

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 2016

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) Unit III carries 10 marks. Answer the question in the Question paper itself, making use of tracing paper and graphsheet provided.
- (vii) Unit IV carries 10 marks. Answer the question in the Question paper itself.
- (viii) Extra pages are provided for Rough Work at the end of the booklet.

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ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 2016

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)

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ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 2016

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 0.33 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) ⊗	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 other than the space provided.
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.**

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SHEET—I

Question No.	Marks	Question No.	Marks	Question No.	Marks
Unit—II		Unit—III		Unit—IV	
1.		5.		6.	
2.					
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. Production of wheat would require
 - (a) cool and wet climate during its growing period but hot climate during the ripening period
 - (b) sufficient heat but very little rainfall
 - (c) sufficient heat and heavy rainfall
 - (d) hot climate during the growing period but cool climate during the ripening period

2. During the summer monsoon, the Himalayas have rains on the
 - (a) southern and western slopes
 - (b) northern and eastern slopes
 - (c) northern and western slopes
 - (d) southern and eastern slopes

3. The most leading port of India in terms of traffic handling is
 - (a) Mumbai
 - (b) Kandla
 - (c) Kolkata
 - (d) Chennai

4. Which one of the following is known as 'Pittsburg of India'?
 - (a) Baroda
 - (b) Rourkela
 - (c) Jamshedpur
 - (d) Durgapur

5. Irrigation is necessary for areas receiving rainfall
- (a) less than 200 cm
 - (b) less than 75 cm
 - (c) less than 125 cm
 - (d) at uncertain times
6. Which State in India is the largest producer of saffron?
- (a) Sikkim
 - (b) Jammu and Kashmir
 - (c) Himachal Pradesh
 - (d) Gujarat
7. The prevailing winds blowing from 30° S and 30° N towards the equator are termed as
- (a) monsoon winds
 - (b) anti-trade winds
 - (c) trade winds
 - (d) polar winds
8. Which one of the following factors accounts largely for the dispersal of cotton textile industry from its original location around Mumbai?
- (a) The development of transportation, especially railways
 - (b) Extreme congestion in Mumbai and lack of space
 - (c) The development of hydroelectric power
 - (d) Improved technology

9. Which of the following Industrial Regions of USA is located mainly on the basis of hydroelectric power?
- (a) The New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore Region
 - (b) The Southern New England Region
 - (c) The Southern Lake Michigan Region
 - (d) The Detroit Region
10. Which of the following landforms is **not** associated with glaciation?
- (a) Hanging valley
 - (b) Moraine
 - (c) Inselberg
 - (d) Drumlin
11. What is Isthmus?
- (a) The mouth of a river where it joins the sea
 - (b) A narrow strip of sea dividing two oceans
 - (c) A narrow strip of land joining two larger land areas
 - (d) A piece of projected land
12. Which of the following is the location of a point on the globe that is antipodal to 65° North latitude and 30° East longitude?
- (a) 65° North Lat, 30° West Long
 - (b) 30° South Lat, 65° East Long
 - (c) 65° South Lat, 150° West Long
 - (d) 30° North Lat, 65° West Long

13. Which of the following is formed once the sea arch collapses?
- (a) Sea cave
 - (b) Sea stack
 - (c) Wave-cut bench
 - (d) Wave-cut cliff
14. For which of the following manufacturing industries does India have the most natural resources?
- (a) Glass synthetic rubber
 - (b) Synthetic rubber
 - (c) Iron and steel
 - (d) Aluminum
15. Kakrapara, an irrigation project, is on the river
- (a) Mahi
 - (b) Tapti
 - (c) Narmada
 - (d) Godavari
16. Which is the longest river of Europe?
- (a) Danube
 - (b) Volga
 - (c) Rhine
 - (d) Seine
17. Africa is a hot continent because
- (a) there are many volcanoes
 - (b) there is great Sahara desert
 - (c) the greater part of the continent lies within the equatorial type of climate
 - (d) this is a big producer of spices

18. Which group of maps are the large-scale maps?
- (a) Atlas and wall maps
 - (b) Thematic and political maps
 - (c) Physical and weather maps
 - (d) Cadastral and tourist guide maps
19. Reef separated from coast by lagoon is known as
- (a) carbonate reef
 - (b) barrier reef
 - (c) fringing reef
 - (d) atoll
20. Which one of the following instruments is used for measuring the speed of wind?
- (a) Hygrometer
 - (b) Barometer
 - (c) Anemometer
 - (d) Thermometer
21. Natural vegetation of a region depends mainly on climate and hence there are distinctive areas of different types of vegetation. The governing factors in general are temperature, and precipitation. Accordingly, pine forests in India are found in
- (a) the Sunderbans
 - (b) the Thar desert
 - (c) the Himalayas
 - (d) the Ganga plain

22. The youngest folded mountain in India is
- (a) Vindhya
 - (b) Lesser Himalayas
 - (c) Nilgiris
 - (d) Siwaliks
23. Which valley is formed as a result of tectonic forces?
- (a) V-shaped valley
 - (b) U-shaped valley
 - (c) Hanging valley
 - (d) Rift valley
24. The average time interval between successive high and low tides is
- (a) 12 hours and 26 minutes
 - (b) 6 hours and 13 minutes
 - (c) 24 hours and 52 minutes
 - (d) 50 minutes
25. The planet with the shortest year is
- (a) Earth
 - (b) Mercury
 - (c) Mars
 - (d) Pluto

26. If the RF of a map is 1 : 1000000, what could be its statement of scale?
- (a) 1 cm-10 km
 - (b) 1 cm-1 km
 - (c) 1 cm-100 km
 - (d) 1 cm-1000 km
27. Which of the following is the shortest day in the southern hemisphere?
- (a) March 21
 - (b) June 21
 - (c) September 22
 - (d) December 23
28. The 'unity in diversity' is a core ethos in the Indian Federalism! In this core lives a tribe called 'Pangawala' in
- (a) Bihar
 - (b) Chhattisgarh
 - (c) Himachal Pradesh
 - (d) Jammu and Kashmir
29. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?
- (a) Haldia : Orissa
 - (b) Jamnagar : Maharashtra
 - (c) Numaligarh : West Bengal
 - (d) Panagudi : Tamil Nadu

- 30.** The length of the Indian coastline is
- (a) 5000 km
 - (b) 5500 km
 - (c) 7516.6 km
 - (d) 5800 km
- 31.** The joint 'Rajghat River Valley Project' between Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh States is located on
- (a) Ken river
 - (b) Betwa river
 - (c) Chambal river
 - (d) Son river
- 32.** In which one of the following States is the Nanda Devi peak located?
- (a) Sikkim
 - (b) Himachal Pradesh
 - (c) Jammu and Kashmir
 - (d) Uttarakhand
- 33.** Consider the following statements :
- I. Lowermost layer of atmosphere is called Troposphere
 - II. Height of Troposphere is more at poles and lesser near the equator
 - III. Height of Troposphere is more at equator than near the poles
- Which of the above statements is/are true about the Troposphere?
- (a) I only
 - (b) I and III
 - (c) All of the above
 - (d) I and II

34. What do you mean by the term 'Green Revolution'?
- (a) Revolution in green uniform
 - (b) Plantations of forest
 - (c) Increasing food grain production
 - (d) Deforestation of rain forest
35. This winter has been extremely mild in India because of strong El Niño. What is El Niño?
- (a) Intense solar flux
 - (b) Intense Westerly winds
 - (c) Unusual warming of ocean current
 - (d) Intense wind coming from China
36. Calving in Geography denotes
- (a) calf born to a cow
 - (b) caving in of glacier front
 - (c) calf born to buffalo
 - (d) colt born to mare
37. Which one of the following rivers does **not** pass through Himachal Pradesh?
- (a) Beas
 - (b) Ravi
 - (c) Ganga
 - (d) Chenab

- 38.** Which of the following names is given to the planetary winds blowing between the tropics?
- (a) Monsoon
 - (b) Polar winds
 - (c) Westerlies
 - (d) Trade winds
- 39.** Identify the order of the planets arranged from largest to smallest :
- (a) Saturn, Jupiter, Mercury, Neptune
 - (b) Jupiter, Saturn, Neptune, Mercury
 - (c) Jupiter, Mercury, Neptune, Saturn
 - (d) Neptune, Mercury, Saturn, Jupiter
- 40.** Which of the following is fibre mineral?
- (a) Zinc
 - (b) Asbestos
 - (c) Coal
 - (d) Asphalt
- 41.** The line joining places of equal atmospheric pressure is termed as
- (a) contour
 - (b) isohyet
 - (c) isotherm
 - (d) isobar

42. One of the characteristics of India's population is lesser number of women compared to men. Which of the following explains this phenomenon?
- (a) Excess males at birth
 - (b) Excess females at birth
 - (c) Neglect of females in childhood
 - (d) Higher female literacy
43. Who among the following geographers was one of the first empiricists?
- (a) Ibn Batuta
 - (b) Ibn Khaldun
 - (c) Al Muqaddasi
 - (d) Al Idrisi
44. What concept did Ptolemy use for detailed topographical description of places?
- (a) Cosmography
 - (b) Cosmology
 - (c) Geographia
 - (d) Chorography
45. Which one of the following describes the fringe belt as a region of mixed land-use at the edge of a built-up area?
- (a) Edgocity
 - (b) Zonal model
 - (c) Rural-urban fringe
 - (d) All of the above

46. Which is the river that originates from Black Forest and falls in Black Sea?

- (a) Rhine
- (b) Oder
- (c) Danube
- (d) Don

47. From where does the Sirhind canal take off?

- (a) From Yamuna near Delhi
- (b) From Fire-lake at Khadakvasla
- (c) From Gomati at Banbansa
- (d) From Sutlej at Ropar

48. What type of climate is required for sugarcane?

- (a) Dry and hot
- (b) Hot and wet
- (c) Cold and dry
- (d) Cold and wet

49. The Radcliffe line is a boundary between

- (a) India and Bangladesh
- (b) India and China
- (c) India and Pakistan
- (d) India and Myanmar

50. Which is the most typical Australian tree?

- (a) Oak
- (b) Pine
- (c) Eucalyptus
- (d) Poplar

51. Lines joining places receiving equal amount of rainfall are called

- (a) isohalines
- (b) isobars
- (c) isotherms
- (d) isohyets

52. Sindri is famous for

- (a) oil refining
- (b) aluminum manufacture
- (c) machine tool industry
- (d) fertilizer production

53. The Shimla Convention is an agreement

- (a) that sets Shimla as a heritage tourist site
- (b) that sets Shimla as site for Bollywood shooting
- (c) that defines boundary between India and Tibet
- (d) on India-Pakistan treaty

54. Which of the following geographical features have played a great unifying role in strengthening the forces of homogeneity of the Indian people?
- I. The expanses of water surrounding the peninsula
 - II. The Himalayan Mountains
 - III. The vastness of the country
 - IV. The presence of the Indian Ocean
- (a) I
- (b) II
- (c) I and II
- (d) I, II, III and IV
55. At which one of the following places do two important rivers of India crigate, while one of them flows towards north and merges with another important river flowing towards the Bay of Bengal, the other one flows towards Arabian Sea?
- (a) Amarkantak
- (b) Gaumukh
- (c) Mahabaleshwar
- (d) Nasik
56. Among the following States, which one has the most suitable climatic conditions for the cultivation of a large variety of orchids with minimum cost of production, and can develop an export-oriented industry in this field?
- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Arunachal Pradesh
- (c) Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Himachal Pradesh

57. Consider the following countries

- I. Australia
- II. Namibia
- III. Brazil
- IV. Chile

Through which of the above does the Tropic of Capricorn pass?

- (a) I only
- (b) II, III and IV
- (c) I, II and III
- (d) I, II, III and IV

58. With reference to the climate of India, the western disturbances originate over which one of the following?

- (a) Arabian Sea
- (b) Baltic Sea
- (c) Caspian Sea
- (d) Mediterranean Sea

59. Between which ranges does the Kashmir Valley lie?

- (a) Siwalik and Pir Panjal
- (b) Pir Panjal and Dhauladhar
- (c) Zaskar and Pir Panjal
- (d) Dhauladhar and Zaskar

60. Which one of the following does **not** affect the location of an industry?

- (a) Energy
- (b) Raw material
- (c) Per capita income
- (d) Labour

UNIT—II

(Short answer-type)

1. How do you differentiate weathering from mass movement and erosion?

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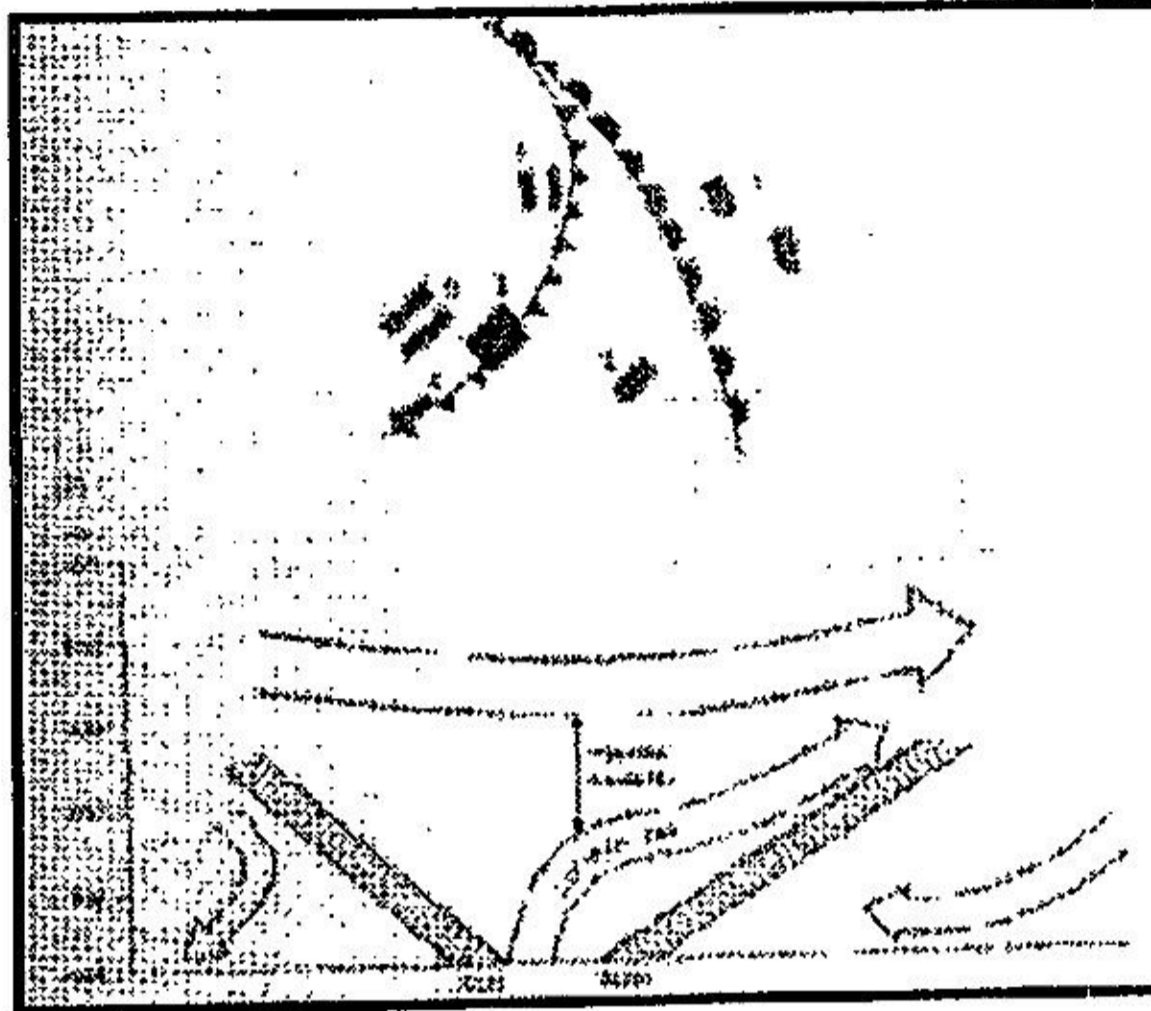
2. Scale refers to one or more levels of representation, experience and organization of geographical events and processes. Comment with reference to different types of scales in geographical studies.

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3. Giving your geographical understanding and knowledge, explain the diagram given below :



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4. What is 'Remote Sensing'? How can platforms influence the spatial scale?

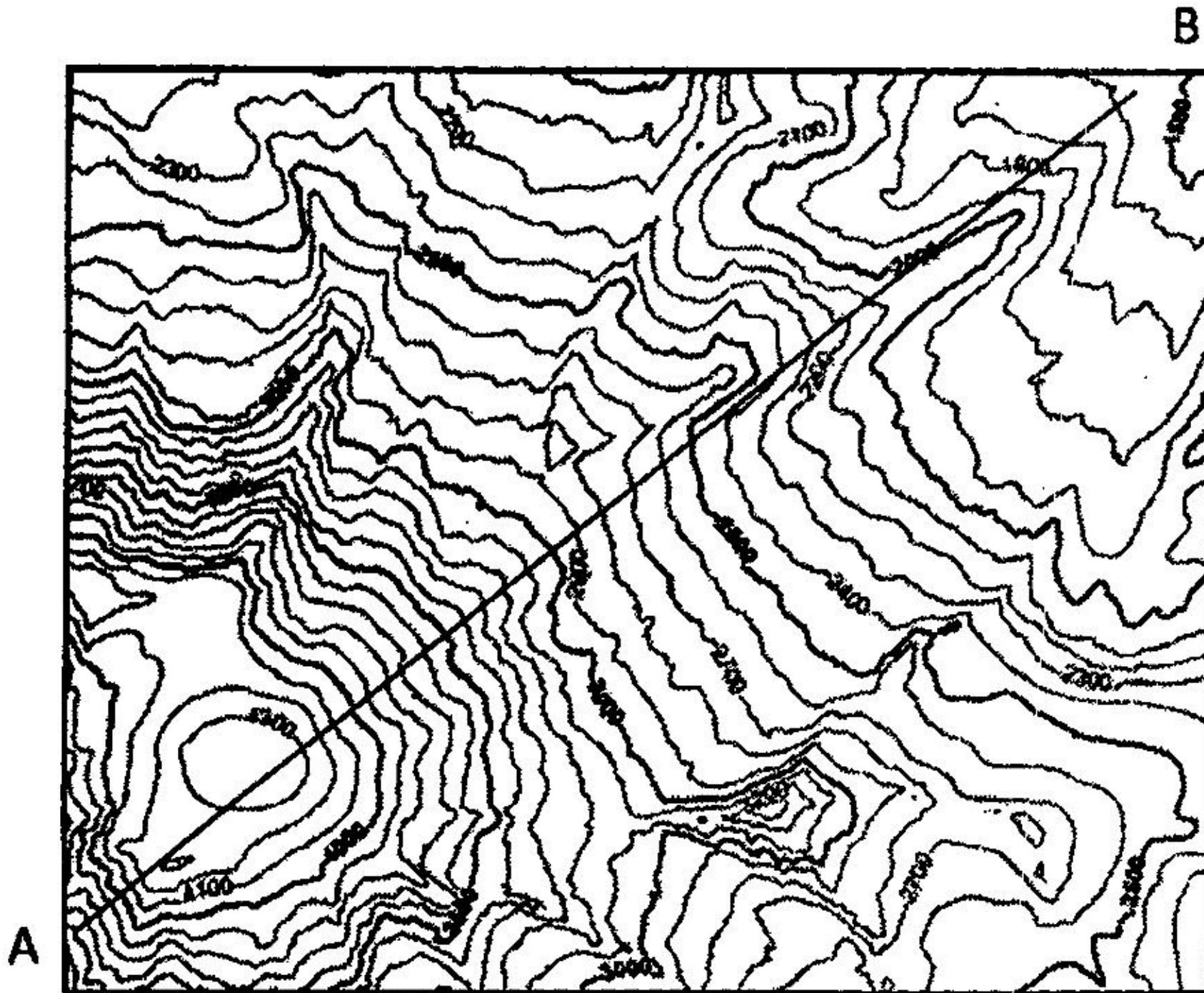
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UNIT—III

5. In the topographical map given below, draw a profile between cross-section (line A-B) and interpret accordingly :



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UNIT—IV

6. Size of agricultural land holdings in a survey of 200 households is given in the following table. Compute the modal size of the holdings from data below :

<i>Holdings (in Acres)</i>	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30 and above
<i>Number of holdings</i>	10	15	30	80	40	20	18

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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