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FOR KUET EXAM PREPARATION

KUET 2021 Question Paper · M.Sc. Geography

EXAM	YEAR	TYPE	SUBJECT
KUET	2021	Question Paper	M.Sc. Geography

Sr. No. 701

ENTRANCE TEST-2021

SCHOOL OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND EARTH SCIENCES

GEOGRAPHY

Total Questions : 60
Time Allowed : 70 Minutes

Question Booklet Series A

Roll No. : | | | | | | |

Instructions for Candidates :

1. Write your Entrance Test Roll Number in the space provided at the top of this page of Question Booklet and fill up the necessary information in the spaces provided on the OMR Answer Sheet.
2. OMR Answer Sheet has an Original Copy and a Candidate's Copy glued beneath it at the top. While making entries in the Original Copy, candidate should ensure that the two copies are aligned properly so that the entries made in the Original Copy against each item are exactly copied in the Candidate's Copy.
3. All entries in the OMR Answer Sheet, including answers to questions, are to be recorded in the Original Copy only.
4. Choose the correct / most appropriate response for each question among the options A, B, C and D and darken the circle of the appropriate response completely. The incomplete darkened circle is not correctly read by the OMR Scanner and no complaint to this effect shall be entertained.
5. Use only blue/black ball point pen to darken the circle of correct/most appropriate response. In no case gel/ink pen or pencil should be used.
6. Do not darken more than one circle of options for any question. A question with more than one darkened response shall be considered wrong.
7. There will be **'Negative Marking'** for wrong answers. Each wrong answer will lead to the deduction of 0.25 marks from the total score of the candidate.
8. Only those candidates who would obtain positive score in Entrance Test Examination shall be eligible for admission.
9. Do not make any stray mark on the OMR sheet.
10. Calculators and mobiles shall not be permitted inside the examination hall.
11. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank sheets provided with the question booklet.
12. OMR Answer Sheet must be handled carefully and it should not be folded or mutilated in which case it will not be evaluated.
13. Ensure that your OMR Answer Sheet has been signed by the Invigilator and the candidate himself/ herself.
14. At the end of the examination, hand over the OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator who will first tear off the original OMR sheet in presence of the Candidate and hand over the Candidate's Copy to the candidate.

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1. The subject matter of modern Geography is based on spatial organisation and man-environment relations. The analytical technique used in this context is concerned with :
   (A) The exact positioning of events
   (B) Geocentricism
   (C) The best location
   (D) The quality of particular areas

2. Following the orthodox structure of geography, economic geography is a subset of which of the following ?
   (A) Philosophy
   (B) Regional
   (C) Techniques
   (D) Systematic

3. Who founded the school of possibilism ?
   (A) Lablache
   (B) L. Febrve
   (C) R. Hartshone
   (D) Ratzel

4. The most successful types of regional units appear to be those whose spatial boundaries coincide most closely with the described :
   (A) Socioeconomic systems
   (B) Culture
   (C) Model Systems
   (D) Physical Systems

5. The basis of the concept of geomorphic cycle is :
   (A) The effect of compensating uplift on landforms
   (B) Surface tensional forces
   (C) The role of declining rates of erosion over time
   (D) Youth, maturity, old age

6. The waves that help scientists to understand the internal structure of the earth are :
   (A) Primary waves
   (B) Secondary waves
   (C) Surface waves
   (D) Longitudinal waves

7. Most strong earthquakes are generated by :
   (A) Sudden crustal movements on active faults
   (B) The collapse of calders
   (C) Submarine landslides
   (D) Volcanic eruptions

8. Mid-oceanic ridges are the result of :
   (A) Convergent plate boundary
   (B) Transform plate boundary
   (C) Divergent plate boundary
   (D) All the above

9. Which of the following pairs is most suitable for ascertaining the origin of the rocks ?
   (A) Colour and shape
   (B) Density and hardness
   (C) Structure and composition
   (D) Size and weight

10. Which of the following is not chemical weathering ?
   (A) Oxidation
   (B) Hydrolysis
   (C) Carbonization
   (D) Freezing

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11. Alfred Wagner's theory of continental drift begins from :
    (A) Carboniferous period
    (B) Cretaceous period
    (C) Tertiary period
    (D) Jurassic period

12. Stream erosion carried out directly by impact force of flowing water is called :
    (A) Corrosion
    (B) Deflation
    (C) Hydraulic action
    (D) Abrasion

13. The debit side of the earth's solar radiation budget shows that almost two thirds of the available units are :
    (A) Reflected by the atmosphere
    (B) Absorbed and reradiated
    (C) Diffused radiation
    (D) Transferred from the earth to the atmosphere

14. The bulk of the world's wettest areas are associated with the :
    (A) Subtropical highs
    (B) Equatorial trough of low pressure
    (C) Polar easterlies
    (D) Mid-latitude westerlies

15. Tropical cyclones do not occur close to the equator because :
    (A) Of excessive heat
    (B) Of weal Coriolis force
    (C) Land and water contrasts are large
    (D) Of areas of calm air movements

16. Relative humidity of an air mass increases when :
    (A) air temperature rises
    (B) condensation takes place
    (C) precipitation takes place
    (D) air temperature falls

17. Which of the following factors influence ocean currents ?
    1. Rotation of the Earth
    2. Air pressure and wind
    3. Ocean water density
    4. Revolution of the earth

    Select the correct answer using the codes given below :
    (A) 1 and 2
    (B) 1 and 4
    (C) 1, 2 and 3
    (D) 2, 3 and 4

18. Pelagic deposits consist of matter derived from algae and are mostly in the form of liquid mud known as :
    (A) Blue mud
    (B) Red mud
    (C) Ooze
    (D) Coral mud

19. Which of the following currents belong to Indian Ocean ?
    (A) Agulhas current
    (B) Labrador current
    (C) Canary current
    (D) Antilles current

20. The rate of decrease of temperature in oceans with increasing depth is more rapid near the :
    (A) Equator
    (B) Poles
    (C) Tropic of Cancer
    (D) Tropic of Capricorn

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21. Which of the following are the major factors responsible for the monsoon type of climate in India ?

1. Location
2. Thermal contrast
3. Upper air circulation
4. The Himalayan Mountains

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(C) 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3 only

22. The Karewas of Kashmir refers to which among the following types of deposits ?

(A) Aeolian and glacial
(B) Lacustrine
(C) Fluvial
(D) Volcanic

23. What is the name given to the foothills zone of Himalayas ?

(A) Inner Himalayas
(B) Siwalik
(C) Middle Himalayas
(D) Central Himalayas

24. 'Yellow Revolution' is associated with the production of :

(A) Oil seeds
(B) Poultry
(C) Sunflower
(D) Gold

25. In the 'Index of Eight Core Industries', which one of the following is given the highest weight ?

(A) Coal production
(B) Fertilizer production
(C) Electricity generation
(D) Steel production

26. Which of the following rivers is formed by two streams, the Chandra and Bhaga ?

(A) Neelam
(B) Ravi
(C) Chenab
(D) Sutlej

27. The amount of material utilized at any particular level in the food chain is called :

(A) A consumption ratio
(B) An atrophy level
(C) A trophic level
(D) A structural attendant

28. The optimistic view regarding the length of time that the earth's non- renewable resources will last is based on :

(A) Improvements in technology
(B) Reduction in population
(C) Reduction in consumption
(D) Increase in consumption

29. Which of the following is a tropical grassland ?

(A) Savana
(B) Pampas
(C) Prairie
(D) Taiga

30. An equilibrium state which is the result of vegetative change over a long period of time is called a(n) :

(A) Climax
(B) Invasion
(C) Succulent
(D) Succession

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31. The biological ability of an area to provide sufficient food stuffs to support the population (of a particular species) of that area is called the :
    (A) Logistic growth constant
    (B) Fluctuation equivalent
    (C) Ecological plausibility
    (D) Carrying capacity

32. Population dividend refers to :
    (A) Total number of population
    (B) Relatively high proportion of experienced aged people
    (C) Youthful age structure of a population
    (D) Migration from richer region to poorer region

33. The late expanding phase of "demographic transition" is associated with :
    (A) Isolated and primitive tribes
    (B) High birth rates and high death rates
    (C) Stabilization of death rate at a low level
    (D) Most of the third world

34. The part of the Malthusian equation never made completely clear is the :
    (A) The basis for the geometric growth of population
    (B) Curtailment of population increases by birth control
    (C) Biotic potential
    (D) The basis for the arithmetic growth of agriculture

35. As the doubling time of population growth decreases the rate of growth :
    (A) Decreases
    (B) Increases
    (C) Stabilizes
    (D) Triples

36. The largest reserves of coal in India occurs in :
    (A) Damodar basin
    (B) Narmada basin
    (C) Cauvery basin
    (D) Godavari basin

37. The most important industrial crop of India is :
    (A) Tea
    (B) Sugarcane
    (C) Coffee
    (D) Cotton

38. Which of the following is the largest steel plant of India ?
    (A) Vishakhapatnam steel plant
    (B) Daitari steel plant
    (C) Salem steel plant
    (D) Bokaro steel plant

39. Many parts of India face difficulty in producing multiple crops because :
    (A) Temperature fluctuates in extreme
    (B) Monsoons are unpredictable
    (C) Water is not easily available
    (D) It is not economically viable

40. Crop rotation is being adopted to increase the :
    (A) Crop yield
    (B) Productivity of the land
    (C) Soil water
    (D) Crop resistance to pests

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41. The distance between parallels in Mercator's projection :

(A) Decreases towards the poles

(B) Increases towards the poles

(C) Remains same throughout

(D) Increases towards the equator

21.

42. Actual heights of places above sea level are represented by :

(A) Contours

(B) Layer colouring

(C) Spot height

(D) Hachures

43. Which of the following profiles show only the ruggedness of the sky-line ?

(A) Projected profiles

(B) Super-imposed profiles

(C) Composite profiles

(D) Longitudinal profile

44. The direct use of an aerial photograph as a map is prevented by :

(A) Very wide variation in the scale

(B) Horizontal displacement

(C) Vertical displacement

(D) The inability to measure the relief

45. Multi-variable climate data can be best shown by :

(A) Dots

(B) Circles

(C) Graphs

(D) Shades

46. Which among the following is not a segment of GPS ?

(A) Space segment

(B) Control segment

(C) User segment

(D) Variable segment

47. Contours of equal spacing represent :

(A) Uniform slope

(B) Gentle slope

(C) Steep slope

(D) Convex slope

48. Which of the following is a classification base on the instrument used ?

(A) Traverse surveying

(B) Topographic surveying

(C) Hydrographic surveying

(D) Cadastral surveying

49. Which among the following methods of pla table survey is suitable for locating inaccessil points ?

(A) Radiation

(B) Resection

(C) Intersection

(D) All the above

50. Which of the following scales is used accurately measure minute divisions ?

(A) Plain scale

(B) Comparative scale

(C) Diagonal scale

(D) Vernier's scale

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51. When the values in a series are not of equal importance, we calculate the :
(A) Mode
(B) Weighted mean
(C) Geometric mean
(D) Arithmetic mean

52. To measure the consistency between the two or more than two series we use :
(A) Combined standard deviation
(B) Corrected standard deviation
(C) Coefficient of skewness
(D) Coefficient of variation

53. In a scattered diagram, if most of the points lie in the first and third quadrants, then coefficient of correlation is :
(A) Zero correlation
(B) Negative correlation
(C) Positive correlation
(D) High negative correlation

54. When the ratio of variations in the related variables is constant, it is called :
(A) Negative correlation
(B) Positive correlation
(C) Nonlinear correlation
(D) Linear correlation

55. Questionnaire is filled by :
(A) Enumerator
(B) Respondent
(C) Everybody
(D) A special person

56. Disaster is an event arising out of :
(A) Result of hazard event
(B) Causes of hazard event Respondent
(C) Causes of disaster event
(D) All of the above

57. Which of the following is not a component of disaster management cycle ?
(A) Preparedness
(B) Construction
(C) Response
(D) Recovery

58. Which of the following is not an example of a rapid on-set of disaster ?
(A) Earthquake
(B) Cyclone
(C) Drought
(D) Tsunami

59. What types of disasters are most predominant in India ?
(A) Drought
(B) Earthquake
(C) Flood
(D) Cyclone

60. In India Tsunami warning centre is located at :
(A) Ahmadabad
(B) Kolkata
(C) Vishakhapatnam
(D) Hyderabad

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