

SAMPLE CONTENT



10 PRACTICE PAPER SET



IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST CUET (UG) PAPER CONDUCTED BY



CUET (UG)

COMMON UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE TEST

Section - II CODE: 313



GEOGRAPHY / GEOLOGY

Features:

- ▶ Based on the latest CUET (UG) syllabus
- ▶ Created in accordance with the latest CUET (UG) paper pattern
- ▶ Practice Papers with Hints and Explanation
- ▶ Exhaustive coverage of all types of questions based on the latest CUET (UG) question paper
- ▶ Includes Solved CUET (UG) 2022 and 2023 question papers with explanation

Target Publications® Pvt. Ltd.

10 PRACTICE PAPER SET

CUET (UG)

(Common University Entrance Test)

Geography/Geology

SALIENT FEATURES:

- ☞ Created as per the latest CUET (UG) syllabus
- ☞ Created in accordance with the Latest Examination Pattern issued by NTA
- ☞ 10 Practice Papers with Answers and Explanation
- ☞ Exhaustive coverage of all types of questions based on the latest CUET (UG) question paper
- ☞ Includes Solved CUET (UG) 2022 and 2023 question papers with explanation

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PREFACE

The Common University Entrance Test, CUET (UG) is a crucial milestone for students as they progress towards their undergraduate education. It is the sole opportunity for them to gain admission into premier undergraduate institutions and courses after the completion of Class XII.

Target Publications, with more than a decade of experience and expertise in the domain of competitive examination, offers ‘**CUET (UG) 10 Practice Paper Set – Geography**’ for CUET (UG) aspirants, which is a meticulously designed book to assess the threshold of knowledge imbibed by students.

These practice papers have been created through 3 pronged approach:

- Comprehensive coverage** of Geography syllabus
- In depth analysis** of CUET(UG) previous years question papers
- Variety of questions** to prepare students meticulously, bearing in mind a varying range of difficulty level.

This book charts out a compilation of 10 Practice Papers aimed at students appearing for the CUET (UG) examination.

Each paper covers various question types (**Passage/Case-Study Based Questions, Match the Columns, Statement Based Questions, Picture and Map based Questions, Assertion and Reason**) based on CUET (UG) - 2022 and 2023 question paper and touches upon all the conceptual nodes of Geography. The core objective of this book is to gauge the student’s preparedness to appear for CUET (UG) examination.

Question papers of CUET (UG) 2022 and 2023 are provided along with hints and explanation to offer students a glimpse of the complexity of questions asked in the entrance examination.

Apart from mastery on the subject content, we hope that this book will also help students to achieve objectives such as time-management and develop their ability to utilize the paper-pattern format (choice of questions to attempt) to their advantage in order to maximize their scores.

We hope that the book helps the learners as we have envisioned.

Publisher

Edition: First

The journey to create a complete book is strewn with triumphs, failures and near misses. If you think we’ve nearly missed something or want to applaud us for our triumphs, we’d love to hear from you.

Please write to us on: mail@targetpublications.org

Disclaimer

This reference book is based on the CUET (UG) official syllabus prescribed by National Testing Agency (NTA). We the publishers are making this reference book which constitutes as fair use of textual contents which are transformed by adding and elaborating, with a view to simplify the same to enable the students to understand, memorize and reproduce the same in examinations.

Every care has been taken in the publication of this reference book by the Authors while creating the contents. The Authors and the Publishers shall not be responsible for any loss or damages caused to any person on account of errors or omissions which might have crept in or disagreement of any third party on the point of view expressed in the reference book.

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Fundamentals of Human Geography

Unit I: Human Geography: Nature and Scope

Unit II: People

- *Population of the world* – distribution, density, and growth.
- *Population change*-spatial patterns and structure; determinants of population change.
- *Age-sex ratio*; rural-urban composition.
- *Human development* – concept; selected indicators, international comparisons.

Unit III: Human Activities

- *Primary activities* – concept and changing trends; gathering, pastoral, mining, subsistence agriculture, modern agriculture; people engaged in agriculture and allied activities – some examples from selected countries.
- *Secondary activities* – concept; manufacturing: agro-processing, household, small scale, large scale; people engaged in secondary activities – some examples from selected countries.
- *Tertiary activities* – concept; trade, transport, and communication; services; people engaged in tertiary activities – some examples from selected countries.
- *Quaternary activities* – concept; knowledge-based industries; people engaged in quaternary activities – some examples from selected countries.

Unit IV: Transport, Communication and Trade

- *Land transport* – roads, railways – rail network; trans-continental railways;
- *Water transport* – inland waterways; major ocean routes;
- *Air transport* – Intercontinental air routes;
- *Oil and gas pipelines*;
- *Satellite communication and cyberspace*;
- *International trade* – Basis and changing patterns; ports as gateways of international trade, the role of WTO in International trade.

Unit V: Human Settlements

- *Settlement types* – rural and urban; morphology of cities (case study); distribution of megacities; problems of human settlements in developing countries.

India: People and Economy

Unit I: People

- *Population*: distribution, density and growth; composition of population-linguistic, religious;sex, rural-urban and occupational-regional variations in growth of population;
- *Migration*: international, national – causes and consequences;
- *Human development* – selected indicators and regional patterns;
- Population, environment, and development.

Unit II: Human Settlements

- *Rural settlements* – types and distribution;
- *Urban settlements* – types, distribution, and functional classification.

Unit III: Resources and Development

- *Land resources* – general land use; agricultural land use – major crops; agricultural development and problems, common property resources;
- *Water resources* – availability and utilization – irrigation, domestic, industrial, and other uses; scarcity of water and conservation methods – rainwater harvesting and watershed management (one case study related to participatory watershed management to be introduced);
- *Mineral and energy resources* – metallic and non-metallic minerals and their distribution; conventional and non-conventional energy sources;
- *Industries* – types and distribution; industrial location and clustering; changing pattern of selected industries – iron and steel, cotton textiles, sugar, petrochemicals, and knowledge-based industries; the impact of liberalization, privatization, and globalization on industrial location;
- *Planning in India* – target area planning (case study); idea of sustainable development (case study).

Unit IV: Transport, Communication and International Trade

- *Transport and communication* – roads, railways, waterways, and airways; oil and gas pipelines; national electric grids; communication networkings – radio, television, satellite, and internet;.
- *International trade* – changing pattern of India's foreign trade; seaports and their hinterland and airports.

Unit V: Geographical Perspective on Selected Issues and Problems

- *Environmental pollution*; urban-waste disposal;
- *Urbanisation*- rural-urban migration; problem of slums;
- Land Degradation

Broad features of CUET (UG)

Mode of Examination: Hybrid Mode (Pen & Paper + CBT)					
Sections	Subjects/ Tests	Questions to be Attempted	Marks per Question	Question Type	Duration
Section IA - Languages	There are 13 different languages. Any of these languages may be chosen.	40 questions out of 50 in each language	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Language to be tested through Reading Comprehension based on different types of passages– Factual, Literary and Narrative, [Literary Aptitude and Vocabulary] • MCQ Based Questions 	45 Minutes for each language
Section IB - Languages (Optional)	There are 20 Languages. Any other language apart from those offered in Section I A may be chosen.				
Section II - Domain	There are 27 Domains specific Subjects being offered under this Section. A candidate may choose a maximum of 4 or 5 Domains subjects as desired by the applicable University/ Universities.	40 Questions to be attempted out of 50	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MCQs based on syllabus given on NTA website i.e NCERT Class XII syllabus only 	Duration for all test papers would be 45 minutes except for Mathematics/Applied Mathematics, Accountancy, Physics, Chemistry, Economics, Computer Science/Informatics Practices which would be 60 minutes
Section III General Test	For any such undergraduate programme/ programmes being offered by Universities where a General Test is being used for admission.	50 questions out of 60	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Knowledge, Current Affairs, General Mental Ability, Numerical Ability, Quantitative Reasoning (Simple application of basic mathematical arithmetic/algebra geometry/mensuration /stat taught till Grade 8), Logical and Analytical Reasoning 	60 Minutes
<p>-Maximum 06 Test papers (04 or 05 domain subjects including General Test and 01 or 02 languages).</p> <p>-Candidates may choose a maximum 06 Subjects including languages (Indian and Foreign) and General Test Note:</p> <p>-It is advisable for candidates to select at least one language</p>					

Candidates are advised to visit the NTA CUET (UG) official website <https://cuet.samarth.ac.in/> for the latest updates regarding the Examination.

Important Tips to Crack CUET (UG)

& Get into the College of your DREAMS...

1

Understanding the Syllabus and Exam Pattern: To perform well and have effective exam preparation, candidates have to thoroughly go through the syllabus and exam pattern

2

Making a List of Important Topics: Make a list of topics, subject wise. Segregate the subjects and topics into easy and difficult as per personal convenience. List down topics that will carry maximum weightage as per previous years question papers.

3

Planning and Prioritizing: Plan your studies according to your needs and preferred method of learning. Ensure that you allot sufficient time to address every subject listed in the CUET syllabus.

4

Make notes of important points: While you are studying for the CUET exam, jot down key points. This will make it easier and faster for you to remember the key information.

5

Attempting Maximum number of Mock tests and Analyzing: To acquire an understanding of the exam, take advantage of CUET mock exams. You may also use this to pinpoint your areas of weakness and strengthen them.

6

Revise, Revise and Revise...: Make sure to revise all the topics that you have studied, this will increase your confidence and aid in the retention of the knowledge.

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CUET (UG) - 2022 Question Paper

Instructions:

- Attempt any 40 out of the given 50 questions.
- Each question carries 5 marks.
- No mark will be given to unanswered for review questions.
- Negative marking of 1 mark for a wrong answer.

- Out of the given options, choose the most appropriate One to define 'density of population'.
(A) Number of live births in a year per thousand of population.
(B) Change in number of person of a territory during a specific period of time.
(C) Ratio between the number of women and men in the population.
(D) Number of persons living in per sq km of an area.
- In Indonesia and Malaysia, shifting cultivation is known by which of the following names?
(A) Jhuming (B) Milpa
(C) Ladang (D) Viticulture
- In which of the following countries, Ruhr industrial region is located?
(A) France (B) Spain
(C) Germany (D) England
- Industry producing raw materials for other industries is known by which of the following?
(A) Basic industry
(B) Small scale industry
(C) Cottage industry
(D) Food processing industry
- Since which year radio broadcasting started in India for the first time?
(A) 1920 (B) 1923
(C) 1916 (D) 1925
- Which of the following is the longest highway in India?
(A) NH-1 (B) NH-2
(C) NH-8 (D) NH-7
- Name the telecommunication service, which is not considered as 'Mass Media'.
(A) Mobile phone (B) Radio
(C) TV (D) Newspaper
- In which of the following period, negative growth rate of population was recorded in India?
(A) 1901-1911 (B) 1911-1921
(C) 1951-1961 (D) 1971-1981
- Which one of the following is the length of Panama canal?
(A) 160 km (B) 72 km
(C) 117 km (D) 195 km
- 'Neeru-Meeru' a watershed development and management programme is associated with which of the following?
(A) Rajasthan (B) Andhra Pradesh
(C) Tamil Nadu (D) Haryana
- The Big Trunk Route runs through which of the following?
(A) The North Atlantic Ocean
(B) The Mediterranean-Indian Ocean
(C) The South Atlantic Ocean
(D) The South Pacific Ocean
- A geothermal energy plant has been commissioned at which of the following places?
(A) Okhla in Delhi
(B) Tarapur in Maharashtra
(C) Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh
(D) Narora in Uttar Pradesh
- Drought Prone Area Programme was initiated during which Five Year Plan in India?
(A) Fourth (B) Second
(C) Sixth (D) Fifth
- Who among the following is the author of 'The Population Bomb'?
(A) Peter Hagget (B) Ehrlich
(C) AN Strahler (D) Thomas Malthus
- The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) launched by the Government of India is a part of
(A) Rural Renewal Mission
(B) Rural Souchalaya Mission
(C) Urban Renewal Mission
(D) Urban Souchalaya Mission
- Which one of the following state of India has the lowest rank in the Human Development Index according to Indian National Human Development Report, 2011?
(A) Rajasthan (B) Bihar
(C) Chhattisgarh (D) Haryana



17. In the production of cotton, India stands at which rank in the world cotton production?
(A) 1st (B) 2nd
(C) 3rd (D) 4th
18. The important underground railways, 'Channel Tunnel' joins which two cities of Europe?
(A) Rome-Berlin
(B) Geneva-Amsterdam
(C) London-Paris
(D) Moscow-Stockholm
19. Which of the following is not a metallic mineral?
(A) Iron (B) Mica
(C) Copper (D) Bauxite
20. Name the city where Asia's largest slum Dharavi is located.
(A) Delhi (B) Mumbai
(C) Kolkata (D) Chennai
21. How much world population is estimated to live in urban areas by 2050?
(A) One-fourth of world population
(B) Three-fourth of world population
(C) One-third of world population
(D) Two-third of world population
22. The level of steady noise is measured by sound level expressed by which one of the following?
(A) cB (B) dB
(C) aB (D) iB
23. Which one of the following is not an approach to human development?
(A) Basic needs approach
(B) Capability approach
(C) Need fulfilment approach
(D) Welfare approach
24. The nucleus of the Gujarat Industrial region is
(A) Vadodara-Januiagar
(B) Bharuch-Kojali
(C) Ahmedabad-Vadodara
(D) Valsad-Jamnagar
25. Which one of the following cities became the mega city by 1950?
(A) Paris (B) New York
(C) Delhi (D) Shenzhen
26. Integrated Tribal Development Project in Bharmaur region was notified in which of the following year?
(A) 1960 (B) 1980
(C) 1985 (D) 1975

27. Match the following.

List I (Nuclear Power Projects)		List II (States of India)	
i.	Tarapur	a.	Karnataka
ii.	Kalpakkam	b.	Uttar Pradesh
iii.	Narora	c.	Tamil Nadu
iv.	Kaiga	d.	Maharashtra

- i. ii. iii. iv. i. ii. iii. iv.
(A) d. c. b. a. (B) b. d. c. a.
(C) c. a. d. b. (D) a. b. c. d.

28. Match the following.

List I (Mines/Refinery)		List II (Centres)	
i.	Iron - ore mine	a.	Digboi
ii.	Copper mine	b.	Durg
iii.	Oil refinery	c.	Maikal hill
iv.	Bauxite mine	d.	Khetri

- i. ii. iii. iv. i. ii. iii. iv.
(A) d. b. a. c. (B) b. d. c. a.
(C) b. d. a. c. (D) d. b. c. a.

29. Match the following.

List I (Ports)		List II (Functions)	
i.	Entrepot ports	a.	Tanker port
ii.	Naval ports	b.	Collections centres
iii.	Packet station	c.	Warships
iv.	Oil ports	d.	Ferry ports

- i. ii. iii. iv. i. ii. iii. iv.
(A) a. d. b. c. (B) c. a. d. b.
(C) b. c. d. a. (D) d. a. c. b.

30. Match the following.

List I (Railway Zone)		List II (Examples)	
i.	Northern Railway Zone	a.	Chennai
ii.	Eastern Railwar Zone	b.	Mumbai
iii.	Western Railwar Zone	c.	Kolkata
iv.	Southern Railwar Zone	d.	New Delhi

- i. ii. iii. iv. i. ii. iii. iv.
(A) a. d. c. b. (B) b. a. d. c.
(C) d. c. b. a. (D) c. b. a. d.

31. Match the following.

List I (Oil refineries located)		List II (State of India)	
i.	Koyali	a.	Kerala
ii.	Barauni	b.	Assam
iii.	Digboi	c.	Bihar
iv.	Kochi	d.	Gujarat

- i. ii. iii. iv. i. ii. iii. iv.
(A) c. b. a. d. (B) a. b. c. d.
(C) c. d. b. a. (D) d. c. b. a.

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To see complete chapter buy **Target Notes**

Time: 45 Minutes

Total Marks: 200

Instructions:

- Attempt any 40 out of the given 50 questions.
- Each question carries 5 marks.
- Negative marking of 1 mark for a wrong answer.
- No mark will be given to unanswered for review questions.

1. Match the following mineral types with their primary uses:

Mineral Type		Application	
i.	Aluminium	a.	Jewellery & Decorative Items
ii.	Copper	b.	Power Generation
iii.	Coal	c.	Aircrafts
iv.	Petroleum	d.	Machineries
v.	Iron	e.	Fertilizer Production

- (A) (i – c), (ii – a), (iii – b), (iv – e), (v – d)
 (B) (i – c), (ii – b), (iii – a), (iv – d), (v – e)
 (C) (i – b), (ii – e), (iii – c), (iv – a), (v – d)
 (D) (i – b), (ii – c), (iii – a), (iv – e), (v – d)

2. Which of the following statements BEST describes the environmental concerns associated with resource extraction?

- (A) It primarily affects developed countries with advanced mining technologies.
 (B) It leads to negligible disruptions to ecosystems and biodiversity.
 (C) It can cause deforestation, water pollution, and soil degradation.
 (D) It only impacts the immediate vicinity of the extraction site.

3. Consider the following case study:

A major gold mining project in a developing country has brought significant economic benefits, including job creation and increased government revenue. However, the project has also faced criticism from local communities concerned about environmental damage and the displacement of indigenous people. In particular, concerns center around the impact of large-scale extraction activities on the environment. Local communities express worry about soil degradation, water pollution, and disruptions to local ecosystems. Simultaneously, questions about the preservation of cultural heritage and protection of the rights of indigenous people in the face of potential displacement have surfaced.

Identify the MOST appropriate solution to address these concerns while ensuring sustainable development:

- (A) Close down the mining project entirely and focus on alternative industries.
 (B) Prioritize profit maximization and leave environmental and social issues to be addressed later.
 (C) Implement strict environmental regulations and ensure fair compensation and relocation for displaced communities.
 (D) Increase security measures around the mining site to prevent protests and disruptions.

4. Choose the option that accurately describes the relationship between the following statements:

Assertion (A): Air travel is the fastest mode of transportation.

Reason (R): The use of supersonic aircraft allows for speeds exceeding those possible with other modes of transport.

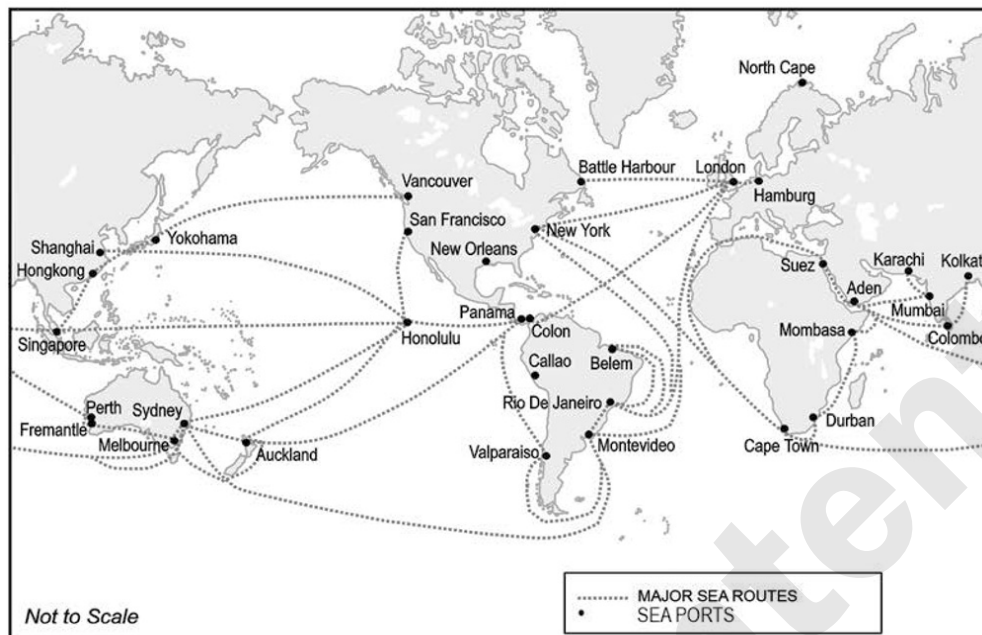
- (A) Both the assertion and the reason are true, and the reason explains the assertion.
 (B) Both the assertion and the reason are true, but the reason does not explain the assertion.
 (C) The assertion is true but reason is false
 (D) The assertion is false but reason is true

5. Which statement BEST interprets the status of growth of internet users?

- (A) Developed countries have the highest number of internet users but the slowest growth rate.
 (B) Developing and least developed countries are moving up to developed countries in terms of internet access.
 (C) The global number of internet users is increasing steadily, but access remains unevenly distributed.
 (D) Internet access is primarily driven by economic factors, with wealthier countries having more users.



6. Analyze the following map showing major seaports and shipping routes in Southeast Asia:



Which statement BEST describes the significance of these seaports in regional development?

- (A) They primarily serve domestic trade within individual countries.
- (B) They facilitate the export of raw materials and the import of finished goods.
- (C) They are mainly used for tourism and recreational activities.
- (D) They have limited impact on the economic growth of the region.

7. Choose the statement that BEST describes the concept of "push and pull factors" in population migration:

- (A) Push factors solely motivate people to leave their place of origin, while pull factors solely attracts them to a new destination.
- (B) Push and pull factors always operate in isolation, with migration driven by either one but not both simultaneously.
- (C) Push factors are primarily economic or environmental, while pull factors are primarily social or cultural.
- (D) The relative importance of push and pull factors remains constant across different migration scenarios.

8. A map depicts a region with major urban centers concentrated along rivers and coastal areas, while rural settlements are scattered throughout the interior. Which of the following factors MOST likely influenced this settlement distribution?

- (A) Historical trading routes and political boundaries
- (B) Availability of water resources and fertile land
- (C) Proximity to mineral deposits and energy sources
- (D) Accessibility of transportation networks and markets

9. Match the following types of economic activities with their primary characteristics:

	Economic Activity		Characteristic
i.	Subsistence Farming	a.	Processing raw materials into finished goods.
ii.	Commercial Agriculture	b.	Production for self-consumption and limited surplus.
iii.	Manufacturing	c.	Large-scale production for market and profit.
iv.	Services	d.	Activities related to travel and leisure for economic benefit.
v.	Tourism	e.	Providing intangible goods and services to consumers.

- (A) (i – b), (ii – c), (iii – a), (iv – e), (v – d)
- (B) (i – a), (ii – d), (iii – c), (iv – b), (v – e)
- (C) (i – a), (ii – c), (iii – d), (iv – e), (v – b)
- (D) (i – b), (ii – a), (iii – c), (iv – d), (v – e)

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To see complete chapter buy **Target Notes**

CUET (UG) - 2022

(Solved Paper – 2022)

Solution

1. (D)
Population density refers to the measure of the number of people living within a specified unit of geographic area, usually per square kilometer or square mile.
2. (C)
In Indonesia and Malaysia, shifting cultivation is known as Ladang. Shifting cultivation involves clearing land, planting crops for a few seasons, and then moving to a new plot. Shifting cultivation is also known as slash and burn agriculture and is known by different names, like Jhuming in North-Eastern States of India, Milpa in Central America and Mexico.
3. (C)
The Ruhr industrial region is located in Germany. It is one of the largest industrial regions in Europe, historically known for its coal and steel industries.
4. (A)
An industry producing raw materials for other industries is known as Basic industry. It provides the essential materials used by other sectors and industries in the production process.
5. (B)
Radio broadcasting started in India in 1923 by the Radio Club of Bombay. In India, broadcasting was first introduced under the British rule and was no more than a propaganda tool.
6. (D)
NH7, also known as the National Highway 44 (NH 44) under the new numbering system, is the longest national highway in India.
It stretches from Varanasi in the Northern part of the India to Kanyakumari in the southernmost tip of the country.
7. (A)
The telecommunication service not considered as 'Mass Media' is the Mobile phone. While it facilitates communication, it is generally regarded as a personal communication device rather than a mass communication medium like Radio, TV, or Newspaper.
8. (B)
1911-1921 is the period where negative growth rate of population was recorded.
The period from 1901-1921 is referred to as a period of stagnant or stationary phase of growth of India's population, since in this period growth rate was very low, even recording a negative growth rate during 1911-1921.
9. (B)
The length of the Panama canal is 72 km.
It connects the Atlantic Ocean in the East to the Pacific Ocean in the West.
10. (B)
Neeru-Meeru is a watershed development and management programme is associated with Andhra Pradesh. The program emphasizes enhancing water resources management, particularly in rainfed regions, through initiatives aimed at conserving water, improving soil fertility, and promoting sustainable agricultural practices.
11. (A)
The Big Trunk Route runs through the North Atlantic Ocean. It is one of the busiest shipping route in the world and it witnesses almost 1/4th of the global trade.
12. (C)
A geothermal energy plant was commissioned in Manikaran, Himachal Pradesh, in 2017, with a capacity of 5 MW.
13. (A)
The Drought Prone Area Programme commenced during India's Fourth-Five Year Plan. Initially focused on labor-intensive civil works, the program later shifted its emphasis to include irrigation projects, land development initiatives, afforestation, grassland development, and the establishment of essential rural infrastructure like electricity, roads, markets, credit, and services.
14. (B)
Ehrlich, an American biologist and professor is the author of a book called "The Population Bomb", which warned of the dangers of over population.

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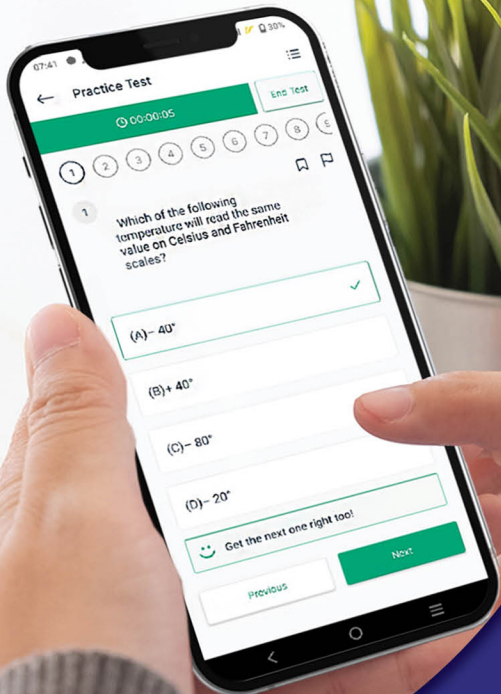
To see complete chapter buy **Target Notes**

Practice Paper – 01

1. (A)
2. (C)
Extraction activities often involve clearing land, disrupting water sources, and using techniques that leave behind contaminated soil.
3. (C)
This balances economic benefits with environmental protection and respect for local communities.
4. (B)
While both the assertion and reason are true, the reason doesn't directly explain why air travel is the fastest; it introduces a concept (supersonic aircraft) not explicitly mentioned in the assertion.
5. (B)
Seaports play a crucial role in international trade, allowing countries to export natural resources and import manufactured goods.
6. (B)
The data shows faster growth in developing and least developed countries.
7. (A)
This accurately defines the distinct roles of push and pull factors in migration decisions.
8. (B)
The concentration of urban centers near rivers and coasts suggests a strong influence of water resources for drinking, agriculture, and transportation. While other factors might also play a role, water availability appears to be the most dominant influence in this specific scenario.
9. (A)
10. (C)
While subsidies might initially boost agricultural production, the focus on machinery and fertilizers can lead to overuse of water resources and depletion of soil nutrients, ultimately causing environmental degradation in the long run.
11. (C)
While rapid population growth can have some benefits, it often leads to environmental challenges due to increased resource consumption and strain on infrastructure. This can further lead to resource depletion and unemployment, posing significant concerns.
12. (B)
Cultural landscape refers to the visible human modifications made to the environment through activities like agriculture, settlements, and infrastructure development. It reflects the interaction between humans and their environment.
13. (C)
While dams and levees might offer some control, sustainable strategies like flood warning systems, community preparedness plans, and land-use planning that respects floodplains are more effective in minimizing the negative impacts of floods and adapting to natural cycles.
14. (B)
Investing in renewable energy and energy efficiency aligns with the principles of sustainable development by considering the needs of future generations and preserving resources for their use. The other options represent unsustainable practices that prioritize immediate benefits over long-term considerations.
15. (A)
Geographical determinism suggests that the physical environment completely dictates human behavior and development. This concept has been criticized for being overly simplistic and neglecting human agency.
16. (B)
Ocean currents transport warm and cold water masses, influencing global weather patterns like regional precipitation and temperature variations.
17. (B)
Piraeus in Greece is an outport of Athens.
18. (D)
Natural disasters, such as hurricanes, earthquakes, or floods, can act as a push factor for migration by causing widespread damage to communities, disrupting livelihoods, and creating an urgent need for people to seek safer and more stable environments.
19. (C)
Bellary in Karnataka is renowned for its substantial iron ore deposits, making it a major hub for iron ore mining in India.
20. (A)
The Digital Divide highlights the gap between those who have access to information and communication tools and those who do not have it, with implications to social and economic development.



21. (A)
i, iii, iv, ii. This sequence follows a chronological order of human geography approaches, starting with Exploration and Description, followed by Regional Analysis, Spatial Organization, and ending with Post Modernism, reflecting the historical evolution of these approaches in the field.
22. (A)
Even in areas of ample rainfall like West Bengal and Bihar, breaks in the monsoon or its failure can lead to dry spells, adversely affecting agriculture. This highlights the vulnerability of regions with seasonal dependence on monsoon rains.
23. (C)
The mean annual flow in all the river basins in India is estimated to be 1,869 cubic km.
24. (A)
Nomothetic means law making
25. (B)
26. (C)
This statement is not a fact, as the global population reached from five billion to six billion in approximately 12 years, from 1987 to 1999.
27. (A)
Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh is known for its hot springs and geothermal energy sources.
28. (C)
Minerals are created through non-living processes, and they do not have an organic origin. Even though they occur naturally, minerals are not considered organic because they don't come from living things. So, despite seeming like they might be organic, minerals are actually classified as inorganic.
29. (B)
Light weight is important for air travel and high value goods are to be delivered at the right time for which Airways is most suitable as it takes the least amount of time.
30. (C)
Starting from Indonesia, USA, China to India.
31. (A)
Thomas Malthus initially proposed his theory of population in the year 1798.
32. (B)
The Volga River is the longest river in Europe and is a crucial waterway in Russia. It flows through central Russia and plays a significant role in the country's transportation and economy.
33. (B)
Cyberspace is often referred to as the "World Wide Web" (option (B)), as it encompasses the virtual environment of interconnected networks and online activities.
34. (C)
Shifting cultivation involves clearing land by burning vegetation, and the ashes contribute to the soil's fertility. This practice is a traditional method used by some communities to maintain soil fertility for agricultural purposes.
35. (C)
The HDI combines indicators such as life expectancy at birth, gross enrolment ratio, and purchasing power (income) to assess a country's overall development. Purchasing power is a key component that reflects the economic aspect of resource access. The other options (A) Gross enrolment ratio, (B) Life expectancy at birth, and (D) Adult literacy rate are also used in the HDI calculation but represent different dimensions of human development.
36. (B)
Griffith Taylor proposed neodeterminism as a middle ground between environmental determinism and possibilism. This perspective acknowledges the influence of both natural environment and human agency on culture and development, finding a balance between environmental constraints and human adaptation.
37. (C)
Walter Burley Griffin, an American architect, and his wife Marion Mahony Griffin, were responsible for planning the city of Canberra, the capital of Australia.
38. (A)
Patrick Geddes coined the term in his book *Cities In Evolution* (1915). He applied the term to a large area of urban development which resulted from the merging of originally separate towns or cities.
39. (D)
Factors such as site and terrain, shape and size, and surrounding topography all play a role in determining the pattern of rural settlements. However, population alone is not a primary determinant in shaping the pattern of rural settlements.
40. (B)
SAIL is a public sector undertaking in India responsible for marketing steel produced by public sector plants.



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