions seems common. In the physical world things move through space so that potential can equalize. Water tries to move under the force of gravity to the lowest point and if free to move to sea level it will do so.

Similarly, air will move from a high pressure to a low pressure area. High pressure as a causative agent cannot move air very far in one direction. We know this from common experience when we try to blow air across a room with a fan or try to blow out a match at a distance. More air will be moved by putting the fan in one window blowing outward and opening another window across the room. Instead of emphasizing push factors, it makes more sense to think of air being pulled in a certain direction by a zone of low pressure, in the same way that water is pulled from a mountain top. Similarly, in human affairs a *pull exerts a directed force* with respect to excess supply somewhere else. Therefore, to explain why something moves from A to B it helps to emphasize the pull at B rather than the push at A. The push at A often is unspecified directionally, whereas a pull at B is significant not only for A, but for any other potential supply source as well.

46. What causes Flow of Information ?  
 (A) Demand (B) Use  
 (C) Quality (D) Volume
47. What factors primarily influence exchange of goods among rich Nations ?  
 (A) Abundance of production  
 (B) Effective demand  
 (C) Level of economic development  
 (D) Generation of information
48. Generation of information depends on—  
 (A) Nature of ideas  
 (B) Strength of idea-centres in a system  
 (C) Duration of ideas  
 (D) Effectiveness of ideas
49. The flow of information from place of origin to place of destination is mainly due to—  
 (A) Repulsion at the place of origin  
 (B) Attraction of the place of destination  
 (C) Distance between place of origin and place destination  
 (D) Abundance at the place of origin
50. Which of the following is the most suitable title for the given passage ?  
 (A) Flow of services  
 (B) Flow of commodity  
 (C) Migration of people  
 (D) Flow of information
28. (A) Cotton industry is an independent trade. India has monopoly over it since ancient time. The countries importing Indian cotton cloths are—USA, UK, Eastern countries of Europe, Nepal, Singapore, Sri Lanka and African countries.  
 29. (D) 30. (D) 31. (B) 32. (C) 33. (D)  
 34. (A) 35. (A) 36. (A) 37. (D) 38. (A)  
 39. (B) 40. (D)  
 41. (D) Indian railway occupies fourth place in the World railway and first place in Asia. USA stands at first place and Russia at second. Canada has 5.2% of the total rail routes of the world.  
 42. (C) Ahmedabad is known for cotton cloths, Pune for IT sector, Varanasi for silk industries, Chandigarh is known as trade centre.  
 43. (C)  
 44. (A) The capitals of Northern Eastern states are—Manipur—Imphal, Meghalaya—Shillong, Nagaland—Kohima, Arunachal Pradesh—Itanagar.  
 45. (B)  
 46. (A) Information flows from one place to other like people, commodity and services.  
 47. (B) Flow has a tendency to move from abundance to effective demand. In affluent countries, same principle applies to the exchange of commodities.  
 48. (B) Production of information entirely depends on the strength of the centre of thoughts. This is the reason that the trade between the countries of same strength takes place in big quantity.  
 49. (B) Information freely moves from the place of its origin to the destination due to powerful attraction.  
 50. (D) In the given paragraph, the flow of information is shown as people, commodity and services towards demand. There the suitable title is 'Flow of Information'.

### Answers with Explanations

1. (D) 2. (C) 3. (B) 4. (D) 5. (B)  
 6. (C) 7. (A) 8. (B) 9. (A) 10. (B)  
 11. (A) 12. (D) 13. (A) 14. (C) 15. (B)  
 16. (C) 17. (A) 18. (C) 19. (C) 20. (C)  
 21. (B) 22. (B) 23. (D) 24. (C) 25. (B)  
 26. (C)  
 27. (C) The production of wheat from maximum to minimum is—Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Bihar.

# June 2007 Geography Paper-II

**Note**—This paper contains **fifty (50)** objective type questions, each question carrying **two (2)** marks. Attempt **all** of them.

1. Whaleback dunes are characteristic features of—  
 (A) Thar desert (B) Gobi desert  
 (C) Australian desert (D) Sahara desert

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

**Assertion (A):** In arid and semi-arid regions, sheet flood is an important land forming process.

**Reason (R) :** Arid and semi-arid regions experience high intensity short-duration rainfall.

**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) (R) is true, but (A) is false
3. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select your answer from the codes given below—

**Assertion (A):** Glacial troughs often exhibit remarkably flat floors.

**Reason (R) :** The flat floor in a glacial trough is produced by uniform glacial erosion.

**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 false, but (R) is true  
 (D) (R) is true, but (A) is false

4. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below—

**List-I (Authors)**

- (a) Thornbury (b) Dury  
 (c) Steers (d) Strahler

**List-II (Books)**

1. Rivers and River terraces  
 2. Principles of Geomorphology  
 3. Physical Geography  
 4. The Unstable Earth

**Codes :**

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

5. Who propounded the concept of dynamic equilibrium in geomorphology ?

- (A) Davis (B) King  
 (C) Hack (D) Crickmay

6. Global pattern of surface temperature is generally controlled by—

- (A) Latitude, Longitude and Altitude  
 (B) Latitude, Longitude and Continent-Ocean contrast  
 (C) Continent-Ocean contrast, Longitude and Altitude  
 (D) Continent-Ocean contrast, Latitude and Altitude

7. The criteria used by Thomthwaite in his classification of World Climates are—

1. Precipitation effectiveness  
 2. Thermal efficiency  
 3. Potential evapotranspiration  
 4. Radiation efficiency

Select your answer from the codes given below—

**Codes :**

- (A) 1, 2 and 4            (B) 1, 2 and 3  
(C) 1, 3 and 4            (D) 2, 3 and 4
8. The earth's average albedo is estimated as—  
(A) 32 per cent            (B) 40 per cent  
(C) 21 per cent            (D) 50 per cent
  9. Obsequent streams generally flow—  
(A) Along the consequent stream  
(B) Opposite to the consequent stream  
(C) At right angle to the consequent stream  
(D) Diagonal to the consequent stream
  10. The principle of uniformitarianism in Geomorphology was first advocated by—  
(A) Davis                    (B) Playfair  
(C) Gilbert                 (D) Hutton
  11. Which of the following steel plants of India has the least cost location in the ideal location triangle conceived by Weber ?  
(A) Bokaro                 (B) Bhilai  
(C) Rourkela               (D) Durgapur
  12. Gonds have their major concentration in—  
(A) Koraput region  
(B) Aravali region  
(C) Chota Nagpur region  
(D) Bastar region
  13. Topographical maps are produced in India by—  
(A) N.A.T.M.O.            (B) Survey of India  
(C) N.R.S.A.                (D) D.R.D.O.
  14. Which one of the following is the commonly used measure of central tendency ?  
(A) Mean                    (B) Median  
(C) Mode                    (D) Harmonic mean
  15. Identify the author who wrote several volumes entitled 'GEOGRAPHICA'—  
(A) Eratosthenes          (B) Ptolemy  
(C) Strabo                    (D) Herodotus
  16. Which of the following statements about the Green Revolution in India is not true ?  
(A) It was characterised by the use of high yielding variety of seeds and intensive irrigation and application of chemical fertilizers  
(B) It started with increased wheat production in Punjab, Haryana and Western U.P.  
(C) It has resulted in increase in disparity in rural income  
(D) It has caused substantial increase in the production of millets
  17. Coffee as a plantation crop is likely to be adversely affected by many causes of which the most important one is—  
(A) Decline in international prices  
(B) Attack by pests and diseases  
(C) Tariff barriers for trade  
(D) Development of substitutes
  18. Taaffe's transportation model has a number of development phases. The number of phases are—  
(A) Four                     (B) Two  
(C) Six                        (D) Eight
  19. Which of the following arrangements of biomes in order of availability of soil, water and heat is correct ?  
(A) Savanna, grassland, forest, tundra and desert  
(B) Savanna, forest, grassland, tundra and desert  
(C) Tundra, forest, grassland, savanna and desert  
(D) Forest, savanna, grassland, desert and tundra
  20. Mangrove forests are mainly found along the sea faces of the delta of which one of the following rivers ?  
(A) Mahanadi                (B) Krishna  
(C) Cauvery                 (D) Ganga
  21. Which one of the following is known as the 'Carbon Sink' of the globe ?  
(A) Pacific Ocean  
(B) Equatorial rain forests  
(C) Antarctica  
(D) Savanna
  22. Deep sea floor comprises which of the following deposits ?  
(A) Muds and Sands  
(B) Sands and Gravels  
(C) Muds and Gravels  
(D) Muds and Red clay

23. Which one of the following is the most important air pollutants ?  
 (A) Carbon dioxides (B) Sulphur dioxides  
 (C) Hydro carbons (D) SPM
24. Mechanisation of agriculture is best suited for countries with—  
 (A) High population density  
 (B) Low population density  
 (C) Vast agricultural land  
 (D) High standard of living
25. Which one of the following crops enters international trade in large quantities ?  
 (A) Rice (B) Wheat  
 (C) Corn (D) Barley
26. The book entitled 'Socio-Economic Models' was edited by—  
 (A) Spate and Learmonth  
 (B) Herbert and Smith  
 (C) Johnston and Herbert  
 (D) Chorley and Haggett
27. Who among the following Arab Geographers spent several years in India and wrote a book on India ?  
 (A) Ibn Batuta (B) Al Idrisi  
 (C) Ibn Khaldun (D) Al-Biruni
28. Who propounded the organic theory of the State ?  
 (A) Humboldt (B) Richthofen  
 (C) Ratzel (D) Ritter
29. Name the scholar who used the term geopolitik for the first time before the Second World War—  
 (A) Mackinder (B) Kjellan  
 (C) Houshofer (D) Spykman
30. Arunachal Pradesh was formerly known as—  
 (A) NWEP (B) NEFA  
 (C) Buffer zone (D) Frontier
31. Which of the following tribal combination is confined to a single State of North-East India ?  
 (A) Khasi — Naga (B) Garo — Khasi  
 (C) Naga — Mizo (D) Khasi — Mizo
32. Which one of the following indicators is not relevant in the context of social well being ?  
 (A) Provision of housing  
 (B) Improved accessibility to health facilities  
 (C) Provision of educational facilities  
 (D) Entry of multinational companies in developing countries
33. The concept of 'Cultural health' was first used by—  
 (A) Berkeley School of Geography  
 (B) French School of Geography  
 (C) German School of Geography  
 (D) Chicago School of Geography
34. Winter rains in the North Indian Plains are caused by depressions coming from the—  
 (A) Arabian Sea  
 (B) Bay of Bengal  
 (C) Mediterranean Sea  
 (D) Pacific Ocean
35. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below—  
**List-I**  
 (a) Petroleum (b) Paper Mill  
 (c) Mica (d) Hiracud Project  
**List-II**  
 1. Amlai 2. Jharkhand  
 3. Orissa 4. Cambay basin  
**Codes :**  
 (a) (b) (c) (d)  
 (A) 4 1 2 3  
 (B) 3 2 1 4  
 (C) 2 3 4 1  
 (D) 1 4 3 2
36. The leading saffron producing State of India is—  
 (A) Himachal Pradesh  
 (B) Arunachal Pradesh  
 (C) Jammu and Kashmir  
 (D) Nagaland
37. The theory of 'demographic transition' is developed by—  
 (A) Warren Thompson  
 (B) C. P. Blacker  
 (C) Frank Notestein  
 (D) A. J. Coale and E. M. Hoover
38. Which of the following is the correct sequence in terms of density of population ?  
 (A) Africa, Asia, America, Europe  
 (B) America, Asia, Africa, Europe

- (C) Europe, Asia, America, Africa  
(D) Asia, Europe, Africa, America
39. Which one of the following indicators is a direct measure of regional imbalance in development ?  
(A) Percentage of cultivated area to total geographical area  
(B) Per capita consumer expenditure  
(C) Accessibility to roads  
(D) Literacy
40. Which one of the following attributes is not spatial data base ?  
(A) Location (B) Lines  
(C) Polygon (D) Triangle
41. Which of the following pairs does not match correctly ?  
(A) Malajkhand — Coal  
(B) Bailadila — Iron ore  
(C) Kudremukh — Iron ore  
(D) Neyveli — Lignite
42. The predominant soil type developed on the Archaean and Cuddapah geological systems in India as—  
(A) Black soils (B) Alluvial soils  
(C) Red soils (D) Intrazonal soils
43. Siachin glacier is located in—  
(A) Greater Himalayas  
(B) Trans Himalayas  
(C) Lesser Himalayas  
(D) Sub-Himalayas
44. The leading green tea producing country in the World is—  
(A) China (B) Sri Lanka  
(C) Kenya (D) India
45. Who tried to resolve the problem of dualism in geography by modifying the 'environment' concept with major focus on man ?  
(A) Vidal de la Blache  
(B) H. H. Barrows  
(C) E. Huntington  
(D) E. C. Semple
46. Which of the following pairs does not match correctly ?  
(A) Satpura Mountain — Mahadeo hills

- (B) Chhota Nagpur — Rajmahal hills Plateau  
(C) Himalaya Mount — Khasi hills ains  
(D) Vindhyan Range — Bhandar Range

**Directions**—(Q. 47–50) Read the following passage carefully and answer the given questions—

In order to formulate a regional development policy in national planning with special reference to the federating States, an inventory of the spatial and locational patterns of the key sectors of the national economy is needed. On the basis of the analysis of the inventory, the country may be divided into 5 or 6 macro-regions comprising groups of federating States. Contiguity, inter-State and intra-State relationship and the resource potential for developing distinct regional economies could be the considerations in regional delineation. These would be the regions for formulating a regional development strategy in National Planning. For this purpose an attempt should then be made to analyse the existing spatial and locational components of the national development plans and to indicate alternative locations and areas within each of the macro-region to which the additional targets of production could be allocated. This analysis involves a study of the spatial dimension of the individual sector as well as regional and inter-regional analysis. The acceptance of any one inter-regional sectoral plan and the corresponding location framework would be subject to political considerations too. It is in this context that the regional development policy has to be formulated in the national plan. The impact of such a development policy on the goals of economic and social development should further be spelt out on the basis of federating States which are the parts of the macro-regions. For a lack of the inventory on locational and spatial aspects and inadequate regional economic analysis of the development plans, the national plan leans heavily on the aggregated sectoral plans of States and inter-State comparison of selected sectors of development.

The spatial and the locational framework arrived at in the manner mentioned above would serve to pin-point areas of growth and corresponding locations that take care of the key sectors of the national plan. Political factors that enter into actual policy formulation would then have an objective basis for reconciliation. More intensive analysis is needed at the State level for integrating

the growth areas and growth-points evolved out of the regional development policy consideration into the plans of different sub-regions within the States.

47. The central theme of the passage is concerned with—  
 (A) The importance of regional development policy  
 (B) The need for inventory of the spatial and locational patterns  
 (C) The goals of economic and social development  
 (D) The sectoral plans of States
48. The crux of the problem for regional development planning is—  
 (A) Leaning heavily on the sectoral plans of State  
 (B) Political factors entering into actual policy formulation  
 (C) Integration of growth areas and growth points  
 (D) Lack of inventory of the spatial and locational aspects
49. Dividing the country into macro-regions comprising groups of federating States could be done on the basis of—  
 (A) The inter-State and intra-State plans  
 (B) The analysis of inventory  
 (C) The individual sector analysis  
 (D) The inter-regional analysis
50. Political considerations are very much essential in—  
 (A) National planning  
 (B) Regional development policy

- (C) Inter-sectoral development  
 (D) All of the above

### Answers with Explanations

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (C) 4. (A) 5. (C)  
 6. (D) 7. (B) 8. (A) 9. (B) 10. (D)  
 11. (A)  
 12. (D) Following is the concentration of Gonds (from higher to lower)—Bastar, Chandrapur, Durg, Andhra Pradesh (Southern–Western parts); and Southern Western parts of Odisha.  
 13. (B) 14. (B) 15. (C) 16. (D) 17. (D)  
 18. (A) 19. (D) 20. (D) 21. (B) 22. (D)  
 23. (A) 24. (C) 25. (B) 26. (D) 27. (D)  
 28. (C) 29. (C) 30. (B)  
 31. (B) Garo and Khasi are mainly confined to the eastern part of Meghalaya. It has maximum population of both the tribes.  
 32. (D) 33. (A) 34. (C) 35. (A) 36. (C)  
 37. (C) 38. (C) 39. (A) 40. (D) 41. (A)  
 42. (C) 43. (B) 44. (A) 45. (A) 46. (C)  
 47. (A) The main subject of the text is to study National economy for State Development Policy under National Planning.  
 48. (A) The main subject of the problem of State Development Planning is excessive dependence on divisional projects of the state, whereas it should be solved by developing the existing structure.  
 49. (B) It could be done by dividing the country into Macro-regions comprising of groups of federating states and study of their inventory.  
 50. (D) For political plans, state development policy and inter divisional development, political determination is required. For this political thoughts must be amalgamated with deep analysis to form the policy thereby.

# December 2007

## Geography

### Paper-II

**Note**—This paper contains **fifty (50)** objective type questions, each question carrying **two (2)** marks. Attempt **all** of them.

- |   |     |     |     |     |          |     |   |   |   |   |     |   |   |   |   |   |  |     |   |   |   |   |  |  |     |   |   |          |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|-----|---|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|---|--|-----|---|---|---|---|--|--|-----|---|---|----------|
| <p>1. Which one of the following forces is responsible for syncline formation ?</p> <p>(A) Crustal faulting<br/>(B) Crustal rifting<br/>(C) Crustal compression<br/>(D) Crustal sinking</p> <p>2. Pediplains and inselbergs are features of the old stage of which cycle of erosion ?</p> <p>(A) Glacial                      (B) Karst<br/>(C) Arid                              (D) Marine</p> <p>3. Which of the following terms does not indicate similar processes ?</p> <p>(A) Diastrophism      (B) Folding<br/>(C) Exfoliation      (D) Warping</p> <p>4. In which of the following the direction of flow of streams is controlled by rock structure ?</p> <p>(A) Consequent      (B) Subsequent<br/>(C) Insequent      (D) Obsequent</p> <p>5. Match List-I with List-II and mark the correct answer in the codes given below—</p> <p><b>List-I</b></p> <p>(a) Wind erosion<br/>(b) Groundwater depletion<br/>(c) Glacial Deposition<br/>(d) River erosion</p> <p><b>List-II</b></p> <p>1. Drumlins                      2. Stalagmites<br/>3. Barkhans                      4. Peneplains</p> <p><b>Codes :</b></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;"></td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">(a)</td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">(b)</td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">(c)</td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">(d)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(A)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(B)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> </table> |     | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d)      | (A) | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | (B) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">(C)</td> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> <td style="width: 12.5%;"></td> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">(D)</td> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="width: 12.5%; text-align: center;">3      1</td> </tr> </table> <p>6. What is recorded with the help of a hydrograph ?</p> <p>(A) Wind velocity<br/>(B) Vapour retention<br/>(C) Relative humidity<br/>(D) Water discharge</p> <p>7. The increase in the chlorofluorocarbon in the atmosphere is associated with—</p> <p>(A) Ozone depletion<br/>(B) Sea level rise<br/>(C) Aquatic life depletion<br/>(D) Intense sonic pollution</p> <p>8. What is the point of origin of an earthquake called ?</p> <p>(A) Quake centre      (B) Epicentre<br/>(C) Seismic focus      (D) Tectonic point</p> <p>9. Surface inversion of temperature is a phenomenon related to—</p> <p>(A) Increase in temperature with increase in elevation<br/>(B) Decrease in temperature with increasing elevation<br/>(C) Decrease in temperature with decreasing elevation<br/>(D) Increase in temperature with decreasing elevation</p> <p>10. Who had used the concept of evapo transpiration in climate classification ?</p> <p>(A) Thornthwaite<br/>(B) Koppen<br/>(C) Kendrew<br/>(D) Austin Miller</p> |  | (C) | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |  |  | (D) | 4 | 2 | 3      1 |
|   | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |          |     |   |   |   |   |     |   |   |   |   |   |  |     |   |   |   |   |  |  |     |   |   |          |
| (A)   | 3   | 2   | 1   | 4   |          |     |   |   |   |   |     |   |   |   |   |   |  |     |   |   |   |   |  |  |     |   |   |          |
| (B)   | 2   | 1   | 4   | 3   |          |     |   |   |   |   |     |   |   |   |   |   |  |     |   |   |   |   |  |  |     |   |   |          |
|   | (C) | 2   | 4   | 3   | 1        |     |   |   |   |   |     |   |   |   |   |   |  |     |   |   |   |   |  |  |     |   |   |          |
|   |     | (D) | 4   | 2   | 3      1 |     |   |   |   |   |     |   |   |   |   |   |  |     |   |   |   |   |  |  |     |   |   |          |



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