

UGC-NET

PAPER - III

NEW PATTERN

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION BANK

GEOGRAPHY

PRACTICE SET – 1

1. Who postulated Eruption hypothesis?
 - (a) Daly
 - (b) Holms
 - (c) Suess
 - (d) None of these
2. Geysers are—
 - (a) Hot spring
 - (b) Cold spring
 - (c) Ground Wells
 - (d) None of these
3. The concept of geomorphic cycle of erosion was postulated by—
 - (a) W. M. Davis
 - (b) Walther Penck
 - (c) King
 - (d) Crickmay
4. Geographical cycle is the period of time during which an uplifted land mass undergoes its transformation by the process of land sculpture ending into a low featureless plain—a peneplain. Who propounded this theory?
 - (a) W.M. Davis
 - (b) Walther Panck
 - (c) Hutton
 - (d) King
5. Which of the following does not match?

Theory	Postulated
(a) Karst cycle of erosion	Cvijic
(b) Preglacial cycle of erosion	L. C. Peltier
(c) Arid cycle of erosion	W.M Davis
(d) Glacial cycle of erosion	Crickmay
6. The same physical processes and laws that operate today, operated throughout geological time, although not necessarily always with the same intensity as now. Who Postulated this concept?
 - (a) Davis
 - (b) Hutton
 - (c) Penck
 - (d) Cvijic
7. Match the following-

Theory	
(A) Savana Cycle	
(B) Time dependent landforms	

- (C) Tectonogeomorphic model
- (D) Episodic erosion Theory

Propounded

1. M.A. Thomas and J.C. Pugh
2. Davis
3. Marie Morisawa
4. S.A. Sehumm and R.W. Lichty

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

8. Temperate cyclones are formed in the regions extending between—
 - (a) 35° 65° latitudes
 - (b) 45° 60° latitudes
 - (c) 25° 50° latitudes
 - (d) None of these

Direction: Read the passage carefully and answer the question no. 9-14.

The atmospheric disturbances which involve a closed circulation about a low pressure centre, anticlockwise in the northern hemisphere and clockwise in the southern hemisphere, are called cyclones. They fall into the following two broad categories: (a) Extratropical cyclones (also called wave cyclones), and (b) Tropical cyclones. Extratropical cyclones are the weather disturbances of temperate zone and high latitude regions. In common usage, extratropical cyclones stand for the wave cyclones that originate at the polar front. But the extratropical regions have various types of such weather disturbances, besides the wave cyclones, that are non-frontal in origin.

Much unsettled cloudy weather experienced in middle and high latitudes is associated with travelling cyclones. The convergence of masses of air toward these centre is accompanied by lift of air and adiabatic cooling, which in turn produces cloudiness

and precipitation. By contrast, much fair, sunny weather is associated with travelling anticyclones in which the air tends to subside and spread outward, causing adiabatic warming, a process that is unfavourable to the development of clouds and precipitation.

Cyclones may be very mild in intensity, passing with little more than a period of cloud cover and light rain or snow. On the other hand, if the pressure gradient is strong, winds ranging in strength from moderate to gale force may accompany the cyclone. In such a case, the disturbance may be called a cyclonic storm.

Moving cyclones fall into three general classes. (1) The wave cyclone of middle and high latitudes (also called extratropical cyclone). It ranges in severity from a weak disturbance to a powerful storm. (2) The tropical cyclone of low latitudes over ocean areas. It ranges from a mild disturbance to the terribly destructive hurricane or typhoon. (3) The tornado although a very small storm, it is an intense cyclonic vortex of enormously powerful winds.

The dominant type of weather disturbance of middle and high latitudes is the wave cyclone, a vortex that repeatedly forms, intensifies and dissolves along the frontal zone between cold and warm, air masses. The Norwegian meteorologist, J. Bjerpnes, at the time of world war, I recognized the existence of atmospheric fronts and developed his wave theory of cyclones.

The turn front, used by Bjerpnes was particularly apt because of the resemblance of this feature to the fighting fronts in western Europe, then active. The masses of cold polar air meet in conflict with warm moist air from the subtropical regions. Instead of mixing freely, these unlike air masses remain clearly defined, but interact along the polar front in great whorls whose structure is not unlike the form of an ocean wave seen in cross section.

9. Temperate cyclones originate due to—
- Conversions of two contrasting air masses
 - Diversions of two contrasting air masses
 - Cold air over coming of hot air
 - None of these

- Temperate cyclones move towards—
 - Easterly direction
 - Westerly direction
 - Northerly direction
 - None of these
- Which of the following is not the type of temperate cyclones ?
 - Dynamic cyclones
 - Thermal cyclones
 - Secondary cyclones
 - None of these
- Dynamic cyclones affect the weather conditions of very large areas in—
 - Polar latitudes
 - Equatorial latitudes
 - Mid latitudes
 - None of these
- The cyclones, which are formed due to development of low-pressure centre, are called—
 - Dynamic cyclones
 - Thermal cyclones
 - Secondary cyclones
 - None of these
- Which of the following cyclones are called insolation cyclones?
 - Dynamic cyclones
 - Thermal cyclones
 - Secondary cyclones
 - None of these
- The first link of food chain is a green plant because—
 - They are widely distributed
 - They are firmly fixed to soil
 - They alone have the capacity to fix the atmospheric CO₂ in the presence of sun light
 - There are more herbivorous animals than the carnivorous

16. A food chain consists of—
 (a) Producers and primary consumers
 (b) Producers, herbivores and carnivores
 (c) Producer, consumers and decomposers
 (d) Producers, carnivores and decomposers
17. The number of primary producers within a specified area would be maximum in—
 (a) Pond ecosystem
 (b) Grassland ecosystem
 (c) Desert ecosystem
 (d) Forest ecosystem
18. Carnivores are—
 (a) Usually primary consumers
 (b) Usually secondary consumers
 (c) Usually secondary or tertiary consumers
 (d) Usually decomposers rather than consumers
19. Green plants constitute—
 (a) The First tropic level
 (b) The second tropic level
 (c) The third tropic level
 (d) The fourth tropic level
20. In a food chain, man is—
 (a) Producer
 (b) Primary consumer only
 (c) Secondary consumers only
 (d) Primary and secondary consumer
21. A food chain start with—
 (a) Nitrogen fixing organism
 (b) Photosynthesizing organisms
 (c) Respiration
 (d) Decomposers
22. 'Man is born free but everywhere he is in chain.' Who said this?
 (a) Rousseau (b) Lenin
 (c) Stalin (d) Carl Marx
23. The concept of possibilism is best example for urban areas while the rural environment follows the concept of environmental determinism.
 (a) True (b) False
24. 'The environment is essentially neutral, its role being dependent on the stage of technology, type of culture and other characteristics of changing society'. This statement was given by—
 (a) Eduard Ullaman
 (b) OHK Spate
 (c) Griffith Taylor
 (d) None of these
25. Match the following—
Geographer
 (A) Carl Ritter (B) Jean Brunches
 (C) Griffith Taylor (D) Humboldt
- Follower of the Ideology**
 1. Environmental Determinism
 2. Neo determinism
 3. Possibilism
 4. Environmental determinism
- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| (a) | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| (b) | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| (c) | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| (d) | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
26. Stop and go Determinism was postulate by-
 (a) Jean Brunches (b) Griffith Taylor
 (c) Humboldt (d) None of these
27. 'Our thoughts determine our acts, and our acts determine the previous nature of world. The modification of an environment largely depends on our perceptions, ideas, and decision making processes.' This statement is written in support of —
 (a) Cultural or Social determinism
 (b) Possibilism
 (c) Neo determinism
 (d) None of these
28. Who among the following is not supporter of environmental determinism?
 (a) EC Semple (b) Huntington
 (c) Mackinder (d) Carl Sauer

29. Match the following—

Hierarchy

Terms given by Christaller

- | | |
|--------|------------------------------|
| (A) K3 | I. Market principal |
| (B) K4 | II. Administrative principal |
| (C) K7 | III. Traffic principal |
- (A) (B) (C)
- (a) I III II
 (b) I II III
 (c) III I II

30. “The settlement with the lowest order of specialization would be equally spaced and surrounded by hexagonal shaped service area or hinterlands”. Who defines this?

- (a) Walther Christaller
 (b) Losch
 (c) Burgess
 (d) Ullman

31. Who modified the christaller model of central place?

- (a) Losch (b) Burgess
 (c) Ullman (d) None of these

32. Match the following—

Theory

- (A) Concentric Zone theory
 (B) Sector theory
 (C) Multiple Nuclei theory
 (D) Agricultural Location theory

Proposed by

- I H. Hoyt and Davie
 II Harris and Ullman
 III Burgess
 IV Von Thunen

- (A) (B) (C) (D)
- (a) I II III IV
 (b) III I II IV
 (c) IV II III I
 (d) II III IV I

33. Match the following—

Concentric

- (A) First Zone (B) Second Zone
 (C) Third Zone (D) Fourth Zone
 (E) Fifth Zone

Their Uses

1. CBD
 2. Zone in transition
 3. Zone of working men’s
 4. Residential Zone
 5. Commuter’s Zone

- (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
- (a) 1 2 3 4 5
 (b) 5 4 3 2 1
 (c) 4 5 1 2 3
 (d) 3 4 5 1 2

34. How many circles encircles the CBD proposed in the Concentric Zone theory?

- (a) 5 (b) 4
 (c) 6 (d) 3

35. Which of the following is related with—

- (1) Routes radiating out from the city center
 (2) Sectoral pattern of land and rental value
 (3) Transition zone encircled CBD
 (4) Wholesaling and light manufacturing zone encircled CBD
- (a) 1, 2 and 4
 (b) 1, 2, 3, and 4
 (c) 1 and 2 only
 (d) 3 and 4 only

36. Detroit is famous for—

- (a) Automobile industry
 (b) Cotton industry
 (c) Rayon industry
 (d) Chemical engineering industry

37. The important steel making center of USA in the western side is—

- (a) California (b) San Francisco
 (c) Phontana (d) None of these

38. Main steel center of Ontario state of USA is—
 (a) Sault St. Marie (b) Hamilton
 (c) Villand (d) None of these
39. Edible fish are available—
 (a) Within the 100 fathom line
 (b) Within 200 fathom line
 (c) Within 300 fathom line
 (d) None of these
40. Which type of seas are suitable for the spawning of fish?
 (a) Shallow seas
 (b) Deep seas
 (c) Oceans with currents
 (d) None of these
41. Planktons are—
 (a) Birds (b) Grasses
 (c) Vegetables (d) Sea vegetables
 (e) Small creatures as food stuff for the fishes
42. Which of the following countries tops in rubber production?
 (a) Malaysia (b) Indonesia
 (c) Thailand (d) Peru
43. Acculturation is the process of—
 (a) Orientation in the negative culture
 (b) Acquisition of the culture of a different society
 (c) A culture merging with another culture
 (d) Transmission of culture
44. In all culture, each sex is—
 (a) Subordinated (b) Endogamous
 (c) Exogamous (d) Unilateral
 (e) Consanguineal
45. The process in which one cultural group takes over and incorporates selected cultural elements from another group with which it is in contact is called—
 (a) Acculturation
 (b) Assimilation
 (c) Amalgamation
 (d) Adaptation
46. Which of the following is not a characteristic of culture?
 (a) It is biological inherited
 (b) It is transmitted from generation to generation
 (c) It is abstract
 (d) It is changeable
47. Culture may be defined as—
 (a) Sum total of collective behaviour
 (b) Pattern of arrangement, material, and behavioural adopted by society
 (c) Unconfined ideology of people
 (d) Typical habit pattern of people
48. A culture area is a—
 (a) Segment of a particular society's culture *e.g.* Hopi technology
 (b) Segment of culture, which cuts scores particular society *e.g.*, technology, generally.
 (c) Geographical areas characterized by distinguishing cultural traits
 (d) Geographical area characterized by a high level of cultural development
49. In the culture of a modernized city the man who chooses to practice Medicine has to learn to diagnose illness, perform surgery and use a variety of specialized instruments. This illustrates cultural—
 (a) Alternatives
 (b) Peculiarities
 (c) Specialties
 (d) Universals
50. Who wrote the world Geography during renaissance period in which he described the regional geography of many countries?
 (a) Junen (b) Cluverious
 (c) Ritter (d) Buache
51. When did crop insurance planning start in India?
 (a) 1982 (b) 1980
 (c) 1972 (d) 1985

52. Which of the following program is started by the central govt. for the women and children in the rural areas?
 (a) DAP (b) IRDO
 (c) DWCRA (d) None of these
53. Fried Man found the level of development of which country based on the joint index of development?
 (a) Venezuela
 (b) Columbia
 (c) Japan
 (d) Germany
54. Who divided the Earth into the regional division on the basis of using natural boundaries?
 (a) Hommayer (b) Junen
 (c) Buache (d) Gattayer
55. Who presented the geographical knowledge as a form of regions?
 (a) Ritter
 (b) Humboldt
 (c) Strabo
 (d) Hettner
56. When was the IRDP started at the block level in India?
 (a) 1975 (b) 1985
 (c) 1970 (d) 1980
57. Which of the following canal is in Bihar?
 (a) Son canal
 (b) Ram Ganga canal
 (c) Sharda Deva canal
 (d) Nagoi canal
58. Which of the following districts are irrigated by Sharda canal?
 (a) Lucknow, Kanpur, Allahabad
 (b) Meerut, Saharanpur, Lucknow
 (c) Hardoi, Lucknow and Pratapgarh
 (d) Rai Barailly, Saharanpur, Muzzafar Nagar
59. Farraka Barrage is constructed in—
 (a) The Swarnarekha river
 (b) The Kosi river
 (c) The Brahmputra river
 (d) The Ganga river
60. Mahanadi canal gets its source from—
 (a) Rudri (b) Mansour
 (c) Amarkantak (d) None of these
61. Godavari and Neera are the canals of—
 (a) Andhra Pradesh
 (b) Maharastra
 (c) Karnataka
 (d) Tamilnadu
62. The source of Midnapur canal is—
 (a) Swarnarekha river
 (b) Bagmati river
 (c) Kosi river
 (d) Gandak river
63. Govind sagar is related with which project?
 (a) Hirakund project
 (b) Damodar river project
 (c) Tung Bhadra river project
 (d) Bhakhara Nangal project
64. Nagarjun sagar project is located in which of the river?
 (a) Krishna (b) Kaveri
 (c) Narmada (d) Tapti
65. Rihand valley project is located in which of the states?
 (a) UP (b) Bihar
 (c) Gujarat (d) Orissa
66. Which of the following is true?
 (a) Mean = 3 median – 2 mode
 (b) Median = 3 mode – 2 mean
 (c) Mode = 3 median – 2 mean
 (d) Mode = mean + median
67. The empirical relation between the measures of dispersion is—
 (a) MD = 3/4 (SD)
 (b) MD = 4/3 (SD)
 (c) MD = 4/5 (SD)
 (d) MD = 5/4 (SD)

68. The empirical relation between the measures of dispersion is—
 (a) Semi-inter quartile range = $2/3$ SD
 (b) Semi-inter quartile range = $3/4$ SD
 (c) Semi-inter quartile range = $4/5$ SD
 (d) Semi-inter quartile range = $5/6$ SD
69. For a series, the relation between mean deviation (MD) and quartile deviation (QD) is—
 (a) $QD = 5/6 + MD$
 (b) $MD = 5/6 + QD$
 (c) $QD = 3/4 + MD$
 (d) $MD = 3/4 + QD$
70. The mean deviation for any series is 15, then the maximum possible value of quartile deviation is—
 (a) 10.5 (b) 11.5
 (c) 12.5 (d) 13.5
71. For every frequency distribution, the standard deviation is—
 (a) Unique and always exists
 (b) Unique but does not always exist
 (c) Not unique but always exist
 (d) Not unique and does not always exist
72. The least value of root mean square deviation is—
 (a) Mean deviation
 (b) Standard deviation
 (c) Quartile deviation
 (d) None of these
73. If every variety of a set of observations is multiplied by a constant greater than 1 (unity), then the variance of the resultant variant will—
 (a) Remain unaltered
 (b) Increase
 (c) Decrease
 (d) None of these
74. By change of origin, the standard deviation will—
 (a) Remain unaltered
 (b) Increase
 (c) Decrease
 (d) None of these
75. The standard deviation—
 (a) Is effected by change of origin but unaffected by change of scale
 (b) Is unaffected by change of origin but effected by change of scale
 (c) Is effected by change of both origin and scale
 (d) Is unaffected by change of both origin and scale

ANSWERS

1. (a)	2. (a)	3. (a)	4. (a)	5. (d)	6. (b)	7. (a)	8. (a)	9. (a)	10. (a)
11. (d)	12. (c)	13. (b)	14. (b)	15. (c)	16. (c)	17. (a)	18. (c)	19. (a)	20. (d)
21. (b)	22. (a)	23. (a)	24. (a)	25. (a)	26. (b)	27. (a)	28. (d)	29. (a)	30. (a)
31. (d)	32. (b)	33. (a)	34. (b)	35. (a)	36. (a)	37. (d)	38. (a)	39. (a)	40. (a)
41. (d)	42. (a)	43. (b)	44. (d)	45. (a)	46. (c)	47. (b)	48. (c)	49. (d)	50. (a)
51. (a)	52. (b)	53. (a)	54. (a)	55. (d)	56. (a)	57. (a)	58. (c)	59. (d)	60. (a)
61. (b)	62. (c)	63. (d)	64. (a)	65. (a)	66. (c)	67. (c)	68. (c)	69. (a)	70. (c)
71. (a)	72. (b)	73. (c)	74. (a)	75. (b)					

COSMOS BOOKHIVE'S

New Releases

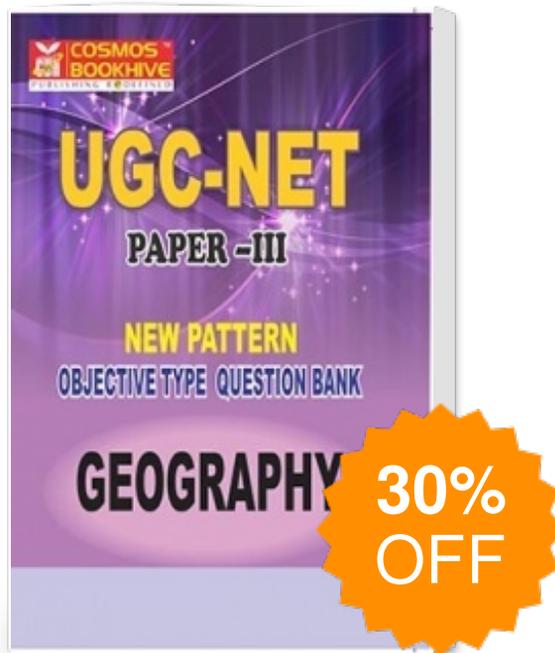
UGC PAPER-III NEW PATTERN PRACTICE SET

PRACTICE SET – 2

1. Which is not related with Davis?
 - (a) The rivers and valleys of Pennsylvania
 - (b) Geographical cycle
 - (c) Slope evolution
 - (d) Process of pediplaination
2. When did Geographical cycle of erosion took place?
 - (a) 1899 (b) 1898
 - (c) 1897 (d) 1896
3. Which is not related with the trio of Davis?
 - (a) Structure (b) Process
 - (c) Stage (d) Landforms
4. Which of the following is not the basic premises of Davisian model of Geomorphological cycle?
 - (a) Landforms are the evolved products of the intra chains of endogenetic forces exogenetic forces
 - (b) The evolution of land form takes place in an orderly manner in such a way that a systematic sequence of landforms is developed
 - (c) Streams erode their valleys rapidly downward until the graded condition is achieved
 - (d) There is a short-period rapid of rate of upliftment in land mass
 - (e) None of these
5. Which statement is correct regarding the theory of Davis?
 - (a) Erosion does not start until the upliftment is complete
 - (b) Erosion and upliftment go simultaneously
 - (c) The rate of erosion is high than to the rate of upliftment
 - (d) The rate of upliftment is high than to the rate of erosion
6. Upper curve (UC) and lower curve (LC) denote—
 - (a) The hill-top or crests of water divides and valley floor
 - (b) The earth surface and mental
 - (c) The mountains and plains
 - (d) None of these
7. Pot holes are the landforms of—
 - (a) Rivers (b) Winds
 - (c) Glacier (d) Karst topography
8. Very weak and short-lived cyclones are called—
 - (a) Thermal cyclones
 - (b) Dynamic cyclones
 - (c) Secondary cyclones
 - (d) None of these
9. Which of the following is the best shapes of temperate cyclones?
 - (a) Circular
 - (b) Semi circular
 - (c) Elliptical
 - (d) Elongated or V shaped
 - (e) All of these
10. Closed isobars are formed in the centre. This situation prevails with—
 - (a) Temperate cyclones
 - (b) Tropical cyclones
 - (c) Fronts
 - (d) None of these
11. The pressure difference between the center and periphery of temperate cyclones is about—
 - (a) 10 to 15 mb (b) 10 to 20 mb
 - (c) 15 to 20 mb (d) None of these
12. In the temperate cyclones the winds blow—
 - (a) From the periphery towards the center
 - (b) From the center towards the periphery

- (c) From the both sides
(d) None of these
13. Storm tracks are—
(a) The paths followed by temperate cyclones
(b) The bath followed by tornado
(c) The path followed by typhoon
(d) None of these
14. 'Halo' can be seen in circled the sun and the moon during the coming of—
(a) Temperate cyclones
(b) Tropical cyclone
(c) Anti cyclone
(d) None of these
15. Which of the following word is related to Homo sapiens?
(a) Herbivore (b) Carnivore
(c) Autograph (d) Omnivore
16. The transfer of energy from organism to organism in a natural community establishes—
(a) Food chains
(b) Biological control
(c) Natural barriers
(d) All of these
17. The following belong to the same tropic level—
(a) Tiger and wild bear
(b) Deer and honey bee
(c) Snake and earthworm
(d) Crow and cow
18. The pyramid that, cannot be inverted in a stable ecosystem is pyramid of—
(a) Number (b) Energy
(c) Biomass (d) All of these
19. Tip of ecological pyramid is occupied by—
(a) Herbivores (b) Carnivores
(c) Producers (d) None of these
20. In lake ecosystem, the pyramid of biomass is—
(a) Upright
(b) Inverted
(c) Anything possible
(d) None is correct
21. Ecosystem creates—
(a) Food chain
(b) Food web
(c) Both of these
(d) None of these
22. Which of the following statement is correct?
(a) The geographers of German school of geographical thought were the follower of Environmental determinism
(b) The geographers of French school of geography were follower of possibilism
(c) The geographers of American and British schools of geography were follower of neo determinism
(d) All of these
23. Spatial organization was studied in Human geography during—
(a) 1960s (b) 1970s
(c) 1950s (d) 1980s
24. Special organization has formed the basis of the new geography. The objective of the new geography has been—
(a) To find some order in a complex world and to develop a body of theory which would explain locations and distribution
(b) To find the distribution of fauna, flora, and population
(c) To know about the agricultural pattern of the world
(d) None of these
25. The major objective of geographical study before 1950 was—
(a) To divide space up into periods
(b) To divide time up into periods
(c) To analysis of spatial distribution
(d) All of these
26. Spatial pattern includes—
(a) Location
(b) Interaction
(c) Regions
(d) All of these

UGC-NET Paper-III Objective Type Question Bank Geography (New Pattern)



Publisher : [Cosmos Bookhive](#) ISBN : 9789385867026

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