

PU-CET (PG) Entrance Test – 2015

Important: Please consult your Admit Card/Roll No. slip before filling your Roll Number on the Test Booklet and Answer Sheet.

Roll No.

*In Figure**In Words*

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O.M.R. Answer Sheet Serial No.

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Signature of Candidate: _____

Signature of Invigilator: _____

Subject: Masters in Disaster Management**Time: 1½ Hours****Number of Questions: 75****Maximum Marks: 75**

DO NOT OPEN THE SEAL ON THE BOOKLET UNTIL ASKED TO DO SO.

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your Roll No. on the Questions Booklet and also on the OMR Answer Sheet in the space provided and nowhere else.
2. Enter the Question Booklet Serial No. on the OMR Answer Sheet. Darken the corresponding bubbles with **Black Ball Point/Black Gel Pen**.
3. Do not make any identification mark on the Answer Sheet or Question Booklet.
4. Please check that this Question Booklet contains 75 Questions. In case of any discrepancy, inform the Assistant Superintendent within 10 minutes of the start of Test.
5. Each question has four alternative answer (A,B,C,D) of which only one is correct. For each question, darken only one bubble (A or B or C or D), whichever you think is the correct answer, on the Answer Sheet with **Black Ball Point/Black Gel Pen**. **There shall be negative marking for wrong answer, ¼ of the marks of the question will be deducted for every wrong answer.**
6. If you do not want to answer a question, leave all the bubbles corresponding to that question blank in the Answer Booklet. No marks will be deducted in such cases.
7. Darken the bubbles in the OMR Answer Sheet according to the Serial No. of the question given in the Question Booklet.
8. If you want to change an already marked answer, erase the shade in the darkened bubble completely.
9. For rough work only the blank sheet at the end of the Question Booklet be used.
10. The Answer Sheet is designed for computer evaluation. Therefore, if you do not follow the instructions given on the Answer Sheet, it may make evaluation by the computer difficult. **Any resultant loss to the candidate on the above account, i.e. not following the instructions completely, shall be of the candidate only.**
11. After the test, hand over the Question Booklet and the Answer Sheet to the Assistant Superintendent on duty.
12. In no case the Answer Sheet, the Question Booklet, or its part or any material copied/noted from this Booklet is to be taken out of the examination hall. Any candidate found doing so would be expelled from the examination.
13. A candidate who creates disturbance of any kind or changes his/her seat or is found in possession of any paper possibly of any assistant or found giving or receiving assistant or found using any other unfair means during the examination will be expelled from the examination by the Centre Superintendent/Observer whose decision shall be final.
14. **Communication equipment such as mobile phones, pager, wireless set, scanner, camera or any electronic/digital gadget etc., is not permitted inside the examination hall. Use of calculators is not allowed.**
15. The candidates will not be allowed to leave the Examination Hall/Room before the expiry of half of the allotted time.

1. Which of the following geographical features have played a great unifying role in strengthening the forces of unity of the Indian people.
 - i) The expanse of water surrounding the peninsula
 - ii) The Himalayan mountains
 - iii) The vastness of the country
 - iv) The presence of the Indian Ocean

A) i B) ii C) i and ii D) iv
2. An ecosystem includes:-

A) Plants and their environment B) Animals and their environment
C) Organisms and their environment D) Man and his environment
3. Which is largely a man-made hazard
A) Tsunami B) Acid rain C) Pests D) Earthquake
4. Which of the following is man-made pollutant?
A) Volcanic dust B) Pollen grains C) Salt particles D) CFCs
5. Which of the following are non-ecumen areas?
 - 1) Polar regions 2) Deserts
 - 3) High mountains 4) River valley plains

A) 1,3 and 4 B) 1, 2 and 3
C) 2,3 and 4 D) 1, 2 and 4
6. Optimum population is calculated as per man and
A) Resources B) His economic potential
C) His working ability D) Growth rate of population
7. An area having just the population to utilize the resources fully to their advantage is said to have
A) Over population B) Under population
C) Optimum population D) Maximum population
8. Migration affects the population structure of the
A) Source regions of the migrants
B) Destination regions of the migrants
C) Both source and destinations regions
D) Neither the source nor the destination regions

9. Settlement growing along roads or canals etc. are
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| A) Linear settlements | B) Square settlements |
| C) Hollow settlements | D) Cross road settlements |
10. The term upland refers to
- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A) The heart of a town | B) Residential area of a town |
| C) Satellite town | D) Area surrounding a town |
11. What is the name given to an area of land extending upto a long distance into the sea so that the sea surrounds it on three sides
- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| A) An island | B) An isthmus | C) A continent | D) A peninsula |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
12. In case of a distant earthquake, which waves are the last to reach observer?
- | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|
| A) P-waves | B) S-waves |
| C) L-waves | D) All of them reach simultaneously |
13. What is the point of origin of an earthquake called
- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| A) Quake centre | B) Epicentre |
| C) Seismic focus | D) Tectonic point |
14. What is the scale of measurement of earthquake intensity based on the amount of energy released during the earthquake
- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| A) Rossi-Forriil Scale | B) Mercalli scale |
| C) Richter scale | D) Beaufort scale |
15. The term 'sima' refers to
- | |
|---|
| A) Intermediate layer of the earth between crust and core |
| B) Transitional layer between top and intermediate layer |
| C) Solidified core part of the earth |
| D) The uppermost layer of the earth |
16. 'Nife' refers to
- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A) Innermost layer of the earth | B) Outermost layer of the earth |
| C) Intermediate layer of the earth | D) None of these |
17. Which of the following is a result of the tectonic forces?
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| A) Fissure volcano | B) Ash cone |
| C) Rift valley | D) Caldera |
18. A geosyncline is _____
- | |
|---|
| A) A large ratha shallow depression receiving sediments |
| B) A large deep sea receiving a lot of sediments |
| C) An area in which folding and faulting have created rugged features |
| D) A large steep sided trough produced through faulting |

19. The rocks deposited below the surface of the earth due to intrusion of magma in the rock strata are called
- A) Plutonic rocks
B) Lava rocks
C) Basaltic rocks
D) Metallic volcanic rocks
20. What is the name given to a plateau surrounded by mountains
- A) Piedmont plateau
B) Intermountane plateau
C) Mountain plateau
D) Raised plateau
21. Maximum damage to an earthquake is caused by
- A) S-waves
B) P-waves
C) L-waves
D) T-waves
22. Isoseismal line join places
- A) Experiencing no earthquake
B) Experiencing the same intensity of the earthquake
C) Experiencing the earthquake for same duration
D) Experiencing the earthquake at the same time
23. Where is the epicenter of the earthquake
- A) It is the point of origin
B) Below the point of origin
C) Above the point of origin
D) Diametrically opposite the point of origin
24. Hail stones result through
- A) Sublimation
B) Condensation and fusion
C) Fusion
D) Condensation
25. The dew point is the
- A) Temperature at which the air starts rising
B) Temperature at which dew starts getting evaporated
C) Temperature at which water starts freezing
D) Critical temperature below which the condensation begins
26. Inversion of temperature implies
- A) Increase in temperature due to air subsidence
B) Decrease in temperature with increasing height
C) Increase in temperature with increasing height
D) Decrease in temperature due to expansion of air
27. The fog is a
- A) Form of dew
B) Low stratus cloud
C) Cumulus cloud
D) Cumulo nimbus cloud

28. The lee side of a mountain which fails to receive rainfall is called
- A) Dry area
C) Arid zone
- B) Rain shadow area
D) Cyclonic area
29. The term ecology was first used by
- A) G. Taylor
B) De Martonne
C) Tansley
D) Jean Brunhes
30. The functioning of an ecosystem involves
- A) Flow of energy and circulation of nutrients
B) An increasing simplicity of relations
C) Increasing animal populations
D) Increasing number of trees and bushes
31. Who form the first trophic level in an ecosystem?
- A) Herbivores
B) Plants
C) Carnivores
D) Omnivores
32. The food web is a
- A) A very long straight linked food chain
B) A moderate sized food chain having many trophic levels
C) A series of food chains having frequent interlinks
D) A circular food chain
33. The organisms who can synthesise their food by interacting with their environment are called
- A) Heterotrophs
B) Autotrophs
C) Self dependent
D) Consumers
34. If amount of energy or biomass or the population of organisms at successive trophic levels is plotted as horizontal bars one above the other, it produces a
- A) Square shape
B) Rectangular shape
C) Pyramidal shape
D) Higher irregular shape
35. What term denotes organisms getting their food from others
- A) Heterotrophs
B) Autotrophs
C) Producers
D) Synthesizers
36. A balanced ecosystem is one in which the
- A) Number of organisms at all levels is equal
B) Amount of energy synthesized and utilized is equal
C) Amount of biomass at all trophic levels is equal
D) Organisms are interdependent on each other
37. Which one is supposed to be the most stable environment?
- A) Tropical rain forest
C) Hilly regions
- B) Temperate grasslands
D) Deep sea regions

38. Which regions are known to have pure stands of single species of trees?
- A) Equatorial forests
B) Monsoon forests
C) Temperate forests
D) Savannas
39. Coniferous trees are so named on the basis of
- A) Plant's shape
B) Size of the plant
C) Shape of the leaf
D) Type of the fruit
40. The weather office predicts depression over a certain area. It means
- A) Cloudy skies
B) Atmospheric pressure in that area is lower than that in the surrounding areas
C) Heavy weather causing a feeling of depression
D) Low atmospheric pressure over a large area
41. How do 'weather disturbances affect the crops in North India?
- A) They cause heavy damage to the standing crops
B) They bring in locusts which destroy the crop
C) They are beneficial to the crops by causing winter rain
D) They help in keeping the plants warm to some extent in winter
42. Irrigation facilities are difficult to create in the Himalayan regions, because of:
- A) The difficulty in digging canals from the nearest river
B) Non availability of the sub soil water
C) Inclined surface of mountains not retaining water
D) There being no river near the cultivable land
43. Many parts of India face difficulty in producing multiple crops because
- A) Temperature fluctuates in extreme
B) Monsoons are unpredictable
C) Water is not easily available
D) It is not economically satisfactory
44. Which of the following is a west flowing river?
- A) Narmada
B) Godavari
C) Krishna
D) Yamuna
45. Which of the following is the second most important crop of India?
- A) Wheat
B) Rice
C) Jawar
D) Bajra
46. Which one of the following rivers does not originate in India?
- A) Beas
B) Chenab
C) Ravi
D) Sutlej
47. When you travel in certain parts of India, you will notice red soil. What is the main reason for this colour?
- A) Abundance of magnesium
B) Accumulated humus
C) Presence of ferric oxides
D) Abundance of phosphates

48. The lower Ganga plains are characterized by humid climate with high temperature throughout the year. Which one among the following pairs is most suitable crop for the region?
- A) Paddy and Cotton
B) Wheat and Jute
C) Paddy and Jute
D) Wheat and Cotton
49. Bandipur Sanctuary is located in the state of
- A) Tamil Nadu
B) Uttar Pradesh
C) Karnataka
D) Madhya Pradesh
50. Which one of the following is wrongly matched?
- A) Isobars - Places of equal pressure
B) Isotherms - Place of equal temperature
C) Isohyets - Places of equal rainfall
D) Isopleths - Places of equal heights
51. Which one of the following states does not have regur soils?
- A) Maharashtra
B) Madhya Pradesh
C) Andhra Pradesh
D) Uttar Pradesh
52. During which one of the following decades the country recorded a decline in its population:
- A) 1901 - 1911
B) 1991 - 2001
C) 1911 - 1921
D) 1941 - 1951
53. Where was the first jute textile industry in India started?
- A) Kolkata
B) Asansol
C) Mumbai
D) Rishra
54. Luni river is in
- A) Gujarat
B) Punjab
C) Maharashtra
D) Rajasthan
55. Purvanchal refers to
- A) Chota Nagpur plateau
B) Assam Himalayas
C) Eastern Ghats
D) Mountain ranges located on the eastern borders of India
56. During winter north Western part of India gets rainfall from:
- A) Retreating Monsoon
B) Tropical Cyclone
C) Thunder storms
D) Western disturbances
57. Which of the following region does not receive much rainfall in the South West monsoon season?
- A) Tamil Nadu Coast
B) Maharashtra
C) Chota Nagpur Plateau
D) Eastern Himalayas

58. The older alluvium of the Indo Gangetic plain is called
 A) Khadar B) Bhabar C) Terai D) Bangar
59. Bhakra Dam is situated on the river
 A) Beas B) Indus C) Sutlej D) Ravi
60. Sahyadri mountains refer to
 A) Western Ghats B) Eastern Ghats C) Satpura Range D) Siwaliks
61. Which river is known as 'Sorrow of Bihar'?
 A) Kosi B) Chambal C) Damodar D) Ghaggra
62. Operation Flood is related to
 A) Check the soil erosion B) Increase milk production
 C) Flood control D) Fish production
63. Which of the following states has the highest per hectare consumption of fertilizers?
 A) Tamil Nadu B) Punjab C) Uttar Pradesh D) Maharashtra
64. What is shown with the help of a population pyramid?
 A) Growth rate B) Age and Sex composition
 C) Natural increase D) Occupational structure
65. Tertiary activity includes
 A) Value addition to products of primary activity
 B) Processing of raw materials
 C) Production of consumer and capital goods
 D) Provision of services such as trade and transport
66. The transition zone between two ecosystem is called
 A) Biome B) Biotope C) Ecotone D) Eco front
67. Which plants have nitrogen fixing capacity
 A) Rice and wheat B) Maize and sugarcane
 C) Jute and rice D) Gram and pulses
68. The plants growing in water are called
 A) Hydrophytes B) Xerophytes C) Mesophytes D) Hygrophytes
69. Thorns in Cactus are
 A) Modified stems B) Stems C) Modified leaves D) Modified flowers

70. Blue revolution relates to
- A) Crop farming
 - B) Industrial production
 - C) Fishing
 - D) Mining and metallurgy
71. Sericulture means
- A) Rearing of silkworms
 - B) Growing of small plants
 - C) Cultivation of spices
 - D) Cultivation of grapes
72. The types of farming represented by wheat farming in Punjab plains of India
- A) Subsistence
 - B) Commercial
 - C) Crop specialization
 - D) Mixed
73. The most abundant source of energy is
- A) Oil
 - B) Biomass
 - C) Coal
 - D) Sun
74. Which of the following is not true
- A) Aluminum is used in power transmission
 - B) Thermal power is cheaper than hydroelectricity
 - C) Nuclear power is highly technology intensive
 - D) Wind energy generation is costlier than hydroelectricity
75. In 1984, there was an accidental release of 30 tonnes of methyl isocyanate from Union Carbides plant. This plant was located in
- A) Ahmedabad
 - B) Surat
 - C) Bhopal
 - D) Pune

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