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1. Which of the following human civilization developed on bank of Sindhu River?  
खालीलपैकी कोणत्या मानवी संस्कृतीचा विकास सिंधू नदीच्या काठावर झालेला आहे?
- A. **Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro** हडप्पा व मोहेंजोदारो  
B. Egyptian इजिप्शियन  
C. Babylonian बॅबिलोनियन  
D. Mesopotamia मेसोपोटेमिया
2. Which of the following city is called as city of temple?  
खालीलपैकी कोणत्या शहरास मंदिराचे शहर असे म्हणतात?
- A. Mumbai मुंबई  
B. Bangalore बंगळूरु  
C. Delhi दिल्ली  
D. **Bhubaneswar** भुवनेश्वर
3. Which city of India is called as Manchester of India?  
भारतातील कोणत्या शहरास भारताचे मॅचेस्टर असे म्हणतात?
- A. Delhi दिल्ली  
B. **Mumbai** मुंबई  
C. Kolkata कलकत्ता  
D. Chennai चेन्नई
4. Which is the first planned city in India?  
भारतातील पहिले सुनियोजित शहर कोणते आहे?
- A. Gandhinagar गांधीनगर  
B. **Chandigarh** चंदिगड  
C. Lucknow लखनऊ  
D. Jaipur जयपुर
5. How many stages of urban development stated by Griffith Taylor?  
ग्राफिथ टेलर यांनी नगर विकासाच्या किती अवस्था सांगितलेले आहेत?
- A. **Seven** 7  
B. Five 5  
C. Three 3  
D. Nine 9
6. What are the main types of human settlements?  
मानवी वस्ती चे मुख्य प्रकार किती आहेत?
- A. One 1  
B. **Two** 2  
C. Four 4  
D. Five 5

7. What is the main occupation of the rural settlement?  
ग्रामीण वस्तीचा प्रमुख व्यवसाय कोणता आहे?
- A. Farming शेती  
B. Cattle breeding पशुपालन  
C. Dairy farming दुग्ध व्यवसाय  
D. All of the above वरील पैकी सर्व
8. The second type of occupation is a major feature of following human settlement?  
द्वितीय स्वरूपाचा व्यवसाय हे खालील मानवी वसाहतीचे प्रमुख वैशिष्ट्य आहे.
- A. Rural ग्रामीण  
B. Urban नागरी  
C. Tribal आदिवासी  
D. None of the above वरील पैकी नाही
9. What is the shape of the settlement situated around the lake?  
सरोवराच्या चोहोबाजूंनी वसलेल्या वसाहतीचा आकार कोणत्या प्रकारचा आढळतो.
- A. Spiracle गोलाकार  
B. Linear लंबाकार  
C. Quadrangle चतुष्कोण  
D. Triangular त्रिकोणी
10. What theory of colonization did Walter Christaller put forward?  
वाल्टर क्रिस्टालर यांनी वसाहतीच्या संबंधी कोणता सिद्धांत मांडला?
- A. Rank size rule कोटी आकार नियम  
B. Primate City प्रायमेट शहर  
C. Central place theory मध्यवर्ती स्थान सिद्धांत  
D. None of the above वरील पैकी नाही
11. What is called the house of Eskimo made from Snow?  
बर्फापासून बनलेल्या एस्किमोच्या घरास काय म्हणतात?
- A. Igloo इग्लू  
B. Yurt युर्ट  
C. Crawl क्रौल  
D. None of the above वरील पैकी नाही
12. Which geographer proposed the concept of primate city?  
कोणत्या भूगोल तज्ञाने प्राईमेट शहर संकल्पना मांडली?
- A. George Griff जॉर्ज ग्रीफ्ट  
B. Mac Jefferson मॅक जेफरसन  
C. Griffith Taylor ग्रीफिथ टेलर  
D. CD Harrison सी. डी. हॅरिसन

13. What is called to the settlement which is developed in wetland?  
पाणथळ ठिकाणी विकसित होणाऱ्या वसाहतीचा काय म्हणतात.
- A. Dry land settlement शुष्क स्थान वस्ती  
B. Market settlement बाजार वस्ती  
C. **Wetland settlement आर्द्रस्थान वस्ती**  
D. None of the above वरील पैकी नाही
14. What is called the development of a single city by the growth of different cities?  
वेगवेगळ्या शहरांची वाढ होऊन एकच नगर विकसित होते त्यास काय म्हणतात?
- A. **Conurbation संकलित नगर**  
B. Megapolis प्रमहानगर  
C. Metropolitan महानगर  
D. All of the above वरील पैकी सर्व
15. Pune city is famous as ----- city of Maharashtra?  
पुणे शहर हे महाराष्ट्राचे ----- शहर म्हणून प्रसिद्ध आहे?
- A. Religious धार्मिक  
B. **Educational शैक्षणिक**  
C. Trade व्यापारी  
D. Cultural City सांस्कृतिक
16. What type of human settlement is found in developed agriculture civilization?  
विकसित शेती संस्कृती मध्ये कोणत्या प्रकारचे मानवी वस्ती आढळते?
- A. **Farmstead कृषी गृहे**  
B. Honey bee मोहोळ सदृश्य  
C. Net type जाळी सदृश्य  
D. Spoke type अरीय
17. What is the temporary settlement of sugarcane workers in the vicinity of sugar factories called?  
साखर कारखान्यांच्या परिसरातील ऊसतोड कामगारांच्या अस्थाई वस्तीस काय म्हणतात?
- A. Bread settlement भाकर वस्ती  
B. **Sugar settlement साखर वस्ती**  
C. Milk settlement दूध वस्ती  
D. Wool settlement लोकर वस्ती
18. In which river valley did Egyptian human culture originate?  
ईजिप्शियन मानवी संस्कृतीचा उगम कोणत्या नदी खोऱ्यात झालेला आहे?
- A. Tigris तैग्रीस  
B. Sindhu सिंधु  
C. Ho-yang-ho हो-यांग-हो  
D. **Nile नाईल**

19. Which of the following is an important factor in the development of a town?  
खालीलपैकी नगराच्या विकासातील महत्त्वाचा घटक कोणता आहे?
- A. Location स्थान  
B. Industry उद्योग  
C. Transportation दळणवळण  
D. All of the above वरील पैकी सर्व
20. Which cities include the state capital?  
राज्याच्या राजधानी चा समावेश कोणत्या नगरांमध्ये होतो?
- A. City नगर  
B. Metropolitan महानगर  
C. Conurbation संकलित नगर  
D. Megalopolis प्रमहानगर
21. On which river valley the Babylon City situated?  
बॅबिलोन शहर कोणत्या नदीच्या खोऱ्यात वसलेले आहे
- A. Sindhu सिंधू  
B. Nile नाईल  
C. Amazon ऍमेझॉन  
D. Euphrates युफ्रेटिस
22. Ichalkaranji city is famous for? इचलकरंजी शहर कशासाठी प्रसिद्ध आहे.
- A. Sugar industry साखर उद्योग  
B. Milk production दुग्धोत्पादन  
C. Cotton textile industry सूती वस्त्र उद्योग  
D. None of the above वरील पैकी नाही
23. Which city is the capital of two Indian states? भारतातील कोणते शहर हे दोन राज्याची राजधानी आहे?
- A. Raipur रायपूर  
B. Hyderabad हैदराबाद  
C. Chandigarh चंदिगड  
D. Bhopal भोपाळ
24. Who outlined the seven stages of city development?  
शहर विकासाच्या सात अवस्था कोणी मांडले?
- A. C. D. Harrison सी. डी. हॅरिसन  
B. Griffith Taylor ग्रिफिथ टेलर  
C. Mach Jefferson मॅक जेफरसन  
D. none of the above वरील पैकी नाही
25. What is the 'Million City'? 'दशलक्षी शहर' म्हणजे काय?
- A. Five lakh population पाच लक्ष लोकसंख्या  
B. Ten lakh population दशलक्ष लोकसंख्या  
C. Two lakh population दोन दशलक्ष लोकसंख्या  
D. Thirty lakh population पाच दशलक्ष लोकसंख्या



26. Where did the man live in ancient period? प्राचीन काळी मानव कोठे राहत होता?
- A. Cave गुहेत  
B. Mountain डोंगरावर  
C. House घरात  
D. On the tree झाडावर
27. What is the purpose of the study of settlement geography? वस्ती भूगोलाच्या अभ्यासाचा उद्देश काय आहे?
- A. Development of settlement वसाहतीचा विकास  
B. Planning of settlement वसाहतीचे नियोजन  
C. Establishment new settlement वसाहत निर्मिती  
D. All of the above वरील पैकी सर्व
28. Which region favorable for human settlement? कोणता प्रदेश मानवी वसाहतीसाठी अनुकूल असतो?
- A. Plateau पठारे  
B. Mountain पर्वतीय  
C. Plain मैदानी  
D. Hilly डोंगराळ
29. Which settlement used raw building material? कोणत्या वसाहतीमध्ये कच्चे बांधकाम साहित्य वापरले जाते?
- A. Rural settlement ग्रामीण वसाहती  
B. Urban settlement नागरी वसाहती  
C. Permanent settlement स्थायी वसाहती  
D. None of the above वरील पैकी नाही
30. Where are found sloping roof houses? उतरत्या छपराची घरे कोठे आढळतात?
- A. Semi arid region वाळवंटी प्रदेश  
B. Rainy Region पावसाळी प्रदेश  
C. Hilly region डोंगराळ प्रदेश  
D. Drought region दुष्काळी प्रदेश
31. The city of Pune is situated at the confluence of which river? पुणे शहर कोणत्या नदीच्या संगमावर वसलेले आहे?
- A. Manjara-Prawara मांजरा-प्रवरा  
B. Krishna-Varna कृष्णा-वारणा  
C. Tapi-Girna तापी-गिरणा  
D. Mula-Mutha मुळा-मुठा
32. What is called to group of houses or small village in western Maharashtra? पश्चिम महाराष्ट्रातील गृह समूह किंवा लहान खेडे यांना काय म्हणतात?
- A. Hamlet / Habitation वाडी / वस्ती  
B. Village खेडे  
C. Town शहर  
D. All of the above वरीलपैकी सर्व

33. Where sugar settlements are found? साखर वस्ती कोठे आढळते?
- A. Around cotton mill सूतगिरणी परिसरात  
B. Around mine खान परिसरात  
C. **Around sugar factory साखर कारखाना परिसरात**  
D. Around the city शहराच्या भोवती
34. What type of city is Delhi in India? दिल्ली हे भारतातील कोणत्या प्रकारचे शहर आहे?
- A. Religious City धार्मिक शहर  
B. Trade City व्यापारी शहर  
C. Military City लष्करी शहर  
D. **Administrative City प्रशासकीय शहर**
35. What types of settlements are found in the equatorial region? विषुववृत्तीय प्रदेशात कोणत्या प्रकारच्या वसाहती आढळतात?
- A. Compact settlements सघन वस्त्या  
B. **Hanging settlements झुलत्या वस्त्या**  
C. Scattered settlements विखुरलेल्या वस्त्या  
D. Linear settlements रेषीय वस्त्या
36. What is the 'Ghost city'? 'भूत शहर' म्हणजे काय?
- A. **City without man निर्मनुष्य शहर**  
B. City without road विना रस्त्याचे शहर  
C. City without water विना पाण्याचे शहर  
D. None of the above वरील पैकी नाही
37. Which is the function of urban settlement? शहरी वसाहती चे कार्य कोणते आहे?
- A. Banking and Business बँक आणि सेवा  
B. Trade व्यापार  
C. Manufacturing वस्तू निर्मिती  
D. **All of the above वरील पैकी सर्व**
38. Which type of shepherd settlement found? मेंढपाळांच्या वसाहती कोणत्या प्रकारच्या असतात?
- A. Hamlet वाडी  
B. Permanent settlement स्थायी वसाहती  
C. **Temporary settlement अस्थायी वसाहती**  
D. Compact settlement सघन वस्ती
39. What are the branches of settlement geography? वस्ती भूगोलाच्या शाखा कोणत्या आहेत?
- A. Agricultural and industrial geography कृषी व औद्योगिक भूगोल  
B. Cultural and social geography सांस्कृतिक व सामाजिक भूगोल  
C. Economic and political geography आर्थिक व राजकीय भूगोल  
D. **Urban and rural geography नागरी व ग्रामीण भूगोल**

40. Which is the major religious city of Sikh Religion?  
शीख धर्माचे मुख्य धार्मिक शहर कोणते आहे?
- A. Allahabad इलाहाबाद  
B. Amritsar अमृतसर  
C. Bodh Gaya बोध गया  
D. Haridwar हरिद्वार
41. What business are the majority of people in rural areas engaged in?  
ग्रामीण वस्तीतील बहुसंख्य लोक कोणत्या व्यवसायात गुंतलेले असतात.
- A. Primary प्राथमिक  
B. Secondary द्वितीयक  
C. Tertiary तृतीयक  
D. None of the above वरील पैकी नाही
42. Settlement Geography is the important branch of ----- Geography.  
वस्ती भूगोल ही ----- भूगोलाची महत्वपूर्ण शाखा आहे.
- A. Physical प्राकृतिक  
B. Human मानवी  
C. a & b both अ आणि ब दोन्ही  
D. None of the above वरील पैकी नाही
43. What are the factors affecting the location of rural settlements?  
ग्रामीण वस्तीच्या स्थानावर परिणाम करणारा घटक कोणता.
- A. Physical प्राकृतिक  
B. Business व्यवसाय  
C. Protection संरक्षण  
D. None of the above वरील पैकी नाही
44. In which part of Maharashtra are linear settlements found?  
महाराष्ट्रातील कोणत्या विभागात रेषाकृती वस्त्या आढळतात.
- A. Marathwada मराठवाडा  
B. Khandesh खानदेश  
C. Vidarbha विदर्भ  
D. Konkan कोकण
45. In India, on the banks of the river Hugli ..... is an example of a conurbation city.  
भारतात हुगळी नदीच्या काठावर ..... हे संकलित नगराचे उदाहरण आहे.
- A. Hyderabad- Secunderabad हैद्राबाद-सिकंदराबाद  
B. Anand-Vallabh Vidyanagar-Karamsad आनंद-वल्लभ विद्यानगर- करमसद  
C. Kolkata-Howrah कोलकत्ता-हावडा  
D. Mumbai-Navi Mumbai मुंबई-नवी मुंबई

46. What is the population density in an urban settlement?  
नागरी वसाहतीमध्ये लोकसंख्येची घनता कशी असते?
- A. Less कमी  
B. High जास्त  
C. Very Less अत्यल्प  
D. None of the above वरील पैकी नाही
47. Which geographer was first used the term conurbation?  
संकलित नगर ही सज्ञा सर्वप्रथम कोणत्या भूगोल शास्त्रज्ञाने वापरली?
- A. Vidal-da-la-blash विदाल-द-ला-ब्लाश  
B. Miss. Sample कु. सॅपल  
C. Preston प्रिस्टन  
D. Patrick Geddes पेट्रिक गेडीज
48. What is called the development of a single city by the growth of different cities?  
वेगवेगळ्या शहरांची वाढ होऊन एकच नगर विकसित होते त्यास काय म्हणतात?
- A. Conurbation संकलित नगर  
B. Mega polis प्रमहानगर  
C. Metropolitan महानगर  
D. All of the above वरील पैकी सर्व
49. What is the direction of the houses for sunlight on the southern slope of the Himalayas?  
हिमालय पर्वताच्या दक्षिण उतारावर सूर्यप्रकाशासाठी घरांची दिशा कशी असते?
- A. East facing पूर्वाभिमुखी  
B. West facing पश्चिमाभिमुखी  
C. North facing उत्तराभिमुखी  
D. South facing दक्षिणाभिमुखी
50. Which of the following is not a type of pattern of urban settlement?  
खालीलपैकी कोणते नागरी वस्तीच्या आकृती बंधाचे प्रकार नाही?
- A. Linear Pattern रेषाकृती आकृतीबंध  
B. Checker Board Pattern बुद्धिबळच्या पटासारखा आकृतीबंध  
C. Centrifugal केंद्रावर्ती आकृतीबंध  
D. Circular Pattern वर्तुळाकृती आकृतीबंध
51. Which of the following is not a mining town? खालीलपैकी कोणते खानकाम नगर नाही?
- A. Gulbarga गुलबर्गा  
B. Kadappa कडप्पा  
C. Aurangabad औरंगाबाद  
D. Kolar कोलार
52. Which theory put forward by Harris and Ulman? हॅरीस व उल्मन यांनी कोणता सिद्धांत मांडला?
- A. Concentric Zone Theory समकेंद्र वर्तुळ सिद्धांत  
B. The Sector Theory वर्तुळ विभाग सिद्धांत  
C. Multiple Nuclei Model बहूकेंद्र विभाग सिद्धांत  
D. None of the above वरील पैकी नाही

53. Which of the following is an agro-industrial town? खालीलपैकी कृषी उद्योग नगर कोणते आहे?
- Kolhapur कोल्हापूर**
  - Yavatmal यवतमाळ
  - Buldhana बुलढाणा
  - Parbhani परभणी
54. Which of the following is not a rural settlement model? खालीलपैकी कोणता ग्रामीण वस्तीचा प्रारूप नाही?
- Linear रेखीय
  - Square चौरस
  - Hexagon षटकोनी**
  - Spherical गोलाकार
55. Which of the following factors is not part of the study of settlement geography? खालीलपैकी कोणता घटक वस्ती भूगोलाच्या अभ्यासाचा भाग नाही?
- House building materials घर बांधकामाची सामग्री
  - Housing model घरांचे प्रारूप
  - Distribution of houses घरांचे वितरण
  - Model of agricultural production शेती उत्पादनाचे प्रारूप**
56. How many stages of urban development stated by Griffith Taylor? ग्राफिथ टेलर यांनी नगर विकासाच्या किती अवस्था सांगितलेले आहेत?
- 7
  - 5
  - 3
  - 9
57. Who used the term megalopolis? प्रमहानगर हा शब्द कोणी वापरला?
- Homar Hoyt होमर हयेत
  - Haris and Ulman हरिस व उलमन
  - Jean Gotman जीन गॉटमन**
  - Christaler ख्रिस्तलर
58. Which of the following city is known as Iron Steel City? खालीलपैकी कोणते शहर हे लोह पोलाद नगर म्हणून ओळखले जाते?
- Surat सुरत
  - Mumbai मुंबई
  - Jamshedpur जमशेदपुर**
  - Ahmadabad अहमदाबाद
59. What is the trend of Urbanization in India? भारतात नागरीकरणाचा ट्रेंड काय आहे?
- Urban population is raising slowly शहरी लोकसंख्या हळू हळू वाढत आहे
  - Urban population is raising rapidly शहरी लोकसंख्या झपाट्याने वाढत आहे**
  - Urban is falling शहरी पडत आहे
  - Growth rate of urban population is lower than total शहरी लोकसंख्येचा विकास दर एकूण पेक्षा कमी आहे

60. What theory of colonization did Walter Christaller put forward?  
 वाल्टर क्रिस्टालर यांनी वसाहतीच्या संबंधी कोणता सिद्धांत मांडला?
- A. Rank size rule श्रेणी आकार नियम  
 B. Primate City प्रायमेट शहर  
 C. **Central place theory मध्यवर्ती स्थान सिद्धांत**  
 D. None of the above वरील पैकी नाही
61. Who has given the contribution in field of settlement geography?  
 वस्ती भूगोलाच्या क्षेत्रामध्ये कोणाचे योगदान आहे?
- A. Mackinder मकींडर  
 B. Wagner वेगनर  
 C. **Jin Bruhn's जिन ब्रुहन्स**  
 D. Herodotus हिरोडोटस
62. One of the following demerits of settlement? खालील पैकी हा एक ग्रामीण वस्तीचा दोष आहे?
- A. Pollution प्रदूषण  
 B. Joint Family संयुक्त कुटुंब पद्धती  
 C. **Superstation अंधश्रद्धा**  
 D. Clean Air शुद्ध हवा
63. Who is the run of administrative work of town?  
 शहरी वस्तीचे प्रशासकीय कार्य खालीलपैकी कोणाकडून पूर्ण केले जाते?
- A. Grampanchyat ग्रामपंचायत  
 B. Zila Parishad जिल्हा परिषद  
 C. Pnachyat Samiti पंचायत समिती  
 D. **Nagar Parishad नगर परिषद**
64. Who are the following geographers was not defined rural settlement geography?  
 खालील पैकी कोणत्या भूगोलतज्ञानी यांनी ग्रामीण वस्ती भूगोलाची व्याख्या केलेली नाही?
- A. Jin Bruhn's जिन ब्रुहन्स  
 B. R.I. Dickinson आर. ई. डिकीन्सण  
 C. C.F. Kohan सि. एफ. कोहन  
 D. **R.L. Singh आर. एल. सिंह**
65. Rural settlement division of on the basis of size and work of settlement known as?  
 ग्रामीण वस्तीचे त्यांच्या आकाराचा व कार्याच्या आधारावर केलेले गेलेले विभाजन या नावाने ओळखले जाते ?
- A. **Hierarchy पदानक्रम**  
 B. Central-Place केंद्रस्थल  
 C. Service Center सेवाकेंद्र  
 D. Hamlet शेतवाडी
66. Which country known as name 'Bakaru' to rural settlement?  
 कोणत्या देशात ग्रामीण वसाहतीला बूकारू या नावाने ओळखले जाते?
- A. Srilanka श्रीलंका  
 B. **Japan जपान**  
 C. China चीन  
 D. Maldives मालदिव
67. Who has worked about functional classification of Towns?  
 खालील पैकी कोणी नगरांचे वर्गीकरण केले आहे?

- A. Nelson नेल्सन  
B. Burges बर्गस  
C. Dickinson डिकीन्सन  
D. Ulman उल्मान
68. Squared shape settlement was accord by many rods meet each-other?  
चौरस कार वस्ती प्रारूप किती रस्ते एकत्र आल्यानंतर निर्माण होते?  
A. 2  
B. 3  
C. 4  
D. 5
69. Which following factors are not influenced on development of rural settlement Morphology?  
खालीलपैकी कोणता घटक हा ग्रामीण वस्तीच्या संरचनेच्या विकासावर परिणाम करत नाही?  
A. Location स्थान  
B. Situation स्थिती  
C. Function Facilities कार्यात्मक सुविधा  
D. Farming Types कृषी पद्धती
70. In Indian rural settlement found which caste house in core area?  
भारतीय ग्रामीण वसाहतीच्या मध्यभागी कोणत्या जातीच्या लोकांचे खरे आढळतात?  
A. High Caste उच्च जातीच्या  
B. Backward Caste मागास जातीच्या  
C. Nomadic Caste भटक्या जातीच्या  
D. Tribal Caste आदिवासी जातीच्या
71. The settlement which is established near of River, Ponds or streams known as?  
ज्या वस्त्या नदी तले किंवा झऱ्याच्या जवळ निर्माण होत असतात त्या या नावाने ओळखल्या जातात?  
A. Well & settlement जलाकृषी वसाहती  
B. Dry land शुष्क वसाहती  
C. Scattered Settlement विखुरले वस्ती  
D. Clustered Settlement केंद्रित वस्ती
72. Which is the following factor is influenced on Indian rural settlement?  
भारतातील ग्रामीण वस्तीवर खालीलपैकी या घटकांचा प्रभाव सर्वाधिक दिसतो?  
A. Political राजकीय  
B. Social सामाजिक  
C. Economics आर्थिक  
D. Educational शैक्षणिक
73. Which types of material are used in Building Construction of Modern period?  
सध्याच्या आधुनिक युगामध्ये इमारत बांधकाम साहित्य म्हणून कोणत्या साधनांचा वापर सर्वाधिक आहे ?  
A. Wood लाकूड  
B. Stone दगड  
C. Iron लोखंड  
D. Mud चिखल
74. Shirdi know as which types of town in Maharashtra?  
महाराष्ट्रातील शिर्डी हे कोणत्या प्रकारचे शहर म्हणून ओळखले जाते ?  
A. Commercial Town व्यापारी शहर  
B. Administrative Town प्रशासकीय शहर  
C. Industrial Town औद्योगिक शहर

**D. Religious Town      धार्मिक शहर**

75. Most urbanized state of India is? भारतातील सर्वाधिक शहरीकृत राज्य आहे?

- A. Punjab      पंजाब
- B. Goa      गोवा**
- C. Nagaland      नागालँड
- D. Sikkim      सिक्कीम



**The concept of Garden City was propounded by**

- (A) G. Myrdal
- (B) Frank
- (C) Ebenezer Howard
- (D) Clarence Perry

**Answer: C**

गार्डन सिटी ही संकल्पना पुढे आली

- (ए) जी. मायर्डल
- (बी) फ्रँक
- (सी) एबेनेझर हॉवर्ड
- (डी) क्लीयरन्स पेरी

**Explanation:**

The garden city movement is a method of urban planning in which self-contained communities are surrounded by “greenbelts”, containing proportionate areas of residences, industry, and agriculture. The idea was initiated in 1898 by Ebenezer Howard in the United Kingdom and aims to capture the primary benefits of a countryside environment and a city environment while avoiding the disadvantages presented by both

**27. The concept of Umland was given by**

- (A) G.K. Zipf
- (B) W. Christaller
- (C) Van Cleef
- (D) Le Corbusier

**Answer: C**

उमलँड ही संकल्पना दिली गेली

- (ए) जी.के. झिपएफ
- (बी) डब्ल्यू. क्रिस्टालर
- (सी) व्हॅन क्लीफ
- (डी) ले कॉर्बुसिएर

**Explanation:**

The concept of Umland was given by Van Cleef

Umland is a region that is closely linked economically with a nearby town or city (Encyclopedia, 1768).

The term ‘Umland’ is a German word, translated from a Swedish word ‘Omland’ (‘Om’ means around and ‘land’ means area) (Singh, 2007). This term is mainly applied for inland towns that deals in all directions but unfortunately this term has also been applied to the immediate environs of a town as well as to a larger area served by it (Johnson, 1972).

**28. What is the trend of Urbanization in India?**

- (A) Urban population is rising slowly
- (B) Urban is falling
- (C) Urban population is rising rapidly
- (D) Growth rate of urban population is lower than total

**Answer: C**

भारतात नागरीकरणाचा ट्रेंड काय आहे?

- (अ) शहरी लोकसंख्या हळू हळू वाढत आहे
- (बी) शहरी पडत आहे
- (क) शहरी लोकसंख्या झपाट्याने वाढत आहे
- (ड) शहरी लोकसंख्येचा विकास दर एकूणपेक्षा कमी आहे

**Explanation:**

29. Which one of the following is the correct sequence of stages of urban development as postulated by L. Mumford

- (A) Polis – Ecopolis – Metropolis – Megalopolis
- (B) Metropolis – Polis – Ecopolis – Megalopolis
- (C) Ecopolis – Polis – Metropolis – Megalopolis
- (D) Megalopolis – Metropolis – Ecopolis – Polis

**Answer: C**

एल. ममफोर्ड यांनी नोंदवलेल्या शहरी विकासाच्या टप्प्यांचा खालील अनुक्रम खालीलपैकी कोणता आहे?

- (ए) पोलिस - इकोपोलिस - मेट्रोपोलिस - मेगालोपोलिस
- (बी) महानगर - पोलिस - इकोपोलिस - मेगालोपोलिस
- (सी) इकोपोलिस - पोलिस - महानगर - मेगालोपोलिस
- (डी) मेगालोपोलिस - मेट्रोपोलिस - इकोपोलिस - पोलिस

**Explanation:**

30. Most urbanized state of India is

- (A) Punjab
- (B) Goa
- (C) Nagaland
- (D) Sikkim

**Answer: B**

भारतातील सर्वाधिक शहरीकृत राज्य आहे

- (अ) पंजाब
- (बी) गोवा
- (सी) नागालँड
- (डी) सिक्कीम

**Explanation:**

**State wise Highest percentage share of urban population (Descending Order)**

Goa: 62.17 %

Mizoram: 51.51 %

Tamil Nadu: 48.45%

Kerala: 47.72 %

Maharashtra: 45.23 %

Gujarat: 42.58 %

31. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below

**List-I**

**(Theories of Urban Structure)**

- A. Concentric Zone Model
- B. Sectoral Model
- C. Multiple Nuclei Model
- D. Exploitive Model

**List-II**

**(Pro-founder)**

- 1. Harris and Ullman
- 2. William Bunge
- 3. E.W. Burgess
- 4. Homar Hoyt and Davis

यादी- I

(नागरी रचनेचे सिद्धांत)

ए कॉन्सेंट्रिक झोन मॉडेल

बी. क्षेत्रीय मॉडेल

सी. मल्टीपल न्यूक्ली मॉडेल

डी. शोषक मॉडेल

यादी- II

(प्रो-संस्थापक)

1. हॅरिस आणि उलमन

2. विल्यम बंगे

3. ईडब्ल्यू बर्गस

4. होमर होयत आणि डेव्हिस

**Codes:**

	A	B	C	D
A.	4	3	2	1
B.	3	4	1	2
C.	3	4	2	1
D.	2	1	4	3

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

1. **Concentric Zone Model Theory:** E.W. Burgess

Postulated – 1920s (1924,1927)

Model Based- Chicago City (America)

2. **The Sectoral Theory or Wedge or Sectoral Model of** Homer Hoyt & Davis

Postulated in 1939

Based on: Study of 64 American Cities.

3. **Multiple Nuclei Model** by C.D Harris & E.L Ullman

Postulated – 1945

Based on: Chicago city

4. **Exploitative Model:** William Bunge

**32. Which model is also known as Ecological Theory of city structure?**

(A) Multiple Nuclei Model

(B) Concentric Zone Model

(C) Sectoral Model

(D) Exploitative Model

**Answer: B**

कोणत्या मॉडेलला इकोलॉजिकल थ्योरी ऑफ सिटी स्ट्रक्चर म्हणून ओळखले जाते?

(ए) एकाधिक न्यूक्ली मॉडेल

(बी) कॉन्सेंट्रिक झोन मॉडेल

(सी) क्षेत्रीय मॉडेल

(डी) शोषक मॉडेल

**Explanation:**

33. **In concentric zone model of Burgess Zone II refers to**

(A) Central Business District

(B) Zone of Better Residence

- (C) Commuter's Zone
- (D) Zone in Transition

**Answer: D**

बर्गस झोन आयएलच्या कॉन्ट्रिक झोन मॉडेलमध्ये

- (अ) मध्यवर्ती व्यवसाय जिल्हा
- (ब) उत्तम रहिवासी क्षेत्र
- (सी) प्रवासी क्षेत्र
- (डी) संक्रमणातील विभाग

**Explanation:**

**5 Zones:**

- I. Central Business District
- II. Zone in Transition
- III. Zone of Independent Workmen's Home
- IV. Zone of Better Residence
- V. Commuter's Zone

34. How many circles are encircles the CBD proposed in the Concentric Zone Theory

- (A) 5
- (B) 6
- (C) 3
- (D) 4

**Answer: D**

कॉन्सेन्ट्रिक झोन सिद्धांत मध्ये प्रस्तावित सी बी डी किती मंडळे घेते आहे

- (ए) 5
- (बी) 6
- (सी) 3
- (डी) 4

**Explanation:**

35. Which model of urban structure is 'Wedge like Expansion'?

- (A) Concentric Zone Model
- (B) Sector Theory
- (C) Multiple Nuclei Theory
- (D) Exploitive Model

**Answer: B**

शहरी संरचनेचे कोणते मॉडेल 'विस्तारासारखे वेज' आहे?

- (ए) कॉन्सेन्ट्रिक झोन मॉडेल
- (बी) सेक्टर सिद्धांत
- (सी) एकाधिक न्यूक्ली सिद्धांत
- (डी) शोषक मॉडेल

**Explanation:**

36. Which model of urban structure is 'Cellular Structure'?

- (A) Multiple Nuclei Model
- (B) Sector Theory
- (C) Concentric Zone Model
- (D) Exploitive Model

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

37. Match List I with List II and choose the correct answer from the code given below

List I (Model Concept)	List II (Definition)
(a) Sector Model	(i) Model of the internal structure of cities in which social groups are spatially arranged in a series of rings
(b) Concentric Zone Model	(ii) Nucleus of a city where retail stores and offices are concentrated
(c) Bid-Rent theory	(iii) Theory that refers how price and demand on real estate changes as distance towards CBD increases
(d) <u>Central Business District (CBD)</u>	<u>(iv) Model of internal structure of cities in which social groups are arranged around a series of sectors or wedges radiating from CBD</u>

**Code:**

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
A.	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)
B.	(iv)	(i)	(iii)	(ii)
C.	(iii)	(i)	(iv)	(ii)
D.	(i)	(ii)	(iv)	(iii)

**Answer: B**

38. The Chandigarh City was planned by

- (A) Jean Brunhes
- (B) Jean Gottman
- (C) Le Corbusier
- (D) G. Taylor

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

39. Which was the first planned city of pre independence of India

- (A) Bhubaneswar
- (B) Indore
- (C) Bhopal
- (D) Jaipur

**Answer: D**

भारताच्या स्वातंत्र्यापूर्वीचे पहिले नियोजित शहर कोणते होते?

- (अ) भुवनेश्वर
- (बी) इंदूर
- (सी) भोपाळ
- (डी) जयपूर

**Explanation:**

40. A new approach to functional classification of towns was written by

- (A) S.M. Ali
- (B) S.M. Rafiullah
- (C) S.B. Singh
- (D) Moonis Raza

**Answer: B**

शहरांच्या कार्यात्मक वर्गीकरणासाठी नवीन दृष्टीकोन लिहिला होता

- (ए) एस.एम. अली

(बी) एस.एम. रफीउल्ला

(सी) एस.बी. सिंग

(डी) मूनिस रज़ा

**Explanation:**

41. **Threshold population refers to**

- (A) Maximum distance that people can travel to use a service
- (B) Minimum distance required for opening a service
- (C) Minimum population size required for a service
- (D) Maximum population size required for a service

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

42. **On the basis of size, which one of the following is correct settlements?**

- (A) Village – Hamlet – City – Town – Metropolis
- (B) Hamlet – Village – Town – City – Metropolis
- (C) Hamlet – Village – City – Town – Metropolis
- (D) City – Hamlet – Village – Town – Metropolis

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

43. **Settlement located at a distance from river banks and other water bodies are called**

- (A) Wet point settlements
- (B) Dry point settlements
- (C) Strong point settlement
- (D) Nucleated settlements

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

44. **Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched? Proponent Theory related with urban structure**

- 1. Homer Hoyt – Sector theory
- 2. Sinclair – Concentric theory
- 3. Chris taller – Central place theory
- 4. Harris and Ullman – Multiple Nuclei theory

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

45. **The Triangular Pattern of rural settlements develop generally**

- (A) Between two hills
- (B) At the confluence of two rivers and one hills
- (C) At the confluence of two rivers
- (D) At bank of the straight rivers

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

46. **Which one of the following city is known as Mile City?**

- (A) Norway
- (B) Phoenix
- (C) Denever
- (D) London

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

47. **Which one of the following principles of central place system operates in a region if  $K=7$ , is applicable for spatial organization of settlements?**

- 1. Market principle
- 2. Transport Principle
- 3. Administrative Principle
- 4. Economic Principle

Ans- 3

**48. Which one of the following principles of central place system operates in a region if  $K=7$ , is applicable for spatial organization of settlements?**

1. Market principle
2. Transport Principle
3. Administrative Principle
4. Economic Principle

Ans- 3

**49. From the given diagram of Multiple Nuclei Model of urban structure devised by C.D Harris and E.L Ullman, identify the urban land use pattern of nuclear centres of 3 and 6?**

1. CBD and residential suburb
2. Low class residential and heavy manufacturing
3. Wholesale and light manufacturing and residential suburb
4. High class residential and outline business district

Ans- 2

**50. Which one of the following describes a projected urbanised world or universal city by the end of 21st Century?**

- (A) Conurbation
- (B) City-Region
- (C) Megalopolis
- (D) Ecumenopolis

Answer: (D)

MSS, Ankushrao Tope College, Jalna  
M.A. I Year, Semester - I Subject: Geography  
Paper No. III - Tourism Geography Paper Code: GEO - 403  
**पर्यटन भूगोल Test I**

Time: 1 hour

Marks: 80

Note: 1) All questions Solve 2) All questions carry equal marks

- Q. 1 What is the cycling, mountaineering, camping, boating called as ?  
सायकलवरुन फिरणे, गिर्यारोहण करणे, तळ ठोणे, नौकाविहार करणे यासाठी केलेल्या भ्रमंतीला काय म्हणतात?
- A. To walk फिरणे  
B. Migration स्थलांतर  
C. Residence निवास  
D. Tourism पर्यटन
- Q. 2 What is the nature of tourism in the 21st century?  
२१ व्या शतकात पर्यटनाचे स्वरूप कसे बनले आहे?
- A. Unstable अस्थिर  
B. Normal सामान्य  
C. Unusual असामान्य  
D. Dynamic गतिशील
- Q. 3 A person who has lived in a country for more than 24 hours and less than a month with the intention of not settling permanently is -----  
एखाद्या देशात २४ तासापेक्षा जास्त आणि कायमस्वरूपी वस्ती न करण्याच्या हेतूने महिन्यापेक्षा कमी वास्तव्य करणारी व्यक्ती म्हणजे -----
- A. Migrants प्रवासी  
B. Immigrants स्थलांतरीत व्यक्ती  
C. Tourist पर्यटक  
D. Player खेळाडू
- Q. 4 How do people move in tourism? पर्यटनात लोकांच्या हालचाली कशी होत असतात?
- A. General सर्वसाधारण  
B. For a short time अल्पकाळासाठी  
C. Unusual असामान्य  
D. for a long time दीर्घकाळासाठी



Q. 5 What was the purpose of Indian tourism in ancient times?

प्राचीनकाळी भारतात पर्यटन हे कशासाठी होत होते?

- A. Finding new territory नवीन प्रदेश शोधणे
- B. Finding food अन्नाच्या शोध घेणे.
- C. For religious reasons धार्मिक कारणासाठी
- D. For financial reasons आर्थिक कारणासाठी

Q. 6 What is the purpose of tourism in general? सर्वसामान्यपणे पर्यटनाचा हेतु काय असतो?

- A. Practice अभ्यास
- B. Entertainment मनोरंजन
- C. Economic आर्थिक
- D. Pilgrim यात्रा

Q. 7 In which areas is the development of tourism observed?

कोणत्या भागात पर्यटन केंद्राचा विकास जास्त होतो?

- A. Mountain डोंगराळ
- B. Under the continent खंडातर्गत
- C. Edge किनारी
- D. Plateau पठारी

Q. 8 Which river forms the marble mound at Jabalpur?

जबलपुर येथे कोणत्या नदीने संगमरवरी खचदरी तयार केली आहे?

- A. Narmada नर्मदा
- B. Tapi तापी
- C. Godavari गोदावरी
- D. Kosi कोसी

Q.9 Which city is situated at the confluence of Panchganga and Krishna rivers?

पंचगंगा व कृष्णा नदीच्या संगमावरती कोणते शहर आहे?

- A. Kurundwad कुरुंदवाड
- B. Narsobachiwadi नरसोबाचीवाडी
- C. Kolhapur कोल्हापुर
- D. Sangli सांगली

Q. 10 The beauty of which valley in Kerala attracts tourists?

केरळमधील कोणत्या दरीचे सौंदर्य पर्यटकांना आकर्षित करते?

- A. Silent Valley सायलेंट व्हॅली
- B. Valley of Flowers व्हॅली ऑफ फ्लॉवर्स
- C. Colorado कोलोरेडो
- D. Sutlej Valley सतलज व्हॅली

Q. 11 Which axis has the largest number of coral islands on Earth?

कोणत्या अक्षवृत्ताच्या दरम्यान पृथ्वीवरील सर्वात जास्त प्रवाळ बेटे आहेत

- A. 45° north to 45° south ४५° उत्तर ते ४५° दक्षिण
- B. 30° north to 30° south ३०° उत्तर ते ३०° दक्षिण
- C. 15° North to 45° South १५° उत्तर ते ४५° दक्षिण
- D. 60° north to 60° south ६०° उत्तर ते ६०° दक्षिण

Q.12 The Great Barrier Reef is the largest coral reef in which country?

ग्रेट बॅरियर रीफ ही सर्वात मोठी प्रवाळ मालिका कोणत्या देशात आहे?

- A. America अमेरिका
- B. India भारत
- C. Australia ऑस्ट्रेलिया
- D. Africa अफ्रिका

Q. 13 Egyptian culture developed along which river?

इजिप्शियन संस्कृती कोणत्या नदीकाठी विकसित झाली?

- A. Indus सिंधू
- B. Euphrates युफ्राटीस
- C. Ho-Hang-ho हो-हॅंग-हो
- D. Nile नाईल

Q. 14 Which of these is a sacred place on the banks of the Ganga?

गंगेच्या काठावर कोणते पवित्र धार्मिक ठिकाण आहे?

- A. Mathura मथुरा
- B. Varanasi वाराणसी
- C. Ayodhya अयोध्या
- D. Pandharpur पंढरपुर

Q. 15 Which is the salty water lake in Maharashtra? महाराष्ट्रातील खान्या पाण्याचे सरोवर कोणते?

- A. Chilka चिल्का
- B. Sambhar सांबर
- C. Koyna कोयना
- D. Lonar लोणार

Q.16 Lake Chilka is in which state? चिल्का सरोवर कोणत्या राज्यात आहे?

- A. Maharashtra महाराष्ट्र
- B. Orissa ओरिसा
- C. Rajasthan राजस्थान
- D. Tamil Nadu तामिळनाडू

Q. 17 In Karnataka, the river Sharavati is known as the world famous waterfall?

कर्नाटकात शरावती नदीवर जगप्रसिद्ध धबधबा----- या नावाने ओळखला जातो?

- A. Round गोळाक
- B. Jog जोग
- C. Niagara नायगरा
- D. Dudhsagar दुधसागर

Q. 18 Dudhsagar Falls is in which state? दुधसागर धबधबा कोणत्या राज्यात आहे?

- A. Karnataka कर्नाटक
- B. Goa गोवा
- C. Maharashtra महाराष्ट्र
- D. Kerala केरळ

Q. 19 In which district of Maharashtra are the hot springs located at Vajreshwari?

महाराष्ट्रातील कोणत्या जिल्ह्यात वज्रेश्वरी येथे गरम पाण्याचे झरे आहेत?

- A. Thane ठाणे
- B. Satara सातारा
- C. Ratnagiri रत्नागिरी
- D. Sindhudurg सिंधुदुर्ग

Q. 20 Kankshiranga National Park is famous for which animal?

कांक्षीरंगा नॅशनल पार्क कोणत्या प्राण्यासाठी प्रसिद्ध आहे?

- A. Leo सिंह
- B. One - horned Rhinoceros एकशिंगी गेंडा
- C. Antelope काळवीट
- D. Elephant हत्ती

Q.21 In which state is the famous palamau tiger reserve located?

पालमाऊ भारतीय चित्यांसाठी प्रसिद्ध असणारा व्याघ्र प्रकल्प कोणत्या राज्यात आहे?

- A. West Bengal पं. बंगाल
- B. Bihar बिहार
- C. Jharkhand झारखंड
- D. Uttar Pradesh उत्तरप्रदेश

Q. 22 Savona grassland is located in which continent? सॅव्हॉना गवताळ प्रदेश कोणत्या खंडात आहे?

- A. America अमेरिका
- B. Asia आशिया
- C. Africa अफ्रिका
- D. Australia ऑस्ट्रेलिया

Q.23 Hampi is a historical site in which state? हंपी हे ऐतिहासिक ठिकाण कोणत्या राज्यात आहे?

- A. Karnataka कर्नाटक
- B. Maharashtra महाराष्ट्र
- C. Kerala केरळ
- D. Andhra Pradesh आन्ध्रप्रदेश

Q. 24 Which city is famous for free trade? कोणते शहर मुक्त व्यापारासाठी प्रसिद्ध आहे?

- A. Tokyo टोकियो
- B. Singapore सिंगापुर
- C. Delhi दिल्ली
- D. Shantiniketan शांतीनिकेतन

Q.25 Which classical dance form reflects the glorious tradition of India?

कोणत्या शास्त्रीय नृत्यप्रकार भारतातील वैभवशाली परंपरा दर्शवितो?

- A. Powada पोवाडा
- B. Kathakali कथकली
- C. Bhangda भांगडा
- D. Lezim लेझिम

Q. 26 Which of the following economic factors affects tourism? खालीलपैकी कोणता आर्थिक घटक पर्यटनावर परिणाम करतो?

- A. Transportation वाहतुक
- B. Settlement वस्ती
- C. Rivers नद्या
- D. Diet आहार

Q. 27 What type of transport development has given impetus to international tourism?

वाहतुकीच्या कोणत्या प्रकारच्या विकासामुळे आंतरराष्ट्रीय पर्यटनास चालना मिळाली?

- A. Roads रस्ते
- B. Railways रेल्वे
- C. Hawaii हवाई
- D. Ship जल

- Q. 28 Who started community tourism in England? इंग्लंडमध्ये सामुदायिक पर्यटनास कोणी सुरुवात केली?
- A. Thomas Cook थॉमस कुक  
B. Vasco da Gama वास्को द गामा  
C. Marco Polo मार्कोपोलो  
D. Alexander अलेक्झांडर
- Q.29 Where is the Patanjali Yogpeeth located? पतंजली योगपीठ कोणत्या ठिकाणी आहे?
- A. Uttarakhand उत्तराखंड  
B. Kerala केरळ  
C. Punjab पंजाब  
D. Maharashtra महाराष्ट्र
- Q.30 In which state is the Ramoji Film City located? रामोजी फिल्मसिटी कोणत्या राज्यात आहे?
- A. Andhra Pradesh आन्ध्रप्रदेश  
B. Telangana तेलंगणा  
C. Maharashtra महाराष्ट्र  
D. Kerala केरळ
- Q.31 Under whose presidency was the Mumtaz for Tourism Development formed in India in 1945 after World War II? दुसऱ्या महायुद्धानंतर भारतात १९४५ मध्ये कोणाच्या अध्यक्षतेखाली पर्यटन विकासासाठी ममिती गठीत करण्यात आली?
- A. Sir John Chapel सर जॉन चॅपल  
B. Sir John Matthew सर जॉन मॅथ्यू  
C. Sir John Sergeant सर जॉन सार्जंट  
D. None of above यापैकी नाही
- Q.32 In which year the Sergeant Committee submitted its report on tourism to the Government? सार्जंट समितीने पर्यटन विषयक अहवाल कोणत्या वर्षी सरकारला सादर केला?
- A. 1944  
B. 1945  
C. 1946  
D. 1948
- Q.33 Which district is the birthplace of Samarth Ramdas? समर्थ रामदास यांची जन्मभूमी कोणत्या जिल्ह्यात आहे?
- A. Jalna जालना  
B. Aurangabad औरंगाबाद  
C. Beed बीड  
D. Nanded नांदेड
- Q.34 In which year was the Tourism Development Corporation of India established? भारतीय पर्यटन विकास महामंडळाची स्थापना कोणत्या वर्षी झाली?
- A. 1950  
B. 1968  
C. 1966  
D. 1970

- Q.35 In which year was the Central Ministry of Tourism established?  
केंद्रीय पर्यटन मंत्रालयाची स्थापना कोणत्या वर्षी झाली?
- A. 1958  
B. 1957  
C. 1967  
D. 1955
- Q. 36 In order to get peace of mind and relaxation from the stressful life of modern times, human beings do -----  
आधुनिक काळातील धकाधकीच्या जीवनापासून मनाला शंती व विरंगुळा मिळविण्यासाठी मानव ----- करतो.
- A. Tourism पर्यटन  
B. Trade व्यापार  
C. Work काम  
D. Job नोकरी
- Q. 37 Since the development of tourism in the world is considered as an economic activity, tourism is referred to as a -----  
जगातील पर्यटनाचा विकास एक आर्थिक क्रिया म्हणून घेत असल्याने पर्यटन हा एक ----- म्हणून संबोधला जातो.
- A. International trade आंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार  
B. Invisible trade अदृश्य व्यापार  
C. Visual business दृश्य व्यापार  
D. National trade राष्ट्रीय व्यापार
- Q. 38 Monuments, objects, houses, forts and palaces are the factors that affect -----tourism.  
स्मारके, वस्तु, घर, किल्ले व राजवाडे इत्यादी पर्यटनावर परिणाम करणारे ----- घटक आहेत.
- A. Historical ऐतिहासिक  
B. Geographical भौगोलिक  
C. Social सामाजिक  
D. Economic आर्थिक
- Q. 39 ----- It is known as the city of lakes in Rajasthan. राजस्थानातील ----- हे सरोवरांचे नगर म्हणून प्रसिद्ध आहे.
- A. Bikaner बिकानेर  
B. Udaipur उदयपूर  
C. Quota कोटा  
D. Bundi बुंदी
- Q.40 Until -----the century, tourism was a done for trade and research.  
----- व्या शतकापर्यंत पर्यटन हे शोधकार्य व्यापारासाठी होत होते.
- A. 20  
B. 19  
C. 18  
D. 17

M.A. I Year, Semester - I Subject: Geography  
Paper No. III - Tourism Geography Paper Code: GEO - 403

**पर्यटन भूगोल Test I**

**Answer Key - I**

Question No.	Answer	Question No.	Answer
Q.1	D	Q.21	C
Q.2	D	Q.22	C
Q.3	C	Q.23	A
Q.4	B	Q.24	B
Q.5	C	Q.25	B
Q.6	B	Q.26	A
Q.7	C	Q.27	C
Q.8	A	Q.28	A
Q.9	B	Q.29	A
Q.10	A	Q.30	B
Q.11	B	Q.31	C
Q.12	C	Q.32	C
Q.13	D	Q.33	A
Q.14	B	Q.34	C
Q.15	D	Q.35	C
Q.16	B	Q.36	A
Q.17	B	Q.37	B
Q.18	B	Q.38	A
Q.19	A	Q.39	B
Q.20	B	Q.40	D

**पर्यटन भूगोल Test II**

Time: 1 hour

Marks: 80

- Q. 1 - ----- tourist centre in the Satpuda mountain region is called Mini Kashmir because of its natural beauty. सातपुडा पर्वत क्षेत्रातील ----- या पर्यटन केंद्राला निसर्ग सौंदर्यामुळे मिनि कश्मिर म्हणतात.
- A. Toranmal तोरणमाळ  
B. Pal पाल  
C. Panchmadhi पंचमढी  
D. Sitamadi सितामढी
- Q.2 Visiting sports competition location is a type of -----tourism. क्रीडा स्पर्धा स्थळांना भेटी देणे हा ----- पर्यटन प्रकार आहे.
- A. Agriculture कृषी  
B. Adventure साहस  
C. Natural प्राकृतिक  
D. Cultural सांस्कृतिक
- Q. 3 The journey to sacred and pilgrimage places is called ----- tourism. पवित्र व तिर्थक्षेत्र ठिकाणी होणाऱ्या प्रवासाला ----- पर्यटन म्हणतात.
- A. Religious धार्मिक  
B. Academic शैक्षणिक  
C. Trade व्यापार  
D. Social सामाजिक
- Q. 4 Study tourism is done for the purpose of ----- . अभ्यास पर्यटन हे ----- हेतूने होत असते.
- A. Business व्यवसाय  
B. Academic शैक्षणिक  
C. Religious धार्मिक  
D. Geographical भौगोलिक
- Q.5 Visiting places of pilgrimage is a form of -----tourism. तिर्थस्थळांना भेट देणे हा ----- पर्यटन प्रकार आहे.
- A. Religious धार्मिक  
B. Adventure साहस  
C. Historical ऐतिहासिक  
D. Social सामाजिक
- Q. 6 A person travelling in the country is called a -----tourist. मायदेशात प्रवास करणाऱ्या व्यक्तीस ----- पर्यटक म्हणतात.
- A. Foreigner परदेशी  
B. National राष्ट्रीय  
C. International आंतरराष्ट्रीय  
D. None of these यापैकी नाही.



- Q. 7 Tourists who travel abroad for tourism are called ----- tourists.  
जे पर्यटक दुसऱ्या देशात जाऊन पर्यटन करतात त्यांना ----- पर्यटक म्हणतात.
- A. Local स्थानिक  
B. Domestic देशी  
C. Foreigner परदेशी  
D. is not one of these. यापैकी नाही.
- Q. 8 When did mining tourism start in India? खान पर्यटनाला भारतात केंव्हा सुरुवात झाली?
- A. 2015  
B. 2016  
C. 2017  
D. 2018
- Q. 9 What kind of business is tourism? पर्यटन हा कोणत्या प्रकारचा व्यवसाय आहे?
- A. Financial आर्थिक  
B. Social सामाजिक  
C. Political राजकीय  
D. Geographical भौगोलिक
- Q. 10 Which of the following is achieved by tourism? पर्यटनामुळे खालीलपैकी काय प्राप्त होते?
- A. Foreign currency परकीय चलन  
B. Production उत्पादन  
C. Both A and B. अ व ब दोन्हीही  
D. None of above यापैकी नाही.
- Q. 11 Language exchange in tourism means ----- result of it.  
पर्यटनात भाषेचे आदान प्रदान होणे म्हणजे ----- परिणाम होय.
- A. Financial आर्थिक  
B. Environmental पर्यावरणीय  
C. Political राजकीय  
D. Cultural सांस्कृतिक
- Q. 12 Tourism is mainly about the exchange of ----- पर्यटनामुळे मुख्यतः कशाची देवाण-घेवाण होते?
- A. Language भाषा  
B. Money पैसा  
C. Things/ Items वस्तु  
D. Transport वाहतुक
- Q. 13 Employment Generation is what kind of effect of tourism?  
रोजगार निर्मिती हा पर्यटनाचा कोणता परिणाम आहे?
- A. Social सामाजिक  
B. Economic आर्थिक  
C. Cultural सांस्कृतिक  
D. Environmental पर्यावरणीय

- Q. 14 ----- is the social effect of tourism. पर्यटनाचा ----- हा सामाजिक परिणाम आहे.
- A. Neo-colonism नववसाहतवाद  
B. Revenue महसूल  
C. Pollution प्रदुषण  
D. Mix Language संमिश्र भाषा
- Q. 15 ----- is the environmental impact of tourism. ----- हा पर्यटनाचा पर्यावरण विषयक परिणाम आहे.
- A. Gambling जुगार  
B. Territorial development प्रादेशिक विकास  
C. Solid waste pollution घनकचरा प्रदुषण  
D. Unemployment बेकारी
- Q. 16 The increase in crime and gambling is a result of -----tourism.  
गुन्हेगारी व जुगार व्यवसायात झालेली वाढ हा पर्यटनाचा ----- परिणाम आहे.
- A. Financial आर्थिक  
B. Social सामाजिक  
C. Cultural सांस्कृतिक  
D. Political राजकीय
- Q. 17 What is the duration of Twelfth Five Year Plan? बाराव्या पंचवार्षिक योजनेचा कालावधी कोणता?
- A. 2012-17  
B. 2011-16  
C. 2002-07  
D. 2001-06
- Q.18 In which year was the Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation established?  
महाराष्ट्र पर्यटन विकास महामंडळाची स्थापना कोणत्या वर्षी झाली?
- A. 1965  
B. 1975  
C. 1985  
D. 1995
- Q. 19 In which district Toranmal is located? तोरणमाळ हे थंड हवेचे ठिकाण कोणत्या जिल्ह्यात आहे?
- A. Dhule धुळे  
B. Jalgaon जळगाव  
C. Nashik नाशिक  
D. Nandurbar नंदुरबार
- Q. 20 Where is Sai Baba's Samadhi? साई बाबाची समाधी कोठे आहे?
- A. Shirdi शिर्डी  
B. Shegaon शेगाव  
C. Akkalkot अक्कलकोट  
D. Karanja कारंजा
- Q. 21 Agra is a tourist destination in which state? आग्रा हे पर्यटन केंद्र कोणत्या राज्यात आहे?
- A. Rajasthan राजस्थान  
B. Uttar Pradesh उत्तरप्रदेश  
C. Madhya Pradesh मध्यप्रदेश  
D. Goa गोवा

- Q. 22 Which state has the highest number of sea beaches? सर्वाधिक सागरी बीच कोणत्या राज्यात आहे?
- A. Maharashtra महाराष्ट्र  
B. Kerala केरळ  
C. Goa गोवा  
D. Orissa ओरिसा
- Q.23 In which district is the Ajanta Caves located? अजिंठा लेणी कोणत्या जिल्ह्यात आहे?
- A. Jalgaon जळगाव  
B. Dhule धुळे  
C. Jalna जालना  
D. Aurangabad औरंगबाद
- Q. 24 Travelling means ----- प्रवास म्हणजेच ----- होय.
- A. Tourism पर्यटन  
B. Business व्यापार  
C. Market बाजार  
D. None of above यापैकी नाही
- Q. 25. The official and required license to enter any country is -----  
कोणत्याही देशात जाण्यासाठी अधिकृत व आवश्यक परवाना म्हणजे ----- होय.
- A. Visa व्हीसा  
B. Ticket तिकीट  
C. Self profile सेल्फ प्रोफाईल  
D. None of above यापैकी नाही
- Q. 26 What is the validity of Indian passport? भारतीय पारपत्राची वैधता किती वर्षांची असते?
- A. 8 years  
B. 9 years  
C. 10 years  
D. 11 years
- Q. 27 Who organized the world's first trip? जगातील पहिला सहल आयोजक कोण होता?
- A. Thomas Cook थॉमस कुक  
B. John Thomas जॉन थॉमस  
C. Donald डोनाल्ड.  
D. Ratzel रॅट्झेल
- Q.28 The concept of Motels is observed in ----- मोटेल्स ही संकल्पना ----- या देशात प्रचलित आहे
- A. America अमेरिका  
B. England इंग्लंड  
C. France फ्रान्स  
D. Japan जपान
- Q. 29 The house type "SHIKARA" mainly observed in ----- शिकारा हा निवास प्रकार ----- या राज्यात प्रचलित आहे.
- A. Jammu Kashmir जम्मू कश्मिर  
B. Rajasthan राजस्थान  
C. Maharashtra महाराष्ट्र  
D. Goa गोवा

- Q. 30 The concept of youth hostels started at ----- युवा वसतीगृह ही संकल्पना ----- येथे सुरु झाली.
- A. France फ्रान्स  
B. Germany जर्मनी  
C. England इंग्लंड  
D. U.S. यू. एस.
- Q.31 The word 'tourism' is derived from which language?  
टुरिझम हा शब्द कोणत्या भाषेतील शब्दापासून बनलेला आहे.
- A. English इंग्रजी  
B. Latin लॅटीन  
C. Sanskrit संस्कृत  
D. None of above यापैकी नाही
- Q. 32 Tourism Geography is a branch of ----- पर्यटन भूगोल ही ----- या भूगोलाची उपशाखा आहे.
- A Physical Geography प्राकृतिक भूगोल  
B Practical Geography प्रात्यक्षिक भूगोल  
C Human Geography मानवी भूगोल  
D None of above यापैकी नाही.
- Q. 33 Tourists who are interested in painting and sculpture visit -----  
चित्रकला व शिल्पकलेची आवड असणारे पर्यटक ----- या स्थळाला भेट देतात.
- A. Allahabad अलाहाबाद  
B. Goa गोवा  
C. Ajanta अजिंठा  
D. Mahabaleshwar महाबळेश्वर
- Q.34 Which city in Marathwada is famous for its 52 gates?  
मराठवाड्यातील कोणते शहर हे ५२ दरवाज्यांसाठी प्रसिद्ध आहे?
- A. Jalna जालना  
B. Parbhani परभणी  
C. Aurangabad औरंगाबाद  
E. Beed बीड
- Q.35 Which Space research institution in U.S. has become attraction for tourists?  
अमेरिकेतील ----- ही अंतराळ संशोधन पर्यटकांची आकर्षक केंद्र बनले आहे.
- A. ISRO इसरो  
B. NASA नासा  
C. Rosa रोसा  
D. None of above यापैकी नाही
- Q.36 Tourists from all over the world come to see the Dussehra Festival at -----  
----- येथील दसरा महोत्सव पाहण्यासाठी जगभरातून पर्यटक येतात.
- A. Mumbai मुंबई  
B. Bhopal भोपाळ  
C. Mysore म्हैसूर  
D. Kolkata कोलकत्ता

Q.37 Tourism to watch Olympics is ----- ऑलिम्पिक स्पर्धा पाहण्यासाठी होणार पर्यटन -----

- A. Religious tourism धार्मिक पर्यटन
- B. Social tourism सामाजिक पर्यटन
- C. Sports tourism क्रीडा पर्यटन
- D. Historical tourism ऐतिहासिक पर्यटन

Q.38 Pandharpur is a holy pilgrimage site on the banks of the river -----  
----- नदीच्या किनारी पंढरपूर पवित्र तिर्थक्षेत्र आहे.

- A. Narmada नर्मदा
- B. Godavari गोदावरी
- C. Krishna कृष्णा
- D. Bhima भीमा

Q. 39 Where are hot springs in Thane district of Maharashtra?  
महाराष्ट्रात ठाणे जिल्ह्यात ----- येथे गरम पाण्याचे झरे आहेत.

- A. Marleshwar मार्लेश्वर
- B. Ghrishneshwar घृष्णेश्वर
- C. Mahabaleshwar महाबलेश्वर
- D. Vajreshwari वज्रेश्वरी

Q.40 The protected area for animals is called -----  
पशुपक्षांच्या संरक्षित क्षेत्राला ----- असे म्हणतात.

- A. Reserved forest राखीव जंगल
- B. Protected forest संरक्षित जंगल
- C. Sanctuary अभयारण्य
- D. None of above यापैकी नाही

**पर्यटन भूगोल Test - II**

**Answer Key - II**

Question No.	Answer	Question No.	Answer
Q.1	C	Q.21	B
Q.2	D	Q.22	C
Q.3	A	Q.23	D
Q.4	B	Q.24	A
Q.5	A	Q.25	A
Q.6	B	Q.26	C
Q.7	C	Q.27	A
Q.8	A	Q.28	A
Q.9	A	Q.29	A
Q.10	A	Q.30	B
Q.11	D	Q.31	B
Q.12	A	Q.32	C
Q.13	B	Q.33	C
Q.14	D	Q.34	C
Q.15	C	Q.35	B
Q.16	B	Q.36	C
Q.17	A	Q.37	C
Q.18	B	Q.38	D
Q.19	D	Q.39	D
Q.20	A	Q.40	C

MatsyodariShikshanSanstha's  
**Ankushrao Tope College, Jalna**  
Department of Geography  
M. A. I Year Sem. II  
**Settlement Geography**

1. Human being is a .....Animal. मानव हा ..... प्राणी आहे.  
A) **Social** सामाजिक  
B) Economic आर्थिक  
C) Political राजकीय  
D) None of the above या पैकी नाही
2. ....means rural settlement..... म्हणजे ग्रामीण वस्ती होय.  
A) City शहर  
B) Town नगर  
C) Metropolis महानगर  
D) **Village** खेडे
3. Settlement geography is a branch of .....geography.वस्ती भूगोल ही .....  
भूगोलाची शाखा आहे.  
A) Physical प्राकृतिक  
B) **Human** मानवी  
C) Agricultural शेती  
D) Economic आर्थिक
4. .... is a major occupation of rural settlement.....हे ग्रामिण वसातीचे प्रमुख  
व्यवसाय आहे.  
A) Industry उद्योग  
B) Transport वाहतूक  
C) **Agriculture** शेती  
D) Tourism पर्यटन
5. According to size Settlement is very small. आकारानुसार ..... वसाहत खूप लहान असते.  
A) Urban नागरी  
B) **Rural** ग्रामिण  
C) Urban village ग्राम नगर  
D) None of the above या पैकी नाही
6. According to size .....Settlement is very big. आकारानुसार ..... वसाहत खूप मोठे असते.  
A) Urban नागरी  
B) Rural ग्रामिण  
C) **Metro city** महानगर  
D) Town नगर

7. What are the functions of rural settlement? ग्रामिण वसाहतीचे कार्य कोणते?
- A) Agriculture शेती  
B) Fishing मासेमारी  
C) Mining खानकाम  
D) **All of the above वरील सर्व**
8. What are the factors affecting on location of settlement? वसाहतीच्या स्थानावर परिणाम करणारे घटक कोणते.
- A) Topography जमिन  
B) Climate हवामान  
C) Water पाणी  
D) **All of the above वरील सर्व**
9. Who propounded the concentric zone theory? समकेंद्रिया सिद्धांत कोणी मांडला.
- A) **Burges बर्गस**  
B) Christalar ख्रिस्तलर  
C) Haris and ulman हरिस व उलमन  
D) Weber वेबर
10. Who propounded the multiple nuclei theory? बहुकेंद्रिया सिद्धांत कोणी मांडला.
- A) Weber वेबर  
B) **Haris and ulman हरिस व उलमन**  
C) Wegner वेगनर  
D) Christalar ख्रिस्तलर
11. Who used the term megalopolis. प्रमहानगर हा शब्द कोणी वापरला.
- A) Homarhoyt होमर हयेत  
B) Haris and ulman हरिस व उलमन  
C) **Jean gotman जीन गॉटमन**  
D) Christalar ख्रिस्तलर
12. Triangulated settlement pattern are developed along with..... त्रिकोणकार वसाहतीचे प्रारूप कोठे विकसित होते.
- A) Hill area पर्वत  
B) Lake सरोवर  
C) **River confluence नदी संगम**  
D) Railway line रेल्वे मार्ग
13. What is mean by C.B.D. सी.बी.डी म्हणजे काय ?
- A) Sub urban उप नगर  
B) **Central Business District केंद्रिया व्यवहार विभाग**  
C) Zone of working house कामगारवस्ती विभाग  
D) Transition zone संक्रमन विभाग



14. Who propounded the theory of market centre? बाज़ार केंद्र सिद्धांत कोणी मांडला.
- A) G.K.Zife जी के ज़िप  
B) Weber वेबर  
C) **August laschs** ऑगस्त लाच  
D) Wegner वेगनर
15. In the ....region houses are made by snow. बर्फाची घरे ..... प्रदेशात बनविली जातात.
- A) **Arcitic** आर्किटिक  
B) Europe यूरोप  
C) Afirca आफ्रिका  
D) Asia आशिया
16. What are the bases of defining rural and urban areas? ग्रामिण व नागरी क्षेत्र निश्चितीचे आधारभूत घटक कोणते?
- A) Size of population लोकसंख्या आकार  
B) Economic Activity आर्थिक क्रिया  
C) Income उत्पन्न  
D) **All of the above** वरील सर्व
17. Who propounded theory of rank size rule given by ... श्रेणी आकार नियम सिद्धांत कोणी मांडला.
- A) **G. K. Zife** जी के ज़िप  
B) Weber वेबर  
C) August laschs ऑगस्त लाच  
D) Wegner वेगनर
18. What are the characteristics of rural settlement? ग्रामिण वसाहतीचे वैशिष्ट्या कोणते.
- A) Small size of population लहान लोकसंख्या आकार  
B) Small size of settlement लहान वस्ती आकार  
C) Primary activity प्राथमिक क्रिया  
D) **All of the above** वरील सर्व
19. When the primate city concept emerged. प्रायमेट शहर संकल्पना कधी उदयास आली.
- A) 1949  
B) **1939**  
C) 1978  
D) 1995
20. Pune city is famous as ----- city of Maharashtra? पुणे शहर हे महाराष्ट्राचे -----  
-- शहर म्हणून प्रसिद्ध आहे.
- A) Religious धार्मिक  
B) **Educational** शैक्षणिक  
C) Trade व्यापारी  
D) Cultural City सांस्कृतिक

21. What types of human settlement are found in developed agriculture civilization?  
विकसित शेती संस्कृती मध्ये कोणत्या प्रकारचे मानवी वस्ती आढळते?
- A) **Farmstead** कृषीगृहे  
B) Honey bee मोहोळसदृश्य  
C) Net type जाळीसदृश्य  
D) Spoke type अरीय
22. Solapur city is famous for? सोलापूर शहर कशा साठी प्रसिद्ध आहे?
- A) Sugar industry साखर उद्योग  
B) Milk production दुग्धोत्पादन  
C) **Cotton textile industry** सूतीवस्त्रउद्योग  
D) None of the above वरील पैकी नाही
23. In India, on the banks of the river Hugli ..... is an example of a conurbation city.  
भारतात हुगळी नदीच्या काठावर ..... हे संकलित नगराचे उदाहरण आहे.
- A) Hyderabad- Secunderabad हैद्राबाद-सिकंदराबाद  
B) **Anand-VallabhVidyanagar-Karamsad** आनंद-वल्लभ विद्यानगर- करमसद  
C) Kolkata-Howrah कोलकत्ता-हावडा  
D) Mumbai-NaviMumbai मुंबई-नवी मुंबई
24. What is the direction of the houses for sunlight on the southern slope of the Himalayas?  
हिमालयपर्वताच्यादक्षिणउतारावरसूर्यप्रकाशासाठीघरांचीदिशाकशीअसते.
- A) East facing पूर्वाभिमुखी  
B) **West facing पश्चिमाभिमुखी**  
C) North facing उत्तराभिमुखी  
D) South facing दक्षिणाभिमुखी
25. Which of the following is not a type of pattern of urban settlement? खालीलपैकी कोणते नागरीवस्तीच्याआकृती बंधाचे प्रकारनाही?
- A) Linear Pattern रेषाकृतीआकृतीबंध  
B) Checker Board Pattern बुद्धिबळच्या पटा सारखा आकृतीबंध  
C) **Centrifugal** केंद्रावर्तीआकृतीबंध  
D) Circular Pattern वर्तुळाकृतीआकृतीबंध
26. According to Christaller K7 denote .....principal. ख्रिस्तलरच्या मते K7 म्हणजे ..... तत्व.
- A) **Administrative** प्राशासकिय  
B) Marketing बजार पेठ  
C) Transport वाहतूक  
D) Business व्यापार

27. The second zone of concentric zone theory shows... समकेंद्रिया सिद्धांत मधील दुसरे विभाग ..... दर्शविते.
- A) C.B.D सी.बी.डी  
**B) Transition Zone संक्रमण विभाग**  
 C) Zone of working Class कार्यकारी लोक विभाग  
 D) Suburban उपनगर
28. The fifth sector in the sector theory denotes. वर्तूळ विभाग सिद्धांत मधील पाचवे विभाग ..... दर्शविते
- A) **High income group houses जास्त उत्पन्नची घरे**  
 B) Manufacturing units वस्तू निर्मिती  
 C) C. B. D. सी. बी. डी.  
 D) Low income group houses कमी उत्पन्नची घरे
29. Which settlement used raw building material? कोणत्या वसाहती मध्ये कच्चे बांधकाम साहित्य वापरले जाते?
- A) **Rural settlement ग्रामीण वसाहती**  
 B) Urban settlement नागरी वसाहती  
 C) Permanent settlement स्थायी वसाहती  
 D) None of the above वरील पैकी नाही
30. Where are found sloping roof houses? उतरत्या छपराची घरे कोठे आढळतात.
- A) Desert region वाळवंटी प्रदेश  
**B) Rainy Region पावसाळी प्रदेश**  
 C) Hilly region डोंगराळ प्रदेश  
 D) Drought region दुष्काळी प्रदेश
31. What types of settlements are found in the equatorial region? विषुववृत्तीय प्रदेशात कोणत्या प्रकारच्या वसाहती आढळतात?
- A) Compact settlements सघन वस्त्या  
**B) Hanging settlements झुलत्या वस्त्या**  
 C) Scattered settlements विखुरलेल्या वस्त्या  
 D) Linear settlements रेषीय वस्त्या
32. What is the 'Ghost city'? 'भूत शहर' म्हणजे काय?
- A) City without road विना रस्त्याचे शहर  
**B) City without man निर्मनुष्य शहर**  
 C) City without water विना पाण्याचे शहर  
 D) None of the above वरील पैकी नाही
33. Which type of shepherd settlement found? मेंढ पाळांच्या वसाहती कोणत्या प्रकारच्या असतात?
- A) Hamlet वाडी  
 B) Permanent settlement स्थायी वसाहती

- C) **Temporary settlement** अस्थायी वसाहती  
D) Compact settlement सघन वस्ती
34. What are the branches of settlement geography? वस्तीभूगोलाच्या शाखा कोणत्या आहेत  
A) Agricultural and industrial geography कृषीवऔद्योगिकभूगोल  
B) Cultural and social geography सांस्कृतिकवसामाजिकभूगोल  
C) Economic and political geography आर्थिकवराजकीयभूगोल  
D) **Urban and rural geography** नागरीवग्रामीणभूगोल
35. Which is the tourist town? पर्यटन शहर कोणते.  
A) **Pachgani** पाचगणि  
B) Solapur सोलापूर  
C) Sangali सांगली  
D) Dhule धुळे
36. How many types of umland. प्राभाव क्षेत्राचे प्रकार किती.  
A) 6  
B) 3  
C) 4  
D) **2**
37. What is mean by hierarchy of Settlement? वासाहत श्रेणी म्हणजे काय?  
A) **Arrangement of settlement according population size** लोकसंख्येच्या आकारा नुसार वसाहतीचे क्रम  
B) Numbering of houses घराचे क्रम  
C) Functional classification कार्यानुसार वर्गीकरण  
D) None of the above या पैकी नाही
38. Which is not the functional town? खालील कोणते कार्यात्मक नगर नाही.  
A) Administrative town प्रशासकिय नगर  
B) Religious town धार्मिक नगर  
C) Mining town खानकाम नगर  
D) **None of the above** या पैकी नाही
39. What is mean by spacing of settlement? वसाहती मधील अंतर काय आहे?  
A) Distance between human मानवा मधील अंतर  
B) **Distance between houses** घरामधील अंतर  
C) Distance between city शहरामधील अंतर  
D) Distance between village खेडेमधील अंतर
40. The scope of settlement geography in clude? वसाहत भूगोलच्या व्याप्तीत समाविष्ट आहे?  
A) Pattern of settlement वसाहतीचे प्रारूप  
B) Types of settlement वसाहतीचे प्रकार  
C) Growth of settlement वसाहतीचे वाढ  
D) **All of the above** वरील सर्व

41. .... are the occupations of urban settlement. शहरी वस्तीचा व्यवसाय म्हणजे काय?
- A) Service सेवा  
B) Transport वाहतूक  
C) Manufacturing वस्तू निर्मिति  
D) All of the above वरिल सर्व
42. When the concentric zone theory was developed. समकेंद्रिया विभाग सिद्धांत कधी विकसित केले गेले.
- A) 1927  
B) 1923  
C) 1950  
D) 1967
43. .... Means urban settlement. .... म्हणजे शहरी वसाहत.
- A) Hut झोपडी  
B) Village खेडे  
C) City शहर  
D) None of the above या पैकी नाही
44. Who used the term Conurbation? संकलित नगर शब्द कोणी वापरला.
- A) Petric Geddis पेट्रिक जीडीस  
B) Jean Gotman जीन गोटमन  
C) Burges बर्गस  
D) Homer hoyt होमर होयत
45. Radial pattern settlements are developed along. .... अरिया वस्तीचे प्रारूप .... जवळ विकसित होतात ?
- A) River confluence नदी संगम  
B) Confluence of roads रस्ते केंद्रिकरण  
C) Hill area पर्वतीय प्रदेश  
D) Sea shore समुद्र किनारा
46. Krawl type of settlement is found in .... क्राँल प्रकारची वस्ती कोणत्या ठिकाणी आढळते?
- A) Asia आशिया  
B) Australia आस्ट्रेलिया  
C) Europe यूरोप  
D) Africa आफ्रिका
47. Circular pattern of settlement are found in .... गोलाकारप्रकारची वस्ती कोणत्या ठिकाणी आढळते?
- A) Road side रस्ते जवळ  
B) Lake सरोवर  
C) Sea shore समुद्रकिनारा  
D) River नदी

48. Which of the following human civilization developed on bank of Sindhu River? खालीलपैकी कोणत्या मानवी संस्कृतीचा विकास सिंधू नदीच्या काठावर झालेला आहे?
- A) **Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro** हडप्पा व मोहेंजोदारो  
 B) Egyptian इजिप्शियन  
 C) Babylonian बॅबिलोनियन  
 D) Mesopotamia मेसोपोटेमिया
49. What are the characteristics of urban settlement? शहरी वस्तीची वैशिष्ट्ये कोणती?
- A) Large settlement मोठी वसाहत  
 B) High Population जास्त लोकसंख्या  
 C) Secondary activity दुय्यम क्रिया  
 D) **All of the above** वरील सर्व
50. Which is the first planned city in India. भारतातील पहिले सुनियोजित शहर कोणते आहे?
- A) Gandhinagar गांधीनगर  
 B) **Chandigarh** चंदिगड  
 C) Lucknow लखनऊ  
 D) Jaipur जयपुर
51. How many stages of urban development stated by Griffith Taylor? ग्राफिथ टेलर यांनी नगर विकासाच्या किती अवस्था सांगितलेले आहेत.
- A) **Seven** सात  
 B) Five पाच  
 C) Three तीन  
 D) Nine नऊ
52. Who has given concept of Primate city? प्रायमेट शहर संकल्पना कोणी दिली?
- A) G.K.Zipf जी.के.झिप  
 B) Weber वेबर  
 C) **Mark Jefferson** मार्क जेफरसन  
 D) Griffith Taylor ग्रिफिथ टेलर
53. What are the main types of human settlements? मानवी वस्तीचे मुख्य प्रकार किती आहेत?
- A) One एक  
 B) **Two** दोन  
 C) Four चार  
 D) Five पाच
54. What is the main occupation of the rural settlement? ग्रामीण वस्तीचा प्रमुख व्यवसाय कोणता आहे?
- A) Farming शेती  
 B) Cattle breeding पशुपालन  
 C) Dairy farming दुग्ध व्यवसाय  
 D) **All of the above** वरील पैकी सर्व

55. The second type of occupation is a major feature of following human settlement. द्वितीय स्वरूपाचा व्यवसाय हे खालील मानवी वसाहतीचे प्रमुख वैशिष्ट्य आहे.
- A) Rural ग्रामीण  
B) **Urban नागरी**  
C) Tribal आदिवासी  
D) None of the above वरील पैकी नाही
56. What theory of colonization did Walter Christaller put forward? वाल्टर क्रिस्टालर यांनी वसाहतीच्या संबंधी कोणता सिद्धांत मांडला.
- A) Rank size rule श्रेणी आकार नियम  
B) Primate city प्रायमेट शहर  
C) **Central place theory मध्यवर्ती स्थान सिद्धांत**  
D) None of the above वरील पैकी नाही
57. What is called to the settlement which is developed in wetland? पाणथळ ठिकाणी विकसित होणाऱ्या वसाहतीचा काय म्हणतात.
- A) Dry land settlement शुष्क स्थान वस्ती  
B) Market settlement बाजार वस्ती  
C) **Wetland settlement आर्द्रस्थान वस्ती**  
D) None of the above वरीलपैकी नाही
58. What is called the development of a single city by the growth of different cities? वेगवेगळ्या शहरांची वाढ होऊन एकच नगर विकसित होते त्यास काय म्हणतात.
- A) **Conurbation संकलित नगर**  
B) Megapolis प्रमहानगर  
C) Metropolitan महानगर  
D) All of the above वरील पैकी सर्व
59. What is the temporary settlement of sugarcane workers in the vicinity of sugar factories called? साखर कारखान्यांच्या परिसरातील ऊसतोड कामगारांच्या अस्थाई वस्तीस काय म्हणतात?
- A) Bread settlement भाकर वस्ती  
B) Wool settlement लोकर वस्ती  
C) Milk settlement दूध वस्ती  
D) **Sugar settlement साखर वस्ती**
60. On which river valley the Babylon City situated? बॅबिलोन शहर कोणत्या नदीच्या खोऱ्यात वसलेले आहे
- A) Sindhu सिंधू  
B) Nile नाईल  
C) Amazon ऍमेझॉन  
D) **Euphrates युफ्रेटिस**

61. Who propounded the central place theory? मध्यवर्ती स्थान सिद्धांत कोणी मांडला ?  
A) Christaller क्रिस्टलर  
B) August lasch ऑगस्ट लाश  
C) G. K. Zipf जी.के. झिपफ  
D) Jean gotman जीन गोटमन
62. Delhi is known as for ..... city. दिल्ली कोणत्या शहरासाठी ओळखली जाते?  
A) Religious धार्मिक  
B) Economic आर्थिक  
C) Administrative प्रशासकीय  
D) Cultural संस्कृती
63. What is mean by million city. दशलक्षी शहर म्हणजे काय.  
A) One lakh population एक लाख लोकसंख्या  
B) Five lakh population पाच लाख लोकसंख्या  
C) Four lakh population चार लाख लोकसंख्या  
D) Ten lakh population दहा लाख लोकसंख्या
64. Which city is known as function of religion? कोणते शहर हे धार्मिक कार्यासाठी ओळखली जाते?  
A) Mumbai मुंबई  
B) Kashi काशी  
C) Hyderabad हैद्राबाद  
D) Masuri मसुरी
65. The centre of city is known as ..... शहराचा मध्यवर्ती भाग हा ..... ओळखली जाते?  
A) C.B.D सी बी डी  
B) Transition zone संक्रमण विभाग  
C) Zone of working class कार्याकारी लोकसंख्या विभाग  
D) Umland प्रभाव क्षेत्र
66. The linear type of Settlement is found in ..... रेखीय वसाहती ..... जवळ आढळतात  
A) Lake सरोवर  
B) Road रस्ता  
C) Hill पर्वत  
D) None of the above या पैकी नाही
67. What is the purpose of the study of settlement geography? वस्ती भूगोलाच्या अभ्यासाचा उद्देश काय आहे  
A) Development of settlement वसाहतीचा विकास  
B) Planning of settlement वसाहतीचे नियोजन  
C) Establishment new settlement वसाहत निर्मिती  
D) All of the above वरील पैकी सर्व



68. Which of the following is an important factor in the development of a town? खालीलपैकी नगराच्या विकासातील महत्त्वाचा घटक कोणता आहे
- A) Location स्थान  
B) Industry उद्योग  
C) Transportation दळणवळण  
D) **All of the above वरील पैकी सर्व**
69. Which region most suitable for human settlement? कोणता प्रदेश मानवी वसाहतीसाठी अनुकूल असतो?
- A) Plateau पठारे  
B) Mountain पर्वतीय  
C) **Plain मैदानी**  
D) Hilly डोंगराळ
70. What business are the majority of people in rural areas engaged in? ग्रामीण वस्तीतील बहुसंख्य लोक कोणत्या व्यवसायात गुंतलेले असतात.
- A) **Primary प्राथमिक**  
B) Secondary द्वितीयक  
C) Tertiary तृतीयक  
D) None of the above वरील पैकी नाही
71. In which part of Maharashtra are linear settlements found? महाराष्ट्रातील कोणत्या विभागात रेषाकृती वस्त्या आढळतात.
- A) Marathwada मराठवाडा  
B) Vidarbha विदर्भ  
C) **Konkan कोकण**  
D) Khandesh खानदेश
72. What is the population density in an urban settlement? नागरी वसाहतीमध्ये लोकसंख्येची घनता किती असते.
- A) Less कमी  
B) **High जास्त**  
C) Very Less अत्यल्प  
D) None of the above वरील पैकी नाही
73. Which of the following is not a mining town? खालीलपैकी कोणते खानकाम नगर नाही.
- A) Gulbarga गुलबर्गा  
B) Kadappa कडप्पा  
C) **Aurangabad औरंगाबाद**  
D) Kolar कोलार
74. Which of the following is not a rural settlement model? खालीलपैकी कोणता ग्रामीण वस्तीचा प्रारूप नाही?
- A) Linear रेखीय  
B) Square चौरस  
C) **Hexagon षटकोनी**  
D) Spherical गोलाकार

75. Human being first step response to nature was.....मानवाने निसर्गाला प्रतिसाद दिलेले पहिले पाऊल म्हणजे ..... होय.
- A) **Settlement वस्ती**  
 B) Transport वाहतूक  
 C) Mining खाणकाम  
 D) Migration स्थलांतर
76. The development of Human settlement ..... and ..... are two important factors.मानवी वस्तीच्या विकासामध्ये ..... आणि ..... हे दोन महत्वाचे घटक आहे.
- A) Rural and urban ग्रामिण व नागरी  
 B) **Site and situation स्थान व स्थिती**  
 C) Village and town खेडे व नगर  
 D) None of the Above या पैकी नाही
77. Which of the following factors is not part of the study of settlement geography?खालीलपैकी कोणता घटक वस्ती भूगोलाच्या अभ्यासाचा भाग नाही?
- A) House building materials घर बांधकामाची सामग्री  
 B) Housing model घरांचे प्रारूप  
 C) Distribution of houses घरांचे वितरण  
 D) **Model of agricultural production शेती उत्पादनाचे प्रारूप**
78. In the hilly region most of the houses are made from.....पर्वतीय प्रदेशात बहुतांश घरे ही ..... पासून बनविली जातात.
- A) Sand वाळू  
 B) Stone दगड  
 C) **Wood लाकूड**  
 D) Iron लोह
79. According to Christaller K3 denote .....principal.ख्रिस्तलरच्या मते K3 हे ..... तत्व दर्शविते.
- A) Administrative प्राशासकिय  
 B) **Marketing बाजार पेठ**  
 C) Transport वाहतूक  
 D) Business व्यापार
80. The third zone of concentric zone theory shows.....संकेद्री विभाग सिद्धांत मध्ये तिसरे विभाग ..... दाशर्विते.
- A) C.B.D सी बी डी  
 B) Transition Zone संक्रमान विभाग  
 C) **Zone of working Class सक्रिय लोकसंख्या विभाग**  
 D) Suburban उप नगर

Matsyodari Shikshan Sanstha's  
**Ankushrao Tope College, Jalna**  
Department of Geography  
**M. A. I Year Sem. II**

**Oceanography**

1. National Institute of Oceanography, India was founded in the year.....  
भारतात राष्ट्रीय सागरविज्ञान संस्था ..... साली स्थापन झाली.  
A 1 January 1965 १ जानेवारी १९६५  
**B 1 January 1966 १ जानेवारी १९६६**  
C 1 January 1964 १ जानेवारी १९६४  
D 1 January 1967 १ जानेवारी १९६७
2. Eastern Island Ridge occurs in .....ocean.  
पूर्व आयलॅन्ड रिज ..... महासागरात आहे.  
A **Pacific Ocean** पॅसिफिक महासागर  
B Atlantic Ocean अटलांटिक महासागर  
C Indian Ocean हिंदी महासागर  
D Arctic Ocean आर्क्टिक महासागर
3. Mountains of Guinea occurs in .....ocean. गिनी पर्वत रांगा ..... महासागरात आहे.  
A Pacific Ocean पॅसिफिक महासागर  
B Atlantic Ocean अटलांटिक महासागर  
C Indian Ocean हिंदी महासागर  
**D Arctic Ocean आर्क्टिक महासागर**
4. Arrange following trenches in descending order. खोली नुसार जगातील गर्तीचा उतरता क्रम लावा.  
A Mariana, Kuril, Tonga, Puerto Rico, Java मरियाना, क्युराईल, टोगा, पोर्टोरिको, जावा  
B Mariana, Tonga, Puerto Rico, Kuril, Java मरियाना, टोगा, पोर्टोरिको, क्युराईल, जावा  
**C Mariana, Tonga, Kuril, Puerto Rico, Java मरियाना, टोगा, क्युराईल, पोर्टोरिको, जावा**  
D Mariana, Kuril, Puerto Rico, Tonga, Java मरियाना, क्युराईल, पोर्टोरिको, टोगा, जावा
5. .... Deep is the Sunda Trench. सुन्दा गर्ते ची खोली ..... आहे.  
A 7270 metres ७२७०मीटर  
B 7280 metres ७२८०मीटर  
**C 7290 metres ७२९०मीटर**  
D 7300 metres ७३००मीटर
6. ....ocean occupies the least continental shelf area.  
..... महासागराचे समुद्र बुड जमिनीचे क्षेत्र सर्वात कमी आहे.  
A Pacific Ocean पॅसिफिक महासागर  
B Atlantic Ocean अटलांटिक महासागर  
**C Indian Ocean हिंदी महासागर**  
D Arctic Ocean आर्क्टिक महासागर

7. .... is the largest Ocean in the World's Ocean. जगातील सर्वात मोठा महासागर ..... आहे.
- A Atlantic Ocean अटलांटिक महासागर  
B Pacific Ocean पॅसिफिक महासागर  
C Indian Ocean ' हिंदी महासागर  
D Arctic Ocean आर्टिकट महासागर
8. The submerged land near the bank of ocean is called....  
सागरी किनारया जवळ पाण्यात बुडालेली जलमग्न जमिन म्हणजे ..... होय.
- A Continental Shelf समुद्रबुड जमीन  
B Continental Slope खंडांत उतार  
C Deep Sea Plains सागरी मैदान  
D Ocean Deeps सागरी गर्ती
9. .... is the unit of measuring the depth of ocean. सागराची खोली मोजण्याचे एकक ..... आहे.
- A Kelvin केल्विन  
B Richter रिश्टर  
C Fathom फॅदम  
D Meter मीटर
10. The head quarter of National Institute of Oceanography, India is situated at....  
भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सागर विज्ञान संस्थेचे मुख्यालय ..... येथे आहे.
- A Goa गोवा  
B Visakhapatnam विशाखापट्टणम  
C Mumbai मुंबई  
D Chennai चेन्नई
11. Funafuti atoll Coral Reef occurs on ....Iceland.  
फुनफुट्टी वल या कार प्रवाळ खडक ..... बेटावर आहे.
- A Great Barrier Reef ग्रेट बॅरीय ररीफ  
B Ellice Island इलाईस बेटावर  
C Maldiver मालदीव  
D Bermuda Iceland बर्मुडा बेट
12. ....of the following elements affects the creation of coral reef.  
खालील पैकी प्रवाळ खडकांच्या निर्मिती वर ..... घटकांचा परिणाम होतो.
- A Ocean Depth समुद्राचीखोली  
B Temperature तापमान  
C Salinity क्षारता  
D All of the Above वरील सर्व

13. The low pressure region near equator in Indian ocean is called.....  
हिंदी महासागरात विषुववृत्ता जवळ स्थित असलेल्या कमी दाबाच्या विस्तीर्ण पट्ट्यास ..... नाव आहे.
- A Inter Tropical Convergence Zone आंतर – उष्ण कटिबंधीय संयोग पट्टा  
B Western Jet stream पश्चिमी जेट प्रवाह  
C **Doldrums डोलड्रम**  
D None of the Above या पैकी नाही
14. Panama canal joins .....two oceans. पनामा कालव्याने ..... दोन महासागर जोडले गेले आहेत.
- A Indian Ocean & Pacific Ocean हिंदी महासागर व प्रशांत महासागर  
B **Pacific Ocean & Atlantic Ocean प्रशांत महासागर व अटलांटिक महासागर**  
C Indian Ocean & Mediterranean Sea हिंदी महासागर व भूमध्य समुद्र  
D Mediterranean Sea & Atlantic Ocean भूमध्य समुद्र व अटलांटिक महासागर
15. Two matches of the cold and hot oceanic currents are given below choose the incorrect pair. खालील सागरी प्रवाह आणि त्यांचा शीत व उष्ण प्रकार यांच्या जोड्या दिल्या आहेत, त्या पैकी कोणती जोडी चुकीची आहे.
- A Benguela Current : Cold बेन्युला प्रवाह : शीत  
B Humboldt Current : Cold हम्बोल्ट प्रवाह : शीत  
C **Kamchatka Current: Warm कामचाटका प्रवाह : उष्ण**  
D Kuroshio Current: Warm क्युरोसिओ प्रवाह : उष्ण
16. Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Ocean are connected by ..... strait.  
भूमध्य समुद्र व अटलांटिक महासागर एकमेकांशी ..... सामुद्र धुनीने जोडलेले आहे.
- A Palk Strait पाल्कची सामुद्रधुनी  
B **Strait of Gibraltar जिब्राल्टर ची सामुद्रधुनी**  
C Malacca Strait मल्लाक्का सामुद्रधुनी  
D Strait of Dover डोव्हर सामुद्रधुनी
17. Andaman and Nikobar Islands are the pick of .....chain of submerged water In Indian Ocean. हिंदी महासागरातील अंदमान व निकोबार बेटे ..... पर्वत श्रेणीच्या जलमग्न भागाची सागर पातळी वरील टोके होत.
- A Challenger ridge चॅलेंजर रिज  
B Wyville Thomson Ridge वेव्हील थॉमसन रिज  
C Dolphin Ridge डॉल्फिन रिज  
D **Arakan Yoma आराकान योमा**
18. Yellow sea is in .....Ocean. पीत समुद्र ..... महासागरात आहे.
- A Western Pacific पश्चिम पॅसिफिक  
B Southern Pacific दक्षिण पॅसिफिक  
C **Northern Pacific उत्तर पॅसिफिक**  
D Eastern Pacific पूर्व पॅसिफिक

19. Atlantic ocean's shape is like .....English alphabet.  
अटलांटिक महासागराचा आकार इंग्रजी तील ..... अक्षरा सारखा आहे.
- A M एम  
B S एस  
C Y वाय  
D W डब्लू
20. .... Of the following trench occurs in Indian Ocean. खालील पैकी हिंदी महासागरातील गर्त ..... आहे.
- A Sunda सुन्दा  
B Philippine फिलिपाइन  
C Puerto Rico पोर्टोरिको  
D Tizard टीझार्ड
21. Hot Water Current of Gulf and Cold Water Current of Labrador meets each other at..... गल्फ चा उष्ण प्रवाह व लॅब्राडोर चा शीत प्रवाह ..... जवळ एकमेकास मिळतात.
- A Hawaii Iceland हवाई बेट  
B Saint Helena Iceland सेंट हेलेना बेट  
C New found land Iceland न्यूफाऊंड लँड बेट  
D New Zealand न्यूझीलंड
22. La Nina influence creates ..... in India. ला निना प्रवाहाच्या प्रभावा मुळे भारतात .... होतो.
- A Cyclone वादळे  
B Rain पाऊस  
C Drought Prone अवर्षण  
D None of the Above या पैकी नाही
23. .... equipment is used to measure the salinity of ocean.  
समुद्राची क्षारता मोजण्या साठी ..... यंत्र वापरतात.
- A Salino meter लवण तामापक  
B Barometer वायु दाबमापक  
C Thermometer तापमापक  
D Hygrometer आर्द्रता मापक
24. Globigerina Ooze majorly contains ..... element.  
ग्लोबिजेरीयन डुझ मध्ये ..... घटक द्रव्या चे प्रमाण अधिक असते.
- A Sodium Chloride सोडियम क्लोराईड  
B Magnesium Chloride मॅग्नेशियम क्लोराईड  
C Calcium Carbonate कॅल्शियम कार्बोनेट  
D potassium sulphate पोटॅशियम सल्फेट

25. .... Colour Mud occurs at the Continental shelf.  
समुद्र बुड जमिनी वर .... रंगाचा गाळ आढळतो.
- A **Blue Mud** निळा  
B Yellow Mud पिवळा  
C Red Mud तांबडा  
D Green Mud हिरवा
26. .... Ocean Current lies in Indian Ocean. .... सागरी प्रवाह हिंदी महासागरातील आहे.
- A Tsushima Current सुशिमा प्रवाह  
B **Madagascar Current** मादागास्कर प्रवाह  
C Kurile Current क्युराईल प्रवाह  
D Gulf Current गल्फ प्रवाह
27. ....of the following are the types of waves. खालील पैकी लाटांचे प्रकार .... आहे.
- A Oscillatory Waves आंदोलित लाटा  
B Translation Waves स्थानांतरीत लाटा  
C Compound Waves संयुक्त लाटा  
D **None of the above** वरील सर्व
28. In..... Mud the presence of calcium carbonate occurs more in proportion.  
..... गाळात कॅल्शियम कार्बोनेटचे प्रमाण अधिक आढळते.
- A Diatom Ooze डायटाम ओझ  
B Globigerina Ooze ग्लोबीजेरीना ओझ  
C **Pteropod Ooze** टेरोपॉड ओझ  
D Radiolarian Ooze रेडीओलॅरियन ओझ
29. Green cooler mud gets its colour due to excess of .....element in it.  
हिरव्या रंगाच्या चिखलाला .... पदार्थाच्या अत्याधिक प्रमाणा मुळे हिरवा रंग येतो.
- A **Glaucinitic** ग्लुकोनाईट  
B Iron Sulfide आयर्न सल्फाईट  
C Calcium Carbonate कॅल्शियम कार्बोनेट  
D All of the Above वरील पैकी सर्व
30. As per the Oceanic Deposit place ....of the following is not appropriate type.  
सागरी निक्षेपणा च्या संचयनाच्या स्थाना नुसार खालील पैकी ..... प्रकार योग्य नाही.
- A Littoral Deposits सागर तटीय निक्षेप  
B Shallow Water Deposit उथळ सागर भागातील निक्षेप  
C Bathyal Deposit खंडांत उतारा वरील निक्षेप  
D **Red Mud** तांबड्या रंगाचा चिखल

31. World famous Great Barrier Reef is situated at..... जगातील प्रसिद्ध ग्रेट बैरीयर रीफ ... येथे आहे.
- A Australian eastern Costal area ऑस्ट्रेलियाच्या पूर्व किनारी भागात  
B Australian western Costal area ऑस्ट्रेलियाच्या पश्चिम किनारी भागात  
C Japan Costal area जपान किनारी भागात  
D Eptilis Costal area एप्टीलीस किनारी भागात
32. .... is the ocean with most salinity. सर्वाधिक क्षारता असलेला समुद्र ..... आहे.
- A Arabian Sea अरबी समुद्र  
B Dead Sea मृत समुद्र  
C Red Sea तांबडा समुद्र  
D Yellow Sea पीत समुद्र
33. In Tropical region fragile and symmetrical sea creatures build their habitats with lime in Oceanic water for their safety it is called as.....  
उष्णकटिबंधात समुद्रात नाजूक आणि समान शारीरिक रचना असलेले सजीव आपल्या सुरक्षेसाठी सागरी जलात चुन्या पासून कठीण घरे बनवतात, त्यास ..... म्हणतात.
- A Coral Reef प्रवाळ  
B Crocodiles मगर  
C Fish मासे  
D Turtles कासव
34. The following is not the.....cold current. खालील शीत प्रवाह नाही.
- A Labrador लॅब्राडोर  
B Norway नार्वे  
C California कॅलीफोर्निया  
D Florida फ्लोरिडा
35. Kurile current flows at..... क्युराईल प्रवाह .... येथे वाहतो.
- A Pacific Ocean पॅसिफिक महासागर  
B Atlantic Ocean अटलांटिक महासागर  
C Indian Ocean हिंदी महासागर  
D Arctic Ocean आर्टिकट महासागर
36. ....factors affect the oceanic water.  
सागर जलाच्या तापमाना वर .... घटकांचा परिणाम होतो.
- A Latitude अक्षांश  
B Prevailing Winds प्रचलित वारे  
C Ocean Current समुद्रप्रवाह  
D All of the above वरील सर्व



37. ....is the reason of production of salinity in ocean.  
सागर जलाच्या क्षारतेची उत्पत्ती ..... कारणा मुळे होतो.
- A The alkali drained by the River नद्यांनी वाहून आणलेले क्षार  
B Ocean Current समुद्र प्रवाह  
C Offshore terrain किनार्या लगतचा भूभाग  
D All of the above वरील सर्व
38. ....current occurs in Atlantic Ocean. .... सागर प्रवाह अटलांटिक महासागरातील आहे.
- A Gulf Stream गल्फ प्रवाह  
B Alaska Current अलास्का प्रवाह  
C Tsushima Current सुशिमा प्रवाह  
D Kurile current क्युराईल प्रवाह
39. .... are the elements which affect by ocean current.  
सागरी प्रवाहांचा आर्थिक विकासावर परिणाम करणारे ..... घटक आहेत.
- A Ocean Transport and Trade सागरी वाहतूक व व्यापार  
B Shipping Industry जहाज बांधणी व्यवसाय  
C Fishing मासेमारी  
D All of the above वरील सर्व
40. ....had studied Oceanic Deposit for the first time.  
सागरी निक्षेपा बाबत सर्वप्रथम अभ्यास .... यांनी केला.
- A Humboldt हम्बोल्ट  
B Herodotus हेरोडोटस  
C Nansen नानसन  
D Peterson पिटर्सन
41. In the shallow Water of ..... Ocean pteropod mud is deposited.  
..... महासागराच्या उथळ पाण्यात टेरोपॉड गाळ साठलेला आहे.
- A East & West Atlantic Ocean पूर्व व पश्चिम अटलांटिक महासागर  
B East & West Pacific Ocean पूर्व व पश्चिम पॅसिफिक महासागर  
C North & South Pacific Ocean उत्तर व दक्षिण पॅसिफिक महासागर  
D North & South Atlantic Ocean उत्तर व दक्षिण अटलांटिक महासागर

42. .... River meets the Dead Sea. मृत समुद्रास .... नदी येऊन मिळते.

- A Amazon River अमेझोन नदी
- B Jordan River जॉर्डन नदी**
- C Congo River कांगो नदी
- D Nile River नाईल नदी

43. Humboldt Current is called as..... हम्बोल्ट प्रवाह ..... ला म्हटले जाते.

- A Kuril क्युराईल
- B El Nino एल निनो
- C Peru Current पेरू प्रवाह**
- D California कॅलीफोर्निया

44. .... is the major cause of Tide and Ebb.

भरती ओहोटी संदर्भात सर्वात महत्वाचे कारण म्हणजे.....

- A Gravitational force of earth and its revolution पृथ्वीची गुरुत्वाकर्षण शक्ती आणि परिभ्रमण
- B Gravitational force of moon चंद्राची आकर्षण शक्ती
- C Gravitational force of sun सूर्याची आकर्षण शक्ती
- D Gravitational force of moon and sun सूर्य आणि चंद्राची आकर्षण शक्ती**

45. Maximum Salinity occurs in the water of ..... Ocean.

महासागरीय जलात सर्वाधिक क्षारता ..... मध्ये आढळते.

- A Sodium Chloride सोडियम क्लोराईड**
- B Magnesium Chloride मॅग्नेशियम क्लोराईड
- C Calcium Chloride कॅल्शियम क्लोराईड
- D potassium sulphate पोटॅशियम सल्फेट

46. .... Of the following are the types of coral reef.

खालील पैकी प्रवाळ खडकांचे ... प्रकार आहेत.

- A Fringing Reef अनुतट प्रवाळ खडक
- B Barrier Coral Reef रोधक प्रवाळ खडक
- C Atolls ककणानाकृती खडक
- D All of the above वरील सर्व**

47. Sargasso sea is situated at..... सारगैसी समुद्र खालीलपैकी ... येथे आहे.  
A Indian Ocean हिंदी महासागर  
B North Indian Ocean दक्षिण हिंदी महासागर  
C **North Pacific Ocean** उत्तर पॅसिफिक महासागर  
D Pacific Ocean पॅसिफिक महासागर
48. In Indian Ocean Mauritius and Reunion are ..... Types of Islands.  
हिंदी महासागरातील मॉरीशस व रियुनियन ही ... प्रकारची बेटे आहेत.  
A Coral Island प्रवाळ बेट  
B **Volcano** ज्वालामुखी  
C Peninsula Island द्वीपकल्पीय बेट  
D None of the above यापैकी नाही
49. One fathom means.....meter. एक फॅदम म्हणजे .... मीटर.  
A **1.8**  
B 1.7  
C 1.6  
D 1.5
50. .... Strait separates Asia continent from North America.  
.....समुद्रधुनि मुळे आशिया खंड उत्तर अमेरिके पासून वेगळे झाले आहे.  
A Palk Strait पाल्कची सामुद्रधुनी  
B Strait of Gibraltar जिब्राल्टरची सामुद्रधुनी  
C **Bering Strait** बेरिंग समुद्रधुनी  
D None of the above वरील पैकी नाही
51. .... Of the following is not the part of Indian Ocean Peninsula.  
हिंदी महासागरात खालील पैकी ..... द्वीपकल्प नाहीत.  
A India भारत  
B Malaya मलाया  
C Greece ग्रीस  
D **All of the above** वरील सर्व
52. Pacific Ocean occupies ..... % of the earth.  
पृथ्वीच्या एकूण क्षेत्रफळाच्या पॅसिफिक महासागराने .... टक्के क्षेत्र व्यापलेले आहे.  
A 25.52  
B 45.52  
C **35.52**  
D 30.52

53. Most of the trenches occurs in..... Ocean. सर्वाधिक सागरी गर्ता ..... महासागरात आहेत.
- A Pacific Ocean पॅसिफिक महासागर  
B Atlantic Ocean अटलांटिक महासागर  
C Indian Ocean हिंदी महासागर  
D Arctic Ocean आर्क्टिक महासागर
54. Oceanography is the Scientific Study of..... सागर विज्ञान म्हणजे ..... चा अभ्यास होय.
- A Seas and Continents समुद्र व खंड  
B Seas and Oceans समुद्र व महासागर  
C Continents and Climate भूखंड व हवामान  
D Continents and Oceans भूखंड व महासागर
55. The bell in Fathometer has the speed of ..... per second to reach the surface of Ocean from the Ocean floor.  
फॅदोमीटर मध्ये असलेल्या बेलचा आवाज / ध्वनिलहरी सागर तळावरून प्रति सेकंद ..... वेगाने समुद्राच्या पृष्ठभागावर येऊन पोहचतात.
- A 1580/s  
B 1380/s  
C 1480/s  
D 1280/s
56. Funfutti Atoll Coral Reef occurs on ....iceland.  
फुनफुट्टी वलयाकार प्रवाळ खडक ..... बेटावर आहे.
- A Ellice Island इलाईस बेटावर  
B Great Barrier Reef ग्रेट बॅरीयर रीफ  
C Maldiver मालदीव  
D Bermuda Iceland बर्मुडा बेट
57. International research Center for Ocean is situated at.....  
महासागर संशोधनाचे आंतरराष्ट्रीय केंद्र..... येथे आहे.
- A Dhaka ढाका  
B Hague हेग  
C Copenhagen कोपेनहेगन  
D New York न्यूयॉर्क

58. .... of the following can't be discussed in the division  
 A. Continental Shelf      B. Continental Slope      C. Deep Sea Plains      D. Ocean Deepes  
 सागर तळरचनेच्या विभागांमध्ये खालीलपैकी ..... विभागाचा उल्लेख करता येणार नाही.  
 अ. समुद्रबुड जमीन      ब. खंडांत उतार      क. सागरी मैदान      ड. सागरी गर्ता  
 A. A Right      अ बरोबर  
 B. B Right      ब बरोबर  
 C. A & B Both Right      अ व ब बरोबर  
**D. None of the above वरील कोणताही पर्याय बरोबर नाही.**
59. .... is the name of Ocean which occupies most portion of land.  
 सर्वाधिक समुद्रबुड जमीन असलेल्या महासागराचे नाव..... आहे.  
 A Pacific Ocean      पॅसिफिक महासागर  
**B Atlantic Ocean      अटलांटिक महासागर**  
 C Indian Ocean      हिंदी महासागर  
 D Arctic Ocean      आर्क्टिक महासागर
60. Madagaskar Mountain Range occurs in ..... Ocean.  
 मादागास्कर पर्वतरांगा ... महासागरात आहे.  
 A Pacific Ocean      पॅसिफिक महासागर  
 B Atlantic Ocean      अटलांटिक महासागर  
**C Indian Ocean      हिंदी महासागर**  
 D Arctic Ocean      आर्क्टिक महासागर
61. .... is the deepest trench in the World. जगातील सर्वात खोल गर्ता ..... आहे.  
**A Mariana      मरियाना**  
 B Sunda      सुन्दा  
 C Tonga      टोंगा  
 D Kuril      क्युराईल
62. Indonesian and Newzealand Continental Iceands occur in ..... Ocean.  
 इंडोनेशिया व न्यूझीलंड खंडीय बेटे ... ..... महासागरात आहेत.  
 A Atlantic Ocean      अटलांटिक महासागर  
**B Pacific Ocean      पॅसिफिक महासागर**  
 C Indian Ocean      हिंदी महासागर  
 D Arctic Ocean      आर्क्टिक महासागर

63. Indian Ocean seems like ..... English alphabet.  
हिंदी महासागराचा आकार इंग्रजीतील ..... अक्षरासारखा आहे.
- A S एस  
B V व्ही  
C M एम  
D Y वाय
64. Hawaii Islands is in ..... Ocean. हवाई बेट ..... महासागरात आहे.
- A North Pacific उत्तर पॅसिफिक  
B South Pacific दक्षिण पॅसिफिक  
C East Pacific पूर्व पॅसिफिक  
D West Pacific पश्चिम पॅसिफिक
65. Andman and Nikobar are the part of .... Series of submerged mountain range in Indian Ocean.  
हिंदी महासागरातील अंदमान व निकोबार बेटे ... पर्वतश्रेणीच्या जलमग्न भागाची सागर पातळीवरील टोके होत.
- A Sulaiman Mountain सुलेमान पर्वत  
B Arakan Yoma आराकान योमा  
C Aleutian Mountain अल्युशियन पर्वत  
D None of the above या पैकी नाही
66. Sumatra and Malesia are separated due to ..... Straits.  
सुमात्रा व मलेशिया ... समुद्रधुनिमुळे वेगळे झाले आहे..
- A Strait of Malacca मलाक्काची सामुद्रधुनी  
B Palk Strait पाल्कची सामुद्रधुनी  
C Strait of Gibraltar जिब्राल्टरची सामुद्रधुनी  
D Bering Strait बेरिंग समुद्रधुनी
67. The part between Ocean Floor and the bank of Ocean is called.....  
समुद्राचा तळ आणि किनारी जमिनीची पातळी यादरम्यानच्या भागास ..... म्हणतात.
- A Continental Shelf भूखंड मंच  
B Continental slope खंडांत उतार  
C Abyssal Plains सागरी मैदान  
D Ocean Deep सागरी डोह
68. The.... Ocean is spreaded between America and Europe Continent.  
अमेरिका आणि युरोप या दोन खंडांच्या मध्ये पसरलेले महासागर ..... आहे.
- A Arctic Ocean आर्क्टिक महासागर  
B Indian Ocean हिंदी महासागर  
C Atlantic Ocean अटलांटिक महासागर  
D Pacific Ocean पॅसिफिक महासागर

69. .... of the following Ocean is smaller than other three.  
खालील पैकी .....महासागर इतर तिन हून लहान आहे.
- A Arctic Ocean आर्टिकट महासागर  
B Indian Ocean हिंदी महासागर  
C Atlantic Ocean अटलांटिक महासागर  
D Pacific Ocean पॅसिफिक महासागर
70. The biggest Coral reef in the world is called.....  
जगातील सर्वात मोठ्या प्रवाळ बेटांच्या मालिकेला ... म्हणतात
- A Dolphin ridge डॉल्फिन रिज  
B Mid-Atlantic ridge मिड अटलांटिक रिज  
C Great Barrier Reef ग्रेट बरीअर रीफ  
D Challenger Deep चॅलेन्जर रिज
71. The average Salinity of the Ocean is .....  
महासागराची सरासरी क्षारता ..... आहे.
- A 23 %  
B 35 %  
C 25 %  
D 40 %
72. Maximum Salinity occurs in the water of ..... Ocean.  
महासागरीय जलात सर्वाधिक क्षारता ..... मध्ये आढळते.
- A Sodium Chloride सोडियम क्लोराईड  
B Magnesium Chloride मॅग्नेशियम क्लोराईड  
C Calcium Chloride कॅल्शियम क्लोराईड  
D potassium sulphate पोटॅशियम सल्फेट
73. .... of the following Geographer put forward the theory of coral reef .  
प्रवाळ भित्तीच्या रचने संबंधात खालील .... तज्ञाने सिद्धांत मांडला आहे.
- A Charles Darwin चार्ल्स डार्विन  
B John Mayer जॉन मरे  
C Dely डेली  
D Penck पॅक
74. .... of the following flow is of pacific Ocean.  
खालील ..... सागरी प्रवाह पॅसिफिक महासागरातील आहे.
- A Florida Current फ्लोरिडा प्रवाह  
B Gulf Current गल्फ प्रवाह  
C Tsushima Current सुशिमा प्रवाह  
D Labrador Current लॅब्राडोर प्रवाह

75. भूखंड व महासागरावरील तापमानात बदल झाल्यामुळे..... वारे निर्माण होतात.  
Due to change in temperature on Land and Ocean ..... Wind Occurs.
- A Monsoon Wind मोसमी वारे  
B Sea breeze & Land breeze खारे व मतलई  
C Chinook Wind चिन्कूक वारे  
D Fhon Wind फॉन वारे
76. .... affects the temperature of Oceanic Water.  
सागर जलाच्या तापमानावर ..... घटकांचा परिणाम होतो.
- A Uneven distribution of land and water जमीन व पाणी यांचे असमान वितरण  
B Geographical Location भौगोलिक स्थान  
C The temperature of Sea enclosed by land भूवेस्टीत समुद्रजलाचे तापमान  
D All of the above वरील सर्व
77. .... Colour Mud occurs at the deepest part of Ocean.  
अतिखोल सागर तळावर .... रंगाचा गाळ आढळतो.
- A Red तांबडा  
B Blue निळा  
C Green हिरवा  
D Pink गुलाबी
78. The colour of Diatom mud is..... डायटम गाळाचा रंग ..... असतो.
- A Red लाल  
B Green हिरवा  
C Blue निळा  
D Yellow पिवळा
79. Arrange the marine deposits according to depth.  
खोलीनुसार सागरजलाच्या निक्षेपाणाचा क्रम लावा.
- A Peteropod, Globigerian, Radiolarian, Redclay, Diatom टेरोपॉड, ग्लोबीजेरीना, रेडीओलॅरियन, लाल माती, डायटॉम  
B Peteropod, Globigerian, Diatom, Radiolarian, Red clay टेरोपॉड, ग्लोबीजेरीना, डायटॉम, रेडीओलॅरियन, लाल माती  
C Peteropod, Globigerian, Red clay, Diatom, Radiolarian टेरोपॉड, ग्लोबीजेरीना, लाल माती, डायटॉम, रेडीओलॅरियन  
D Peteropod, Globigerian, Radiolarian, Red clay, Diatom टेरोपॉड, ग्लोबीजेरीना, रेडीओलॅरियन, लाल माती, डायटॉम



80. In which region the salinity of ocean water is less?  
कोणत्या प्रदेशात सागर जलाची क्षारता कमी आहे ?

- |          |                     |                     |
|----------|---------------------|---------------------|
| A        | Equatorial region   | विषुववृत्तीय प्रदेश |
| <b>B</b> | <b>Mid latitude</b> | <b>मध्य अक्षांश</b> |
| C        | Polar region        | ध्रुवीय प्रदेश      |
| D        | None of these       | या पैकी नाही        |

Matsyodari Shikshan Sanstha's  
**Ankushrao Tope College, Jalna**  
Department of Geography  
**M. A. II Year Sem. IV**  
**Political Geography**

1. What is the new research center of India on the continent of Antarctica established in 2013?  
अंटार्क्टिका खंडावरील भारताने सन २०१३ मध्ये स्थापन केलेले नवीन संशोधन केंद्र कोणते?  
A Gangotri गंगोत्री  
B Maitri मैत्री  
C Sarathi सारथी  
**D Bharati भारती**
2. Abu Dhabi is the capital of which country? अबुधाबी कोणत्या देशाची राजधानी आहे?  
**A United Arab Emirates संयुक्त अरब अमिराती**  
B Saudi Arabia सौदी अरेबिया  
C Iraq इराक  
D Iran इराण
3. This organization is affiliated with the Middle East oil producing nation.  
ही संस्था मध्य पूर्वते लाची उत्पादक देशाशी संबंधित आहे.  
A NATO नाटो  
B SEATO सीटो  
C UNESCO युनेस्को  
**D OPEC ओपेक**
4. G.R.B.Prescott has elaborated on the classification of international border disputes?  
जी.आर. बी .प्रेस्कॉट यांनी आंतरराष्ट्रीय सीमावादाचे वर्गीकरण किती प्रकारात विशद केले आहे?  
A Two दोन  
B Three तीन  
**C Four चार**  
D Five पाच
5. Who is the writer of Polar Geopolitics? “ध्रुवीय जिओपॉलिटिक्स” लेखक कोण आहेत?  
A Ponds पॉंड्स  
B Saunders सॉण्डर्स  
**C Pavel. पावेल**  
D Kohan कोहन
6. Who proposed "Rimland Theory"? "किनार भूमी सिद्धांत" कोणी मांडला?  
**A Spykman स्पाईकमन**  
B Mahan महान  
C Mackinder मॅकिंडर  
D Ratzel रॅट्झेल

7. What is the buffer state between France and Germany?  
फ्रान्स व जर्मनी दरम्यान कोणते बफर स्टेट आहे?
- A Hungaria हंगेरी  
B Romania रुमानिया  
**C Belgium बेल्जियम**  
D Switzerland स्वित्झरलँड
8. The Strait of Bering connects the two seas? बेरिंगची सामुद्रधुनी कोणत्या दोनसमुद्रासजोडते?
- A Arctic and North sea आर्क्टिक आणि उत्तरसमुद्र  
**B Arctic and Pacific sea आर्क्टिक आणि पॅसिफिक समुद्र**  
C Japan Sea and Pacific sea जपान आणि पॅसिफिक समुद्र  
D China and Japan Sea चीन आणि जपान समुद्र
9. These are the borders between North and South America?  
उत्तर व दक्षिण अमेरिकेतील सीमा या प्रकारच्या आहेत?
- A Cultural सांस्कृतिक  
B Natural नैसर्गिक  
C Superimposed पूर्वारोपीत  
**D Antecedent पूर्व निर्धारित**
10. Which size is considered ideal in terms of security and economic development of the country?  
देशाची सुरक्षितता व आर्थिक विकासाच्या दृष्टीने कोणता आकार आदर्श समजला जातो?
- A Prorupted पतंगाकृती  
B Elongated लंबायमान  
**C Compact घनीकृत**  
D Scattered प्रकिर्ण
11. What is the shape of the 'Rimland' land according to Spikeman?  
स्पाईकमन च्या मते 'किनारभूमी' चा आकार कसा आहे?
- A Round गोल  
B Triangle त्रिकोणी  
C Square चौरस  
**D Inner crescent अर्ध चंद्राकार**
12. Who is Mc Kinder called 'World Island'? मॅकिंडर यांनी 'जगव्दिप' कोणास म्हटले आहे?
- A America - Europe – Australia अमेरिका - युरोप – ऑस्ट्रेलिया  
B Europe - Africa – America युरोप - आफ्रिका - अमेरिका  
C Asia - America – Australia आशिया - अमेरिका - ऑस्ट्रेलिया  
**D Asia - Africa – Europe आशिया - आफ्रिका - युरोप**

13. Who proposed the "Theory of Heartland"? "हृदयस्थल" सिद्धांत कोणी मांडला?
- A A.T. Mahan ए.टी. महान  
B N.J. Spykmen. एन.जे. स्पाइकमन  
C **H. J. Mackinder एच.जे. मॅकिंडर**  
D Karl Haushofer कार्ल हौशोफर
14. Who wrote the book 'The Influence of Sea Power upon History'? 'इतिहासावर समुद्री जगता चा प्रभाव' हा ग्रंथ कोणी लिहिला?
- A H.J. Mackinder. एच.जे. मॅकिंडर  
B **A.T. Mahan ए.टी. महान**  
C N.J. Spykmen एन.जे. स्पाइकमन  
D G.R. Krone जी.आर.क्रोन
15. Who stated that the Indian Ocean is considered to be the Heartland of the world? "हिंदी महासागर ही जगाची नवोदित मर्मभूमी समजली जाते" हे विधान कोणाचे आहे.
- A **Sardar Pannikar सरदार पण्णीकर**  
B Admiral Mahan अॅडमिरल महान  
C L. Carlson एल. कार्लसन  
D Ratzel रेट्झेल
16. Which two seas are connected by the Suez Canal? सुवेझ कालव्यामुळे कोणते दोन समुद्र जोडले जातात?
- A **Mediterranean Sea and Red Sea भूमध्य व तांबडा समुद्र**  
B Pacific and Atlantic Ocean पॅसिफिक व अटलांटिक महासागर  
C Indian and Atlantic Ocean हिंदी व अटलांटिक महासागर  
D Mediterranean and Indian Ocean भूमध्य व हिंदी महासागर
17. What is the border between India and Myanmar? भारत व म्यानमार दरम्यानची सीमा कोणत्या प्रकारचे आहे?
- A Cultural संस्कृती  
B **Natural नैसर्गिक**  
C Longitudinal रेखांशाची  
D None of these या पैकी नाही
18. Which two countries have signed the Simla Agreement? सिमला करार कोणत्या दोन देशात झाला आहे?
- A **India and Pakistan भारत व पाकिस्तान**  
B India and Bangladesh भारत व बांगलादेश  
C Pakistan and china पाकिस्तान व चीन  
D Pakistan and Afghanistan पाकिस्तान व अफगाणिस्तान

19. How long is the land border between India and Pakistan?  
भारत व पाकिस्तान दरम्यान असलेली भूसीमा किती लांबीची आहे?
- A 4010 K. M. ४०१० कि. मी.  
B 4050 K. M. ४०५० कि.मी.  
C 4200 K. M. ४२०० कि.मी.  
D 5010 K. M. ५०१० कि. मी.
20. What are the subtypes of morphological boundaries?  
आकृती मूलक सीमांचे उपप्रकार किती आहेत?
- A Two दोन  
B Three तीन  
C Five पाच  
D Seven सात
21. What are the boundaries parallel to the line drawn?  
रेखावृत्ताना समांतर निर्धारित सीमांना काय म्हणतात?
- A Latitudinal अक्षवृत्तीय  
B Longitudinal रेखावृत्तीय  
C Latitudinal and longitudinal अक्षवृत्तीय व रेखावृत्तीय  
D All the above वरील सर्व
22. What are the boundaries determined on the basis of religion, language and race?  
धर्म, भाषा, वंश आधारे निर्धारित केलेल्या सीमांना काय म्हणतात?
- A Cultural boundaries सांस्कृतिक सीमा  
B Natural boundaries नैसर्गिक सीमा  
C Geometric boundaries ज्यामितीय सीमा  
D None of these या पैकी नाही
23. Which river borders the United States and Mexico?  
संयुक्त संस्थाने व मेक्सिको देशांच्या दरम्यान कोणत्या नदीची सीमा आहे?
- A Brahmaputra ब्रह्मपुत्रा  
B Mississippi मिसिसिपी  
C Rio grand रिओग्रँड  
D Volga व्होल्गा
24. Which is the mountain border between India and China?  
भारत व चीन दरम्यान कोणती पर्वत सीमा आहे?
- A Himalaya हिमालय  
B Rocky रॉकी  
C Andes अँडीज  
D Alps अल्प्स

25. Which of the following is a cultural boundary? खालील पैकी कोणती सांस्कृतिक सीमा आहे?
- A Mountain पर्वत  
B Rivers नद्या  
**C Religion धर्म**  
D Lake. सरोवर
26. Which religion has the largest population in the world? जगात सर्वात जास्त लोकसंख्या कोणत्या धर्माची आहे?
- A Buddhist बौद्ध  
B Islam इस्लाम  
C Hindu हिंदू  
**D Christian ख्रिश्चन**
27. What race are the people of Italy? इटाली तील लोक कोणत्या वंशाचे आहेत?
- A Cauca side कॉकेसाईड**  
B Mongoloid मंगोलॉईड  
C Negroid. निग्रोईड  
D Nardik नार्डिक
28. What is the shape of China? चीन देशाचा आकार कोणत्या प्रकारचा आहे?
- A Elongated लंबायमान  
**B Compact घणीकृत**  
C Fragmented खंडित  
D Prorupted पतंगाकृती
29. What kind of location is Japan? जपान देशाचे स्थान कोणत्या प्रकारचे आहे?
- A Littoral समुद्रकिनाऱ्यावरील  
**B Insular. बहुसागरिय**  
C Peninsular द्वीपकल्पीय  
D Isthmian संयोगभूमी
30. What kind of location is Chile? चिली देशाचे स्थान कोणत्या प्रकारचे आहे?
- A Piedmont पर्वतपदिय**  
B Intermountain पर्वतांतर्गत  
C Central मध्यवर्ती  
D Maritime समुद्रवर्ती
31. What was the main reason for the formation of Pakistan? पाकिस्तानची निर्मिती कोणत्या प्रमुख कारणामुळे झाली?
- A Economics आर्थिकता**  
B Poverty गरिबी  
C Terrorism दहशतवाद  
D Geographical भौगोलिक

32. In which country did the Negro related civil war take place?  
निग्रो संबंधित यादवी युद्ध कोणत्या देशात झाले?
- A South Africa दक्षिणआफ्रिका  
B **America अमेरिका**  
C Canada कॅनडा  
D Japan. जपान
33. When was Bangladesh created? बांगलादेशा ची निर्मिती केव्हा झाली?
- A 1962  
B **1971**  
C 1999  
D 2001
34. Who is the author of the book 'Anthropogeography'? "मानववंश शास्त्र" ग्रंथाचा निर्माता कोण?
- A **Friedrich Ratzel फ्रेडरिक रेटझेल**  
B Halford J. Mackinder हलफोर्ड.जे. मॅकिंडर  
C Nicholas John spykman निकोलस जॉन स्पाइकमन  
D Charles Darwin चार्ल्स डार्विन
35. Political geography is a branch of which geography?  
राजकीय भूगोल कोणत्या भूगोलाची शाखा आहे?
- A Physical geography प्राकृतिक भूगोल  
B Regional geography प्रादेशिक भूगोल  
C **Human geography मानवी भूगोल**  
D Economic geography आर्थिक भूगोल
36. Who wrote a book called "Politics"? "राजकारण" नावाचा ग्रंथ कोणी लिहिला?
- A **Aristotle अरिस्टॉटल**  
B Plato प्लेटो  
C Strabo स्ट्रॉबो  
D Montesquieu मॉंटेसक्यू
37. Who is the father of political geography? राजकीय भूगोलाचा जनक कोणास म्हणतात?
- A **Karl Haushofer कार्लहौशोफर**  
B Richard Moore रिचर्डमूर  
C Friedrich Ratzel फ्रेडरिक रेटझेल  
D L. Carlson एल. कार्लसन
38. What is the main objective of geopolitics? भूराजनीती चे मुख्य उद्दिष्ट कोणते?
- A **Expansionism विस्तारवाद**  
B Communism साम्यवाद  
C Terrorism दहशतवाद  
D Naxalism नक्षलवाद

39. How the state is perceived in geopolitics?  
भूराजनीती मध्ये राज्यसंस्था कशा प्रमाणे मानली जाते?
- A Non-biological निर्जीव  
B **Biological** **सजीव**  
C Biological-non biological. सजीव-निर्जीव  
D None of these या पैकी नाही
40. Who is the author of the book "World Political Patterns"?  
"जागतिक राजकीय प्रारूप"या पुस्तकाचे लेखक कोण आहेत?
- A Richard Moore रिचर्डमूर  
B **Lives M. Alexander** **लेविसएम. अलेक्झांडर**  
C Prof. Kohen प्रा. कोहेन  
D Valkenburg व्हाल्कनबर्ग
41. The main basis of the study of political geography is ...  
राजकीय भूगोलाच्या अभ्यासाचा मुख्य आधार..आहे.
- A Nation. राष्ट्र  
B **State.** **राज्यसंस्था**  
C Region. प्रदेश  
D Area. क्षेत्र
42. A defense policy based on geographical factors is...  
भौगोलिक घटकांच्या आधारे ठरवलेले संरक्षण विषयक धोरण म्हणजे..
- A Geomorphology. भूरूपशास्त्र  
B Politics. राज्यशास्त्र  
C Political geography. राजकीयभूगोल  
D **Geopolitics.** **भूराजनीति**
43. Which of the following is a pioneer of British political geography?  
ब्रिटिश राजकीय भूगोलाचा प्रणेता खालीलपैकी कोण?
- A Sir Dudley stamp सर डडले स्टॅम्प  
B **Sir William petty** **सर विल्यम पेटी**  
C Dr. Honton. डॉ. हॉन्टन  
D Dr. Dutton. डॉ. डटन
44. Who founded the "Oxford School of Geography"?  
"ऑक्सफोर्ड स्कूल ऑफ भूगोल"या संस्थेची स्थापना कोणी केली?
- A **H.J.Mackinder.** **एच.जे. मकिंडर**  
B A.T.Mahan. ए. टी.महान  
C N.Spykmen. एन.स्पाईकमन  
D Jayant Naralikar. जयंत नारळीकर



45. Who published the book "Modern Political Geography" in 1975?  
स.न. १९७५ मध्ये आधुनिक राजकीय भूगोलहा ग्रंथ कोणी प्रकाशित केला?
- A L. Carlson. एल. कार्लसन  
B A.E. Moody. ए.ई. मुडी  
C **Richard Muir. रिचर्ड मूर**  
D Karl Pearson. कार्लपियरसन
46. Which is the largest population in Palestine?  
पॅलेस्टाईन मध्ये कोणत्या लोकांची संख्या सर्वात जास्त आहे?
- A Hindu. हिंदू  
B Islam. इस्लाम  
C Christian. ख्रिश्चन  
D **Jewish. ज्यू**
47. What is the location of Nepal? नेपाळ देशाचे स्थान कोणत्या प्रकारची आहे?
- A Continental महाद्वीपीय  
B Maritime. समुद्रवर्ती  
C Central. मध्यवर्ती  
D **Piedmont. पर्वतपदीय**
48. Which of the following is a mountainous country?  
पुढीलपैकी पर्वता अंतर्गत स्थान कोणत्या देशाचे आहे?
- A **Switzerland. स्वित्झरलंड**  
B Chile. चिली  
C Italy. इटली  
D Myanmar. म्यानमार
49. Which buffer state is between India and China?  
कोणते अंतस्थ राज्य भारत व चीन दरम्यान आहे?
- A Pakistan. पाकिस्तान  
B Afghanistan. अफगाणिस्तान  
C **Bhutan. भूतान**  
D Bangladesh. म्यानमार
50. What is the shape of Sweden?  
स्वीडन देशाचा आकार कोणत्या प्रकारचा आहे?
- A Compact Shape. घनीकृत आकार  
B **Elongated Shape. लंबायमानआकार**  
C Prorupted Shape. पतंगाकृती आकार  
D Fragmented Shape. खंडित आकार

51. .. is the smallest state in the world. ....जगातील सर्वात लहान राज्यसंस्था आहे.
- A Monaco मोनॅको  
B Maldives मालदिवज्  
C Saint Vincent. सेंटव्हिन्सेंट  
D **Vatican City** व्हटिकन सिटी
52. Which is the largest country in South America by area?  
दक्षिण अमेरिका खंडातील क्षेत्रफळाने मोठा असणारा देश कोणता?
- A Argentina अर्जेन्टिना  
B **Brazil** ब्राझील  
C Bolivia बोलिव्हिया  
D Peru. पेरू
53. What is the "Bill of Rights" related to? "बिल ऑफ राईट"कशाशी संबंधित आहे?
- A **Give Nigro the same status** निग्रोंना समान दर्जा देणे  
B To give the same status to Jewish ज्यूंना समानदर्जा देणे  
C Giving equal status to Indians भारतीयांना समान दर्जा देणे  
D Giving equal status to tribal's आदिवासींना समान दर्जा देणे
54. Which ethnic group has the largest population in Central Asia?  
मध्य आशियाई प्रदेशात कोणत्या वंशाच्या लोकांचे प्रमाण सर्वात अधिक आहे?
- A Nigroid निग्रोईड  
B Caucasoid काकेसाईड  
C Nordic नार्डिक  
D **Mangoloid** मंगोलाईड
55. Which mountain border is between Chile and Argentina?  
चिली व अर्जेन्टिना दरम्यान कोणत्या पर्वताची सीमा आहे?
- A Himalaya हिमालय  
B Alps आल्प्स  
C **Andes** अँडीज  
D Rockies रॉकी
56. Which river borders Syria and Israel?  
सीरिया व इस्राईल दरम्यान कोणती नदी सीमा आहे?
- A Ganga गंगा  
B **Jordann** जॉर्डन  
C Ussoorie उसुरी  
D Riogrand रिओग्रांड

57. Whose statement is that the function of the skin of the body in human life is the function of the boundaries in the political life of the state?  
"मानवी जीवनात शरीराच्या त्वचेचे जे कार्य असते तेच कार्य राज्यसंस्थेच्या राजकीय जीवनात सीमांचे असते"हे विधान कोणाचे आहे.
- A Friedrich Ratzel. फॅडरिक रॅटझेल  
B Halfords J.Mackinder. हलफोर्ड जे. मकिंडर  
C Nicolas Spykman निकोलस स्पाईकमन  
D A. T. Mahan ए.टी.महान
58. who wrote the book "principles of political geography"?  
"राजकीय भूगोलची तत्त्वे"हेपुस्तक कोणी लिहीले?
- A L. Karl son एल. कार्लसन  
B H. W. Wiegert एच. डब्ल्यू.विगर्ट  
C Richard Hartshorne. रिचर्डहॉर्टशॉर्न  
D A. E. Moodie ए. ई.मुडी
59. What are the major types of boundaries? सीमांचे प्रमुख प्रकार किती आहेत?
- A 3  
B 4  
C 5  
D 7
60. How many kilometers is the length of India's land border?  
भारताच्या भू-सीमेची लांबी किती किलोमीटर आहे?
- A 14200 KM.  
B 15000 KM.  
C 15200 KM.  
D 15500 KM.

MSS, ANKUSHRAO TOPE COLLEGE, JALNA

Department of Geography

M.A .Semester - II

Paper Name: Population Geography (GEO 424)

- 1 Which state amongst the following has the highest percentage of the Scheduled Caste population of State's population?  
राज्यातील लोकसंख्येच्या अनुसूचित जातीतील लोकसंख्या चा टक्केवारी चे खालील पैकी कोणते राज्य आहे?
- |   |                |             |
|---|----------------|-------------|
| A | Jharkhand      | झारखंड      |
| B | Madhya Pradesh | मध्यप्रदेश  |
| C | Punjab         | पंजाब       |
| D | Uttar Pradesh  | उत्तरप्रदेश |
- 2 Continent on which most of the people of Earth lives is खंड ज्यावर पृथ्वी वरील बहुतेक लोक राहतात
- |   |           |             |
|---|-----------|-------------|
| A | Australia | ऑस्ट्रेलिया |
| B | Africa    | आफ्रिका     |
| C | Europe    | युरोप       |
| D | Asia      | एशिया       |
- 3 The graphical representation of total population of country, males and female population ratio and old and young people ratio is classified as  
देशातील एकूण लोकसंख्येचे पुरुष आणि महिला लोकसंख्या प्रमाण आणि वृद्ध आणि तरुण लोका लोकांचे गुणोत्तर प्रतिनिधन वर्गीकृत केले आहे.
- |   |                                  |                        |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| A | Population density pyram         | लोकसंख्या घनता पिरॅमिड |
| B | Population pyram                 | लोकसंख्या पिरॅमिड      |
| C | Resource pyram                   | रिसोर्स पिरॅमिड        |
| D | Population characteristics pyram | लोखसंख्य वैशिष्ट्ये    |
- 4 Number of births that take place per 1000 people is classified as  
प्रति १००० लोकां मधील जन्मच्या संख्येचे वर्गीकरण केले आहे .
- |   |                    |                |
|---|--------------------|----------------|
| A | Birth rate         | जन्मदर         |
| B | Death rate         | मृत्यूदर       |
| C | Population density | लोकसंख्या घनता |
| D | Housing density    | गृह घनता       |

- 5 The WHO is abbreviation of \_\_\_\_\_. डब्ल्यू एच ओ संक्षेप आहे?
- A **World Health Organization** जगातीक आरोग्य संघटना
- B World Humanity Organization जगातील मानवता संघटना
- C Women Health Organization महिला आरोग्य संघटना
- D Wonder Humanity Organization वंडर मानवता संघटना
- 6 The country with the highest population is \_\_\_\_\_.  
सर्वाधिक लोकसंख्या असलेला देश आहे -----.
- A USA संयुक्त राष्ट्र
- B Brazil ब्राझील
- C **China** चीन
- D Indonesia इंडोनेशिया
- 7 The number of deaths that take place per 1000 people is called?  
दर १००० लोकांच्या मृत्यूची संख्या म्हटले जाते?
- A Birth rate जन्मदर
- B **Death rate** मृत्युदर
- C Population density लोकसंख्या घनता
- D Housing density गृह निर्माण घनता
- 8 What percentage of World's population lives in India?  
जगातील किती टक्के लोकसंख्या भारतात राहते?
- A 16.54%
- B **17.7%**
- C 20.12%
- D 15.39%
- 9 At the present rates of population growth of India and China, by which year is India likely to overtake China as the world's most populous country?  
भारत आणि चीनच्या लोकसंख्या वाढीच्या संध्याच्या दराने जगातील सर्वाधिक लोकसंख्येचा देश म्हणून भारत कोणत्या वर्षात चीन ला मागे टाकेल ?
- A 2025
- B 2040
- C **2030**
- D 2050

- 10 During which decade d India see a negative population growth?  
कोणत्या दशकात भारतातील लोकसंख्या ची नकारात्मक वाढ झाली?
- A 1901-11  
B 1931-41  
**C 1911-21**  
D 1951-61
- 11 Which among the following is the least populated state in India?  
खालील पैकी कोणते भारतातील सर्वात कमी लोकसंख्या सलेले राज्य आहे ?
- A **Sikkim सिक्किम**  
B Goa गोवा  
C Manipur मणिपुर  
D Mizoram मिझोरम
- 12 Which state in India has the lowest number of females in comparison to males?  
पुरुषांच्या तुलनेत भारतातील कोणत्या राज्यात महिलांची संख्या सर्वात कमी आहे?
- A Bihar बिहार  
B Rajasthan राजस्थान  
C Punjab पंजाब  
**D Haryana हरियाण**
- 13 Which among the following countries has a better gender ratio than India?  
खालील पैकी कोणत्या देशाचे लिंग प्रमाण जास्त आहे?
- A **Bhutan भूतान**  
B Pakistan पाकिस्तान  
C China चायना  
D Afghanistan फगाणिस्तान
- 14 What is the overall literacy rate of India as per 2011 census?  
२०११ च्या जनगणने नुसार भारताचा एकूण साक्षरता दर किती आहे?
- A **74.04%**  
B 82.14%  
C 76.06%  
D 65.05%
- 15 Next to Delhi, which is the most populated Union Territory in India?  
दिल्ली नंतर भारतातील सर्वाधिक लोकसंख्या सलेल्या केंद्रशासित प्रदेश कोणता आहे?
- A Chandigarh चंदिगड  
**B Pondicherry पुडुचेरी**  
C Daman and Diu दमण आणि दीव  
D Andaman and Nicobar अंदमान निकोबार

- 16 Fertility is \_\_\_\_\_ प्रजन्न \_\_\_\_\_ आहे .
- A The Number of live births in a given year. दिलेल्या वर्षात थेट जन्माची संख्या
- B The incense of child bearing in a country's population देशातील लोकसंख्येमध्ये मुलांचे संगोपन होण्याचे प्रमाण**
- C Used to assess the health of a population लोकसंख्येच्या आरोग्याचे मूल्यांकन करण्यासाठी वापरले जाते
- D The maximum possible number of children that can be born each year. दरवर्षी जन्मास येणाऱ्या मुलांची जास्तीत जास्त संभाव्य संख्या .
- 17 When people leave area to do elsewhere that is called \_\_\_\_\_
- जेव्हा लोक इतरत्र कार्य करण्यासाठी क्षेत्र सोडतात त्याला \_\_\_\_\_ म्हणतात .
- A Net-migration निव्वळ - स्थलांतर
- B Immigration इमिग्रेशन
- C Population transfer लोकसंख्या हस्तांतरण
- D Migration स्थलांतर**
- 18 The Continent with the lowest population growth rate is \_\_\_\_\_.
- सर्वात कमी लोकसंख्या वाढीचा खंड हा \_\_\_\_\_ आहे .
- A South America. दक्षिण मेरिका
- B North America. उत्तर मेरिका
- C Asia आशिया
- D Europe युरोप**
- 19 In What Stage in the demographic transition theory do death rates fall while birth rates remain high leading to rap population growth ?
- लोकसंख्याशास्त्रीय संक्रमण सिद्धांताच्या कोणत्या टप्प्यात मृत्यूचे दर कमी राहतात तर लोकसंख्या जलद वाढीस कारणीभूत ठरते?
- A Stage 3 स्टेज ३
- B Stage 1 स्टेज १**
- C Stage 2 स्टेज २
- D Stage 4 स्टेज ४
- 20 Urban expansion occurred during what period of time in Canada?
- कॅनडात कोणत्या कालावधीत शहरी विस्तार झाला ?
- A 1565-1800
- B 1860- 1950
- C 1950-Present
- D 1800-1860**

- 21 Logic of growth argument is based on \_\_\_\_\_  
वाडीचा युक्तिवादाचा तर्क \_\_\_\_\_ वर आधारित आहे
- A Limited population growth मर्यादीत लोकसंख्या वाढ
- B The ea that new technologies will make the future even better नवीन तंत्रज्ञान मुळे भविष्य आणखी चांगले होईल ही कल्पना
- C The ea that the earth's resources are finite and need to be managed carefully पृथ्वीची संसाधने मर्यादित आहेत आणि काळजीपूर्वक व्यवस्था पीक करणे आवश्यक आहे ही कल्पना
- D None of the above वरील पैकी काहीही नाही
- 22 India the state with highest density of population is \_\_\_\_\_.  
भारत , लोकसंख्येचे सर्वाधिक घनता सलेल्या राज्य \_\_\_\_\_ आहे .
- A Uttar Pradesh उत्तर प्रदेश
- B Bihar बिहार
- C West Bengal पश्चिम बंगाल
- D Haryana हरियाणा
- 23 Which one of the following is the most significant features of the Indian population?  
खालीलपैकी कोणती भारतीय लोकसंख्या सर्वात महत्वाची वैशिष्ट्य आहे?
- A Declining birth rate घटता जन्मदर
- B Improvement in the literacy level साक्षरता पातळीत सुधारणा
- C The size of its adolescent population त्याच्या पौगंडवस्थेतील लोकसंख्येचे आकार
- D Improvement in health conditions आरोग्याचा परिस्थितीतील सुधारणा .
- 24 What is Sex ratio? लिंग प्रमाण काय आहे ?
- A Number of females per thousand male प्रति हजार पुरुषांची संख्या
- B Number of females per hundred male प्रति शंभर पुरुषांची संख्या
- C The study of population growth लोकसंख्या वाढीचा अभ्यास
- D Difference between birth rate and death rate जन्मदर आणि मृत्यु दर यातील फरक
- 25 A large proportion of children in a population is a result of \_\_\_\_\_.  
लोकसंख्या तील लहान मुलांचे प्रमाण हे \_\_\_\_\_ चा परिणाम आहे .
- A High birth rate उच्च जन्म दर
- B High death rate उच्च मृत्यु दर
- C High life expectancies उच्च आयुर्मान
- D More married couples अधिक विवाहित जोडपे



- 26 Which is the most populous country of the world?  
जगातील सर्वाधिक लोकसंख्या सलेला देश कोणता आहे?
- A India भारत  
B United states संयुक्त राष्ट्र  
**C China चीन**  
D Russia रशिया
- 27 The number of people in different age groups is referred as?  
वेगवेगळ्या वयोगटातील लोकांची संख्या म्हणून उल्लेख केला जातो?
- A Sex ratio लिंग प्रमाण  
**B Age composition वय रचना**  
C Adolescent population पौंगडावस्थेतील लोकसंख्या  
D Occupational structure व्यावसायिक रचना
- 28 Which of the following factors are responsible for the sparse population?  
विरळ लोकसंख्येसाठी खालीलपैकी कोणते घटक जबाबदार आहेत?
- A Flat plains and abundant rainfall सपाट मैदान आणि मुबलक पाऊस  
B Rugged terrain and favorable climate खडकाळ प्रदेश आणि अनुकूल हवामान  
C Fertile soil and abundant rainfall सुपीक माती आणि मुबलक पाऊस  
**D Rugged terrain and unfavorable climate खडकाळ प्रदेश आणि प्रतिकूल हवामान**
- 29 Name of the union territory having the highest density of population?  
लोकसंख्येची सार्वधिक घनता सलेल्या केंद्रशासित प्रदेशाचे नाव?
- A Chandigarh चंदिगड  
**B Delhi दिल्ली**  
C Pondicherry पुडुचेरी  
D Daman and Diu दमण आणि दीव
- 30 Countries that have higher population density than India are \_\_\_\_\_.  
भारता पेक्षा जास्त लोकसंख्या घनता सलेले देश \_\_\_\_\_ आहेत .
- A China चीन  
B U.S.A संयुक्त राज्य  
C Britain ब्रिटन  
**D Bangladesh बांगलादेश**
- 31 The most populous state of India is \_\_\_\_\_.  
भारतातील सर्व धिक लोकसंख्या सलेले राज्य म्हणजे \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A West Bengal पश्चिम बंगाल  
B Kerala केरळा  
**C Uttar Pradesh उत्तर प्रदेश**  
D Bihar बिहार

- 32 Which one of the following activities constitutes primary activities?  
पुढील पैकी कोणत्या क्रियाकलापां मध्ये प्राथमिक सक्रिय होते?
- A Mining खानकाम  
B Teaching शिक्षण  
C Construction बांधकाम  
D Manufacturing उत्पादन
- 33 The total area of India accounts for how much percent of the world's area?  
भारताचे एकूण क्षेत्रफळ जगाच्या क्षेत्राच्या किती टक्के आहे?
- A 2.4%  
B 16.7%  
C 3.28%  
D 1.02%
- 34 Name the state having the highest percentage of literacy level:  
साक्षरतेची सर्वाधिक टक्केवारी असलेल्या राज्याचे नाव सांगा:
- A Kerala केरळ  
B Maharashtra महाराष्ट्र  
C Punjab पंजाब  
D West Bengal पश्चिम बंगाल
- 35 Which of the following migration of population does not change the size of the population?  
पुढील पैकी कोणते लोकसंख्या स्थलांतरित लोकसंख्येचा आकार बदलत नाही?
- A External migration बाह्य स्थलांतर  
B Internal migration अंतर्गत स्थलांतर  
C International migration आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्थलांतर  
D National migration राष्ट्रीय स्थलांतर
- 36 Which one of the following activities comes under secondary activity?  
पुढील पैकी कोणत्या उपक्रमांत दुय्यम क्रिया अंतर्गत येते?
- A Fishing मासेमारी  
B Banking बँकिंग  
C Construction बांधकाम  
D Transportation वाहतूक
- 37 Which of the following will not have a direct impact on human capital Formation?  
पुढील पैकी कोणत्याचा मानवी भांडवलावर थेट परिणाम होणार नाही निर्मित?
- A Education शिक्षण  
B Medical care वैद्यकीय सुविधा  
C Training प्रशिक्षण  
D Irrigation सिंचन

- 38 The population of which of the following states is greater than that of Delhi?  
खालील पैकी कोणत्या राज्याची लोकसंख्या दिल्ली पेक्षा जास्त आहे?
- A Uttarakhand उत्तराखंड  
B Assam आसाम  
C Himachal Pradesh हिमाचल प्रदेश  
D Jammu and Kashmir जम्मू काश्मीर
- 39 Which one of the following is not a push factor in migration? स्थलांतरासाठी खालील पैकी कोणते घटक नाही?
- A poverty गरिबी  
B Stable economy स्थिर अर्थव्यवस्था  
C unemployment बेरोजगारी  
D civil war नागरी युद्ध
- 40 What is the present growth rate of population in the world?  
सध्या जगातील लोकसंख्येचा वाढीचा दर किती आहे?
- A 1.0%  
B 1.2%  
C 1.4%  
D 1.6%
- 41 The ratio of density of population is measured in -----.  
लोकसंख्या घनतेचे गुणोत्तर ----- मध्ये मोजले जाते.
- A Population per Sq.m. लोकसंख्या दर चौ.मी  
B Population per Sq. K.M. लोकसंख्या दर चौ. कि. मी  
C Population per hectare लोकसंख्या दर हेक्टर  
D Population per 100 k. m. लोकसंख्यादर 100 कि.मी
- 42 ----- is the population control measure.  
लोकसंख्या नियंत्रणा साठीचा ----- हा एक आहे.
- A Family planning कुटुंब नियोजन  
B Awareness of education शैक्षणिक जागरूकता  
C A & B both अ आणि ब  
D None of the above या पैकी नाही
- 43 The population of India is Mostly working in ----- sector.  
भारतातील सर्वाधिक लोकसंख्या ----- क्षेत्रात कार्यरत आहे.
- A Agricultural & allied activities कृषी आणि संबंधित उपक्रम  
B Mining & quarrying खाण आणि उत्खनन  
C Manufacturing उत्पादन  
D Electricity, gas and water supply वीज, गॅस आणि पाणी पुरवठा

- 44 ----- Factor is likely to be a cause of rural to urban.  
ग्रामीण ते शहराकडे जाण्यास ----- घटक कारणीभूत ठरते.
- A Unstable Government अस्थिर सरकार  
B **Crop failure** पिकाचे नुकसान  
C Overcrowded cities अतिगर्दीचे शहर  
D None of these या पैकी नाही
- 45 Population is factor that is changing-----  
लोकसंख्या हा घटक ----- बदलत जाणारा घटक आहे.
- A Environmentally पर्यावरणा नुसार  
B Meteorology गोलार्धा नुसार  
C Hemisphere हवामाना नुसार  
D **By Place and time** स्थळ व काळा नुसार
- 46 The United State Covers 25% of the world's land area and is home to ---% of the world's Population. अमेरिकेचे क्षेत्रफळ जगाच्या 25% असून येथे जगाच्या -----%लोकसंख्या राहते.
- A 17.9 %  
B **4.21 %**  
C 17.5 %  
D 3.42 %
- 47 Population statistic are collected individually through naire called -----  
लोकसंख्येची आकडेवारी वैयक्तिकरित्या प्रश्नावलीद्वारे जमा केली जाते त्यास ----- आकडेवारी म्हणतात.
- A Economic Data आर्थिक आकडेवारी  
B Sociological Data सामाजीक आकडेवारी  
C **Primary Data** प्राथमिक आकडेवारी  
D Secondary Data दुय्यम आकडेवारी
- 48 -----is referred to as the father of the population Geography.  
----- यांना लोकसंख्या भूगोलाच जनक संबोधले जाते.
- A Frederick Ratzel फ्रेड्रिक रेट्झेल  
B D.I. Balenti डी. आय.बेलंती  
C **G.T. Trivarttha** जी. टी. त्रीवार्था  
D A. Melezin ए. मेलेन्झी
- 49 ----- This day is celebrated as world population day.  
..... या दिवशी जागतिक लोकसंख्या दिन साजरा केला जातो.
- A **11 July** ११ जुलै  
B 11 June ११ जून  
C 21 March २१ मार्च  
D 5 June ५ जून

- 50 Out of the total world population Asia is home to -----% of the population.  
एकूण जागतिक लोकसंख्या पैकी आशिया खंडात -----% लोकसंख्या निवास करते.  
A 65 %  
**B 60%**  
C 50%  
D 51 %
- 51 -----this is an important factor affecting population distribution.  
लोकसंख्या वितरणावर परिणाम करणारा -----हा महत्त्वाचा घटक आहे.  
A Religion धर्म  
B Race वंश  
**C Geographical location भौगोलिक स्थान**  
D None of the above या पैकी नाही
- 52 In Physiology this density is known as -----  
शरीर विज्ञान शास्त्रात हि घनता ----- म्हणून ओळखली जाते.  
A Agriculture density कृषी घनता  
B Relative density सापेक्ष घनता  
C Gross density ढोबळ घनता  
**D Nutrition density पोषण घनता**
- 53 The world's population in 2010 was ----- इ.स. २०१० मध्ये जगाची लोकसंख्या ---- होती.  
A 690 Crore. 690 कोटी  
**B 692 Crore 692 कोटी**  
C 680 Crore 680 कोटी  
D 740 Crore 740 कोटी
- 54 From 1941 to 1951, India's population did not increase much due to this reason.  
इ.स.१९४१ ते १९५१ या काळात भारताची लोकसंख्या या -----कारणा मुळे जास्त वाढली नाही.  
A First world war पहिले महायुद्ध  
B Epidemic महामारी  
C Natural Disaster नैसर्गिक आपत्ती  
**D Second World War and Bihar earthquake दुसरे महायुद्ध आणि बिहारचा भूकंप**
- 55 The birth rate of this state-----is the highest in the India.  
भारतातील -----या राज्याचा जन्म दर सर्वात जास्त आहे.  
A Bihhar बिहार  
B Gujarat गुजरात  
C Madhya Pradesh मध्यप्रदेश  
D Uttar Pradesh उत्तरप्रदेश

- 56 When the population of a country is less than the available resources that population is called -----  
 एखाद्या देशाची लोकसंख्या उपलब्ध साधन संपत्ती पेक्षा कमी असते तेव्हा त्या लोकसंख्येला --- म्हणतात.
- A Optimum Population पर्याप्त लोकसंख्या  
 B Over Population अतिरिक्त लोकसंख्या  
 C Low Population कमी लोकसंख्या  
 D Under Population न्यूनतम लोकसंख्या
- 57 According to the 2011 census in India the number of women per thousand men is -----  
 भारता मध्ये २०११ च्या जनगणने नुसार १००० पुरुषा मागे स्त्रियांचे प्रमाण -----आहे.
- A 940  
 B 933  
 C 950  
 D 960
- 58 In 2001 the proportion of rural population in India was-----  
 इ. स. २००१ मध्ये भारतातील एकूण लोकसंख्ये पैकी ग्रामीण लोकसंख्येचे प्रमाण ----- होते.
- A 76.69%  
 B 74.28%  
 C 72.72%  
 D 70.10%
- 59 Which one of the following States has the lowest percentage of Scheduled Tribes population as percentage of its total population according to Census 2011?  
 2011 च्या जनगणनेनुसार खालीलपैकी कोणत्या राज्यात अनुसूचित जमातीच्या लोकसंख्येची सर्वात कमी टक्केवारी आहे?
- A Meghalaya मेघालय  
 B Orissa ओरिसा  
 C Bihar बिहार  
 D Tamilnadu तामिळनाडू
- 60 The city of-----has the largest population in India.  
 भारता मध्ये या शहराची लोकसंख्या सर्वात जास्त आहे.
- A Chennai चेन्नई  
 B Kolkata कोलकता  
 C Delhi दिल्ली  
 D Mumbai मुंबई
- 61 Migration from one country to another country is called -----migration  
 एका देशातून दुसऱ्या देशात होणाऱ्या स्थलांतरास -----स्थलांतर म्हणतात.
- A National राष्ट्रीय  
 B International आंतरराष्ट्रीय  
 C State Level राज्य स्तरीय  
 D Continental खंडीय

- 62 In 1966-----this scientist proposed the theory of migration.  
इ. स. १९६६ मध्ये ----- या शास्त्रज्ञाने स्थलांतराचा सिद्धांत मांडला.  
A Evert lee एवर्ट ली  
B Peter Cock पीटर कॉक  
C Lewis लेविस  
D Stan ford स्टेन फोर्ड
- 63 These are the -----major reasons for migration to India  
भारता मध्ये स्थलांतराचे ----- प्रमुख कारण आहे.  
A Economic आर्थिक  
B Natural Disaster नैसर्गिक आपत्ती  
C Social and educational सामाजीक व शैक्षणिक  
D All of the above वरील सर्व
- 64 Who among the following is called as the 'Father of Demographic Studies'?  
पुढील पैकी कोणाला " जनसांख्यिकी अध्ययन " असे म्हटले जाते?  
A Karl Marx कार्ल मार्क्स  
B John Graunt जॉन ग्रांट  
C Tim Cresswell टिम क्रेसवेल  
D Aryabhatt आर्यभट्ट
- 65 When was first census held in India? भारतात प्रथम जनगणना कधी झाली ?  
A 1870  
B 1871  
C 1872  
D 1874
- 66 Who was the Governor-General when first census was held?  
प्रथम जनगणना झाली तेव्हा गव्हर्नर जनरल कोण होते?  
A Lord Dalhousie लॉर्ड डलहौसी  
B Lord Ripon लॉर्ड आरआयपॅन  
C Lord Minto लॉर्ड मिंग्टो  
D Lord Mayo लॉर्ड मेयो
- 67 Which year is known as the year of demographic divide?  
लोकसंख्या शास्त्रीय विभाजनाचे वर्ष म्हणून कोणते वर्ष ओळखले जाते?  
A 1921  
B 1920  
C 1919  
D 1918

- 68 Consider the following statement (s) related to the reasons for low sex ratio.  
 I. High maternal mortality II. Sex selective female abortions  
 III. Change in sex ratio at birth  
 लिंग गुणोत्तर कमी होण्याच्या कारणांशी संबंधित खालील विधाने विचारात घ्या .  
 I. उच्च माता मृत्यू II. लैंगिक निवडक माहिला गर्भपात  
 III. जन्माच्या वेळी लिंग प्रमाणात बदल  
 A Only I B I & II  
 C II & III D I, II & III
- 69 What do you understand by Sex ratio? लिंग गुणोत्तरा नुसार आपल्याला काय समजते ?  
 A Number child birth per 1000 child death १००० बाल मृत्यु दर मुलाचा जन्म संख्या  
 B Number of females per 1000 male's प्रति १००० पुरुषांची संख्या  
 C Number of males per 1000 females १००० महिलां मध्ये पुरुषांची संख्या  
 D Number of female birth per 1000 male birth पुरुष जन्मा साठी दर १००० स्त्री जन्माची संख्या
- 70 Which state has highest child sex ratio as per 2011 census?  
 २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार कोणत्या राज्यात सर्वात जास्त बाल लिंग गुणोत्तर आहे?  
 A Kerala केरळ  
 B Puducherry पुडुचेरी  
 C Tamil Nadu तामिळनाडू  
 D Andhra Pradesh आंध्रप्रदेश
- 71 Which of the following state has largest number of metropolitan cities in India as per census 2011?  
 २०११ च्या जनगणने नुसार खालील पैकी कोणत्या राज्यात महानगरांची संख्या सर्वाधिक आहे?  
 A Maharashtra महाराष्ट्र  
 B Madhya Pradesh मध्यप्रदेश  
 C Uttar Pradesh उत्तरप्रदेश  
 D Gujarat गुजरात
- 72 The reasons for higher fertility rate in India are -----  
 भारतातील अधिक जनन दराची कारणे -----आहेत.  
 A Hot Climate उष्ण हवामान  
 B Early marriage कमी वयात विवाह  
 C Social Insecurity सामाजिक असुरक्षिता  
 D All of the above वरील सर्व
- 73 Which of the following state has largest number of towns in India as per census 2011?  
 २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार खालीलपैकी कोणत्या राज्यात सर्वात जास्त शहरे आहे?  
 A Maharashtra महाराष्ट्र  
 B Madhya Pradesh मध्यप्रदेश  
 C Uttar Pradesh उत्तरप्रदेश  
 D Gujarat गुजरात



- 74 In India, the state with highest density of population is \_\_\_\_\_.  
भारतात लोकसंख्येची सार्वधिक घनात असलेले राज्य \_\_\_\_\_ आहे.
- A Uttar Pradesh उत्तर प्रदेश  
B Bihar बिहार  
C **West Bengal पश्चिम बंगाल**  
D Haryana हरियाणा
- 75 As per the data released in July 2011, Sex Ratio in Rural Areas is less than urban areas  
जुलै २०११ मध्ये जाहीर केलेल्या आकडेवारीनुसार ग्रामीण भागात लिंग गुणोत्तर शहरी भागापेक्षा कमी आहे?
- A Five Times पाच वेळा  
B **Four Times चार वेळा**  
C Three Times तीन वेळा  
D Two Times दोन वेळा
- 76 The Growth rate of population means? लोकसंख्या वाढीचा दर म्हणजे?
- A Difference between the growth of male and female. पुरुष आणि स्त्री च्या वाढी मध्ये फरक  
B Difference between the population of urban and rural areas शहरी आणि ग्रामीण भागातील लोकसंख्येमधील फरक  
C No. of births per thousand person's प्रति हजार व्यक्तीच्या जन्माची संख्या  
D **Difference between birth rate and death rate जन्मदर आणि मृत्युदर यातील फरक**
- 77 During which decade did the population record a negative growth rate?  
कोणत्या दशकात लोकसंख्येने नकारात्मक वाढ नोंदवली?
- A 1921-31  
B **1911-21**  
C 1941-51  
D 1931-41
- 78 which of state there is no Scheduled Caste population in?  
कोणत्या राज्यात अनुसूचित जातीची लोकसंख्या नाही?
- A Punjab पंजाब  
B **Nagaland नागालँड**  
C Gujarat गुजरात  
D Manipur मणिपूर
- 79 which of state there is no Scheduled Tribe population in?  
कोणत्या राज्यात अनुसूचित जमातीची लोकसंख्या नाही?
- A Kerala केरळा  
B Tamil Nadu तमिळनाडू  
C **Punjab पंजाब**  
D Rajasthan राजस्थान

80

which of state the largest population of Scheduled Tribes is in?

अनुसूचित जमातींची सर्वाधिक लोकसंख्या कोणत्या राज्यात आहे?

- A Himachal Pradesh हिमाचल प्रदेश
- B Madhya Pradesh मध्य प्रदेश**
- C Arunachal Pradesh अरुणाचल प्रदेश
- D Sikkim सिक्किम

*Matsyodari Shikshan Sanstha's*

**Ankushrao Tope College**

**Jalna, Dist. Jalna**

**B.A. III, Paper VII**

**Question Bank**

**Objective English Literature: An Introduction**

**(With Keys)**

**Department of English**

**Prepared by**

**Dr. Karwande S.L.**

**Assistant Professor in English**

**2012-2013**

**To all my dear students who aspire to take competitive examinations with English as optional subject.....!**

### **Chapter Three**

### **Elizabethan Poetry and Prose**

1) The sonnet was first brought to England by

- a) **Sir Thomas Wyatt**
- b) Earl of Surry
- c) Sir Philip Sidney
- d) William Shakespeare

2) The first blank verse in English is written by

- a) Christopher Marlowe
- b) John Milton
- c) **Earl of Surry**
- d) William Shakespeare

3) How many lines does the sonnet contain?

- a) 13
- b) 16
- c) **14**
- d) 11

4) What is the structure of a Shakespearean sonnet?

- a) **ababedcdefefgg**
- b) ababbcbccdcdee
- c) abbaabbacdecde
- d) abbaabbacdccdc

5) What is Marlowe's "Mighty Line"?

- a) Free Verse
- b) **Blank Verse**
- c) Heroic Couplet
- d) Rime Royal

5) Who made blank verse the regular metre of epic?

- a) Dante
- b) **Milton**
- c) Homar
- d) Virgil

6) *Songs and Sonnets* is written by

- a) Edmund Spencer
- b) [Tottle](#)
- c) Milton
- d) Sidney

7) “Since there’s no help, come let us kiss and part” is written by

- a) Shakespeare
- b) Dryden
- c) [Drayton](#)
- d) Wyatt

8) The sonnets of Shakespeare were printed in

- a) 1600
- b) 1608
- c) [1609](#)
- d) 1610

9) The sonnets of Shakespeare may be addressed to

- a) [William Herbert](#)
- b) Herbert Spencer
- c) William Collins
- d) George Herbert

10) Who wrote the following lines?

“But were some child of yours alive that time

You should live twice – in it, and in my rhyme”

- a) Michael Drayton
- b) [Shakespeare](#)
- c) Edmund Spencer
- d) Sir Philip Sidney

11) Spencer wrote *The Shepherd’s Calendar* in the year

- a) 1589
- b) 1597
- c) [1579](#)
- d) 1580

12) *The Faerie Queene* is written by

- |                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| a) <b>Edmund Spenser</b> | b) Christopher Marlowe |
| c) John Milton           | d) Shakespeare         |

13) *The Faerie Queene* is written in

- |             |                   |
|-------------|-------------------|
| a) 12 books | b) <b>6 books</b> |
| c) 8 books  | d) 10 books       |

14) The rhyme plan of a Spenserian stanza is

- |               |                     |
|---------------|---------------------|
| a) ababedcdee | b) <b>ababbcbcc</b> |
| c) abbaabbacc | d) abcdabcd         |

15) In 1594, Spenser married

- |                           |                     |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| a) <b>Elizabeth Boyle</b> | b) Elizabeth Bennet |
| c) Jane Boyle             | d) Thomas Boyle     |

16) Which one of the following is a marriage song?

- |                      |                            |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| a) Prothalamion      | b) <b>Epithalamion</b>     |
| c) The Faerie Queene | d) The Shepherd's Calendar |

17) The line "Sweet Thames run softly till I end my song." appears in

- |                        |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| a) The Faerie Queene   | b) Epithalamion |
| c) <b>Prothalamion</b> | d) Amoretti     |

18) The title of Spenser's collection of sonnets is

- |                            |                      |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| a) Sonnets to Stella       | b) <b>Amoretti</b>   |
| c) Sonnets from Portuguese | d) None of the above |

19) The Elizabethan Age was especially congenial for

- a) Dirge
- b) Ballad
- c) **Lyric**
- d) Satire

20) Sir Philip Sidney was killed in the battle of

- a) Waterloo
- b) Athens
- c) **Zutphen**
- d) Venice

21) The title of Sidney's book of sonnets is

- a) Sonnets to Stella
- b) **Astrophel and Stella**
- c) Amoretti
- d) Sonnets from Portuguese

22) Who was the soldier, sailor, explorer, courtier and writer of the Elizabethan Age?

- a) Sir Philip Sidney
- b) **Sir Walter Raleigh**
- c) Edmund Spencer
- d) None of the above

23) Identify the source of the following line

“O mistress mine, where are you roaming?”

- a) As You Like It
- b) Much Ado About Nothing
- c) **Twelfth Night**
- d) Venus and Adonis

24) The longer poems *Venus and Adonis* and *Lucrece* are written by

- a) **William Shakespeare**
- b) Christopher Marlowe
- c) John Milton
- d) Sidney



25) The lyric *Passionate Shepherd to his Love* is written by

- a) **Marlowe**
- b) Shakespeare
- c) Dryden
- d) Marlowe and Shakespeare

26) Identify the writer of the following lines

“Come live with me and be my love  
And we will all the pleasures prove”

- a) Shakespeare
- b) Sidney
- c) **Marlowe**
- d) Spencer

27) John Donne is the greatest

- a) Jacobean poet
- b) **Metaphysical Poet**
- c) Elizabethan playwright
- d) Sonneteer

28) The poem *Go and Catch the Falling Star* is written by

- a) George Herbert
- b) Andrew Marvell
- c) **John Donne**
- d) Cowley

29) John Donne was

- a) **Lawyer and Priest**
- b) Professor and Scholar
- c) Soldier and courtier
- d) explorer and gentleman

30) Who wrote *The Songs and Sonnets*?

- a) Milton
- b) Shakespeare
- c) **Donne**
- d) Marlowe

31) *To Celia* is written by

- |                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| a) <b>Ben Jonson</b> | b) Samuel Johnson |
| c) Michael Jonson    | d) Jack Wilton    |

32) Identify the author of the following lines

“Drink to me only with thine eyes,  
And I will pledge with mine;  
Or leave a kiss but in the cup,  
And I’ll not look for wine”

- |                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| a) Shakespeare       | b) Marlowe |
| c) <b>Ben Jonson</b> | d) Spencer |

33) Plutarch’s *Lives of the Noble Grecians and Romans* was translated by

- |                            |                     |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| a) <b>Sir Thomas North</b> | b) Sir Thomas East  |
| c) Sir Thomas West         | d) Sir Thomas South |

34) Who used *Lives of the Noble Grecians and Romans* as a storehouse of learning?

- |                        |                               |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a) Ben Jonson          | b) <b>William Shakespeare</b> |
| c) Christopher Marlowe | d) None of the above          |

35) Identify the author of *The Principle Navigations, Voyages and Discoveries of the English Nations*

- |                       |                           |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Sir Walter Raleigh | b) <b>Richard Hakluyt</b> |
| c) Samuel Purchas     | d) None of the above      |

36) *The Principle Navigations, Voyages and Discoveries of the English Nations* were published in

- a) 1598
- b) **1589**
- c) 1590
- d) 1600

37) *Purchas his Pilgrims* was published in

- a) **1625**
- b) 1636
- c) 1525
- d) 1520

38) The history book *Chronicles* (1577) is written by

- a) Samuel Purchas
- b) **Holinshed**
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

39) Who used *Chronicles* as a source book for writing his/their history plays?

- a) Shakespeare
- b) Marlowe
- c) None of the above
- d) **Both of the above**

40) *Euphues* is written by

- a) **John Lyly**
- b) Thomas Nash
- c) Robert Greene
- d) Christopher Marlowe

41) “They are commonly soonest believed that are best beloved, and they liked best whom we have known longest.” This example of the style of speaking is known as

- a) Euphemism
- b) **Euphuism**
- c) None of the above
- d) All of the above

42) Who is the author of *Pandosto*?

- a) **Robert Greene**
- b) Thomas Nash
- c) Marlowe
- d) None of the above

43) *Pandosto* is used by Shakespeare as a source for the plot of his play

- a) The Tempest
- b) As You Like It
- c) **The Winter's Tale**
- d) Cymbeline

44) The picaresque novel *The life of Jack Wilton* is written by

- a) **Thomas Nah**
- b) Robert Greene
- c) John Lyly
- d) None of the above

45) Picaresque novels were first written in

- a) Germany
- b) France
- c) **Spain**
- d) England

46) Bacon's *Essays* first appeared in the year

- a) **1597**
- b) 1590
- c) 1594
- d) 1599

47) "Some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly." Comes from Bacon's essay

- a) Of Great Place
- b) Of Marriage
- c) Of Knowledge
- d) **Of Studies**

48) *A History of Henry VII* (1622) is written by

- a) Holinshed
- b) **Bacon**
- c) Plutarch
- d) None of the above

49) Bacon wrote *The Advancement of Learning* in the year

- a) 1609
- b) 1600
- c) **1605**
- d) 1607

50) Bacon's *The New Atlantis* contains

- 1) Social ideas in the form of a story
- 2) scientific ideas
- 3) Both social and scientific ideas
- 4) adventures
- a) Only 1 and 2
- b) Only 1 and 4
- c) Only 2 and 3
- d) **All 4**

51) *The Authorized Version of the Bible* appeared in

- a) **1611**
- b) 1510
- c) 1691
- d) 1651

52) The credit for the first complete translation of the Bible goes to

- a) William Tyndale
- b) **John Wycliffe**
- c) Miles Coverdale
- d) Milton

53) Who translated the New Testament from the Greek?

- a) Miles Coverdale
- b) **William Tyndale**
- c) Wycliffe
- d) None of the above

54) Who was burnt to death for his beliefs?

- a) **William Tyndale**
- b) Wycliffe
- c) John Milton
- d) Coverdale

55) *Timber* or *Discoveries* (1640) is written by

- a) Samuel Johnson
- b) **Benjamin Jonson**
- c) Both a and b
- d) none of the above

56) Ben Jonson is the father of

- a) Drama
- b) Poetry
- c) Novel
- d) **English Literary Criticism**

57) Who thought that “Donne, for not keeping of accent, deserved hanging.”?

- a) Samuel Johnson
- b) **Ben Jonson**
- c) Andrew Marvell
- d) Cowley

58) Who wished that Shakespeare had “blotted out a thousand lines”?

- a) Marlowe
- b) Beaumont and Fletcher
- c) **Ben Jonson**
- d) Samuel Johnson

59) Ben Jonson’s ideas were much influenced by

- a) Romantics
- b) Victorians
- c) **Classics**
- d) Moderns

60) Who says that a critic ought to judge a work as a whole, and that a critic himself must have some poetic abilities?

- a) William Shakespeare
- b) Christopher Marlowe
- c) **Ben Jonson**
- d) Sir Philip Sidney

## Chapter Four

### Elizabethan Drama

1) The chief literary glory of the Elizabethan age was

- a) **Drama**
- b) poetry
- c) novel
- d) epic

2) The first regular English comedy was

- a) Grammar Gurton's Niddle
- b) **Ralph Roister Doister**
- c) The Merchant of Venice
- d) None of the above

3) Which one of the following is Lyly's prose comedy?

- a) Endimion
- b) Euphus
- c) **Compaspe**
- d) None of the above

4) The first regular English tragedy is

- a) Hamlet
- b) **Gorboduc**
- c) The Spanish Tragedy
- d) King Lear

5) *The Spanish Tragedy* is written by

- a) **Thomas Kyd**
- b) Shakespeare
- c) Marlowe
- d) Milton

6) *Tamburlaine* is written by

- a) Shakespeare
- b) **Marlowe**
- c) Thomas Kyd
- d) None of the above

7) Who shouts angrily, “What can ye draw but twenty miles a day”?

- |                       |             |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| a) Gorboduc           | b) Lear     |
| c) <b>Tamberlaine</b> | d) Compaspe |

8) Who is Barabas?

- |               |           |
|---------------|-----------|
| a) Christen   | b) Hindu  |
| c) <b>Jew</b> | d) Muslim |

9) Who utters the lines, “Die life! Fly, soul! Tongue, curse thy fill and die.”

- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| a) Dr. Faustus | b) <b>Barabas</b> |
| c) Tamberlaine | d) Mortimer       |

10) Dr. Faustus practices

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| a) <b>Necromancy</b> | b) Philosophy        |
| c) medicine          | d) None of the above |

11) Shakespeare wrote

- |                       |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| a) 200 Sonnets        | b) 157 Sonnets |
| c) <b>156 Sonnets</b> | d) 165 Sonnets |

12) *Richard II* is a

- |                 |                        |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| a) Roman Play   | b) <b>History Play</b> |
| c) Problem Play | d) Comedy              |

13) Which of the following is Shakespeare’s first great tragedy?

- |                            |                |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| a) Hamlet                  | b) Macbeth     |
| c) <b>Romeo and Juliet</b> | d) The Tempest |



14) Which of the following by Shakespeare is NOT a comedy?

- a) A Comedy of Errors
- b) A Midsummer Night's Dream
- c) **Othello**
- d) Much Ado About Nothing

15) Bassanio figures in

- a) A Midsummer Night's Dream
- b) The Tempest
- c) **The Merchant of Venice**
- d) The Taming of the Shrew

16) Shylock is a

- a) Lawyer
- b) Money counterfeiter
- c) **Money lender**
- d) Bank Manager

17) Who utters the famous speech on mercy in The merchant of Venice?

- a) Bassanio
- b) Antonio
- c) Shylock
- d) **Portia**

18) The song "Blow, blow, thou winter wind" is from

- a) The Merchant of Venice
- b) **As You Like It**
- c) Much Ado About Nothing
- d) The Tempest

19) Hamlet is the prince of

- a) England
- b) Scotland
- c) Ireland
- d) **Denmark**

20) Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure", Troilus and Cressida" and "All is

Well that Ends Well" are

- a) History plays
- b) **Problem plays**
- c) Absurd plays
- d) None of the above

21) Which of the following has been called the perfection of English comedy?

- a) Measure for Measure
- b) **Twelfth Night**
- c) Much Ado About Nothing
- d) The Tempest

22) Sir Toby Belch and Sir Andrew Aguecheek figure in

- a) Hamlet
- b) Macbeth
- c) **Twelfth Night**
- d) None of the above

23) Sir John Falstaff is a character from Shakespeare's

- a) Henry V
- b) Richard II
- c) **Henry IV**
- d) Richard III

24) Henry the Fifth was performed in

- a) **1599**
- b) 1699
- c) 1598
- d) 1578

25) *The Merry Wives of the Windsor* is a comedy by

- a) Marlowe
- b) **Shakespeare**
- c) Lyly
- d) Nash

26) *Antony and Cleopatra* is

- a) **Roman Play**
- b) Problem Play
- c) Tragedy
- d) Sunny comedy

27) Whose great speech begins with the words, "Friends, Romans, countrymen?"

- a) **Mark Antony**
- b) Brutus
- c) Cassius
- d) Julius Caesar

28) Three witches figure in

- |                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| a) Hamlet         | b) King Lear |
| c) <b>Macbeth</b> | d) Othello   |

29) Iago is a villain in

- |                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| a) <b>Othello</b> | b) Hamlet            |
| c) Macbeth        | d) None of the above |

30) Desdemona is a wife of

- |           |                      |
|-----------|----------------------|
| a) Cassio | b) <b>Othello</b>    |
| c) Hamlet | d) None of the above |

31) *Cymbeline*, *The Winter's Tale* and *The Tempest* are Shakespeare's

- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| a) Great Comedies    | b) Great Tragicomedies |
| c) <b>Last plays</b> | d) Early plays         |

32) Imogen is the heroine of

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| a) <b>Cymbeline</b>  | b) The Tempest       |
| c) The Winter's Tale | d) None of the above |

33) *Every Man in his Humour* is written by

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| a) Shakespeare       | b) Samuel Johnson    |
| c) <b>Ben Jonson</b> | d) None of the above |

34) Humour in a Jonsonian sense is

- |                       |              |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| a) Wisdom             | b) Rivalry   |
| c) <b>Foolishness</b> | d) Treachery |

35) *The White Devil* and *The Duchess of Malfi* are written by

- |               |                        |
|---------------|------------------------|
| a) Marlowe    | b) Shakespeare         |
| c) Ben Jonson | d) <b>John Webster</b> |

36) *The Knight of the Burning Pestle* and *The Maid's Tragedy* are written by

- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| a) Beaumont            | b) Fletcher          |
| c) <b>both a and b</b> | d) None of the above |

## **Chapter V**

### **John Milton and His Time**

1) English poet second after Shakespeare is

- |           |                  |
|-----------|------------------|
| a) Jonson | b) <b>Milton</b> |
| c) Wyatt  | d) Sidney        |

2) At college, Milton was known as

- |                              |                          |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) The lady of the Shallot   | b) The lady of the lake  |
| c) <b>The lady of Christ</b> | d) The lady of the devil |

3) Identify the source of line "How soon hath time, the subtle thief of youth."

- |                              |           |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| a) Paradise Lost             | b) Comus  |
| c) <b>How Soon Hath Time</b> | d) Arades |

4) The line “When I consider how my light is spent.” occurs in

- |                            |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) <b>On His Blindness</b> | b) Samson and Agonist |
| c) Paradise Lost           | d) The Power of Light |

5) *Comus* is a

- |                  |          |
|------------------|----------|
| a) Tragedy       | b) Elegy |
| c) <b>Masque</b> | d) Epic  |

6) Milton’s *Areopagitica* justifies

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| a) Liberty                               | b) Equality          |
| c) <b>Liberty of unlicensed printing</b> | d) None of the above |

7) Milton’s *Lycidas* is an elegy on the death of

- |                       |               |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| a) Arthur Hallam      | b) John Keats |
| c) <b>Edward King</b> | d) Shelly     |

8) The subject of *Paradise Lost* is

- |                           |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| a) The fall of Adam       | b) The fall of Eve   |
| c) <b>The fall of Man</b> | d) The fall of Satan |

9) What is described as “A dungeon horrible on all sides round” by Milton?

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| a) Heaven    | b) <b>Hell</b> |
| c) The Earth | d) The cosmos  |

10) Who is the author of *Paradise Regained*?

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| a) Shakespeare        | b) Marlowe           |
| c) <b>John Milton</b> | d) None of the above |

11) Milton's *Samson Agonist* is a tragedy modeled on

- a) **Greek model**
- b) French model
- c) American model
- d) Indian model

12) The line "O dark, dark, dark amid the blaze of the noon" occurs in

- a) On His Blindness
- b) **Samson Agonist**
- c) Paradise Lost
- d) Paradise Regained

13) Who wrote "To Althea, from Prison"?

- a) Milton
- b) Herrick
- c) **Richard Lovelace**
- d) Suckling

14) Who is the author of the poem "To Electra?"

- a) Suckling
- b) Lovelace
- c) **Herrick**
- d) Milton

15) Who wrote "His Majesty's Escape?"

- a) Denham
- b) **Edmund Waller**
- c) Milton
- d) Suckling

16) "Cooper's Hill" is written by

- a) Waller
- b) Sir John Denham
- c) Herrick
- d) None of the above

17) Who wrote the prose work "Microcosmographie?"

- a) Sir Thomas Browne
- b) **John Earle**
- c) Milton
- d) Shakespeare

18) Sir Thomas Browne wrote

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Religio Liacy         | b) <b>Religio Medici</b> |
| c) Religion and Medicine | None of the above        |

19) “Life of Donne” is written by

- |                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| a) Samuel Johnson | b) <b>Izaak Walton</b> |
| c) James Boswell  | d) None of the above   |

20) “Complete Angler” is written by

- |                        |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| a) <b>Izaak Walton</b> | b) Izaak Newton |
| c) Browne              | d) Milton       |

21) Theaters in England were closed in the year

- |         |                |
|---------|----------------|
| a) 1660 | b) <b>1642</b> |
| c) 1645 | d) 1616        |

## **Chapter VI**

### **Restoration Drama and Prose**

1) Charles II became the king of England in the year

- |                |         |
|----------------|---------|
| a) <b>1660</b> | b) 1642 |
| c) 1645        | d) 1616 |

2) Dryden's *The Conquest of Granada* is

- |                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| a) Historical play    | b) Satiric play |
| c) <b>Heroic play</b> | d) Problem play |

3) Who wrote *Aurenzebe*?

- |                |                       |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| a) John Milton | b) <b>John Dryden</b> |
| c) Shakespeare | d) Marlowe            |

4) *Marriage-a-la-Mode* by Dryden is

- |                  |            |
|------------------|------------|
| a) Satire        | b) Tragedy |
| c) <b>Comedy</b> | d) Farce   |

5) Dryden's *All for Love* is based on Shakespeare's

- |                                |                  |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| a) The Tempest                 | b) Hamlet        |
| c) <b>Antony and Cleopatra</b> | d) Julius Caesar |

6) *Don Sebastian* is written by

- |                  |           |
|------------------|-----------|
| a) Homer         | b) Milton |
| c) <b>Dryden</b> | d) Jonson |

7) The satiric play *The Rehearsal* is written by

- |                 |                              |
|-----------------|------------------------------|
| a) John Dryden  | b) <b>Duke of Buckingham</b> |
| c) Thomas Otway | d) None of the above         |

8) The plays *Don Carlos*, *The Orphan* and *Venice Preserved* are written by

- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| a) John Dryden        | b) <b>Thomas Otway</b> |
| c) Duke of Buckingham | d) Thomas Shadwell     |



9) Who is the author of *The Man of Mode*?

- |                               |                      |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| a) <b>Sir George Etherege</b> | b) William Congreve  |
| c) Sir John Vanbrough         | d) None of the above |

10) Which kind of new comedy appeared at the end of 17<sup>th</sup> century?

- |                       |                             |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) Comedy of Humours  | b) <b>Comedy of manners</b> |
| c) Commedia de el art | d) Domestic comedy          |

11) *The Country Wife* is written by

- |                       |                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| a) Sir John Vanbrough | b) Etherege                |
| c) Congreve           | d) <b>William Wycherly</b> |

12) *The Way of the World* is written by

- |                            |              |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| a) Etherege                | b) Vanbrough |
| c) <b>William Congreve</b> | d) Wycherely |

13) The amusing character Sir Joseph Wittol figures in

- |                            |                     |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| a) The Way of the World    | b) The Country Wife |
| c) <b>The Old Bachelor</b> | d) Double Dealer    |

14) *Love for Love* is written by

- |              |                    |
|--------------|--------------------|
| a) Vanbrough | b) <b>Congreve</b> |
| c) Wycherely | d) Dryden          |

15) Congreve's *The Way of the World* appeared in the year

- |         |                |
|---------|----------------|
| a) 1600 | b) <b>1700</b> |
| c) 1500 | d) 1800        |

16) The writers of the Restoration comedy of Manners were influenced by

- |                   |               |
|-------------------|---------------|
| a) Racine         | b) Baudelaire |
| c) <b>Moliere</b> | d) Proust     |

17) On whose grave the following epitaph was inscribed?

“Lie heavy on him, Earth, for he  
Laid many a heavy load on thee.”

- |             |                    |
|-------------|--------------------|
| a) Congreve | b) <b>Vanbrugh</b> |
| c) Etherege | d) Wycherley       |

18) The plays *The Relapse*, *The Provoked Wife* and *The Confederacy* are by

- |                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| a) <b>Vanbrugh</b> | b) Wycherley         |
| c) Dryden          | d) None of the above |

19) *Pilgrim's Progress* is written by

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Oliver Goldsmith | b) <b>John Bunyan</b> |
| c) Samuel Johnson   | d) Boswell            |

20) *She Stoops to Conquer* is written by

- |                            |                      |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| a) <b>Oliver Goldsmith</b> | b) Bunyan            |
| c) Johnson                 | d) None of the above |

21) *The Rivals* is written by

- |                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| a) Oliver Goldsmith | b) <b>R.B Sheridan</b> |
| c) Samuel Johnson   | d) Bunyan              |

22) Which one of the following plays by Sheridan deals with scandals?

- a) The Rivals
- b) **The School for Scandal**
- c) Both
- d) None

23) Mrs. Malaprop figures in

- a) **The Rivals**
- b) The School for Scandal
- c) The Critic
- d) None of the above

24) Sheridan's play *The Critic* is

- a) **Satire**
- b) Tragedy
- b) Tragicomedy
- d) History play

25) *Essay on Dramatic Poesie* is written by

- a) Sir Philip Sidney
- b) **John Dryden**
- c) Gosson
- d) Peacock

26) Vanity Fair, Doubting Castle, Slough of Despond appear in

- a) **Pilgrim's Progress**
- b) Holy War
- c) both a and b
- d) None

27) Who is the author of *Essay on the Human Understanding*?

- a) Hobbs
- b) **Locke**
- c) Plato
- d) Newton

28) Samuel Pepys and John Evelyn are

- a) Novelists
- b) Dramatists
- c) **Diarists**
- d) Poets of excellence

## Chapter Seven

### English Poets, 1660-1798

1) Dryden's poem *Annus Mirabilis* deals with

- |               |                                    |
|---------------|------------------------------------|
| a) The plague | b) <b>The Great fire of London</b> |
| c) Flood      | d) None of the above               |

2) *Absalom and Achitophel* is a

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1) Personal satire | 2) Political satire |
| 3) Juvenile satire | 4) allegory         |
| a) Only 1          | b) only 2           |
| c) both 1 and 2    | d) <b>2 and 4</b>   |

3) *FacFlecknoe* attacks

- |                       |                           |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Duke of Buckingham | b) <b>Thomas Shadwell</b> |
| c) Both a and b       | d) None of the above      |

4) The poem *Alexander's Feast* is written by

- |                  |                       |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Shadwell      | b) Duke of Buckingham |
| c) <b>Dryden</b> | d) Alexander Pope     |

5) Who is the author of *Essay on Man* and *Essay on Criticism*?

- |                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| a) <b>Pope</b> | b) Swift  |
| c) Dryden      | d) Steele |

6) Identify the author of the couplet

“True wit is nature to advantage dressed,

What oft was thought but ne’er so well expressed.”

- |                          |            |
|--------------------------|------------|
| a) <b>Alexander Pope</b> | b) Dryden  |
| c) Milton                | d) Addison |

7) *The Rape of the Lock* is written by

- |                   |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Jonathan Swift | b) <b>Alexander Pope</b> |
| c) Addison        | d) None                  |

8) Pope’s *Dunciad* attacks

- |              |                    |
|--------------|--------------------|
| a) Slavery   | b) <b>Dullness</b> |
| c) Hypocrisy | d) All             |

9) Pope’s *Moral Essays* deals with

- |                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) The character of men | b) The character of women |
| c) <b>Both a and b</b>  | d) None of the above      |

10) Who wrote the poems *The Traveller* and *The Deserted Village*?

- |          |                            |
|----------|----------------------------|
| a) Pope  | b) <b>Oliver Goldsmith</b> |
| c) Blake | d) Burns                   |

11) The 18<sup>th</sup> century is often called as

- |                           |                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) The Age of Sensibility | b) <b>The Age of Reason</b> |
| c) The Age of Turmoil     | d) The Age of Drama         |



19) *Ode on the Death of a Favourite Cat* is an example of

- a) **Mock heroic**
- b) Heroic
- c) Elegy
- d) Satire

20) *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry* is written by

- a) James Macpherson
- b) **Thomas Percy**
- c) Thomas Rowley
- d) None of the above

21) Who wrote *The Fragments of Ancient Poetry*?

- a) **James Macpherson**
- b) Thomas Percy
- c) Thomas Rowley
- d) None of the above

22) *Songs of Innocence* and *Songs of Experience* are written by

- a) James Macpherson
- b) Thomas Percy
- c) Thomas Rowley
- d) **William Blake**

23) Who said “My Luv is like a red, red rose?”

- a) James Macpherson
- b) Thomas Percy
- c) Thomas Rowley
- d) **Robert Burns**

24) *The Task* is written by

- a) James Macpherson
- b) **William Cowper**
- c) Thomas Rowley
- d) None of the above

25) The lyrics *Mary Morrison*, *John Anderson* and *The Banks of Doon* are by

- a) James Macpherson
- b) **Robert Burns**
- c) Thomas Rowley
- d) None of the above

## Chapter VIII

### Eighteen Century Prose

1) *The Journal of the Plague Year* is written by

- |                        |            |
|------------------------|------------|
| a) Swift               | b) Steele  |
| c) <b>Daniel Defoe</b> | d) Addison |

2) Who is the author of *Robinson Crusoe*?

- |                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| a) Steel            | b) Dumas        |
| c) Sir Walter Scott | d) <b>Defoe</b> |

3) The story of Robinson Crusoe is based on the actual experience of

- |                             |          |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| a) <b>Alexander Selkirk</b> | b) Defoe |
| c) Crusoe                   | d) None  |

4) Who produced *The Tatler*?

- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| a) Joseph Addison      | b) Sir Richard Steel |
| c) <b>Both a and b</b> | d) None of the above |

5) Swift's *The Battle of the Books* supports

- |                       |                           |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| a) The modern writers | b) <b>Ancient writers</b> |
| c) Medieval writers   | d) None of the above      |

6) *Tale of a Tub* attacks

- |                           |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| a) Philosophical ideas    | b) Political ideas |
| c) <b>Religious ideas</b> | d) Social ideas    |



7) *The Modest Proposal* is written by

- |           |                 |
|-----------|-----------------|
| a) Pope   | b) Addison      |
| c) Steele | d) <b>Swift</b> |

8) *Gulliver's Travels* is published in

- |         |                |
|---------|----------------|
| a) 1755 | b) 1762        |
| c) 1765 | D) <b>1726</b> |

9) *Gulliver's Travels* satirizes

- |            |                                 |
|------------|---------------------------------|
| a) Society | b) Country                      |
| c) Person  | d) <b>The whole race of man</b> |

10) Johnson's *Dictionary* appeared in

- |                |         |
|----------------|---------|
| a) <b>1755</b> | b) 1759 |
| c) 1752        | d) 1725 |

11) *Lives of the Poets* is written by

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| a) Richardson         | b) Thackery          |
| c) <b>Dr. Johnson</b> | d) None of the above |

12) Who is the author of *Life of Johnson*?

- |                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| a) Johnson              | b) Hooker            |
| c) <b>James Boswell</b> | d) None of the above |

13) Who says "Let me smile with the wise and feed with the rich."?

- |            |                   |
|------------|-------------------|
| a) Boswell | b) <b>Johnson</b> |
| c) Hooker  | d) Herbert        |

14) Which prose work did Johnson write to pay for his mother's funeral?

- a) London
- b) Dictionary
- c) **Rasselas**
- d) Preface to Shakespeare

15) *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* is written by

- a) Dr. Johnson
- b) **Edward Gibbon**
- c) Boswell
- d) John Locke

16) *Reflections on the French Revolution* is written by

- a) **Edmund Burk**
- b) Edward Gibbon
- c) Boswell
- d) Hobbes

17) Lady Mary Wortley Montagu and Earl of Chesterfield are known for

- a) Novels
- b) Poems
- c) **Letters**
- d) Diaries

18) The first real novel of character is

- a) Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*
- b) Richardson's *Clarrisa*
- c) **Richardson's *Pamela***
- d) Thackery's *Vanity Fair*

19) *Pamela* by Samuel Richardson is

- a) Bookish Novel
- b) **Epistolary Novel**
- c) Satiric Novel
- d) Adventure novel

20) Who is the author of *Clarissa Harlowe*?

- a) Henry Fielding
- b) Smollet
- c) **Richardson**
- d) None of the above

21) *Joseph Andrews* is written by

- a) **Henry Fielding**
- b) Smollet
- c) Richardson
- d) None of the above

22) Fielding's *Tom Jones* was published in

- a) **1749**
- b) 1794
- c) 1755
- d) 1760

23) The satiric work *The History of Jonathan Wild* is written by

- a) **Henry Fielding**
- b) Smollet
- c) Richardson
- d) None of the above

24) *Roderick Random*, *Humphery Clinker* and *Peregrine Pickle* are by

- a) Henry Fielding
- b) Smollet
- c) Richardson
- d) **Tobias Smollett**

25) *Tritam Shandy* and *A Sentimental Journey* are written by

- a) Henry Fielding
- b) Smollet
- c) Richardson
- d) **Lawrence Sterne**

26) Who wrote *The Vicar of Wakefield*?

- a) Henry Fielding
- b) Smollet
- c) Richardson
- d) **Oliver Goldsmith**

27) A short poem *Elegy on the Death of a Mad Dog* appears in

- a) **The Vicar of Wakefield**
- b) Tristram Shandy
- c) Tom Jones
- d) Humphery Clinker

28) Who wrote *The Castle of Otranto*?

- |                      |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Mary Shelley      | b) <b>Horace Walpole</b> |
| c) Mrs. Ann Radcliff | d) Monk Lewis            |

29) *Vathek* is written by

- |                      |                            |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| a) Mary Shelley      | b) <b>William Beckford</b> |
| c) Mrs. Ann Radcliff | d) Monk Lewis              |

30) *The Mysteries of Udolpho* is written by

- |                             |                   |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| a) Mary Shelley             | b) Horace Walpole |
| c) <b>Mrs. Ann Radcliff</b> | d) Monk Lewis     |

31) *The Romance of the Forest*, *The Italian*, *A Sicilian Romance* are by

- |                             |                   |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| a) Mary Shelley             | b) Horace Walpole |
| c) <b>Mrs. Ann Radcliff</b> | d) Monk Lewis     |

Radcliff's *An Italian Romance* is published in

- |                |         |
|----------------|---------|
| a) <b>1791</b> | b) 1719 |
| c) 1753        | d) 1735 |

## Chapter IX

### Early Nineteenth-Century Poets

1) *Lyrical Ballads* is published in

- |                |         |
|----------------|---------|
| a) 1789        | b) 1790 |
| b) <b>1798</b> | d) 1800 |

2) *Lyrical Ballads* was a work by

- |                   |                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) S.T. Coleridge | 2) John Keats         |
| 3) P.B. Shelley   | 4) William Wordsworth |
| a) 1 and 2        | b) 2 and 3            |
| c) <b>1 and 4</b> | d) 1 and 3            |

3) Wordsworth was a

- |                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| a) Love poet          | b) Satiric poet |
| c) <b>Nature poet</b> | d) Epic poet    |

4) Who said that the language of poetry ought to be the same as the language of

Simple farm workers?

- |                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| a) Coleridge         | b) John Keats |
| c) <b>Wordsworth</b> | d) Southey    |

5) *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner* is written by

- |               |                     |
|---------------|---------------------|
| a) Wordsworth | b) <b>Coleridge</b> |
| c) Keats      | d) Shelley          |

6) Identify the source of the lines

“Alone, alone, all all alone,  
Alone on a wide, wide sea,...”

- |                           |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| a) Michael                | b) Ruth              |
| c) <b>Ancient Marnier</b> | d) Frost at Midnight |

7) Who wrote the poem *Christabel*?

- |               |                     |
|---------------|---------------------|
| a) Wordsworth | b) <b>Coleridge</b> |
| c) Byron      | d) Keats            |

8) *Kubla Khan* is written by

- |               |                     |
|---------------|---------------------|
| a) Wordsworth | b) <b>Coleridge</b> |
| c) Byron      | d) Keats            |

9) Geraldine is an evil character from

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| a) Kubla Khan        | b) Frost at Midnight |
| c) <b>Christabel</b> | d) Ancient Mariner   |

10) *Lines Written above Tintern Abbey* is written by

- |                      |              |
|----------------------|--------------|
| a) <b>Wordsworth</b> | b) Coleridge |
| c) Byron             | d) Keats     |

11) *Upon Westminster Bridge* and *London 1802, Daffodils* are written by

- |                      |              |
|----------------------|--------------|
| a) <b>Wordsworth</b> | b) Coleridge |
| c) Byron             | d) Keats     |

12) Who says, “Milton, thou shouldst be living at this hour?”

- |                      |              |
|----------------------|--------------|
| a) <b>Wordsworth</b> | b) Coleridge |
| c) Byron             | d) Keats     |

13) *Lucy and Solitary Reaper* are written by

- |                      |              |
|----------------------|--------------|
| a) <b>Wordsworth</b> | b) Coleridge |
| c) Byron             | d) Keats     |

14) Wordsworth’s *Ode on Intimations of Immortality* (1807) deals with

- |                                 |                 |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| a) Human anxieties              | b) Oldness      |
| c) <b>Memories of childhood</b> | d) Only a and b |

15) Who says, “Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting?”

- |                      |              |
|----------------------|--------------|
| a) <b>Wordsworth</b> | b) Coleridge |
| c) Byron             | d) Keats     |

16) *The Prelude* is written by

- |                      |              |
|----------------------|--------------|
| a) <b>Wordsworth</b> | b) Coleridge |
| c) Byron             | d) Keats     |

17) *Childe Harold* is written by

- |                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| a) Wordsworth   | b) Coleridge |
| c) <b>Byron</b> | d) Keats     |

18) *Don Juan* is written by

- |                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| a) Wordsworth   | b) Coleridge |
| c) <b>Byron</b> | d) Keats     |

19) Byron fought for the freedom of

- |            |                  |
|------------|------------------|
| a) England | b) Scotland      |
| c) Ireland | d) <b>Greece</b> |

20) Who wrote the poem *The Spirit of Solitude*?

- |               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| a) Wordsworth | b) <b>Shelley</b> |
| c) Byron      | d) Keats          |

21) The poems *Alastor* and *The Revolt of Islam* are written by

- |               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| a) Wordsworth | b) <b>Shelley</b> |
| c) Byron      | d) Keats          |

22) The tragedy *Cenci* is written by

- |               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| a) Wordsworth | b) <b>Shelley</b> |
| c) Byron      | d) Keats          |

23) Shelley's *Prometheus Unbound* is modeled on

- |                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| a) <b>Greek play</b> | b) Spanish play |
| c) American play     | d) Italian play |

24) The poems *Adonais*, *Ozymandias*, *The Cloud*, *To a Skylark* and

*Ode to the West Wind* are written by

- |               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| a) Wordsworth | b) <b>Shelley</b> |
| c) Byron      | d) Keats          |

25) Shelley wrote the elegy *Adonais* on the death of

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| a) Wordsworth | b) Coleridge    |
| c) Byron      | d) <b>Keats</b> |



26) The line, “Hail to thee, blithe spirit.” Occurs in

- |                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Ode to the West Wind | b) <b>To a Skylark</b>    |
| c) Adonais              | d) The Spirit of Solitude |

27) The line, “I fall upon the thorns of life, I bleed” occurs in

- |                           |                                |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) The Spirit of Solitude | b) <b>Ode to the West Wind</b> |
| c) Adonais                | d) To a Skylark                |

28) John Keats’ early poem is

- |                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| a) To a Nightingale | b) Hyperion |
| c) <b>Endymion</b>  | d) Isabella |

29) *Lamia* is written by

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| a) Wordsworth | b) Coleridge    |
| c) Byron      | d) <b>Keats</b> |

30) *The Eve of St. Agnes* is written by

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| a) Wordsworth | b) Coleridge    |
| c) Byron      | d) <b>Keats</b> |

31) In which of the following poems does the line, “Heard melodies are sweet,

But those unheard are sweeter” appear?

- |                     |                                |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) To a Nightingale | b) <b>Ode on a Grecian Urn</b> |
| c) Eve of St. Agnes | d) La Bella Dam Sans Merci     |

32) Who says, “Beauty is truth, truth beauty – that is all?”

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| a) Wordsworth | b) Coleridge    |
| c) Byron      | d) <b>Keats</b> |

33) *To Autumn* is written by

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| a) Wordsworth | b) Coleridge    |
| c) Byron      | d) <b>Keats</b> |

34) The sonnet *On First Looking into Chapman's Homer* is written by

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| a) Wordsworth | b) Coleridge    |
| c) Byron      | d) <b>Keats</b> |

35) *La Belle Dam Sans Merci* is written by

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| a) Wordsworth | b) Coleridge    |
| c) Byron      | d) <b>Keats</b> |

36) *The Inchcape Rock*, *The Battle of Blenheim* and *Life of Nelson* are by

- |               |                          |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| a) Wordsworth | b) <b>Robert Southey</b> |
| c) Byron      | d) Keats                 |

37) The battle poems *Ye Mariners of England* and *The Battle of the Baltic* are

Written by

- |               |                           |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| a) Wordsworth | b) <b>Thomas Campbell</b> |
| c) Byron      | d) Keats                  |

38) Which one of the Romantics DID NOT die at a younger age?

- |                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| a) <b>Wordsworth</b> | b) Shelley |
| c) Byron             | d) Keats   |

39) Shelley died by

- |           |                      |
|-----------|----------------------|
| a) Fire   | b) <b>Drowning</b>   |
| c) Poison | d) None of the above |

## Chapter X

### Later Nineteenth-Century Poets

1) *Poems, Chiefly Lyrical* is written by

- |                    |                           |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Robert Browning | b) <b>Alfred Tennyson</b> |
| c) Mathew Arnold   | d) Arthur Hallam          |

2) Tennyson's *The Lotus Eaters* is a poem about

- |   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| a) Social injustice                         | b) Greek patriotism  |
| c) <b>Wanderings of Ulysses and his men</b> | d) Famine and hunger |

3) Tennyson's *The Idylls of the King* appeared in the year

- |                |         |
|----------------|---------|
| a) 1850        | b) 1859 |
| c) <b>1842</b> | d) 1824 |

4) Tennyson's *Morte D'Arthur* is based upon

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Arthur Hallam's poem | b) <b>Malory's work</b> |
| c) Shakespeare's works  | d) Marlowe's works      |

5) Tennyson's *In Memoriam* is

- |                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| a) Ballad       | b) Mock epic |
| c) <b>Elegy</b> | d) Satire    |

6) Identify the author of the following lines

“Sweet and low, sweet and low,  
Wind of the western sea.”

- |                    |                           |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Robert Browning | b) <b>Alfred Tennyson</b> |
| c) Hallam          | d) Arnold                 |

7) Tennyson's *Becket* is a

- |          |                 |
|----------|-----------------|
| a) Poem  | b) Novel        |
| c) Prose | d) <b>Drama</b> |

8) Tennyson's poetry reflected

- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| a) Religious conditions of his time     | b) Politics   |
| c) <b>The changing ideas of his age</b> | d) Corruption |

9) *Pauline* is written by

- |             |                      |
|-------------|----------------------|
| a) Tennyson | b) <b>Browning</b>   |
| c) Arnold   | c) None of the above |

10) Browning married

- |                  |                             |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) Susan Barrett | b) <b>Elizabeth Barrett</b> |
| c) Betty Sharp   | d) Christina Rossetti       |

11) Browning's *Sordello* appeared in

- |                |         |
|----------------|---------|
| a) <b>1840</b> | b) 1860 |
| c) 1890        | d) 1900 |

12) *Pippa Passes* is written by

- |                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Browning and Tennyson | b) Tennyson and Arnold  |
| c) Only Arnold           | d) <b>Only Browning</b> |

13) Who wrote the following lines?

“The year’s at the spring

The day’s at the morn;

Morning’s at seven...

All’s right with the world.”

- |             |                    |
|-------------|--------------------|
| a) Tennyson | b) <b>Browning</b> |
| c) Hallam   | d) Arnold          |

14) *Dramatic Lyrics* and *Dramatic Romances* are written by

- |             |                    |
|-------------|--------------------|
| a) Tennyson | b) <b>Browning</b> |
| c) Hallam   | d) Arnold          |

15) Who wrote *Rabbi ben Ezra*?

- |             |                    |
|-------------|--------------------|
| a) Tennyson | b) <b>Browning</b> |
| c) Hallam   | d) Arnold          |

16) The famous line “Who knows but the world may end tonight” appears in

- |                                  |                  |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| a) Rabbi ben Ezra                | b) My Last Dunes |
| c) <b>The Last Ride Together</b> | d) Pippa Passes  |

17) *The Ring and the Book* is written by

- |             |                    |
|-------------|--------------------|
| a) Tennyson | b) <b>Browning</b> |
| c) Hallam   | d) Arnold          |

18) *Asolando* is written by

- a) Tennyson
- b) **Browning**
- c) Hallam
- d) Arnold

19) Walter Savage Landor is a Victorian

- a) Poet
- b) **Poet and Prose writer**
- c) Prose writer
- d) Dramatist

20) *Rugby Chapel* (1867) is written by

- a) Tennyson
- b) Browning
- c) Hallam
- d) **Mathew Arnold**

21) *The Scholar Gipsy* (1853) is written by

- a) Tennyson
- b) Browning
- c) Hallam
- d) **Arnold**

22) Who wrote the following lines about the contemporary period?

“This strange disease of modern life

With its sick hurry and divided aims.”

- a) Tennyson
- b) Browning
- c) Hallam
- d) **Arnold**

23) Arnold's *Memorial Verses* (1850) is

- a) Ballad
- b) Epic
- c) Satire
- d) **Elegy**

24) *Empedocles on Etna* is written by

- a) Tennyson
- b) Browning
- c) Hallam
- d) **Arnold**

25) The poems *Easter Day*, *Naples* and *Say not the struggle naught availeth* are written by

- a) Tennyson
- b) **Arthur Clough**
- c) Hallam
- d) Arnold

26) The poet D.G. Rossetti is a

- a) Musician
- b) Architect
- c) **Painter**
- d) Sculpture

27) Rossetti's poems have been criticized as belonging to

- a) Romantic school
- b) Cockney school
- c) **Fleshy school**
- d) None of the above

28) Rossetti's line "flying hair and fluttering hem." is an example of

- a) **Alliteration**
- b) Assonance
- b) Euphony
- d) Aestheticism

29) Christina Rossetti is

- a) D.G. Rossetti's wife
- b) **Victorian poetess**
- c) Social worker of 19<sup>th</sup>. Century England
- d) None of the above

30) Christina Rossetti chiefly wrote

- a) Romantic poems
- b) Political poems
- c) **Sad and religious poems**
- d) Nationalistic poems

31) Elizabeth Barrett Browning wrote

- a) Ballads
- b) Epic
- c) **Sonnets**
- d) Satire

32) *Sonnets from the Portuguese* (1850) is written by

- a) Christina Rossetti
- b) **Elizabeth Browning**
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

33) The line “How do I love thee? Let me count the ways.” is by

- a) Christina Rossetti
- b) **Elizabeth Browning**
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

34) *Atalanta in Calydon* is written by

- a) Christina Rossetti
- b) **A.C. Swinburne**
- c) Robert Browning
- d) None of the above

35) Swinburne is the follower of

- a) Christina Rossetti
- b) **D.G. Rossetti**
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

36) D.G. Rossetti, Christina Rossetti, Swinburne and William Morris belong to

- a) Romantic school
- b) Artistic school
- c) **Pre-Raphaelite school**
- d) None

37) *Tristram of Lyonesse* is written by

- a) Christina Rossetti
- b) **A.C. Swinburne**
- c) William Morris
- d) None of the above



38) *Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam* is written by

- |                             |                       |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Christina Rossetti       | b) Elizabeth Browning |
| c) <b>Edward Fitzgerald</b> | d) None of the above  |

39) Rubaiyat consists of

- |                      |                |
|----------------------|----------------|
| a) Two lines         | b) Three lines |
| c) <b>Four lines</b> | d) Five lines  |

40) At the end of nineteenth century, which two novelists were writing poems?

- |                                |                      |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| a) Dickens and Thackeray       | b) Joyce and Eliot   |
| c) <b>Meredith and Kipling</b> | d) None of the above |

41) The poem *Mandalay* is written by

- |                           |                       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Christina Rossetti     | b) Elizabeth Browning |
| c) <b>Rudyard Kipling</b> | d) None of the above  |

42) The famous poem *Hound of Heaven* is written by

- |                            |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Christina Rossetti      | b) Elizabeth Browning |
| c) <b>Francis Thompson</b> | d) None of the above  |

## Chapter Eleven

### Nineteenth-Century Novelists

1) Jane Austen wrote during

- |                                 |                        |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| a) <b>The French Revolution</b> | b) American Revolution |
| c) Russian Revolution           | d) None of the above   |

2) Austen's *Elinor and Marianne* was rewritten as

- |  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| a) <i>Mansfield Park</i>               | b) <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> |
| c) <b><i>Sense and Sensibility</i></b> | d) <i>Northanger Abbey</i>    |

3) Austen's *First Impressions* was later published as

- |                                 |                                      |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a) <i>Mansfield Park</i>        | b) <b><i>Pride and Prejudice</i></b> |
| c) <i>Sense and Sensibility</i> | d) <i>Northanger Abbey</i>           |

4) Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park* appeared in the year

- |                |         |
|----------------|---------|
| a) 1800        | b) 1802 |
| c) <b>1814</b> | d) 1805 |

5) Austen's *Northanger Abbey* is a satire on

- |  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|
| a) Horace Walpole's <i>Castle of Otranto</i>         | b) Mathew Lewis' <i>Monk</i>     |
| c) <b>Ann Radcliff's <i>Mysteries of Udolpho</i></b> | d) Shelley's <i>Frankenstein</i> |

6) *Persuasion* (1818) is written by

- |                       |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| a) Mary Shelley       | b) George Eliot      |
| c) <b>Jane Austen</b> | d) None of the above |

7) What is/are the similar element(s) in *Frankenstein* and *Northanger Abbey*?

- |                              |                               |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) Both are satirical novels | 2) Both are published in 1818 |
| 3) Both are Terror Novels    | 4) Both are written by women  |
| a) Only 1 and 2              | b) Only 2 and 3               |
| c) All four                  | d) <b>Only 2, 3 and 4</b>     |

8) Jane Austen writes about

- |                  |          |
|------------------|----------|
| a) War           | b) Peace |
| c) <b>Family</b> | d) Greed |

9) About whom is it said that “Her knowledge, within her own limits, was deep and true?”

- |                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| a) George Eliot       | b) Mary Shelley  |
| c) <b>Jane Austen</b> | d) Mrs. Radcliff |

10) Miss Bates appears

- |                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Pride and Prejudice | b) Sense and Sensibility |
| c) Mansfield Park      | d) <b>Emma</b>           |

11) Elizabeth Bennet figures in

- |                               |                          |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) <b>Pride and Prejudice</b> | b) Sense and Sensibility |
| c) Mansfield Park             | d) Emma                  |

12) Identify the source of the following lines

“It is a truth universally acknowledged  
that a single man in possession of a good fortune must  
be in a want of a wife.”

- |                               |                          |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) <b>Pride and Prejudice</b> | b) Sense and Sensibility |
| c) Mansfield Park             | d) Emma                  |

13) *Frankenstein or the Modern Prometheus* (1818) is written by

- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| a) <b>Mary Shelley</b> | b) P.B. Shelley      |
| c) Jane Austen         | d) None of the above |

14) *Frankenstein* is an early instance of

- |                   |                           |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Social fiction | b) <b>Science fiction</b> |
| c) Solid fiction  | d) Silent fiction         |

15) Victor Frankenstein is

- |              |                       |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| a) A monster | b) A soldier          |
| c) A scholar | d) <b>A scientist</b> |

16) Mary Shelley's *The Last Man* (1826) deals with the theme of

- |                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) <b>End of the world</b>  | b) Beginning of the world |
| c) Beginning of Monstrosity | d) End of Monstrosity     |

17) Who wrote *Tales of Mystery and Imagination*?

- |                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| a) Mary Shelley   | b) <b>E.A. Poe</b>   |
| c) R.L. Stevenson | d) None of the above |

18) Poe's *The Fall of the House of Usher* is published in

- a) 1835
- b) 1853
- c) **1839**
- d) 1840

19) Who of the following wrote historical novels?

- a) Mary Shelley
- b) George Eliot
- c) **Sir Walter Scott**
- d) All of the above

20) *The Lay of the Last Minstrel* (1805) is written by

- a) **Sir Walter Scott**
- b) Jane Austen
- c) George Eliot
- d) None

21) *Marmion* is written by

- a) **Sir Walter Scott**
- b) Jane Austen
- c) George Eliot
- d) None

22) *The Lady of the Lake* (1810) is written by

- a) **Sir Walter Scott**
- b) Jane Austen
- c) George Eliot
- d) None

23) *The Lord of the Isles* (1815) is written by

- a) William Golding
- b) Jane Austen
- c) George Eliot
- d) **Sir Walter Scott**

24) Who wrote *Waverly* Novels?

- a) **Sir Walter Scott**
- b) Jane Austen
- c) George Eliot
- d) None

25) *Ivanhoe*, *Kenilworth* and *Talisman* are written by

- |                            |                |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| a) <b>Sir Walter Scott</b> | b) Jane Austen |
| c) George Eliot            | d) None        |

26) Frederick Marryat wrote

- |                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| a) Love stories       | b) Fantasy stories |
| c) <b>Sea stories</b> | d) Horror stories  |

27) Who wrote *Peter Simple* (1834)?

- |                             |                |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| a) <b>Frederick Marryat</b> | b) Jane Austen |
| c) George Eliot             | d) None        |

27) Who wrote *The Last Days of Pompeii* (1834)?

- |                                |                |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| a) <b>Edward Bulwer Lytton</b> | b) Jane Austen |
| c) George Eliot                | d) None        |

28) *The Last of the Barons* (1843) and *Harold* (1848) are written by

- |                                |                |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| a) <b>Edward Bulwer Lytton</b> | b) Jane Austen |
| c) George Eliot                | d) None        |

29) Who is considered to be one of the greatest English novelists?

- |                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Edward Bulwer Lytton | b) Jane Austen            |
| c) George Eliot         | d) <b>Charles Dickens</b> |

30) *Pickwick Papers* are written by

- |                           |                |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| a) <b>Charles Dickens</b> | b) Jane Austen |
| c) George Eliot           | d) None        |

31) Sam Weller is a character from

- a) Hard Times
- b) **Pickwick Papers**
- c) Oliver Twist
- d) David Copperfield

32) Who wrote *Barnaby Rudge* (1841)?

- a) Edward Bulwer Lytton
- b) Jane Austen
- c) George Eliot
- d) **Charles Dickens**

33) Which of the following novels by Dickens is about the French Revolution?

- a) Hard Times
- b) **A Tale of Two Cities**
- c) Oliver Twist
- d) David Copperfield

34) *Oliver Twist* (1838) is written by

- a) Edward Bulwer Lytton
- b) Jane Austen
- c) George Eliot
- d) **Charles Dickens**

35) *A Christmas Carol* (1843) and *Hard Times* (1854) are written by

- a) Edward Bulwer Lytton
- b) Jane Austen
- c) George Eliot
- d) **Charles Dickens**

36) Which of the following novels by Dickens is autobiographical?

- a) Hard Times
- b) A Tale of Two Cities
- c) Oliver Twist
- d) **David Copperfield**

37) *Nicholas Nickleby* is written by

- a) Edward Bulwer Lytton
- b) Jane Austen
- c) George Eliot
- d) **Charles Dickens**

38) *Bleak House* is written by

- |                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Edward Bulwer Lytton | b) Jane Austen            |
| c) George Eliot         | d) <b>Charles Dickens</b> |

39) *Great Expectations* is written by

- |                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Edward Bulwer Lytton | b) Jane Austen            |
| c) George Eliot         | d) <b>Charles Dickens</b> |

40) *Vanity Fair* is written by

- |                         |                                       |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a) Edward Bulwer Lytton | b) <b>William Makepeace Thackeray</b> |
| c) George Eliot         | d) Charles Dickens                    |

41) Thackeray borrows the title *Vanity Fair* from

- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Edward Bulwer Lytton | b) <b>John Bunyan</b> |
| c) George Eliot         | d) Charles Dickens    |

42) *Henry Esmond* (1852) is written by

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Edward Bulwer Lytton | b) Jane Austen           |
| c) George Eliot         | d) <b>W.M. Thackeray</b> |

43) Thackeray's *The Virginians* deals with

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| a) The French Revolution | b) <b>American War of Independence</b> |
| c) Russian Revolution    | d) None                                |

44) *The Professor* (1857) and *Villette* (1853) are written by

- |                            |                |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| a) Emily Bronte            | b) Ann Bronte  |
| c) <b>Charlotte Bronte</b> | d) Jane Austen |



45) *Jane Eyre* (1847) is written by

- a) Emily Bronte
- b) Ann Bronte
- c) **Charlotte Bronte**
- d) Jane Austen

46) One of the greatest of English novels *Wuthering Heights* (1847) is by

- a) **Emily Bronte**
- b) Ann Bronte
- c) Charlotte Bronte
- d) Jane Austen

47) George Eliot's real name was

- a) Ann Evans
- b) Arthur Evans
- c) Ann Hathway
- d) **Mary Ann Evans**

48) *Adam Bede* (1859) is written by

- a) Emily Bronte
- b) Ann Bronte
- c) **George Eliot**
- d) Jane Austen

49) *The Mill on the Floss* (1860), *Silas Marner* (1861) and *Middlemarch* are by

- a) Emily Bronte
- b) Ann Bronte
- c) **George Eliot**
- d) Jane Austen

50) Mr. Casaubon is a character from

- a) The Mill on the Floss
- b) **Middlemarch**
- c) Silas Marner
- d) Adam Bede

51) Who wrote *Cranford* (1853)?

- a) Emily Bronte
- b) Ann Bronte
- c) **Mrs. Gaskell**
- d) Jane Austen

52) *Ruth* (1853) is written by

- a) Emily Bronte
- b) Ann Bronte
- c) **Mrs. Gaskell**
- d) Jane Austen

53) Who wrote the historical novel *Hypatia* (1853)?

- a) Emily Bronte
- b) Ann Bronte
- c) **Charles Kingsley**
- d) Jane Austen

54) Kingsley's *Westward Ho!* Is published in the year

- a) 1853
- b) 1835
- c) **1855**
- d) 1890

55) The children's novel *The Water Babies* (1863) is written by

- a) Emily Bronte
- b) **Charles Kingsley**
- c) Mrs. Gaskell
- d) Jane Austen

56) Who practically wrote the first detective novels in English?

- a) Emily Bronte
- b) Ann Bronte
- c) **William Wilkie Collins**
- d) Jane Austen

57) *The Woman in White* (1860) is written by

- a) Emily Bronte
- b) **W. Wilkie Collins**
- c) Mrs. Gaskell
- d) Jane Austen

58) A tale of mystery *The Moonstone* (1868) is written by

- a) Emily Bronte
- b) Ann Bronte
- c) **W. Wilkie Collins**
- d) Jane Austen

59) *The Wreck of the Golden Mary* and *A Message from the Sea* are written by

- |                                |                                 |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) Emily Bronte and Ann Bronte | b) Charlotte Bronte and Dickens |
| c) Mrs. Gaskell and Collins    | d) <b>Collins and Dickens</b>   |

60) Who wrote *The Cloister and the Hearth* (1861)?

- |                         |                |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| a) Emily Bronte         | b) Ann Bronte  |
| c) <b>Charles Reade</b> | d) Jane Austen |

61) Who wrote *The Warden* (1855)?

- |                            |                |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| a) Emily Bronte            | b) Ann Bronte  |
| c) <b>Anthony Trollope</b> | d) Jane Austen |

62) Who wrote the Barsetshire novels?

- |                 |                            |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| a) Emily Bronte | b) <b>Anthony Trollope</b> |
| c) Mrs. Gaskell | d) Jane Austen             |

63) *The Ordeal of Richard Feverel* (1859) is written by

- |                           |                |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| a) Emily Bronte           | b) Ann Bronte  |
| c) <b>George Meredith</b> | d) Jane Austen |

64) Meredith's *Diana of the Crossways* was published in the year

- |                |         |
|----------------|---------|
| a) <b>1885</b> | b) 1858 |
| c) 1877        | d) 1879 |

65) Who wrote *The Egoist* (1879)?

- |                           |                |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| a) Emily Bronte           | b) Ann Bronte  |
| c) <b>George Meredith</b> | d) Jane Austen |

66) Identify the Polish writer who wrote in English

- |                         |                  |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| a) Meredith             | b) Dickens       |
| c) <b>Joseph Conrad</b> | d) Charles Reade |

67) *Almayer's Folly* (1895) is written by

- |                         |                  |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| a) Meredith             | b) Dickens       |
| c) <b>Joseph Conrad</b> | d) Charles Reade |

68) Who wrote *An Outcast of the Islands* (1896)?

- |                         |                  |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| a) Meredith             | b) Dickens       |
| c) <b>Joseph Conrad</b> | d) Charles Reade |

69) Conrad's *Lord Jim* was published in

- |         |                |
|---------|----------------|
| a) 1800 | b) <b>1900</b> |
| c) 1899 | d) 1999        |

70) The famous Novella *The Heart of Darkness* is written by

- |                         |                  |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| a) Meredith             | b) Dickens       |
| c) <b>Joseph Conrad</b> | d) Charles Reade |

71) The novels *Typhoon* and *The Secret Agent* are written by

- |                         |                  |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| a) Meredith             | b) Dickens       |
| c) <b>Joseph Conrad</b> | d) Charles Reade |

72) The Strange Case of *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* is written by

- |                  |                          |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Meredith      | b) <b>R.L. Stevenson</b> |
| c) Joseph Conrad | d) Charles Reade         |

73) Stevenson's *Treasure Island* (1883) is a

- a) Mystery story
- b) Revenge story
- c) Love story
- d) **Adventure story**

74) *Kidnapped* (1886) is written by

- a) Meredith
- b) Dickens
- c) **R.L. Stevenson**
- d) Charles Reade

75) *The Picture of Dorian Gray* (1891) is written by

- a) Meredith
- b) Dickens
- c) **Oscar Wilde**
- d) Charles Reade

76) Identify the author whose novels are set in Wessex

- a) Meredith
- b) Dickens
- c) **Thomas Hardy**
- d) Charles Reade

77) Who wrote *Far From the Madding Crowd* (1874)?

- a) Meredith
- b) Dickens
- c) **Thomas Hardy**
- d) Charles Reade

78) *The Return of the Native* (1878) is written by

- a) Meredith
- b) **Thomas Hardy**
- c) Joseph Conrad
- d) Charles Reade

79) Michael Henchard is a character from

- a) Meredith
- b) Dickens
- c) **Thomas Hardy**
- d) Charles Reade

80) The scene of wife's auction occurs in

- |                             |                                     |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) Under the Greenwood Tree | b) <b>The Mayor of Casterbridge</b> |
| c) A Pair of Blue Eyes      | d) Tess of the D'Urbervilles        |

81) *Jude the Obscure* (1896) is written by

- |                        |                  |
|------------------------|------------------|
| a) Meredith            | b) Dickens       |
| c) <b>Thomas Hardy</b> | d) Charles Reade |

82) Hardy's *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* is published in

- |                |         |
|----------------|---------|
| a) 1890        | b) 1892 |
| c) <b>1891</b> | d) 1895 |

83) A Pair of Blue Eyes (1873) is written by

- |                        |                  |
|------------------------|------------------|
| a) Meredith            | b) Dickens       |
| c) <b>Thomas Hardy</b> | d) Charles Reade |

84) Thomas Hardy is a

- |                              |                      |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| a) <b>Pessimist novelist</b> | b) Optimist novelist |
| c) Suspense novelist         | d) Horror novelist   |

## Chapter XII

### Other Nineteenth-Century Prose

1) Who wrote *Essays of Elia*?

- |                        |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| a) William Hazlitt     | b) De Quincey     |
| c) <b>Charles Lamb</b> | d) Thomas Carlyle |

2) Lamb's *Tales from Shakespeare* was published in the year

- |                |         |
|----------------|---------|
| a) 1805        | b) 1806 |
| c) <b>1807</b> | d) 1808 |

3) *Specimens of English Dramatic Poets* (1808) is written by

- |                        |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| a) William Hazlitt     | b) De Quincey     |
| c) <b>Charles Lamb</b> | d) Thomas Carlyle |

4) *Characters of Shakespeare's Plays* is written by

- |                 |                           |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| a) A.C. Bradley | b) <b>William Hazlitt</b> |
| c) Charles Lamb | d) S.T. Coleridge         |

5) *Lectures on the English Poets* and *English Comic writers* are written by

- |                           |                   |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| a) <b>William Hazlitt</b> | b) De Quincey     |
| c) Charles Lamb           | d) Thomas Carlyle |

6) Who wrote *Confessions of an English Opium Eater* (1822)?

- |                    |                             |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) William Hazlitt | b) <b>Thomas De Quincey</b> |
| c) Charles Lamb    | d) Thomas Carlyle           |

7) The essay “On Knocking on the Gate in Macbeth” is written by

- |                    |                             |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) William Hazlitt | b) <b>Thomas De Quincey</b> |
| c) Charles Lamb    | d) Thomas Carlyle           |

8) “On Murder Considered as One of the Fine Arts” is an essay by

- |                    |                             |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) William Hazlitt | b) <b>Thomas De Quincey</b> |
| c) Charles Lamb    | d) Thomas Carlyle           |

9) *Sartor Resartus* (1838) is written by

- |                    |                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| a) William Hazlitt | b) De Quincey            |
| c) Charles Lamb    | d) <b>Thomas Carlyle</b> |

10) Who wrote *History of the French Revolution* (1937)?

- |                    |                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| a) William Hazlitt | b) De Quincey            |
| c) Charles Lamb    | d) <b>Thomas Carlyle</b> |

11) *Heroes and Hero-Worship* is written by

- |                    |                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| a) William Hazlitt | b) De Quincey            |
| c) Charles Lamb    | d) <b>Thomas Carlyle</b> |

12) *Lays of Ancient Rome* is written by

- |                           |                   |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| a) William Hazlitt        | b) De Quincey     |
| c) <b>Thomas Macaulay</b> | d) Thomas Carlyle |

13) The famous *History of England* is written by

- |                           |                   |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| a) William Hazlitt        | b) De Quincey     |
| c) <b>Thomas Macaulay</b> | d) Thomas Carlyle |



14) *The Origin of Species* (1859) is an epoch-making scientific work by

- |                    |                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| a) William Hazlitt | b) <b>Charles Darwin</b> |
| c) Charles Lamb    | d) Thomas Carlyle        |

15) *Descent of Man* (1871) is written by

- |                          |                   |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| a) William Hazlitt       | b) De Quincey     |
| c) <b>Charles Darwin</b> | d) Thomas Carlyle |

16) Who wrote *Modern Painters*?

- |                       |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| a) William Hazlitt    | b) De Quincey     |
| c) <b>John Ruskin</b> | d) Thomas Carlyle |

17) *Unto this Last* is written by

- |                       |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| a) William Hazlitt    | b) De Quincey     |
| c) <b>John Ruskin</b> | d) Thomas Carlyle |

18) Ruskin's *The Seven Lamps of Architecture* appeared in the year

- |                |         |
|----------------|---------|
| a) 1859        | b) 1895 |
| c) <b>1849</b> | d) 1894 |

19) *The History of the Renaissance* (1873) is written by

- |                         |                   |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| a) William Hazlitt      | b) De Quincey     |
| c) <b>Walter Patter</b> | d) Thomas Carlyle |

20) Lewis Carroll was the pen-name of

- |                           |                   |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| a) William Hazlitt        | b) De Quincey     |
| c) <b>Charles Dodgson</b> | d) Thomas Carlyle |

21) *Alice's Adventures in the Wonderland* (1865) is a famous work by

- a) William Hazlitt
- b) De Quincey
- c) **Lewis Carroll**
- d) Thomas Carlyle

22) Carroll's *Through the Looking-Glass* appeared in the year

- a) **1872**
- b) 1827
- c) 1865
- d) 1856

23) The names "Tweedledum and Tweedledee" and "Cheshire Cat" are from

- a) William Hazlitt
- b) De Quincey
- c) **Lewis Carroll**
- d) Thomas Carlyle

24) Who wrote *On Translating Homer* (1861)?

- a) William Hazlitt
- b) De Quincey
- c) **Mathew Arnold**
- d) Thomas Carlyle

25) Arnold's *Essays in Criticism* appeared in the year

- 1) 1864
- 2) 1865
- 3) 1888
- 4) 1890
- a) Only 1
- b) only 2
- c) 1 and 4
- d) **2 and 3**

26) *Culture and Anarchy* (1869) is a famous work by

- a) William Hazlitt
- b) De Quincey
- c) **Mathew Arnold**
- d) Thomas Carlyle

27) Samuel Butler's *Erewhon* (1872) is a satire on

- a) English culture
- b) English education
- c) **Victorian society**
- d) Victorian literature

28) *The Way of All Flesh* (1903) is a work by

- a) William Hazlitt
- b) De Quincey
- c) **Samuel Butler**
- d) Thomas Carlyle

29) Butler's *Erwhon* is an example of

- a) Dystopia
- b) **Utopia**
- c) Didactic novel
- d) None of the above

30) Butler's *Life and Habit* (1877) rejected

- a) Dry Victorianism
- b) **Darwinism**
- c) English snobbery
- d) None of the above

### Chapter XIII

#### Twentieth-Century Novels and Other Prose

1) The writers of the twentieth-century were greatly influenced by

- a) **The First World War**
- b) Scientific spirit
- c) English colonialism
- d) None of the above

2) Rudyard Kipling was born in

- |                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| a) England      | b) Pakistan  |
| c) <b>India</b> | d) Sri Lanka |

3) The famous children's book *The Jungle Book* (1894) is written by

- |                |                    |
|----------------|--------------------|
| a) James Joyce | b) Rudyard Kipling |
| c) G.B. Shaw   | d) E.M. Forster    |

4) *Kim* (1901) is written by

- |                |                           |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| a) James Joyce | b) <b>Rudyard Kipling</b> |
| c) G.B. Shaw   | d) E.M. Forster           |

5) The characters Mogwli, Balu and Baghira are created by

- |                |                           |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| a) James Joyce | b) <b>Rudyard Kipling</b> |
| c) G.B. Shaw   | d) E.M. Forster           |

6) Who wrote *Where Angels Fear to Tread* (1905)?

- |                |                        |
|----------------|------------------------|
| a) James Joyce | b) Rudyard Kipling     |
| c) G.B. Shaw   | d) <b>E.M. Forster</b> |

7) Forster's *Howard's End* is published in the year

- |                |         |
|----------------|---------|
| a) <b>1910</b> | b) 1909 |
| c) 1911        | d) 1912 |

8) *A Passage to India* (1924) is written by

- |                        |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| a) Nirad C. Choudhary  | b) Rudyard Kipling |
| c) <b>E.M. Forster</b> | d) James Joyce     |

9) *The Old Wives' Tales* (1908) is written by

- |                          |                    |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| a) James Joyce           | b) Rudyard Kipling |
| c) <b>Arnold Bennett</b> | d) E.M. Froster    |

10) Arnold Bennett's novels are set in

- |                      |           |
|----------------------|-----------|
| a) Wessex            | b) London |
| c) <b>Five Towns</b> | d) Essex  |

11) *Clayhanger* (1910) is written by

- |                          |                    |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| a) James Joyce           | b) Rudyard Kipling |
| c) <b>Arnold Bennett</b> | d) E.M. Froster    |

12) *Kipps* (1905) is written by

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| a) James Joyce      | b) Rudyard Kipling |
| c) <b>H.G.Wells</b> | d) E.M. Froster    |

13) Wells' *The History of Mr. Polly* appeared in

- |                |         |
|----------------|---------|
| a) <b>1910</b> | b) 1909 |
| c) 1911        | d) 1912 |

14) *The Time Machine* (1895) is a science fiction story by

- |                |                      |
|----------------|----------------------|
| a) James Joyce | b) <b>H.G. Wells</b> |
| c) G.B. Shaw   | d) E.M. Froster      |

15) An attack on this world by men from Mars occurs in Wells'

- |                          |                                 |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) The Time Machine      | b) <b>The War of the Worlds</b> |
| c) First Men on the Moon | d) Ann Veronica                 |

16) *Lisa of Lambeth* (1897) is written by

- a) James Joyce
- b) **H.G. Wells**
- c) G.B. Shaw
- d) E.M. Froster

17) Who wrote the famous *Of Human Bondage* (1915)?

- a) James Joyce
- b) Rudyard Kipling
- c) **Somerset Maugham**
- d) E.M. Froster

18) A satire on English social and literary life *Cakes and Ales* (1930) is by

- a) **Somerset Maugham**
- b) Rudyard Kipling
- c) G.B. Shaw
- d) E.M. Froster

19) *Sons and Lovers* (1913) is written by

- a) **D.H. Lawrence**
- b) Rudyard Kipling
- c) G.B. Shaw
- d) E.M. Froster

20) Paul Morel figures in Lawrence's

- a) **Sons and Lovers**
- b) The Rainbow
- c) Women in Love
- d) None

21) *The Rainbow* is published in the year

- a) **1915**
- b) 1914
- c) 1918
- d) 1920

22) *Women in Love* is published in the year

- a) **1916**
- b) 1914
- c) 1918
- d) 1920

23) A collection of stories entitled *Dubliners* (1914) is written by

- |                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| a) <b>James Joyce</b> | b) Rudyard Kipling |
| c) G.B. Shaw          | d) E.M. Froster    |

24) *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* (1916) is an autobiographical work

- |                          |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) <b>By James Joyce</b> | b) By Rudyard Kipling |
| c) By G.B. Shaw          | d) By E.M. Froster    |

25) One of the important novels *Ulysses* (1922) is written by

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a) D.H. Lawrence | b) James Joyce  |
| c) G.B. Shaw     | d) E.M. Froster |

26) Stephan Dedalus figures in Joyce's

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1) Ulysses        | 2) A Portrait     |
| 3) Dubliners      | 4) Finnegans Wake |
| a) Only 1         | b) only 2         |
| c) <b>1 and 2</b> | d) 2 and 4        |

27) The characters Leopold Bloom and Molly figure in Joyce's

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1) <b>Ulysses</b> | 2) A Portrait     |
| 3) Dubliners      | 4) Finnegans Wake |

28) *Finnegans Wake* (1939) is written by

- |                  |                       |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| a) D.H. Lawrence | b) <b>James Joyce</b> |
| c) G.B. Shaw     | d) E.M. Froster       |

29) James Joyce wrote

- a) Social Novels
- b) Historical novels
- c) **Stream of Consciousness novels**
- d) satirical novels

30) James Joyce is

- a) Scottish writer
- b) **Irish writer**
- c) English writer
- d) French writer

31) Who is the author of the novel *Mrs. Dalloway* (1925)?

- a) James Joyce
- b) **Virginia Woolf**
- c) Arnold Bennett
- d) Thomas Hardy

32) *To the Lighthouse* (1927) is written by

- a) James Joyce
- b) **Virginia Woolf**
- c) Arnold Bennett
- d) Thomas Hardy

33) Mr. Ramsey figures in Woolf's

- a) **To the Lighthouse**
- b) Mrs. Dalloway
- c) The Waves
- d) Orlando

34) Woolf's *Orlando* was published in

- a) 1930
- b) 1931
- c) **1928**
- d) 1932

35) Who is the author of *The Waves* (1931)?

- a) James Joyce
- b) **Virginia Woolf**
- c) Arnold Bennett
- d) Thomas Hardy



36) Virginia Woolf is the daughter of a famous critic

- |                              |                        |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| a) Walter Pater              | b) A.C. Bradley        |
| c) <b>Sir Lesley Fiedler</b> | d) Thomas Love Peacock |

37) Who wrote the novel *The Power and the Glory* (1940)?

- |                   |                         |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| a) James Joyce    | b) <b>Graham Greene</b> |
| c) Arnold Bennett | d) Woolf                |

38) Greene's *The Brighton Rock* appeared in

- |                |         |
|----------------|---------|
| a) 1930        | b) 1931 |
| c) <b>1938</b> | d) 1939 |

39) *The Heart of the Matter* is written by

- |                   |                         |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| a) James Joyce    | b) Virginia Woolf       |
| c) Arnold Bennett | d) <b>Graham Greene</b> |

40) *The Horse's Mouth* (1944) is written by

- |                   |                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| a) James Joyce    | b) <b>Joyce Carry</b> |
| c) Arnold Bennett | d) Thomas Hardy       |

41) *Lord of the Flies* (1954) is a famous work by

- |                   |                           |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| a) James Joyce    | b) <b>William Golding</b> |
| c) Arnold Bennett | d) Thomas Hardy           |

42) Golding's *Pincher Martin* was published in the year

- |                |         |
|----------------|---------|
| a) 1954        | b) 1955 |
| c) <b>1956</b> | d) 1957 |

43) *The Spire* (1964) is written by

- |                   |                           |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| a) James Joyce    | b) <b>William Golding</b> |
| c) Arnold Bennett | d) Thomas Hardy           |

44) The famous novel *The Bell* (1958) is written by

- |                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| a) James Joyce    | b) <b>Iris Murdoch</b> |
| c) Arnold Bennett | d) Thomas Hardy        |

45) *A Severed Head* (1961) is a comedy by

- |                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| a) James Joyce    | b) <b>Iris Murdoch</b> |
| c) Arnold Bennett | d) Thomas Hardy        |

46) *Under the Net* (1954) and *The Black Prince* (1973) are the novels by

- |                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| a) James Joyce    | b) <b>Iris Murdoch</b> |
| c) Arnold Bennett | d) Thomas Hardy        |

47) *A Clockwork Orange* (1962) is a science fiction novel by

- |                   |                           |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| a) James Joyce    | b) Virginia Woolf         |
| c) Arnold Bennett | d) <b>Anthony Burgess</b> |

48) *The Wanting Seed* (1962) is a satirical novel by

- |                   |                           |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| a) James Joyce    | b) <b>Anthony Burgess</b> |
| c) Arnold Bennett | d) Thomas Hardy           |

49) *Tremor of Intent* (1966) is a spy novel by

- |                   |                           |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| a) James Joyce    | b) <b>Anthony Burgess</b> |
| c) Arnold Bennett | d) Thomas Hardy           |

50) Who among the following gives a picture of 20<sup>th</sup>.Century life and problems

- |                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| a) Virginia Woolf | b) Anthony Burgess     |
| c) James Joyce    | d) <b>Angus Wilson</b> |

51) Anglo-Saxon Attitudes (1965) is written by

- |                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| a) Virginia Woolf | b) Anthony Burgess     |
| c) James Joyce    | d) <b>Angus Wilson</b> |

52) Angus Wilson's *The Middle Age of Mrs. Eliot* is published in

- |                |         |
|----------------|---------|
| a) 1956        | b) 1957 |
| c) <b>1958</b> | d) 1959 |

53) The Best-known novel *Lucky Jim* (1954) is written by

- |                         |                    |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| a) Virginia Woolf       | b) Anthony Burgess |
| c) <b>Kingsley Amis</b> | d) Angus Wilson    |

54) The book about science fiction entitled *New Maps of Hell* is written by

- |                   |                         |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Virginia Woolf | b) Anthony Burgess      |
| c) James Joyce    | d) <b>Kingsley Amis</b> |

55) *Decline and Fall* (1928) is written by

- |                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| a) Virginia Woolf | b) Anthony Burgess     |
| c) James Joyce    | d) <b>Evelyn Waugh</b> |

56) Waugh's *Scoops* is published in the year

- |         |                |
|---------|----------------|
| a) 1935 | b) <b>1937</b> |
| c) 1940 | d) 1945        |

57) Who wrote *Brideshead Revisited* (1945)?

- a) Virginia Woolf
- b) Anthony Burgess
- c) James Joyce
- d) **Evelyn Waugh**

58) Sherlock Holmes is a famous character created by

- a) Virginia Woolf
- b) Anthony Burgess
- c) **Arthur Conan Doyle**
- d) Angus Wilson

59) Who among the following popularized detective novel in 20<sup>th</sup>. century?

- a) Virginia Woolf
- b) Anthony Burgess
- c) James Joyce
- d) **Arthur Conan Doyle**

60) *The Spy who Came in from the Cold* (1963) is a famous detective novel by

- a) **John Le Carre**
- b) Anthony Burgess
- c) Agatha Christie
- d) Angus Wilson

61) *The Mysterious Affair at Styles* (1920) is written by

- a) Virginia Woolf
- b) Anthony Burgess
- c) James Joyce
- d) **Agatha Christie**

62) *Burmese Days* (1934) is written by

- a) Virginia Woolf
- b) Anthony Burgess
- c) James Joyce
- d) **George Orwell**

63) *Nineteen Eighty Four* (1949) is a famous novel by

- a) Virginia Woolf
- b) Anthony Burgess
- c) **George Orwell**
- d) Angus Wilson

64) The animal fable *Animal Farm* (1945) which is a political allegory is by

- a) Virginia Woolf
- b) Anthony Burgess
- c) **George Orwell**
- d) Angus Wilson

65) *Eminent Victorians* (1918) is written by

- a) Virginia Woolf
- b) Anthony Burgess
- c) James Joyce
- d) **Lytton Strachey**

66) Who wrote *The Seven Pillars of Wisdom* (1926)?

- a) **T.E. Lawrence**
- b) Anthony Burgess
- c) James Joyce
- d) Angus Wilson

67) Who wrote the novels *Brothers and Sisters* (1929) and *Parents and Children* (1941)?

- a) Virginia Woolf
- b) Anthony Burgess
- c) James Joyce
- d) **Ivy Compton-Burnett**

68) *The Grass is Singing* (1959) is a famous novel by

- a) Virginia Woolf
- b) Anthony Burgess
- c) **Doris Lessing**
- d) Angus Wilson

69) The character Martha Quest in the novel *Children of Violence* is created by

- a) Virginia Woolf
- b) Anthony Burgess
- c) James Joyce
- d) **Dorris Lessing**

70) *The Golden Notebook* (1962) is written by

- a) Virginia Woolf
- b) Anthony Burgess
- c) James Joyce
- d) **Dorris Lessing**

71) The novels *The Milestone* (1965) and *The Waterfall* (1969) are written by

- a) Virginia Woolf
- b) Anthony Burgess
- c) James Joyce
- d) **Margarett Drabble**

72) *The Ice Age* by Drabble is published in the year

- a) **1977**
- b) 1975
- c) 1980
- d) 1976

73) Science fiction is generally described as

- a) Stories written by scientists
- b) Stories for scientists
- c) **Stories based on science and technology**
- d) None

74) Who among the following is **NOT** a science fiction writer?

- a) H.G. Wells
- b) Jules Verne
- c) Arthur Carke
- d) **James Joyce**

75) Who wrote the science fiction short story *The Machine Stops* (1909)?

- a) **E.M. Froster**
- b) Anthony Burgess
- c) James Joyce
- d) Angus Wilson

76) The famous dystopia *Brave New World* (1932) is written by

- a) Virginia Woolf
- b) Anthony Burgess
- c) James Joyce
- d) **Aldous Huxley**

77) *The Day of the Triffids* (1951) is written by

- a) Virginia Woolf
- b) Anthony Burgess
- c) **John Wyndham**
- d) Angus Wilson

78) *Graeybeard* (1964) is a science fiction novel by

- a) Virginia Woolf
- b) Anthony Burgess
- c) James Joyce
- d) **Brian Aldiss**

79) *The City and the Stars* (1957) is a science fiction novel by

- a) Virginia Woolf
- b) Anthony Burgess
- c) **Arthur C. Clarke**
- d) Angus Wilson

80) *2001: A Space Odyssey* (1968) is written by

- a) Virginia Woolf
- b) Anthony Burgess
- c) James Joyce
- d) **Arthur C. Clarke**

## Chapter XIV

### Twentieth Century Drama

1) John Galsworthy's plays combine

- a) description of comic and tragic
- b) **description of social and political evils**
- c) description of farce and melodrama
- d) None of the above

2) *Strife* (1909) is written by

- a) G.B. Shaw
- b) Arthur Munroe
- c) **John Galsworthy**
- d) W.B. Yeats

2) Galsworthy's *Justice* appeared in the year

- a) 1909
- b) **1910**
- c) 1911
- d) 1912

3) Who is the author of the social play *The Silver Box*?

- a) **John Galsworthy**
- b) G.B. Shaw
- c) Henrik Ibsen
- d) None

4) George Bernard Shaw was born in

- a) Scotland
- b) England
- c) **Ireland**
- d) Iceland

5) *Arms and the Man* (1898) is a play by

- a) John Galsworthy
- b) **G.B. Shaw**
- c) Henrik Ibsen
- d) None

6) *The Devil's Disciple* (1901) is written by

- a) John Galsworthy
- b) **G.B. Shaw**
- c) Henrik Ibsen
- d) None

7) Shaw's *Man and Superman* appeared in the year

- a) 1901
- b) 1902
- c) **1903**
- d) 1904

8) *Caesar and Cleopatra* (1901) is written by

- a) William Shakespeare
- b) John Dryden
- c) **G.B. Shaw**
- d) Galsworthy



9) The Theory of Life Force is associated with

- a) John Galsworthy
- b) **G.B. Shaw**
- c) Henrik Ibsen
- d) None

10) The plays *Major Barbara* (1905) and *Saint Joan* (1924) are by

- a) John Galsworthy
- b) **G.B. Shaw**
- c) Henrik Ibsen
- d) None

11) Shaw's play *Pygmalion* (1912) provided the plot for the film

- a) **My Fair Lady**
- b) Pretty Woman
- c) Honeymoon in Vegas
- d) Charles Angeles

12) Professor Higgins and Eliza Doolittle figure in

- a) Major Barbara
- b) Saint Joan
- c) Arms and the Man
- d) **Pygmalion**

13) Shaw's plays have been called as

- a) Dramas of Beliefs
- b) **Dramas of Ideas**
- c) Dramas of Romance
- d) None of the above

14) *The Shadow of a Gunman* (1923) is written by

- a) John Galsworthy
- b) G.B. Shaw
- c) Henrik Ibsen
- d) **Sean O'Casey**

15) Casey's *Juno and the Paycock* (1924) is written by

- a) John Galsworthy
- b) **Sean O'Casey**
- c) Henrik Ibsen
- d) None

16) The author of the play *The Plough and the Stars* (1926) is

- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| a) John Galsworthy | b) G.B. Shaw      |
| c) Henrik Ibsen    | d) <b>O'Casey</b> |

17) *The Playboy of the Western World* (1907) is a play by

- |                      |              |
|----------------------|--------------|
| a) <b>J.M. Synge</b> | b) G.B. Shaw |
| c) Henrik Ibsen      | d) None      |

18) Who of the following wrote Kitchen Sink Dramas?

- |                         |              |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| a) <b>Arnold Wesker</b> | b) G.B. Shaw |
| c) Henrik Ibsen         | d) None      |

19) The plays *The Kitchen* (1960) *Roots* (1959) are written by

- |                         |              |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| a) <b>Arnold Wesker</b> | b) G.B. Shaw |
| c) Henrik Ibsen         | d) None      |

20) *Chicken Soup with Barley* (1959) and *I'm Talking about Jerusalem* (1960) are written by

- |                         |              |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| a) <b>Arnold Wesker</b> | b) G.B. Shaw |
| c) Henrik Ibsen         | d) None      |

21) The social play *The Party* (1973) is written by

- |                            |              |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| a) <b>Trevor Griffiths</b> | b) G.B. Shaw |
| c) Henrik Ibsen            | d) None      |

22) *Lear* (1971) is a play written by

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) William Shakespeare | b) <b>Edward Bond</b> |
| c) Henrik Ibsen        | d) None               |

23) Which play by Edward Bond shows Shakespeare as an ill and dying man?

- a) Lear
- b) **Bingo**
- c) The Fool
- d) None of the above

24) *The Fool* by Bond appeared in the year

- a) 1970
- b) 1974
- c) **1975**
- d) 1979

25) One of the influential works *Waiting for Godot* (1954) is written by

- a) John Galsworthy
- b) G.B. Shaw
- c) Henrik Ibsen
- d) **Samuel Beckett**

26) Vladimir and Estragon figure in Beckett's

- a) Come and Go
- b) **Waiting for Godot**
- c) Krapp's Last Tape
- d) None

27) *Endgame* (1957) is a play by

- a) **Samuel Beckett**
- b) G.B. Shaw
- c) Henrik Ibsen
- d) None

28) Samuel Beckett's plays have been called as

- a) Social plays
- b) Existential plays
- c) **Absurd Plays**
- d) Romantic plays

29) *The Birthday Party* (1957) is a famous play by

- a) **Harold Pinter**
- b) G.B. Shaw
- c) Henrik Ibsen
- d) None

30) *The Caretaker* (1960) is written by

- |                    |                         |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| a) John Galsworthy | b) G.B. Shaw            |
| c) Henrik Ibsen    | d) <b>Harold Pinter</b> |

31) The plays *The Homecoming* (1964) and *No Man's Land* (1975) are by

- |                         |              |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| a) <b>Harold Pinter</b> | b) G.B. Shaw |
| c) Henrik Ibsen         | d) None      |

32) The comedy of manners *The Importance of Being Ernest* (1895) is by

- |                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| a) John Galsworthy | b) G.B. Shaw          |
| c) Henrik Ibsen    | d) <b>Oscar Wilde</b> |

33) Who is the author of the play *Loot* (1967)?

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| a) John Galsworthy | b) G.B. Shaw        |
| c) Henrik Ibsen    | d) <b>Joe Orton</b> |

34) *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are Dead* (1966) is a play by

- |                 |                        |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| a) Shakespeare  | b) G.B. Shaw           |
| c) Henrik Ibsen | d) <b>Tom Stoppard</b> |

35) Tom Stoppard's *Jumpers* appeared in the year

- |                |         |
|----------------|---------|
| a) 1970        | b) 1973 |
| c) <b>1972</b> | d) 1975 |

36) *Travesties* (1974) is a play by

- |                    |              |
|--------------------|--------------|
| a) <b>Stoppard</b> | b) G.B. Shaw |
| c) Henrik Ibsen    | d) None      |

37) Who revived Poetic Drama in the 20<sup>th</sup> century?

- |                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| a) John Galsworthy | b) G.B. Shaw         |
| c) Henrik Ibsen    | d) <b>T.S. Eliot</b> |

38) Eliot's *Murder in the Cathedral* appeared in the year

- |                |         |
|----------------|---------|
| a) 1934        | b) 1937 |
| c) <b>1935</b> | d) 1936 |

39) *The Family Reunion* (1939) and *The Cocktail Party* (1950) are written by

- |                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| a) John Galsworthy | b) G.B. Shaw         |
| c) Henrik Ibsen    | d) <b>T.S. Eliot</b> |

40) *An Inspector Calls* (1946) is a play by

- |                    |                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| a) John Galsworthy | b) G.B. Shaw             |
| c) Henrik Ibsen    | d) <b>J.B. Priestley</b> |

41) *The Deep Blue Sea* (1952) is written by

- |                    |                            |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| a) John Galsworthy | b) G.B. Shaw               |
| c) Henrik Ibsen    | d) <b>Terence Rattigan</b> |

42) *Look Back in Anger* by John Osborne appeared in the year

- |         |                |
|---------|----------------|
| a) 1954 | b) <b>1956</b> |
| c) 1957 | d) 1959        |

43) The term "Angry Young Man" was popularized by

- |                    |                        |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| a) John Galsworthy | b) G.B. Shaw           |
| c) Henrik Ibsen    | d) <b>John Osborne</b> |

44) *Luther* (1961) is written by

- |                    |                        |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| a) John Galsworthy | b) G.B. Shaw           |
| c) Henrik Ibsen    | d) <b>John Osborne</b> |

45) Who wrote *The Royal Hunt of the Sun* (1964)?

- |                    |                         |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| a) John Galsworthy | b) G.B. Shaw            |
| c) Henrik Ibsen    | d) <b>Peter Shaffer</b> |

46) *Absurd Person Singular* (1973) and *The Norman Conquest* (1974) are by

- |                    |                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| a) John Galsworthy | b) G.B. Shaw             |
| c) Henrik Ibsen    | d) <b>Alan Ayckbourn</b> |

## Chapter XV

### Twentieth Century Poetry

1) W.B. Yeats is an

- |                      |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|
| a) English poet      | b) Scottish poet |
| c) <b>Irish poet</b> | d) Welsh poet    |

2) The poem *An Irish Airman Foresees His Death* is written by

- |                 |                      |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| a) T.S. Eliot   | b) <b>W.B. Yeats</b> |
| c) Thomas Hardy | d) Brooke            |

3) Identify the author of the following poetic lines

“Players and painted stage took all my love,  
And not those things that they were emblems of.”

- |                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| a) T.S. Eliot        | b) Hardy |
| c) <b>W.B. Yeats</b> | d) Owen  |

4) *A Prayer for My Daughter* is a famous poem written by

- |                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| a) T.S. Eliot        | b) Hardy |
| c) <b>W.B. Yeats</b> | d) Owen  |

5) Who wrote an epic drama *The Dynasts*?

- |               |                        |
|---------------|------------------------|
| a) T.S. Eliot | b) <b>Thomas Hardy</b> |
| c) W.B. Yeats | d) Owen                |

6) Who among the following is **NOT** a War Poet?

- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| a) Rupert Brooke     | b) Wilfred Owen        |
| c) Siegfried Sassoon | d) <b>G.M. Hopkins</b> |

7) Identify the author of the following lines

“If I should die, think only this of me,  
That there’s some corner of a foreign field  
That is for ever England.”

- |                      |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Siegfried Sassoon | b) <b>Rupert Brooke</b> |
| c) Wilfred Owen      | d) None of the above    |

8) Who criticize people through the following lines of his poem?

“You love us when we’re heroes, home on leave,  
Or wounded in a mentionable place...”

- a) **Siegfried Sassoon**
- b) Rupert Brooke
- c) Wilfred Owen
- d) None of the above

9) Who wrote the famous poem *Strange Meeting*?

- a) Siegfried Sassoon
- b) Rupert Brooke
- c) **Wilfred Owen**
- d) None of the above

10) The war poem *Disabled* is written by

- a) Siegfried Sassoon
- b) Rupert Brooke
- c) **Wilfred Owen**
- d) None of the above

11) Isaac Rosenberg is a great

- a) Love poet
- b) Mystery poet
- c) **War poet**
- d) None of the above

12) The poets Brooke, Sassoon, Woven and Rosenberg all fought in

- a) **The First World War**
- b) The Second World War
- c) Greece
- d) Italy

13) G.M. Hopkins wrote chiefly

- a) Love poems
- b) War poems
- c) **Religious poems**
- d) satiric poems



14) T.S. Eliot was born in

- |            |                   |
|------------|-------------------|
| a) England | b) Scotland       |
| c) Ireland | d) <b>America</b> |

15) Eliot's famous poem *The Waste Land* was published in the year

- |                |         |
|----------------|---------|
| a) 1917        | b) 1919 |
| c) <b>1922</b> | d) 1923 |

16) Identify the source of the following lines

“Now Albert's coming back, make yourself a bit smart.

He'll want to know what you done with that money he gave you

To get yourself some teeth.”

- |                                    |                            |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) Love Song of Alfred J. Prufrock | b) Four Quartets           |
| c) <b>The Waste Land</b>           | d) Sweeney among the Reeds |

17) Along with Joyce's *Ulysses*, Eliot's *The Waste Land* marked the

- |                                |                                   |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) Beginning of Romantic era   | b) <b>Beginning of Modern era</b> |
| c) Beginning of Postmodern era | d) None of the above              |

18) Eliot's *Four Quartets* was published in the year

- |                |         |
|----------------|---------|
| a) 1922        | b) 1917 |
| c) <b>1944</b> | d) 1946 |

19) Who wrote the following lines?

“The living blind and seeing Dead together lie

As if in love...There was no more hating then,

And no more love: Gone is the heart of man.”

- |               |                         |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| a) T.S. Eliot | b) W.H. Auden           |
| c) W.B. Yeats | d) <b>Edith Sitwell</b> |

20) W.H. Auden’s poems communicate

- |  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| a) A strong sense of feeling                               | b) A strong sense of pity     |
| c) <b>A strong sense of the realities of everyday life</b> | d) A strong sense of the past |

21) Who wrote the poem *Do Not Go Gentle into that Good Night*?

- |                  |                        |
|------------------|------------------------|
| a) Edith Sitwell | b) <b>Dylan Thomas</b> |
| c) T.S. Eliot    | b) Roy Fuller          |

22) Who wrote the play *Under Milk Wood* (1953)?

- |                  |                        |
|------------------|------------------------|
| a) Edith Sitwell | b) <b>Dylan Thomas</b> |
| c) T.S. Eliot    | b) Roy Fuller          |

23) Ted Hughes’ work was first published in

- |                |         |
|----------------|---------|
| a) <b>1957</b> | b) 1956 |
| c) 1960        | d) 1967 |

24) In whose poem occurs the following line?

“I kill where I please because it is all mine.”

- |                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| a) Edith Sitwell | b) <b>Ted Hughes</b> |
| c) T.S. Eliot    | b) Roy Fuller        |

25) Hughes' poetry is chiefly known for its

- a) Love
- b) Hatred
- c) **Violence**
- d) Suspicion

26) Ted Hughes in his poetry uses

- a) Nature imagery
- b) Metaphysical imagery
- c) **Animal imagery**
- d) None

27) Whose poetry deals with the theme of love and man-woman relationship?

- a) Edith Sitwell
- b) **Robert Graves**
- c) T.S. Eliot
- b) Roy Fuller

28) Whose poetry reflected the hardships of country life?

- a) Edith Sitwell
- b) Dylan Thomas
- c) T.S. Eliot
- b) **R.S. Thomas**

29) Who like Hardy looks back to the past with a sense of what has been lost?

- a) Edith Sitwell
- b) **Philip Larkin**
- c) T.S. Eliot
- b) Roy Fuller

30) Steve Smith died in the year

- a) 1961
- b) **1971**
- c) 1965
- d) 1975

31) Which poet asks the question, "Is there a life before death?"

- a) Edith Sitwell
- b) **Seamus Heaney**
- c) T.S. Eliot
- b) Roy Fuller

[Please provide your suggestions about this book on [karwande.santosh@gmail.com](mailto:karwande.santosh@gmail.com)]







CLIMATE | Geography | Class 9 | Chapter 4 | Full Chapter

# CLIMATE

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# Indian Geography Quiz

## Daily quiz 20 Questions

Marks: 112

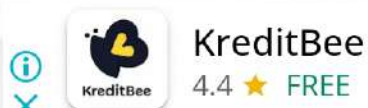
Q.2120



2. Eskimos belong to the racial group of

- ☐ Negroids
- ☐ Autraloids
- ☐ Caucasoids
- ☒ ✓ Mongoloids

Eskimos belong to Mongoloid race. Eskimos are racially distinct from American Indians, and are not, as previously believed, merely "Indians transformed." In fact, the Eskimos are most closely related to the Mongolian peoples of eastern Asia. Eskimos consider themselves to be "Inuit" (The People). The Eskimo-Aleut languages are unrelated to any American Indian language groups.



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## Earthquakes, Volcanoes, Fossils

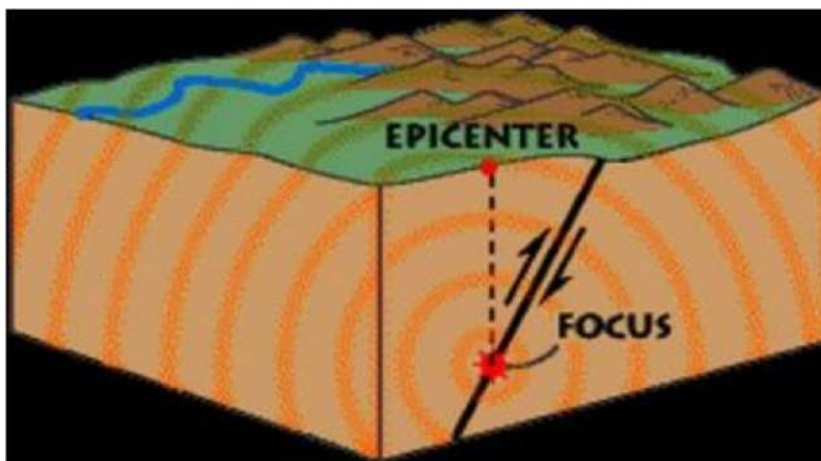
## Earthquakes

English ▼

Any sudden disturbance below the earth's surface, may produce vibrations or shakings at the crust. When rocks break, the particles next to the break are set in motion. It is the movement of one rock mass against another that causes vibrations. Some of these vibrations reach the surface and are called earthquakes.

The place of origin of an earthquake inside the earth is called its focus.

The point on the earth's surface vertically above the focus is called epicentre.



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## Geo Components

## Rocks

English ▼

Classification of rocks. On the basis of the mode of formation, rocks are usually classified into three major types :

1. Igneous rocks

At one time, all parent rock material was liquid, hot and a sticky thing called magma. It hardens below or upon reaching the earth's surface. When it hardens, it forms igneous rock.

Igneous rocks are parents of all other rocks and are also called *primary rocks*.

2. Sedimentary rocks

They are formed by deposition and consolidation of mineral and organic material from precipitation of minerals from solution.

3. Metamorphic rocks

When original character of the rocks-their colour, hardness, texture and mineral composition is partly or wholly changed, it gives rise to metamorphic rocks, under favourable conditions of heat and pressure.



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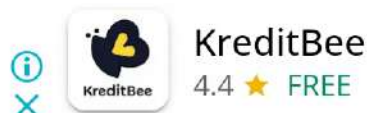
10. Indian Standard Time is ahead of Greenwich Mean Time by

☐ 2.5 hours

☐ 3.5 hours

☐ 7.5 hours

☒ 5.5 hours



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English	हिंदी	తెలుగు	தமிழ்	বাংলা	मराठी	

4. Which one of the following is the centre for cycle industry?



☐ Firozabad

☐ Sonipat

☐ Allahabad

☒ Nagpur

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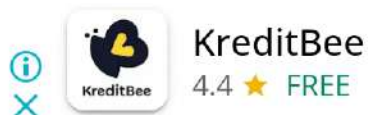
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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1. Canal irrigation is widely prevalent in this state of India

- ☒ Punjab
- ☐ Andhra Pradesh
- ☐ Bihar
- ☐ Tamil Nadu

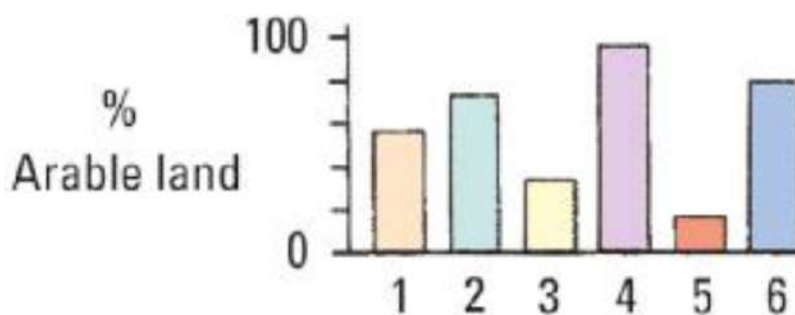




## Dictionary of Geographical terms

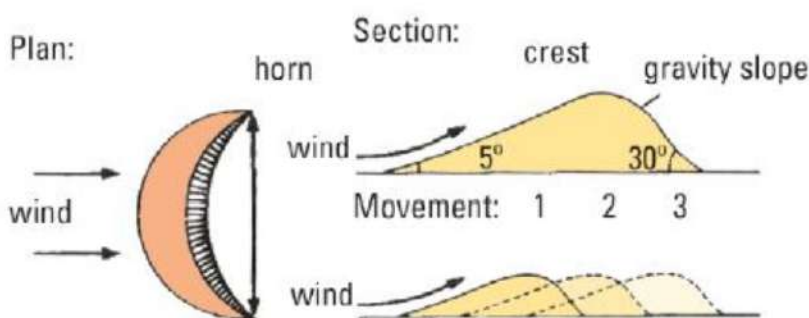
**backwash:** The return movement of seawater off the beach after a wave has broken. See also longshore drift and swash.

**bar graph:** A graph on which the values of a certain variable are shown by the length of shaded columns, which are numbered in sequence. Compare histogram.



**bar graph**

**barchan:** A type of crescent-shaped sand dune formed in desert regions where the wind direction is very constant. Wind blowing round the edges of the dune causes the crescent shape, while the dune may advance in a downwind direction as particles are blown over the crest.



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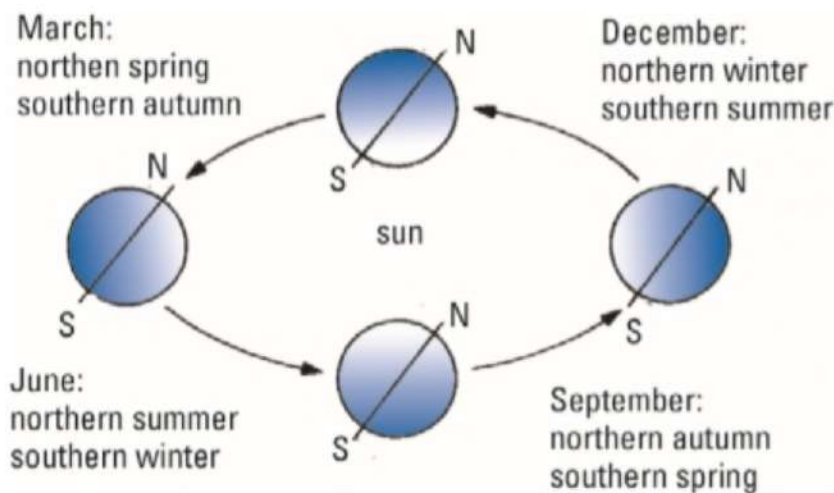


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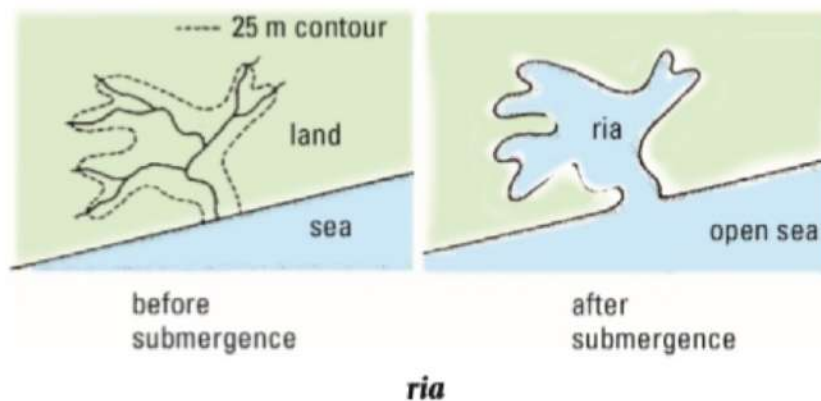
## Dictionary of Geographical terms

**revolution:** The passage of the Earth around the sun; one revolution is completed in 365.25 days. Due to the tilt of the Earth's axis ( $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  from the vertical), revolution results in the sequence of seasons experienced on the Earth's surface.



**revolution** The seasons of the year.

**ria:** A submerged river valley, caused by a rise in sea level or a subsidence of the land relative to the sea.



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Questions

1 / 10

Marks

**(1) The subjugation of Women (1869)  
is an important text of:**

(a) George Eliot

(b) Byron

**(c) John Mill**

(d) Hardy

NEXT







5 / 10

Questions

2 / 10

Marks

**(5) "Art for arts sake" found its true adherent in:**

(a) Wordsworth

(b) Byron

(c) Browning

**(d) Wilde**

NEXT





7 / 10

Questions

3 / 10

Marks

**(7) The character of Little Neil is a creation of:**

(a) Hardy

(b) Eliot

(c) Oscar Wilde

**(d) Dickens**

NEXT





9 / 10

Questions

4 / 10

Marks

**(9) Who believed that poetry is the spontaneous overflow of emotions?**

(a) Blake

(b) Byron

**(c) Wordsworth**

(d) Keats

NEXT





5 / 10

Questions

2 / 10

Marks

**(15) Which of the following is illustrative of Ruskin's interest in social economy?**

(a) The Seven Lamps

**(b) Unto this Last**

(c) The Stones of Venice

(d) none of these

NEXT





6 / 10

Questions

3 / 10

Marks

**(16) Which one of the following poets named the Romantic poet as the "pond poets"?**

**(a) Southey**

(b) Shelley

(c) Keats

(d) Byron

NEXT





## Statistics

Total Questions	10
Attempt	7
Correct Answers	3
Wrong Answers	4
Total Marks	10
Obtained Marks	3

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