

CUET (UG)
Geography Sample Paper - 5
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. The approach of spatial organisation emerged in Geography during which period? **[5]**
 - a) Late 1960s to early 1970s
 - b) 1970s
 - c) 1990s
 - d) Late 1950s to late 1960s
2. Who proposed the concept of Neo Determinism? **[5]**
 - a) Blache
 - b) Ritter
 - c) Griffith Taylor
 - d) Huntington
3. Which of the following concept is associated with Griffith Taylor? **[5]**
 - a) Determinism
 - b) Possibilism
 - c) Dynamism
 - d) Neodeterminism
4. What was the world population at the time of the Industrial Revolution? **[5]**
 - a) 50 crore
 - b) 60 crore
 - c) 40 crore
 - d) 30 crore
5. Which one of the following is not a fact? **[5]**
 - a) Nearly 80 million people are added each year
 - b) Human population increased more than ten times during the past 500 years
 - c) Population growth is high in the first stage of demographic
 - d) It took 100 years for the population to rise from 5 billion to

6. Which one of the following is the push factor responsible for migration? [5]
- a) Pleasant climate
 - b) Socio-economic backwardness
 - c) Peace and stability
 - d) job opportunities
7. Which of the following age group is considered an aging population? [5]
- a) Above 50 years
 - b) Above 30 years
 - c) Above 40 years
 - d) Above 60 years
8. Which one of the following age limits are considered for measuring the literacy rate of a country? [5]
- a) 5 years
 - b) 7 years
 - c) 12 years
 - d) 6 years
9. About 78% of India's population is living in [5]
- a) the metro cities
 - b) urban areas
 - c) rural areas
 - d) plain areas
10. The division of population into rural and urban is based on the: [5]
- a) market location
 - b) education
 - c) residence
 - d) Facility
11. Gross National Happiness encourages us to think about the following aspects of development: [5]
- a) All of these
 - b) Qualitative
 - c) Spiritual
 - d) Non-material
12. In the Human Development Report, 2018, how many countries are there in the very high category of Human Development? [5]
- a) 35
 - b) 65
 - c) 53
 - d) 59

13. Which country ranks first in the world in the Human Development Index as per the UN report of 2018? [5]

a) Ireland b) Norway

c) Canada d) Australia
 14. Which type of pastoralism is more organized & capital intensive? [5]

a) Gathering Nomadism b) Commercial livestock rearing

c) Gathering d) Pastoralism
 15. Which activity means the domestication of animals? [5]

a) Gathering b) Collecting

c) Hunting d) Pastoralism
 16. Which is the main crop in intensive subsistence farming? [5]

a) Wheat b) Rice

c) Millets d) Jute
 17. Computer-aided design and chemical products are examples of: [5]

a) high-tech industries b) All of these

c) agriculture based industries d) private sector industries
 18. Which of the following is mainly an activity of rural areas? [5]

a) Urban market b) Periodic market

c) Distribution market d) Trading center
 19. Which of the following is true about tertiary activities? [5]

1. Tertiary activities are related to service sector.

2. Manpower is the main component of tertiary activities.

3. Mining is a tertiary activity.

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

c) 1 and 3 d) 2 and 3
 20. Which is not carried by pipelines? [5]

a) Coal

b) Gas

c) Water

d) Mineral oil

21. Which of the following are the advantages offered by Air transport? [5]

1. Reduced travel time

2. Inaccessible areas becoming accessible

3. Strategic advantages

a) 1 and 2

b) 1 and 3

c) 2 and 3

d) 1, 2 and 3

22. Trade may be conducted at two levels: [5]

a) Local and national

b) Rural and urban

c) International and national

d) Intra city and inter city

23. Which of these objects served as a form of money initially before the introduction of paper currency? [5]

i. Obsidian

ii. Iron

iii. Cloth

iv. Copper

v. Silver

a) ii, iii and iv

b) i, ii, iii and iv

c) i, iv and v

d) ii, iii and v

24. Which town has the highest population in the world? [5]

a) Tokyo

b) London

c) Mumbai

d) Mexico City

25. Such patterns of rural settlements are found in plain areas or wide intermontane valleys. These are: [5]

a) Circular

b) Rectangular

c) Linear

d) T shaped

26. Cities having more than 5 million population are known as: [5]

- a) Conurbation
- b) Hyper city
- c) Metropolitan city
- d) Mega city

27. Which one of the following types of economic activities dominates in all rural settlements? **[5]**

- a) Secondary
- b) Primary
- c) Quaternary
- d) Tertiary

28. Name the settlement which is physically separated from each other into several units bearing a common name. **[5]**

- a) Hamleted Settlements
- b) Clustered Settlements
- c) Dispersed Settlements
- d) Semi-Clustered Settlements

29. In how many years India's population will be doubled? **[5]**

- a) 32 years
- b) 34 years
- c) 38 years
- d) 59 years

30. The Tibeto-Himalayan group of languages is mainly spoken in _____. **[5]**

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Uttar Pradesh
- c) Sikkim
- d) Gujarat

31. Which of the following states do not have tribal population more than three-fourth of the state population? **[5]**

- a) Assam
- b) Meghalaya
- c) Mizoram
- d) Nagaland

32. The natural growth rate is analysed by assessing the: **[5]**

- a) Positive birth and death rate
- b) Negative birth and death rate
- c) Negative birth and Positive death rate
- d) Crude birth and death rate

33. A cultivable land that is left uncultivated for more than a year but less than five years is called _____. **[5]**

- a) Current Fallow

b) Area under Permanent Pastures
and Grazing Lands

c) Culturable Wasteland

d) Fallow other than Current Fallow

34. Fallowing is a cultural practise adopted for giving rest to land so that _____. [5]

a) land could be used for animal
rearing

b) land could regain its fertility

c) land could be cultivated again

d) land could be used to grow
another crop

35. Which state in India produces the largest quantity of tea? [5]

a) Assam

b) West Bengal

c) Tamil Nadu

d) None of these

36. The total useful water resources of India are: [5]

a) 1122 cubic km

b) 1222 cubic km

c) 1322 cubic km

d) 1422 cubic km

37. How much groundwater is used in Agriculture? [5]

a) 82%

b) 92%

c) 72%

d) 85%

38. Which of these options correctly defines watershed management? [5]

a) A method to capture and store
rainwater.

b) Efficient management and
conservation of water resources.

c) Awareness generation
programmes.

d) Recycling and reuse of water.

39. Which one of the following mineral is known as brown diamond? [5]

a) Lignite

b) Mica

c) Manganese

d) Iron

40. _____ is an important raw material for smelting of iron ore. [5]

a) Copper

b) Manganese

c) Lead

d) Mica

41. The new Industrial Policy was announced in: [5]
a) 1981 b) 1961
c) 1991 d) 1971
42. The first cotton mill were set up in: [5]
a) Ahmadabad b) Mumbai
c) Madhya Pradesh d) Ujjain
43. Who wrote the **Our Common Future** report? [5]
a) Bruntland b) Aharlich
c) UNO d) Medas
44. In which of the following report has United Nations defined sustainable development? [5]
a) The limit to growth b) Our common future
c) The population bomb d) None of these
45. Which of these is the most important body in India engaged in exploration and production of crude oil? [5]
a) ONGC Videsh b) Indane Ltd.
c) Bharat Petroleum d) Oil India Ltd.
46. A variety of programmes related to information, education and entertainment. Special news bulletins are broadcasted by: [5]
a) AIR b) CIR
c) UIR d) BIR
47. Most of India's foreign trade is carried through [5]
a) Sea and air b) Sea
c) Land and air d) Land and sea
48. Which of these is an artificial port/harbour? [5]

a) Marmagao port

b) Kochchi port

c) Mumbai port

d) Chennai port

49. Which of the following is/are the causes of pollution in Yamuna?

[5]

1. Industrial pollution from Kanpur.

2. Domestic waste from Delhi.

3. Extraction of water by Haryana and Uttar Pradesh for irrigation.

a) 1 and 3

b) 1 and 2

c) 2 and 3

d) 1, 2 and 3

50. According to WHO, about one-fourth of the communicable diseases in India are due to: **[5]**

a) Urban Waste Disposal

b) Water Pollution

c) Noise Pollution

d) Air Pollution

Solutions

1.
(d) Late 1950s to late 1960s
Explanation: Late 1950s to late 1960s
2.
(c) Griffith Taylor
Explanation: Griffith Taylor
3.
(d) Neodeterminism
Explanation: Neodeterminism
4. (a) 50 crore
Explanation: 50 crore
5.
(c) Population growth is high in the first stage of demographic transition
Explanation: The first stage has high fertility and high mortality because people reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemics and variable food supply.
6.
(b) Socio-economic backwardness
Explanation: Socio-economic backwardness
7.
(d) Above 60 years
Explanation: A greater proportion of the population **above 60 years represents an aging** population that requires more expenditure on health care facilities.
8.
(b) 7 years
Explanation: 7 years
9.
(c) rural areas
Explanation: India is an agrarian country and about one-third of the population live in rural areas engaged in primary activities.
10.
(c) residence
Explanation: The division of the population into rural and urban is based on the residence. This division is necessary because rural and urban lifestyles differ from each other in terms of their livelihood and social conditions.
11. (a) All of these
Explanation: Gross National Happiness encourages us to think about the spiritual, non-material, and qualitative aspects of development.
12.
(d) 59
Explanation: 59

13.
(b) Norway
Explanation: Norway
14.
(b) Commercial livestock rearing
Explanation: Commercial livestock rearing is more organised and capital intensive. It is essentially associated with western cultures and is practised on permanent ranches.
15.
(d) Pastoralism
Explanation: Pastoralism.
Pastoralism is a mode of subsistence that involves raising domestic animals in grassland environments using herd and household mobility.
16. **(a) Wheat**
Explanation: Wheat
17. **(a) high-tech industries**
Explanation: High technology, or simply high-tech, is the latest generation of manufacturing activities. It is best understood as the application of intensive research and development (R and D) efforts leading to the manufacture of products of an advanced scientific and engineering character.
18.
(b) Periodic market
Explanation: Periodic market
19. **(a) 1 and 2**
Explanation: 1 and 2
20. **(a) Coal**
Explanation: Coal
21.
(d) 1, 2 and 3
Explanation: 1, 2 and 3
22.
(c) International and national
Explanation: National trade refers to trade between regions within a country. International trade, on the other hand, is trade between two nations or countries.
23.
(c) i, iv and v
Explanation: i, iv and v
24. **(a) Tokyo**
Explanation: Tokyo
25.
(b) Rectangular
Explanation: Rectangular
26.
(d) Mega city

Explanation: Cities accommodating population size between one to five million are called metropolitan cities and **more than five million are mega cities.**

27.

(b) Primary

Explanation: Primary

28. **(a) Hamleted Settlements**

Explanation: Sometimes a settlement is fragmented into several units physically separated from each other bearing a common name, such settlements are called **Hamleted Settlements**. These units are locally called *panna, para, palli, nagla, dhani*, etc. in various parts of the country. This segmentation of a large village is often motivated by social and ethnic factors. Such villages are more frequently found in the middle and lower Ganga plain, Chhattisgarh, and lower valleys of the Himalayas.

29.

(d) 59 years

Explanation: 59 years.

As of 2017, the doubling time for India will be 59 years.

30.

(c) Sikkim

Explanation: Sikkim

31. **(a) Assam**

Explanation: In Assam, the tribal population is less than three-fourth of the state population. According to 2011 Census, the ST population of Assam stands at 3.9 million.

32.

(d) Crude birth and death rate

Explanation: The crude birth rate in a period is the total number of live births per 1,000 population divided by the length of the period in years.

Crude death rate is the total number of deaths to residents in a specified geographic area (country, state, county, etc.) divided by the total population for the same geographic area (for a specified time period, usually a calendar year) and multiplied by 100,000.

33.

(d) Fallow other than Current Fallow

Explanation: **Fallow other than Current Fallow** is a cultivable land that is left uncultivated for more than a year but less than five years. If the land is left uncultivated for more than five years, it would be categorised as culturable wasteland.

34.

(b) land could regain its fertility

Explanation: land could regain its fertility

35. **(a) Assam**

Explanation: Assam accounts for about 53.2 percent of the total cropped area and contributes more than half of the total production of tea in the country. Tea is grown in both the Brahmaputra and Barak plains in Assam. Tea gardens are mostly found in Dibrugarh, Tinsukia, Sibsagar, Jorhat, Golaghat Darrang and Sonitpur district of Assam.

36. **(a)** 1122 cubic km

Explanation: 1122 cubic km.

The availability from surface water and replenishable groundwater is 1,869 cubic km. Out of this, only 60 per cent can be put to beneficial uses. Thus, the total utilisable water resource in the country is only 1,122 cubic km.

37.

(b) 92%

Explanation: 92%. Agriculture accounts for most of the surface and groundwater utilisation, it accounts for 92 per cent of the groundwater utilisation.

38.

(b) Efficient management and conservation of water resources.

Explanation: Efficient management and conservation of water resources.

39. **(a)** Lignite

Explanation: Lignite

40.

(b) Manganese

Explanation: Manganese is an important raw material for smelting of iron ore and also used for manufacturing ferroalloys.

41.

(c) 1991

Explanation: On July 24, 1991, Government of India announced its new industrial policy with an aim to correct the distortion and weakness of the Industrial Structure of the country that had developed in 4 decades.

42.

(b) Mumbai

Explanation: In 1854, the first modern cotton mill was established in Mumbai.

43. **(a)** Brundtland

Explanation: Brundtland.

Brundtland Report, also called Our Common Future, publication released in 1987 by the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) that introduced the concept of sustainable development and described how it could be achieved.

44.

(b) Our common future

Explanation: Our common future

45.

(d) Oil India Ltd.

Explanation: Oil India Ltd.

46. **(a)** AIR

Explanation: All India Radio is the largest radio network in the world and one of the largest broadcasting organizations in the world in terms of the number of languages broadcast and the spectrum of socio-economic and cultural diversity it serves.

47.

(b) Sea

Explanation: Sea trade is the largest specialized refrigerated shipping company in the world, operating a fleet of near 100 specialised refrigerated vessels.

48.

(d) Chennai port

Explanation: Chennai port

49.

(c) 2 and 3

Explanation: 2 and 3

50.

(b) Water Pollution

Explanation: Water pollution is a source of various water-borne diseases. The diseases commonly caused due to contaminated water are diarrhoea, intestinal worms, hepatitis, etc. The World Health Organization shows that about **one-fourth** of the communicable diseases in India are **water-borne**.