

CUET UG 2023 Geography Question Paper PDF (May 31, 2023) (Shift 1)

- Q1.** Arrange the following mega cities in the descending order of their population in 2016.

A. Shanghai
B. Karachi
C. Tokyo
D. London

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(a) B, C, A, D
(b) B, C, D, A
(c) C, A, B, D
(d) C, A, D, B

- Q2.** Match List I with List II

LIST – I Human Development Approach		LIST – II Characteristics	
A.	Income approach	I.	To make people powerful to access the health, education and resources
B.	Welfare approach	II.	Providing facilities of health, education, food, water supply, sanitation, housing to people
C.	Basic needs approach	III.	People are not participants in development but only passive recipients
D.	Capability approach	IV.	Level of income reflects the level of development

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(a) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
(b) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II
(c) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
(d) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I

- Q3.** Which of the following statements about environmental determinism are correct?

A. Nature was humanised
B. Society was at primitive level
C. Nature dominated human beings
D. The level of technology was very low

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(a) A, C and D only
(b) A, B and D only
(c) A, B and C only
(d) B, C and D only

- Q4.** Which of the following priorities of Government of India immediately after independence regarding food grain availability are correct?

A. Switching over from cash to food crops
B. Intensification of cropping
C. Increasing cultivated area by bringing cultivable and fallow land under plough
D. Importing food grains from other countries

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(a) A, B, C only
(b) A, B, D only
(c) A, C, D only
(d) B, C, D only

- Q5.** Panama Canal has a _____.

(a) three-lock system
(b) six-lock system
(c) eight-lock system
(d) ten-lock system

- Q6.** Which is NOT related to Regional Trade Blocks?

(a) Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)
(b) Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)
(c) European Union (EU)
(d) United Nations (UN)

- Q7.** Match List I with List II

LIST – I Period		LIST – II Approaches of Human Geography	
A.	Early colonial	I.	Spatial organisation
B.	1930s Inter-war	II.	Post-modernism
C.	1950s and 60s	III.	Exploration and description
D.	1990s	IV.	Areal differentiation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(a) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I
(b) A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV
(c) A-III, C-IV, C-I, D-II
(d) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV

- Q8.** East-West corridor runs between which of the following two cities?

(a) Silchar and Porbandar
(b) Silchar and Bhuj
(c) Guwahati and Ahmedabad
(d) Guwahati and Udaipur

- Q9.** Identify the agency responsible for Golden Quadrilateral construction and maintenance.

(a) Border Roads Organisation
(b) International Highway Development Agency
(c) State Highways Authorities
(d) National Highways Authority of India

- Q10.** Arrange the following urban agglomeration in descending order on the basis of population according to 2011 census.

A. Kolkata
B. Delhi
C. Greater Mumbai
D. Bengaluru

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(a) B, C, A, D

- (b) B, C, D, A
(c) C, B, A, D
(d) C, B, D, A

- Q11.** The television broadcasting was launched in which one of the following years in India?
(a) 1959
(b) 1972
(c) 1976
(d) 1982
- Q12.** Which of the following statement(s) about the sex ratio are correct?
A. Sex ratio shows the socio-economic conditions of women.
B. Latvia has the highest sex ratio in the world.
C. Around two third countries listed by United Nations have sex ratio in favour of females.
D. Asia has a high sex ratio in favour of females.
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(a) A, B and C only
(b) B, C and D only
(c) A, C and D only
(d) A, B and D only
- Q13.** In India during 2011, which streams has the highest number of migrants?
(a) Rural to Rural
(b) Rural to Urban
(c) Urban to Urban
(d) Urban to Rural
- Q14.** Which mode of transport provides door to door services?
(a) Water transport
(b) Road transport
(c) Rail transport
(d) Air transport
- Q15.** The Age-Sex pyramid of which countries has a narrow base and tapered top?
(a) Mexico
(b) Japan
(c) Nigeria
(d) Bangladesh
- Q16.** United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has been publishing Human Development Report annually since when?
(a) 1989
(b) 1990
(c) 1991
(d) 1992
- Q17.** Name the ports that were created to substitute Karachi and Chittagong.
(a) Mumbai and Paradip respectively
(b) Kandla and Diamond Harbour respectively
(c) Surat and Kolkata respectively
(d) Kandla and Paradwip respectively
- Q18.** Match List I with List II

LIST - I Periods		LIST - II Population growth phase	
A.	1901-1921	I.	Gradual slow down phase
B.	1921-1951	II.	Population explosion phase
C.	1951-1981	III.	Stationary phase
D.	1981 onwards	IV.	Steady growth phase

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II
(b) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
(c) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
(d) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I

- Q19.** In which region, Mediterranean Agriculture is NOT practiced?
(a) Southern California
(b) Central Chile
(c) Central Asia
(d) South Western parts of Australia
- Q20.** Arrange the following in chronological order of their publication:
A. Limits to Growth
B. Our Common Future
C. Small is Beautiful
D. Agenda-21
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(a) A, C, D, B
(b) A, C, B, D
(c) C, A, B, D
(d) C, A, D, B

- Q21.** Match List I with List II

LIST - I Countries		LIST - II Minimum population size for towns	
A.	United States of America	I.	30,000 persons
B.	Japan	II.	2500 persons
C.	Finland	III.	1000 persons
D.	Canada	IV.	250 persons

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV
(b) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
(c) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
(d) A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III

- Q22.** Which of the following is NOT a basic need for Human Development, as proposed by International Labour Organisation (ILO)?
(a) Food
(b) Water Supply
(c) Employment
(d) Sanitation
- Q23.** Which is NOT the characteristics of footloose industries?
(a) They can be located in a wide variety of places
(b) They are not dependent on any specific raw material
(c) They produce in large quantity and pollute the environment
(d) They produce in small quantity and also employ a small labour force

- Q24.** Match List I with List II

LIST - I National Waterways		LIST - II Lengths	
A.	National Waterway - 1	I.	1670 km.

B.	National Waterway – 2	II.	1078 km.
C.	National Waterway – 3	III.	891 km.
D.	National Waterway – 4	IV.	205 km.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
- (b) A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I
- (c) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
- (d) A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-II

Q25. Arrange the launching of following satellites in the chronological order.

- A. Rohini
- B. APPLE
- C. Aryabhata
- D. IRS-IA

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A, C, B, D
- (b) A, C, D, B
- (c) C, A, B, D
- (d) C, A, D, B

Q26. Which country officially proclaimed the Gross National Happiness (GNH) as the measure of development?

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

Q27. In African continent, South Africa has nearly 50% of the railway networks. This is due to:

- (a) High density of population in the country
- (b) Under development of road network
- (c) Concentration of mining activities
- (d) Well-developed tourism

Q28. Which one of the following ports is known as "Queen of the Arabian Sea"?

- (a) Kandla
- (b) Mumbai
- (c) Kochchi
- (d) Mangaluru

Q29. Read the urban strategy priorities outlined by United Nations Development Programme carefully.

- A. Upgrading energy use and alternative transport systems.
- B. Increasing shelter and employment for all urban people.
- C. Improving women's access to basic services and government facilities.
- D. Reducing air pollution.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A, C, D only
- (b) A, B, C only
- (c) B, C, D only
- (d) A, B, D only

Q30. 'Small is Beautiful' was written by ____.

- (a) Thomas Malthus

- (b) Brundtland
- (c) Schumacher
- (d) Amritya Sen

Q31. People of Nagaland stay in compact villages for which one of the following reasons?

- (a) Availability of water
- (b) Security
- (c) Social independence
- (d) Physical condition

Q32. The states of Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Odisha have very low on Human Development Index. Which one could be the most important reason?

- (a) Migration of work force
- (b) Agricultural diversity
- (c) High birth rates
- (d) Low level of literacy and lack of health and medical facilities

Q33. Which of the following points about urban waste are correct?

- A. All Indian cities collect and dispose more than 95 percent of their solid waste.
- B. Solid wastes cause health hazard.
- C. Untreated wastes ferment slowly and release toxic biogas to the atmosphere.
- D. It leads to water pollution.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A, B, C only
- (b) B, C, D only
- (c) A, C, D only
- (d) A, B, D only

Q34. Cotton is called a 'pure' raw material because ____.

- (a) It is grown in hilly regions
- (b) It does not lose much of its weight in the manufacturing process
- (c) The different varieties of cotton are pure white when grown
- (d) The cotton and production units are cleaned well before the process begins

Q35. Aus, Amam and Boro are three crops of which of the following food grains?

- (a) Wheat
- (b) Maize
- (c) Rice
- (d) Gram

Q36. Which one of the following is associated with one of the largest nuclear plant accident?

- (a) Bhopal, India
- (b) Dzerzhinsk, Russia
- (c) Chernobyl, Ukraine
- (d) Linfen, China

Q37. Which approach of Human Geography is the most recent?

- (a) Regional Analysis
- (b) Post-modernism
- (c) Spatial Organisation

(d) Areal Differentiation

Q38. Arrange the following world regions in the descending order of population density?

- A. Africa
- B. North America
- C. Europe
- D. Asia

Choose the correct answer form the options given below:

- (a) D, C, B, A
- (b) D, B, A, C
- (c) D, A, C, B
- (d) A, D, B, C

Q39. Indira Gandhi Canal project was launched for the state of ____.

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Odisha

Q40. Which one of the following is NOT an example of Ancient Towns?

- (a) Varanasi
- (b) Jamshedpur
- (c) Prayag
- (d) Madurai

Direction Q41 - Q45: Read the following carefully and attempt the question.

The iron and steel industry forms the base of, all other industries and therefore, it is called a basic industry. It is basic because it provides raw material for other industries such as machine tools used for further production. It may also be called a heavy industry because it uses large quantities of bulky raw materials and its products are also heavy.

Iron is extracted from iron ore by smelting in a blast furnace with carbon (coke) and limestone. The molten iron is cooled and moulded to form pig iron which is used for converting into steel by adding strengthening materials like manganese.

The large integrated steel industry is traditionally located close to the sources of raw materials – iron, ore, coal, manganese and limestone – or at places where these could be easily brought, e.g., near ports. But in mini steel mills access to markets is more important than inputs. These are less expensive to build and operate and can be located near markets because of the abundance of scrap metal, which is the main input. Traditionally, most of the steel was produced at large integrated plants, but mini mills are limited to just one-step process steel making – and are gaining ground.

The industry is one of the most complex and capital-intensive industries and is concentrated in the advanced countries of North America, Europe and Asia.

The important steel centres are Scun Thorpe, Port Talbot, Birmingham and Sheffield in the U.K.; Duisburg, Dortmund, Dusseldorf and Essen in Germany; Le Creusot and St. Etienne in France; and Moscow, St. Petersburg, Lipetsk, Tula, in Russia and Krivoi Rog, and Donetsk in Ukraine. In Asia, the important centres include Nagasaki and Tokyo-Yokohama in Japan; Shanghai, Tienstin and Wuhan in China; and Jamshedpur, Kulti-Burnpur,

Durgapur, Rourkela, Bhilai, Bokaro, Salem, Visakhapatnam and Bhadravati in India.

Q41. Which of the following industry forms the base of all other industries?

- (a) Cement
- (b) Iron and Steel
- (c) Cotton textile
- (d) Agro-based

Q42 Which of the following is NOT used in producing steel?

- (a) Limestone
- (b) Iron ore
- (c) Mica
- (d) Manganese

Q43. Large iron and steel industry is traditionally located in the areas of ____ availability.

- (a) Capital
- (b) Labour
- (c) Market
- (d) Raw material

Q44. Which of the following iron and steel industrial centres is in Asia?

- (a) Tokyo-Yokohama
- (b) Birmingham
- (c) Dortmund
- (d) Essen

Q45. Mini steel mills are located ____.

- (a) Near markets
- (b) Near labour availability
- (c) Near raw material
- (d) Near banking facilities

Direction Q46 – Q50: Read the passage carefully and attempt the question.

Historically, the Gaddis have experienced geographical and political isolation and socio-economic deprivation. The economy is largely based on agriculture and allied activities such as sheep and goat rearing.

The process of development of tribal area of Bharmaur started in 1970s when Gaddis were included among 'scheduled tribes'. Under the Fifth Five Year Plan, the tribal sub-plan was introduced in 1974 and Bharmaur was designated as one of the five Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) in Himachal Pradesh. This area development plan was aimed at improving the quality of life of the Gaddis and narrowing the gap in the level of development between Bharmaur and other areas of Himachal Pradesh. This plan laid the highest priority on development of transport and communications, agriculture and allied activities, and social and community services.

The most significant contribution of tribal sub-plan in Bharmaur region is the development of infrastructure in terms of schools, healthcare facilities, potable water, roads, communications and electricity. But the villages located along the river Ravi in Holi and Khani areas are the main beneficiaries of infrastructural development. The remote villages in Tundah and Kugti areas still do not have sufficient infrastructure.

The social benefits derived from ITDP include tremendous increase in literacy rate, improvement in sex

ratio and decline child marriage. The female literacy rate in the region increased from 1.88 per cent in 1971 to 65 per cent in 2011. The difference between males and females in literacy level i.e., gender inequality, has also declined.

Q46. Tribal sub-plan was introduced in which of the following years?

- (a) 1973
- (b) 1974
- (c) 1975
- (d) 1976

Q47. The economy of Goddi's is based on:

- (a) Cottage industry
- (b) Tour guide for tourists
- (c) Agriculture and domestication of animals
- (d) Government jobs

Q48. The area development plan in Bharmaur was aimed at ____.

- (a) Providing job opportunity to Gaddis
- (b) Improving the quality of life of Gaddis
- (c) Controlling migration
- (d) Providing the training for domesticating animals

Q49. Which of the following villages still do not have sufficient infrastructure?

- (a) Village at the bank of river Ravi in Holi and Khani
- (b) Remote village in Tundah and Kugti area
- (c) Villages of Kashmir Valley
- (d) Village of Barmer

Q50. Which of the following percentage shows the increase of female literacy rate from 1971 to 2011?

- (a) 63.12%
- (b) 62.12%
- (c) 60.12%
- (d) 58.12%