

# **PRACTICE SET - 1**

1. Who postulated Eruption hypotheses?  
 (a) Daly (b) Holms  
 (c) Suess (d) None of these

2. Geysers are—  
 (a) Hot spring  
 (b) Cold spring  
 (c) Ground Wells  
 (d) None of these

3. The concept of geomorphic cycle of erosion was postulated by—  
 (a) W. M. Davis (b) Walther Penck  
 (c) King (d) Crikmay

4. Geographical cycle is the period of time during which an uplifted land mass undergoes its transformation by the process of land sculpture ending into a low featureless plain—a peneplain. Who propounded this theory?  
 (a) W.M. Davis (b) Walther Penck  
 (c) Hutton (d) King

5. Which of the following does not match?

<b>Theory</b>	<b>Postulated</b>
(a) Karst cycle of erosion	Cvijic
(b) Preglacial cycle of erosion	L. C. Peltier
(c) Arid cycle of erosion	W.M Davis
(d) Glacial cycle of erosion	Crickmay

6. The same physical processes and laws that operate today, operated throughout geological time, although not necessarily always with the same intensity as now. Who Postulated this concept?  
 (a) Davis (b) Hutton  
 (c) Penk (d) Cvijic

7. Match the following—

<b>Theory</b>	<b>Postulated</b>
(A) Savana Cycle	
(B) Time dependent landforms	

(C) Tectonogeomorphic model  
 (D) Episodic erosion Theory

**Propounded**

1. M.A. Thomas and J.C. Pugh  
 2. Davis  
 3. Marie Morisawa  
 4. S.A. Sehumm and R.W. Lichtry

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

8. Temperate cyclones are formed in the regions extending between—  
 (a)  $35^{\circ}$   $65^{\circ}$  latitudes  
 (b)  $45^{\circ}$   $60^{\circ}$  latitudes  
 (c)  $25^{\circ}$   $50^{\circ}$  latitudes  
 (d) None of these

**Direction:** Read the passage carefully and answer the question no. 9-14.

The atmospheric disturbances which involve a closed circulation about a low pressure centre, anticlockwise in the northern hemisphere and clockwise in the southern hemisphere, are called cyclones. They fall into the following two broad categories: (a) Extratropical cyclones (also called wave cyclones), and (b) Tropical cyclones. Extratropical cyclones are the weather disturbances of temperate zone and high latitude regions. In common usage, extratropical cyclones stand for the wave cyclones that originate at the polar front. But the extratropical regions have various types of such weather disturbances, besides the wave cyclones, that are non-frontal in origin.

Much unsettled cloudy weather experienced in middle and high latitudes is associated with travelling cyclones. The convergence of masses of air toward these centre is accompanied by lift of air and adiabatic cooling, which in turn produces cloudiness

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and precipitation. By contrast, much fair, sunny weather is associated with travelling anticyclones in which the air tends to subside and spread outward, causing adiabatic warming, a process that is unfavourable to the development of clouds and precipitation.

Cyclones may be very mild in intensity, passing with little more than a period of cloud cover and light rain or snow. On the other hand, if the pressure gradient is strong, winds ranging in strength from moderate to gale force may accompany the cyclone. In such a case, the disturbance may be called a cyclonic storm.

Moving cyclones fall into three general classes. (1) The wave cyclone of middle and high latitudes (also called extratropical cyclone). It ranges in severity from a weak disturbance to a powerful full storm. (2) The tropical cyclone of low latitudes over ocean areas. It ranges from a mild disturbance to the terribly destructive hurricane or typhoon. (3) The tornado although a very small storm, it is an intense cyclonic vortex of enormously powerful winds.

The dominant type of weather disturbance of middle and high latitudes is the wave cyclone, a vortex that repeatedly forms, intensifies and dissolves along the frontal zone between cold and warm, air masses. The Norwegian meteorologist J. Bjerpnes, at the time of world war I, recognized the existence of atmospheric fronts and developed his wave theory of cyclones.

The turn front, used by Bjerpnes was particularly apt because of the resemblance of this feature to the fighting fronts in western Europe, then active. The masses of cold polar air meet in conflict with warm moist air from the subtropical regions. Instead of mixing freely, these unlike air masses remain clearly defined, but interact along the polar front in great whorls whose structure is not unlike the form of an ocean wave seen in cross section.

9. Temperate cyclones origins due to—

- (a) Conversions of two contrasting air masses
- (b) Diversions of two contrasting air masses
- (c) Cold air over coming of hot air
- (d) None of these

- 10. Temperate cyclones move towards—
  - (a) Easterly direction
  - (b) Westerly direction
  - (c) Northerly direction
  - (d) None of these
- 11. Which of the following is not the type of temperate cyclones ?
  - (a) Dynamic cyclones
  - (b) Thermal cyclones
  - (c) Secondary cyclones
  - (d) None of these
- 12. Dynamic cyclones affect the weather conditions of very large areas in—
  - (a) Polar latitudes
  - (b) Equatorial latitudes
  - (c) Mid latitudes
  - (d) None of these
- 13. The cyclones, which are formed due to development of low-pressure centre, are called—
  - (a) Dynamic cyclones
  - (b) Thermal cyclones
  - (c) Secondary cyclones
  - (d) None of these
- 14. Which of the following cyclones are called insolation cyclones?
  - (a) Dynamic cyclones
  - (b) Thermal cyclones
  - (c) Secondary cyclones
  - (d) None of these
- 15. The first link of food chain is a green plant because—
  - (a) They are widely distributed
  - (b) They are firmly fixed to soil
  - (c) They alone have the capacity to fix the atmospheric  $\text{CO}_2$  in the presence of sun light
  - (d) There are more herbivorous animals than the carnivorous

## **—Geography**

16. A food chain consists of—  
(a) Producers and primary consumers  
(b) Producers, herbivores and carnivores  
(c) Producer, consumers and decomposers  
(d) Producers, carnivores and decomposers

17. The number of primary producers within a specified area would be maximum in—  
(a) Pond ecosystem  
(b) Grassland ecosystem  
(c) Desert ecosystem  
(d) Forest ecosystem

18. Carnivores are—  
(a) Usually primary consumers  
(b) Usually secondary consumers  
(c) Usually secondary or tertiary consumers  
(d) Usually decomposers rather than consumers

19. Green plants constitute—  
(a) The First tropic level  
(b) The second tropic level  
(c) The third tropic level  
(d) The fourth tropic level

20. In a food chain, man is—  
(a) Producer  
(b) Primary consumer only  
(c) Secondary consumers only  
(d) Primary and secondary consumer

21. A food chain start with—  
(a) Nitrogen fixing organism  
(b) Photosynthesizing organisms  
(c) Respiration  
(d) Decomposers

22. 'Man is born free but everywhere he is in chain.' Who said this?  
(a) Rousseau      (b) Lenin  
(c) Stalin      (d) Carl Marx

23. The concept of possibilism is best example for urban areas while the rural environment follows the concept of environmental determinism.  
(a) True      (b) False

24. 'The environment is essentially neutral, its role being dependent on the stage of technology, type of culture and other characteristics of changing society'. This statement was given by—  
(a) Eduard Ullaman  
(b) OHK Spate  
(c) Griffith Taylor  
(d) None of these

25. Match the following—  
**Geographer**  
(A) Carl Ritter      (B) Jean Brunches  
(C) Griffith Taylor      (D) Humboldt

**Follower of the Ideology**

1. Environmental Determinism
2. Neo determinism
3. Possibilism
4. Environmental determinism  
(A) (B) (C) (D)  
(a) 1 3 2 4  
(b) 2 4 1 3  
(c) 3 2 4 1  
(d) 4 1 3 2

26. Stop and go Determinism was postulate by—  
(a) Jean Brunches      (b) Griffith Taylor  
(c) Humboldt      (d) None of these

27. 'Our thoughts determine our acts, and our acts determine the previous nature of world. The modification of an environment largely depends on our perceptions, ideas, and decision making processes.' This statement is written in support of—  
(a) Cultural or Social determinism  
(b) Possibilism  
(c) Neo determinism  
(d) None of these

28. Who among the following is not supporter of environmental determinism?  
(a) EC Semple      (b) Huntington  
(c) Mackinder      (d) Carl Sauer