

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POSTS OF ASSISTANT PROFESSOR STAGE-I (GEOGRAPHY) UNDER HIGHER & TECHNICAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, SEPTEMBER, 2017

TECHNICAL PAPER - II

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Full Marks : 200

Attempt all questions.

All questions carry equal marks of 2 each.

1. Which one of the following statements does not describe geography?
 - (a) It is an integrative discipline
 - (b) Its core concepts are space, place and time
 - (c) It is subjected to dualism
 - (d) It studies man-environment relationship
2. Who popularized the idea of 'Geography as a study of areal differentiation'?
 - (a) Carl Ritter
 - (b) Bernhard Varenus
 - (c) Richard Hartshorne
 - (d) Immanuel Kant
3. Who was associated with teleological concept in geography?
 - (a) Carl Ritter
 - (b) Oscar Peschel
 - (c) Von Humboldt
 - (d) Friedrich Ratzel
4. Chicago school of sociology has immense contribution to the development of
 - (a) Cultural geography
 - (b) Urban geography
 - (c) Behavioral geography
 - (d) Agricultural geography
5. Who was NOT associated with environmental determinism?
 - (a) Elsworth Huntington
 - (b) William Bunge
 - (c) Halford Mackinder
 - (d) E. C. Semple
6. In 'Morphology of Landscape', Carl Sauer presented his idea of
 - (a) Cultural landscape
 - (b) Possibilism
 - (c) Social ecology
 - (d) Landschaft
7. Location theory in economic geography does NOT include
 - (a) Christaller's Central Place theory
 - (b) Von Thunen's land-use theory
 - (c) Weber's industrial location theory
 - (d) Rostow's stage of growth theory
8. Which one of the following is the earliest approach in human geography?
 - (a) Areal differentiation
 - (b) Critical geography
 - (c) Spatial organisation
 - (d) Post-modern geography
9. Heartland theory in geopolitics was propounded by
 - (a) Peter Haggett
 - (b) Karl Haushofer
 - (c) Halford Mackinder
 - (d) Derek Gregory

10. Who wrote the book 'Explanation in Geography'?
 - (a) Doreen Massey
 - (b) David Harvey
 - (c) Ron Johnston
 - (d) Ron Martin
11. Spatial science school is based on the philosophy of
 - (a) Humanism
 - (b) Social ecology
 - (c) Positivism
 - (d) Realism
12. 'Mental map' is associated with
 - (a) Radical geography
 - (b) Post-modern geography
 - (c) Behavioural geography
 - (d) Humanistic geography
13. "Geography is concerned to provide accurate, orderly, and rational description and interpretation of the variable character of the earth surface." This definition of geography is given by
 - (a) Richard Hartshorne
 - (b) Friedrich Schaefer
 - (c) Dudley Stamp
 - (d) E. C. Semple
14. The concept of *genre de vie* is associated with
 - (a) Friedrich Ratzel
 - (b) Vidal de la Blache
 - (c) Jean Brunhes
 - (d) E. C. Semple
15. Quantitative revolution in geography is NOT related to
 - (a) a turn from idiographic to nomothetic science
 - (b) emphasis on formulation of laws and theories in geography
 - (c) advocate on use of statistics and mathematical languages
 - (d) description and interpretation of areal differentiation
16. _____ adopts qualitative methodologies that relied upon the ability of people to articulate the feelings and meanings that they associated with particular places is
 - (a) Humanistic geography
 - (b) Radical geography
 - (c) Behavioural geography
 - (d) Feminist geography
17. Who described the city of Los Angeles as a "polycentric, polycultural, and polyglot metropolis"?
 - (a) Michael Dear
 - (b) Yi-Fu Tuan
 - (c) Doreen Massey
 - (d) Gilian Rose
18. Who has propounded the concept of 'historico-geographical materialism'?
 - (a) Edward Soja
 - (b) David Harvey
 - (c) Ron Johnston
 - (d) Neil Smith
19. A well-known book on environmental determinism titled the 'Influences of Geographic Environment' was written by
 - (a) E. Huntington
 - (b) E.C. Semple
 - (c) F. Ratzel
 - (d) W.M. Davis
20. Who coined the phrase 'stop-and-go' determinism?
 - (a) Griffith Taylor
 - (b) E.C. Semple
 - (c) H. Barrows
 - (d) W.M. Davis

21. Economic and/or political associations that are comprised of multiple, autonomous member states that cooperate to achieve a common purpose are known as
- (a) Transnational corporations
 - (b) Supranational organizations
 - (c) Multiethnic societies
 - (d) Non-governmental organizations
22. A Hindu temple located in Texas is most likely the result of which kind of diffusion?
- (a) Expansion
 - (b) Hierarchical
 - (c) Contagious
 - (d) Relocation
23. The English language belongs to which of the following branches of the Indo-European language family?
- (a) Romanic
 - (b) Hellenic
 - (c) Celtic
 - (d) Germanic
24. Two prominent French ethnic islands in North America are historically located in which of the following areas?
- (a) Louisiana and Quebec
 - (b) Minnesota and Newfoundland
 - (c) New Brunswick and California
 - (d) Utah and Ontario
25. According to Rostow's stages of development, which of the following is true?
- (a) All countries will eventually pass through each of the five stages of development.
 - (b) The colonial legacy will impede a country's economic growth.
 - (c) Countries might not pass through each of the stages in a linear manner.
 - (d) The second stage is termed 'Take-off stage'.
26. Which of the following is an example of quaternary economic activity?
- (a) Entertainment
 - (b) Research and Development
 - (c) Oil production
 - (d) Transportation
27. Which one of the following individuals is engaged in a secondary economic activity?
- (a) A computer programmer
 - (b) A city clerk
 - (c) The CEO of Suzuki Motors
 - (d) A production worker
28. The Human Development Index is a measure of both economic production and
- (a) Social Indicators
 - (b) Unemployment rate
 - (c) Population density
 - (d) Income per capita
29. Alfred Weber's least cost theory takes into account all of the following EXCEPT
- (a) locating markets close to source materials
 - (b) transportation costs
 - (c) weight of raw materials
 - (d) consumer demand for the finished product
30. All of the following are true of globalization EXCEPT
- (a) It involves the division of labour on an international scale.
 - (b) Proponents of globalization argue that increased economic integration will promote world peace.
 - (c) It involves cultural exchange, migration, trade, and technology.
 - (d) It has affected all areas of the world in very similar ways.
31. Bushman in southern Africa are also known as
- (a) San
 - (b) Shona
 - (c) Zulu
 - (d) Hausa

32. Kalahari desert is the home of
(a) Bushman (b) Mongo
(c) Bantu (d) Zulus
33. The largest and most wide-spread language family is
(a) Indo-European (b) Sino-Tibetan
(c) Afro-Asiatic (d) Austronesian
34. Benelux countries include
(a) Belgium, Netherlands, and Luxembourg (b) Britain, Norway and Liechtenstein
(c) Belgium, Norway and Liechtenstein (d) Britain, Netherlands and Luxembourg
35. The Maasai are _____ inhabiting southern Kenya and northern Tanzania
(a) Pastoralists (b) Hunter-gatherer
(c) Agriculturalists (d) Nomads
36. Which of the following is true regarding least developed countries (LDC) and most developed countries (MDC)?
(a) LDC have lower infant mortality rates than MDC
(b) LDC have higher standards of living than MDC
(c) MDC have lower illiteracy rates than LDC
(d) Economies of MDC have more reliance on agricultural production than LDC
37. Which of the following central place functions is most likely to have the highest range of goods and also the highest threshold population?
(a) A dry cleaner (b) A Chinese restaurant
(c) An elementary school (d) A cancer treatment clinic
38. According to Weber's industrial location theory, location of industry is determined by
(a) Transport cost (b) Labour cost
(c) Agglomeration economies (d) All of these
39. The most developed country in the world in terms of HDI is
(a) Norway (b) Switzerland
(c) United States of America (d) Germany
40. Which one of the following activities is NOT a secondary sector activity?
(a) Iron Smelting (b) Making garments
(c) Fishing (d) Basket Weaving
41. The first stage of the demographic transition model says
(a) High birth rate and low death rate
(b) Migration increases from rural to urban areas
(c) High birth and death rates
(d) High life expectancy
42. Population pressure on an agricultural land is typically expressed as the
(a) Crude density. (b) Arithmetic density.
(c) Physiological density. (d) Population density.

43. According to Malthus's population theory, which of the following is a preventive check on population?
- (a) Famine (b) Disease
(c) War (d) Moral restraint
44. Arithmetic population density can be calculated by
- (a) total land area multiplied by total population (b) total land area minus by total population
(c) total population multiplied by total land area (d) total population divided by total land area
45. The population of developed nations can be described as having
- (a) lower life expectancy rate than less developed countries
(b) higher crude death rates than less developed countries
(c) higher crude birth rates than undeveloped countries
(d) lower natural increase than undeveloped countries
46. Baby booms are generally associated with
- (a) periods of economic hardship
(b) increased education of women
(c) periods of economic prosperity
(d) increased number of women in the workforce
47. The term *ecumene* refers to
- (a) the amount of time it takes a population to double in size
(b) the amount of land that is built on and the amount of land not developed yet
(c) regions under environmental stress due to overpopulation
(d) the number of farmers per unit area of farmland
48. The seasonal migration of livestock between lowlands and mountains is termed
- (a) Step migration (b) Transmigration
(c) Periodic movement (d) Transhumance
49. Which of the following is NOT one of Ravenstein's migration laws?
- (a) Most migration is rural to urban.
(b) Migrants traveling long distances will likely settle in a big city.
(c) People in rural areas are more migratory than city dwellers.
(d) Most international migrants are young women.
50. Which country below has the highest concentration of Buddhists?
- (a) South Korea (b) Vietnam
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Indonesia
51. Population pyramids visually depict
- (a) a population's age and economic composition
(b) a country's dependency ratio
(c) the ethnic composition of a population
(d) a country's population density
52. The term 'population implosion' refers to
- (a) Rapid declining population (b) Rapid increasing population
(c) Birth rate is less than death rate (d) Birth rate and death rate are equal

53. It is estimated that India will take over China to become the most populous country in
- (a) 2015
 - (b) 2025
 - (c) 2040
 - (d) 2050
54. According to Malthus, population growth occurs _____, which means that the population increases according to its birth rate.
- (a) proportionally
 - (b) exponentially
 - (c) arithmetically
 - (d) positively
55. Which one of the following continents has the highest growth of population?
- (a) Africa
 - (b) Asia
 - (c) South America
 - (d) North America
56. The rank-size rule does not work when one considers the distribution of
- (a) All of the citizens in a given country
 - (b) All of the cities in a given country
 - (c) All of the counties, provinces, or parishes within a given state
 - (d) All of the polities within a given region
57. The concentric zone model is portrayed as a series of rings, with the outermost ring being the
- (a) Central business district
 - (b) Commuter zone
 - (c) Working-class zone
 - (d) Zone of transition
58. In the sector model, also known as the Hoyt model, it is proposed that a city should grow outward from its center because
- (a) Private cars will carry commuters in and out of the city effectively
 - (b) Commercial activities in the city's center should be relocated to suburbs
 - (c) Major lines of transportation will carry commuters to outlying areas
 - (d) Lakes and rivers should cover most of the space in the city's center
59. Christaller's central place theory explains that settlements will form in a triangular/hexagonal lattice, with the geometric shapes forming
- (a) Thresholds
 - (b) Hierarchies of cities
 - (c) Transport routes
 - (d) Market areas
60. Geographers Chauncy Harris and Edward Ullman developed their multiple-nuclei model during a time when many people began to use cars to navigate cities more easily. Which decade was it?
- (a) 1930s
 - (b) 1910s
 - (c) 1940s
 - (d) 1970s
61. Land in the Central Business District (CBD) of a city is more expensive because it
- (a) has maximum interaction potential.
 - (b) is more attractive.
 - (c) has a better sense of place.
 - (d) provides a better quality of life.
62. Which model below is based on the assumption that growth happens around several major foci, not just the CBD?
- (a) Central place model
 - (b) Concentric zone model
 - (c) Sector model
 - (d) Multiple-nuclei model

63. Which one of the following forms of settlement develops along either side of roads, rivers or canals?
(a) circular (b) cross-shaped
(c) linear (d) square
64. In which of the following regions has the oldest well-documented urban settlement found?
(a) Huang He Valley (b) Nile Valley
(c) Indus Valley (d) Mesopotamia
65. _____ patterns of rural settlements are commonly found in plain areas or wide inter montane valleys.
(a) Circular (b) Star like
(c) Rectangular (d) T-shaped village
66. Which one among the following is the first million city in the world?
(a) Paris (b) London
(c) New York (d) Beijing
67. Megalopolis is a term coined by
(a) Patrick Geddes (b) L.C. Stamp
(c) Jean Gottman (d) Lewis Mumford
68. Which of the following is NOT related to the development of primate city?
(a) small geographical area (b) small population
(c) simple economy (d) even topography
69. When the urban periphery grows at the cost of the inner city, it is called
(a) Suburbanisation (b) Reurbanisation
(c) Gentrification (d) Counterurbanisation
70. Urban primacy refers to
(a) existence of a single large city in a region (b) conglomerate of cities in a region
(c) primary activities in urban areas (d) a hierarchical system of cities
71. Market-gardening activities occur in which zone of von Thunen's model of agricultural land use?
(a) First zone (b) Second zone
(c) Third zone (d) Fourth zone
72. Cash-cropping is a form of
(a) Subsistence agriculture (b) Extensive agriculture
(c) Mixed farming (d) Pastoral nomadism
73. All the following crops are products of Mediterranean agriculture EXCEPT
(a) Olives (b) Grapes
(c) Apples (d) Dates
74. Which of the following types of agriculture is used most widely throughout the world?
(a) Shifting cultivation (b) Commercial farming
(c) Plantation (d) Mediterranean

75. Which of the following is true regarding the growing season?
- (a) The Northern Hemisphere has a longer growing season than the Southern Hemisphere.
 - (b) The Southern Hemisphere has a longer growing season than the Northern Hemisphere.
 - (c) Polar regions have longer season than equatorial region.
 - (d) Equatorial regions have longer season than Polar regions.
76. The goal of commercial agriculture is
- (a) minimal food security
 - (b) genetic diversity of seeds
 - (c) sustainable farming practices
 - (d) profit maximization
77. Transhumance can best be described as
- (a) use of feedlots to raise livestock
 - (b) seasonal movement of people and livestock over short distances for the purposes of grazing
 - (c) a practice by which crops are rotated in a four-field system
 - (d) long cattle drives in the 19th century to move stock from pastures to city
78. Which of the following best characterizes the Green Revolution?
- (a) The Green Revolution relied solely on technology to increase crop yields.
 - (b) The Green Revolution resulted in increased biodiversity worldwide, especially in places where monocropping and high-yield varieties were prevalent.
 - (c) The Green Revolution was able to increase crop yields and food production in many locations throughout the world, but its impact on the environment, geopolitics, and the world economy has yet to be fully understood.
 - (d) There have been no major famines since the agricultural practices of the Green Revolution took hold in the 1960s
79. All of the following are true of the Green Revolution EXCEPT
- (a) Some countries have instituted bans on genetically modified food.
 - (b) Crops are grown without the use of synthetic pesticides or fertilizers.
 - (c) Crops are grown from genetically modified seeds to increase yields.
 - (d) The high price of seeds and fertilizers perpetuates socioeconomic divide.
80. Whittlesey has taken all the following criteria to classify agricultural regions EXCEPT
- (a) The crop and livestock association
 - (b) The method used to grow the crops and produce the stocks
 - (c) The intensity of application to the land of labour, capital and organization, and the output of the product which results.
 - (d) The disposal of the products for marketing
81. How many agricultural regions are identified by Whittlesey?
- (a) 10
 - (b) 11
 - (c) 12
 - (d) 13
82. Which one of the following describes a system of agriculture where a single crop is grown on a large area?
- (a) Shifting Agriculture
 - (b) Plantation Agriculture
 - (c) Horticulture
 - (d) Intensive Agriculture

- 83.** In which one of the following states is terrace cultivation practised?
(a) Punjab (b) Haryana
(c) Kerala (d) Uttaranchal
- 84.** The 'slash and burn' cultivation is known as Ladang in
(a) Vietnam (b) Indonesia
(c) Mexico (d) Brazil
- 85.** Cultivation of wheat requires
(a) Moderate temperature and heavy rains (b) Moderate temperature and moderate rains
(c) Humid temperature and heavy rains (d) Humid temperature and moderate rains
- 86.** A buffer state is a politically neutral state that lies between two more powerful states and acts
(a) as a taxing authority for both states (b) to balance power between the two states
(c) to minimize the religious authority (d) to enhance both states' political power
- 87.** A nation-state is most often defined by its twin attributes of sovereignty and
(a) religious tolerance (b) social democracy
(c) ethnic homogeneity (d) economic prosperity
- 88.** Gerrymandering is a practice in which a political party attempts to gain an unequal advantage by
(a) nominating a candidate who challenges the state's constitution
(b) advocating that the electoral college be replaced by the popular vote
(c) changing the boundaries of a legislative district
(d) electing a party chairperson who is a friend of the current president
- 89.** Which of the following political state shapes would likely be the most efficient for transportation and communication?
(a) Compact (b) Prorupt
(c) Elongated (d) Fragmented
- 90.** The study of electoral geography is best conducted in
(a) Democratic states (b) Communist states
(c) Dictatorships (d) Monarchies
- 91.** Electoral geographers study how people in an area are likely to vote, which can be most conclusively linked to the
(a) physical landscape of the area (b) election monitors that visit the area
(c) ballots that the people use in the area (d) ethnicity of populations outside the area
- 92.** McMahon Line is an international boundary between
(a) India and Pakistan (b) India and Myanmar
(c) India and China (d) India and Bangladesh
- 93.** In Mackinder's Heartland theory, the World Island includes
(a) Asia and Europe (b) Asia and Africa
(c) Europe and Africa (d) Asia, Europe and Africa
- 94.** Heartland theory failed to take into account
(a) Land power (b) Naval power
(c) Air power (d) All of these

95. Rimland theory was proposed by
(a) Rudolf Kjellen (b) Karl Haushofer
(c) Nicholas Spykman (d) Adolf Hitler
96. The boundary between the United States and Canada is a
(a) Geometric boundary (b) Antecedent Boundary
(c) Subsequent Boundary (d) Superimposed Boundary
97. Which continent has the most landlocked states?
(a) Asia (b) Africa
(c) North America (d) Europe
98. A state which places most power in the hands of a central government is a
(a) Federal state (b) Nation-state
(c) Fragmented state (d) Unitary state
99. Elongated states may suffer from poor internal communication and difficulty defending its borders. Which of the following is not an elongated state?
(a) Malawi (b) Gambia
(c) Namibia (d) Chile
100. A boundary that developed with the evolution of the cultural landscape and is adjusted as the cultural landscape changes is called
(a) Geometric boundary (b) Antecedent Boundary
(c) Subsequent Boundary (d) Superimposed Boundary

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