

**DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO**

Subject Code :

1 6

Test Booklet No. : 02106

## TEST BOOKLET

### GEOGRAPHY

Time Allowed : 2 (Two) Hours

Full Marks : 200

#### INSTRUCTIONS

1. The name of the Subject, Roll Number as mentioned in the Admission Certificate, Test Booklet No. and Subject Code shall be written legibly and correctly in the space provided on the Answer Sheet with black ballpoint pen.
2. **Space provided for Series in the Answer Sheet is not applicable for Optional Subject. So the space shall be left blank.**
3. All questions carry equal marks. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Answer Sheet.
4. No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination Hall/Room 20 minutes after commencement of distribution of the paper. The Supervisor of the Examination Hall/Room will be the timekeeper and his/her decision in this regard is final.
5. No candidate shall leave the Examination Hall/Room without prior permission of the Supervisor/Invigilator. No candidate shall be permitted to hand over his/her Answer Sheet and leave the Examination Hall/Room before expiry of the full time allotted for each paper.
6. No Mobile Phone, Pager, etc., are allowed to be carried inside the Examination Hall/Room by the candidates. Any Mobile Phone, Pager, etc., found in possession of the candidate inside the Examination Hall/Room, even if on off mode, shall be liable for confiscation.
7. No candidate shall have in his/her possession inside the Examination Hall/Room any book, notebook or loose paper, except his/her Admission Certificate and other connected paper permitted by the Commission.
8. Complete silence must be observed in the Examination Hall/Room. No candidate shall copy from the paper of any other candidate, or permit his/her own paper to be copied, or give, or attempt to give, or obtain, or attempt to obtain irregular assistance of any kind.
9. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the Examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator *only the Answer Sheet*. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
10. Violation of any of the above Rules will render the candidate liable to expulsion from the Examination Hall/Room and disqualification from the Examination, and according to the nature and gravity of his/her offence, he/she may be debarred from future Examinations and Interviews conducted by the Commission for appointment to Government Service.
11. Smoking inside the Examination Hall/Room is strictly prohibited.
12. **This Test Booklet contains one page for Rough Work at the end.**

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[ No. of Questions : 100 ]

SEAL



1. Which of the following was the period of formation of the young fold mountains?

- (A) Carboniferous
- (B) Cretaceous
- (C) Tertiary
- (D) Triassic

2. The formation of the Himalayan Mountain took place during the

- (A) Pre-Cambrian orogeny
- (B) Caledonian orogeny
- (C) Hercynian orogeny
- (D) Tertiary orogeny

3. Which of the following is the rock that turns into slate through the process of metamorphosis?

- (A) Clay
- (B) Sand
- (C) Graphite
- (D) Marble

4. Moraines are debris deposited by

- (A) river
- (B) sea waves
- (C) winds
- (D) glacier

5. Pediplains and inselbergs are the features of old stage of which of the following cycles of erosion?

- (A) Glacial
- (B) Karst
- (C) Arid
- (D) Marine

6. Which of the following factors are most important in weathering of rocks?

1. Hardness of rock
2. Climatic condition
3. Rock composition
4. Density of rock

- (A) 1 and 2
- (B) 2 and 3
- (C) 2, 3 and 4
- (D) All the fours

7. The speed of the wind is measured by

- (A) amenometer
- (B) anemometer
- (C) planometer
- (D) planimeter

8. A pair of steps on the sides of a river valley is called

- (A) levee
- (B) terrace
- (C) meander
- (D) alluvial fan

9. The concept of 'geographical cycle of erosion' was propounded by

- (A) W. M. Davis
- (B) Cvijic
- (C) L. C. King
- (D) Walther Penck

10. Which of the following forces is responsible for the formation of erosional landforms?

- (A) Endogenic force
- (B) Exogenic force
- (C) Tectonic force
- (D) Volcanic force

11. Which of the following was the part of Gondwanaland (South Pangaea)?

- (A) South Africa
- (B) Madagascar, Africa
- (C) Peninsular India
- (D) Australia and Antarctica

12. The classification of rock debris into gravel, pebble, sand, clay, etc., is done on the basis of

- (A) mineral composition
- (B) particle size of the material
- (C) mode of origin
- (D) hardness of the debris

13. Who among the following postulated the concept of 'base-level'?

- (A) James Hutton
- (B) W. M. Davis
- (C) J. W. Powell
- (D) Walther Penck

14. In which of the following regions is the maximum insolation received?

- (A) Equatorial
- (B) Subtropical
- (C) Tropical
- (D) Polar

15. Ozone content is maximum in the areas

- (A) near the equator
- (B) near the tropics
- (C) poleward of 50° latitude
- (D) equatorward of 25° latitude



16. Who among the following put forward the sector theory of urban morphology?

(A) Dickinson

(B) Burgess

(C) Homer Hoyt

(D) Harris and Ullman

17. The mass of water vapour per unit volume of air is known as

(A) relative humidity

(B) specific humidity

(C) absolute humidity

(D) variable humidity

18. Who among the following first held the view that the earth is a sphere?

(A) Pythagoras

(B) Newton

(C) Galileo

(D) Aristotle

19. The busiest ocean route in the world is

(A) Suez Canal

(B) Cape route

(C) North Atlantic route

(D) Panama Canal

20. The nucleated settlements are most likely to occur in

(A) arid regions

(B) deltas

(C) mountains

(D) very humid regions

21. Population growth rate in India was low before 1921, because

(A) birthrate was low

(B) death rate was high

(C) death rate was low

(D) migration was small

22. Christaller's central place theory was modified by

- (A) J. Brunhes
- (B) A. Losch
- (C) C. D. Harris
- (D) H. Hoyt

23. Who among the following has attempted functional classification of cities?

- (A) Zelinsky
- (B) Nelson
- (C) Christaller
- (D) Burgess

24. Which one of the following layers of the atmosphere is responsible for the deflection of radio waves?

- (A) Troposphere
- (B) Stratosphere
- (C) Mesosphere
- (D) Ionosphere

25. The world population at the beginning of the Christian era is estimated at

- (A) 500 million
- (B) 250 million
- (C) one million
- (D) 750 million

26. To which of the following racial stocks do most of the European people belong?

- (A) Mongoloid
- (B) Caucasoid
- (C) Amerind
- (D) Australoid

27. Which of the following is the most extensive area of high population density in the world?

- (A) Western Europe
- (B) East Asia
- (C) Southern Europe
- (D) Nile valley and delta



28. The highest density of agricultural population is found in

- (A) China
- (B) India
- (C) Java
- (D) Philippines

29. Which of the following countries has the largest volume of export trade?

- (A) Germany
- (B) Japan
- (C) Russia
- (D) China

30. One of the important tribal groups of Japan is

- (A) Eskimo
- (B) Hottentot
- (C) Ainu
- (D) Fula

31. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- (A) Bushman : Amazon Basin
- (B) Bedouin : Arabia
- (C) Eskimo : Greenland
- (D) Semang : Malaysia

32. Latin America consists of people of different origins but they are known by a unity on which it was named. The unity is based upon

- (A) language
- (B) religion
- (C) origin
- (D) All of the above

33. What is an archipelago?

- (A) A group of oceanic deeps
- (B) A group of hills
- (C) A group of islands
- (D) A high mountain cliff

34. Which among the following leads in iron and steel industry?

- (A) Kuznetsk Basin
- (B) Southern Urals
- (C) Southern Ukraine
- (D) Tula-Moscow Region

35. India is one of the leading exporters of

- (A) copper
- (B) manganese
- (C) tin
- (D) silver

36. The theory of industrial location was put forward by

- (A) Weber
- (B) von Thunen
- (C) A. Miller
- (D) R. Johnson

37. Carl Ritter is associated with which one of the following?

- (A) Cosmos
- (B) Erdkunde
- (C) Anthropogeographic
- (D) Annales de geographie

38. The shifting cultivation of Philippines is called

- (A) Ladang
- (B) Konuko
- (C) Roka
- (D) Chengin

39. Mangrove vegetation in India is most extensively found in

- (A) the Sundarbans
- (B) Rann of Kachchh
- (C) Malabar Coast
- (D) Tamil Nadu

40. The best soil for cotton cultivation is

- (A) laterite soil
- (B) regur soil
- (C) sandy soil
- (D) loamy soil

41. Which of the following countries produces maximum steel in the world?

- (A) Japan
- (B) UK
- (C) USA
- (D) Australia

42. What is viticulture?

- (A) Cultivation of grapes
- (B) Growing small plants
- (C) Growing tobacco
- (D) Cultivation of spices



43. The region of the world's largest reserves of petroleum is
- (A) USA
  - (B) Venezuela
  - (C) South-East Asia
  - (D) South-West Asia
44. Which of the following gases has the greatest impact on global climate change?
- (A) Ozone
  - (B) Nitrogen oxide
  - (C) Carbon dioxide
  - (D) Nitrogen
45. Which of the following is the best planned city in India?
- (A) Chandigarh
  - (B) Salem
  - (C) Coimbatore
  - (D) New Delhi
46. Natural bridges are found in
- (A) limestone area
  - (B) sandstone area
  - (C) river valley
  - (D) glacial valley
47. The typical areas of transhumance are
- (A) tropical forests
  - (B) interior highlands
  - (C) equatorial lowlands
  - (D) tropical deserts
48. Which of the following rivers forms the largest delta in the world?
- (A) Ganga
  - (B) Chang Jiang
  - (C) Nile
  - (D) Amazon
49. Which of the following continents occupies the largest area in the equatorial region?
- (A) Africa
  - (B) South America
  - (C) Asia
  - (D) Australia
50. The Red Indians or the American Indians belong to the
- (A) Mongoloid race
  - (B) Caucasoid race
  - (C) Australoid race
  - (D) Negrito race



51. The coffee estates of Brazil are known as
- (A) Haciendas
  - (B) Fezendas
  - (C) Huertas
  - (D) Llaneras
52. The principal cash crop of Mexico is
- (A) maize
  - (B) cotton
  - (C) rubber
  - (D) sugarcane
53. Which of the following regions is called 'Balkans of the East'?
- (A) South-West Asia
  - (B) South-East Asia
  - (C) China and Japan
  - (D) Eastern Siberia
54. Hunting instrument 'harpoon' is used by
- (A) Bushman
  - (B) Eskimo
  - (C) Papuan
  - (D) Vedda
55. The leading sulphur-producing country in the world is
- (A) USA
  - (B) Russia
  - (C) Japan
  - (D) China
56. The largest river in South-East Asian Peninsula is
- (A) Irrawaddy
  - (B) Mekong
  - (C) Salween
  - (D) Sittang
57. Bangkok, the capital city of Thailand, is situated on the bank of the river
- (A) Mekong
  - (B) Salween
  - (C) Menam
  - (D) Irrawaddy
58. The northern limit of South-West Asia is
- (A) Red Sea
  - (B) Caspian Sea
  - (C) Zagros Mountain
  - (D) Hindu Kush Mountain

59. Which of the following regions has a steppe-type of vegetation?
- (A) Anatolia
  - (B) Arabian Massif
  - (C) Western shore of Red Sea
  - (D) Irano-Turanian
60. Lydia in Turkey is famous for
- (A) copper mining
  - (B) gold mining
  - (C) oil drilling
  - (D) coal mining
61. The most characteristic feature of the relief of Africa is
- (A) Lowland
  - (B) Deep valley
  - (C) Plain
  - (D) Plateau
62. Kirghiz nomads are found in
- (A) Sahara Desert region
  - (B) Congo Basin
  - (C) Central Asia
  - (D) Saudi Arabia
63. "Egypt is the gift of the Nile." It was stated by
- (A) Aristotle
  - (B) Seneca
  - (C) Herodotus
  - (D) Hippocrates
64. Which one of the following North-East States has the lowest concentration of tribal population?
- (A) Meghalaya
  - (B) Mizoram
  - (C) Assam
  - (D) Arunachal Pradesh
65. Luni river is in
- (A) Gujarat
  - (B) Himachal Pradesh
  - (C) Punjab
  - (D) Rajasthan
66. Which of the following African races is called a dying race?
- (A) Bantu
  - (B) Zulu
  - (C) Masai
  - (D) Pygmy



67. The Aswan High Dam is located in

- (A) Egypt
- (B) Nigeria
- (C) Zaire
- (D) Sudan

68. The most important occupation in tropical Africa is

- (A) cattle rearing
- (B) commercial farming
- (C) subsistence farming
- (D) nomadic herding

69. The important wheat exporter of Africa is

- (A) Egypt
- (B) South Africa
- (C) Liberia
- (D) Morocco

70. What is Radcliffe Line?

- (A) Boundary between Pakistan and Afghanistan
- (B) Boundary between India and Myanmar
- (C) Boundary between Russia and China
- (D) Boundary between India and Pakistan

71. The highest peak of South India is

- (A) Dodabeta
- (B) Yercaud
- (C) Annaimudi
- (D) Mahendragiri

72. The State in India having largest area under black soil is

- (A) Gujarat
- (B) Maharashtra
- (C) Andhra Pradesh
- (D) Karnataka

73. The major crops grown on red soil of India are

- (A) wheat and rice
- (B) wheat and cotton
- (C) tea and jute
- (D) jowar and ragi

74. Which of the following regions has the lowest density of population in India?

- (A) Sikkim
- (B) Jammu and Kashmir
- (C) Rajasthan
- (D) Arunachal Pradesh

75. The highest peak of Barail Range is

(A) Saramati

(B) Leikot

(C) Japro

(D) Blue Mountain

76. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

(A) Mikir Hills : Assam

(B) Miri Hills : Arunachal Pradesh

(C) Lushai Hills : Mizoram

(D) Abor Hills : Tripura

77. The highest coffee-producing country in the world is

(A) India

(B) Brazil

(C) Ivory Coast

(D) Nigeria

78. Kulu valley and Kangra valley are located in

(A) Himadri

(B) Aravali

(C) Siwalik

(D) Himachal

79. NEFA is the old name of

(A) Karnataka

(B) Arunachal Pradesh

(C) Assam

(D) Manipur

80. Tawang Monastery was built in the

(A) 15th century

(B) 16th century

(C) 17th century

(D) 18th century

81. Which of the following States of North-East India celebrates the 'Hornbill Festival' in the first week of December?

(A) Nagaland

(B) Assam

(C) Arunachal Pradesh

(D) Manipur



82. The cleanest village of Asia, Mawlynnong, is located in

- (A) Assam
- (B) Sikkim
- (C) Manipur
- (D) Meghalaya

83. The proportion of the areas of the States of North-East India in relation to total geographical area of the country is

- (A) 7%
- (B) 9%
- (C) 10%
- (D) 12%

84. The average gradient of the Brahmaputra plain is

- (A) 14 cm per km
- (B) 24 cm per km
- (C) 34 cm per km
- (D) 44 cm per km

85. In which of the following States of North-East India, Kaladan Basin is located?

- (A) Tripura
- (B) Arunachal Pradesh
- (C) Manipur
- (D) Mizoram

86. Railway coach manufacturing industry in India is located in

- (A) Varanasi
- (B) Chittaranjan
- (C) Chennai
- (D) Perambur

87. The percentage of plain area to total geographical area of Assam is

- (A) 65%
- (B) 70%
- (C) 78%
- (D) 84%

88. The coalfield which is the largest producer of coal in India is

- (A) Talcher
- (B) Raniganj
- (C) Bokaro
- (D) Jharia

89. The Ankleshwar Oil Field is situated near

- (A) Digboi
- (B) Surat
- (C) Mumbai
- (D) Ahmedabad

90. In which place of the following, the annual rainfall is very low?

- (A) Dibrugarh
- (B) Lumding
- (C) Silchar
- (D) Nagaon

91. Tea was discovered in Assam in the year

- (A) 1813
- (B) 1823
- (C) 1833
- (D) 1843

92. Which of the following States in North-East India has the largest reserve of limestone?

- (A) Assam
- (B) Meghalaya
- (C) Mizoram
- (D) Nagaland

93. In 2011, the density of population in Assam was

- (A) 400 persons per sq. km
- (B) 398 persons per sq. km
- (C) 350 persons per sq. km
- (D) 410 persons per sq. km

94. Which of the following States is the major producer of mulberry silk in India?

- (A) Assam
- (B) Karnataka
- (C) Tamil Nadu
- (D) None of the above



95. Which one of the following districts of Assam produces the largest amount of kaolin?

(A) Tinsukia

(B) Former Karbi Anglong

(C) Nagaon

(D) Cachar

98. Present Mizoram during the British regime was known as

(A) NEFA

(B) Lushai Hills

(C) Jaintia Hills

(D) Patkai Hills

96. In which of the following States of North-East India the proportion of urban population is the highest?

(A) Assam

(B) Meghalaya

(C) Mizoram

(D) Nagaland

99. Nameri Wildlife Sanctuary is in the district of

(A) Darrang

(B) Sonitpur

(C) Tinsukia

(D) Jorhat

97. The oldest match factory in Assam is at

(A) Bijni

(B) Dhubri

(C) Karimganj

(D) Bongaigaon

100. The length of the Brahmaputra river is

(A) 2906 km

(B) 3215 km

(C) 3517 km

(D) 3622 km