M.A./M.Sc. in Geography

FIRST SEMESTER

Fundamentals of Geomorphology
MGE-101

Duration: 3 Hrs. **Marks: 70**

PART : A (OBJECTIVE) = 20
PART : B (DESCRIPTIVE) = 50

[PART-B : Descriptive]

Duration: 2 Hrs. 40 Mins. **Marks: 50**

[Answer question no. One (1) & any four (4) from the rest]

1. Discuss the development of geomorphology in the modern and the contemporary period. 5+5=10
2. Write about the probable causes of development of arid landforms. Brief about various depositional landforms by Aeolian process along with proper diagram. 5+3+2=10
3. Write about the distribution of volcanic belts in the world. Brief about extrusive volcanic features with suitable diagrams. 4+6=10
4. Explain fluvial process of dynamism in configuration of topography at higher altitudes. Illustrate with suitable diagrams. 6+4=10
5. "Plate margins are areas of concentrated geologic activity"- Illustrate onset of various tectonic theories. Give diagram in support. 3+3+4=10
6. Explain the landforms created by the unstratified unsorted debris dropped(deposited) by glaciers. Give diagram in support. 5+5=10
7. Discuss the possible downstream impacts of hydropower projects in northeastern region in association with applied geomorphology? Suggest two options for sustainable hydropower development in the region. 6+4=10
8. Write short notes on: *any two* 5+5=10
   a. Catastrophism
   b. b. Mass wasting
   c. c. Intensity and magnitude of an earthquake

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[PART-A : Objective]

Choose the correct answer from the following : **1×20=20**

1. The commonest volatiles are ---- and ------.

   a. Lava,solids
   b. Water, carbon dioxide
   c. Ash and lapilli
   d. Gas , liquid

2. In torrential rain when tones of soil may be eroded that is called------.

   a. Rills
   b. Rivulet
   c. Sheet erosion
   d. Accordant junction

3. The glacier with a flattened dome which spreads out more than 50,000km² and buries underlying relief is called-----.

   a. Ice cap
   b. Valley glacier
   c. Ice sheet
   d. Ice field

4. Where a valley glacier extends over a low land and spreads out horizontally, it is----.

   a. Cirque glacier
   b. Niche glacier
   c. Hanging glacier
   d. Piedmont glacier

5. 'Tekton' meaning-

   a. Within
   b. Origin
   c. A builder
   d. Land

6. Assessed hydropower potential is more in the river

   a. Brahmaputra
   b. Ganga
   c. Indus
   d. Central Indian rivers

7. Which of the following is not the landforms of glacier

   a. Tarn
   b. Nunatak
   c. Crag and tail
   d. Barchans

8. A sand dune piled up longitudinally as a steep sided ridge is called

   a. Seifs
   b. Barchans
   c. Bajada
   d. Hammada

9. Which is not the mechanical erosion?

   a. Abrasion
   b. Solution
   c. Hydraulic action
   d. Attrition

10. The long narrow inlet into the sea coast with more or less steep sides is called

    a. Tunnel valleys
    b. Rock drumlins
    c. Nunataks
    d. Fjords

11. Geography informs us about

    a. Landscape structure and its process of formation and people living on it
    b. The places and communities in which we live and work
    c. The structure of lithosphere
    d. The process of Environmental denudation

12. The crustal fracture is called.....

    a. Folding
    b. Weathering
    c. Jointing
    d. Faulting

13. A-------is a large depression more or less circular in plan with a diameter several times that of a crater.

    a. Lava lake
    b. Calderas
    c. Geyser
    d. Lava tube

14. The elongated basin with a flat floor in karst region is called

    a. Uvala
    b. Cavern
    c. Polje
    d. None of these

15. The main and unavoidable challenge for hydropower development in Northeast India is

    a. Tectonic issue
    b. Ecosystem
    c. Less employment opportunity for local people
    d. Electricity transmission to other parts of the country

16. The strata which are tightly compressed into wavelike structures are called-

    a. Faults
    b. Folds
    c. Orogens
    d. Volcano

17. Processes that shapes the earth's surface include
   a. Solidification
   b. Weathering
   c. Erosion and deposition
   d. All of the above.

18. Continental drift refers to-
   a. The vertical movement of the continents on a small scale
   b. The horizontal movement of the continents in a vast scale
   c. The horizontal movement of the continents on a small scale
   d. The vertical as well as horizontal movement of the continents in a vast scale

19. Which one of the following factors influence the type and rate of weathering
   A. Climate
   B. Vegetation cover
   C. Rock structure
   D. Topography

   Select the correct code-
   a. Only A
   b. A and B
   c. only C
   d. All the above

20.

	List I	List II
A.	Loess	1. River deposited
B.	Moraines	2. Glacier deposited
C.	Gravel	3. Wind deposited
D.	Sand and clay	4. Sea deposited

Codes:

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

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UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, MEGHALAYA

[PART (A) : OBJECTIVE]

Duration : 20 Minutes

Serial no. of the main Answer sheet

Course : .....

Semester : ..... **Roll No :** .....

Enrollment No : ..... **Course code :** .....

Course Title : .....

Session : 2017-18 **Date :** .....

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Instructions / Guidelines

- The paper contains twenty (20) / ten (10) questions.
- Students shall tick (✓) the correct answer.
- No marks shall be given for overwrite / erasing.
- Students have to submit the Objective Part (Part-A) to the invigilator just after completion of the allotted time from the starting of examination.

Full Marks	Marks Obtained
20	

Scrutinizer's Signature *Examiner's Signature* *Invigilator's Signature*