

PT Geography Section with CST performance in 2014

1. In India, the problem of soil erosion is associated with which of the

1. Terrace cultivation
2. Deforestation
3. Tropical climate

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Answer. B: Source: CST: Geography: India and the World: Page 422.

Causes of soil erosion

Deforestation; Faulty cultivation methods; Shifting cultivation; Overgrazing; Diversion of natural drainage channels by railway embankments and roads; Lack of proper surface drainage; Forest fires.

2. The seasonal reversal of winds is the typical characteristic of

- (a) Equatorial climate
- (b) Mediterranean climate
- (c) Monsoon climate
- (d) All of the above climates

Answer. C: Source: CST: Geography: India and the World: Page 413.

The word 'Monsoon' is derived from the Arabic word 'Mausim' or the Malay word 'Monsin' "Monsoon is flow pattern of the general atmosphere circulation over a wide geographical area, in which there is a clearly dominant wind in one direction in every part of the region concerned, but in which this prevailing direction is reversed (or almost reversed) from winter to summer and from summer to winter."

3. Consider the following rivers:

1. Barak
2. Lohit
3. Subansiri

Which of the above flows / flow through Arunachal Pradesh?

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

Answer. B: Source: CST: Year Book: Page III- 1.

Main Rivers: Siang, Kameng, Subansiri, Kamla, Siyum, Dibang, Lohit, Noa Dihing, Kamlang, Tirap.

4. Consider the following pairs :

- | Hills | Region |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. Cardamom Hills | Coromandel Coast |
| 2. Kaimur Hills | Konkan Coast |

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 3. Mahadeo Hills | Central India |
| 4. Mikir Hills | North-East India |

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

Answer. C: Source: CST: Year Book: Page III- 13.

Assam: Coal occurs in Garo hills, Khasi and Jaintai hills, Mikir hills, Jaipur and Makum.

Satpura Range: It is made up of Basalt and granitic rock. From the second important peak of Satpura Amarkanta; the Narmada originate. Extends from Rajpipala Hills (in the west) through the Mahadeo Hills to the Maikal ranges. Widens considerably in the central part (Mahadeo Hills in north and Gawaligarh Hills in south).

Source: CST: Geography: India and the World: Page 392.

5. Turkey is located between

- (a) Black Sea and Caspian Sea
- (b) Black Sea and Mediterranean Sea
- (c) Gulf of Suez and Mediterranean Sea
- (d) Gulf of Aqaba and Dead Sea

Answer. B: Source: CST: Geography: India and the World: Page 301.

Turkey: It is a bicontinental country that is located in the heart of civilisations. Its strategic location extends from the Middle East (Southwest Asia) to Southeast Europe. The Anatolian peninsula comprises most (97 per cent) of its territory, and is situated between the Black Sea on the north and the Mediterranean Sea to south and west, with the Aegean Sea (and Marmara Sea) in between. 3 per cent of the country's territory is situated in southeastern Europe, west of the Bosphorus straits.

6. What is the correct sequence of occurrence of the following cities in South-East Asia as one proceeds from south to north?

1. Bangkok
2. Hanoi
3. Jakarta
4. Singapore

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Answer. C

Source: CST: Geography: India and the World: Page 413.

7. The scientific view is that the increase in global temperature should not exceed 2 °C above pre-industrial level. If the global temperature increases beyond 3 °C above the pre-industrial level, what can be its possible impact/impacts on the world?

1. Terrestrial biosphere tends toward a net carbon source
2. Widespread coral mortality will occur.
3. All the global wetlands will permanently disappear.
4. Cultivation of cereals will not be possible anywhere in the world.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Answer. B

8. If you travel through the Himalayas, you are likely to see which of the following plants naturally growing there?

1. Oak
2. Rhododendron
3. Sandalwood

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

Answer. A: Source: CST: Geography: India and the World: Page 425.

Sub Tropical Moist (Pine Forests): Temperature: 15-22°C; Rainfall: 100-200cm; Humidity: 63-77 per cent; Region: North Western Himalayas (except Kashmir), Khasi hills, Nagaland and Manipur found at an altitude of 1000 - 1800m; Specific Trees: Chir is the most prominent tree. Others are Jamun, Oak, Rhododendron and thick grass during rainy season.

9. Which of the following statements is / are correct regarding vegetative propagation of plants?

1. Vegetative propagation produces clonal population.
2. Vegetative propagation helps in eliminating the virus.
3. Vegetative propagation can be practiced most of the year.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Answer. C

10. Consider the following pairs :

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------------------|
| Region | Well-known for the production of |
| 1. Kinnaur | : Areca nut |
| 2. Mewat | : Mango |
| 3. Coromandel | : Soya bean |

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3
(d) None

Answer. D: Source: CST: Geography: India and the World: Page 672.

In soybean, Madhya Pradesh expected to produce 5.5 million tons and Maharashtra about 2.6 million tons. Rajasthan, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh are also expected to contribute to the higher production in 2009-10. USA, Brazil, Argentina, China and India are the largest soybean producing countries in the world. Soybean is largest grown oilseeds in the world and other major source of oilseeds are Rapeseed (13%), Cottonseed (10%), Peanut(8%), Sunflower (7%) seed and Palm kernels.

11. Consider the following pairs :

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| National Highway | Cities | connected |
| 1. NH 4 | : Chennai and Hyderabad | |
| 2. NH 6 | : Mumbai and Kolkata | |
| 3. NH 15 | : Ahmedabad and Jodhpur | |

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) None

Answer. D: Source: CST: Geography: India and the World: Page 471-472.

(NH 4 : Thane-Chennai, NH 6 : Dhule-Kolkata NH 15 : Pathankot-Jaisalmer)

12. Which one of the following pairs of islands is separated from each other by the 'Ten Degree Channel'?

- (a) Andaman and Nicobar
(b) Nicobar and Sumatra
(c) Maldives and Lakshadweep
(d) Sumatra and Java

Answer. A: Source: CST: Year Book: Page III- 136.

The Nicobar Islands are situated to the South of Andamans 121 km from little Andaman Island. There are 38 inhabited islands including 25 in the Andaman district and 13 in the Nicobar district. The Andamans and Nicobars are separated by a channel (the Ten Degree Channel) some 150 km wide. The highest point is located in North Andaman Island (Saddle Peak at 732 metres (2,400 ft)).

13. Which of the following phenomena might have influenced the evolution of organisms?

1. Continental drift
2. Glacial cycles

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer. C: Source: CST: Geography: India and the World: Page 324.

A significant feature of the NE Australia is the presence of the Great Barrier Reef in Queensland which is the longest reef in the world. These are generated by the accumulation of coral polyps, the calcareous remains of micro organisms.

Model Practice Paper on Geography

Questions: 1-50 (50); Physical Geography of the World; 51-100 (50) !Physical Geography of India.

1. Consider the following statements:

- (1) The Age of Catastrophism was dominated by the concept of sudden occurrence and evolution of all types of features which was supported by the advocates of Uniformitarianism.
(2) The emergence of Age of Uniformitarianism was based on the basic tenet 'that the same geological processes which operate today operated in the past and hence the history of geological events repeats in cyclic manner'.
(3) European School was characterized by important developments in the areas of recognition and identification of Pleistocene Ice Age and glaciations and related processes.
(4) American School is recognized for making maximum contribution in the fields of geomorphology.

Which of the above Statements are true?

- (1) 1, 3 & 4 (b) 2, 3 & 4
(c) 2 & 3 (d) 1 & 4

2. Which of the following are correctly stated?

- (1) There are 3 distinct branches of climatology: (i) physical climatology, (ii) regional climatology, and (iii) applied climatology.
(2) Physical climatology is the study of various elements of weather namely insolation, temperature, air pressure, wind, evaporation & humidity, precipitation etc.
(3) Regional climatology includes global warming and climate changes.
(4) Applied climatology is studies of

the interactions between climate and biosphere.

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

3. Consider the following statements:

- (1) Microclimate refers to the climate conditions of the smallest spatial unit having a horizontal extent from 1 m to 1 km and vertical extent from the ground surface to 100 m upwards.
(2) Geoclimate represents weather elements and conditions of very large areas such as small or large country also known as 'geographical climate'.
(3) Palimpsest topography means such surfaces which bears the imprints of geomorphological processes during past geological periods after partially erased initial imprints in the inception.
(4) Private climate is in fact micro-body climate which represents temperature and humidity conditions between the skins of human body and clothing.

Which of the above are correct?

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

4. Which of the following are correct about the Solar System?

- (1) It is a disc-like shape consists of 9 planets and 1 star i.e. Sun along with numerous minor planets.
(2) All these bodies revolve around the Sun almost in the same plane & in the same direction along the near circular elliptical orbits.
(3) The planets rotate in the same direction as their revolutionary direction except 1 planet i.e. Venus.
(4) According to the Titius Bode Rule the distance of each planet from the Sun is approximately twice that of the