

CUET (UG)
Geography Sample Paper - 7
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 of these is **not** a characteristic of the study of Geography? **[5]**
 - a) Idealistic
 - b) Empirical
 - c) Practical
 - d) Integrative
2. Who was the founder of neo-determinism? **[5]**
 - a) Blache
 - b) Mackinder
 - c) Griffith Taylor
 - d) Herbertson
3. The interaction between primitive human society and strong forces of nature is termed as: **[5]**
 - a) bio-determinism
 - b) environmental determinism
 - c) neo-determinism
 - d) Non environmental determinism
4. Which of the following is **not** one of the most populous countries? **[5]**
 - a) Norway
 - b) India
 - c) Brazil
 - d) China
5. Total fertility rate is **[5]**
 - a) Total children born in a year
 - b) None of these
 - c) Total number of children born to a woman
 - d) Average number of children born to a woman

c) Productivity

d) Equity

14. In which of the following countries is Milpa known as primitive subsistence agriculture? [5]

a) Indonesia

b) Malaysia

c) India

d) Mexico

15. In which one of the following regions is the extensive commercial grain cultivation not practiced? [5]

a) Amazon Basin

b) American and Canadian Prairies

c) Pampas of Argentina

d) European Step

16. Which one of the following is not a plantation crop? [5]

a) Sugarcane

b) Rubber

c) Wheat

d) Coffee

17. Aircraft and arms industry have a: [5]

a) global market

b) local market

c) national market

d) Internal market

18. Which one of the following is a tertiary activity? [5]

a) Weaving

b) Farming

c) Hunting

d) Trading

19. A road joining two nodes is: [5]

a) Vertex

b) Network

c) Node

d) Link

20. When was the Suez canal constructed? [5]

a) 1879

b) 1869

c) 1859

d) 1849

21. Which is the eastern terminal of Trans Siberian Railway? [5]

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| a) Shanghai | b) Vladivostok |
| c) Tokyo | d) Hanoi |

22. Which is the port of call? [5]

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| a) Aden | b) Chennai |
| c) Goa | d) Karachi |

23. Trade conducted with many trading countries is known as: [5]

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Bilateral trade | b) Multilateral trade |
| c) Free trade | d) Lateral trade |

24. In which of the following regions has the oldest well-documented urban settlement found? [5]

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| a) Mesopotamia | b) Indus Valley |
| c) Huang He Valley | d) Nile Valley |

25. Sufficiency Which type of resources can help to create adequate social infrastructure catering to the needs of the large population in the developing countries? [5]

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| a) Social | b) Natural |
| c) Financial | d) Human |

26. How many megacities are there in the world in 2013? [5]

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| a) 22 | b) 24 |
| c) 15 | d) 20 |

27. How many of the following cities in India have attained the million status at the beginning of 2011? [5]

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| a) 54 | b) 42 |
| c) 43 | d) 40 |

28. The formation of various types of rural settlements depend upon [5]

- i. Climate
- ii. Ethnic factors
- iii. Security

iv. Terrain

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) (i), (ii) and (iii) | b) All of these |
| c) (ii) and (iii) | d) (ii), (iii) and (iv) |

29. Which state of India has the highest population density(2011)? **[5]**

- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| a) Tamil nadu | b) Bihar |
| c) Mizoram | d) Assam |

30. What happens to the proportion of migrants with the increasing distance from source area? **[5]**

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| a) Remains constant | b) Decreases |
| c) Becomes female-dominated | d) Increases |

31. According to 2011 the highest number of tribes is found in **[5]**

- | | |
|-------------------|----------|
| a) Madhya Pradesh | b) Assam |
| c) Mizoram | d) Goa |

32. The percentage of total working population as cultivators are: **[5]**

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| a) 64. 6% | b) 74.6% |
| c) 68.6% | d) 54.6% |

33. Which type of land-use is owned by the village Panchayat or the Government? **[5]**

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| a) Culturable wasteland | b) Land put to non-agricultural uses |
| c) Area under permanent pastures and grazing lands. | d) Forests |

34. Which state in India is the largest producer of pulses? **[5]**

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| a) Andhra Pradesh | b) Jharkhand |
| c) Madhya Pradesh | d) West Bengal |

35. Which of these categories of land-use has registered an increase from 1950-51 to 2014-2015? **[5]**

1. Land under forest
2. Net sown area

3. Land under pastures

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| a) 2 and 3 | b) 1 and 3 |
| c) 1 and 2 | d) 1, 2 and 3 |

36. How much part of earth is covered with water? [5]

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| a) 81% | b) 71% |
| c) 51% | d) 61% |

37. The state with the largest proportion of net irrigated area in the country is [5]

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| a) Uttar Pradesh | b) Gujarat |
| c) Punjab | d) Bihar |

38. Which is the largest canal in India? [5]

- | | |
|------------|------------------------|
| a) Bhakra | b) Rajasthan Canal |
| c) Damodar | d) Satluj Yamuna Nahar |

39. Uranium deposits are found in which rock system in India? [5]

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| a) Dharwar | b) Cuddapah |
| c) Gondwana | d) Karnataka |

40. Which of the following states in India has the largest deposits of uranium? [5]

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| a) Kerala | b) Odisha |
| c) Madhya Pradesh | d) Jharkhand |

41. Jute mills are mostly located in: [5]

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| a) Damodar valley | b) Kosi Basin |
| c) Mahanadi Basin | d) Hugli Basin |

42. Which two steel plants were set up with Russian collaboration? [5]

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) Rourkela Steel Plant & Durgapur Steel Plant | b) Bokaro Steel Plant & Bhilai Steel Plant |
|--|--|

c) Bhilai Steel Plant & Rourkela Steel Plant

d) Durgapur Steel Plant & Bokaro Steel Plant

43. The irrigation in the Command Area II was started in: [5]
a) Mid-1980s b) Mid-1990s
c) Mid-1970s d) Mid-1960s
44. Which of the following areas of our country are deficient in rainfall and are drought prone? [5]
a) Brahmaputra valley b) North- Eastern states
c) Gangetic Plain d) Deccan Plateau
45. In which of the following year, the first radio programme was broadcasted? [5]
a) 1923 b) 1927
c) 1936 d) 1911
46. What is the length of the Golden Quadrilateral highway? [5]
a) 5,846 km b) 4,846 km
c) 3,846 km d) 6,846 km
47. What is India's share in world trade? [5]
a) 3-4% b) 1.5 - 1.7%
c) 4-5% d) 2-3%
48. India faced food shortage during: [5]
a) 1940s and 1950s b) 1960s and 1970s
c) 1950s and 1960s d) 1930s and 1940s
49. What is the source of pollution along the banks of Ganga? [5]
a) Paper industry b) Gases
c) Leather industry d) Waste
50. Glasswares, plastic containers, polythene bags, ashes, floppies, CDs, are examples of: [5]

a) Fertilizers

b) Biodegradable waste

c) Solid waste

d) Pollutants

Solutions

1. **(a)** Idealistic
Explanation: The reach of geography is extensive and each and every event or phenomenon which varies over space and time can be studied geographically. Geography is a field of study which is **integrative, empirical, and practical**.
2.
(c) Griffith Taylor
Explanation: Griffith Taylor
3.
(b) environmental determinism
Explanation: At that stage of very low technological development, we can imagine the presence of a naturalised human, who listened to Nature, was afraid of its fury and worshipped it.
4. **(a)** Norway
Explanation: In 2012, an official study showed that 86% of the total population have at least one parent who was born in Norway.
5.
(c) Total number of children born to a woman
Explanation: Total number of children born to a woman
6.
(d) Bangladesh
Explanation: Bangladesh
7.
(c) quantitative
Explanation: The demographic structure explains only those characteristics of the population, which are quantitative like sex ratio, literacy rate, age structure, etc.
8.
(d) 1000
Explanation: 1000
9. **(a)** 139
Explanation: The sex ratio is favourable for females in **139** countries of the world and unfavourable for them in the remaining 72 countries listed by the United Nations.
10. **(a)** United Arab Emirates
Explanation: United Arab Emirates
11.
(b) All of these
Explanation: All of these
12.
(c) All of these
Explanation: All of these
13.
(b) All of these

Explanation: The idea of human development is supported by the concepts of **equity**, **sustainability**, **productivity**, and empowerment.

14.

(d) Mexico

Explanation: Mexico

15. **(a)** Amazon Basin

Explanation: Amazon Basin

16.

(b) Rubber

Explanation: Rubber

17. **(a)** global market

Explanation: According to the report, the global aircraft industry market was valued at USD 48,526.1 Million in 2019 and is expected to reach over USD 70,938.6 Million by 2026.

18.

(d) Trading

Explanation: Trading

19.

(d) Link

Explanation: Link

20.

(b) 1869

Explanation: Suez canal had been constructed in 1869 in Egypt between Port Said in the north and Port Suez in the south linking the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea.

21.

(b) Vladivostok

Explanation: Vladivostok

22. **(a)** Aden

Explanation: Aden

23.

(b) Multilateral trade

Explanation: Multilateral trade is conducted with many trading countries. The same country can trade with a number of other countries.

24. **(a)** Mesopotamia

Explanation: Mesopotamia

25.

(b) Natural

Explanation: Natural

26.

(b) 24

Explanation: 24

27. **(a)** 54

Explanation: 54

28.

(b) All of these

Explanation: All of these

29.

(b) Bihar

Explanation: Bihar.

Bihar's population forms 8.6% of India in the year 2011.

30.

(b) Decreases

Explanation: Decreases

31.

(c) Mizoram

Explanation: Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, and Karnataka are the State having a larger number of Scheduled Tribes These states account for 83.2 % of the total Scheduled Tribe population of the country. Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Jammu & Kashmir, Tripura, Mizoram, Bihar, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu, accounting for another 15.3 % of the total Scheduled Tribe population.

32.

(d) 54.6%

Explanation: The number of farmers has dipped by over 8.6 million in the past decade. The statistics show that only 54.6 per cent of total workers in India are now part of the agriculture sector with a decline of 3.6 per cent as compared to 2001.

33.

(c) Area under permanent pastures and grazing lands.

Explanation: Area under permanent pastures and grazing lands.

34.

(c) Madhya Pradesh

Explanation: Madhya Pradesh is India's largest pulse producing state, which accounts for 23% of total pulse production in the country. Madhya Pradesh produced 4.3 million tones of pulses, which is expected to be 3.3 million tones in 2014- 15.

35.

(c) 1 and 2

Explanation: 1 and 2

36.

(b) 71%

Explanation: 71%

37.

(a) Uttar Pradesh

Explanation: Uttar Pradesh has a large number of perennial rivers as well as ample ground water supply. Uttar Pradesh has the largest area under irrigation in terms of total acreage.

38.

(b) Rajasthan Canal

Explanation: Rajasthan Canal or Indira Gandhi Canal is one of the largest canal projects in India. This canal starts from the Harike, a few kilometres below the confluence of the

Satluj and Beas river in the state of Punjab. This canal helps to provide irrigation to semi-arid and arid areas of Rajasthan and give a facelift to its economy and economic development.

39. (a) Dharwar

Explanation: Dharwar

40.

(d) Jharkhand

Explanation: Jharkhand has the largest deposits of uranium in India. In Jharkhand, the largest deposit mine is the Jaduguda Mine located in Jadugada village in the Purbi Singhbhum district. Jadugoda process plant is located close to the mine which is used for the processing of the uranium ore. It is the first uranium mine of India which started its operations in 1967. Its actual production has averaged 115Mt per year.

41.

(d) Hugli Basin

Explanation: A good network of railways, roadways, and waterways for facilitating the movement of raw material to the mills and an abundance of water for processing raw jute are equally responsible for the jute industry in Hugli Basin. The establishment of the first jute mill at Rishra in 1855 ushered in the era of modern industrial clustering in this region.

42.

(b) Bokaro Steel Plant & Bhilai Steel Plant

Explanation: The **Bhilai Steel Plant** was established with Russian collaboration in the Durg district of Chhattisgarh and started production in 1959. **Bokaro Steel Plant** was set up in 1964 at Bokaro with Russian collaboration.

43. (a) Mid-1980s

Explanation: The main canal for its entire length of 256 km was completed by December 1986 and the water was released on 1st January 1987.

44.

(d) Deccan Plateau

Explanation: Deccan Plateau

45. (a) 1923

Explanation: 1923

46. (a) 5,846 km

Explanation: 5,846 km.

It 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.

47.

(b) 1.5 - 1.7%

Explanation: Although India's contribution to world trade is as low as one percent of the total volume, yet it plays a significant role in the world economy.

India's share in global merchandise exports is 1.67 percent, with a low share in top globally traded items. In services, it enjoys a 3.54 percent share.

48.

(c) 1950s and 1960s

Explanation: The major item of import at that time was foodgrain, capital goods,

machinery and equipment. The balance of payment was adverse as imports were more than export in spite of all the efforts of import substitution.

49.

(c) Leather industry

Explanation: Leather industry.

The Leather industry releases large amounts toxic chemicals and acidic effluents concentrated with heavy metal Chromium, Cadmium, Lead, Arsenic, Cobalt, Copper, Iron, Lead, Zinc, Manganese. All of these highly potent chemicals make their way into the Ganges.

50.

(c) Solid waste

Explanation: Solid waste refers to a variety of old and used articles, for example, stained small pieces of metals, broken glassware, plastic containers, polythene bags, ash, floppies, CDs, etc. dumped at different places.