

**SREE SANKARACHARYA UNIVERSITY OF SANSKRIT
MA GEOGRAPHY - ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, MAY 2015
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY**

Time: 2 Hours

Total Marks: 100

I. Answer all questions**(2.5x16 = 40)**

1. Which one of the following describes the process when the continuously growing towns and their suburbs begin to come closer or merge with one another ?
 - a. Megalopolis
 - b. Suburbanization
 - c. Dormitory settlement
 - d. Conurbation
2. Which of the following statements is correct ?
 - a. The larger the scale of the map, the larger the area it covers
 - b. The larger the scale of the map, the more generalized are the data it portrays
 - c. The smaller the scale of the map, the larger the area it covers
 - d. None of the above
3. Lower part of the atmosphere is mostly heated by
 - a. Direct solar radiation
 - b. Incoming short-wave radiation
 - c. Absorption of radiation by aerosols
 - d. Outgoing long-wave radiation
4. Which of the following is **not** a subfield of human geography ?
 - a. Atmosphere
 - b. Behavioural
 - c. Economic
 - d. Political

5. An example of a pull factor for migration is
 - a. A desire to escape war and persecution
 - b. A higher-paying job in a nearby city
 - c. Overcrowding in major cities
 - d. Reduction of rural farm workers
6. Which one of the following climatic elements is more important for growth of plants in an area ?
 - a. Atmospheric Humidity
 - b. Temperature
 - c. Rainfall
 - d. Wind
7. Wind moves from tropical regions to equatorial regions in a curved path because of
 - a. The shape of the earth
 - b. The blow pressure at the equator
 - c. The earth's rotation from west to east
 - d. Coriolis force
8. Which of the following is formed when sea arches collapse ?
 - a. Sea cave
 - b. Sea stack
 - c. Wave-cut bench
 - d. Wave-cut cliffs
9. One possible effect of global warming would be
 - a. an increase in the amount of freshwater throughout the globe
 - b. an increase in volcanic activity
 - c. submerging of coastal wetlands
 - d. The continental interiors of middle latitudes would receive greater precipitation

10. Intensive subsistence farming is a characteristic of areas of
 - a. high density of population and developed technology
 - b. low density of population and developed technology
 - c. low density of population and low technology
 - d. high density of population and low level of technology
11. Site refers to the
 - a. external features of a place
 - b. precise location of the centre of a city
 - c. proximity to natural resources of transportation routes
 - d. internal locational attributes of a place
12. The visible imprint of human activity is known as
 - a. the spatial interaction
 - b. the attributes of the setting
 - c. the cultural landscape
 - d. the natural landscape
13. The process of rate of cooling or heating of ascending or descending air without the condensation is more appropriately known as
 - a. lapse rate
 - b. dry adiabatic lapse rate
 - c. saturated adiabatic lapse rate
 - d. environmental lapse rate
14. Links from animals to the plants/animals they eat and to the animals that eat them is called
 - a. food web
 - b. food circle
 - c. food chain
 - d. food system

15. Which of the following biomes is the wettest ?

- a. Tropical forest
- b. Temperate deciduous forest
- c. Coniferous forest
- d. Tropical grassland

16. Palghat gap is situated between

- a. the Nilgiris and the Cardamon Hills
- b. the Nilgiris and the Annamalai Hills
- c. the Annamalai and the Cardamon Hills
- d. the Cardamon and the Palni Hills

II. Answer any *three* of the following questions in 3 pages each. Illustrate your answers with maps, sketches and diagrams (3x20 = 60)

17. Describe the development of Monsoons over Indian subcontinent

18. Construct a graticule on the simple conical projection with two standard parallels on a 1: 125,000,000 scale for an area extending from 20° N to 80° N and from 0° W to 80° W at an interval of 10°

19. Describe and illustrate the physiography of India

20. Rural settlement patterns

21. Major environmental issues of Kerala
