

**CUET (UG)**  
**Geography Sample Paper - 10**  
**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 subject is called Mother of discipline? **[5]**
  - a) Political Science
  - b) Geography
  - c) History
  - d) Economics
2. Which of the following is **not** a sub-field of Social Geography? **[5]**
  - a) Historical Geography
  - b) Military Geography
  - c) Cultural Geography
  - d) Medical Geography
3. Radical School of Thought employed: **[5]**
  - a) Marxian Theory
  - b) None of these
  - c) Humanistic Theory
  - d) Gandhian Theory
4. How much did human population increase during past 500 years? **[5]**
  - a) 8 times
  - b) 10 times
  - c) 6 times
  - d) 12 times
5. What was world population at the beginning of the 21st century? **[5]**
  - a) 6 billion
  - b) 4 billion
  - c) 8 billion
  - d) 10 billion
6. What is considered as the most important factor for life? **[5]**

- a) Electricity
- b) Animals
- c) Water
- d) Food

7. Population composition is also called: [5]

- a) Sex composition
- b) Age structure
- c) Literacy rate structure
- d) Demographic structure

8. Sex ratio in Asian urban areas remains male-dominated due to the predominance of: [5]

- a) children migration
- b) Adult migration
- c) female migration
- d) male migration

9. Which one of the following factors is not responsible for an unfavorable female sex ratio? [5]

- a) Domestic violence against women
- b) Preference to women in jobs
- c) Female feticide
- d) Women education

10. What is the impact of equal birth and death rates on population? [5]

- a) Expanding population
- b) Aging population
- c) Constant population
- d) Declining population

11. Which is the only country in the world that officially proclaims the Gross National Happiness (GNH) as the measure of the country's progress? [5]

- a) Sri Lanka
- b) Nepal
- c) India
- d) Bhutan

12. When was the human development index created? [5]

- a) 1955
- b) 1985
- c) 1980
- d) 1990

13. Countries having Lower Human development can be characterised by which of the following [5]

- a) Social unrest
- b) More spending on defence
- c) All of these
- d) Political Turmoil

14. Nomadic herding or pastoral nomadism is a: [5]  
a) non-existent subsistence activity      b) primitive subsistence activity  
c) existent subsistence activity      d) secondary subsistence activity
15. This kind of farming is successfully practiced in Demark, Belgium, Sweden and Italy: [5]  
a) Plantation agriculture      b) Co-operative Farming  
c) Intensive subsistence agriculture      d) Mediterranean agriculture
16. Which is the oldest activity of man? [5]  
a) Fishing      b) Gathering  
c) Manufacturing      d) Farming
17. Which type of cotton textile industry is highly labour intensive? [5]  
a) Both Powerloom and Handloom      b) Handloom  
c) Powerloom      d) Mills
18. The highest level of decision makers or policy makers perform: [5]  
a) Quaternary activities      b) Quinary activities  
c) Outsourcing      d) quadruplet activities
19. Which of the following can we not measure transport distance? [5]  
a) Time distance      b) Demand distance  
c) Km distance      d) Cost distance
20. Aryabhata was launched on: [5]  
a) 19 April 1978      b) 19 April 1975  
c) 19 April 1977      d) 19 April 1976
21. When was the first public railway line opened? [5]  
a) 1815      b) 1830  
c) 1825      d) 1885
22. Mannheim and Duisburg ports are located on which river? [5]

- a) Rhine  
c) Danube

b) Mississippi  
d) Hughli

23. WTO was formed in: [5]  
a) 1904  
b) 1924  
c) 1954  
d) 1995

24. Which type of rural settlement in India includes Panna, Para, Palli etc? [5]  
a) hamletted  
b) linear  
c) scattered  
d) compact

25. The houses in which modern material is used and layout is also changed are termed as [5]  
a) Modernized Traditional Dwelling  
b) Traditional Dwelling  
c) New age dwelling  
d) Modern Dwelling

26. Which class of towns has the highest number in India? [5]  
a) III  
b) II  
c) V  
d) IV

27. Which one of the following towns is not located on a river bank? [5]  
a) Patna  
b) Bhopal  
c) Agra  
d) Kolkata

28. In which of the following parts of India dispersed rural settlements is not expected? [5]  
a) Meghalaya  
b) Himachal Pradesh  
c) Chhattisgarh  
d) Kerala

29. There is no Scheduled caste population in: [5]  
a) Manipur  
b) Nagaland  
c) Mizoram  
d) Assam

30. Which one of the following factors is responsible for the transformation of certain areas of Rajasthan from thinly populated to thickly populated? [5]

- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| a) Development of irrigation              | b) Airway facilities  |
| c) Establishment of Special Economic Zone | d) Mineral extraction |

31. What percent of the total world area belongs to India? **[5]**
- |          |        |
|----------|--------|
| a) 17.5% | b) 4%  |
| c) 2.4%  | d) 12% |
32. The four largest metropolitan cities in India are: **[5]**
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a) Greater Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, and Chennai | b) Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, and Bangalore          |
| c) Greater Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, and Chennai | d) Greater Mumbai, Delhi, Hyderabad, and Ahmedabad |
33. Which of these crops is grown in rainfed areas? **[5]**
- |              |          |
|--------------|----------|
| a) Sugarcane | b) Wheat |
| c) Pulses    | d) Rice  |
34. The largest producer of groundnuts in India is: **[5]**
- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| a) Kerala         | b) Uttar Pradesh  |
| c) Andhra Pradesh | d) Madhya Pradesh |
35. A large number of farmers produce crops for: **[5]**
- |                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| a) Gifting          | b) Marketing |
| c) Self-consumption | d) Export    |
36. Irrigation in certain parts of the country is necessary due to which of the following reasons? **[5]**
- |                      |                            |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| a) All of these      | b) Dry winters and summers |
| c) Breaks in monsoon | d) Rainfall deficiency     |
37. Which of the following figures in cubic kilometers correctly shows the total annual precipitation in India? **[5]**
- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| a) 2,000 | b) 5,000 |
|----------|----------|

d) 3,000

d) 3,000

38. Which of the following states have very low groundwater utilization in India? [5]

1. Chhattisgarh
2. Punjab
3. Kerala
4. Tamil Nadu

a) 2, 3 and 4

b) 1 and 3

c) 1, 2, 3 and 4

d) 2 and 4

39. Which of the following is a metallic mineral? [5]

a) Graphite

b) Bauxite

c) Coal

d) Mica

40. Which one of the following is not a method of mining? [5]

### a) Refining

b) Shaft mining

### c) Opencast mining

#### d) Underground mining

41. The second most important agro-based industry in the country is the: [5]

a) Software industry

b) Plastic industry

### c) Iron and steel industry

d) Sugar industry

42. The region that extends over Jharkhand, northern Odisha and western West Bengal is called: [5]

### a) Gurugram-Delhi-Meerut Region

b) Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram  
Region

### c) Chotanagpur Region

d) Chennai-Bengaluru region

43. What should be the height of an area in the hill area development programme? [5]

a) 600 metres

b) 500 metres

c) 800 metres

d) 700 metres

44. ITDP means [5]

a) Integrated tribal development

### b) Integrated tribal development

project

programme

c) Indian tribal development  
program

d) Indian tribal development project

45. Which major project connects India's four big metro cities of Delhi-Mumbai-Chennai-Kolkata? [5]

a) Grand Trunk Road

b) North-South and East-West  
Corridors

c) Golden Quadrilateral

d) Silver Polygon

46. State Highways are constructed and maintained by: [5]

a) ITBP

b) Local government

c) State Government

d) Village Government

47. Kolkata port has lost its significance an account of the diversion exports to which port? [5]

a) Visakhapatnam

b) Haldia port

c) All of these

d) Paradwip port

48. Tuticorin Port was also developed to relieve the pressure of: [5]

a) Mundra port

b) Chennai Port

c) Kochi Port

d) Mumbai Port

49. \_\_\_\_\_ are residential areas of the least choice, dilapidated houses, poor hygienic conditions, poor ventilation, lack of basic amenities like drinking water, light and toilet facilities, etc. [5]

a) Mansions

b) Bungalows

c) Slums

d) Flats

50. What is the unit for measuring noise pollution? [5]

a) Centimetre

b) Decimetre

c) Millibar

d) Decibel

# Solutions

1.  
(b) Geography  
**Explanation:** Geography
2.  
(b) Military Geography  
**Explanation:** Military geography is a subfield of human geography, which takes as its central focus the spatialities of military practices.
3. (a) Marxian Theory  
**Explanation:** Radical school of thought employed Marxian theory to explain the basic cause of poverty, deprivation and social inequality.
4.  
(b) 10 times  
**Explanation:** 10 times
5. (a) 6 billion  
**Explanation:** 6 billion
6.  
(c) Water  
**Explanation:** Water makes the major part of an organism's life next to temperature. It is an important factor which influences the life of organisms. The productivity and distribution of land plants are dependent upon the availability of water. Water is required for the growth and development of plants.
7.  
(d) Demographic structure  
**Explanation:** Demographic structure
8.  
(d) male migration  
**Explanation:** Male migration is seen as an outcome of gender discrimination, as a male preference for migration is gendered, that is, females are 'left' to take over household chores.
9.  
(b) Preference to women in jobs  
**Explanation:** Preference to women in jobs
10. (a) Expanding population  
**Explanation:** Expanding population
11.  
(d) Bhutan  
**Explanation:** Gross National Happiness, sometimes called Gross Domestic Happiness, is a philosophy that guides the government of **Bhutan**. It includes an index that is used to measure the collective happiness and well-being of a population. The *Gross National Happiness* Index is a single number index developed from the 33 indicators categorised under nine domains.



12.  
(d) 1990  
**Explanation:** 1990
13.  
(c) All of these  
**Explanation:** All of these
14.  
(b) primitive subsistence activity  
**Explanation:** Nomadic herding or pastoral nomadism is a primitive subsistence activity, in which the herders rely on animals for food, clothing, shelter, tools and transport.
15.  
(b) Co-operative Farming  
**Explanation:** Co-operative Farming.  
Co-operative movement originated over a century ago and has been successful in many western European countries like Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, Italy etc.
16.  
(b) Gathering  
**Explanation:** Gathering
17.  
(b) Handloom  
**Explanation:** Handloom
18.  
(b) Quinary activities  
**Explanation:** Quinary activities are services that focus on the creation, re-arrangement and interpretation of new and existing ideas; data interpretation and the use and evaluation of new technologies.
19.  
(b) Demand distance  
**Explanation:** Demand distance
20.  
(b) 19 April 1975  
**Explanation:** Aryabhata was the first unmanned Earth satellite built by India, assembled at Peenya, near Bangalore, but launched from the Soviet Union by a Russian-made rocket in 1975.
21.  
(c) 1825  
**Explanation:** 1825
22. (a) Rhine  
**Explanation:** Rhine
23.  
(d) 1995  
**Explanation:** 1995
24. (a) hamletted  
**Explanation:** Hamletted Settlements sometimes settlement is fragmented into several units

physically separated from each other bearing a common name. These units are locally called panna, para, palli, nagla, dhani, etc.

25. **(a)** Modernized Traditional Dwelling

**Explanation:** Modernized Traditional Dwelling

26.

**(c)** V

**Explanation:** V

27.

**(b)** Bhopal

**Explanation:** **Patna** is located on the bank of the river **Ganges**. **Kolkata** is situated on the bank of river **Hoogly**. **Agra** is located on the bank of river **Yamuna**.

28.

**(c)** Chhattisgarh

**Explanation:** Chhattisgarh

29.

**(b)** Nagaland

**Explanation:** In Nagaland, Lakshadweep, and A & N Islands, no Scheduled Caste is notified.

30. **(a)** Development of irrigation

**Explanation:** Development of irrigation in Rajasthan resulted in moderate to high concentration of population in areas which were previously very thinly populated.

31.

**(c)** 2.4%

**Explanation:** 2.4%

32.

**(c)** Greater Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, and Chennai

**Explanation:** Greater Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, and Chennai

33.

**(c)** Pulses

**Explanation:** Pulses

34.

**(c)** Andhra Pradesh

**Explanation:** Andhra Pradesh holds second place with a share of 12.69%. It is grown extensively in Krishna-Godavari Delta region. Anantapur, Kurnool, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Warangal, Nalgonda, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, and Mahaboobnagar are the other producing districts.

35.

**(c)** Self-consumption

**Explanation:** These farmers do not have enough land resources to produce more than their requirement. Most of the small and marginal farmers grow foodgrains, which are meant for their own family consumption.

36. **(a)** All of these

**Explanation:** All of these

37.

(c) 4,000

**Explanation:** 4,000

38.

(b) 1 and 3

**Explanation:** 1 and 3

39.

(b) Bauxite

**Explanation:** Bauxite

40. (a) Refining

**Explanation:** Refining

41.

(d) Sugar industry

**Explanation:** The sugar industry is the second most important agro-based industry in the country. India is the largest producer of both sugarcane and cane sugar and contributes about 8 per cent of the total sugar production in the world.

42.

(c) Chotanagpur Region

**Explanation:** Chotanagpur Region is known for the heavy metallurgical industries. This region owes its development to the discovery of coal in the Damodar Valley and metallic and non-metallic minerals in Jharkhand and northern Odisha.

43. (a) 600 metres

**Explanation:** 600 metres.

The National Committee on the Development of Backward Area in 1981 recommended that all the hill areas in the country having height above 600 m and not covered under tribal sub-plan be treated as backward hill areas.

44. (a) Integrated tribal development project

**Explanation:** Integrated tribal development project

45.

(c) Golden Quadrilateral

**Explanation:** Golden Quadrilateral comprises construction of 5,846-km long 4/6 lane, high-density traffic corridor, to connect India's four big metro cities of Delhi-Mumbai-Chennai-Kolkata. The construction of the **Golden Quadrilateral**, the time, distance and cost of movement among the megacities of India has minimised considerably.

46.

(c) State Government

**Explanation:** These roads maintained by the state governments. These roads are constructed and managed by the states' Public Works Department.

47.

(c) All of these

**Explanation:** All of these

48.

(b) Chennai Port

**Explanation:** Tuticorin ports deal with a variety of cargo, including coal, salt, food grains, edible oils, sugar, chemicals and petroleum products.

49.

**(c) Slums**

**Explanation:** Slums is a densely populated usually urban area marked by crowding, run-down housing, poverty, and social disorganization.

50.

**(d) Decibel**

**Explanation:** Decibel.

The level of steady noise is measured by sound level expressed in terms of decibels (dB).