

CUET (UG)
Geography Sample Paper - 11
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 branch of geography does not belong to Human Geography? **[5]**
 - a) Social Geography
 - b) Economic Geography
 - c) Population Geography
 - d) Physical Geography
2. Which one of the following is not an approach in human geography? **[5]**
 - a) Exploration and description
 - b) Quantitative revolution
 - c) Spatial organisation
 - d) Areal differentiation
3. The subject matter of population geography is taken from _____. **[5]**
 - a) economics
 - b) demography
 - c) anthropology
 - d) welfare economics
4. Which of the following are the economical factors that affect the distribution of population? **[5]**
 - a) Industrialisation
 - b) Urbanisation
 - c) Both Industrialisation and Urbanisation
 - d) Landforms
5. Which one of the following is not a component of population change? **[5]**
 - a) Birth rate
 - b) Sex ratio
 - c) Migration
 - d) Death rate

6. How many time the world's population has increased during the last 500 years? [5]

a) 10% b) 8%

c) 6% d) 4%
7. Which one of the following figures represents the working age group of the population? [5]

a) 15 to 65 years b) 15 to 64 years

c) 15 to 66 years d) 15 to 59 years
8. In which country, is the lowest sex ratio found? [5]

a) Qatar b) Latvia

c) Japan d) France
9. What type of birth and death rates are denoted by a bell-shaped age-sex pyramid? [5]

a) Negative growth b) Low birth rates and high death
rates

c) High birth rates and low death
rates d) Birth and death rates are equal
10. Which one of the following factors is not responsible for a favorable female sex ratio? [5]

a) Out-migration of male population b) High female death rate

c) High female birth rate d) High female in migration
11. _____ here means human labor productivity or productivity in terms of human work. [5]

a) Equity b) accreditation

c) Empowerment d) Productivity
12. While calculating the Human Development Index which of the following aspects is not considered? [5]

a) Health b) Cooperation

c) Access to Resources d) Education
13. Which one of the following is not a Pillar of human development? [5]

- a) Welfare
- b) Productivity
- c) Equity
- d) Sustainability

14. Which of the following developed sugarcane plantations in Indonesia? [5]

- a) The English
- b) The French
- c) The Dutch
- d) The Spanish

15. Which sector of the economy takes raw materials from the primary sector and manufactures them into goods? [5]

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

16. Which one type of agriculture amongst the following is also called **slash and burn agriculture**? [5]

- a) Primitive subsistence agriculture
- b) Extensive subsistence agriculture
- c) Extensive commercial grain cultivation
- d) Mixed farming

17. This type of worker is not the part of cottage industry: [5]

- a) Shopkeeper
- b) Weaver
- c) Carpenter
- d) Sheep keeper

18. Insurance and finance are examples of: [5]

- a) Medium order services
- b) moderate order services
- c) Low order services
- d) High order services

19. The one who has special skills, training, and knowledge and ability in their work is known as: [5]

- a) Part-time labour
- b) Unskilled labour
- c) Skilled labour
- d) Free lancer

20. Which is the longest railway in the world? [5]

- a) Trans Andean
- b) Canadian National

c) Trans Siberian

d) Union Pacific

21. Which river supplies freshwater to the Suez canal? [5]

a) Murray

b) Nile

c) Amazon

d) Congo

22. Which country is not in EU? [5]

a) Italy

b) Germany

c) France

d) Finland

23. In agriculturally important countries, agro products are exchanged for: [5]

a) Processed goods

b) Tertiary goods

c) Manufactured goods

d) Consumption goods

24. Which settlement pattern is found along coasts? [5]

a) Star-like

b) Triangular

c) Rectangular

d) Linear

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

a) Tertiary

b) Secondary

c) Quaternary

d) Primary

26. Which one of the following group of cities have been arranged in the sequence of their ranks 1, 2, 3, and 4 in size? [5]

a) Kolkata, Greater Mumbai,
Chennai, Kolkata

b) Delhi, Greater Mumbai, Chennai,
Kolkata

c) Greater Mumbai, Bangalore,
Kolkata, Chennai

d) Greater Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi,
Chennai

27. Which is a medieval town? [5]

a) Mumbai

b) Delhi

c) Pataliputra

d) Chandigarh

35. Land according to its ownership can be classified into: [5]
- a) Three categories
 - b) Five categories
 - c) Two categories
 - d) Four categories
36. Which method is not related to rainwater harvesting? [5]
- a) Green Belt
 - b) Check dam
 - c) Eris
 - d) Recharge well
37. The Nagarjunasagar Dam is on the river: [5]
- a) Tapti
 - b) Godavari
 - c) Kaveri
 - d) Krishna
38. _____ involves the prevention of runoff and storage and recharge of groundwater through various methods like percolation tanks, recharge wells, etc. [5]
- a) Underground preservation
 - b) Rainwater harvesting
 - c) Watershed management
 - d) Water preservation
39. Which one of the following is non-renewable source of energy? [5]
- a) Wind power
 - b) Thermal
 - c) Solar
 - d) Hydel
40. Which state in India produces the highest quantity of crude oil? [5]
- a) Tripura
 - b) Assam
 - c) Gujarat
 - d) Maharashtra
41. Which of the following does not classify into Major Industrial Regions of India? [5]
- a) Chotanagpur Region
 - b) Gurugram-Delhi-Meerut Region
 - c) Allahabad-Varanasi-Mirzapur
 - d) Bengaluru-Tamil Nadu Region
42. Manufacturing is an activity of which type: [5]
- a) Quarternary
 - b) Secondary
 - c) Primary
 - d) Tertiary

43. Sectoral planning does not include [5]
- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| a) irrigation | b) hill area |
| c) transport | d) infrastructure |
44. Which tribe lives in the Bharmaur region? [5]
- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| a) Bhil | b) Bhatia |
| c) Marria | d) Gaddi |
45. Which element is not sent through communication? [5]
- | | |
|----------|---------------|
| a) Views | b) Messages |
| c) Ideas | d) Passengers |
46. How many International Airports were there in India in the year 2020? [5]
- | | |
|-------|-------|
| a) 18 | b) 34 |
| c) 14 | d) 15 |
47. When was Chennai port built? [5]
- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a) 1839 | b) 1849 |
| c) 1859 | d) 1869 |
48. Which port is called the **Queen of Arabian Sea**? [5]
- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| a) Mumbai | b) Kochchi |
| c) Kandla | d) Mangalore |
49. Which of these activities are the most significant contributor to water pollution? [5]
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a) Households | b) Industries |
| c) Tourism | d) Farms |
50. Which one of the following diseases is caused by water pollution? [5]
- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| a) Diarrhorea | b) Bronchitis |
| c) Respiratory infections | d) Conjunctivitis |

Solutions

1.
(d) Physical Geography
Explanation: Physical Geography
2.
(b) Quantitative revolution
Explanation: **Quantitative revolution** was marked by the use of computers and sophisticated statistical tools. Laws of physics were often applied to map and analyse human phenomena. This phase was called the quantitative revolution. The main objective was to identify mappable patterns for different human activities.
3.
(b) demography
Explanation: demography
4.
(c) Both Industrialisation and Urbanisation
Explanation: **Cities** offer better employment opportunities, educational and medical facilities, better means of transport and communication whereas **industrial** belts provide job opportunities and attract large numbers of people.
5.
(b) Sex ratio
Explanation: Sex ratio
6. **(a) 10%**
Explanation: 10%
7.
(d) 15 to 59 years
Explanation: 15 to 59 years. The working-age population is the total population in an area that is considered able and likely to work based on the number of people in a predetermined age range. The working-age population measure is used to give an estimate of the total number of potential workers within an economy.
8. **(a) Qatar**
Explanation: **Qatar** recorded the lowest sex ratio. In Qatar, there are 311 males per 100 females.
9.
(b) Low birth rates and high death rates
Explanation: Low birth rates and high death rates
10.
(b) High female death rate
Explanation: High female death rate
11.
(d) Productivity
Explanation: Such productivity must be constantly enriched by building capabilities in people. Ultimately, it is people who are the real wealth of nations. Therefore, efforts to

increase their knowledge, or provide better health facilities ultimately leads to better work efficiency.

12.

(b) Cooperation

Explanation: Cooperation

13. **(a) Welfare**

Explanation: Welfare.

It is an approach which looks at human beings as beneficiaries or targets of all development activities.

14.

(c) The Dutch

Explanation: The Dutch

15.

(d) Secondary

Explanation: Secondary.

Secondary activities, therefore, are concerned with manufacturing, processing and construction (infrastructure) industries.

16. **(a) Primitive subsistence agriculture**

Explanation: Primitive subsistence agriculture

17. **(a) Shopkeeper**

Explanation: Shopkeeper

18.

(d) High order services

Explanation: High-order services are usually located in larger towns and cities with a large market area - accessible to large numbers of people.

19.

(c) Skilled labour

Explanation: Skilled labour is often specialized and may require a prolonged period of training and experience. Eg: electricians, law enforcement officers, computer operators, financial technicians, and administrative assistants.

20.

(c) Trans Siberian

Explanation: The **Trans–Siberian** Railway which connects Moscow with the Russian far east is still the world's longest direct rail route, running for 9,259 kilometers or 5,753 miles.

21.

(b) Nile

Explanation: Nile

22.

(d) Finland

Explanation: Finland

23.

(c) Manufactured goods

Explanation: In agriculturally important countries, agro products are exchanged for

manufactured goods whereas industrialised nations export machinery and finished products and import food grains and other raw materials.

24.

(d) Linear

Explanation: Linear.

Linear settlements are settlements where the buildings are constructed in lines, often next to a geographical feature like a lake shore, a river or following a road.

25.

(d) Primary

Explanation: Primary.

Rural settlements are most closely and directly related to land. They are dominated by primary activities such as agriculture, animal husbandary, fishing etc.

26.

(d) Greater Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai

Explanation: Greater Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai

27.

(b) Delhi

Explanation: Delhi

28. **(a) Gandhinagar**

Explanation: Gandhinagar

29.

(b) All of these

Explanation: All of these

30. **(a) 382 persons per sq. km**

Explanation: There has been a steady increase of more than 200 persons per sq km over the last 50 years as the density of population increased from 117 persons/ sq km in 1951 to **382 persons/sq km in 2011.**

31.

(d) Availability of water

Explanation: Availability of water

32.

(b) Kashmir valley and Lakshadweep

Explanation: Muslims, the largest religious minority, are concentrated in Jammu & Kashmir, certain districts of West Bengal and Kerala, many districts of Uttar Pradesh, in and around Delhi and in Lakshadweep. They form a majority in **Kashmir valley and Lakshadweep.**

33.

(b) Only 1

Explanation: Only 1

34. **(a) $\frac{GCA}{NSA} \times 100$**

Explanation: $\frac{GCA}{NSA} \times 100$

35.

(c) Two categories

Explanation: Land, according to its ownership, can broadly be classified under two broad heads – private land and common property resources (CPRs).

36.

(c) Eris

Explanation: Eris.

Eris is the furthest dwarf planet from the Sun, and is also the most massive currently recognized dwarf planet.

37.

(d) Krishna

Explanation: Nagarjuna Sagar Dam was built across the Krishna river at Nagarjuna Sagar which is in Nalgonda District, Telangana. The construction duration of the dam was between the years of 1955 and 1967. It is one of the earliest multi-purpose irrigation and hydro-electric projects in India. The dam provides irrigation water to the Nalgonda, Suryapet, Krishna, Khammam, West Godavari, Guntur, and Prakasam district along with hydro-electricity generation.

38.

(c) Watershed management

Explanation: Watershed management includes conservation, regeneration and judicious use of all resources – natural (land, water, plants and animals) and human within a watershed.

39.

(b) Thermal

Explanation: Thermal

40.

(c) Gujarat

Explanation: Gujarat is the second highest producer of crude oil in India. The major oil fields of Gujarat are Ankleshwar, Kalol, Mehsana, Nawagam, Kosamba, and Lunej. The onshore crude oil production volume across the Indian state of Gujarat amounted to over 4.6 million metric tons in the fiscal year 2019. About 71 percent of the crude oil production in the country was done by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation, which is a state owned enterprise.

41.

(c) Allahabad-Varanasi-Mirzapur

Explanation: There are eight major Industrial Regions in India: 1. Mumbai-Pune Region, 2. Hugli Region, 3. Bengaluru-Tamil Nadu Region, 4. Gujarat Region, 5. Chotanagpur Region, 6. Vishakhapatnam-Guntur Region, 7. Gurugram-Delhi-Meerut Region, and 8. Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram Region.

Allahabad-Varanasi-Mirzapur belongs to one of the Minor Industrial Regions.

42.

(b) Secondary

Explanation: Secondary

43.

(d) infrastructure

Explanation: infrastructure

44.

(d) Gaddi

Explanation: Gaddi.

Bharmaur is inhabited by 'Gaddi', a tribal community who have maintained a distinct identity in the Himalayan region as they practised transhumance and conversed through Gaddiali dialect.

45.

(d) Passengers

Explanation: Passengers.

Communication is the exchange and flow of information and ideas from one person to another; it involves a sender transmitting an idea, information, or feeling to a receiver.

46.

(b) 34

Explanation: There are 34 international airports in India as in the year 2020. Among these, some of the major international airports are - Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport, Mumbai Kempegowda International Airport, Bengaluru Chennai International Airport, Chennai Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport, Kolkata.

47.

(c) 1859

Explanation: Chennai Port is one of the oldest ports on the eastern coast. It is an artificial harbour built in **1859**.

48.

(b) Kochchi

Explanation: Kochchi Port, situated at the head of Vembanad Kayal, popularly known as the 'Queen of the Arabian Sea', is also a natural harbour. This port has an advantageous location being close to the Suez-Colombo route.

49.

(b) Industries

Explanation: Industries

50. **(a) Diarrhorea**

Explanation: Diarrhorea