CUET (UG)
Geography Sample Paper - 8
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. Which approach was supported by Vidal de la Blache? **[5]**

   a) Welfare approach   b) Humanism

   c) Possibilism   d) Determinism

2. Who gave the concept of Possibilism? **[5]**

   a) Bruches   b) Blache

   c) Demanzia   d) Ratzel

3. The school of thought of Human Geography that employed the Marxian theory: **[5]**

   a) Behavioural school of thought   b) Humanistic school of thought

   c) Deterministic school of thought   d) Radical school of thought

4. What helps us to understand the demographic characteristics of any area? **[5]**

   a) Population distribution and density   b) Availability of natural resources

   c) Geographical conditions   d) Shapes of terrain

5. The country having lowest growth rate of population **[5]**

   a) Norway   b) Estonia

   c) Germany   d) Latvia

6. Consider the following and tell which of them can be reason/reasons for scarce population in an area? **[5]**

   1. Presence of river valleys
   2. Mountains and hills
   3. Harsh climate
   4. Rich mineral deposits

   a) 2 and 3   b) 2, 3 and 4

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

7. The most urbanised continent of the world is **[5]**

   a) Latin America   b) Europe

   c) North America   d) Australia

8. Which diagram shows the age-sex structure? **[5]**

   a) A bar graph   b) A line graph

   c) A population pyramid   d) A pie diagram

9. Sustainable development does not include **[5]**

   a) Dynamic development   b) Ecological development

   c) Fast development   d) Present and future development

10. How many types of Age - Sex Pyramid? **[5]**

   a) 3   b) 4

   c) 5   d) 2

11. When was the first Human Development Report published by UNDP? **[5]**

   a) 1990   b) 1995

   c) 1992   d) 1996

12. Which is not a part of the human development ? **[5]**

   a) Number of people   b) Health

   c) Opportunities   d) Freedom

13. Income Approach is: **[5]**

    a) one of the oldest approaches to human development

    b) one of the recent approaches to human development

    c) one of the finest approaches to human development

    d) one of the latest approaches to human development

14. Pastoralism is declining because **[5]**

    a) Both Imposition of political boundaries and Settlement plans

    b) Decrease of fodder land

    c) Imposition of political boundaries

    d) Settlement plans

15. Which of the following is **not** the other name of slash and burn agriculture? **[5]**

    a) Kolkhoz

    b) Ladang

    c) Milpa

    d) Jhuming

16. Bananas are grown in: **[5]**

    a) Cattle rearing

    b) Plantation agriculture

    c) Dairy farming

    d) Grain farming

17. Industries which use more power are located close to the source of the: **[5]**

    a) labour supply

    b) energy supply

    c) communication supply

    d) resource supply

18. Which of the following is a tertiary activity? **[5]**
    i. Teaching
    ii. Legal services
    iii. Publishing
    iv. Transport
    v. Plumbing

    a) ii, iii and v

    b) All of these

    c) i, ii and iii

    d) i, ii and v

19. People employed in which of the following activities are known as gold collar workers? **[5]**

    a) Quarternary

    b) Primary

c) Quinary   d) Tertiary

20. The Trans-Continental Stuart Highway runs between: **[5]**

     a) Darwin and Melbourne   b) Edmontan and Anchorage

     c) Chengdu and Lhasa   d) Vancouver and St. John's City

21. Which of the following is/are the advantages offered by water transport?   **[5]**
     1. It does not require any construction and thus reduces costs.
     2. The energy cost is low in water transport.
     3. The oceans are linked and can be navigated in all directions.

     a) 2 and 3   b) 1 and 3

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

22. The exchange of goods and services among countries across national boundaries is   **[5]**
     known as:

     a) International trade   b) Local trade

     c) Internal trade   d) Cross border communication

23. The trade done by two countries with each other is known as: **[5]**

     a) Bilateral trade   b) Multilateral trade

     c) Volume of trade   d) Trade liberalisation

24. _____ is referred as the **super- metropolitan** region extending as union of   **[5]**
     conurbations.

     a) Megalopolis   b) None of these

     c) Town   d) Cities

25. In which of the following country, Isenberg provides a better location for settlements in   **[5]**
     terms of security?

     a) China   b) Nigeria

     c) Egypt   d) Zimbabwe

26. The area in which wholesale and manufacturing activities are carried out is classified as   **[5]**

     a) Rural urban fringe   b) Inner city

c) Central Business District   d) Suburbs

27. Which one of the following settlements is usually located near waterbodies? **[5]**

     a) Unplanned   b) Planned

     c) Rural   d) Urban

28. Which of the following types of rural settlements is found in the fertile alluvial plains and north-eastern states of India? **[5]**

     a) Semi-clustered   b) Clustered

     c) Hamleted   d) Dispersed

29. Which of these language families is predominant in India? **[5]**

     a) Indo-European   b) Sino-Tibetian

     c) Dravidian   d) Austric

30. The state of India has the lowest share of the population as per the 2011 Census: **[5]**

     a) Arunachal Pradesh   b) Tripura

     c) Sikkim   d) Goa

31. India's population as per 2011 census is: **[5]**

     a) 1028 million   b) 1210 million

     c) 3287 million   d) 3182 million

32. First census of India was held in which year? **[5]**

     a) 1881   b) 1885

     c) 1891   d) 1872

33. The industries that transform products originating from agriculture, forestry and fisheries is called as: **[5]**

     a) Agro-tech industries   b) Agro-processing industries

     c) Agro-investing industries   d) Agro-yielding industries

34. **Aus**, **Aman** and **Boro** are varieties of which crop? **[5]**

a) Pulses
b) Rice

c) Wheat
d) Oilseeds

35. Jowar is also known as **[5]**

a) Sorghum
b) Pearl Millet

c) Buckwheat
d) Finger Millet

36. Which one of the following south Indian states has the highest groundwater utilization (in percent) of its total groundwater potential? **[5]**

a) Karnataka
b) Gujarat

c) Tamil Nadu
d) Andhra Pradesh

37. The river basin which has the lowest level of groundwater: **[5]**

a) Indus
b) Jhelum

c) Brahmaputra
d) Ravi

38. Among the river basins of the country the largest run off is: **[5]**

a) The Indus basin
b) The Brahmaputra basin

c) The Godavari basin
d) The Ganga basin

39. Where is the largest solar plant located? **[5]**

a) Kaiga
b) Chandrapur

c) Jodhpur
d) Nasik

40. Manganese is mainly used in which of these activities? **[5]**
1. Smelting of iron ore
2. Producing ferro alloys
3. Manufacturing aluminium

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

c) 1 and 2
d) 2 and 3

41. The earliest Iron and Steel Company to be established in India was: **[5]**

a) Mysore Iron and Steel Works
b) IISCO

c) Visvesvaraiya Iron and Steel Works

d) TISCO

42. Which of the following is not an industrial district of India? **[5]**

   a) Saharanpur

   b) Hyderabad

   c) Jabalpur

   d) Jalpaiguri

43. On which factor does the economic development of a region depend? **[5]**

   a) Climate

   b) Relief

   c) Resources

   d) Population

44. The planning approach that aims to reduce regional imbalances in development is known as **[5]**

   a) Target Area Planning

   b) Sectoral Planning

   c) Target Group Planning

   d) Regional Planning

45. Which is the longest National Highway of India? **[5]**

   a) NH-7

   b) NH-6

   c) NH-8

   d) NH-5

46. When was the first pipeline constructed in India? **[5]**

   a) 1958

   b) 1960

   c) 1957

   d) 1959

47. What is the major export from New Mangalore ports? **[5]**

   a) Iron ore

   b) Copper

   c) Coal

   d) Mica

48. Trade between two countries is termed as **[5]**

   a) External trade

   b) Internal trade

   c) International trade

   d) Local trade

49. What is the main source of pollution? **[5]**

a) Crops   b) Forests

c) Solid waste   d) Animals

50.   Which one of the following rivers is highly polluted?   **[5]**

a) Satluj   b) Godavari

c) Brahmputra   d) Yamuna

Solutions

1.
   (c) Possibilism
   Explanation: Possibilism

2.
   (b) Blache
   Explanation: French experts Lucian Febre and **Paul Vidal de la Blache** are considered as founders of **Possibilism**.

3.
   (d) Radical school of thought
   Explanation: Radical school of thought

4. **(a)** Population distribution and density
   Explanation: Patterns of population distribution and density help us to understand the demographic characteristics of any area.

5.
   (d) Latvia
   Explanation: Latvia

6. **(a)** 2 and 3
   Explanation: 2 and 3

7.
   (c) North America
   Explanation: North America is most urbanised. Most people now live in urban areas. Three-quarters of the population of the United States is urban, and one-quarter is rural.

8.
   (c) A population pyramid
   Explanation: A **population pyramid** is used to show the age-sex structure of the population. The shape of the population pyramid reflects the characteristics of the population.

9.
   (c) Fast development
   Explanation: Fast development

10. **(a)** 3
    Explanation: 3

11. **(a)** 1990
    Explanation: 1990.
    The first Human Development Report of UNDP, published in 1990 under the inspiration and leadership of its architect, Mahbub ul Haq.

12. **(a)** Number of people
    Explanation: Number of people.
    The level of human development is conceptualized as having three components: health, education, and economic conditions.

13. **(a)** one of the oldest approaches to human development
    Explanation: Human development is seen as being linked to income. The idea is that the level of income reflects the level of freedom an individual enjoys. Higher the level of income, the higher is the level of human development.
14. **(a)** Both Imposition of political boundaries and Settlement plans
    Explanation: Both Imposition of political boundaries and Settlement plans by different countries.
15. **(a)** Kolkhoz
    Explanation: Collective farming or the model of **Kolkhoz** was introduced in the erstwhile Soviet Union to improve upon the inefficiency of the previous methods of agriculture and to boost agricultural production for self-sufficiency.
16.
    (b) Plantation agriculture
    Explanation: Plantation agriculture
17.
    (b) energy supply
    Explanation: Industries which use more power are located close to the source of the energy supply such as the aluminium industry.
18.
    (b) All of these
    Explanation: All of these
19.
    (c) Quinary
    Explanation: Quinary
20. **(a)** Darwin and Melbourne
    Explanation: Darwin and Melbourne
21.
    (d) 1, 2 and 3
    Explanation: 1, 2 and 3
22. **(a)** International trade
    Explanation: International trade is the result of specialisation in production.
23. **(a)** Bilateral trade
    Explanation: Bilateral trade is done by two countries with each other. They enter into an agreement to trade specified commodities amongst them.
24. **(a)** Megalopolis
    Explanation: The urban landscape stretching from Boston in the north to south of Washington in the U.S.A. is the best known example of a megalopolis.
25.
    (b) Nigeria
    Explanation: Nigeria
26.
    (b) Inner city
    Explanation: Inner city

27.

(c) Rural

Explanation: Rural

28.

(b) Clustered

Explanation: Clustered

29. **(a)** Indo-European

Explanation: Indo-European is predominant in India. It is the language spoken in the regions of Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, U.P., Rajasthan, Haryana, M.P., Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa.

30.

(c) Sikkim

Explanation: As per details from Census 2011, Sikkim has a population of 6.11 Lakhs, an increase from the figure of 5.41 Lakh in the 2001 census. The total population of Sikkim as per the 2011 census is 610,577 of which males and females are 323,070 and 287,507 respectively.

31.

(b) 1210 million

Explanation: According to the census reports of Indian Census 2011, the population of India is 1,210,854,977 with 623, 724, 248 males and 586,469,174 females.

32.

(d) 1872

Explanation: 1872.

The first population Census in India was conducted in 1872 but its first complete Census was conducted only in 1881.

33.

(b) Agro-processing industries

Explanation: These industrial units simply process agriculture produce. They do not manufacture any new product. The bulkiness of the produce is reduced. They simply process the raw material so that it can be preserved or transported. E.g. Rice mills.

34.

(b) Rice

Explanation: Rice

35. **(a)** Sorghum

Explanation: Sorghum.

Sorghum popularly known as jowar is the most important food and fodder crop of dry land agriculture. It is one of the major staple food grain crops in India.

36.

(c) Tamil Nadu

Explanation: Tamil Nadu

37.

(c) Brahmaputra

Explanation: Brahmaputra has the lowest level of groundwater i.e. 3.37%.

38.
(d) The Ganga basin
Explanation: The Ganga basin
39.
(c) Jodhpur
Explanation: Jodhpur.
The Bhadla Solar Park, which is the largest solar power plant in the world, is based in Bhadla village, in Rajasthan's Jodhpur district. Spanning 14,000 acres, the fully operational power plant has been installed with a capacity of 2,250MW.
40.
(c) 1 and 2
Explanation: 1 and 2
41.
(d) TISCO
Explanation: TISCO
42. **(a)** Saharanpur
Explanation: There are 15 Industrial Districts in India: 1. Kanpur, 2. **Hyderabad**, 3. Agra, 4. Nagpur, 5. Gwalior, 6. Bhopal, 7. Lucknow, 8. **Jalpaiguri**, 9. Cuttack, 10. Gorakhpur, 11. Aligarh, 12. Kota, 13. Purnia, 14. **Jabalpur**, and 15. Bareilly.
Saharanpur-Muzaffarnagar-Bijnor is one of the minor industrial regions.
43.
(c) Resources
Explanation: Resources
44.
(d) Regional Planning
Explanation: Regional Planning
45. **(a)** NH-7
Explanation: NH-7
46.
(d) 1959
Explanation: 1959.
The pipeline was laid in 1959, covering a distance of 1,157 km was constructed by OIL from Naharkatiya oilfield in Assam to Barauni refinery in Bihar.
47. **(a)** Iron ore
Explanation: New Mangalore Port is located in the state of Karnataka and caters to the needs of the export of **iron-ore and iron-concentrates.**
48.
(c) International trade
Explanation: International trade is the exchange of capital, goods, and services across international borders or territories.
49.
(c) Solid waste
Explanation: Solid waste

50.

(d) Yamuna

Explanation: Yamuna