M.A.(Geography)

1. What is meant by 'Geo' in geography?
A) Earth B) Moon C) Mars D) Stars and Galaxies

2. Kind of geography which focuses on how people living on Earth interact with nature is classified as
A) Atmospheric geography B) Physical geography
C) Environmental geography D) Human geography

3. Study of activities of people living on Earth is known as
A) Physical geography B) Environmental geography
C) Atmospheric geography D) Human geography

4. Natural water bodies on Earth such as lakes, swamps and rivers are classified as
A) Climate B) Drainage C) Relief features D) Weather

5. Condition of atmosphere of Earth at any particular time is called
A) Relief features B) Weather C) Drainage D) Climate

6. Average weather condition of specific area over many years is called
A) Atmosphere B) Weather C) Climate D) Relief

7. Plants and trees that are grown in specific areas while being undisturbed by people is classified as
A) Botany B)Physical geography
C) Human geography D) Natural vegetation

8. Total number of people living in particular country or place is known as
A) Natural activity B) Economic activity
C) Population D) Settlement

9. Concept of Isostasy is related to
A) Equal temperature B) Equal balance
C) Equal precipitation D) Equal pressure

10. The word 'Isostasy' was given by
A) Dana B) Duton C) Bowie D) Holmes

11. Propounder of Continental Drift Theory is
A) Jolly B) Holmes C) Wegner D) Prat

12. Theory which states that plates of earth are continuously moving is classified as
A) The Trench Drift Theory B) The Oceanic Drift Theory

C) The Sphere Drift Theory D) The Continental Drift Theory

13. Thickness of outer core of Earth is about
A) 1,250 km B) 1,500 km C) 1,870 km D) 2,250 km

14. Plates that are made up of older rocks are classified as
A) Contraction plate B) Convection plate
C) Continental plate D) Oceanic plate

15. Alfred Wegener called the supercontinent
A) Wegenerland B) All lands C) Eurasia D) Pangea

16. 'Nivation' is
A) Accumulation of snow B) Erosion by wind
C) Erosion by snow D) Melting of snow

17. What is formed when two continental plates collide?
A) Island arcs B) Deep-sea trenches
C) Rift valleys D) Very tall mountain ranges

18. A Block mountain is also known as:
A) Horst B) Graben C) Fault D) Tableland

19. Average height of Tibetan Plateau is
A) 7200 meters B) 5000 meters C) 6500 meters D) 7000 meters

20. Tropical monsoon and equatorial climate are kinds of
A) Polar climate B) Temperate climate
C) Tropical climate D) Frontal climate

21. Process in which water vapors are released in air by leaves of plants is called
A) Respiration B) Precipitation C) Evaporation D) Transpiration

22. Inversion of temperature is
A) Increase of temperature with elevation
B) Decrease of temperature with elevation
C) Uniform temperature
D) Decrease of temperature with latitudes

23. Which type of drainage pattern is formed when tributaries join rivers at almost right angles?
A) Dendritic drainage B) Trellis drainage
C) Rectangular drainage D) Radial drainage

24. Amount of water vapor present in Air is known as
A) Wind B) Precipitation C) Humidity D) Temperature

25. Places where temperature of air is above freezing point of water, precipitation will be in form of
A) Hailstorms B) Thunders C) Lightning D) Rain

26. Shapeless clouds that brings rain for longer period of time are classified as
A) Stevenson clouds B) Cumulus clouds
C) Stratus clouds D) Cirrus clouds

27. As compared to cold air, warm air is
A) Unsaturated B) Lighter C) Heavier D) Saturated

28. Monsoons in monsoon tropical climate areas are offshore in
A) Winter B) Summer C) Spring D) Autumn

29. Pressure of air is greatest at
A) Ridges B) Mountains C) Sea level D) Valleys

30. Instrument which is used to measure precipitation of particular place is known as
A) Storm scale B) Rain gauge C) Seismograph D) Thermometer

31. The rise and fall of sea water due to gravitation is known as
A) Tides B) Ocean currents C) Tsunami D) Waves

32. A rise in sea level near shore due to strong winds is called
A) Swell B) Tsunami C) Storm surge D) Whitecap

33. Periodic change towards unusual colder side is called
A) LA Nina B) El Nino C) Both A and B D) Upwelling

34. Neap tides occur when earth, sun and moon forms an angle of
A) 60 ° B) 90 ° C) 120 ° D) 180 °

35. Gulf stream carries water currents which are comparatively
A) Colder B) Warmer C) Hottest D) Coldest

36. Bubbles found in a crest of a breaking wave are called
A) Swell B) Tsunami C) Storm urge D) Whitecap

37. The fourth largest ocean is
A) Atlantic ocean B) Antarctic ocean
C) Arctic D) Indian ocean

38. Thick blue line on map is usually used to show
A) Electricity power station B) Stream

C) River D) Dam

39. Element of map which shows relationship between actual distance and length on map is
A) Grid line B) Key line C) Legend line D) Scale

40. Symbol on map that represents human and physical features on surface of Earth is classified as
A) Legend B) Grid C) Key D) Both A and C

41. Symbols on map by which rivers, roads and railway tracks are represented are
A) Line symbols B) Point symbols
C) Height symbols D) Area symbols

42. Compass is usually used to find the
A) Movement of Moon B) Movement of Earth
C) Direction D) Distance

43. Which of the following is not a Quantitative Distribution Map?
A) Choroschematic Map B) Isopleth Map
C) Dot Map D) Choropleth Map

44. Occupational structure of population in India at state level is best represented by
A) Dot Method B) Isopleth C) Choropleth D) Pie Diagram

45. Considering types of maps, physical maps are used to show
A) Rainfalls B) Mountains and rivers
C) Atmosphere D) Rail road tracks and highways

46. Maps that shows detailed physical features of particular place are called
A) Topographical maps B) Atmospheric maps
C) Economic maps D) Symbolic maps

47. Imaginary lines that are used on maps to join places of same height are called
A) Legend Lines B) North Arrow Lines
C) Grid Lines D) Contour Lines

48. Choropleth map represent data with
A) Arrows of varying lengths B) Dots
C) Tonal Shading D) Special symbols

49. Symbols that are used to represent hospitals, schools and churches are classified as
A) Line symbols B) Point symbols
C) Height symbols D) Area symbols

50. Maps that give information about rainfall, temperature and atmospheric pressure of specific country, region or world are called

A) Airlines maps B) Political maps
C) Thematic maps D) Resource maps

51. Series of horizontal and vertical lines on map is classified as

A) Key lines B) Grid lines C) Scale lines D) Legend lines

52. Symbols that are used to describe area covering features such as farms and lakes are called

A) Point symbols B) Height symbols
C) Area symbols D) Line symbols

53. Enlargement and reduction of map is done by

A) Planimeter B) Pantograph C) Clinometer D) Parallax bar

54. What is the total number of degrees of longitude in one hemisphere of the Earth?

A) 45 B) 90 C) 180 D) 270

55. The Mercator projection is actually which type of projection?

A) Conical B) Gnomonic C) Zenithal D) Cylindrical

56. On a topographic map, the closer the contour lines the

A) Gentler the slope B) Steeper the slope
C) Lower the elevation D) Flatter the land surface

57. If the contour interval on a topographic map is 10 meters, and one contour line is labeled 50 m

A) The adjacent contour line would represent 10 m in elevation
B) The adjacent contour line would represent 40 m in elevation
C) The adjacent contour line would represent 60 m in elevation
D) The adjacent contour line would represent 150 m in elevation

58. The distance between contour lines on a topographic map is called the

A) Contour interval B) Contour index
C) Gradient D) Elevation

59. Contour lines that cross a valley or stream are

A) Dotted B) Solid C) V-shaped D) U-shaped

60. What is the other name of Zenithal projections?

A) Cylindrical projections B) Equal-area projections
C) Azimuthal projections D) Sinusoidal

61. Salinity becomes one of the factors for forming

A) Waves B) Ocean currents C) Tides D) Winds

62. When we plot the profiles on a single frame to compare and correlate. These type of profiles are known as

A) Serial profiles B) Composite profiles

C) Superimposed profiles D) Projected profiles

63. Linear features like roads, railway or river are represented by

A) Serial profile B) Reconstructed profile

C) Longitudinal profile D) Projected profiles

64. What is the name of the Russian equivalent of GPS?

A) GLONASS B) GLASNOST C) GPESKI D) IKONOS

65. By 'spatial data' we mean data that has

A) Complex values B) Positional values

C) Graphic values D) Decimal values

66. 'Spatial databases' are also known as

A) Geodatabases B) Monodatabases

C) Concurrent databases D) None of these

67. The YarlungZangboriver, in India, is known as

A) Indus B) Mahanadi C) Brahmaputra D) Ganga

68. India's highest annual rainfall is reported at

A) Namchi, Sikkim B) Churu, Rajasthan

C) Mawsynram, Meghalaya D) Chamba, Himachal Pradesh

69. Three important rivers of the Indian subcontinent have their sources near the Mansarover Lake in the Great Himalayas. These rivers are

A) Indus, Jhelum and Sutlej B) Brahmaputra, Indus and Sutlej

C) Jhelum, Sutlej and Yamuna D) Brahmaputra, Sutlej and Yamuna

70. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are submerged parts of mountain range

A) ArakanYoma B) PeguYoma C) Askai Chin D) Tien Shan

71. When a volcano ejects acid lava, eruption is usually

A) Light and less violent B) Soft and less violent

C) Loud but less violent D) Loud and more violent

72. Smaller glacial valleys which are joined with main deeper valley are the

A) U-shaped valley B) Hanging valley

C) Deep valley D) Glacier valley

73. Sink holes and dolines are found in

A) Glacial topography B) Fluvial topography

C) Karst topography D) Aeolian topography

74. The largest gold producing country in the world is

A) South Africa B) Canada C) USA D) China

75. The point beyond which no trees can grow

A) Strait B) Timberline C) Tundra D) Channel

x-x-x

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