

CUET (UG)
Geography Sample Paper - 6
Solved

Time Allowed: 45 minutes

Maximum Marks: 200

General Instructions:

1. The test is of 45 Minutes duration.
2. The test contains 50 questions out of which 40 questions need to be attempted.
3. Marking Scheme of the test:
 - a. Correct answer or the most appropriate answer: Five marks (+5).
 - b. Any incorrectly marked option will be given minus one mark (-1).
 - c. Unanswered/Marked for Review will be given zero mark (0).

Attempt any 40 questions

1. Human Geography emerges as the special branch of geography in: **[5]**
 - a) Sixteenth century
 - b) nineteenth century
 - c) Fifteenth century
 - d) Seventeenth century
2. Which one of the following statements does not describe geography? **[5]**
 - a) subjected to dualism
 - b) study of the inter-relationship between humans and environment
 - c) not relevant in the present time due to development of technology
 - d) an integrative discipline
3. Determinism states that **[5]**
 - a) man is a passive agent
 - b) men in present age
 - c) man is an active agent
 - d) environment is not a determinant of human activities
4. What is the present growth rate of the population in the world? **[5]**
 - a) 1.2 %
 - b) 1.0 %
 - c) 1.6 %
 - d) 1.4 %
5. Which of the following areas / regions are characterised by very less density of population? **[5]**
 - a) Asia
 - b) South - East Asia

- c) North - West Europe d) Arabian Desert
6. World population exploded in the eighteenth century after the: **[5]**
- a) Cold war b) Civil War
- c) World War II d) Industrial Revolution
7. Progressive populations represented by **[5]**
- a) an irregular pyramid b) a narrow base and a tapering top
- c) a wide base and tapering pyramid d) A regular pyramid
8. Which attribute does not distinguish people? **[5]**
- a) Sex b) Industries
- c) Age d) Occupation
9. Which one of the following has caused the sex ratio of the United Arab Emirates to be low? **[5]**
- a) Selective migration of male working population b) High birth rate of males
- c) High outmigration of females d) Low birth rate of females
10. The broad base of the age-sex pyramid refers to **[5]**
- a) High birth rate b) Low birth rate
- c) All of these d) High death rate
11. Which of the following is not included in different approaches to human development? **[5]**
- a) Inability Approach b) Welfare Approach
- c) Basic Needs Approach d) Income Approach
12. How many countries have a low level of human development(2020)? **[5]**
- a) 42 b) 33
- c) 22 d) 12
13. _____ measures the shortfall in human development. **[5]**

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| a) Poverty index | b) Welfare |
| c) GDP | d) Human development index |

14. The bark of the cinchona tree is used for making: **[5]**
- | | |
|----------|------------|
| a) Tamin | b) Quinine |
| c) Gum | d) Rubber |
15. Which of the following areas are famous for the practise of Nomadic Herding? **[5]**
1. Atlantic shores in North Africa
 2. Central China
 3. Mongolia
- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| a) 1 and 2 | b) 1, 2 and 3 |
| c) 2 and 3 | d) 1 and 2 |
16. Which one of the following types of cultivation was developed by the European colonists? **[5]**
- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| a) Plantation | b) Mixed farming |
| c) Viticulture | d) Kolkoz |
17. In which one of the following types of economy are the factors of production owned individually? **[5]**
- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| a) Socialist | b) None of these |
| c) Capitalist | d) Mixed |
18. Which service does not require professional skill? **[5]**
- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| a) Teacher | b) Shopkeeper |
| c) Doctor | d) Lawyer |
19. Which of the following types of services is a lower order service? **[5]**
- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| a) Doctors | b) Launderers |
| c) Accountants | d) Legal services |
20. Which is the western terminal of the Trans Canadian Railway? **[5]**

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| a) St.Johns | b) San Fransisco |
| c) Vancouver | d) Montreal |

21. Which one pair of the following places is linked by Channel Tunnel? [5]

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| a) Paris-London | b) Barcelona-Berlin |
| c) Berlin-Paris | d) London-Berlin |

22. When exports are more than imports, trade is: [5]

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| a) Unfavourable | b) Favourable |
| c) Opposite | d) Unbalanced |

23. _____ ports handle general cargo-packaged products and manufactured good. [5]

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| a) Commercial | b) Non-Commercial |
| c) Naval | d) Entrepot |

24. Which type of settlements are found in northern plains? [5]

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| a) none | b) scattered |
| c) clustered | d) hamlet |

25. A city with at least a million inhabitants is known as: [5]

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| a) Populated city | b) Billion city |
| c) Over populated city | d) Million city |

26. Which state in India is the most urbanized? [5]

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| a) Gujarat | b) West Bengal |
| c) Uttar Pradesh | d) Maharashtra |

27. Which of these is true about Rural settlements [5]

- i. They are sparsely populated.
- ii. Population of rural settlements is engaged in secondary activities.
- iii. Rural settlements provide raw materials to occupations in the urban settlements.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| a) (i), (ii) and (iii) | b) (i) and (iii) |
|------------------------|------------------|

d) (i) and (ii)

28. Name the metropolitan city of Karnataka. [5]

b) Bangaluru

d) Dharwar

29. The proportion of main workers in India is highest in: [5]

b) Primary economic activities

d) Tertiary economic activities

30. According to the 2011 Census, which one of the following states has the highest population density? [5]

b) Maharashtra

d) West Bengal

31. India's population as per 2001 census is: [5]

b) 3128 million.

d) 3287 million.

32. The second most commonly spoken language in India is: [5]

b) Malayalam

d) Bengali

33. The total stock of agricultural land resources or total cultivable land is a sum of [5]

b) All of these

d) Net sown area

34. Which of these correctly defines barren and wastelands? [5]

b) Land which cannot be brought under cultivation with the use of current technology.

d) Physical extent of a land on which crops are sown.

35. Which state in India is the largest producer of Cardamom? [5]
a) Kerala b) Maharashtra
c) Jharkhand d) Madhya Pradesh

36. In which year, Government of India has launched **Jal Kranti Abhiyan**? [5]
a) 2013-14 b) 2011-12
c) 2015-16 d) 2017-18

37. The efficient management and conservation of surface and groundwater resources is called: [5]
a) Recycle and Reuse of Water b) Water table management
c) Rainwater harvesting d) Watershed management

38. Which of the following is a programme under watershed management? [5]
a) Neeru-Meeru b) Haryali
c) All of these d) Arvary Pani Sansad

39. Which is the prime source of energy in India? [5]
a) Hydroelectricity b) None of these
c) Nuclear d) Thermal

40. Where is the largest coalfield of India? [5]
a) Raniganj b) Jharia
c) Neyveli d) Singareni

41. Which is not a factor of industrial location? [5]
a) Market b) Population Density
c) Capital d) Power

42. The first modern cotton mill was established in Mumbai because: [5]
a) All of these b) Mumbai is a port.
c) It is located near the cotton-growing area. d) Mumbai was the financial centre.

43. The first five year plan was started in: [5]

a) 1948 b) 1954

c) 1951 d) 1952

44. The Command Area of Stage II Indira Gandhi Canal is spread over which of these districts? [5]

1. Bikaner
2. Ganganagar
3. Jaisalmer
4. Barmer

a) 1, 2 and 3 b) 1 and 2

c) 1, 2, 3 and 4 d) 1, 3 and 4

45. Which one of the following is the longest highway in India? [5]

a) N.H. -8 b) N.H. -7

c) N.H. -1 d) N.H. -6

46. The density of roads is high in most of the: [5]

a) The mountainous terrains b) The desert area

c) Northern states and major southern states d) The forest area

47. How many domestic airports are there in India? [5]

a) 100 b) 112

c) 95 d) 110

48. There has been a significant rise in India's International trade. This is due to [5]

a) diversification of markets b) All of these

c) rapid growth in manufacturing sector d) liberal policies of the government

49. Which town do vehicles emit a large amount of carbon monoxide? [5]

a) Bengaluru b) Delhi

c) Mumbai d) Kolkata

50. Which of the following programme is launched by the present Union Government for the cleaning of river Ganga? **[5]**

a) Ganga Action Plan

b) Namami Gange

c) Ganga Cleaning Mission

d) Ganga Namami Action Plan

Solutions

1.
(b) nineteenth century
Explanation: nineteenth century
2.
(c) not relevant in the present time due to development of technology
Explanation: not relevant in the present time due to development of technology
3. **(a)** man is a passive agent
Explanation: Determinists generally consider humans as passive agents on whom physical factors are working continuously and thus determine their approach and decision-making process. In short, the determinists believe that most human activities can be explained as a response to the natural environment.
4. **(a)** 1.2 %
Explanation: 1.2 %
5.
(d) Arabian Desert
Explanation: Arabian Desert
6.
(d) Industrial Revolution
Explanation: The **Industrial Revolution** brought new machinery, increased the food supply, and improved sanitation. Vaccinations and antibiotics have greatly improved human health. With a dramatically lower death rate, human **populations** have grown.
7.
(c) a wide base and tapering pyramid
Explanation: A wide base means there are lots of young people, and suggests a high birth rate. A narrow base means a smaller proportion of young people, suggesting a low birth rate. A wide middle, tall pyramid means an aging population, suggesting that there is a long life expectancy.
8.
(b) Industries
Explanation: Industries
9. **(a)** Selective migration of male working population
Explanation: Selective migration of male working population
10. **(a)** High birth rate
Explanation: High birth rate
11. **(a)** Inability Approach
Explanation: Inability Approach
12.
(b) 33
Explanation: 33.
33 countries record low levels of human development.

13. **(a)** Poverty index

Explanation: The human poverty index is related to the human development index. It is a non-income measure.

14.

(b) Quinine

Explanation: Quinine

15.

(b) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation: 1, 2 and 3

16. **(a)** Plantation

Explanation: Plantation

17.

(c) Capitalist

Explanation: Capitalist

18.

(b) Shopkeeper

Explanation: Shopkeeper.

It is a retail merchant or tradesman; one who owns or operates a small store or shop.

19.

(b) Launderers

Explanation: Launderers

20.

(c) Vancouver

Explanation: Vancouver

21. **(a)** Paris-London

Explanation: Paris-London

22.

(b) Favourable

Explanation: Favourable

23. **(a)** Commercial

Explanation: Commercial ports also handle passenger traffic.

24.

(c) clustered

Explanation: clustered

25.

(d) Million city

Explanation: In 2016, there were 512 cities with at least 1 million inhabitants globally. By 2030, a projected 662 cities will have at least 1 million residents.

26.

(d) Maharashtra

Explanation: Maharashtra is one of the leading urbanised states of India. It annually contributes about 10 lakh to the urban population of India which is more than 10% of the national level. The urban population in Maharashtra is mainly concentrated in the western region, specifically in Mumbai, Pune and Nashik region.

27.
(b) (i) and (iii)
Explanation: (i) and (iii)
28.
(b) Bangaluru
Explanation: Bangaluru
29.
(d) Tertiary economic activities
Explanation: Tertiary economic activities
30.
(d) West Bengal
Explanation: The density of population is expressed as the number of persons per unit area. It helps in getting a better understanding of the spatial distribution of population in relation to land. The density of population in India (2011) is 382 persons per sq km. **West Bengal** has the highest population density with 1029 persons per sq km.
31. **(a)** 1028 million.
Explanation: 1028 million.
32.
(d) Bengali
Explanation: Bengali.
According to data on language released on Tuesday as part of Census 2011. Bengali remains the second most spoken language.
33.
(b) All of these
Explanation: All of these
34.
(b) Land which cannot be brought under cultivation with the use of current technology.
Explanation: Land which cannot be brought under cultivation with the use of current technology.
35. **(a)** Kerala
Explanation: Kerala is the largest producer of cardamom in India. Idukki district in Kerala is the major cardamom-producing area.
36.
(c) 2015-16
Explanation: The Jal Kranti Abhiyan was launched by the Government of India in **2015–16** with an aim to ensure water security through the per capita availability of water in the country.
37.
(d) Watershed management
Explanation: **Watershed management** basically refers to the efficient management and conservation of surface and groundwater resources. It involves the prevention of runoff and storage and recharge of groundwater through various methods like percolation tanks, recharge wells, etc.

38.

(c) All of these

Explanation: The Central and State Governments have initiated many watershed development and management programmes in the country. Some of these are being implemented by non-governmental organisations also. **Haryali, Neeru-Meeru** (Water and You) programme (in Andhra Pradesh) and **Arvary Pani Sansad** (in Alwar, Rajasthan) are some watershed development projects.

39.

(d) Thermal

Explanation: More than 65% of India's electricity generation capacity comes from thermal power plants, with about 85% of the country's thermal power generation being coal-based. Thermal power plants account for nearly two-thirds of India's electricity generation capacity. About 71% of electricity consumed in India is generated by thermal power plants.

40.

(b) Jharia

Explanation: Jharia.

Jharia coalfield is a large coal field located in the east of India in Jharia, Jharkhand. Jharia represents the largest coal reserves in India having estimated reserves of 19.4 billion tonnes of coking coal.

41.

(b) Population Density

Explanation: Population Density

42. (a) All of these

Explanation: All of these

43.

(c) 1951

Explanation: The First Five-year Plan was launched in 1951 which mainly focused on development of the primary sector.

44.

(d) 1, 3 and 4

Explanation: 1, 3 and 4

45.

(b) N.H. -7

Explanation: N.H. -7

46.

(c) Northern states and major southern states

Explanation: The distribution of roads is highly uneven in India. The road density is highest in Kerala with 375 kms and the least in Jammu & Kashmir with just 10 kms.

47.

(b) 112

Explanation: 112

48.

(b) All of these

Explanation: All of these

49.

(b) Delhi

Explanation: Delhi

50.

(b) Namami Gange

Explanation: Namami Gange