

12. Geography Education

(a) Geography of Asia & Nepal (Geo.Ed.321)
EXAM 2067

Attempt ALL the Questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

- How is the drainage pattern of Asia controlled by its topography? Describe with figure.
- Write an account on the production and distribution of jute in Asia.
OR
'Cotton- textile industries are well development in Asia'. Give reason.
- What are the factors affecting the distribution of Population in Asia? Describe with examples.
- Divide Nepal into physiographic units and describe them with the help of a sketch map.
- Prepare a table showing the national parks of Nepal, with their role for preserving endangered species of wildlife and plants.
OR
Describe the causes and consequences of soil erosion in Nepal and suggest the controlling measures.
- What are the major problems of industrialization in Nepal? Suggest measures to solve them.
- What is meant by regionalism? Describe the basis for regionalization in the context of Nepal.

OR

'Nepal being rich in water resource, it lacks proper irrigation in cultivate land.' Why?

- Which one is the most feasible mode of transportation for Nepal? Give reason.
Group "C" 2×12=24
- Illustrate the production and distribution of mineral oil in Asia.
- Describe the distribution and density of population of Nepal on the basis of ecological and development regions.

OR

Discuss the inter-censal growth of population in Nepal and associated problems.

Group "A"

20

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

- The entire mountain ranges of Asia form a huge knot at
a. Armenia b. Anatolia c. Pamir d. Tibet
- Though the seas lie to the north and east very little moisture reaches the interior of Asia because the moisture laden wind is
a. forced to retreat b. intercepted by the lofty mountains
c. stopped by the plateaus d. heated before reaching the interior
- One of the major petroleum producing 'Neutral zone' of west Asia lies in between
a. Kuwait and Saudi Arabia b. Kuwait and Qatar
c. Kuwait and Bahrain d. Kuwait and Iraq
- Which of the following countries is the leading producer of tin and bauxite in Asia?
a. China b. India c. Indonesia d. Malaysia
- The third largest producer and exporter of tea in the world is
a. Sri Lanka b. Bangladesh c. India d. China
- China is the largest producer of rice in the world, her major rice fields are mainly confined along
a. Yellow river basin b. Yangtze valley and south of it
c. Tsangpo river valley and south of it d. Tarim & Tsaidam basin
- Which of the following parts is known as 'Dead heart of Asia'?
a. the plateau of Arabia b. the central Siberian platform
c. Tibet, Chinghai and Vighur d. Thar, Sindh and Baluchistan
- Inland water transportation in Asia is best developed in

- a. Japan b. India c. Pakistan d. China
9. The total length of common boarder between Nepal and India is
a. 1656 km b. 1575 km c. 1112 km d. 1778 km
10. The Churia ranges are supposed to be uplifted during
a. late cretaceous period b. late carboniferous period
c. late Pliocene period d. Cambrian period
11. The major source of water for the rivers on Nepal is
a. glaciers b. monsoonal rain
c. lakes and ponds d. springs
12. As the terai of Nepal is subjected to flood havoc the hills have the problems of
a. intense soil erosion and landslides b. landslides and floods
c. immense loss of only fertile soil d. loss of life and property
13. Even the places located within the same latitude in Nepal depict distinct variation in the nature of climate due to
a. varying elevation b. distance from the sea
c. direction of the wind d. varying slope gradient
14. Nepal has all the physical conditions favourable for exploiting hydel power as all the large rivers are
a. snow fed and perennial b. flowing speedily with high velocity
c. forming deep and narrow gorges d. all of the above
15. Which of the following national parks covers largest area?
a. Chitwan national park b. Shey-Phoksundo national park
c. Langtang national park d. Rara national park
16. Nepalese agriculture has been facing a number of problems the most imminent one is
a. traditional methods of farming b. the absence of fertilizer industries
c. shortage of irrigation facilities d. fragmentation of holding
17. Which of the following is not the characteristic of cottage and small scale industries?
a. labour-intensive
b. production of artistic handicrafts
c. absence of standardized goods of uniform size and design
d. production of standardized goods of uniform size and design
18. In a landlocked mountains country like Nepal air transport is preferable since it is
a. the most clean mode of transportation
b. the fastest mode of transportation
c. suitable even in remote and mountain terrians
d. all of the above
19. According to 2001 census the annual regional growth rate of population was highest in terai which was
a. 2.4% b. 2.5% c. 2.6% d. 2.7%
20. Regional planning strategies aim at
a. minimizing regional disparities b. allocating equal budgets for all parts
c. nullifying rebellion activities d. empowering people for equality

EXAM 2068

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group 'B' [8×7=56]

- How is the drainage pattern of Asia controlled by its topography? Describe with figure.
- Write an account on the production and distribution of jute in Asia?
OR
Cotton-textile industries are well developed in Asia. Give reason.
- What are the factors affecting the distribution of population in Asia? Describe with examples.
- Divide Nepal into physiographic units and describe them with the help of sketch map.

5. Prepare a table showing the national parks of Nepal with their role for preserving endangered species of wildlife and plants.

OR

Describe the causes and consequences of soil erosion in Nepal and suggest the controlling measures.

6. What are the major problems of industrialization in Nepal? Suggest measures to solve them.
7. What is meant by regionalism? Describe the basic for regionalization in the context of Nepal.

OR

'Nepal being rich in water resource, it lacks proper irrigation in cultivated land. Why?

8. Which one is the most feasible mode of transportation for Nepal? Give reasons.

Group 'C' [2×12=24]

9. Illustrate the production and distribution of mineral oil in Asia.
10. Describe the distribution and density of population of Nepal on the basis of ecological and development regions.

OR

Discuss the inter-censal growth of population in Nepal and associated problems.

Group 'A' [20]

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick the best answers.

1. The entire mountain ranges of Asia form a huge knot at
a) Armenia b) Anatolia
c) Pamir d) Tibet
2. Though the seas lie to the north-south and east very little moisture reaches the interior Asia because the moisture laden wind is
a) forced to retreat
b) intercepted by the lofty mountain
c) stopped by the plateaus
d) heated before reaching the interior
3. One of the major petroleum producing 'Neutral zone' of west Asia lies in between
a) Kuwait and Saudi Arabia b) Kuwait and Qatar
c) Kuwait and Bahrain d) Kuwait and Iraq
4. Which of the following countries is the leading producer of tin and bauxite in Asia?
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c) India d) China
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c) Tsangpo river valley and south it d) Tarim & Tsaidam basin
7. Which of the following parts is known as 'Dead Heart of Asia'?
a) the plateau of Arabia b) the central Siberian platform
c) Tibet, Chinghai and Vighur d) Thar, Sindh and Baluchistan
8. Inland water transportation in Asia is best developed in
a) Japan b) India
c) Pakistan d) China
9. The total length of common border between Nepal and India is
a) 1656 Km b) 1575 km
c) 1112 km d) 1778 km
10. The Churia ranges are supposed to be uplifted during
a) range late cretaceous period b) late carboniferous period
c) late Pliocene period d) Cambrian period
11. The major sources of water for the rivers of Nepal is
a) glaciers b) monsoonal rain
c) lakes and ponds d) springs

12. As the Terai of Nepal is subjected to fold havoc the hills have the problems of
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 c) immense loss of only fertile soil d) loss of life and property
13. Even the places located within the same latitude in Nepal depict distinct variation in the nature of climate due to
 a) varying elevation b) distance from the sea
 c) direction of the wind d) varying slope gradient
14. Nepal has all the physical conditions favourable for exploiting hydro power as all the rivers are
 a) snowfall and perennial b) flowing speedily with high velocity
 c) forming deep and narrow gorges d) all of the above
15. Which of the following national parks covers largest areas?
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16. Nepalese agriculture has been facing a number of problems, the most imminent one is
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 c) shortage of irrigation facilities
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17. Which of the following is not the characteristics of cottage and small scale industries?
 a) labour-intensive
 b) production of artistic handicrafts
 c) absence of social troubles like strikes, lockouts and deadlocks
 d) production of standardized goods of uniform size and design
18. In a landlocked mountains country like Nepal air transport is preferable since it is
 a) the most clean mode of transportation
 b) the fastest mode of transportation
 c) suitable even in remote and mountain terrains
 d) all of the above
19. According to 2001 census the annual regional growth rate of population was highest in Terai which was
 a) 2.4% b) 2.5%
 c) 2.6% d) 2.7%
20. Regional planning strategies aim at
 a) minimizing regional disparities
 b) allocating equal budgets for all parts
 c) nullifying rebellion activities
 d) empowering people for equality

EXAM 2069
 Group "B"

8×7=56

1. Compare and contrast the north-western lowlands of Asia with the southern plateau.
 2. Give a geographical account of coal resources of Asia.
 3. 'Rice is the staple food of Asian people'. Why? And where does it grow in Asia?

OR

4. Describe the conditions of land transportation in Asia.
 4. Divide Nepal on the basis of its physiography and give a detailed description of the Himalayan region.
 5. Name the different types of oil found in Nepal and give their distribution and characteristics.

OR

6. Locate the national parks and wild life reserves in an outline map of Nepal and list its importance.
 6. Discuss the role and importance of cottage and handicraft industries in Nepal.

7. In what aspects air transportation is preferable than roads in Nepal? Give reasons.

OR

"In a landlocked country like Nepal the volume and direction of trade is controlled by mode of transportation". Justify with examples.

8. How does geographic base provide the foundation for federal divisions?

Group "C" $2 \times 12 = 24$

9. Describe the distribution of major cotton textile industries in Asia and explain the factors influencing their localization.
10. What factors support Terai to become the leading agricultural belt of Nepal?

OR

What are the problems faced by Nepal in utilizing her water resource.

Group "A"

20

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. Modern civilization flourished first in Mesopotamia in the valley of
a. Indus and Ganges b. Tigris and Euphrates
c. Yantze and Sikiang d. Mekong and Menan
2. Which of the following continuous mountain range forms the northern border of Tibetan plateau?
a. Karakoram b. Tsengling Shan
c. Tianshan d. Kunkun
3. The central parts of Asia become extremely cold during winter as
a. it is the highest part of the world
b. it is the farthest part from sea coast
c. it is the driest part during winter
d. the sun is vertical over the tropic of Capricorn
4. The deep black Chernozem soil is common in
a. Indonesia and Malaysia b. Indian subcontinent
c. Western Siberia, Manchuria & Anatolia d. Arabian peninsula
5. The main factor for the development of plantation farming in south and south east Asia is
a. the large capital that the European companies could invest
b. cheap labour supply from the densely populated Asian countries
c. abundant rainfall and head prevailing there
d. the availability of inland water ways
6. Which of the following is not true regarding the highly developed cotton textile industry of Japan?
a. suitable climate b. abundant production of raw materials
c. highly skilled labour d. availability of hydropower
7. The ancient city of Babylon developed along the course of
a. Indus and Sutly b. Tigris and Euphrates
c. Ganga and Yamuna d. Meghna and Padma
8. River Indus, carrying water of its all tributaries Sutly, Ravi, Beas, Chenab and Jhelum falls into
a. The Bay of Bengal b. The Persian Gulf
c. The Pacific Ocean d. The Arabian Sea
9. Out of the 2889.5 km long border line of Nepal, China shares
a. 1778 km b. 1213 km
c. 1115.5 km d. 1610.5 km
10. The Mahabharata mountains have been formed out of the arenaceous argillaceous and calcareous rocks of
a. Mid-Miocene and Pleistocene period
b. Carboniferous and Eocene period
c. Precambrian and cretaceous period
d. Pleistocene and tertiary period
11. Which of the following rivers flows in the west-east direction?
a. Trijuga b. Rapti c. Babai d. Sani Bheri

12. During summer, the thermal conditions of different parts of Nepal differ from area to area depending on
 - a. elevation
 - b. aspect
 - c. slope
 - d. all of the above
13. The immediate measure to reduce soil erosion to a considerable extent is
 - a. terraced farming in the hills
 - b. raising bunds at the margins
 - c. ploughing land along the contour
 - d. afforestation as well as reforestation
14. In Nepal, Magnesite is mined in
 - a. Arkhuley and Durlung of Makwanpur
 - b. Kharidhunda of Dolkha
 - c. Markhu and Kulekhani of Makwapur
 - d. Manjer Khola and Tipling of Nuwakot
15. Of the total cultivated land in Nepal, paddy occupies approximately
 - a. 18%
 - b. 22%
 - c. 42%
 - d. 65%
16. There is a great disparity in the regional distribution of large and medium scale industries in Nepal of all development regions, central development region possesses
 - a. 20% industries
 - b. 30% industries
 - c. 40% industries
 - d. 50% industries
17. Among the trade partners of Nepal the volume and variety of trade items is larger with
 - a. India
 - b. China
 - c. Japan and Thailand
 - d. EU
18. Transport is intimately associated with all aspects of national economy as agriculture, industry, trade and tourism. It helps except in
 - a. exploitation of existing resources
 - b. alleviating regional disparity in development
 - c. rendering social service
 - d. invasion and threats in national security
19. The first census of Nepal was taken 1911 A.D. The population of 1911 continued to decline till
 - a. 1920
 - b. 1930
 - c. 1940
 - d. 1952/54
20. Among the immigrants from outside in Nepal about 90% are supposed to be the
 - a. Indians
 - b. Tibetans
 - c. Bhutanese
 - d. 3rd countries

Exam. 2070

Full Marks: 100

Time: 3 hrs.

Attempt all the questions.

Group "B"

[8×7=56]

1. Describe the mountain system of Asia.
2. Give an account of the climatic conditions in winter and summer seasons of Asia.

OR

Describe the drainage patterns of Asia.

3. Why has rice been the staple food in south, south-east and East Asia? Give geographical reasons.
4. Illustrate the orogenesis of Nepal Himalaya.
5. Describe the causes of soil erosion along the hills and its consequences in the terai.

OR

Discuss major problem of 'hydro-electricity development in Nepal and suggest the measures to mitigate them.

6. Write down the characteristics of Nepalese agriculture.
7. Elucidate the prospects of tourist industry in Nepal.

OR

Explain the geographic base for federal division on Nepal.

8. Give an account of roadways development and distribution in Nepal with the help of sketch map.

Group "C"

[2×12=24]

9. "Asia is a land of great diversity and contrast." Justify.

10. Explain the inter-censal and inter regional population growth in Nepal with data base and suggest the measures to solve population problems.

OR

Critically analyse the strategic importance of location and borders of Nepal.

Group "A"

[20]

Attempt all the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

- Out of the total and surface of the earth, Asia covers nearly
 - half of the total geographical area
 - one third of the total geographical area
 - one fourth of the total geographical area
 - one fifth of the total geographical area
- In west Asia the Pontic and Taurus ranges enclose the plateau of.
 - Asia minor
 - Anatolia
 - Armenia
 - Tibet
- Among the various factors, that control the climate of Asia which one is the least affecting aspect?
 - the great range of latitudinal extension
 - extensive compactness of the landmass
 - deserts deep gorges and river basins
 - the complex Mountain ranges and their extensions
- It is estimate that the Asian countries have approximately half of the world reserves of petroleum, and the largest reserves are found in
 - the south-China coast
 - the Indian subcontinent
 - Pacific islands
 - the Arab-Gulf basin
- The major cotton producing region of China lies in
 - Tibetan plateau
 - Inner Mongolia
 - Central Hubei Basin
 - North China plain
- The development of iron and steel industry in Kuznetsk region of Asiatic Russia is facilitated by many factors Except:
 - densely populated area
 - railway transportation
 - iron and coal mines close together
 - world's second largest coal reserve
- The moderately populated countries of Asia are
 - china, India and Bangladesh
 - Arabia, Mongolia Iran
 - Myanmar, Thailand and Philippines
 - Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam
- The chief and important means of inter-island transportation in Philippines is
 - airways
 - coastal and inland shipping
 - roadways
 - railways
- Better understanding of a particular area of Nepal is possible only by the study of
 - population geography
 - settlement geography
 - local geography
 - economic geography
- Who has contributed Nepalese geography by writing numerous textbooks for school and college level?
 - Dr. Hark Gurung
 - Prof. Upendra Man Malla
 - Prof. Jagat Bahadur Budhathoki
 - Prof. Sharan Hari Shrestha
- Which of the following rivers follows east-west direction?
 - Badighat
 - Roshi Khola
 - Trijuga
 - Babai
- During summer the thermal condition of different parts of Nepal differ from area of area depending on
 - slopes
 - aspects
 - elevation
 - distance from the sea
- Sal, Semal, Khair and Sisoo are the main species of tress grown in
 - sub-tropical evergreen forest
 - evergreen coniferous forest
 - mixed temperate forest
 - deciduous monsoon forest
- Out of the total cultivated land of Nepal, terai plain including inner terai commands about
 - 70 percent
 - 60 percent
 - 50 percent
 - 40 percent

15. Which of the following constraints is of less magnitude in water power development in the context of Nepal?
 (a) capital (b) transportation
 (c) manpower (d) market
16. In Nepalese context animal rearing is interrelated with agriculture because
 (a) oxen and he buffaloes plough farm land
 (b) crop residues are used as food to the domesticate animals
 (c) stools and urine of livestock are valuable farm manure
 (d) agriculture and livestock farming are not commercialized
17. Camomile and mentha farming have replaced cereal crops along the marginal area of national parks as the cultivation is
 (a) easier (b) profitable
 (c) not labour intensive (d) not destroyed by wild animals
18. Which of the following industries have widely developed in Nepal since 1990s?
 (a) textile industries (b) cement industries
 (c) sugar industries (d) iron and steel industries
19. One of the measurement of regional disparity of HDI which is found lowest in
 (a) Far-western development region
 (b) Mid-western development region
 (c) Western development region
 (d) Eastern development region
20. According to 2011 census, the major trend of internal population migration in Nepal is
 (a) hill to terai (b) himal to hill
 (c) rural to urban (d) rural to rural

Exam 2071

Group "B"

8×7=56

Attempt the all questions.

1. Divide Asia into different relief divisions and give in detail the broad outlines of the great plains of rivers.
2. Locate the iron ore distribution in Asia and describe its production.
3. What are the climate conditions required for cotton cultivation? Locate its areas of production in Asia.

OR

Give a detailed account of the distribution and present condition of Asian highways.

4. How is the drainage pattern of Nepal influenced by its physiographic?
 5. Describe the distribution and characteristic of forest resources of Nepal.
- OR
- Describe the characteristics and distribution of major soil types of Nepal.
6. What are the factors influencing the location of large scale industries in Nepal?
 7. Ropeways and cable cars be the alternative mode of substantial transportation in Nepal. Justify this statement with examples.

OR

How is foreign trade of Nepal affected by transportation facilities? Give examples.

8. What is meant by region? Give an introduction to different types of regions.
- Group "B" 2×12=24
9. Describe the distribution of major iron and steel industries in Asia and explain their locational factors.
 10. "Livestock rearing is inevitably associated with crop cultivation in Nepal". Discuss this statement giving your reasons.

OR

Nepal has immense potentiality of hydro-power yet we are having serious light-shading problem, why?

Group "A"

20

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. Which of the following statement is true?
 a. Asia is four times greater than the Australian continent

- b. Asia is six times greater than the European continent
 c. Asia is three and half times greater than N. American continent
 d. Asia is one and half times greater than the African continent
2. In Asia the annual range of temperature is lowest in
 a. Varhoyansk
 b. Jacobabad
 c. Jakarta
 d. Szechwan basin
3. Olive is the main species of natural vegetation grown in
 a. the monsoon region
 b. the temperate monsoon region
 c. the desert region
 d. the Mediterranean region
4. The plantation farming replaced the than existing subsistence farming pattern of agriculture in South and South East Asia with the initiation of
 a. local farmers
 b. industrial revolution that took place in Europe
 c. feudal landlords
 d. the European countries who founded their colonies there
5. The leftist mountain Himalaya consists of numbers of ranges separated by
 a. longitudinal valleys
 b. plateaus
 c. rivers
 d. depressed rifts
6. The development of iron and steel industry in Kunznetzk region Asiatic Russia is facilitated by many factors except
 a. world's second largest coal reserve
 b. railway transportation
 c. densely populated area
 d. iron and coal found together in many places.
7. Singapore has developed as the most important international trade centre due to its location
 a. at the head of Malacca strait
 b. in between bay of Bengal and South China sea
 c. the function of traveler's route
 d. in between Malaysia and Sumatra
8. Which of the following ancient blocks of Asia is regarded as the part of Angara land?
 a. the central Siberian shield
 b. the plateau of Arabia
 c. the Deccan plateau
 d. the plateau Yuan and Kweichou.
9. The credit of developing a new branch of geography entitled 'Altitude geography' goes to
 a. Prof. Pitambar Sharma
 b. Prof. Ram Kumar Panday
 c. Prof. Chandra B. Shrestha
 d. Prof. Mangal Siddhi Manandhar
10. Most of the far western sections of the Himalayas are formed out of the ancient crystalline rocks like
 a. gneiss granite and quartzite
 b. limestone, marble and conglomerates
 c. limestone, sandstone and granite
 d. limestone, dolomite and sandstone
11. The major source of water for all the rivers of Nepal is
 a. glaciers
 b. monsoonal rain
 c. springs
 d. outlets of lakes
12. The most dominating factor controlling the climate of Nepal is
 a. slope of land
 b. direction of mountains
 c. altitude of land
 d. distance from the sea
13. The nature of vegetation of Nepal is determined by
 a. topography
 b. slope
 c. soil
 d. temperature and rainfall
14. The waterpower potential of Nepal is considered to be very immense since it

- a. is a mountainous country
 b. has highly rugged topography
 c. has large numbers of snow fed perennial river
 d. has all of the above favourable conditions
15. Only about one fourth, of the total cultivated area in Nepal enjoys irrigational facilities, the need of irrigation is immense as
 a. Nepal has ample water resource
 b. about 80% rainfall occurs within 4 months
 c. water is life-blood of plants
 d. irrigation makes possible to yield 3 crops a year from the same land
16. Unlike large scale industries, cottage and small scale industries are preferable as it has not to
 a. spend much on factories
 b. manage sophisticated technology
 c. employ large labour force
 d. all of the above
17. Which economic sector relies significantly on foreign needs as interest?
 a. agriculture b. industry
 c. trade d. transport
18. Out of the following forty seven airports in Nepal, the terai districts have altogether
 a. 12 airports b. 10 airports
 c. 15 airports d. 8 airports
19. Which of the census years recorded the highest annual growth rate of population in Nepal?
 a. 1950/54 b. 1971
 c. 1981 d. 2001
20. The house types in any part of Nepal generally reflects except
 a. economic standard b. social status
 c. cultural background d. educational level

Exam 2072

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 100

Attempt All the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. Divide Asia into physical divisions and illustrate the Hindkush Himalaya.
 2. Give an account of rice cultivation in Asia.
 OR
 Describe briefly the distribution and production of iron and steel industries in Japan and India.
3. Discuss the major causes of population growth in Asia.
 4. Why are the outlets of major drainages of Nepal are limited to Barakhshetra, Surajpura and Chisapani? Give geographical reasons.
 5. Discuss the major problems of agriculture in Nepal and suggest the measures.
 OR
 What is meant by trade diversification? List its needs and importance.
6. Is federalism necessary in Nepal? Give your reasons with geographical basis.
 7. Explain the prospects of tourist industry in Nepal.
 OR
 Describe the advantages of mega hydro projects in Nepalese context.
8. Write a geographical note on "Summer climatic Condition" in Nepal.
 Group "C" 2×12=24
9. What is meant by power resource? Illustrate the distribution and production of mineral oil in Asia.
 10. Explain the needs and importances of national parks and wildlife reserves in Nepal. Locate their distribution in a map of Nepal.
 OR
 Illustrate the size, growth, density and distribution of population of Nepal by ecological and development region on the basis of 2011 census.

Attempt All the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

- The total area covered by Asia is almost
 - 145,050,000 km²
 - 44, 030,000 km²
 - 64,060,000 km²
 - 53, 020,000 km²
- Which of the following actors is most responsible for the extremities of climate in Asia?
 - altitude and vastness of land
 - soil and distance from the sea
 - latitude and longitudes
 - forest and ocean currents
- The Asian countries have approximately half of the world reserves of petroleum, mainly concentrated in
 - the Indian subcontinent
 - the South-China coast
 - the Arab- Gulf basin
 - the Indo-China region
- In Pakistan per hectare wheat production is the highest in
 - Sialkot
 - Sindh
 - Muzaffargarh
 - Punjab
- Olive is the main species of natural vegetation grown in
 - the Mediterranean region
 - the temperature monsoon region
 - the equatorial region
 - the savannah region
- Which of the following parts of Asia has the lowest density of population?
 - Northern Siberian plain
 - Tibetan plateau
 - Arabian region
 - Magnolia
- The development of iron and steel industry in Kuznetsk region of Asiatic Russia is facilitated by many factors except
 - railway transportation
 - world's second largest coal fields
 - densely populated area
 - iron and coal found together in many fields
- The chief means of inter-island transportation in the Philippines is
 - roadways
 - airways
 - railways
 - coastal and inland shipping
- What is the absolute member of population growth in Nepal between 2001 and 2011 census?
 - 3343181
 - 3453181
 - 3243181
 - 3533181
- Gabled roofs, small doors, less number of windows and South facing house patterns are the salient features of
 - inner terai
 - Himalayan region
 - lower hills
 - terai region
- The types of natural vegetation in Nepal is largely determined by
 - top soil
 - slope gradient
 - temperature and rainfall
 - slope aspect
- Magnetite is mined in Nepal
 - in Arkhauley and Durlung of Makawanpur
 - Markhu jof Makawanpur
 - Tipling of Nuwakot
 - Kharidhunga of Dolakha
- India and Nepal share an open common border of
 - 1778 km
 - 1213 km
 - 1112 km
 - 2890 km
- The tectonic valley lying in between Mahabharata and Churia range in Nepal is
 - Kathmandu and Banepa
 - Pokhara and Madi of Palpa
 - Dang and Deukhuri
 - Panauti and Panchkhal
- The climate of Nepal is mostly controlled by
 - direction of mountains
 - distance from the sea
 - slope and aspect of land
 - altitude of land
- Which of the following is the most feasible measure to increase agricultural production in Nepal?
 - mechanization of farming
 - Providing sufficient irrigation
 - scientific methods of farming
 - emphasis on organic farming
- The fundamental base for the development of 'Tourism industry' in Nepal is

- a. the fascinating landscape and its natural beauty
 - b. varieties of pleasant and healthy climate
 - c. cultural heritage and antique arts
 - d. notable religious centers and holy places
18. Which of the following is not the reason for the inadequate connectivity of roadways in Nepal?
- a. lack of technical manpower
 - b. shortage of financial resources
 - c. mountainous topography
 - d. developed alternative modes of transportation
19. The chief export items of Nepal to various overseas countries consists of
- a. tea cardamom and coffee
 - b. handicrafts and curio-goods
 - c. hides, skin, and leather
 - d. woolen carpet and garments
20. The concept of federal division in Nepal is associated with
- a. ethnic identity
 - b. to reduce regional disparity
 - c. ownership over natural resources
 - d. access to government services

(b) Methods of Teaching Geography (Geo.Ed.391)

EXAM 2068

Group 'A' [20]

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick the best answers.

1. The suitable method of teaching local geography is
 - a) inquiry
 - b) observation
 - c) sample study
 - d) comparative
2. Which of the following is not the major components of lesson plan?
 - a) objectives
 - b) content
 - c) activity
 - d) homework
3. Which of the following test has the lower degree of reliability?
 - a) discussion long answer test
 - b) short answer test
 - c) multiple choice test
 - d) all of the above
4. Which of the following teaching methods techniques is more teacher centered?
 - a) discussion
 - b) demonstration
 - c) inquiry
 - d) comparative
5. The starting point of a geography lesson is
 - a) formulation of specific objectives demonstration
 - b) selection of content
 - c) determination of classroom activities
 - d) construction of evaluation tools
6. The most crucial factor in lecture method is
 - a) teacher
 - b) students
 - c) classroom size
 - d) textbook
7. Which of the following is not an action verb?
 - a) classify
 - b) learn
 - b) demonstrate
 - d) evaluate
8. The weakest part of our current secondary school geography textbooks is the Wk of
 - a) adequate content
 - b) appropriate exercises
 - c) lucid flow of language
 - d) sufficient illustration
9. Which teaching method/technique helps much to develop critical thinking among geography students?
 - a) observation
 - b) question answer
 - c) inquiry
 - d) writing skill
10. Long-answer questions are appropriate to evaluate pupils capability of
 - a) organizing thoughts
 - b) acquiring knowledge
 - c) recalling facts
 - d) writing skill
11. What should be the characteristics of teaching in a good discussion?

- a) dominate the students
- c) speak loudly
- 12. Maximum learning of geography can be sought through
 - a) speculation
 - c) calculation
 - b) become emotional
 - d) reject other's view
- 13. A geography teacher can enlarge and reduce the given map on the basis of
 - a) Scale
 - c) grids
 - b) exploration
 - d) intuition
- 14. Which aspects of geography has been emphasized in the current geography curriculum development for secondary level students?
 - a) physical geography
 - c) human geography
 - b) regional geography
 - d) practical geography
- 15. To direct teaching learning activities in a right track we need
 - a) measurable objectives
 - c) specific objectives
 - b) observable objectives
 - d) all of the above
- 16. Which teaching method approach is appropriate to review a geography lesson?
 - a) discussion method
 - c) sample approach
 - b) comparative method
 - d) lecture method
- 17. The least important teaching material to develop critical thinking among geography students is
 - a) reference book
 - c) map
 - b) text book
 - d) graph
- 18. Anecdotal record is an evaluation techniques which is related to
 - a) paper-pencil test
 - c) observation
 - b) oral test
 - d) none of the above
- 19. The best method to teach geography in our secondary schools is
 - a) lecture method
 - c) observation method
 - b) discussion method
 - d) any method which is effective
- 20. Sequence of content is related to
 - a) why the subject matter
 - c) which the subject matter
 - b) what the subject matter
 - d) when the subject matter

Group 'B'

[8×7=56]

1. Show your acquaintance with the changing concept of geography.
- OR
1. What is geography? What should be the nature and scope of school geography?
 2. What are the current trends in geography education? Explain any of them.
 3. Differentiate between specific and general objectives with suitable examples from geography.
- OR
1. What is behaviourable objective and how does it differ from non-behaviourable one? Give your answer with suitable examples from geography.
 4. Construct four multiple choice test items to evaluate the outcomes of geography teaching in secondary schools of Nepal.
- OR
1. What is specification chart? Construct a specification chart in relation to the 9th grade annual examination of geography.
 5. Point out the merits of using television for teaching geography course.
 6. List down eight objectives mentioned in the IV grade geography course.
 7. Suggest the measures to make the lecture method off active in teaching geography at secondary schools.
 8. What sorts of teaching aids and teaching techniques do you use while teaching weather and eliminate of your locality?

Group 'C'

[2×12=24]

9. Point out the weakness of secondary level geography curriculum and give suggestion for its improvement.

OR

Analyze the 9th grade geography textbook on the basis of organization and presentation of contents; illustrate and exam rises.

10. What is local geography? How do you manage to teach it in the school of Nepal?

EXAM 2069

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. Describe the changing concept of modern geography.
2. What is integration? Describe the horizontal integration on secondary level school geography curriculum.

OR

Describe the processes and steps of activity method.

3. What is instructional objective? Describe its types with examples.
4. Explain the affecting factors which should be consider while developing geography curriculum.
5. Describe the use of geography textbook in secondary level.

OR

Delineate the advantages of inquiry method.

6. Suggest appropriate methods and approaches for teaching physical geography at secondary level.
7. What is evaluation? Describe its types in brief.

OR

Describe the uses and importance of electronic materials in teaching geography.

8. Explain the purpose of micro-teaching.

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. Elaborate the principles of teaching geography in school level with examples.
10. Prepare a model lesson plan to teach 'physical features of Nepal' in secondary level.

OR

Why separate geography classroom is needed? Design a model geography classroom for secondary level.

Group "A"

20

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. Who is called father of geography?
a. Ptolmey b. Herodotus c. Starbo d. Eratosthenese
2. Geography is the study of
a. impact of environment
b. physical environment
c. man and his environment
d. cultural environment
3. Which of the following is the secondary aim of geography teaching?
a. to build an intelligent citizen
b. to develop the spirit of brotherhood
c. to develop geographical outlook
d. to develop international understanding
4. Which one guides most while organizing content in geography curriculum?
a. need of the nation b. need of society
c. stated objectives d. teacher's interest
5. Which type of objectives of preferred in classroom teaching?
a. general b. specific c. short term d. long term
6. The central theme of geography is
a. time b. map c. region d. space
7. First hand experience can be achieved through
a. slide b. landscape c. picture d. map
8. Which of the following is an essential quality of a good geography teacher?
a. smart and active b. command in subject matter
c. expert in method d. knowledge of child psychology
9. The determinant of effective geography teaching is
a. teaching aids b. curriculum c. teacher d. textbook
10. If we have to present data with large variation the appropriate technique should be
a. bar diagram b. rectangular diagram
c. pie-chart d. three dimensional diagram

11. The subjective test is effective in measuring
 - a. recall
 - b. cognitive skill
 - c. social skill
 - d. reading skill
12. Feed back is given repeatedly according to the trainee's requirement in
 - a. multi grade teaching
 - b. grade teaching
 - c. micro teaching
 - d. classroom teaching
13. What is the main purpose of a lesson plan?
 - a. to make teaching purposeful
 - b. to control and teach the students
 - c. to make teaching effective
 - d. to guide teachers in the classroom
14. Student's evaluation should be based on
 - a. stated objectives
 - b. student's background
 - c. student's activities
 - d. teacher's presentation
15. On the chalk board a teacher generally draws
 - a. outline map
 - b. economic map
 - c. physical map
 - d. political map
16. Which topic is in integrated form?
 - a. function of government
 - b. life in hilly region
 - c. organization of government
 - d. market economy
17. The most easy, economic and time saving method of teaching geography is
 - a. regional
 - b. discussion
 - c. observation
 - d. lecture
18. The present school geography curriculum has laid much emphasis on
 - a. affective domain
 - b. psychomotor aspect
 - c. cognitive aspect
 - d. behavioural aspect
19. The best method to teach "physical feature of Nepal" at secondary level is
 - a. lecture
 - b. observation
 - c. regional
 - d. comparative
20. A picture is more useful for
 - a. reviewing and summarizing
 - b. reasoning and testing
 - c. introducing and motivating
 - d. précising and problem solving

Exam. 2070

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 100

Attempt all the questions.

Group "B"

[8×7=56]

1. What is modern geography? Describe the relation with other natural sciences.
 2. Describe the nature and scope of school geography.
- OR
- Describe the modern trends in geography education.
3. What is an instructional objectives? Explain the major characteristics of a behavioural objective.
 4. Prepare an outline of the criteria for evaluating academic aspects of geography textbook.
 5. Delineate the some psychological consideration and methods for teaching secondary school geography.

OR

- What are the major qualities of a good geography teacher. Describe in brief.
6. What is specification hart? Describe its importance in evaluation.
 7. How are pictures used as an effective teaching aid in geography classroom?

OR

- What is globe? Explain its uses in geography teaching.
8. What is the steps of micro teaching? Describe in brief.
- [2×12=24]
9. What sorts of basic principles are adopted in developing geography curriculum?
 10. What is teaching method? Describe the role of teacher centered method and its limitation in teaching geography.

OR

What is lesson plan? Describe its elements with suitable examples.

Group "A"

[20]

Attempt all the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

- Central focus of geography is
 - the study of natural environment
 - the study of natural and cultural environment
 - the spatial distribution of phenomena on the earth
 - the study of natural resources
- The main function of geography education is
 - to develop the country
 - to train future citizen to imagine accurately
 - to conduct geographical research
 - to provide geographical knowledge to the learner
- Soil geography is closely associated with
 - Geology
 - Pedology
 - Biology
 - Astronomy
- The present secondary school curriculum has emphasized on the study of
 - physical geography
 - economic geography
 - human geography
 - cultural geography
- The primary data in geography can be generated through
 - the visit of library
 - discussion with classmates
 - study of landscape
 - visit of the museum
- Which of the following directly affects the planning of geography curriculum?
 - government policy
 - need of the student
 - expert's need
 - nature of the subject
- Which of the following test is used in personal selection, careers-guidance etc?
 - attitude test
 - interest inventory
 - formative test
 - summative test
- The extent to which the errors of measurement are absent in a test it termed as
 - reliability
 - validity
 - objectivity
 - reliability coefficient
- The specific objectives regarding cognitive domain to categorize population policy of Nepal is associated with
 - synthesis level
 - evaluation
 - knowledge
 - comprehension
- Which of the following plan is developed according to the operation calendar of school?
 - work plan
 - lesson plan
 - unit plan
 - teaching unit
- Which of the following method of teaching provides firsthand experience to the learners?
 - buzz session
 - brain storming
 - field trip
 - discussion
- In problem solving method hypothesis is tested after
 - defining the objectives
 - data collection
 - formulation of hypothesis
 - drawing conclusion
- The chart that depicts development, growth or change is called
 - organization chart
 - tabular chart
 - stream chart
 - guidance chart
- The size of a map depends on
 - scale
 - cartographic technique
 - size of paper
 - cartographer's interest
- Which of the following institution made an attempt to popularize geographical studies at university level?
 - Canadian Geographical Society
 - American Geographical Society
 - Royal Geographical Society
 - Association of British Geographers
- The component directing the teaching-learning activities is
 - contents
 - teaching-aids

- (c) objective (d) teacher's ability
17. The lesson plan is
 (a) a record of the teacher's activities
 (b) a scheme for the teaching
 (c) a list of pupil's activities
 (d) a guide-line for teacher and student
18. Instructional objectives in geography teaching should be
 (a) interesting (b) attractive
 (c) measurable (d) effective
19. Which of the following comes under affective domain?
 (a) appreciation (b) understanding
 (c) analysis (d) knowledge
20. 'Feedback' is given repeatedly according to the trainee's requirement in
 (a) micro-teaching (b) multigrade teaching
 (c) grade teaching (d) practice teaching

Exam 2071

Group "B"

8×7=56

Attempt the all questions.

1. Differentiate between geography and geography education.
 2. Define taxonomy of educational objectives and formulate five behavioural objectives to teach climate zones in class 9.

OR

How does modern trend in geography education emphasize on activities? Describe with suitable examples.

3. Analyze the scope and sequence of contents of secondary level geography curriculum.
 4. Highlight the use of textbook and its importance in geography teaching.
 5. What is meant by skill based approach in teaching geography? Describe with examples.

OR

What approach and techniques do you follow in teaching practical geography?

6. What are the qualities of a good geography teacher? List them.
 7. "Ninety-nine percent of geography is taught with the help of a map." Give reasons.

OR

List the advantages and disadvantages of subjective test items.

8. Define micro-teaching and describe its different steps.
 9. Prepare lesson plan to teach "Population density" in Nepal.
 10. How do you apply inquiry method in teaching school level geography curriculum? Illustrate.

2×12=24

OR

Explain the aims and objectives of geography education.

Group "A"

20

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. What are the components of economic and population geography are organized together, it is known as
 a. content correlation b. subject correlation
 c. vertical integration d. content infusion
2. Modern geography is defined as the study of
 a. earth as a part of the universe
 b. social and cultural environment
 c. physical and cultural elements
 d. interaction between man and his environment
3. The types of region appropriate to teach economic aspects of geography is
 a. cultural region b. functional region
 c. natural region d. political region
4. The ultimate aim of geography education is to

- a. develop geographical out look
 b. provide knowledge about the earth
 c. develop rational thinking
 d. acquaint the students with the earth and its people
5. Community resources are preferred in teaching
 a. regional geography
 b. practical geography
 c. population geography
 d. local geography
6. Geography education is regarded as a discipline which is
 a. subject oriented
 b. method oriented
 c. teaching oriented
 d. content oriented
7. The selection of teaching method in geography is made on the basis of
 a. available teaching material
 b. instructional objectives
 c. interest of the students
 d. subject matter
8. The best techniques to provide direct experience to the learners is
 a. inquiry method
 b. comparative method
 c. discussion method
 d. observation method
9. The plan of action prepared by a geography teacher for an academic year is known as
 a. lesson plan
 b. work plan
 c. macro plan
 d. unit plan
10. The most effective factor for determining the scope of school geography curriculum is
 a. interest of the students
 b. availability of time
 c. interest of the experts
 d. national need
11. The academic aspect of a geography textbook include
 a. clear printing
 b. durable stitching
 c. beautiful pictures
 d. suitable illustrations
12. A separate geography classroom is necessary to
 a. create favourable teaching learning environment
 b. display maps, charts and diagrams
 c. save time
 d. to store specimen, models and pictures.
13. The most useful teaching aid for teaching changes of seasons in geography is
 a. map
 b. model
 c. chart
 d. globe
14. Contents of geography curriculum are said to be valid when they are
 a. easy to learn
 b. Interesting to the students
 c. approved by experts
 d. consistent to objectives
15. In a weather map the lines joining the places of equal temperature are called
 a. isotherms
 b. isobars
 c. isodepens
 d. isotopes
16. According to the taxonomy of behavioural objective 'comprehension' is
 a. the ability to grasp the meaning of a text
 b. the ability to use learned knowledge in a new situation
 c. the ability to know new things
 d. the ability to breakdown things into components
17. Which of the following is the modern trend in geography education in primary level?
 a. emphasis on separate subject curriculum
 b. emphasis on activities
 c. emphasis on integration
 d. emphasis on skill
18. Recall of the facts can be best judged through
 a. multiple choice type test items
 b. completion type test items
 c. matching type test items
 d. true-false type test items
19. Evaluation of teaching learning process is based on

- a. teacher's interest
c. stated objectives
- b. students' interest
d. students' background

20. Micro teaching cycle is completed only when
- a. planning – teaching and evaluation are done
b. planning – teaching and feedback are given
c. planning – teaching – commenting and re-planning are done
d. planning – teaching – feedback – re-planning – and re-feedback are given

Exam 2072

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 100

Attempt All the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. Discuss the changing concept of geography and list the objectives of geography education.
2. Elaborate the 'emphasis on activities' laid down by modern trend in geography education.

OR

Define behavioural objective and formulate five specific objectives from geography on Nepal.

3. Why is it necessary to include geography in school curriculum? Give your reasons.
4. What are the uses and importance of textbook in teaching geography?
5. Write down the strengths and weaknesses of lecture method in teaching geography.
7. Which approaches and techniques are suitable to teach practical geography? Explain with examples.
7. Why a separate geography room is must? Design a geography room

OR

What is micro teaching? List its purposes.

8. How do you manage and use specimen and models in geography classroom? List the advantages of their use.

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. What are the components of lesson plan? Prepare a model lesson plan on 'Rivers of Nepal' to teach secondary level students.
10. Define summative evaluation and construct different types of objective test items based on secondary level geography textbook.

OR

Classify map on the basis of scale and themes and explain their uses in teaching geography effectively.

Group "A"

20

Attempt All the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. The central theme of geography is
- a. space b. time c. region d. environment
2. The main aim of teaching geography is to
- a. develop geographical knowledge
b. develop skill of observation
c. enable the learners to act as principal actor of the worldly drama
d. prepare good citizens
3. In developing geography curriculum the selection is determined by
- a. need and interest of students
b. availability of subject teachers
c. curricular objectives
d. geographical situation of a country
4. The curriculum showing relationship between two or more subjects without destroying the subject boundaries is termed as
- a. unit integration b. permeation
c. infusion d. separation
5. Geography education is basically
- a. subject oriented b. method oriented

- c. skill oriented d. teaching oriented
6. Which is the first step of activity?
 - a. acquiring the knowledge
 - b. using the knowledge
 - c. practicing the knowledge
 - d. analysing the knowledge
 7. Action verbs are used to make instructional objectives
 - a. broad
 - b. attractive
 - c. clear
 - d. measurable
 8. According to the taxonomy of behavioural objectives comprehension is
 - a. the ability to grasp the meaning of a text
 - b. the ability to use learned knowledge in a new situation
 - c. the ability to know new things
 - d. the ability to breakdown the matter into its components
 9. Methods of teaching in geography education is directly concerned with
 - a. how to organize subject matter in well order
 - b. how to maintain discipline in the classroom
 - c. how to teach the lesson in the classroom
 - d. how to facilitate the student's learning in and out of the class
 10. The best method for teaching local geography is
 - a. lecture
 - b. comparative
 - c. observation
 - d. discussion
 11. The suitable diagram to present data with very high variation is
 - a. wheel diagram
 - b. rectangular diagram
 - c. bar diagram
 - d. block pile diagram
 12. Separate geography classroom is necessary to
 - a. properly display materials
 - b. create teaching learning environment
 - c. save time
 - d. all of the above
 13. Recall of the facts can be best judged through
 - a. completion type test items
 - b. true-false type test items
 - c. multiple choice type test items
 - d. matching type test items
 14. The main purpose of demonstrating teaching materials is to
 - a. motivate students
 - b. make teaching effective
 - c. make classroom attractive
 - d. exhibit teacher's skill
 15. Graphical representation of data is generally used in
 - a. human geography
 - b. physical geography
 - c. economic geography
 - d. political geography
 16. The main purpose of a lesson plan is to
 - a. make teaching purposeful
 - b. make teaching effective
 - c. maintain discipline in the class
 - d. guide teacher in the classroom
 17. The essential quality of a good geography teacher is
 - a. expert in teaching methods
 - b. command over subject matter
 - c. smart and humorous
 - d. expert in child psychology
 18. Micro teaching cycle completes only when
 - a. planning-teaching and evaluation is done
 - b. planning-teaching and feedback is given
 - c. planning-teaching and replanning is done
 - d. planning-teaching feedback - replanning - reteaching - refeedback is done