

CUET (UG)
Geography Sample Paper - 9
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. Who coined neo-determinism? **[5]**
 - a) Ratzel
 - b) Griffith Taylor
 - c) Paul Vidal de la Blache
 - d) Ellen C. Semple
2. Who was the father of modern human geography? **[5]**
 - a) Campbell
 - b) Humboldt
 - c) Ritter
 - d) Ratzel
3. Which one of the following is not a source of geographical information? **[5]**
 - a) Old maps
 - b) Travellers' accounts
 - c) Ancient epics
 - d) Samples of rock materials from the moon
4. Spacing or preventing the birth of children is known as: **[5]**
 - a) Office planning
 - b) Child planning
 - c) Home planning
 - d) Family planning
5. The continent that has the lowest growth rate of population **[5]**
 - a) Africa
 - b) Asia
 - c) South America
 - d) Europe
6. The growth of population is low in: **[5]**

- a) Developing countries b) Developed countries
c) Third world countries d) Under Developed countries
7. Which of the following options is reflected by the population pyramid of Japan? [5]
a) Low birth and high death rates b) Low birth and low death rates
c) High birth and high death rates d) High birth and low death rates
8. Expanding population Pyranrd Shows: [5]
a) Wide Base b) Uniform width
c) Developed economy d) Narrow Base
9. Constant population occurs when birth and death rates are almost: [5]
a) equal b) more than each other
c) less than each other d) Not equal
10. Which of the following are the characteristics of the population in developed countries? [5]
a) The share of older people is large b) All of these
c) The proportion of children has declined due to a reduction in birth rates d) Population in the higher age group has increased due to increased life expectancy
11. Which of the following is not included in the four pillars of human development? [5]
a) Discrimination b) Empowerment
c) Productivity d) Equity
12. Which year did the concept of human development originate? [5]
a) 1990 b) 2003
c) 1999 d) 2005
13. According to Dr Mahbub-ul-Haq which of the following means Human development? [5]
a) Development which makes people smart b) Development which makes people strong

- c) Development which enlarges people's choices d) Development which increase people's incomes
14. Growing of grapes is called [5]
- a) Floriculture b) Sericulture
c) Horticulture d) Viticulture
15. The actual development of mining began with the: [5]
- a) Civil War b) Industrial Revolution
c) World Wars d) Cold war
16. In which one of the following countries co-operative farming was the most successful experiment? [5]
- a) Denmark b) Russia
c) India d) Netherlands
17. Which centre is known as Dust Bowl of USA? [5]
- a) Pittsburg b) Belfast
c) Great Lake d) Chicago
18. Which of the following is an example of mass media? [5]
- a) Radio b) Television
c) Newspaper d) All of these
19. Buying and selling of things is termed as: [5]
- a) Hunting b) Commerce
c) gathering d) Trade
20. Roads laid along international boundaries are called: [5]
- a) Boundary roads b) National highways
c) Border roads d) International highways
21. After the construction of which of these canals, the travelling time between Mediterranean sea and Indian ocean has been greatly reduced? [5]

- a) Panama canal
b) Suez canal
c) Kra canal
d) Java canal
22. The volume of goods and services imported as well as exported by a country to other countries is termed as: [5]
a) Imbalance of trade
b) Exchange of trade
c) Exchange of Goods
d) Balance of trade
23. Balance of trade favourable when [5]
a) Import of petroleum
b) Exports of capital goods
c) Exports excess imports
d) Imports excess exports
24. _____ settlements develop along river valleys and in fertile plains. [5]
a) Sub-urban
b) Sub-rural
c) Compact
d) Dispersed
25. What is the population of an urban town in India? [5]
a) 4000
b) 2000
c) 5000
d) 6000
26. Which of the following towns was developed as an administrative headquarter after independence? [5]
a) Varanasi
b) Chandigarh
c) Agra
d) Hyderabad
27. In which one of the following environments does one expect the presence of dispersed rural settlements? [5]
a) Alluvial plains of Ganga
b) Arid and semi-arid regions of Rajasthan
c) Forests and hills in north-east
d) Lower valleys of Himalayas
28. Which of these are the characteristics of semi-clustered settlements? [5]
i. They are formed by fragmentation of a large compact village.
ii. The land owning dominant community occupies the central portion of the main village.

iii. They are found in lower portions of mountain slopes.

a) (i) and (iii)

b) (i), (ii) and (iii)

c) (ii) and (iii)

d) (i) and (ii)

29. Which one of the following states has the highest proportion of urban population in India according to 2001 census? [5]

a) Tamil Nadu

b) Kerala

c) Gujarat

d) Maharashtra

30. Where does India rank as a world population(2011)? [5]

a) Seventh

b) Second

c) First

d) Fifth

31. The first complete population Census conducted in India in: [5]

a) 1873

b) 1883

c) 1882

d) 1881

32. Which one of the following states has the lowest population density? [5]

a) Nagaland

b) Mizoram

c) Assam

d) Himachal Pradesh

33. Which of the following is **not** a major Rabi crop of Northern States? [5]

a) Wheat

b) Maize

c) Barley

d) Gram

34. The cultivation of which crop was introduced in Punjab and Haryana after the Green Revolution? [5]

a) Cotton

b) Wheat

c) Sugarcane

d) Rice

35. Which is the largest cotton growing state in India? [5]

a) Maharashtra

b) Gujarat

- c) Punjab
d) Rajasthan
36. In which of the following states lagoons and backwater sources of water are not found? [5]
a) Uttar Pradesh
b) Odisha
c) Kerala
d) West Bengal
37. Top three states in utilizing potential ground water resources are: [5]
a) U.P., Gujarat and Punjab
b) Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan
c) Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu
d) Rajasthan, Haryana and Tamil Nadu
38. Which out of the following has the highest use of groundwater? [5]
a) Punjab
b) Kerala
c) Bihar
d) Chhattisgarh
39. Which one of the following is a ferrous mineral? [5]
a) Bauxite
b) Mica
c) Coal
d) Iron ore
40. The largest coal field containing Gondwana coal in India is _____. [5]
a) Singrauli
b) Raniganj
c) Bokaro
d) Jharia
41. Which is the biggest industry in India? [5]
a) Coffee
b) Tea
c) Textile
d) Engineering
42. Which of the following ports in India does **not** have any oil refinery? [5]
a) Kandla
b) Haldia
c) Visakhapatnam
d) Mumbai
43. Drought Prone Area Programme was initiated during the: [5]
a) Fourth Five Year Plan
b) Second Five Year Plan

c) Third Five Year Plan

d) Fifth Five Year Plan

44. The World Commission on Sustainable Development published its report in 1987. The report was known as _____. [5]
- a) Sustainable development b) Our common future
c) Population bomb d) Limits to growth
45. Which of the following symbols is used in place of **isthmus**? [5]
- a) Nose b) Neck
c) Stomach d) Mouth
46. What is the length of the broad gauge railway? [5]
- a) 1.5 metres b) 1.8 metres
c) 1.7 metres d) 1.6 metres
47. Which of these products and commodities constitute the export basket of India? [5]
1. Manufactured goods
2. Crude and petroleum products
3. Ores and minerals
- a) 2 and 3 b) 1 and 2
c) 1, 2 and 3 d) 1 and 3
48. Which of these port is situated at the entrance of the Zuari estuary? [5]
- a) Mumbai port b) Chennai port
c) Haldia port d) Marmagao port
49. The wasteland in India covers: [5]
- a) 7.5% b) 10.5%
c) 15.9% d) 16.96%
50. Land degradation is not the result of: [5]
- a) Salinity b) Alkalinity
c) Forests d) Erosion

Solutions

1.
(b) Griffith Taylor
Explanation: A geographer, **Griffith Taylor**, introduced another concept which reflects a middle path (Madhyam Marg) between the two ideas of environmental determinism and possibilism. He termed it as **Neodeterminism** or stop and go determinism.
2.
(d) Ratzel
Explanation: Ratzel
3.
(c) Ancient epics
Explanation: Ancient epics
4.
(d) Family planning
Explanation: Family planning is one of the 10 great public health achievements of the 20th century. The availability of family planning services allows individuals to achieve desired birth spacing and family size and contributes to improved health outcomes for infants, children, women, and families.
5.
(d) Europe
Explanation: Europe
6.
(b) Developed countries
Explanation: Developed countries tend to have a lower fertility rate due to lifestyle choices associated with economic affluence where mortality rates are low, birth control is easily accessible and children often can become an economic drain caused by housing, education cost and other cost involved in bringing up children. Higher education and professional careers often mean that women have children late in life.
7.
(b) Low birth and low death rates
Explanation: The Japan pyramid has a narrow base and a tapered top **showing low birth and death rates**. The population growth in developed countries is usually zero or negative.
8. (a) Wide Base
Explanation: Wide Base
9. (a) equal
Explanation: Australia's age-sex pyramid is bell shaped and tapered towards the top. This shows birth and death rates are almost equal leading to a near constant population.
10.
(b) All of these
Explanation: The population growth in developed countries is usually zero or negative. Developed countries has a high quality of life due to which life expectancy is good. They have a developed economy and advanced technological infrastructure relative to other less

industrialized nations. With a reduction in birth rates, the proportion of children in the population has declined.

11. (a) Discrimination

Explanation: Discrimination

12. (a) 1990

Explanation: 1990

13.

(c) Development which enlarges people's choices

Explanation: Development which enlarges people's choices

14.

(d) Viticulture

Explanation: Viticulture or grape cultivation is a specialty of the Mediterranean region. It is the broad term encompassing the cultivation, protection, and harvest of grapes where the operations are outdoors. Best quality wines in the world with distinctive flavours are produced from high-quality grapes in various countries of this region.

15.

(b) Industrial Revolution

Explanation: Coal Mining became important in the Industrial Revolution of the 19th and 20th centuries when it was primarily used to power steam engines, heat buildings and generate electricity.

16. (a) Denmark

Explanation: Denmark

17. (a) Pittsburg

Explanation: Pittsburg

18.

(d) All of these

Explanation: All of these

19.

(d) Trade

Explanation: Trade is essentially buying and selling of items produced elsewhere. All the services in retail and wholesale trading or commerce are specifically intended for profit.

20.

(c) Border roads

Explanation: Border road plays an important role in integrating people in remote areas with major cities and providing defence.

21.

(b) Suez canal

Explanation: Suez canal

22.

(d) Balance of trade

Explanation: If the value of imports is more than the value of a country's exports, the country has a negative or unfavourable balance of trade. If the value of exports is more than the value of imports, then the country has a positive or favourable balance of trade.

23.
(c) Exports excess imports
Explanation: Exports excess imports
24.
(c) Compact
Explanation: The compact villages are located either in the plain areas with important water resources or in some hilly and mountainous depressions. In some cases, the compact villages are designed to conserve land for farming, standing in sharp contrast to the often isolated farms of the American Great Plains or Australia.
25.
(c) 5000
Explanation: 5000.
Besides the size of population, density of 400 persons per sq km and share of non-agricultural workers are taken into consideration in India.
26.
(b) Chandigarh
Explanation: Chandigarh.
Towns supporting administrative headquarters of higher order are administrative towns, such as Chandigarh. After independence, a large number of towns have been developed as administrative headquarters, e.g., Chandigarh, Bhubaneswar, Gandhinagar, Dispur, etc.
27.
(c) Forests and hills in north-east
Explanation: Forests and hills in north-east
28.
(d) (i) and (ii)
Explanation: (i) and (ii)
29.
(d) Maharashtra
Explanation: Maharashtra
30.
(b) Second
Explanation: Second.
India is the second most populous country after China in the world with its total population of 1,210 million (2011).
31.
(d) 1881
Explanation: Census of India has been undertaken every 10 years, beginning in 1872 under British Viceroy Lord Mayo, the first complete census was taken in 1881. The report of the 1881 census comprised three volumes.
32.
(b) Mizoram
Explanation: Mizoram
33.
(b) Maize

Explanation: There are three distinct crop seasons in the northern and interior parts of the country, namely **Kharif, Rabi, and Zaid**. The rabi season begins with the onset of winter in October-November and ends in March-April. **Wheat, Gram, Rapeseeds and Mustard, Barley** are the major Rabi crops of **Northern India**. While Rice, **Maize**, Ragi, Groundnut, Jowar are the Rabi Crops of **Southern India**. Maize is grown mostly as a **Kharif** crop in both regions.

34.

(d) Rice

Explanation: Punjab and Haryana are not traditional rice-growing areas. **Rice** cultivation in the irrigated areas of Punjab and Haryana was introduced in the 1970s following the Green Revolution.

35.

(b) Gujarat

Explanation: Gujarat is the leading cotton-producing state in India with a production of 125 Lakh Bales. Gujarat accounts for more than 31% of the total cotton production in the country and cotton is grown in more than 30 Lac Hectares of land. The presence of Black Soil and an annual rainfall of 80-100 cm, makes Gujarat a favourable region for cotton production. Some of the major cotton-producing regions of Gujarat are Bharuch, Vadodra, Panchmahal, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, and Surendemagar.

36. (a) Uttar Pradesh

Explanation: Uttar Pradesh

37.

(b) Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan

Explanation: Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan

38. (a) Punjab

Explanation: Punjab.

The ground water utilisation is very high in the states of Punjab, Haryana and Tamil Nadu because these states are advanced agricultural states.

39.

(d) Iron ore

Explanation: Iron ore.

Iron ore is an important ferrous minerals mined in India. The two main ores of iron are magnetite and hematite.

40.

(d) Jharia

Explanation: Jharia

41.

(c) Textile

Explanation: India's textiles sector is one of the oldest industries in the Indian economy dating back several centuries. Even today, the textile sector is one of the largest contributors to India's exports with approximately 13 percent of total exports. The textile industry employs about 105 million people directly and indirectly. India's overall textile exports during FY 2017-18 stood at US dollar 37.74 billion. The Indian Textile Industry contributes approximately 2 percent to India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

42. (a) Kandla

Explanation: The Port of Kandla is India's hub for exporting grains and importing oil and one of the highest-earning ports in the country. Major imports entering the Port of Kandla are petroleum, chemicals, iron and steel, and iron machinery as well as salt, textiles, and grains. The port at Kandla helped in the rapid growth of this Gujarat Industrial Region.

Mumbai is the hub of the petrochemical industries. Cracker units are also located in Auraiya (Uttar Pradesh), Jamnagar, Gandhinagar and Hajira (Gujarat), Nagothane, Ratnagiri (Maharashtra), **Haldia** (West Bengal) and **Vishakhapatnam** (Andhra Pradesh). **Visakhapatnam Refinery** is one of the two oil refineries of HPCL in India, the other being **Mumbai Refinery**. **Haldia Refinery** is one of the two refineries of Indian Oil Group Companies producing Lube Oil Base Stocks (LOBS).

43. (a) Fourth Five Year Plan

Explanation: This programme was initiated during the Fourth Five Year Plan with the objectives of providing employment to the people in drought-prone areas and creating productive assets.

44.

(b) Our common future

Explanation: Our common future

45.

(b) Neck

Explanation: Neck

46.

(d) 1.6 metres

Explanation: 1.6 metres.

The distance between rails in broad gauge is 1.676 metre. The total length of broad gauge lines was 60510 km in March 2016.

47.

(c) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation: 1, 2 and 3

48.

(d) Marmagao port

Explanation: Marmagao port

49.

(d) 16.96%

Explanation: 16.96%.

The Wastelands Atlas 2019 has estimated the spatial extent of wastelands for entire country to the tune of 55.76 million hectares or 16.96 per cent of geographical area of the country i.e. 328.72 million hectares for the year 2015-16.

50.

(c) Forests

Explanation: Forests