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TEST BOOKLET

Sl. No. 00224

Subject Code : 10

Subject : Geography

LECTURERS FOR NON-GOVT. AIDED COLLEGES OF ODISHA

Time Allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 165

: INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET CONTAINS 31 PAGES AND DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. You have to enter your Roll No. on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. DO NOT write anything else on the Test Booklet.

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3. The Test Booklet contains 165 questions. Each question comprises four answers. You have to select the correct answer which you want to mark (darken) on the Answer Sheet. In case, you feel that there is more than one correct answer, you should mark (darken) the answer which you consider the best. In any case choose ONLY ONE answer for each question. If more than one answer is darkened it will be considered as wrong.
4. You have to mark (darken) all your answers ONLY on the separate OMR Answer Sheet provided, by using BLACK BALL POINT PEN. You have to do rough work on the space provided in the Test Booklet only. See instruction in the Answer Sheet.
5. All questions carry equal marks, i.e. of one mark for each correct answer and each wrong answer will result in negative marking of 0.25 mark.
6. Before you proceed to mark (darken) in the Answer Sheet the answers to various questions in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per the instructions in your Admit Card.
7. After you have completed filling in all your answers on the Answer Sheet and after completion of the examination, you should hand over to the Invigilator the Original Answer Sheet (OMR Answer Sheet) issued to you. You are allowed to take with you the candidate's copy/second page of the Answer Sheet along with the Test Booklet after completion of the examination for your reference.

SEAL

Candidate's full signature

Invigilator's signature

RS - 14/25

(Turn over)

2018

1. What drives Plate tectonics ? (B) The Mantle
- (A) Thermal conduction (C) The Crust
(B) Thermal convection (D) The outer core
(C) Solar Energy
(D) Oceanic waves
2. Which of the following statement is true ? (A) Uppermost layer of the earth is hotter than its immediate layer below
- (A) The lithosphere contains the crust
(B) The crust contains the lithosphere
(C) Both lithosphere and crust are the same
(D) Lithosphere and the crust are two separate layers of the earth
3. Earth's crust is broken into many tectonic parts called : (A) The outer core from the inner core
- (A) Sial (B) The asthenosphere from the mesosphere
(B) Sima (C) The crust from the mantle
(C) Continents (D) The Lithosphere from the asthenosphere
(D) Plates
4. Convection currents take place in : (A) The Inner core
- (A) The Inner core (B) The Moho discontinuity separates :
- (A) The outer core from the inner core
(B) The asthenosphere from the mesosphere
(C) The crust from the mantle
(D) The Lithosphere from the asthenosphere
5. Which of the following statements is true ? (A) Uppermost layer of the earth is hotter than its immediate layer below
- (A) Uppermost layer of the earth is hotter than its immediate layer below
(B) Some plates are mobile while others are fixed
(C) Volcanic eruptions originate from inner core
(D) Sial and Sima together form earth's crust
6. The Moho discontinuity separates :
- (A) The outer core from the inner core
(B) The asthenosphere from the mesosphere
(C) The crust from the mantle
(D) The Lithosphere from the asthenosphere

7. Given below are Pratt's views on isostatic balance. Find out the correct option :
- (A) Uniform density of crustal material
 (B) Taller landmass has higher density
 (C) Inverse relationship between height and density
 (D) Columns project down into the asthenosphere depending upon the proportions of the column
8. At convergent plate boundaries where oceanic and continental crust meet :
- (A) No associated volcanism occurs
 (B) Oceanic crust is subducted
 (C) Continental crust is subducted
 (D) Oceanic crust is created
9. What is a shield volcano made of ?
- (A) Basic lava
 (B) Acidic lava
 (C) Intrusive rocks
 (D) Ash and cinders
10. Walter Penck held the view that uplifting and denudation of a landform takes place :
- (A) One after the other
 (B) At the same time
 (C) Due to human interference
 (D) Due only to running water
11. Diastrophism refers to a force that is :
- (A) Rapid movement
 (B) Sudden movement
 (C) Slow movement
 (D) Both rapid and slow movement
12. Consider the following statements and find the correct answer from the codes given after the statements :
- (a) Epeirogenic movements do not bring any changes in the horizontal rock strata.
 (b) Forces of tension work horizontally, but in opposite directions
 (c) Rift valleys with steep parallel walls along the fault are called as Horst
 (d) Orogenic movements bring a lot of disruptions to the horizontal layer of strata
- Codes :
- (A) Only (c) is correct
 (B) Only (a) and (c) are correct
 (C) (a), (b) and (d) are correct
 (D) Only (d) is correct

13. An example of intrusive igneous rocks is :
- (A) Granite
 - (B) Basalt
 - (C) Marble
 - (D) Slate
14. Fundamental difference between weathering and erosion is :
- (A) Weathering occurs in place whereas erosion involves movement to a new location
 - (B) Weathering involves chemical changes, while erosion involves only physical changes
 - (C) No difference between the two processes
 - (D) The factors involved are drastically different
15. Mushroom Rock landforms are produced by the action of :
- (A) Running water
 - (B) Underground water
 - (C) Wind
 - (D) Waves and tides
16. Tsunami refers to :
- (A) Series of waves caused by earthquake
 - (B) Type of Japanese rock
 - (C) A kind of cyclonic development
 - (D) Japanese earthquake
17. Narrow valley with steep sides is known as :
- (A) Wadis
 - (B) Oasis
 - (C) Pediment
 - (D) Canyons
18. An isolated hill or mountain rising abruptly from a plain is known as :
- (A) Meander
 - (B) Cirque
 - (C) Inselberg
 - (D) V shaped valley

19. The 'Pacific Ring of Fire' is associated with :
- (A) Thermal power stations around Pacific ocean
 - (B) Volcanoes and earthquake
 - (C) Oil well refineries near Pacific ocean
 - (D) Mid oceanic ridge in Pacific ocean
20. Which one of the following is a topographic feature of a Karst topography formed in the surface ?
- (A) Caverns
 - (B) Stalactites
 - (C) Swallow holes
 - (D) Stalagmites
21. When magma is deposited in a wave like form, it is called ?
- (A) Lapolith
 - (B) Laccolith
 - (C) Phalcolith
 - (D) Sill
22. A series of sharp, irregular rock crest, separated from one another by deep grooves formed by erosional work of wind is known as :
- (A) Mushroom
 - (B) Zeugen
 - (C) Yardang
 - (D) Inselberg
23. Biodiversity :
- (A) Increases towards equator
 - (B) Decreases towards equator
 - (C) Remains same throughout the planet
 - (D) Has no effect of latitude
24. Most important organisms for an eco-system are the :
- (A) Herbivores
 - (B) Carnivores
 - (C) Green plants
 - (D) Protozoa
25. The soil that develops **in situ** above parent bedrock is known as :
- (A) Embryonic soil
 - (B) Eolin soil
 - (C) Sedentary soil
 - (D) Secondary soil

26. Which of the following trophic level is occupied by the herbivores ?
- (A) First
 - (B) Second
 - (C) Third
 - (D) Fourth
27. What happens to the amount of energy in an eco-system passing from one trophic level to the other ?
- (A) It increases
 - (B) It decreases
 - (C) Remains constant
 - (D) Increases followed by a decrease
28. Ramsar Convention is associated with :
- (A) Forests
 - (B) Deltas
 - (C) Wetlands
 - (D) Deserts
29. Which type of soil has the maximum water retention capacity ?
- (A) Red soil
 - (B) Regur soil
 - (C) Laterite soil
 - (D) Desert soil
30. Identify the **incorrect** answer from the given options :
- (A) Many animals are part of more than one food chain
 - (B) Food pyramids show the gain of energy from one trophic level to another
 - (C) Decomposition is the breakdown of organic wastes and dead organisms
 - (D) Energy flow in an ecosystem is the transfer of energy from one organism to another
31. Which one of the following statement is **not** a characteristic of Biomes ?
- (A) Biomes are strongly influenced by rainfall/precipitation and temperature
 - (B) Biomes are small in geographical size, not covering vast distances
 - (C) Biomes are strongly influenced by the factor of latitude
 - (D) Examples of Biomes include tropical rainforest, Tundra

32. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct ?

- (a) Ecological foot print is the minimum area of land required to completely sustain life of an individual or a population
- (b) Chipko movement was an ecological movement aimed at protecting trees and forests
- (c) Wetlands are defined as geographical areas receiving excessive rainfall
- (d) Ecological succession refers to orderly sequence of change in the vegetation of an area overtime

Choose the **correct answer** from the **codes** below :

- (A) Only (a) and (c) are correct
- (B) Only (d) is correct
- (C) Only (a), (b) and (d) are correct
- (D) Only (b) and (d) are correct

33. Which of the statement about slash and burn type of cultivation is not true ?

- (A) Enhances soil erosion
- (B) Only paddy is cultivated
- (C) Responsible for deforestation
- (D) Is primitive subsistence type of agriculture

34. A low pressure belt near the equator where the trade winds of the Northern and Southern hemisphere come together is known as :

- (A) Inter-tropical convergence zone
- (B) Sub-tropical high pressure
- (C) Westerlies
- (D) Monsoon

35. Which one of the following is **not** an effect of Climate change ?

- (A) Lower life expectancy of the population
- (B) Increased salinization of coastal land
- (C) Global warming
- (D) Decrease in coastal wetlands

36. Temperature anomaly refers to:
- (A) Decrease of temperature with altitude
 - (B) Increase of temperature with altitude
 - (C) Departure from a reference value or long-term average
 - (D) Inversion of temperature
37. When two air masses are unable to push against each other, the type of front that develops is a:
- (A) Cold Front
 - (B) Warm front
 - (C) Stationary front
 - (D) Occluded front
38. Which of the following is **not** a direct influence on climate change?
- (A) Global warming
 - (B) Green House gas emission
 - (C) Population growth
 - (D) Methane from rice paddies and dairy farming
39. Which one of the following is a correct order of layers in atmosphere?
- (A) Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere, Exosphere
 - (B) Troposphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere, Stratosphere, Exosphere
 - (C) Stratosphere, Troposphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere, Exosphere
 - (D) Stratosphere, Troposphere, Mesosphere, Exosphere, Thermosphere
40. Which of the following is/are true?
- (a) Ozone layer is found in troposphere
 - (b) Aeroplanes fly in stratosphere
- Select the **correct answer** using the **codes** below:
- (A) (a) only
 - (B) (b) only
 - (C) Both (a) and (b)
 - (D) Neither (a) nor (b)

41. The cold and dense down-slope wind blowing from the mountain slope during the night is :
- (A) Anabatic wind
(B) Khamsin
(C) Katabatic wind
(D) Harmatton
42. In which of the following, temperatures increase with increasing altitude ?
- (A) Stratosphere
(B) Troposphere and stratosphere
(C) Stratosphere and Mesosphere
(D) Troposphere and mesosphere
43. Which one of the following is **not** a form of precipitation ?
- (A) Rain
(B) Fog
(C) Dew
(D) Snow
44. The name 'Roaring Forties' is associated with :
- (A) Polar wind
(B) Westerlies
(C) Trade winds
(D) Jet Stream
45. Westerlies are also known as :
- (A) Anti-Trade wind
(B) Anti-Polar wind
(C) Convectional air flow
(D) Monsoons
46. Mediterranean climate is characterised by :
- (A) Dry Summer and Dry Winter
(B) Dry Summer and Wet Winter
(C) Wet Summer and Dry Winter
(D) Wet Summer and Wet Winter
47. Which of the following statements is/are true of periodic winds ?
- (a) Periodic winds blow at regular intervals
(b) Periodic winds are winds changing their directions periodically with change in seasons
(c) Westerlies are examples of periodic winds

Select the **correct answer** using the **codes** below :

- (A) Only (a) is true
(B) Only (a) and (b) are true
(C) Only (b) and (c) are true
(D) Only (a) and (c) are true

48. Following statements are made about the characteristics of Jet streams. Find the **incorrect** one.

- (A) Relatively narrow bands of strong wind in the upper levels of the atmosphere.
- (B) Winds blow from east to west but the flow often shifts to the north and south.
- (C) Follow the boundaries between hot and cold air
- (D) Are the strongest for both the Northern and Southern hemisphere in Winters

49. The shapeless clouds that bring rain for longer period of time are classified as :

- (A) Stevenson clouds
- (B) Cumulus clouds
- (C) Stratus clouds
- (D) Cirrus clouds

50. Air masses have the following characteristics except one. Identify it.

- (A) Large body of air whose properties of temperature and humidity are similar in any horizontal direction.
- (B) They acquire their characteristic temperature and moisture as they move slowly to other areas away from source region.
- (C) Are formed when air stagnates for long periods of time over a uniform surface.
- (D) Cold air masses originate in polar regions

51. The discovery of fossils of tropical organisms such as palm trees in Antarctica indicates that :

- (A) The fossils reached Antarctica from a warmer area
- (B) The entire Earth used to be much colder than it is now
- (C) Antarctica used to be much warmer than it is now
- (D) Palm trees used to thrive in freezing cold temperatures in the past.

52. Find out the correct statements from the codes given after the statements :

- (a) Temperate cyclones in general cover smaller area compared to tropical cyclones
- (b) Temperate cyclones move from East to West
- (c) Tropical cyclones invariably originate in large water bodies, whereas temperate cyclones can origin on both landmass and water

Codes for selection

- (A) (a) and (b) are correct
- (B) (b) and (c) are correct
- (C) (a) and (c) are correct
- (D) Only (c) is correct

53. The capital letter 'C' in Koppen's classification of world stands for :

- (A) Dry Climates with deficient precipitation during most of the year
- (B) Humid mesothermal climates or warm temperate rainy climate

(C) Humid microthermal climates or cold snow-forest climates.

(D) Polar Climates with extremely cold Winters and Summers

54. Pelagic ocean deposits are found mainly on :

- (A) Continental slopes only
- (B) Deep sea plains and deep sea
- (C) Continental slopes and shelves
- (D) Rivers

55. Which of the following influence oceanic salinity ?

- (A) Land
- (B) Wind
- (C) River
- (D) Ash from the volcanoes

56. Gulf stream is an ocean current associated with :

- (A) Pacific Ocean
- (B) North Atlantic Ocean
- (C) South Atlantic Ocean
- (D) Indian Ocean

57. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true ?

- (a) Labrador current is a cold current
- (b) Kuroshio current is an Atlantic current
- (c) The Peru current flows along East coast of South America
- (d) The Mozambique current is a cold current

Select the **answer** from the **codes** below :

- (A) (a) and (b) are true but (c) and (d) are false
- (B) Only (a) is true
- (C) (b) and (c) are true but (a) and (d) are false
- (D) (a), (b) and (d) are true

58. Which one of the following ocean deposits is **not** correctly matched ?

- (A) Sand — Terrigenous material
- (B) Silt Clay — Volcanic product
- (C) Calcareous plant remains — organic remains
- (D) Red Clay — Pelagic deposits

59. Salinity becomes one of the factors for forming :

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

60. The lowest point on a wave is called :

- (A) Trough
- (B) Crest
- (C) Wave height
- (D) Wave length

61. Animals that live on the bottom of the ocean are known as :

- (A) Zoo Plankton
- (B) Benthos
- (C) Phytoplankton
- (D) Nekton

62. All of the following features of the ocean indicate tectonic activity except :

- (A) Seamounts
- (B) Mid-oceanic ridges
- (C) Trenches
- (D) Abyssal plains

63. What happens to the ocean as depth increases (as you go deeper) ?

- (a) Temperature decreases
- (b) Temperature increases
- (c) Pressure increases
- (d) Pressure decreases

Select the **correct code** :

- (A) (a) and (d) are correct
- (B) (a) and (c) are correct
- (C) (b) and (c) are correct
- (D) (b) and (d) are correct

64. The Pacific Ocean has maximum oceanic trenches because :
- (A) It is the largest ocean
 (B) It represents major subduction zone
 (C) The ocean floor in Pacific is the deepest
 (D) It consists of many oceanic plates that move against each other.

65. Small, isolated reefs that grow up from the open bottom of the island platform or continental shelf are known as :
- (A) Barrier reefs
 (B) Fringing reefs
 (C) Atolls
 (D) Patch reefs

66. Which of the following statements is true ?
- (A) Coral reefs characterise all oceans of the world
 (B) Coral reefs grow in shallow tropical waters
 (C) Coral reefs can grow in fresh and salt water
 (D) Coral reefs are built up from ocean sediments

67. Mongoloid racial stock is largely concentrated in :
- (A) Asia
 (B) Africa

- (C) North America
 (D) South America

68. Match the following :

Tribes	Habitat
(a) Pygmis	(1) Desert
(b) Badawins	(2) Tundra
(c) Eskimos	(3) Equator
(d) Kirghiz	(4) Mountain

Select the **correct** answer using the **codes** below :

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

69. Carefully read the two statements given below :

- (a) Occidental Cultural realm has negligible Christian population
 (b) Traditional values are nearly absent in occidental cultural realm

Select the **correct** option from the **Codes** given below :

- (A) Both (a) and (b) are correct
 (B) (a) is correct but (b) is not correct
 (C) (b) is correct but (a) is not correct
 (D) Both (a) and (b) are incorrect

70. Migration is an important factor in :
- (a) Changing age composition
 - (b) Changing sex composition
 - (c) Inducing high birth rates
 - (d) Diffusing culture and information

Select the **correct** answer :

- (A) Only (a) is correct
 - (B) (a), (b) and (c) are correct but (d) is not correct
 - (C) (a), (b) and (d) are correct but (c) is not correct
 - (D) Only (a) and (b) are correct
71. Which of the following is the most densely populated region of the world ?
- (A) Equatorial region
 - (B) Tropical region
 - (C) Temperate region
 - (D) Sub-arctic region

72. Late 19th Century emigration from Europe took place mainly due to :
- (A) Continuous war

- (B) Scarcity of water
- (C) Over population and industrialisation
- (D) Desertification

73. Match the following (classification of migrants) :

List – I	List – II
(Basis)	(Types)
(a) Distance	(1) Individual or mass
(b) Causes	(2) Temporary or permanent
(c) Number	(3) Economic or Social
(d) Time	(4) Long or short

Select the **correct** matching from the

codes :

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

74. Which of the following emphasized on propulsive firms ?
- (A) Central Place theory
 - (B) Growth Pole
 - (C) Industrial location theory
 - (D) Distance Decay
75. Population explosion in Developing countries in the post World War period was mainly due to :
- (A) Increase in life expectancy
 - (B) Rapid decline in death rate
 - (C) Industrialisation
 - (D) Rise in economic prosperity
76. Which of the following does not alter the total size of the population of a country ?
- (A) External migration
 - (B) Internal migration
 - (C) International migration
 - (D) Refugee migration from across the border
77. Agglomeration of Industries offers cuts in :
- (A) Wages paid
 - (B) Production cost
 - (C) Investment on land
 - (D) Outside labour movement
78. In industrial location theory, equivalent transport costs from the source of a raw material is known as :
- (A) Isodapane
 - (B) Isotim
 - (C) Isostacy
 - (D) Isotherm
79. Non-conventional sources of energy comes from :
- (A) Tidal energy
 - (B) Coal energy
 - (C) Petroleum energy
 - (D) Hydel power
80. In settlement patterns, dwellings that are located in larger area without any particular pattern are classified as :
- (A) Suburban settlement patterns
 - (B) Dispersed settlement patterns
 - (C) Fringe settlement patterns
 - (D) Central Business District
81. Concentric theory of Urban Morphology was proposed by :
- (A) Homer Hyot
 - (B) E. W. Burgess
 - (C) C. D. Harris
 - (D) L. Ullman

82. Which one of the following is **not** a consequence of migration ?
- (A) Changes in sex ratio
 - (B) Changes in literacy and education
 - (C) Changes in age structure
 - (D) Changes in residence
83. Settlements that occur near rivers, coasts and railways are more likely to be :
- (A) Linear settlement patterns
 - (B) Zonal settlement patterns
 - (C) Economic settlement patterns
 - (D) Climatic settlement patterns
84. World's population is growing rapidly since the industrial revolution due to :
- (a) Faster urbanisation
 - (b) Increased pace of migration
 - (c) Rapid decline in mortality
 - (d) Birth rates exceeding death rates
- Select the **correct** answer using the **codes** below :
- (A) (a), (b) and (c)
 - (B) (c) and (d)
 - (C) (b), (c) and (d)
 - (D) Only (d)
85. The demographic transition model was developed primarily to explain the :
- (A) Social and cultural changes resulting from high levels of in-migration.
 - (B) Effect of population movement from rural to urban areas.
 - (C) Population changes caused by large short-term changes in birth rates.
 - (D) Effect of changing death and birth rates on total population.
86. City region refers to one of the following :
- (A) An area demarcated by Government.
 - (B) An area around the city to which the city has transport linkage.
 - (C) An area around the city over which the city exercises a dominant influence in relation to other neighbouring cities of equal importance.
 - (D) An area of the city that supplies food and labour resources to the city.

87. Consider the following and select the **correct** answer from the **codes** given :

- (a) A primate city is usually a disproportionately large city
- (b) A primate city is the one that is invariably a religious centre
- (c) A primate city is exceptionally large compared to the second large city
- (d) India has primate cities

Codes :

- (A) (a), (b) and (c) are correct
- (B) (a), (c) and (d) are correct
- (C) Only (c) is correct
- (D) Only (a) is correct

88. The urban populations of less-developed countries are currently :

- (A) Increasing at a faster rate than those of more-developed countries
- (B) Increasing at an equal pace with more-developed countries

(C) Maintaining a gap in urbanisation level that was seen post world wars

(D) Increasing at a lower rate than those of more-developed countries

89. Resources that are found everywhere is known as :

- (A) Abundant resource
- (B) Ubiquitous resource
- (C) Renewable resource
- (D) Non-renewable resource

90. Which of the following statement is **not** correct ?

- (A) Regions can be formal or functional
- (B) Regions have definite boundaries
- (C) Regions are hierarchically arranged
- (D) Language regions are common in India

91. Development of drought prone area programme was launched during :
- (A) Second Five Year Plan
 - (B) Fourth Five Year Plan
 - (C) Sixth Five Year Plan
 - (D) Eighth Five Year Plan
92. Enclave that is territorial political extension of another state :
- (A) Exclave
 - (B) Excluded territory
 - (C) Residue
 - (D) Outlier
93. Theory that says that whoever owns Eastern Europe and Western Asia has the political power and capital to rule the world :
- (A) Heartland theory
 - (B) Rimland theory
 - (C) Domino theory
 - (D) Geopolitical theory
94. A zone of varying width separating states in which neither state exercises political control is defined as a :
- (A) Boundary
 - (B) Buffer
 - (C) Frontier
 - (D) Line of actual control
95. Identify the **incorrect** statement about the central place theory :
- (A) Threshold is the minimum population that is required to bring about the provision of certain good or services.
 - (B) Range of goods/services is the average maximum distance people will travel to purchase goods and services.
 - (C) The theory assumes that population is unevenly distributed in the area.
 - (D) Simple basic services are of low order while specialized services are of high order.
96. Which one of the following is **not** an assumption in Von Thunen's agricultural location theory ?
- (A) Farmers behave rationally to maximize profits.
 - (B) Products are transported after being processed.
 - (C) Transportation costs are dependent on the distance only.
 - (D) Soil quality and climate are consistent.

97. Which of the following is/are Vidal de la Blache's most profound contribution to Geography ?

- (a) Regional Geography
- (b) Human Ecology
- (c) Political Geography
- (d) Providing clearest insight into the weakness of deterministic arguments

Select the **correct** answer from the **codes** given below :

- (A) (a) and (b) are correct
- (B) (a) and (d) are correct
- (C) (b) and (c) are correct
- (D) Only (d) is correct

98. Anthropogeography as a branch of Geography developed in the hands of :

- (A) Friedrich Ratzel
- (B) Alexander von Humboldt
- (C) Carl Ritter
- (D) Vidal de la Blache

99. Carl Ritter is believed to have been influenced by one of the following doctrines. Identify.

- (A) Cosmos
- (B) Geognosie
- (C) Teleology
- (D) Lebensraum

100. Which of the following statements is **not** correct ?

- (A) Aravallis are a young folded mountain
- (B) River Tapti is located South of Satpuras
- (C) Narmada river flows in an old rift valley
- (D) Majuli is a river island in Brahmaputra

101. The new alluvium deposits found in Ganga Valley is known as :

- (A) Terai
- (B) Bhabar
- (C) Bhangar
- (D) Khadar

102. Which of the following states has more women than men in its population ?

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Kerala
- (C) Karnataka
- (D) Odisha

103. Which of the following regions has maximum concentration of iron and steel industries ?

- (A) Ganga Valley
- (B) Maharashtra and Gujarat
- (C) Chotanagpur
- (D) Karnataka-Tamil Nadu

104. A 'doab' is :

- (A) Where the delta of a river begins
- (B) Confluence of two rivers
- (C) Land between two river systems
- (D) A water rich tract lying between two converging rivers

105. North-West India receives Winter rainfall due to :

- (A) Retreating monsoon
- (B) South-West monsoon
- (C) Western disturbances
- (D) The effects of the Arabian sea winds

106. Himalayan mountain system belongs to which one of the following ?

- (A) Block mountain
- (B) Fold mountain
- (C) Volcanic mountain
- (D) Residual mountain

107. Zozila pass connects :

- (A) Kashmir with Tibet
- (B) Nepal with China
- (C) Leh and Kargil
- (D) Leh and Srinagar

108. Which one of the following is the main difference between Western and Eastern Ghats ?
- (A) Vegetation cover
 (B) Height
 (C) Continuity
 (D) Proximity to the coast
109. The Bad land topography is associated with the river :
- (A) Son
 (B) Tungabhadra
 (C) Chambal
 (D) Tapti
110. Which system of rocks in India provides manganese in India ?
- (A) Gondwana
 (B) Dharwar
 (C) Vindya
 (D) Tertiary
111. During the monsoon, rainfall decreases from the Ganga delta towards Punjab plains because :
- (A) The Western region is too warm
 (B) Monsoon current moves westwards along the Ganga plain and becomes progressively drier
 (C) There are no major hills providing a barrier
 (D) The Western regions enjoy a continental climate
112. Which one of the following types of forest covers maximum area in India ?
- (A) Tropical rain forest
 (B) Tropical moist deciduous forest
 (C) Tropical dry deciduous forest
 (D) Tropical evergreen forest
113. Green Revolution in India has been most successful in case of :
- (A) Tea and rubber
 (B) Mustard and oilseeds
 (C) Wheat and potatoes
 (D) Wheat and rice
114. Which type of soil is formed over Deccan lava, gneiss and granite ?
- (A) Arid soil
 (B) Red soil
 (C) Alluvial soil
 (D) Black cotton soil

115. Dry farming is extensively practiced in :
- (A) Ganga valley
 - (B) Coromondal plains
 - (C) Deccan plateau
 - (D) Punjab plains
116. India is the world's largest producer of :
- (A) Bauxite
 - (B) Manganese
 - (C) Mica
 - (D) Iron ore
117. Indian agriculture is typically characterised as :
- (A) Land surplus, labour scarce economy
 - (B) Land surplus, labour surplus economy
 - (C) Land scarce, labour surplus economy
 - (D) Land scarce, labour scare economy
118. The planning that gives the regional and local bodies greater freedom to formulate, adopt and implement the plan :
- (A) Multi level planning
 - (B) Decentralised planning
 - (C) River valley planning
 - (D) Tribal area sub-plan
119. The provisions in the fifth and sixth schedule of the Indian Constitution are made in order to :
- (A) Determine the boundaries between the states
 - (B) Protect the interests of the Scheduled tribes
 - (C) Determine the powers, authority and responsibility of the Panchayats
 - (D) Protect the interests of the border states
120. Many small Himalayan rivers flow underground through Bhabar zone and re-emerge on the surface creating 15-30 kms wide marshy tract called :
- (A) Duns
 - (B) Khadar
 - (C) Terai
 - (D) Bhangar

121. Which of the following soils are more extensive in India next to alluvial soils ?
- (A) Red soil
 (B) Black soil
 (C) Laterites
 (D) Desert soil
122. L. Dudley Stamp used _____ isotherm of mean monthly temperature for January to divide the country into temperate/continental zone in the North and tropical zone in the South.
- (A) 14 degrees Celsius
 (B) 16 degrees Celsius
 (C) 18 degrees Celsius
 (D) 20 degrees Celsius
123. Western slopes of Western Ghats are mostly covered with :
- (A) Alpine vegetation
 (B) Tropical evergreen rainforests
 (C) Mangrove forests
 (D) Tropical deciduous forests
124. The year 1921 is viewed as the "year of Demographic Divide" in India because :
- (A) Fertility rate showed an excessively upward trend after this year.
 (B) There was accelerated migration of people from rural to urban areas.
 (C) Mortality rate began to decline leading to accelerated population growth.
 (D) Demographic stability achieved for the first time after the end of World War-I.
125. Which of the following Indian state has the longest coast line ?
- (A) Maharashtra
 (B) Gujarat
 (C) Odisha
 (D) Kerala
126. Rivers of Odisha have originated from three major sources. Find the one that is **not** the origin of these rivers.
- (A) Chotanagpur Plateau
 (B) Amarkantak Plateau
 (C) Malwa Plateau
 (D) The Eastern Ghats

127. Which of the following rivers originate within Odisha but flow through other states ?
- (A) Vansadhara
(B) Baitarani
(C) Budhabalanga
(D) Rushikulya
128. Coastal plain of Odisha is the narrowest :
- (A) In the South
(B) In the North
(C) In the Chilka coast
(D) In the middle
129. All but one of the following districts have more than half of their population consisting of Scheduled Tribes as per 2011 Census. Identify the district in which it is less than half.
- (A) Kendujhar
(B) Mayurbhanj
(C) Malkangiri
(D) Rayagada
130. Which of the following districts of Odisha has the lowest population density in 2011 Census ?
- (A) Malkangiri
(B) Kandhamal
(C) Mayurbhanj
(D) Kendujhar
131. Odisha experienced highest urban population growth during :
- (A) 1951-61
(B) 1961-71
(C) 1971-81
(D) 1981-91
132. Dholkatapahar in Kendujhar district is associated with the mining of :
- (A) Bauxite
(B) Iron ore
(C) Coal
(D) Petroleum
133. Most suitable method to represent changes in population growth rate is :
- (A) Bar graph
(B) Line graph
(C) Histogram
(D) Pie diagram

134. Which of the following statement correctly defines Skewness ?

- (A) Skewness is a statistical measure of asymmetry in distribution.
- (B) In a skewed distribution, the mean, median and mode are equal.
- (C) In a skewed distribution, the graph appears as a bell shaped curve.
- (D) Skewness is a statistical measure of inequality in distribution.

135. Which of the following is a non-probable sampling method ?

- (A) Stratified sampling
- (B) Cluster sampling
- (C) Snowball sampling
- (D) Systematic sampling

136. Which of the following is **not** an example of large scale maps ?

- (A) Wall Maps
- (B) Cadastral maps
- (C) Topographical maps
- (D) Town Planning maps

137. Bathymetric maps show :

- (A) Distribution of atmospheric pressure, wind velocities
- (B) Physiographic features of the land, airways, airports etc. for use by pilots.
- (C) The relief of the sea floor/lake floor are useful for mariners.
- (D) The rock formations, their ages, structures, mineral resources etc.

138. Which one of the following is **not** true in case of distribution map using dots ?

- (A) Dots used must be of uniform size, each having a specific value.
- (B) This form of distribution map is useful when values are distributed unevenly or sporadically.
- (C) Dots should be placed in straight rows.
- (D) Size of the dots used in the map depends on the scale of the base maps and number of dots to be inserted.

139. Identify the scale that must be used in a map if its size is changed by photocopy.
- (A) Large scale
 - (B) Statement scale
 - (C) Graphical Scale
 - (D) Representative Fraction
140. The contour maps are the most common examples of :
- (A) Choropleth map
 - (B) Isochrone map
 - (C) Isopleth map
 - (D) Large scale map
141. Isochrone maps are most useful in mapping :
- (A) Urban landuse
 - (B) Urban residential patterns
 - (C) Urban heat islands
 - (D) Urban travel planning
142. Which among the following is adopted to construct equal area or equidistant maps ?
- (A) Conical Projections
 - (B) Cylindrical Projections
 - (C) Zenithal Projections
 - (D) Mercator Projections
143. In Mercator Projections, areas farther away from the Equator appear :
- (A) Disproportionately small
 - (B) Disproportionately large
 - (C) Without any distortion
 - (D) Proportionately equal
144. Which one of the following is **not** a property of map projections ?
- (A) Area
 - (B) Shape
 - (C) Distance
 - (D) Altitude
145. Which of the following is **not** correct ?
- (A) Longitude is an angular distance, measured in degrees along the equator East or West of the Prime Meridian.
 - (B) On the globe longitude is shown as a series of semi-circles that run from pole to pole passing through the equator.
 - (C) Parallels of latitude become shorter poleward.
 - (D) Parallels of latitude determine local time while prime meridian represents standard time.

146. Which one of the following about International Date Line is correct ?
- (A) A traveller crossing the International Date Line from East to West gains a day.
- (B) It is an imaginary line of longitude located roughly at about 180 degrees East (or West) of the Greenwich Meridian.
- (C) It follows 180° longitude line zigzagging its way through small islands, territories and nations.
- (D) It passes through the Mid-Pacific Ocean.
147. In a questionnaire, Likert scale is used as :
- (A) An open response question
- (B) A measurement of nominal numbers
- (C) A close-response question
- (D) A scale to eliminate inappropriate questions
148. Focus Group Discussion is a technique of data collection carried out with :
- (A) The help of a questionnaire
- (B) Schedules with structured and close ended questions
- (C) A small group of respondents led by a moderator on the specific research issues
- (D) The sole aim of debating on contentious national issues.
149. A topographical sheet numbered 53A includes area covered by :
- (A) 4 degrees of latitude and 4 degrees of longitude
- (B) 2 degrees of latitude and 2 degrees of longitude
- (C) 1 degree of latitude and 1 degree of longitude
- (D) 15 inch of latitude and 15 inch of longitude
150. Million sheets have a scale of :
- (A) 1 inch to 16 miles
- (B) 1 inch to 4 miles
- (C) 1 inch to 2 miles
- (D) 1 inch to 1 mile
151. R. F. of 1: 50, 000 refers to a scale that is :
- (A) 1 cm on the map equal to 4 km on the ground
- (B) 2cm on the map equal to 1 km on the ground
- (C) 4 cm on the map equal to 1 km on the ground
- (D) 1 cm on the map equal to 0.5 km on the ground

152. Spacing of contour lines in a toposheet depends on :

- (A) Elevation
- (B) Area
- (C) Altitude
- (D) Steepness

153. On a topographic map, a contour line that is thicker than the rest and usually labelled with the elevation that it represents, is called :

- (A) Primary Contour
- (B) Secondary Contour
- (C) Index Contour
- (D) Spot height

154. Read the statements below and find out the one that is correct :

- (A) An outcrop is a rock column exposed at the surface due to erosion only.
- (B) An outcrop is a rock column exposed at the surface due to excavation only.
- (C) An outcrop is a rock column exposed at the surface, whether naturally or artificially.
- (D) An outcrop is a rock column that has crops grown on it.

155. Direction of the line formed by the intersection of a rock surface with a horizontal plane is :

- (A) Dip
- (B) Strike
- (C) Unconformity
- (D) Cross-Section

156. Lines connecting places of same mean value of cloud cover is called :

- (A) Isohels
- (B) Isohyets
- (C) Isoneph
- (D) Isobars

157. Rainfall received in the 5 stations is given below. Find the average rainfall by using mean as a measure of central tendency. Use **codes** for identifying the correct mean.

Rainfall (in cms) for five stations :
15, 10, 7, 3, 5

Codes

- (A) 6
- (B) 7
- (C) 8
- (D) 10

158. Find out the median value from the following distribution using **codes** that follow :

5, 8, 12, 4, 3, 11, 6, 23, 7

Codes

(A) 3

(B) 4

(C) 11

(D) 7

159. Find out the mode from the following distribution using **codes** that follow :

8, 7, 9, 3, 9, 5, 6, 17, 9, 4, 9, 10,
9, 4, 9

Codes

(A) 4

(B) 9

(C) 5

(D) 6

160. Measure of dispersion is used to :

(A) Test how the distribution varies from place to place

(B) Measure the extent to which a distribution is stretched or squeezed.

(C) Measure the difference in mean, median and mode values from a distribution

(D) Describe relationship between two variables

161. Co-efficient of variation (cv) is calculated using the values of :

(A) Mean and range

(B) Standard deviation and mean deviation

(C) Mean and standard deviation

(D) Standard deviation and median

162. A correlation co-efficient for two variables such as **cultivated land and food supply** reveals :

(A) Which of the two variables is a cause and the other is an effect

(B) Which of the two variables is more important than the other in explaining the relation

(C) The measure of inequality in the relationship between the two

(D) The strength or the degree of relationship between the two variables

163. The line described by the regression equation attempts to :

- (A) Pass through as many points as possible
- (B) Pass through as few points as possible
- (C) Minimise the points it touches
- (D) Minimise the squared distance from the points

164. The refractive index of the ocean water :

- (A) Increases with salinity
- (B) Decreases with salinity

- (C) Increases with temperature
- (D) Decreases with temperature

165. The instruments which provide electromagnetic radiation of specified wave length or a band of wave lengths to illuminate the earth surface, are called :

- (A) Scanner
- (B) Passive sensors
- (C) Active sensors
- (D) Active scanner



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