

APPENDIX 'A'

PRE-ACHIEVEMENT TEST IN GEOGRAPHY
INSTRUCTION SHEET

Centre of Advanced Study in Education
M.S. University of Baroda
BARODA

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Read the Instruction below, very carefully :

1. Read each question once and once only and attempt the answer. Answer one after another. Do not read the questions all at once and waste your time.
2. Each question or group of questions is different from the other. Read each one attentively and answer.
3. Try to answer all the questions.
4. If you find that a particular question seems to be very difficult for you, leave that one immediately and attempt the next one. Do not waste your time.
5. If you finish the answers ahead of time, revise them again.
6. Do not turn the front page until I indicate.
7. Write the answers strictly in the spaces given.
8. If you have any confusions about these instructions, you may ask me but ask before you turn the page.
9. DO NOT ANSWER ANY QUESTION SIMPLY ON GUESSWORK

Name _____ Boys / Girl Student

Date _____ Place of Living : Town/Village

Class _____ Section _____ Age _____ Yrs. _____ mnths.

SCHOOL _____

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NAME OF THE UNIT - THE HIMALAYAN REGION

Group I

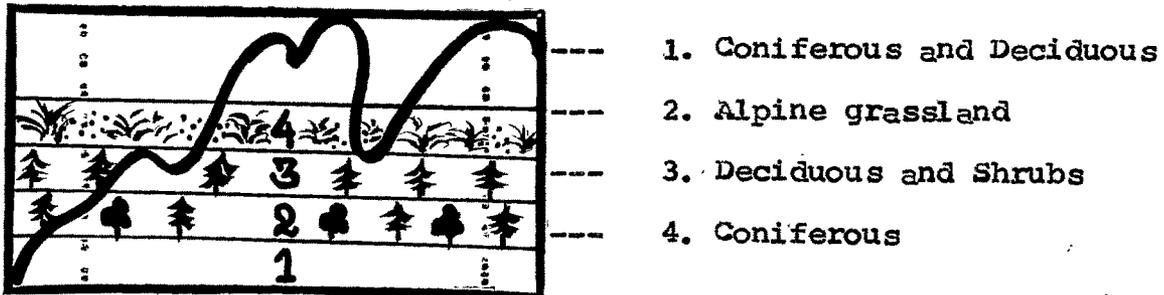
Below are given names of some rivers, glaciers, mountain ranges, peaks and passes. Write down their serial numbers under the appropriate heads :

- (1) Tista, (2) Siwalik, (3) Banihal, (4) Zo-zi-la,
 (5) Baltaro, (6) Naga Tibba, (7) Jhelum, (8) Pindari,
 (9) Subansiri, (10) Hispar.

Rivers	Glaciers	Mountain Ranges	Peaks	Passes

Group II

A : Below are given a diagram showing the belts of natural vegetation on the left-hand side and some names of natural vegetation on the righthand side in a haphazard manner. Write the appropriate number of the belts against the blank space on the right hand side column.



Group II

B : The statements in column I are descriptions of geographical characteristics of the Himalayan region. For each statement in column I, find out the appropriate serial number of answers from column II. Record the number in the space given :

- (1) Good quality tea is produced here. (a) Ladakh
 — (2) Here are the National Defence Academy, the Forest Research Institute and the main office of the Survey of India. (b) Darjeeling

(Continued..)

- ___ (3) Antimony, copper and lead are available here (c) Dehra Dun
- ___ (4) Gangotri and Nandadevi are the two snowfields of this region. (d) Kashmir Valley
- ___ (5) The water of lakes of this region is brackish. (e) Jammu and Kashmir
- ___ (6) Here in winter there is a flow of cold air down the slopes. (f) Sikkim

Group III

Below are given some geographical statements each of which are followed by a set of explanations. Underline the most appropriate answer.

1. High quality tea is grown in Darjeeling because of the region has :
 - (a) cheap labour
 - (b) heavy rainfall with good drainage
 - (c) many industrial magnates
 - (d) snowfall in winter.
2. Bhakra-Nangal Project has brought maximum benefit in the sphere of :
 - (a) agriculture
 - (b) industry
 - (c) fishing industry
 - (d) communication
3. There are deep gorges in the Himalayan rivers because these rivers :
 - (a) have the tendency of flowing across the mountains
 - (b) have been flowing since much earlier days than the emergence of the Himalayas
 - (c) have cut deeper after the upheaval of the Himalayas
 - (d) flow from north to south of the Himalayas.
4. Rainfall in the Himalayan Region decreases from east to west because :
 - (a) there are no high mountains in the west
 - (b) temperature is too high in the west
 - (c) the moisture is exhausted
 - (d) there are many forests in the east.

5. Agriculture is difficult to be undertaken in the Kashmir Valley because it is :
- (a) extremely cold
 - (b) situated in a mountainious region
 - (c) not at all fertile
 - (d) monopolised by the industrialists.
6. Ox-bow lakes are seen in Jammu and Kashmir because :
- (a) many low lands are seen
 - (b) many rivers flow over the region
 - (c) rivers are dammed by boulders
 - (d) rivers cut off their meandearing loops.
7. If anybody is entrusted with responsibilities of economic development of the Arunachal region he will be prone to utilise :
- (a) sixty percent of the forestland
 - (b) little of agricultural land
 - (d) considerable amount of mineral resources
 - (e) most of the hill slopes.
8. If there is a tectonic movement and the R. Brahmaputra joins the R. Irrawaddy the most serious consequences are likely to be that :
- (a) the R. Padma will be beheaded
 - (b) total economic life of the Bengal delta will be disrupted
 - (c) lesser volume of water will flow in the lower valley region
 - (d) fertility of the lower Bengal delta will decrease.
9. The characteristic most common to all the hill regions is :
- (a) the equal potentiality of hydel power development
 - (b) the terrace type of cultivation
 - (c) the equal amount of forest resources
 - (d) the very high rainfall.
10. If there is a tectonic movement in the eastern Himalayan region and the Darjeeling Hills become a plainland, India will lose most :
- (a) currency from oranges
 - (b) foreign exchange for tea
 - (c) foreign tourists
 - (d) the timber trade.

Group IV

Below are given some sources of raw materials of the Himalayan region. Write the name of the most appropriate industry for each raw material, in the space given.

1. Forests _____.
2. Grassland _____.
3. Mulberry trees _____.
4. Gypsum and limestone _____.

Group V

Below are given two imaginary situations. These phenomena might ensue many changes. Record your answer with only one sentence against each of the given heads.

1. If the Himalayas are extended from Kashmir to Cape Comorin, then,
 - (a) Climate _____
 - (b) River systems _____
 - (c) Economic activity _____
2. If the 'Eastern Himalayan region is transformed into plain region, then,
 - (a) Climate _____
 - (b) Vegetation _____
 - (c) Agriculture _____
