



ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 2013

M.A. GEOGRAPHY

[Field of Study Code : GEOM (221)]

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

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

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 2013

M.A. GEOGRAPHY

SUBJECT
(Field of Study/Language)

FIELD OF STUDY CODE

NAME OF THE CANDIDATE
.....

REGISTRATION NO.

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CENTRE OF EXAMINATION
.....

DATE

(Signature of Candidate)

(Signature of Invigilator)

*(Signature and Seal of
Presiding Officer)*

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 2013

M.A. GEOGRAPHY

[Field of Study Code : GEOM (221)]

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

Candidates must read carefully the following instructions before attempting the Question Paper :

- (i) Write your Name and Registration Number in the space provided for the purpose in the Answer Sheet.
- (ii) **Please darken the appropriate Circle of Question Paper Series Code on the Answer Sheet.**
- (iii) All questions are compulsory.
- (iv) Answer all the 60 questions in the Answer Sheet provided for the purpose by darkening the correct choice, i.e., (a) or (b) or (c) or (d) with BALLPOINT PEN only against the corresponding circle. Any overwriting or alteration will be treated as wrong answer.
- (v) Each correct answer carries 1 mark. **There will be negative marking and 0.25 mark will be deducted for each wrong answer.**
- (vi) Answer written by the candidates inside the Question Paper will not be evaluated.
- (vii) Calculators (not in Mobile Phones) may be used.
- (viii) Return the Question Paper and Answer Sheet to the Invigilator at the end of the Entrance Examination. **DO NOT FOLD THE ANSWER SHEET.**

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MARKING ANSWERS

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

Wrong ● (b) (c) ●	Wrong ⊗ (b) (c) (d)	Wrong ⊗ (b) (c) (d)	Wrong ● (b) (c) ●	Correct (a) (b) (c) ●
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4. Once marked, no change in the answer is allowed.
5. Please do not make any stray marks on the Answer Sheet.
6. Please do not do any rough work on the Answer Sheet.
7. Mark your answer only in the appropriate space against the number corresponding to the question.
8. **Ensure that you have darkened the appropriate Circle of Question Paper Series Code on the Answer Sheet.**

SHEET—I

Question No.	Marks	Question No.	Marks	Question No.	Marks
Unit—II		Unit—III		Unit—IV	
1.		5.		7.	
2.		6.		8.	
3.					
4.					
				Total Marks	

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Marks Obtained :

UNIT—II =

UNIT—III =

UNIT—IV =

Total (II+III+IV) =

UNIT—I

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

1. The following are the major factors responsible for the monsoon type of climate in India :

- I. Location
- II. Thermal contrast
- III. Upper air circulation
- IV. Inter-tropical convergence zone

Which of the following is/are correct for the above?

- (a) I only
 - (b) II and III
 - (c) II, III and IV
 - (d) I, II, III and IV
2. The greater potential for generation of power for wind energy in India is available in
- (a) East Plains of Bihar
 - (b) Western Rajasthan
 - (c) Kashmir Valley
 - (d) East Uttar Pradesh

3. The following question consists of two statements—one labelled as Assertion (A) and other labelled as Reason (R). You are to examine these two carefully and then decide the answers given below :

Assertion (A) : Sex ratio in Haryana has decreased during 1991–2001

Reason (R) : Life expectation for women has increased during 1991–2001

- (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

4. Which of the following has a potential for harnessing of tidal energy in India?
- (a) Gulf of Cambay
 - (b) Gulf of Mannar
 - (c) Backwaters of Kerala
 - (d) Chilka Lake
5. The year 1921 as compared to 1911 is generally referred as a Great Divide in the demographic history of India because of
- (a) births declined sharply
 - (b) births increased sharply
 - (c) population increased sharply
 - (d) deaths declined sharply
6. Three important rivers of the Indian subcontinent have their sources located near the Manasarover Lake in the Trans Himalayas. These rivers are
- (a) Indus, Jhelum and Sutlej
 - (b) Brahmaputra, Sutlej and Yamuna
 - (c) Brahmaputra, Indus and Sutlej
 - (d) Jhelum, Sutlej and Yamuna
7. The following measures are effective for soil conservation in India :
- I. Avoiding crop rotation
 - II. Afforestation
 - III. Encouraging the use of chemical fertilizers
 - IV. Limiting shifting cultivation
- Which of the following are correct for the above?
- (a) I and II
 - (b) II and IV
 - (c) III and IV
 - (d) I, II and III

8. Match List—I with List—II and select the correct combination :

	<i>List—I</i>				<i>List—II</i>			
	(A)	Saffron			1.	Uttarakhand		
	(B)	Gangotri Glacier			2.	Kashmir Valley		
	(C)	Atomic Power			3.	Jharia		
	(D)	Coal			4.	Narora		
(a)	A	B	C	D				
	2	1	4	3				
(b)	A	B	C	D				
	2	1	3	4				
(c)	A	B	C	D				
	1	2	3	4				
(d)	A	B	C	D				
	2	4	1	3				

9. Rank-size rule is useful in studies of

- (a) plant communities
- (b) climatic regions
- (c) settlement systems
- (d) soil types

10. Developing countries have registered increase in population despite significant decline in fertility rates because of

- 1. increasing life expectancy
- 2. increasing infant mortality rate
- 3. falling death rate
- 4. better living condition

Which of the following are correct for the above?

- (a) 1, 2 and 4
- (b) 1, 3 and 4
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) 2, 3 and 4

11. Intensive subsistence farming is a characteristic of areas of
- (a) high density of population and developed technology
 - (b) low density of population and developed technology
 - (c) low density of population and low technology
 - (d) high density of population and low level of technology
12. Arithmetic density
- (a) cannot be used to compare regions
 - (b) is an absolute relationship such as population per square kilometre
 - (c) is more meaningful than physiological density
 - (d) refers to the number of persons per unit of arable land
13. Site refers to the
- (a) external features of a place
 - (b) precise location of the centre of a city
 - (c) proximity to natural resources or transportation routes
 - (d) internal locational attributes of a place
14. The statement that 'the journey to work is 15 minutes by bus' is an example of
- (a) absolute direction
 - (b) absolute distance
 - (c) relative direction
 - (d) relative distance
15. The map-type is best used to record not only the presence of a phenomenon but also to suggest its spatial pattern, distribution or dispersion is
- (a) dot
 - (b) choropleth
 - (c) isoline
 - (d) statistical

16. In 2001 Census of India, the majority of intra-district migration was accounted by
- (a) urban to rural
 - (b) urban to urban
 - (c) rural to urban
 - (d) rural to rural
17. Using any map projection, there will always be some distortion because
- (a) a map has to depict the curved surface of the three-dimensional earth on a two-dimensional sheet of paper
 - (b) equivalent projections must be distinguished from conformal ones
 - (c) some spatial phenomena are not tangible or visible
 - (d) the map scale is changed
18. The visible imprint of human activity is known as
- (a) the spatial interaction
 - (b) the attributes of the setting
 - (c) the cultural landscape
 - (d) the natural landscape
19. The process of rate of cooling or heating of ascending or descending air without the condensation is more appropriately known as
- (a) lapse rate
 - (b) dry adiabatic lapse rate
 - (c) saturated adiabatic lapse rate
 - (d) environmental lapse rate
20. Which one of the following is a variable gas in the atmosphere?
- (a) Water vapour
 - (b) Oxygen
 - (c) Nitrogen
 - (d) Hydrogen

21. Which of the following statements is correct?
- (a) The larger the scale of the map, the larger the area it covers
 - (b) The larger the scale of the map, the more generalized are the data it portrays
 - (c) The smaller the scale of the map, the larger the area it covers
 - (d) None of the above
22. Lower part of the atmosphere is mostly heated by
- (a) direct solar radiation
 - (b) incoming short-wave radiation
 - (c) absorption of radiation by aerosols
 - (d) outgoing long-wave radiation
23. Which of the following is **not** a subfield of human geography?
- (a) Atmosphere
 - (b) Behavioural
 - (c) Economic
 - (d) Political
24. An example of a pull factor for migration is
- (a) a desire to escape war and persecution
 - (b) a higher-paying job in a nearby city
 - (c) overcrowding in major cities
 - (d) reduction of rural farm workers
25. The black soil has the property of cracking during summers because it is a/an
- (a) lateritic soil
 - (b) clay soil
 - (c) alluvial soil
 - (d) red soil

26. Which one of the following climatic elements is more important for growth of plants in an area?
- (a) Wind speed
 - (b) Atmospheric humidity
 - (c) Rainfall
 - (d) Atmospheric temperature
27. The length of time required to make a transcontinental telephone connection has declined from 14 minutes in 1920 to less than 30 seconds today. This is an example of
- (a) critical distance
 - (b) space-cost convergence
 - (c) space-time convergence
 - (d) time-space prisms
28. As one moves from the surface of the earth to higher altitudes of the atmosphere the wind speed further increases because of
- (a) lack of friction
 - (b) low air density
 - (c) Coriolis force
 - (d) low pressure
29. All of the following are included in Ravenstein's laws of migration, **except**
- (a) most migration proceeds step-by-step
 - (b) most migrants go only a short distance
 - (c) most migration is urban to rural
 - (d) most migrants are adults
30. Of the four major world religions, the one that has experienced the most diverse geographical diffusion is
- (a) Hinduism
 - (b) Buddhism
 - (c) Islam
 - (d) Sikhism

31. Which of the following is **not** an aspect of material culture?
- (a) Furniture
 - (b) Tools
 - (c) Folk songs
 - (d) Musical instruments
32. Wind moves from tropical regions to equatorial regions in a curved path because of
- (a) the shape of the earth
 - (b) the blow pressure at the equator
 - (c) the earth's rotation from west to east
 - (d) Coriolis force
33. Which type of dunes develop where the wind direction is constant but the sand supply is limited?
- (a) Barchan
 - (b) Linear
 - (c) Star
 - (d) Transverse
34. Vertical cutting and channel deepening primarily occurs
- (a) after reaching equilibrium
 - (b) prior to reaching equilibrium
 - (c) during the old age stage of Davis's cycle of erosion
 - (d) once the stream has achieved base level
35. Latent heat is called so because
- (a) it is associated with a change in temperature
 - (b) it is not associated with a change in temperature
 - (c) it is not associated with a change in pressure
 - (d) it is not associated with a change in density

- 36.** Which of the following is formed when sea arches collapse?
- (a) Sea cave
 - (b) Sea stack
 - (c) Wave-cut bench
 - (d) Wave-cut cliffs
- 37.** Subsidence of the leading edge of a lithospheric plate into the mantle is
- (a) solifluction
 - (b) striation
 - (c) sublimation
 - (d) subduction
- 38.** The strongest winds in a hurricane are found
- (a) in the spiral bands of thunderstorms
 - (b) in the eye wall of the hurricane
 - (c) in the eye of the hurricane
 - (d) after the hurricane comes ashore
- 39.** The grains in extrusive igneous rocks are
- (a) coarse
 - (b) fine
 - (c) very coarse
 - (d) None of the above
- 40.** Chain migration occurs when
- (a) migrants go from rural areas to central cities in a series of less extreme locational changes
 - (b) an advance group of migrants, once established in a new area, is followed by second and subsequent migrations from the same home district
 - (c) large numbers of migrants return to their place of origin
 - (d) migrants respond to push and pull factors simultaneously

41. The demographic equation is represented by the sum of
- (a) natural change and crude birthrates
 - (b) natural change and dependency ratios
 - (c) net migration and dependency ratios
 - (d) net migration and natural change
42. Whether a material is considered to be a resource is a function of
- (a) cultural circumstances
 - (b) the economic situation of a particular country
 - (c) physical circumstances
 - (d) the location of the material
43. The production of most metallic minerals is affected by each of the following, **except**
- (a) distance to market
 - (b) quantity available
 - (c) richness of the ore
 - (d) weight of the ore
44. Industries that are considered 'footloose'
- (a) are fly-by-night operations
 - (b) require multiple sources of raw materials
 - (c) are found predominantly in inner cities
 - (d) consider transport costs a negligible factor in production
45. The least accessible locations within a city tend to be occupied by which land use?
- (a) Commercial
 - (b) Industrial
 - (c) Residential
 - (d) Transportation

46. According to urban hierarchy theory in any country, one should have
- (a) few megalopolises
 - (b) few small towns
 - (c) many megalopolises
 - (d) the same number of small towns and megalopolises
47. One possible effect of global warming would be
- (a) an increase in the amount of freshwater throughout the globe
 - (b) an increase in volcanic activity
 - (c) submerging of coastal wetlands
 - (d) the continental interiors of middle latitudes would receive greater precipitation
48. Which activity contributes to water pollution more than any other throughout the world?
- (a) Agriculture
 - (b) Hydroelectric power generation
 - (c) Industry
 - (d) Urbanization
49. Continued high birthrates and rapidly declining death rates describe which stage of the demographic cycle?
- (a) Stage 1
 - (b) Stage 2
 - (c) Stage 3
 - (d) Stage 4
50. Urbanization emerges out of rural settlement patterns when
- (a) communities become self-contained
 - (b) houses become dispersed along main roads
 - (c) the height of buildings increase
 - (d) trade develops between two or more settlements

51. Depletion of the earth's ozone layer is expected to lead to all of the following consequences, **except**
- (a) an increase in the incidence of skin cancer
 - (b) an increase in human vulnerability to a variety of infectious diseases
 - (c) an increase in sea temperatures causing melting of the polar ice caps
 - (d) threats to the existence of the microscopic plankton at the base of the marine food chain
52. Acid rain is primarily a problem of
- (a) industrialized nations
 - (b) developing nations
 - (c) coastal cities
 - (d) urban areas
53. Links from animals to the plants/animals they eat and to the animals that eat them is called
- (a) food web
 - (b) food circle
 - (c) food chain
 - (d) food system
54. Which of the following biomes is the wettest?
- (a) Tropical forest
 - (b) Temperate deciduous forest
 - (c) Coniferous forest
 - (d) Tropical grassland
55. Which of the following types of graphs **does not** have X-axis and Y-axis?
- (a) Line graph
 - (b) Pie chart
 - (c) Scatter graph
 - (d) Bar chart

56. Which of the following statements is **not** correct?
- (a) Carrying capacity is the number of people an area can support given current technological conditions
 - (b) Overcrowding is a reflection of population per unit area
 - (c) Overpopulation is a value judgement
 - (d) Underpopulation occurs when a country has too few people to develop its resources
57. When people leave country of origin to settle in other country, the term is called as
- (a) immigration
 - (b) emigration
 - (c) migration
 - (d) transhumance
58. A diagram that shows average rainfall and temperature for each month for an average year is called
- (a) scatter graph
 - (b) hydrograph
 - (c) climatic chart
 - (d) synoptic chart
59. Which of the following States in India experience winter monsoons?
- (a) Rajasthan
 - (b) Kerala
 - (c) Odisha
 - (d) Tamil Nadu
60. The continent with the highest population birthrates is
- (a) Africa
 - (b) Europe
 - (c) North America
 - (d) South America

UNIT—II

1. What is monsoon? Why is there low rainfall in western part of India than the eastern part of India between 20 degree and 24 degree north latitudes?

2. "Structure is a dominant controlling factor in the evolution of landforms." Discuss with suitable examples.

3. Discuss the mountain-building process with reference to the origin of the Himalayas.

4. Write an essay on the Central Place theory as proposed by Christaller.

UNIT—III

The data on annual rainfall at a place for a period of 100 years is given below :

<i>Annual rainfall (in cm)</i>	<i>No. of years</i>
20 or more but less than 25	2
25 or more but less than 30	6
30 or more but less than 35	12
35 or more but less than 40	20
40 or more but less than 45	28
45 or more but less than 50	18
50 or more but less than 55	9
55 or more but less than 60	4
60 or more but less than 65	1

5. What is the mean annual rainfall for the period?
6. Compute the median.

UNIT—IV

7. Construct a graticule on the simple conical projection with two standard parallels on a 1 : 125,000,000 scale for an area extending from 20° N to 80° N and from 0° to 80° W at the interval of 10°.

8. Draw contours in order to represent the following slopes :

(a) Uniform

(b) Concave