

CUET UG Geography and Geology (313) - 2025 Question Paper

Time Allowed :1 Hour	Maximum Marks :250	Total Questions :50
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. The test is of 1 hour duration.
2. The question paper consists of 50 questions. The maximum marks are 250.
3. 5 marks are awarded for every correct answer, and 1 mark is deducted for every wrong answer.

1. The following activity can be termed as an example of possibilism:

- (A) Forest worship
- (B) Ports on the coasts
- (C) Being afraid of the fury of nature
- (D) Collecting fruits and herbs from the forest

2. Which of the following statements are correct for 'technology'?

- (A) Understanding of concepts of friction and heat enabled us to conquer many diseases.
- (B) Technology indicates the level of cultural development of society.
- (C) Technology loosens the shackles of the environment on human beings.
- (D) Human beings interact with their physical environment with the help of technology.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A), (B) and (D) only
- (B) (A), (B) and (C) only
- (C) (A), (C) and (D) only
- (D) (B), (C) and (D) only

3. Which one of the following is a pull factor of migration ?

- (A) Unemployment
- (B) Poor living conditions
- (C) Political turmoil

(D) Pleasant climate

4. Which of the following countries has the highest Human Development Index (2021)?

- (A) Germany
- (B) Switzerland
- (C) Egypt
- (D) Nepal

5. Arrange the following countries in descending order according to their population.

- (A) India**
- (B) Indonesia**
- (C) Nigeria**
- (D) Mexico**

Choose the correct option:

- (A) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (B) (A), (C), (B), (D)
- (C) (A), (D), (C), (B)
- (D) (C), (B), (D), (A)

6. _____ add value to natural resources by transforming raw materials into valuable products.

- (A) Secondary activities
- (B) Tertiary activities
- (C) Quaternary activities
- (D) Quinary activities

7. Modern large scale manufacturing doesn't have the following characteristic:

- (A) Specialisation of Skills
- (B) Technological Innovation
- (C) Mechanisation
- (D) Low level capital investment

8. Which of the following is the main reason for tourist attraction of Southern Europe and the Mediterranean lands?

- (A) Climate
- (B) Culture
- (C) History and Art
- (D) Economy

9. Among the following identify the primary economic activity?

- (A) Education
- (B) Forest Safari
- (C) Fishing
- (D) IT industry

10. Which among these does not fall under Quinary Activities?

- (A) Specialists
- (B) Consultants
- (C) Financial Banking
- (D) Policy formulators

11. Match List-I with List-II

List-I (Name of the Pack Animals)	List-II (Areas where they are used as means of transport)
(A) Mules	(I) Mountains
(B) Camels	(II) Siberia
(C) Reindeer	(III) Deserts
(D) Horses	(IV) Western Countries

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (B) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
- (C) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (D) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

12. What are the different names of Shifting Cultivation ?

- (A) Jhuming

- (B) Chinook
- (C) Milpa
- (D) Plantation agriculture

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A), (B) and (D) only
- (B) (A) and (C) only
- (C) (C) and (D) only
- (D) (B), (C) and (D) only

13. The Channel Tunnel connects which of the following pair of cities?

- (A) London-Moscow
- (B) London-Paris
- (C) London-Brussels
- (D) Berlin-London

14. Which of the following is NOT the basis of international trade?

- (A) Difference in national resources
- (B) Stage of economic development
- (C) Extent of foreign investment
- (D) Even distribution of resources

15. Big Inch, a famous pipeline which carries petroleum from the oil wells, is located in which one of the following countries?

- (A) U.S.A.
- (B) Canada
- (C) Brazil
- (D) India

16. The roads laid along international boundaries are called :

- (A) International Roads
- (B) International Highways
- (C) District Roads

(D) Border Roads

17. Which of the following transportation mode is most suited for large volumes of bulky materials over long distances within a country?

- (A) Air Transportation
- (B) Road Transportation
- (C) Rail Transportation
- (D) Pipelines

18. Identify the correct statements about pipelines.

- (A) Pipelines are extensively used to transport liquid and gases.
 - (B) Pipelines can also be used to transport liquified coal.
 - (C) Milk is not supplied through pipelines in any country of the world as it is unhealthy.
 - (D) LPG is supplied only through gas cylinders for safety reasons.
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**

- (A) (A), (C) and (D) only
- (B) (A), (B) and (C) only
- (C) (A) and (B) only.
- (D) (B), (C) and (D) only

19. Arrange the following railway stations of the Trans Siberian Railway from west to east.

- (A) Moscow
- (B) Kazan
- (C) Omsk
- (D) Chita

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A), (C), (B), (D)
- (B) (C), (A), (B), (D)
- (C) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (D) (C), (B), (D), (A)

20. Which one out of the following is least urbanized state of India?

- (A) Himachal Pradesh
- (B) Goa
- (C) Rajasthan
- (D) Maharashtra

21. Which of the following age group belongs to the adolescents population?

- (A) 5-10 Years
- (B) 10-19 Years
- (C) 20-30 Years
- (D) 30-45 Years

22. Arrange the following Indian towns from ancient to modern period according to their times of evolution.

- (A) Chandigarh
- (B) Nagpur
- (C) Madurai
- (D) Surat

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (B) (A), (C), (B), (D)
- (C) (B), (A), (D), (C)
- (D) (C), (B), (D), (A)

23. Match List-I with List-II

List-I (Linguistic family)	List-II (Branch/Group)
(A) Indo-European (Aryan)	(I) Iranian
(B) Sino-Tibetan (Kirata)	(II) Munda
(C) Austric (Nishada)	(III) North Assam
(D) Dravidian (Dravida)	(IV) North Dravidian

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (B) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
- (C) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (D) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

24. Which of the following criteria is NOT correct as per the definition of urban settlement given by the Census of India in 1991?

- (A) Place having minimum population of 5000.
- (B) At Least 50 percent of male workers are engaged in non-agricultural pursuits.
- (C) Place having a density of population of at least 400 person per square kilometer.
- (D) All places which have a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or Notified town area committee.

25. Match List-I with List-II

List-I (Town Name)	List-II (Town Type)
(A) Chandigarh	(I) Administrative Town
(B) Kandla	(II) Transport Town
(C) Jharia	(III) Mining Town
(D) Jalandhar	(IV) Garrison Town

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (B) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (C) (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)
- (D) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

26. Post independence, the Indian government imported the High Yield Varieties of wheat from -----.

- (A) Philippines
- (B) Mexico
- (C) Russia
- (D) Japan

27. Which of the following state does NOT have high levels of groundwater utilization?

- (A) Odisha
- (B) Haryana
- (C) Punjab
- (D) Tamil Nadu

28. Mumbai High is famous for -----.

- (A) Petroleum Reserves
 - (B) Coal Reserves
 - (C) Iron Ore Reserves
 - (D) Copper Reserves
-

29. Which of the followings is a target group development programme?

- (A) Command Area Development Programme
 - (B) Drought Prone Area Development Programme
 - (C) Desert Development Programme
 - (D) Small Farmers Development Agency
-

30. Arrange the following river basins in descending order according to their size.

- (A) Mahanadi
- (B) Godavari
- (C) Ganga
- (D) Pennar

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (D), (B), (C), (A)
 - (B) (B), (C), (A), (D)
 - (C) (B), (A), (D), (C)
 - (D) (C), (B), (A), (D)
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31. Identify the correct statements about Common Property Resources.

- (A) According to ownership, land can be classified as - Private land and Common Property Resources.
- (B) The land owned by the state meant for use of the community is called Common Property Resource.
- (C) The Common Property Resource is of particular relevance for the livelihood of landless and marginal farmers in rural areas.
- (D) The ownership of Common Property Resource land lies with a group of people living in that area.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A) and (D) only
- (B) (A), (B) and (C) only
- (C) (A), (C) and (D) only

(D) (B), (C) and (D) only

32. Match List-I with List-II

List-I (Agricultural Land use Category)	List-II (Characteristics)
(A) Culturable Waste Land	(I) Land which has been left uncultivated for one or less than one agricultural year.
(B) Current Fallow	(II) Land which has been left uncultivated for more than five years.
(C) Fallow other than Current Fallow	(III) Physical extent of land on which crops are sown and harvested.
(D) Net Sown Area	(IV) Land which has been left uncultivated for more than one year but less than five years.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
(B) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
(C) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
(D) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

33. Which one of the following activities involve the collection, production and dissemination of information or even the production of information?

- (A) Primary Activity
(B) Tertiary Activity
(C) Secondary Activity
(D) Quaternary Activity

34. Which one out of the following is incorrect about Pawan Hans limited?

- (A) Helicopter service in hilly areas.
(B) Helicopter service to petroleum sector.
(C) Helicopter service in tourism sector.
(D) It is widely used in central India for tourism.

35. Match the followings:

List-I (Seaports)	List-II (State)
(A) Kandla	(I) Goa
(B) Haldia	(II) Odisha
(C) Marmagao	(III) West Bengal
(D) Paradwip	(IV) Gujarat

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
 (B) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
 (C) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
 (D) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

36. In the following identify the correct statements about the Konkan Railway.

- (A) It was constructed in 1998.
 (B) It connects Roha in Maharashtra to Mangalore in Karnataka.
 (C) It is considered an engineering marvel.
 (D) The states of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka are partners in it.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A), (B) and (D) only
 (B) (A), (B) and (C) only
 (C) (A), (C) and (D) only
 (D) (B), (C) and (D) only

37. Which of the following is NOT an example of mass communication?

- (A) Cinema
 (B) Radio
 (C) Letters
 (D) Newspapers

38. Arrange the following commodities in descending order according to their share in India's import (2021-2022)?

- (A) Petroleum, oil and Lubricants
 (B) Chemical Products
 (C) Fertilizers and fertilizer manufacturing
 (D) Iron and Steel

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A), (B), (C), (D)
 (B) (A), (C), (D), (B)

- (C) (C), (A), (D), (B)
(D) (C), (B), (D), (A)
-

39. Which one of the following type of pollution is considered as the World's Top Environmental Health Risk by the World Health Organization?

- (A) Noise Pollution
(B) Water Pollution
(C) Air pollution
(D) Land Pollution
-

40. Identify the correct statements about urban waste disposal.

- (A) The environmental pollution due to solid waste is not very significant in urban areas of India due to low level of urbanisation.
(B) Dumping industrial waste into rivers causes water pollution.
(C) Solid waste refers to a variety of old and used articles.
(D) Solid waste from industrial units is collected and disposed off on low-lying public grounds.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A), (B) and (D) only
(B) (A), (B) and (C) only
(C) (A), (C) and (D) only
(D) (B), (C) and (D) only
-

Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Trade is essentially the buying and selling of items produced elsewhere. All the services in retail and wholesale trading or commerce are specifically intended for profit. The towns and cities where all these works take place are known as trading centres.

The rise of trading from barter at the local level to money-exchange on an international scale has produced many centres and institutions, such as trading centres or collection and distribution points.

Trading centres may be divided into rural and urban marketing centres.

Rural marketing centres cater to nearby settlements. These are quasi-urban centres. They serve as trading centres of the most rudimentary type. Here, personal and professional services are not well-developed. These form local collecting and distributing centres. Most of these have mandis (wholesale markets) and also retailing areas. They are not urban centres per se but are significant centres for making available goods and services which are most frequently demanded by rural folk.

Periodic markets in rural areas are found where there are no regular markets and local periodic

markets are organised at different temporal intervals. These may be weekly, bi-weekly markets where people from the surrounding areas meet their temporally accumulated demand. These markets are held on specified dates and move from one place to another. The shopkeepers, thus, remain busy all day while a large area is served by them.

Urban marketing centres have more widely specialised urban services. They provide ordinary goods and services as well as many of the specialised goods and services required by people. Urban centres, therefore, offer manufactured goods as well as many specialised developed markets, e.g. markets for labour, housing, semi-or finished products. Services of educational institutions and professionals such as teachers, lawyers, consultants, physicians, dentists and veterinary doctors are available.

41. The towns and cities where the buying and selling of goods takes place are known as:

- (A) quasi-urban centres
- (B) trading centres
- (C) periodic markets
- (D) departmental stores

42. Which one of the following are quasi-urban centers and cater to nearby settlements?

- (A) Urban marketing centres
- (B) Periodic markets
- (C) Rural marketing centres
- (D) Chain stores

43. These markets are found where there are no regular markets and organised at different temporal intervals, where people from the surrounding areas meet their temporally accumulated demand.

- (A) Retail Trading
- (B) Urban marketing centres
- (C) Rural marketing centres
- (D) Periodic markets

44. Which of the following services is generally NOT a characteristic feature of the urban marketing centres?

- (A) Consultants
 - (B) Local collection and distribution
 - (C) Veterinary doctors
 - (D) Markets for labour
-

45. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of rural market centres?

- (A) They are pure urban centres with specialisation in rural products.
 - (B) They are most rudimentary type of trading centres.
 - (C) Here professional and personal services are not well-developed.
 - (D) Most of these have mandis (wholesale markets).
-

Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions.

An uneven spatial distribution of the population in India suggests a close relationship between the population and physical, socio-economic and historical factors. As far as the physical factors are concerned, it is clear that climate along with the terrain and the availability of water largely determine the pattern of the population distribution. Consequently, we observe that the North Indian Plains, deltas and Coastal Plains have a higher proportion of the population than the interior districts of the southern and central Indian States, the Himalayas, and some of the north-eastern and western states. However, development of irrigation (Rajasthan), availability of mineral and energy resources (Jharkhand) and development of transport network (Peninsular States) have resulted in a moderate to high concentration of population in areas which were previously very thinly populated.

Among the socio-economic and historical factors of the distribution of population, important ones are the evolution of settled agriculture and agricultural development; the pattern of human settlement; development of transport networks, industrialisation and urbanisation. It is observed that the regions falling in the river plains and coastal areas of India have remained the regions of larger population concentration. Even though the use of natural resources like land and water in these regions has shown the sign of degradation, the concentration of the population remains high because of the early history of human settlement and the development of transport networks. On the other hand, the urban regions of Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Pune, Ahmedabad, Chennai and Jaipur have high concentrations of population due to industrial development and urbanisation, drawing large numbers of rural-urban migrants.

46. An uneven spatial distribution of the population in India does not suggest a close relationship between the population and which one of the following?

- (A) Physical factors
- (B) Literacy Rate
- (C) Socio-economic factors
- (D) Historical factors

47. Development of irrigation has resulted in moderate to high concentration of population in which of the following state?

- (A) Rajasthan
- (B) Jharkhand
- (C) Himachal Pradesh
- (D) Sikkim

48. Which of the following is NOT a socio-economic or historical factor of the distribution of the population?

- (A) Evolution of settled agriculture
- (B) Industrialisation and urbanisation
- (C) Development of transport network
- (D) Availability of water

49. Urban regions of India have a high concentration of the population due to -----.

- (A) Industrial development and urbanisation
- (B) Agricultural development
- (C) Pattern of human settlement
- (D) Availability of mineral and energy resources

50. Which factor has resulted in a moderate to high concentration of population in areas of the Peninsular States which were previously very thinly populated?

- (A) Availability of mineral and energy resources
 - (B) Development of irrigation facilities
 - (C) Development of transport network
 - (D) Socio-economic and historical factors
-