

6. Geography Education

(a) Physical Geography (Geo. Ed. 316) Elective 1

Exam 2068

Group "A"

20

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

- Physical geography does not deal with
(a) Origin of continents (b) Configuration of ocean
(c) Interior of the earth (d) Human interaction with his environment
- The parent layer of fully developed soil is called
(a) A horizon (b) B horizon (c) C horizon (d) D horizon
- Natural pillar is associated to
(a) Water action (b) Wind action
(c) Glaciation (d) Underground water action
- The term "Level of compensation" was first used by
(a) Hayford (b) Holmes (c) Pratt (d) Airy
- Geyser is a sort of
(a) Cold spring (b) Hot spring (c) Silica (d) Dyke
- The temperature decreases along with the distance from the equator. It is due to
(a) Influence of altitude (b) Increase of latitude
(c) The affects of the longitude (d) the affects of the prevailing wind
- Which of the following gases absorbs the ultraviolet rays of the Sun?
(a) Oxygen (b) Nitrogen (c) Carbon (d) Ozone
- Crescent shaped dunes that have steep leeward slope and gentle wind ward slope are termed
(a) Parabolic dunes (b) Sief
(c) Transverse dunes (d) longitudinal dunes
- Oxidation of rock is associated with
(a) Physical weathering (b) Chemical weathering
(c) Mechanical weathering (d) Organic weathering
- Absolute location is closely related to
(a) Geographical location (b) Regional location
(c) Areal location (d) Geometrical location
- Which of the following forces is not related to diastrophism?
(a) Compression (b) Denudation (c) Orogenic (d) Epeirogenetic
- The saucer-shaped depression developed by widening of apies in Karst region is known as
(a) Stalactile (b) Hums (c) Lapis (d) Swallow hole
- The element playing a vital role in the process of carbonation is
(a) Carbon (b) Carbondioxide
(c) Carbonic compound (d) Carbonic acid
- The sea bed upto 100 fathom depth is called
(a) Continental shelf (b) continental slope
(c) Deep sea plain (d) Ocean deeps
- Xerophytic plants are basically found in
(a) Humid areas (b) Cold areas
(c) Dry areas (d) Rainy areas
- Which of the following is the landform of the third order?
(a) Ocean and continent (b) Plain, river and plateau
(c) Plain, peaks, coastal plain and plateau
(d) Plain, plateau and mountain
- Trade wind blows in the southern hemisphere from
(a) NE direction (b) SE direction (c) NW direction (d) SW direction
- The primary wave of an earthquake travels at the rate of
(a) 1-5 miles per second (b) 5-9 miles per second
(c) 10-15 miles per second (d) 15-20 miles per second
- Which of the following is not the characteristic of the sedimentary rock?
(a) Bedding plane (b) Fossil formation

20. (c) Stratification
Longitudes are lines drawn parallel to
(a) Prime meridian
(c) Greenwich line
- (d) Crystallisation
(b) Gratitude
(d) Meridian line

Group "B"

8×7=56

Attempt All the questions.

1. What is physical geography? Explain its nature.
2. Illustrate Jeans and Jeffrey's hypothesis regarding the origin of the earth.
3. What are the major sources of knowledge regarding the interior of the earth and how do heat and temperature help in understanding its internal structure.
OR.
List the important landforms associated with endogenetic forces and describe any two of them.
4. Make a list of resultant topography of under ground water and distinguish between stalactite and stalagmite.
5. Classify sedimentary rock into major types and describe its characteristics.
6. Classify clouds into major types and describe the characteristics of cumulo-nimbus.
OR
What are the major factors controlling the natural vegetation of any region.
7. Point out the different processes of chemical weathering.
8. Explain the causes of the circulation of ocean water.
OR
Distinguish between absolute and relative location.
9. What is continental drift theory? Describe the evidences to support and criticize regarding Wagner's view.
Group "C" 2×12=24
10. Classify air masses according to their source region and discuss the characteristics of different types of air masses.

OR

Define 'cycle of erosion' and illustrate the land forms associated with 'normal cycle of erosion.

Exam 2069

Group "A"

20

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

1. "The study of physical environment itself is physical geography" It was stated by
a. P.G. Worcester
b. A. Holmes
c. E. Huntington
d. Tor and Von
2. "Exposition of the world" was written by
a. La place
b. I. Kant
c. Chamberlin
d. Moulton
3. Continental plate is thicker than
a. oceanic ridge
b. oceanic plate
c. oceanic trench
d. none
4. The number of parallels in the earth is
a. 90
b. 180
c. 270
d. 360
5. Fujiyama of Japan is identified as a
a. a dormant volcano
b. extinct volcano
c. active volcano
d. none of them
6. Loosening the rock structure by a river is called
a. solution
b. carbonation
c. hydraulic action
d. siltation
7. Dendrites pattern of a river is shaped as
a. net
b. leaf
c. circular
d. rectangular
8. Base level is maintained by a stream/river at
a. lake/sea
b. basin/valley
c. hill/mountain
d. plateau
9. Cirque is a feature produced by

10. a. continental glacier
c. piedmont glacier
Gara, is a topographic feature in and region looks like a
a. mushroom
c. pine
11. Sief done is shaped as
a. scoop
c. a large knife
12. Stratosphere is a layer where temperature is
a. uniform mostly
c. fluctuating
13. Low clouds occur at the height of
a. 1km
c. 3kms
14. When air is fully saturated, it is said to be at
a. freezing point
c. boiling point
15. Thornthwaite is a
a. oceanographer
c. meteorologist
16. According to koppen, the symbol B indicates
a. wet climate
c. dry climate
17. Tropophytes grow in
a. humid condition
c. semi humid condition
18. Coral is deposit characterised by
a. salacious material
c. clayey material
19. Tropical forest is found in the area of
a. equatorial region
c. grassland region
20. Pine, fir and spruce are the examples of
a. tropical vegetation
c. coniferous vegetation
- b. valley glacier
d. ice sheet
- b. cauliflower
d. juniper
- b. spoon
d. khukuri
- b. not uniform
d. constantly uniform
- b. 2 kms
d. 4kms
- b. dew point
d. defreezing point
- b. climatologist
d. hydrologist
- b. humid climate
d. semi-humid
- b. dry condition
d. semi dry condition
- b. calcareous material
d. sandy material
- b. temperate region
d. alpine region
- b. mixed vegetation
d. deciduous vegetation

Attempt all the questions.

Group "B"

10×6=60

1. If it is midnight at X place (40°E), what will be the time of at Y place (0°) calculate.
2. What is occlusion? Describe the characteristics of warm occluded and cold occluded fronts.

OR

Write short notes on cinder cone and lava cone.

3. List factors affecting horizontal distribution of temperature and explain any two of them.
4. Explain the temperature inversion with examples.

OR

Explain how steatite and natural pillar are formed (with illustration).

5. Write down the conditions for the growth of coral or death of coral.
6. Explain how the Himalayan system is formed according to Kober.

OR

Explain the process how a river transports the eroded materials.

7. Give reasons for erosion equals to deposition in the valley stage of a river.
8. How are plateaus formed? Explain with examples.
9. What is precipitation? Describe its major types.

OR

Describe the characteristics and weather conditions of warm front.

10. Explain the difference between absolute and relative location.

Group "C"

2×10=20

11. "The present continents were one once" support it with reference to the theory of Alfred Wegner.

12. Describe the land forms develop under the normal cycle of erosion.

OR

Explain dentally the weather conditions in the frontal region.

Exam 2070

Group "A"

[20]

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

1. Which of the following elements constitute (in an average) the higher percentage in the composition of the earth's crust?
 - a. aluminium
 - b. iron
 - c. silicon
 - d. magnesium
2. The largest and the commonest form of intruded mass of magma when solidified is known as
 - a. volcanic rock
 - b. plutonic rock
 - c. basaltic lava
 - d. batholith
3. The mountain building movement known as Caledonian movement first time began on the earth during
 - a. Devonian period
 - b. Silurian period
 - c. Ordovician period
 - d. Cambrian period
4. A filament of solar matter pulled out by the gravitational attraction detached from the sun and formed planets according to
 - a. Chamberlin and Moulton
 - b. Sir James Jeans and Harold Jeffreys
 - c. Immanuel Kant and Marquis de Laplace
 - d. Lyttleton and C. Von Weitzesker
5. The density of the inner metallic core of the earth ranges from
 - a. 10 to 12.3
 - b. 13.3 to 13.6
 - c. 4.6 to 5.5
 - d. 3.3 to 4.6
6. Which of the following does not belong to subdivision of Gondwanaland?
 - a. South Africa
 - b. Australia
 - c. Eurasia
 - d. Antarctica
7. When it is noon at Greenwich what will be the local time at 15° E?
 - a. 12.30 PM
 - b. 2.20 PM
 - c. 1.0 AM
 - d. 1.0 PM
8. Which of the following is a landform of third order?
 - a. delta plains
 - b. mountains
 - c. continents
 - d. ocean basins
9. The Alpine Himalayan System of mountain in Eurasia are supposed to be formed out of
 - a. monogeosyncline
 - b. polygeosyncline
 - c. mesogeosyncline
 - d. octogeosyncline
10. Mechanical gradation of the erosional work of a river results into
 - a. Solution
 - b. transportation
 - c. load in suspension
 - d. corosion
11. Which of the following is not the characteristic of a river in its young stage?
 - a. deep valley
 - b. rapids
 - c. side cutting
 - d. water falls
12. The surface manifestation of underground water is in the form except.
 - a. lakes
 - b. artesian well
 - c. geysers
 - d. springs
13. The movement of the glacier is fastest
 - a. on the bottom
 - b. in the middle
 - c. on the surface
 - d. along the sides
14. The surface of deserts lowered and the materials exported through the wind action is known as
 - a. deflation
 - b. abrasion
 - c. erosion
 - d. excavation
15. The climate where evaporation exceeds precipitation is known as
 - a. tropical climate
 - b. humid mesothermal climate
 - c. polar climate
 - d. dry climate
16. Ninety nine percent of the atmosphere consists of two gases namely

17. a. nitrogen and carbon dioxide
c. oxygen and hydrogen
In a soil profile parent materials is the
a. topmost layer
c. lowest layer
18. The growth and type of natural vegetation does not depend upon
a. light and heat
c. plant foods
19. The average depth of the continental shelf is about
a. 100 fathoms
c. 600 fathoms
20. According to Prof. Holmes the cooling of the earth is possible through
a. regression of ocean water
c. ocean currents
- b. oxygen and nitrogen
d. nitrogen and argon
- b. intermediate layer
d. middle layer
- b. water
d. human efforts
- b. 200 fathoms
d. 10 fathoms
- b. convectional currents
d. escaping of heat through volcanism

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

[10 × 6 = 60]

1. Delineate the scope and importance of physical geography.
2. Which hypothesis regarding the origin of the earth is more convincing? Give reasons.
3. How many layers of the earth's interior are explained by Prof. Holmes? Illustrate them with the help of neat and clean diagram.
- OR
4. How were the oceans and continents originated? Describe.
5. Differentiate between absolute and relative location.
6. Write down the mode of formation, types and characteristics of igneous rocks.
7. Write short notes on.
a. Diastrophism
b. Intermontane plateau
- OR
8. How are folds formed? Describe different types of folds.
9. How are different types of drainage patterns developed? Explain.
10. What are the different works of underground water? Also name the resultant topography of underground water.
- OR
11. Give an introduction to periglacial.
12. How are plains formed? Classify plains on the basis of formation and describe any three.
- OR
13. Describe the vertical distribution of temperature in the atmosphere.
14. Describe the factors controlling natural vegetation with examples.

Group "C"

[2 × 10 = 20]

15. What are the different forms of precipitation? Explain each type.
16. Illustrate normal cycle of erosion in humid region.
- OR
17. Explain radio active theory, as presented by Joly.

Exam 2071

Group "A"

20

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

1. Who defined geography as "Geography tells what is where, why and what is it made of.?"
a. Taylor
c. Vidal de la Blache
b. Bowman
d. Ratzel
2. "The collision of dust particles and their accumulation into a larger aggregation due to the gravitational attraction formed the planets and resulted the rotational movement." This assumption regarding the origin of the earth was made by
a. Jeans and Jeffreys
c. Carl Von Weizsacekr
b. Hoyle and Lyttleton
d. H. N. Russel
3. The largest volume of the mass of the earth is occupied by
a. the crust
c. the inner core
b. the outer core
d. the mantle
4. According to Prof. Holmes, the cooling of the earth is possible through
a. convectional currents
c. escaping of heat through volcanoes
d. the transgression of glaciers
b. ocean currents
5. Which of the following is not an example of continental location?
a. piedmont location
b. portal strategic location

6. c. Mesopotamian location
Salt and gypsum are the examples of typical sedimentary rocks which are
- a. mechanically formed
b. organically formed
c. chemically formed
d. physically formed
7. Which of the following is a landform of the third order?
a. continents
b. mountains
c. ocean basin
d. delta plain
8. The river forms meanders along its
a. middle course
b. lower course
c. upper course
d. mouth
9. When the swallow-holes in karst region become very wide and deep funnel-shaped due to intense dissolution they form
a. sink holes
b. dolines
c. lapiaz
d. caverns
10. The glacial erosion is performed by
a. grooving
b. scratching
c. plucking
d. all of the above
11. The steep-sided residual hills rising sharply from the desert plain are called
a. inselberges
b. zeugen
c. yardangs
d. earth pillar
12. For the first time, the mountain building movement began on the earth during
a. Cambrian period
b. Devonian period
c. Silurian period
d. Ordovician period
13. According to Vladimir Koppen's classification, the equatorial rain forest climate is denoted by
a. ET
b. Cf
c. Af
d. Bwh
14. Which of the following soils does not fall under pedalfars?
a. laterite
b. podzols
c. prairie
d. chernozem
15. The amount of the solar insolation received by the earth's surface in average (per cm² per minute) is
a. 1.94 calories
b. 1.65 calories
c. 3.7 calories
d. 5.29 calories
16. Hydrophytes are the natural vegetation that grow in
a. arid region
b. humid region
c. frigid region
d. semiarid region
17. A coral reef in the shape of a ring is called
a. fringing reef
b. barrier reef
c. coral island
d. atoll
18. Calcareous ooze are formed by
a. radiolarian
b. diatom
c. pteropod and globigerina
d. corals and red clay
18. The average depth of the continental shelf is about
a. 10 fathoms
b. 100 fathoms
c. 1000 fathoms
d. 200 fathoms
20. "The varied landforms on the surface of the earth are the result of the forces which keep them in one balance or equilibrium" this view is related to
a. the theory of plate tectonics
b. the theory of geosyncline
c. the theory of isostasy
d. the theory of continental drift

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

- Define physical geography and delineate its scope.
- Illustrate 'Big Bang Model' regarding the origin of the earth.
- "Seismic waves are also the source of knowledge about the interior of the earth." Justify this statement with examples. OR
How is the interior of the earth composed of? Represent its structure with the help of a cross-sectional model.

4. Discuss different types of strategic location and show their importance.
5. Describe the mode of formation and types of Calcareous and Carbonaceous rocks.
- OR
- Give an account of the different sub-types of igneous rocks.
6. Differentiate between the basic assumption of Davis and Peck regarding the concept of normal cycle of erosion.
7. Write short notes on:
a. Outwash plain
b. Artisan well
- OR
8. How are sand dunes formed? Name their types and describe any one.
9. How are fold mountains formed? Describe their mode of formation.
- Group "C" 2×12=24
9. Critically examine the climatic classification of Koppen.
10. Discuss Kober's geosyncline theory in relation to fold mountains.
- OR
- How were present continents formed according to Alfred Wegner? Explain with examples.

Exam 2072

Group "A"

Attempt ALL the questions.

Tick (✓) the best answer.

1. The interior of the earth which has metallic properties and a very high density is
a. crust
b. core
c. mantle
d. substratum
2. The average density of the earth is
a. 2.9 gm per cubic cm
b. 3.75 gm per cubic cm
c. 4.9 gm per cubic cm
d. 5.5 gm per cubic cm
3. The physical basis of geography does not include
a. atmosphere
b. biosphere
c. lithosphere
d. hydrosphere
4. According to F. Hoyle a "Super nova" is
a. cosmic matter
b. explosive new star
c. dust cloud
d. dust particles
5. The pacific belt is associated with
a. volcanoes
b. earthquakes
c. tsunamis
d. thrust and subsidence
6. Which of the following does not belong to subdivision of Gondwanaland?
a. Eurasia
b. Antarctica
c. Australia
d. South Africa
7. Which of the following is an example of continental location?
a. Mesopotamian location
b. Portal strategic location
c. Piedmonal location
d. Midland location
8. Gypsum and salt are typical sedimentary rocks which are
a. organically formed
b. chemically formed
c. mechanically formed
d. physically formed
9. Which of the following is an example of destructional plain?
a. outwash plain
b. flood plain
c. loess plain
d. peneplain
10. Continents and plateaus are formed due to the
a. epeirogenic force
b. diastrophism force
c. compressional force
d. tensional force
11. Chemical weathering does not include
a. oxidation
b. corrosion
c. solution
d. hydration
12. Within the meanders the river erodes along its
a. bed
b. upper surface
c. concave bank
d. convex bank
13. Which of the following is not the surface manifestation of underground water?
a. springs
b. wells
c. geysers
d. waterfalls
14. Which of the following is not the resultant topography of glacial erosion?
a. Cirque
b. Rochemontanne
c. Combridge
d. Drumlin

15. The formation of sand dunes depends mainly on
 - a. powerful current of wind
 - b. adequate supply of wind
 - c. absence of obstacles
 - d. absence of ground water
16. The landform resulted from the down throwing of a block in between two parallel faults is called
 - a. resequent fault
 - b. rift valley
 - c. step faulting
 - d. obsequent fault
17. The nonconvective zone of atmosphere where the temperature is nearly constant everywhere is called
 - a. troposphere
 - b. ozonosphere
 - c. stratosphere
 - d. ionosphere
18. The organic matter in the soil which comes from animal and vegetation decay is called
 - a. fossils
 - b. mineral particles
 - c. microorganism
 - d. humus
19. The natural vegetation with short thorny stem, small thick hairy leaves and long roots belong to
 - a. xerophyte
 - b. hydrophyte
 - c. tropophyte
 - d. mesophyte.
20. The temperature of ocean water varies not because of
 - a. ocean currents
 - b. depth
 - c. coastal area
 - d. latitude

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. Discuss one of the reliable source of knowledge about the interior of the earth.
 2. How does Joly explain the origin of continent with the help of radio-activity?
 3. Describe F. Holve's hypothesis regarding the origin of the earth.
- OR
4. Explain Holme's convectional current theory in relation to the origin of continents and oceans.
 5. When it is 7:30 PM Monday in Kathmandu (86°15'E) there is 3.0 PM in Berlin. Find out the longitude of Berlin following due process.
 6. What are the different types of sedimentary rocks? Name them and list their characteristics.
- OR
7. Define exogenetic force and describe any one with examples.
 8. Describe river action and its erosional landforms in upper valleys.
 9. How are plains formed? Classify them on the basis of mode of formation.

Write short notes on:

- a. Sand dunes
 - b. Glacial lakes
8. Give a geographical distribution of major types of forests.
 9. Illustrate Koppen's classification of world climate.
 10. Explain epeirogenetic and orogenetic forces and their role in the formation of landforms.

Group "C"

2×12=24

What are different forms of precipitation? Explain their occurrence and world distribution.

(b) Human Geography (Geo. Ed. 317) Elective Group B

Exam 2068

Group "A"

20

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

1. Who does not belong to "French School of Thought" in human geography?
 - (a) Bowman
 - (b) Blache
 - (c) Brunhes
 - (d) Semple
2. Lappes are the typical ethnic group of
 - (a) Hot desert
 - (b) Cold desert
 - (c) Equatorial rag
 - (d) Savanna grassland
3. The actual piece of ground on which the settlement is developed is called
 - (a) Site
 - (b) Situation
 - (c) Site and situation
 - (d) none of the above
4. A city having a half million people is
 - (a) City
 - (b) Conurbation
 - (c) Me tropolis
 - (d) Megalopolis
5. The migration of skilled manpower from developing countries to developed world is
 - (a) Emigration
 - (b) Immigration
 - (c) Brain Expert
 - (d) Brain drain

6. The houses spreading out in several direction produce a
 (a) Dispersed settlement (b) Nucleated settlement
 (c) Linear settlement (d) Star-shaped settlement
7. The CBD in a city is identified as
 (a) Marginal zone (b) High class zone
 (c) Central core (d) Commuter's zone
8. Washington D.C. is a centre for
 (a) Agricultural production (b) Administrative work
 (c) Seaport area (d) Industrial area
9. The direct method of population control is
 (a) Industrialization (b) Family planning
 (c) Migration (d) Better utilization of land
10. The less fertile soil in terms of productivity is
 (a) Alluvial soil (b) Latrite soil
 (c) Red soil (d) Loamy soil
11. Von Thunen was a native of
 (a) France (b) USA (c) Germany (d) UK
12. The model of locational triangle is associated with
 (a) Losch (b) Weber (c) Von Thunen (d) Christaller
13. Primitive farming is prevalent in the regions of
 (a) Central Africa (b) Amazon basin (c) S.E. Asia (d) all of the above
14. Commercial grain farming is well developed in the regions of
 (a) Tundra soil (b) Laterite soil (c) Grey soil (d) Chernozem soil
15. The area which cannot support the growth of forest is
 (a) Polar region (b) Desert region (c) Upper slopes of mts (d) all of the above
16. The major factor of industrial revolution in the eighteenth century was
 (a) Forest (b) Mineral oil (c) Coal (d) Hydro electricity
17. Petro-chemical industries are mostly located in a close proximity of
 (a) Oil fields (b) coastal areas (c) oil refineries (d) all of the above
18. The transportation of mineral oil through pipeline was first introduced in
 (a) Saudi Arabia (b) Japan (c) USA (d) Russia
19. Which of the following is known as 'Coal River'?
 (a) Danube (b) Rhone (c) Rhine (d) Seine
20. The country which stands next to the USA in the annual volume of foreign trade is
 (a) China (b) Japan (c) Canada (d) Brazil

Group "B"

8*7=56

Attempt All the questions.

- Write down the economic activities of Eskimoes.
- What is meant by "principle of efficiency"? Explain it with reference to human geography.

OR

- What is determinism and how does it differ from possibilism?
- "Population distribution of the world is uneven." Give reasons.
- Point out the siting factors of rural settlements and describe any two with the help of figures.
- Name the geographical factors influencing agriculture and describe any two with examples.
- What are the problems associated with pipeline transportation.
- "The major iron and steel industries have a coastal location." Give geographical reasons.

OR

- Write down the characteristics of plantation agriculture.
- 'Many rivers in their natural state do not make good transportation routes.' Explain.

OR

- Explain the future prospect of hydro-electricity.
- "Inter-relationship between man and environment is ever lasting." Discuss.
- Describe with examples the location and characteristics of intensive subsistence farming.

OR

Explain the problems and prospects of inland waterways.

2*12=24

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

1. "Anthropogeography" is the publication of
 - a. Mohammad
 - b. Vidal de la Blache
 - c. Marcopolo
 - d. Aristotle
2. Who propounded the environmental determinism?
 - a. F. Ratzel
 - b. Le Febvre
 - d. Vidal de la Blache
 - d. J. Brunches
3. The high level needs include education science and
 - a. tools
 - b. culture
 - c. government
 - d. trade
4. Behavioral approach of human geography is borrowed from
 - a. economics
 - b. psychology
 - c. demography
 - d. population studies
5. The statement "..... if he decides so, he can grow banana even in polar region" supports
 - a. determinism
 - b. environmentalism
 - c. possibilism
 - d. neo-determinism
6. Tauregs and Bedovins of Sahara desert are called
 - a. nomadic hunters
 - b. nomadic herders
 - c. nomadic collectors
 - d. nomadic farmers
7. The Lapps of Scandinavia are also known as
 - a. Saami
 - b. Samoyed
 - c. Eskimo
 - d. None
8. The 'Marxist' ideas were first introduced to human geography in
 - a. 1960's
 - b. 1970's
 - c. 1980's
 - d. 1990's
9. The domestication of plants and animals was done first before
 - a. 10,000 BC
 - b. 1,000 AD
 - c. 12,000 BC
 - d. 2,000AD
10. Most of the population of the USA resides in the east of longitude
 - a. 90° W
 - b. 95°W
 - c. 100°W
 - d. 105°W
11. Kathmandu is the city of
 - a. administrative function
 - b. cultural function
 - c. religious function
 - d. diversified function
12. Truck farming is the characteristics of
 - a. central zone of a city
 - b. marginal zone
 - c. high class residential zone
 - d. commuter's zone
13. Homer Hoyt proposed his sector theory in
 - a. 1929 AD
 - b. 1939 AD
 - c. 1949 AD
 - d. 1959 AD
14. The concept of spatial competition belongs to
 - a. sector theory
 - b. concentric zone theory
 - c. Vonthunen's theory
 - d. W. Christaller's theory
15. In the central place theory K symbol indicates
 - a. rationality
 - b. centrality
 - c. locality
 - d. none of them
16. Diamond is the example of
 - a. ubiquities
 - b. commonalities
 - c. rarities
 - d. unquities
17. Sandal wood is the example of
 - a. Tropical forest
 - b. Monsoon forest
 - c. Temperate forest
 - d. Alpine forest
18. Crude mineral oil contains
 - a. nitro-carbons
 - b. hydro-carbons
 - c. nitro-oxides
 - d. nitrogen

19. When liquefied, the volume of gas decreases by
 a. 60 times
 b. 600 times
 c. 6000 times
 d. just 6 times
20. The Rhine water way belongs to
 a. Asia
 b. Europe
 c. N. America
 d. Australia

Attempt all the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. What are the approaches to study human geography? Explain any two of them.
 2. Write down the contributions of AV Humboldt and F. Ratzel in the field of human geography.
 3. List the factors affecting the location, of rural settlement and explain any two of them.

OR

Write short notes on Linear and frontier situation of urban settlements.

4. Write down the characteristics of intensive subsistence farming.
 5. Write short notes on the role of agglomeration in the industries.
 OR
 How do raw materials and transportation determine the location of an industry? Explain.
 6. What are the types of inland ways? Explain at least two of them.
 7. Explain how do differences in natural resources affect international trade (volume).
 8. Write short account on the Western Europe, the important trading zone on the North America as important trading zone.

OR

Explain the characteristics of plantation agriculture.

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. What are the assumptions of central place theory proposed by W. Christaller? How are different grade central places evolved and distributed in a region according to the market principle?
 OR
 How and where different types of urban land use zones are evolved according to concentric zone theory of urban land use?
 10. Write down the factors affecting air transportation and explain with examples how the factors affect it?

Exam 2070

Group "A"

[20]

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

1. Which of the following is the least populated region of the world?
 a. Siberia b. Congo c. Sahara d. Tibet
2. Settlement types are largely controlled by
 a. geographical environment b. social environment
 c. cultural environment d. political environment
3. Paul Vidal de la Blache is associated with
 a. determinism b. possibilism
 c. neo determinism d. none of the above
4. The largest river in the world is
 a. Amazon b. Nile c. Mississippi d. Ganges
5. Which of the following scholars is often charged as "too versatile"
 a. Kari Ritter b. A V Humboldt c. E C sample d. Vidal de la Blache
6. Which of the following countries produces the largest amount of rubber?
 a. USA b. China c. India d. Malaysia
7. The famous book 'Cosmos' is associated with
 a. A V Humboldt b. K Ritter c. J Faregrave d. P.J. Tailor
8. Which of the following crop does not belong to plantation agriculture?
 a. Coffee b. Barley c. Tea d. Rubber
9. The agriculture of Prairies region is characterized by
 a. highly intensive b. highly productive
 c. highly modernized d. highly commercialized
10. Weber's theory is associated with

- a. arrangement of market centres b. industrial location
c. rural land use d. urban land use
11. The book 'Anthropogeographic' is associated with
a. Trewartha b. Homer Hoyt c. Ratzel d. Ritter
12. The term 'Ecumene' is used to refer
a. interior part of the earth b. water surface of the earth
c. inhabited portion of the earth surface d. uninhabited portion of the earth surface
13. Which of the following is the basic factor in determining freight rate?
a. types of commodity b. distance to be transported
c. quantity and frequency of movement of commodity d. condition of roads
14. Commodity approach in agricultural geography refers to the study of commodity as
a. a study of its breakable units b. a study of partial aspects
c. a unified whole d. none of the above
15. Which of the following is not the geographical factor influencing agriculture?
a. altitude b. soil c. irrigation d. climate
16. The influence of economic factors on agriculture was first introduced by
a. Christaller b. Von Thuen c. A. Losch d. Grotewald
17. Which of the following countries is leading tea producer
a. China b. Sri Lanka c. Bangladesh d. India
18. Men crop ratio signifies
a. agricultural density b. nutritional density
c. crude density d. carrying capacity
19. The concentric zone theory was propounded by
a. E.W. Burgess b. H. Hoyt c. A. D. Harris d. W. M. Davis
20. The cheapest means of transportation are
a. roadways b. air ways c. inland water ways d. railways

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group 'B' [10 × 6 = 60]

1. Give an account of physical factors influencing population distribution.
 2. Differentiate nutritional density from economic density with examples.
 3. Briefly describe the scope of human geography.
 4. What are the major problems of foreign trade? Explain in brief.
- OR
5. Describe briefly the major characteristics of agro based industries.
 6. Describe the contribution of Karl Ritter to the development of human geography.
 7. Describe briefly the contribution of J Brunch to the development of human geography.
 8. 'Lifestyle of people living in cold desert is harsh'. Give your logic on this statement.
 9. Briefly describe the modern trends in human geography.
 10. Describe briefly the major factors influencing location of industries.
 11. What will be the major environmental consequences of rampant forest destruction of equatorial rain forest?
 12. Explain in short the major types of rural settlements with illustration.
- Point out the basic differences between extensive and intensive methods of farming with appropriate examples.
10. What are the major factors responsible for distribution of population? Explain any three of them.

Group "C"

[2 × 10 = 20]

11. Describe the importance of road transportation in economic development especially in developing countries.
12. Describe the main features of the central place theory of W. Christaller with illustration.
13. Describe intensive subsistence farming, its characteristics and world distribution.

Exam 2017

Group "A"

20

- Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.
1. As of census 2012, population density of Nepal is
a. 131 per square km b. 168 per square km
c. 180 per square km d. 153 per square km
 2. The approach in which the emphasis is firmly placed on man rather than nature is known as
a. determinism b. possibilism

- c. environmentalism
d. pragmatism
- Which of the following is the non-physical factor determining agricultural pattern?
a. landholding b. soil
c. climate d. ground water
 - The central business district (CBD) signifies
a. urban settlement structure
b. rural settlement structure
c. peri-urban settlement structure
d. none of the above
 - The density relating size of population to amount of agricultural land is
a. arithmetic density
b. nutritional density
c. economic density
d. crude density
 - A V Humboldt was born in
a. 1769 b. 1869
c. 1969 d. 1669
 - The famous book 'Erdkunde' is associated with
a. K. Ritter b. J. Faregreve
c. A V Humboldt d. P J Taylor
 - Tea production is categorized as
a. cereal farming
b. plantation farming
c. slash and burn farming
d. none of the above
 - In Brazil, shifting cultivation is termed as
a. Ladang b. Ray
c. Roca d. Milpa
 - Weber's theory is associated with
a. urban land use
b. industrial location
c. rural land use
d. arrangement of market centres
 - E.C Sample was the follower of
a. determinism
b. possibilism
c. neo-determinism
d. none of the above
 - Which of the following is the basic factor in determining freight rate?
a. types of commodity
b. distance to be transported
c. quantity and frequency of movement
d. all of the above
 - According to Christaller theory the trade area of town is
a. 45 km
b. 61 km
c. 135 km
d. 400 km
 - 'Commodity approach' in agricultural geography refers to the study of commodity as
a. a study of its breakable units
b. a study of partial aspects
c. a unified whole
d. none of the above
 - The influence of economic factors on agriculture was first introduced by
a. Grotewald b. Christaller c. A Losch d. Vonthurian
 - As of 2014 record, which of the following city is considered as the world's most expensive city?
a. New York b. Singapore c. London d. Tokyo
 - The sector theory was propounded by
a. E. W Burgess b. H Hoyt
c. A D Harris d. W M Davis
 - According to Christaller's central place theory, the smallest centre would be approximately
a. 7 km apart
b. 5 km apart
c. 3 km apart
d. 12 km apart
 - The first volume of Cosmos was published in
a. 1845
b. 1847
c. 1850
d. 1850
 - Housing pattern in rural Nepal is largely guided by
a. geographical environment
b. social environment
c. cultural environment
d. none of the above

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8*7=56

- Describe briefly the role of physical factors in population distribution with reference to Asia.
- Differentiate agricultural density from economic density with example.
- Give an account of inland waterways of Anglo America.

OR

- Explain in brief the major characteristics of Asian agriculture.
- Describe briefly the trend of human geography.

OR

5. Describe briefly the contribution of A. V. Humboldt on the development of geographical knowledge.
 6. Briefly describe the lifestyle of people living in hot desert regions of the world.
 7. Explain briefly the characteristics of primitive subsistence cultivation.
 8. Examine the effectiveness of present Presidential Chure protection Initiation of Nepal for the protection of natural resources and local environment.
 9. Explain the major factors affecting the exploitation of minerals resources in the context of Nepal.
 9. Describe briefly the pull and push factors of Nepalese foreign migration.
- Group "C"
- 2×12=24
9. Describe briefly the Von Thunen's theory of agricultural location and examine its relevancy in light of present global context.

OR

10. Point out the major modifications of August Losch over central place theory of W. Christaller.
10. Why has Nepal been facing acute power shortage though it has a huge potentiality of hydro-power development? Discuss.

Exam 2072

Group "A"

20

Attempt ALL the questions.

Tick (✓) the best answer.

1. According Christaller, the distance between district cities is
a. 7 km b. 12 km c. 15 km d. 21 km
2. A settlement where dwellings are scattered irregularly over a large area is called
a. linear village b. fragmented village
c. nucleated village d. clustered village
3. The term "Ecumene" is used to refer
a. uninhabited portion of the earth surface b. water surface of the earth
c. inhabited portion of the earth surface d. none of the above
4. According christaller, the distance between Hamlets is
a. 3 km b. 7km c. 12 km d. 15km
5. E. C Sample is the follower of
a. Possibilism b. Environmentalism
c. Neo-determinism d. None of the above
6. The theory on urban structure propounded by Harris and Ullman is known as
a. Sector theory b. Multiple nuclei theory
c. Concentric zone theory d. None of the above
7. 'Commodity approach' in agricultural geography refers to the study of commodity as
a. a study of its breakable units b. a study of partial aspects
c. a unified whole d. none of the above
8. Large cardamom is known as
a. subsistence farming b. primitive farming
c. commercial farming d. none of the above
9. Which of the following is known as the founder of systematic Geography?
a. Karl Ritter b. Jean Brunches
c. Vidal de la Blache d. Bowman
10. The concentric zone theory was propounded by
a. E. W. Burgess b. H. Hoyt
c. A. D. Harris d. W. M. Davis
11. The first volume of Cosmos was published in
a. 1845 b. 1847 c. 1858 d. 1890
12. The approach in which the emphasis is firmly placed on nature rather than man is known as
a. determinism b. possibilism
c. environmentalism d. pragmatism
13. Man-crop ratio signifies
a. agricultural density b. nutritional density
c. crude density d. none of the above
14. According to statistics of 2011, the rate of natural increase of world's population is
a. 1.1% b. 1.2% c. 1.3% d. 1.4%
15. Which of the following philosophers regarded as the founder of possibilism?

- a. Humboldt b. Blache c. Ritter d. Sample
- According to Christaller, K=3 principle is known as
 - marketing principle
 - traffic principle
 - administrative principle
 - none of the above
 - Which of the following is considered as the founder of systematic geography?
 - H. Hoyt
 - A. V. Humboldt
 - F. Ratzel
 - T. Hegstrand
 - According to statistics of 2011, Life expectancy at birth of both sexes of world population is
 - 50
 - 60
 - 70
 - 80
 - The term Teleology is associated with
 - Karl Ritter
 - Alexander Von Humboldt
 - Vidal de la Blache
 - Fredric Ratzel
 - The basic factor determining freight rate in international trade is
 - types of commodity
 - distance to be transported
 - quantity and frequency of movement of commodity
 - democratic government

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8*7=56

- Briefly describe the factors influencing distribution and density of population in Asia.
 - Describe briefly the major problems faced by Nepalese farmers.
 - Give an account of inland waterways in the USA.
- OR
- Differentiate between minmarket and hypermarket with example.
 - Describe briefly the recent trends in human geography.
- OR
- Describe briefly the contribution made by Karl Ritter for the development of geographical knowledge.
 - Mention briefly the characteristics of commercial grain farming with example.
 - Describe briefly the production and distribution pattern of cotton textile industries in Asia.
 - Explain in brief the limitations/difficulties for the commercial exploitation of minerals resources in Nepal.
 - Elucidate the trend of Nepalese international migration and show its implication in production activities of Nepal.

OR

List the socio-economic factors influencing agriculture and briefly describe one of them.

Group "C"

2*12=24

- Describe, briefly the Von Thunen's theory of agricultural location and examine its relevance in relation to the Nepalese context.
- OR
- Identify the major differences of August Losh over Central Place Theory of W. Christaller.
 - Critically examine the Weber's theory of industrial location in the context of Nepal.

(c) Population & Environmental Geography (Geo. Ed. 331)

Exam 2068

Group "A"

20

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

- "..... the population geographer relates number to areas and relies on map" was a definition put forward by
 - G.T. Trewartha
 - Melezin
 - J.I. Clarke
 - J. (B) Garnier
- The fluctuation of population during Palaeolithic times (Stone Age) was caused by
 - Climate
 - Availability of food
 - Climate and availability of food
 - Drinking water
- Vital registration system in Nepal was introduced in
 - 2032 BS
 - 2047 BS
 - 2035 BS
 - 2063 BS
- The most reliable source of population data is
 - Sample survey
 - Administrative record
 - Vital registration
 - Population census

5. Literacy in the context of Nepal means
 - (a) Ability to read
 - (b) Ability to write
 - (c) Ability to read and write
 - (d) Ability to read, write and do simple arithmetics
6. Demographic transition model describes changing levels of
 - (a) Fertility and mortality
 - (b) Fertility and fecundity
 - (c) Mortality and morbidity
 - (d) Fecundity and morbidity
7. The main determinant factor of mortality is
 - (a) Availability of medical services
 - (b) Good sanitation
 - (c) Awareness about health
 - (d) Social norms
8. Females are more migratory in comparison to male
 - (a) Outside the country of birth
 - (b) Within the country of birth
 - (c) As international migrants
 - (d) all of the above
9. The mobility transition theory belongs to
 - (a) JI Clarke
 - (b) Zelinsky
 - (c) W. Thompson
 - (d) Critchfield
10. Which of the following countries has the highest density of population?
 - (a) Nepal
 - (b) India
 - (c) Pakistan
 - (d) Maldives
11. Environment is the result of the interaction between
 - (a) Physical and chemical components
 - (b) Chemical and biotic components
 - (c) Biotic and abiotic components
 - (d) Organic and chemical components
12. Soil degradation is caused by
 - (a) Natural forces
 - (b) Human activities
 - (c) Animals and birds
 - (d) Reptiles
13. The important pollutants in atmospheric pollution is
 - (a) Dust and smoke
 - (b) Smoke and ash
 - (c) Dust and ash
 - (d) all of them
14. What is the characteristic of sub-urban environment?
 - (a) Industrial landscape
 - (b) Agricultural landscape
 - (c) Residential landscape
 - (d) Livestock landscape
15. CFC is the main element that deplete
 - (a) Troposphere
 - (b) Stratosphere
 - (c) Ozonosphere
 - (d) Mesosphere
16. The major problem of rural agricultural environment is
 - (a) Deprestation
 - (b) Over use of organic fertilizer
 - (c) Overuse of pesticides
 - (d) Overuse of chemical fertilizer and pesticides
17. The acceptable level of noise pollution is
 - (a) 60 dB
 - (b) 80 dB
 - (c) 90 dB
 - (d) 70 dB
18. Which INGO started working in Nepal since 1994 AD?
 - (a) UNEP
 - (b) GEMS
 - (c) IUCN
 - (d) MAB
19. The primary consumers of energy are
 - (a) Decomposers
 - (b) Herbivores
 - (c) Carnivores
 - (d) Heterotrophs
20. The main decomposer in soil is
 - (a) Virus
 - (b) Bacteria
 - (c) Protozoa
 - (d) Algae

Group "B"

8x7=56

Attempt All the questions.

1. What are the approaches of population geography? Describe briefly.
2. Write notes on sample survey method.
3. What are the types of data used in population geography? Which one is regarded the most reliable any why?

OR

4. Write short notes on the types of sample surveys.
5. Give geographical account on population composition.
6. What is population density? How is it calculated?

OR

7. Write down the importance of population projection.
8. What is deforestation? What are the measures to control it? Explain any two methods.
9. Give two causes of river water pollution (one natural and other man-induced). Explain them with examples.

OR

Write down the objectives and functions of IUCN.

8. Write down the role of MAB in conserving the global environment. 2×12=24
Group "C"
9. What do you mean by resource? Classify them and explain each of them with examples.
10. Write down the salient features of Malthusian theory of population and its drawbacks.

OR

Define air pollution and explain its effects on human beings.

Exam 2069

Group "A"

20

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

- The difference between birth rate and death rate is called
a. RNI b. GFR c. NRR d. TFR
- Human movement from a given area into another part of the same country is termed as
a. out migration b. In migration c. immigration d. emigration
- The world Population density according to world population Reference bureau 2010 IS
a. 51 p/p Km² b. 100 p/p Km² c. 130 p/p Km² d. 150 p/p Km²
- Which of the following countries has the high life expectancy?
a. USA b. France c. Australia d. Japan
- The population Growth rate of Nepal according to 2001 census is
a. 1.9 b. 2.0 c. 2.25 d. 2.50
- Who is the proponent of optimum population theory?
a. Thomas Robert Malthus b. Karl Marx c. Thompson d. Prof Edward Cannon
- Which type of census method is used in Nepal?
a. de jure b. de facto c. semi de-facto d. modified de-jure
- The record keeping of births, deaths marriage, divorce and migration is known as
a. census b. vital event c. administrative record d. vital registration
- The state of sickness and disability in a population is called
a. diseases b. infertility c. mortality d. morbidity
- Which of the following branches, is a bridge between physical geography and human geography?
a. settlement geography b. regional geography c. environmental geography d. population geography
- The total percentage of oxygen in atmosphere is
a. 19.99% b. 22.99% c. 23.99% d. 20.99%
- Which of the following gases is responsible for acid rain?
a. carbon-dioxide b. hydrogen c. ozone d. sulphur-dioxide
- The sound pollution is measured in terms of
a. KW b. PPM c. PH d. dB
- Population density person per square kilometer in Tarai region of Nepal, according to 2001 census is
a. 330 b. 167 c. 157 d. 230
- The population Concentration in a certain area is a result of
a. peace and harmony b. employment opportunities c. family relation and kinship d. conflict and disharmony
- The CDR of Nepal as reported by BDHS 2006 is
a. 8.0 b. 35.0 c. 13.3 d. 48.0
- Uniform removal of the soil layer over the surface is known as
a. gully erosion b. rill erosion c. sheet erosion d. ground erosion
- The physiological capability of woman at:cp Tolu-ive period is known as
a. fecundity b. fertility c. nuptiality d. virility
- The main concern of environmental geography is
a. systematic anal./sis of environment b. spatial analysis of environment c. spatio-temporal analysis of environment in its totality d. spatial analysis of phenomena
- The major cause of ozonelayer depletion is
a. volcanic eruption b. forest fire c. emission of CFCs d. Global warming

Attempt all questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

- What is meant by mortality? Describe the major determinants of mortality.
- What is sample survey? List its advantages and disadvantages.

3. Explain the meaning and causes of soil erosion

OR

What are the differences between ecosystem and ecology?

4. What is population geography? Point out its core contents.

5. Describe the push-pull factors of migration

6. What is environmental geography? Explain its scope.

7. What are the causes of environmental hazards?

OR

Describe the causes and consequences of deforestation in Nepal.

8. Write a note on population-environment relationship.

OR

What is population policy? Why does Nepal need a population redistribution policy?

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. What do you mean by population distribution? Explain the pattern of spatial distribution of population in Nepal in relation to ecological and developmental regions.

10. Assess environmental policies and programmes of Nepal with reference to current plan.

OR

Explain main features of the Malthusian theory of population. Give your argument about its applicability in developing countries.

Exam 2076

Group "A"

[20]

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

1. population geography is identified as a
a. study of human population
b. study of birth, death and migration
c. study of spatial distribution of population
d. study of fertility and mortality
2. If a population is counted on the basis of usual residence of people the method is known as
a. de facto
b. de jure
c. modified de jure
d. scientific
3. Which of the following materials is published by UNICEF?
a. the state of world
b. the state of world population
c. the state of world children
d. the state of maternal and child health
4. Which of the following indicators is used to express number of births per 1000 population in a region?
a. total fertility rate
b. general fertility rate
c. age specific fertility rate
d. crude birth rate
5. The laws of migration were developed by
a. Clark
b. Zelinsky
c. Trewartha
d. Ravenstein
6. The CDR is not a good indicator of socio economic development because it is affected by
a. declining fertility
b. population ageing
c. health facilities
d. environmental status
7. The fastest population growth in the world was recorded during the decade of
a. 1940s
b. 1950s
c. 1960s
d. 1970s
8. The man land ratio is a measure used to study
a. people per unit of cultivated land
b. people engaged in a specific occupation
c. people per unit of land
d. population per unit of arable land
9. Which of the following factors is considered in identifying an ethnic group?
a. culture
b. tradition
c. festivals
d. mother tongue
10. Which of the following scholars is known for optimistic views on population growth?
a. Marx
b. Malthus
c. Notestein
d. Freedman
11. The stage of fastest population growth is
a. high stationary
b. early expanding
c. late expanding
d. low stationary
12. Pronatalist population policy aims at
a. reducing fertility
b. encouraging fertility
c. maintaining fertility
d. reducing mortality
13. If fertility, mortality and migration are projected separately, the method is known as
a. economic method
b. ratio method
c. component method
d. mathematical method
14. Which of the following is used to study net migration?
a. $O/P \times 1000$
b. $1 + E/P \times 1000$
c. $1 - E/P \times 1000$
d. $I/P \times 1000$
15. Which of the following areas in Nepal are affected by landslides?
a. river valleys
b. middle hills and Mahabharat
c. foothill of Chure
d. inner Tara
16. The scholar to define ecology for the first time was

17. In which of the following approaches in environmental geography is considered as a separate study?
 a. multidisciplinary approach b. inquiry approach
 c. sample study approach d. interdisciplinary approach
18. The major source of noise pollution is
 a. traffic b. lightning and thundering c. industrial activities d. aircrafts
19. Which of the following is a major perpetual resource?
 a. running water b. wind c. tidal force d. solar energy
20. Which of the following is a major contemporary issue of environment?
 a. rural urban migration b. environmental pollution
 c. use of pesticides and insecticides d. environmental hazards

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

[8 × 7 = 56]

- How are population geography and population studies related?
 - What is the importance of vital registration in population data?
- OR
- How are different types of dependency ratio and sex ratio calculated?
 - What are the major factors affecting population distribution in a region?
 - What are the major determinants of mortality? Explain any two of them with examples.
- OR
- Describe the Ravenstein's laws of migration in brief.
 - Describe the pessimistic views about population growth.
 - What types of population policies are implemented in developed countries? Give your answer with the example of any one of the developed countries.
 - Write an account on the components of ecosystem.
- OR
- Describe the major causes of draught.
 - What are the effects of sound pollution?

Group 'C'

[2 × 12 = 24]

- Assess the environmental policies and programmes of Nepal with reference to current plan.
- OR
- Explain the role of UNEP, IUCN and MAB in the area of environmental aspects of Nepal.
 - Explain the theory of demographic transition with its various stages. Present diagram and examples.

Exam 2071

Group "A"

20

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

- Population geography was developed as a separate branch of geography in the decade of
 a. 1950s b. 1960s c. 1940s d. 1970s
- Which of the following methods is applied in taking population census on the basis of actual presence of individuals?
 a. scientific method b. modified defacto method
 c. de jure method d. defacto method
- The world population data sheet is published by
 a. Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) b. Population Reference Bureau (PRB)
 c. United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) d. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
- The total number of births per 1000 women of child bearing period is identified as
 a. child - woman ratio b. child birth rate c. general fertility rate d. age-specific birth rate
- The statement that 'most of the migrants go only a short distance' was proposed by
 a. Zelinsky b. Prothero c. Todaro d. Ravenstein
- After the Second World War, there was a faster decline in mortality. It was a phenomenon of
 a. middle east countries b. developing countries
 c. developed countries d. oil producing countries
- Which of the following decades is identified as the period of population explosion in the world?
 a. the decade of 1950s b. the decade of 1970s c. the decade of 1960s d. the decade of 1980s

8. Which of the following groups is associated with the third largest population in terms of mother tongue in Nepal?
a. Maithili b. Tharu c. Bhojपुरी d. Tamang
9. Physiological density of population is identified as the ratio of
a. total population and total area of land
b. total population and total area of agricultural land
c. total population involved in agriculture and total area of agricultural land
d. total population involved in a specific occupation and total area of land
10. The scholars ratio made people pessimistic about the consequences of rapid population growth was
a. Marx b. Engels c. Malthus d. Boserup
11. The stage of lowest population growth according to demographic transition theory is
a. late expanding b. early expanding c. low stationary d. high stationary
12. Which of the following policies is appropriate for regulating population change in a developing country?
a. migration influencing policy b. mortality influencing policy
c. antinatalist policy d. pronatalist policy
13. If a population is projected on the basis of very high or very low birth and death rates, the projection is known as
a. population estimate b. low variant projection
c. medium variant projection d. high variant projection
14. The difference between immigration and emigration is known as
a. out-migration b. in-migration c. net migration d. gross migration
15. If the elements of environmental geography are incorporated into other subjects, the approach is known as
a. disciplinary b. multidisciplinary c. interdisciplinary d. subject centred
16. Primary consumers in an ecosystem are also identified as
a. autotrophes b. herbivores c. heterotrophs d. detritivores
17. Who was the first scholar to coin the term ecosystem?
a. Tansley b. Ehrlich c. Odum d. Trewartha
18. Which of the following is identified as a man-made ecosystem?
a. pond b. grassland c. well d. horticulture
19. Which of the following is an UN organization associated with environmental activities?
a. MAB b. MOEST c. MOHP d. UNEP
20. The major cause of sound pollution is
a. man's activities b. increase in traffic c. Crowd of people d. machinery noise

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. Describe relation of population geography with demography.
2. Write the importance of sample surveys in population data.

OR

Write a short note on educational attainment in Nepal based on 2001 census.

3. Describe various measures of population density.
4. Explain fertility pattern in developing countries.

OR

Describe the push-pull model of migration.

5. Write an account on the optimistic views on population growth.
6. Review population policies of Nepal with reference to tenth plan.
7. List approaches to the study of environmental geography and explain any one of them in brief.

OR

Describe the major causes of deforestation in Nepal.

8. What are the effects of water pollution?

Group "C" 2×12=24

9. Write a comment on environmental policies and programmes in Nepal under current plan.

OR

Describe the role of UNEP, IUCN and MAB in environmental

10. What is Malthusian theory of population? Write its application in 'the developing countries.

Exam 2072

Group "A"

20

Attempt ALL the questions.

Tick (✓) the best answer.

1. "Population geography is the study of the spatial variation in human population." This definition was given by
a. 7 G.T. Trewartha b. W. Zelinsky c. J.B Granier d. J. I. Clark
2. In Nepal the vital registration system was introduced in
a. 1966 A.D. b. 1970 A.D. c. 1977 A.D. d. 1992 A.D.
3. According to the census of 2011, what is the density of population of Nepal?
a. 175.01 b. 178.01 c. 180.01 d. 182.01
4. The number of people per square km or miles of cultivated land refers to
a. agriculture density b. man land ratio c. economic density d. physiological density
5. Which of the following SAARC countries has a less population?
a. Bhutan b. Maldives c. Nepal d. Sri Lanka
6. Which of the following refers to biological capacity of a woman to reproduce?
a. fertility b. nuptiality c. morbidity d. fecundity
7. Which of the following projection methods is based on fertility, mortality and migration?
a. component method b. arithmetic method c. geometric method d. exponential method
8. Which of the following factors is more responsible for low human settlement in hilly region?
a. excessive cold b. primitive farming c. lack of cultivated land d. lack of communication facilities
9. Which of the following is a renewal resource?
a. water b. coal c. oil d. gas
10. Which of the following demographic stages is called the mature stage?
a. early expanding stage b. high stationary stage c. late expanding stage d. low stationary stage
11. Population growth is always harmful to any country. This is a view of
a. Robbins b. Malthus c. Dalton d. Marx
12. Which of the following example is associated with indirect antinatalist policies of population?
a. raising age at marriage b. liberalization of abortion law c. provision of contraceptive service d. improving the status of women
13. Environmental pollution is basically seen in
a. remote area b. populated area c. rural area d. educated area
14. What does eco imply in the term 'ecosystem'?
a. system approach b. interdependent complex c. environment d. interaction
15. Which of the following terms is used to denote sweeping of top soil due to air and water?
a. landslide b. flood c. erosion d. land pollution
16. Which of the following factors is mainly responsible for environmental degradation?
a. deforestation b. environmental hazard c. human activities d. landslide
17. Which of the following burning produces a large amount of carbon monoxide?
a. wood b. coal c. petroleum d. foam
18. Which of the following is the basic cause of global warming?
a. desertification b. shifting of the continent c. ozone layer depletion d. increase of carbon
19. Which of the following is the suitable economic activity in the hilly region of Nepal with relations to environment?
a. crop cultivation b. cottage industry c. horticulture d. pastoral farming
20. Which of the following is another name of "World Conservation Union"?
a. UNEP b. ICIMOD c. IUCN d. UNDP

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. Explain the relation of population geography with population studies and population education.
2. Describe the coverage of information in vital registration system in Nepal.
- OR
- What is population pyramid? Show its relation within population composition with relevant figure.

3. What is population projection? Explain its needs and importance in population analysis.
4. What are the population resource regions? Explain any one of them.
5. What is mortality? How do socio economic factors affect it?

OR

Highlight the basic characteristics of population policy of Nepal.

6. What is ecosystem? What are the major components of ecosystem?
7. Point out the causes of deforestation and describe them in brief with reference to Nepal.
8. Explain the causes and consequences of poor sanitation in urban area.

OR

What are the environmental policies and programmes of Nepal? Describe.

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. Describe the factors affecting population distribution and density with reference to Nepal.

OR

Explain the concept of Malthusian theory of population.

10. What is mean by pollution? What are the causes and preventive measures of air pollution?