

THE INDIAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

Department of Geography, University of Madras, Chennai – 600 005

Talent Test – Young Geographer -2011

THE IGS FOUNDER PROF. N. SUBRAHMANYAM AWARD

With the Cash Prize of Rs. 10,000/-

(First Prize: Rs. 5,000/-, Second Prize: Rs. 3,000/- & Third Prize: Rs.2,000)

(Students pursuing IIIrd Year Under graduate in Geography/Related Subjects)

Duration: 1 Hour 30 Minutes

Date: 07-03-2011

Maximum Marks: 100

INSTRUCTIONS

- Enter the Response on Answer Sheet with only ball pen (Blue or Black)
- From five alternative answers (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) for each of the multiple-choice questions, the correct answer has to be shaded appropriately.

Choose the Appropriate Answer:

- 1) Which is the longest surface mountain range in the world?
a) Andes b) Rocky c) Himalayas d) Great Dividing Range e) Trans-Antartic Mountains
- 2) What is the distance between two successive longitudes at 90° N latitude?
a) 0 km b) 61.5 km c) 123 km d) 1,230 km e) 2,460 km
- 3) What is the normal lapse rate of temperature?
a) 2.4° C b) 4.8° C c) 6.4° C d) 8.4° C e) 1.2° C
- 4) Labrador Current is associated with _____ Ocean
a) North Pacific b) South Pacific c) North Atlantic d) South Atlantic e) Indian
- 5) Which of the following soils is most suitable for the cultivation of cotton in India?
(a) Red soil b) Laterite soil c) Alluvial soil d) Regur soil e) Mountain soil
- 6) The direction of rotation of the earth on its axis is from
a) North to south b) South to north c) East to west d) West to east e) NE to SE
- 7) What is the length of the equatorial diameter of the earth?
a) 12,737 km b) 12,797 km c) 12,717 km d) 12,757 km e) 15,457 km
- 8) What is the primary cause of the day and night?
a) Earth's annual motion b) Earth's daily motion c) Inclination of the Earth's axis and its rotation d) Inclination of the Earth's axis and its revolution e) None of the above
- 9) How much time does Earth take in completing one rotation on its axis in relation to sun?
a) 24 Hours b) 23 Hours 56 min c) 24 Hours 4 min d) 24 Hours 6 min e) 23 Hours 59 min
- 10) The Sun is vertical over the Tropic of Cancer on
a) March 21 b) June 21 c) September 23 d) December 22 e) July 23
- 11) What are the pole ward limits of the vertical rays of the Sun?
a) 15° N and S b) 5° N and S c) 23° 30' N and S d) 30° N and S e) 66° 30' N and S
- 12) A narrow stretch of land connecting two large land masses is called

- a) Strait b) Isthmus c) Subcontinent d) Peninsula e) Bay
- 13) Sand dunes are formed due to action of
a) Wind b) Water c) Wave d) Glacier e) Underground water
- 14) Which one of the following is not a planned city?
a) Chandigarh b) Neyveli c) Jaipur d) Lucknow e) New Delhi
- 15) The area in the Earth's crust, where seismic waves start is called -
a) Epicentre b) Focus point c) Sial d) Sima e) Initial point
- 16) Which is of following is the largest scale map?
(a) Atlas map b) Wall map c) Topographical map d) Cadastral map e) District map
- 17) If a map of R.F. 1:1, 00,000 is redrawn at a scale of 1:20,000 , it will mean
a) A reduction in the ratio of 1:5 b) A reduction in the ratio of 5:1 c) An enlargement in the ratio of 1:5 d) An enlargement in the ratio of 5:1 e) None of the above
- 18) Small triangles on topographical maps with figures written against them are called
a) Spot heights b) Reference points c) Trigonometric stations d) Bench marks
- 19) Polar areas are represented more accurately on -----projections.
a) Conical b) Zenithal c) Cylindrical d) All of these e) Both b and c
- 20) Which river is known as the gift of Egypt?
a) Amazon b) Nile c) Ganga d) Brahmaputra e) Tigris
- 21) Increase in temperature with height is known as
a) Lapse rate b) Inversion of temperature c) Adiabatic lapse rate d) Isobars e) Drift
- 22) The tropopause occurs at the Equator at a height of
a) 5 kms b) 16 kms c) 20 kms d) 50 kms e) 9 kms
- 23) Which of the following latitude is the longest?
a) 23°N b) 66°N c) 0° d) 80°N e) 90°S
- 24) World's largest producer of Natural gas
a) China b) Russia c) USA d) Canada e) Egypt
- 25) Which of the following order is given to the planets of solar system on the basis of their size?
a) Saturn, Jupiter, Mercury, Neptune b) Jupiter, Saturn, Neptune, Mercury c) Jupiter, Mercury, Neptune, Saturn d) Neptune, Mercury, Saturn, Jupiter e) Jupiter, Neptune, Mercury, Saturn
- 26) From which of the following longitude the Indian standard time is determined?
a) 82° 30' East b) 80° West c) 90° East d) 81° 30' East e) 82° 30' West
- 27) Which of the following oceans are connected by Panama Canal?
a) Pacific and Atlantic b) Atlantic and Indian c) Indian and Pacific
d) Atlantic and Arctic e) Arctic and Pacific
- 28) The latitude that goes across India is
a) Tropic of Capricorn b) Tropic of Cancer c) Equator d) Polar Circle e) None of the above
- 29) The area which is rich in minerals is
a) Malwa Plateau b) Chhota Nagpur c) Mikal Hills d) Ajantha hills e) Dhandakaranya

- 30) The albedo of the earth as a whole is
 a) 25% b) 50% c) 35% d) 10% e) 70%
- 31) The intensity of Insolation depends on
 a) Altitude b) Latitude c) Nature of the Earth's Surface d) Winds e) Rocks
- 32) The rain shadow effect is related with
 a) Drizzling b) Cyclone c) Convectional d) Orographic e) Anticyclone
- 33) The xerophyte natural vegetation is found in
 a) Equatorial region b) Monsoon region c) Sahara region d) Tundra region e) Temperate region
- 34) The rock that is formed by volcanic action is called
 a) Igneous Rock b) Sedimentary Rock c) Metamorphic Rock d) Lime Stone e) Dolomite
- 35) A rapidly moving and often large sea wave generated submarine earthquake is
 a) Tsunami b) Cyclone c) Typhoon d) Hurricane e) Willy-Willy
- 36) The depression formed at the mouth of a volcanic vent is called
 a) Crater b) Lake c) Volcanic neck d) Lava Plugs e) Sink hole
- 37) Where is the rice research station in Tamil Nadu located?
 a) Kumbakonam b) Thiruvavoor c) Aduthurai d) Papanasam e) Keeranur
- 38) The State which tops in the cultivation of spices is
 a) Kerala b) Karnataka c) Rajasthan d) Punjab e) Assam
- 39) The delta area in Tamil Nadu where petroleum is found:
 a) Thamiraparani b) Vaigai c) Cauvery d) Palar e) Ponnaiyar
- 40) India gets most of its rain from -
 a) Cyclones b) SW monsoon c) Retreating monsoon d) Winter monsoon e) Westerlies
- 41) Which of the river is called 'China's sorrow'?
 a) Hwang Ho b) Yangtze c) Me Kong d) Menon e) Tsangpo
- 42) Which of the following Continent has high infant mortality rate?
 a) Asia b) Africa c) S. America d) Latin America e) Australia
- 43) Which is not endogenic force?
 a) Tension b) Compression c) Faulting d) Erosion e) Folding
- 44) The land that consists of homogeneous geographical features is
 a) Region b) Country c) Continent d) World e) Peninsula
- 45) The vegetation that grows in high temperature and low rainfall region is
 a) Deciduous vegetation b) Grasses c) Evergreen vegetation d) Coniferous forests e) Alpine
- 46) The forest found in the Gangetic delta is
 a) Sundarbans b) Terai c) Taiga d) Coniferous e) Swamp
- 47) Silt is a term closely associated with
 a) Volcanoes b) Clouds c) Soils d) Water e) Fold

- 48) GPS is a term associated with surveying and is called
a) Great Point System b) Global Pressure System c) Global Positioning System d) Grid Position Surface e) Great Positioning System
- 49) Mount Everest is an example of
a) Young fold Mountain b) Block Mountain c) Volcanic Mountain
d) Old Residual Mountain e) Old fold Mountain
- 50) Automobile centre of the World is
a) Nagoya b) Detroit c) New Foundland d) Pristol e) Tokyo
- 51) The Tibet is a
a) Mountain b) Plateau c) Valley d) Flood plain e) Syncline
- 52) Science, Art and Technology of map making and map use is known as
a) Imagery b) Cartography c) Calligraphy d) Lithography e) Cartogram
- 53) World's largest rain forest is located in
a) Western Ghats b) Congo Basin c) Indonesia d) Philippines e) Amazon Basin
- 54) Ox-bow lakes are formed by the action of
a) Winds b) Rivers c) Waves d) Volcanoes e) Glaciers
- 55) The Foothills of Himalayas is known as
a) Himadri b) Himachal c) Manasarovar d) Leh e) Siwaliks
- 56) Growing of Vegetables for the urban centre is called
a) Market Gardening b) Horticulture c) Sericulture d) Mixed Forming e) Plantation
- 57) Toponymy in map making is related to
a) Color shading b) Line symbols c) Lettering d) Lay out e) Printing
- 58) CFC is the major cause for
a) Soil pollution b) Water quality c) Air quality d) Plant diseases e) Ozone depletion
- 59) The upper atmosphere of the Earth is called
a) Stratosphere b) Ionosphere c) Biosphere d) Exosphere e) Troposphere
- 60) Archipelago is
a) A ring shape coral reef b) A group of Islands c) A shallow part of the sea
d) Continental shelf e) Sea caves
- 61) Coral reefs are related to
a) Winds b) Rivers c) Waves d) Organisms e) None of these
- 62) A natural vegetation of Savanna consist of
a) Swamp b) Scrub jungle c) Dense forest d) Grass e) Trees
- 63) Point symbols are
a) Area specific b) Colour pattern c) Location specific d) Volume specific e) None of these
- 64) Chipko movement is related to
a) Soil conservation b) Water conservation c) Forest conservation
d) Deforestation e) Women empowerment

- 65) 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 e) Easterlies
- 66) Where is Dead Sea situated in the following continent?
 a) Europe b) Australia c) Asia d) Africa e) America
- 67) Which of the following latitude is a great circle?
 a) Equator b) 66°N c) 20°S d) 23°S e) Tropic of cancer
- 68) The line joining places of equal atmospheric pressure is termed as
 a) Contour b) Isohyet c) Isotherm d) Fathom line e) Isobar
- 69) What would happen to types of rainfall if the Earth's surface becomes all plain?
 a) No cyclonic rainfall b) No orographic rainfall c) No convectional rainfall
 d) No frontal rainfall e) None of these
- 70) Which one of the following countries is the largest producer of rice in the world?
 a) China b) Japan c) Philippines d) Bangladesh e) India
- 71) The Savana type of climate is characterized by—
 a) Humid summers and humid winters b) Humid summers and dry winters c) Humid winters
 and dry summers d) Humid throughout the year e) Cold winter throughout the year
- 72) 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) Aluminium e) Cement
- 73) The main cause for Uttar Pradesh becoming the most important agricultural states of India is—
 a) Good cultivators b) Good climate c) Large market d) Fertile plain e) None of these
- 74) The Climate of India is—
 a) Mediterrian type b) Equatorial type c) Desert type d) Temperate type e) Monsoon type
- 75) Which one of the following is used for measuring the speed of wind?
 a) Hygrometer b) Barometer c) Anemometer d) Thermometer e) Wind vane
- 76) The maximum density of population of India is in the following states:
 a) West Bengal b) Uttar Pradesh c) Kerala d) Haryana e) Tamil Nadu
- 77) Chandigarh is the capital of
 a) Punjab b) Haryana c) Punjab and Haryana d) Himachal Pradesh e) None of these
- 78) The moon revolves around the earth in—
 a) 30 days b) 29 days c) 28½ days d) 27½ days e) 28 days
- 79) Which valley is formed as a result of tectonic forces?
 a) 'V' -shaped valley b) 'U' -shaped valley c) Hanging valley
 d) 'I' shaped valley e) Rift valley
- 80) If the R.F. of a map is 1 : 10,00,000, 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 e) 1 cm = 10000 km
- 81) Earthquake waves are recorded by
 a) Barograph b) Hydrograph c) Seismograph d) Pantagraph e) Thermograph

- 82) What is contour interval on toposheets with a scale of 1:50,000?
 a) 10 metres b) 20 metres c) 50 metres d) 100 metres e) 25 metres
- 83) Which of the following represents the steepest gradient?
 a) 1:200 b) 1:50 c) 1:100 d) 1:20 e) 1:10
- 84) In cylindrical projection the meridians are shown as
 a) Circles b) Horizontal straight lines c) Arcs or curves
 d) Vertical straight lines e) Both B and D
- 85) Select the largest scale for a map from the following scales
 a) 1:50,000 b) 1:1,00,000 c) 1:500 d) 1:25,000 e) 1:10,000
- 86) What is the most accurate description of the shape of the earth?
 a) Circle b) Sphere c) Geoid d) Oblate sphere e) Elongated
- 87) Which Country does not share boundary with Myanmar?
 a) China b) Bangladesh c) Thailand d) China e) Cambodia
- 88) Which Country has the longest Coast line, including its islands?
 a) USA b) Russia c) Australia d) Canada e) Indonesia
- 89) Which Indian State does not share border with Maharashtra?
 a) Gujarat b) Orissa c) Madhya Pradesh d) Chhattishgarh e) Andhra Pradesh
- 90) What is the time difference between two successive longitudes?
 a) 1 Minute b) 2 Minutes c) 3 Minutes d) 4 Minutes e) 5 Minutes
- 91) On Which date the sun shines vertically over the Tropic of Capricorn?
 a) September 23 b) December 22 c) March 21 d) June 22 e) July 23
- 92) What will be the R.F. of a map with scale of one cm to half a km?
 a) 1:50,000 b) 1:25,000 c) 1:1,00,000 d) 1:500 e) 1:250
- 93) Which projection is suitable for a world political map?
 a) Sinusoidal b) Cylindrical equal area c) Mollweide's d) Sinusoidal e) Bonne
- 94) The atmosphere mainly gets heated by
 a) Direct rays of the Sun b) Radiation from the Earth c) Heat from the interior of the Earth
 d) Volcanic activity e) All of the above
- 95) Coriolis forces is caused by -
 a) The rotation of the Earth b) The rotation of the Moon c) Volcanic eruption
 d) None of these e) Both A and B
- 96) The sediments in the oceans of the continental origin are called
 a) Terrigenous b) Volcanic c) Marine plants d) None of these e) All of these
- 97) The Great Barrier Reef is located on the
 a) West coast of Australia b) East coast of New Zealand
 c) East coast of Philippines d) None of these e) East coast of Australia
- 98) 97% of the atmosphere lies below-
 a) 50 km of the surface of the Earth b) 29 km of the surface of the Earth c) 5km of the

surface of the Earth d) 15 km of the surface of the Earth e) 1 km of the surface of the Earth

99) The wave cycles are usually expressed by the unit of measure called

- a) Hertz b) Km c) Dm d) Cm e) Mm

100) Flood prone areas generally have the following settlements

- a) Wet point b) Dry point (c) Strong point d) Break point e) Both B and C