

CUET-UG Geography Sample Paper - 3

Duration: 1 Hour

Maximum Marks: 250

Instructions

- This paper contains a total of 50 Multiple Choice Questions.
- Each correct answer carries **+5 marks**.
- Each incorrect answer carries **-1 mark**.
- No negative marking for unattempted questions.

Q1. Which of the following statements best describes the concept of 'Neodeterminism' as proposed by Griffith Taylor?

- (A) Nature provides opportunities and humans make choices.
- (B) There is a middle path between absolute necessity and absolute freedom.
- (C) Human activities are entirely dictated by the physical environment.
- (D) Technology allows humans to conquer nature completely.

Q2. The core philosophy of the 'Humanistic School' of thought in Geography emphasizes:

- (A) The use of quantitative techniques and spatial laws.
- (B) Social categories based on ethnicity and religion.
- (C) Centrality of human experience, agency, and consciousness.
- (D) Marxist theory to explain social inequality.

Q3. Identify the correct chronological order of the following 'Schools of Thought' in Geography:

- I. Welfare School
- II. Behavioral School
- III. Radical School

- (A) I, II, III



- (B) III, II, I
- (C) II, I, III
- (D) All emerged simultaneously in the 1970s.

Q4. If a country has a crude birth rate of 35 per thousand and a crude death rate of 15 per thousand, while the net migration is zero, what is the natural growth rate of that country?

- (A) 50%
- (B) 20%
- (C) 2.0%
- (D) 0.2%

Q5. Arrange the following continents in descending order of their population density:

- I. Asia
- II. Europe
- III. Africa
- IV. North America

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

Q6. In the third stage of the Demographic Transition Theory:

- (A) Fertility and mortality both are very high.
- (B) Fertility remains high but mortality declines.
- (C) Fertility and mortality both decline considerably.
- (D) Population grows at an exponential rate.

Q7. Which of the following indicators is NOT used by the UNDP to calculate the Human Development Index (HDI)?



- (A) Life expectancy at birth
- (B) Mean years of schooling
- (C) Gross National Income per capita
- (D) Rate of industrialization

Q8. Transhumance is a practice observed in which of the following regions?

- (A) Tropical Rainforests of Congo
- (B) Himalayan mountains during seasonal changes
- (C) Pampas grasslands of Argentina
- (D) Intensive subsistence farming regions of China
- (E)

Q9. Identify the mismatched pair of 'Shifting Cultivation' and its regional name:

- (A) Milpa – Central America
- (B) Ladang – Indonesia
- (C) Jhuming – North-east India
- (D) Roca – Thailand

Q10. Which type of agriculture is characterized by high capital investment, large estates, and scientific methods of cultivation, focusing on a single crop like Rubber or Tea?

- (A) Mediterranean Agriculture
- (B) Plantation Agriculture
- (C) Extensive Grain Cultivation
- (D) Mixed Farming

Q11. 'Truck Farming' is specifically associated with the cultivation of:

- (A) Cereal crops
- (B) Vegetables



- (C) Milk and Dairy
- (D) Poultry

Q12. The 'Home-based' industries that utilize local raw materials and involve family labor are classified as:

- (A) Small scale industries
- (B) Large scale industries
- (C) Cottage/Household industries
- (D) Cooperative industries

Q13. The 'Big Inch' pipeline is used for the transportation of _____ in the USA.

- (A) Natural Gas
- (B) Petroleum
- (C) Water
- (D) Liquid Coal

Q14. Which of the following is known as the 'Gateway to the East' and connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea?

- (A) Panama Canal
- (B) Kiel Canal
- (C) Suez Canal
- (D) Volga-Don Canal

Q15. The headquarters of the World Trade Organization (WTO) is located in:

- (A) New York
- (B) Geneva
- (C) Paris
- (D) Vienna



- Q16.** On a world map, identify the major shipping canal located at 9°N latitude and 79°W longitude.
- (A) Suez Canal
 - (B) Panama Canal
 - (C) Corinth Canal
 - (D) Welland Canal
- Q17.** Which of the following ports is a major 'Entrepot' port in South East Asia?
- (A) Mumbai
 - (B) Singapore
 - (C) Perth
 - (D) Aden
- Q18.** The 'Ruhr' industrial region is located in which country?
- (A) France
 - (B) Germany
 - (C) UK
 - (D) Russia
- Q19.** Identify the Temperate Grassland region located in South Africa.
- (A) Steppes
 - (B) Prairies
 - (C) Veld
 - (D) Downs
- Q20.** Which of the following is a landlocked country in Africa?
- (A) Nigeria
 - (B) Ethiopia
 - (C) Kenya



(D) Ghana

Q21. As per the 2011 Census, which state in India has the lowest density of population?

(A) Sikkim

(B) Mizoram

(C) Arunachal Pradesh

(D) Himachal Pradesh

Q22. The 'Main Worker' as per the Census of India is a person who works for at least _____ days in a year.

(A) 100

(B) 183

(C) 200

(D) 365

Q23. In which of the following phases did India witness 'Stagnant Growth' of population?

(A) 1901 – 1921

(B) 1921 – 1951

(C) 1951 – 1981

(D) 1981 – 2001

Q24. Identify the state with the highest female literacy rate in India as per Census 2011.

(A) Mizoram

(B) Kerala

(C) Goa

(D) Tripura

Q25. Which age group constitutes the 'Working Population' in India?



- (A) 0 – 14 years
- (B) 15 – 59 years
- (C) 18 – 60 years
- (D) Above 60 years

Q26. Settlements found in the fertile alluvial plains and along valleys, where houses are built close to each other, are called:

- (A) Dispersed settlements
- (B) Nucleated settlements
- (C) Hamleted settlements
- (D) Semi-clustered settlements

Q27. A 'Megacity' is an urban agglomeration with a population of more than:

- (A) 1 million
- (B) 5 million
- (C) 10 million
- (D) 20 million

Q28. Match the following 'Functional Towns' of India:

Town	Function
1. Varanasi	(i) Administrative
2. Chandigarh	(ii) Religious
3. Bhilai	(iii) Mining
4. Jharia	(iv) Industrial

- (A) 1-ii, 2-i, 3-iv, 4-iii
- (B) 1-i, 2-ii, 3-iii, 4-iv
- (C) 1-ii, 2-iv, 3-i, 4-iii
- (D) 1-iii, 2-i, 3-iv, 4-ii



- Q29.** The 'Golden Quadrilateral' project connects which four major cities?
- (A) Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Kolkata
 - (B) Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata
 - (C) Delhi, Jaipur, Mumbai, Chennai
 - (D) Delhi, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Mumbai
- Q30.** Which of the following is a Non-conventional source of energy?
- (A) Coal
 - (B) Natural Gas
 - (C) Solar Energy
 - (D) Petroleum
- Q31.** Identify the leading producer of Manganese in India.
- (A) Odisha
 - (B) Jharkhand
 - (C) Karnataka
 - (D) Maharashtra
- Q32.** The 'Brundtland Commission' Report (1987) is most famous for defining the concept of:
- (A) Economic Liberalization
 - (B) Sustainable Development
 - (C) Green Revolution
 - (D) Population Explosion
- Q33.** The 'Indira Gandhi Canal' (Rajasthan Canal) project was primarily designed to provide irrigation to:
- (A) Eastern Rajasthan
 - (B) Western Rajasthan



- (C) Southern Rajasthan
- (D) Central Rajasthan

Q34. Which port in India is known as the 'Child of Partition' as it was developed to offset the loss of Karachi port?

- (A) Mumbai
- (B) Kandla
- (C) Marmagao
- (D) Kochi

Q35. The North-South Corridor connects Srinagar with _____.

- (A) Kochi
- (B) Kanyakumari
- (C) Tuticorin
- (D) Thiruvananthapuram

Q36. The first railway line in India was opened in 1853 between:

- (A) Mumbai to Thane
- (B) Howrah to Hooghly
- (C) Chennai to Arkonam
- (D) Delhi to Agra

Q37. Which of the following is the fastest mode of communication today?

- (A) Radio
- (B) Television
- (C) Internet
- (D) Newspapers

Q38. The enrichment of water bodies with nutrients, leading to excessive growth of algae and depletion of oxygen, is called:



- (A) Acidification
- (B) Eutrophication
- (C) Desalination
- (D) Carbonation

Q39. Which of the following is the primary cause of 'Land Degradation' in the irrigated areas of Punjab and Haryana?

- (A) Deforestation
- (B) Overgrazing
- (C) Salinization and Alkalization
- (D) Industrial pollution

Q40. Dharavi, one of Asia's largest slums, is located in:

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Mumbai
- (C) Kolkata
- (D) Chennai

Passage I

Read the passage below carefully. The questions that follow (Questions 41 to 45) are based on the information provided in this text. Choose the one best answer for each question.

"India is a land of many rivers, but it is increasingly becoming one of the most water-stressed countries in the world. According to the World Bank, while India possesses only about 4% of the world's renewable water resources, it is tasked with supporting nearly 18% of the global population. This disparity creates immense pressure on existing sources. Furthermore, the quality of water is a growing concern. The discharge of untreated domestic sewage and industrial effluents into water bodies has led to severe pollution. Major rivers like the Ganga



and the Yamuna are the most affected, with high levels of coliform bacteria and toxic chemicals. Sustainable water management, rainwater harvesting, and the 'Namami Gange' program are critical steps toward addressing this environmental crisis."

- Q41.** According to the passage, what percentage of world's water resources does India possess?
- (A) 18%
 - (B) 10%
 - (C) 4%
 - (D) 24%
- Q42.** Which rivers are specifically mentioned as being threatened by pollution?
- (A) Indus and Brahmaputra
 - (B) Ganga and Yamuna
 - (C) Krishna and Kaveri
 - (D) Narmada and Tapi
- Q43.** What is the primary source of pollution for the mentioned rivers?
- (A) Agricultural runoff
 - (B) Domestic and Industrial waste
 - (C) Oil spills
 - (D) Atmospheric deposition
- Q44.** What proportion of the global population does India support according to the text?
- (A) 4%
 - (B) 18%
 - (C) 25%



(D) 50%

Q45. The term 'Water-stressed' refers to:

- (A) High flood frequency
- (B) Excess water availability
- (C) Difficulty in meeting the demand for water
- (D) High rate of evaporation

Passage II

Read the passage below carefully. The questions that follow (Questions 46 to 50) are based on the information provided in this text. Choose the one best answer for each question.

"Primary activities are those which are directly dependent on the environment as these refer to the utilization of earth's resources. These include hunting, gathering, pastoral activities, fishings, and agriculture. Gathering and hunting are the oldest known economic activities.

In modern times, gathering has become a subsistence activity practiced in various climatic zones. It is generally practiced in: (i) High latitude zones which include Northern Canada, Northern Eurasia, and Southern Chile; and (ii) Low latitude zones such as the Amazon Basin, tropical Africa, Northern fringe of Australia, and the interior parts of Southeast Asia. While hunting is now banned or strictly regulated in most nations to protect biodiversity, gathering continues to be a source of livelihood for many forest-dwelling communities."

Q46. In which high latitude zone is gathering practiced according to the passage?

- (A) Amazon Basin
- (B) Northern Canada
- (C) Southeast Asia
- (D) Central Africa



- Q47.** Identify a low latitude zone mentioned for gathering.
- (A) Eurasia
 - (B) Northern Canada
 - (C) Amazon Basin
 - (D) Patagonia
- Q48.** Which of the following is NOT classified as a primary activity in the passage?
- (A) Agriculture
 - (B) Hunting
 - (C) Gathering
 - (D) Manufacturing
- Q49.** What is the current legal status of hunting in many regions as per the text?
- (A) Highly encouraged
 - (B) Banned
 - (C) Subsidized
 - (D) Compulsory
- Q50.** Gathering is described as which type of activity?
- (A) Commercial
 - (B) Subsistence
 - (C) Quaternary
 - (D) Industrial



Detailed Solutions**Q1.****Solution**

Concept: Neodeterminism (Stop and Go Determinism) – A concept introduced by Griffith Taylor that acts as a middle ground between Environmental Determinism and Possibilism.

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: The question asks for the statement that best describes 'Neodeterminism'. This concept was a reaction to the extreme views of environmental determinism (nature dictates all) and possibilism (humans have infinite choices).
2. Apply the relevant rule: Griffith Taylor introduced the concept of 'Stop and Go Determinism'. He used the analogy of a traffic controller to explain that while nature sets limits and provides a direction, humans have the ability to accelerate or slow down the pace of development within those limits.
3. Eliminate the distractors: Option A represents 'Possibilism' (Nature provides opportunities). Option C represents 'Environmental Determinism' (Nature dictates activities). Option D is an extreme view of technology that ignores environmental constraints.
4. Verify the selected option: Option B correctly identifies it as a "middle path," which is the core definition of Neodeterminism, balancing the relationship between human agency and environmental influence.

Final Answer:

(B) There is a middle path between absolute necessity and absolute freedom.

Answer: (B)



Q2.

Solution

Concept: Schools of Thought in Geography – Specifically the Humanistic School which emerged in the 1970s.

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: The question focuses on the core philosophy of the 'Humanistic School' of thought.
2. Apply the relevant rule: The Humanistic school emerged as a critique of the Quantitative Revolution (which focused on math and models). It emphasizes 'agency' and 'subjectivity,' focusing on how individuals perceive and experience their social and physical environments.
3. Eliminate the distractors: Option A refers to the Quantitative Revolution/Spatial Science. Option B refers to social geography but isn't the core of humanism. Option D refers to the 'Radical School' of thought which utilized Marxist theory.
4. Verify the selected option: Option C is the standard definition; humanistic geography is concerned with the human spirit, consciousness, and the subjective meaning people attach to places.

Final Answer:

(C) Centrality of human experience, agency, and consciousness.

Answer: (C)

Q3.

Solution

Concept: 1970s Geography – The emergence of different perspectives (Welfare, Radical, and Behavioral) following the discontent with the Quantitative Revolution.

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: The question asks for the chronological order of the Welfare, Behavioral, and Radical schools.
2. Apply the relevant rule: In the history of geographical thought, the 1970s was a decade of pluralism. All three schools (Welfare, Radical, and Behavioral) emerged roughly during the same period (early to mid-1970s) as distinct reactions to the quantitative and positivist approaches of the 1960s.
3. Eliminate the distractors: Options A, B, and C suggest a sequential progression (one after the other), but these schools were contemporary movements that gained traction simultaneously within the discipline to address social issues, power structures, and human perception.
4. Verify the selected option: Option D reflects the historical context provided in NCERT, noting that the 1970s saw the simultaneous rise of these three specific schools of thought.

Final Answer:

(D) All emerged simultaneously in the 1970s.

Answer: (D)



Q4.

Solution

Concept: Population Growth Calculation – Natural Growth Rate is the difference between Crude Birth Rate (CBR) and Crude Death Rate (CDR).

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: Calculate the 'natural growth rate' given a CBR of 35 and a CDR of 15.
2. Apply the relevant rule: Natural Growth Rate = Crude Birth Rate – Crude Death Rate. Calculation: $35 - 15 = 20$ per thousand.
3. Convert to percentage: Growth rates are typically expressed as percentages in geography. Since 20 is the increase per 1,000 people, we convert it: $(20/1000) \times 100 = 2.0\%$.
4. Eliminate the distractors: Option A (50%) incorrectly sums the values. Option B (20%) confuses "per thousand" with "per hundred." Option D (0.2%) is a decimal error.

Final Answer:

(C) 2.0%

Answer: (C)

Q5.

Solution

Concept: World Population Density – Spatial distribution of population across continents as per standard global demographic data.

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: Arrange Asia, Europe, Africa, and North America in descending order of population density.
2. Apply the relevant rule: According to global statistics (and NCERT data), Asia is the most densely populated continent due to large populations in China and India. Europe follows due to its relatively small land area and high urbanization. Africa is growing rapidly but has a lower density than Europe. North America has the lowest density among these four due to vast land areas (Canada) and lower total population.
3. Compare values: Asia (highest) > Europe > Africa > North America (lowest).
4. Verify the order: This sequence matches Option A. Option B incorrectly places Africa above Europe; while Africa has more people, its land area is much larger, resulting in lower density compared to Europe.

Final Answer:

(A) I, II, III, IV

Answer: (A)



Q6.

Solution

Concept: Demographic Transition Theory – This theory explains the transformation of countries from high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates.

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: It asks for the specific characteristics of the "third stage" of the Demographic Transition Model.
2. Apply the relevant rule: In the third stage (Late Transition), both fertility and mortality decline significantly. The population becomes urbanized, literate, and has high technical know-how. Family size is deliberately controlled.
3. Eliminate the distractors: Option A refers to the first stage (high fluctuating). Option B refers to the second stage (early transition) where a 'population explosion' occurs due to high birth and low death rates.
4. Verify the selected option: Option C accurately reflects the state of a developed society where the population becomes stable or grows slowly due to low birth and death rates.

Final Answer:

(C) Fertility and mortality both decline considerably.

Answer: (C)

Q7.

Solution

Concept: Human Development Index (HDI) – A tool developed by the UNDP to measure social and economic development levels.

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: Identify the indicator that is NOT used in the calculation of the HDI.
2. Apply the relevant rule: The HDI is calculated using three main pillars: Long and healthy life (Life expectancy), Knowledge (Mean/Expected years of schooling), and A decent standard of living (GNI per capita).
3. Eliminate the distractors: Options A, B, and C are the standard parameters used globally by the UNDP since 1990.
4. Verify the selected option: Industrialization (Option D) is a process of economic change but is not a direct metric used in the formula to determine a country's Human Development Index score.

Final Answer:

(D) Rate of industrialization

Answer: (D)



Q8.

Solution

Concept: Pastoralism – Transhumance is the seasonal migration of herders between mountains and lowland pastures.

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: Locate the region where Transhumance is a prominent practice.
2. Apply the relevant rule: Transhumance is common in mountainous regions. In summer, herders move from the plains to high-altitude pastures; in winter, they return to the warmer valleys. In India, this is a hallmark of Himalayan tribes like the Bakarwals.
3. Eliminate the distractors: Option A (Congo) is associated with gathering. Option C (Pampas) is for commercial ranching. Option D is for sedentary agriculture.
4. Verify the selected option: The Himalayas provide the necessary altitudinal variation for seasonal migration, making option B the correct geographical context.

Final Answer:

(B) Himalayan mountains during seasonal changes

Answer: (B)

Q9.

Solution

Concept: Shifting Cultivation Nomenclature – Different cultures and regions use local names for primitive subsistence agriculture (slash and burn).

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: Find the pair where the name of shifting cultivation is incorrectly matched with its region.
2. Apply the relevant rule: - Milpa: Central America/Mexico. - Ladang: Indonesia/Malaysia. - Jhuming: North-East India. - Roca: Brazil (not Thailand).
3. Eliminate the distractors: Pairs A, B, and C are correctly defined in the NCERT "Fundamentals of Human Geography."
4. Verify the selected option: Option D is incorrect because Roca is the Brazilian term. In Thailand, this practice is known as 'Tamrai'.

Final Answer:

(D) Roca – Thailand

Answer: (D)



Q10.

Solution

Concept: Plantation Agriculture – A form of commercial farming where crops are grown for profit on large landholdings.

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: Identify the farming system characterized by single-crop specialization, high capital, and large estates.
2. Apply the relevant rule: Plantation agriculture focuses on a single cash crop (Tea, Coffee, Rubber, Cocoa) for market sale. It requires scientific methods, large labor forces, and significant financial investment.
3. Eliminate the distractors: Mediterranean agriculture focuses on viticulture. Extensive grain cultivation is mechanized farming in grasslands. Mixed farming involves both crops and animals.
4. Verify the selected option: The focus on a "single crop" like Rubber or Tea within "large estates" is the defining hallmark of the Plantation system (Option B).

Final Answer:

(B) Plantation Agriculture

Answer: (B)

Q11.

Solution

Concept: Specialized Commercial Agriculture – Truck Farming refers to the growing of vegetables for distant markets.

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: The question asks for the specific commodity associated with 'Truck Farming'.
2. Apply the relevant rule: The name 'Truck Farming' comes from the fact that the distance of truck farms from the market is governed by the distance a truck can cover overnight. It is a highly specialized form of horticulture.
3. Eliminate the distractors: Cereal crops are part of extensive grain farming (Option A). Milk and Dairy fall under Dairy Farming (Option C). Poultry is a separate livestock category.
4. Verify the selected option: In regions like the USA and parts of Europe, farms that specialize exclusively in vegetables are known as truck farms, making Option B correct.

Final Answer:

(B) Vegetables

Answer: (B)



Q12.

Solution

Concept: Classification of Industries – Based on size and organization, specifically the smallest unit of production.

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: Identify the industry type that uses local materials, family labor, and is home-based.
2. Apply the relevant rule: Cottage or Household industries are the smallest manufacturing units. Craftsmen use local raw materials and simple tools to produce goods within their homes with the help of family members.
3. Eliminate the distractors: Small scale industries (Option A) use power-driven machines and external labor. Large scale industries (Option B) require massive infrastructure. Cooperative industries (Option D) refer to ownership, not size/location.
4. Verify the selected option: The "home-based" and "family labor" aspects are the definitive characteristics of Cottage/Household industries (Option C).

Final Answer:

(C) Cottage/Household industries

Answer: (C)

Q13.

Solution

Concept: Global Pipeline Networks – Major pipelines used for energy transport in North America.

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: Identify what the 'Big Inch' pipeline carries in the United States.
2. Apply the relevant rule: Pipelines are used to transport liquids and gases efficiently. The 'Big Inch' is one of the most famous pipelines in the world, stretching from the oil wells of the Gulf of Mexico to the North-eastern States of the USA.
3. Eliminate the distractors: While natural gas (Option A) is moved by pipelines, the 'Big Inch' specifically carries oil. Water and liquid coal (Options C and D) use different specialized networks.
4. Verify the selected option: According to NCERT "Fundamentals of Human Geography," the Big Inch carries petroleum (oil) from the Gulf of Mexico to the North-eastern USA.

Final Answer:

(B) Petroleum

Answer: (B)



Q14.

Solution

Concept: International Trade Routes – The Suez Canal is a vital artificial waterway connecting Europe and Asia.

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: Identify the canal that connects the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea.
2. Apply the relevant rule: The Suez Canal was constructed in 1869 in Egypt. It provides a direct route between the North Atlantic and northern Indian oceans via the Mediterranean and Red seas, avoiding the long trip around Africa.
3. Eliminate the distractors: The Panama Canal (Option A) connects the Atlantic and Pacific. The Kiel Canal (Option B) connects the North Sea and Baltic Sea. The Volga-Don connects two Russian rivers.
4. Verify the selected option: The description of connecting the Mediterranean and Red Sea is the geographical definition of the Suez Canal (Option C).

Final Answer:

(C) Suez Canal

Answer: (C)

Q15.

Solution

Concept: International Organizations – The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations.

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: Identify the city where the headquarters of the WTO is located.
2. Apply the relevant rule: The WTO succeeded the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in 1995. Its administrative center is located in Switzerland.
3. Eliminate the distractors: New York (Option A) is the HQ for the UN. Paris (Option C) hosts UNESCO. Vienna (Option D) hosts OPEC and IAEA.
4. Verify the selected option: Geneva is the established location for the WTO headquarters, managing global trade negotiations and disputes.

Final Answer:

(B) Geneva

Answer: (B)



Q16.

Solution

Concept: Global Navigation – The Panama Canal is a critical maritime shortcut through the Isthmus of Panama.

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: Locate the major shipping canal at 9°N and 79°W.
2. Apply the relevant rule: The Panama Canal connects the Atlantic Ocean (via the Caribbean Sea) to the Pacific Ocean. Its coordinates (approximately 9°N, 79°W) place it in Central America, cutting through the Isthmus of Panama.
3. Eliminate the distractors: The Suez Canal (Option A) is located at roughly 30°N, 32°E in Egypt. The Corinth Canal is in Greece, and the Welland Canal is in Canada.
4. Verify the selected option: Based on world map locations taught in CUET Geography, the Panama Canal is the only major inter-oceanic canal in the Western Hemisphere near the equator.

Final Answer:

(B) Panama Canal

Answer: (B)

Q17.

Solution

Concept: Classification of Ports – Entrepot ports are collection and distribution centers where goods are brought from different countries for export.

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: Identify a major 'Entrepot' port located in South East Asia.
2. Apply the relevant rule: Entrepot ports act as transshipment centers. Singapore is one of the world's most famous entrepot ports, serving as a hub for the entire South East Asian region due to its strategic location on the Malacca Strait.
3. Eliminate the distractors: Mumbai (Option A) is primarily a commercial and container port for India. Perth (Option C) is an Australian port. Aden (Option D) is a port of call/oil-refining port in Yemen.
4. Verify the selected option: Singapore's economy is historically and geographically built on its role as an entrepot, making Option B the correct choice.

Final Answer:

(B) Singapore

Answer: (B)



Q18.

Solution

Concept: Industrial Regions of the World – The Ruhr region is a historical coal-mining and heavy industrial heartland.

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: Identify the country where the Ruhr industrial region is situated.
2. Apply the relevant rule: The Ruhr is Europe's largest industrial urban agglomeration. It was traditionally based on coal and iron/steel industries and is located in the western part of Germany.
3. Eliminate the distractors: France (Option A) has the Lorraine region. UK (Option C) has the Midlands/Lancashire. Russia (Option D) has the Urals/Kuznetsk.
4. Verify the selected option: The Ruhr region is synonymous with German industrial power, although it has now shifted toward high-tech and service industries (the "New Ruhr").

Final Answer:

(B) Germany

Answer: (B)

Q19.

Solution

Concept: World Grasslands – Different names for temperate grasslands based on their geographical location.

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: Identify the specific name for temperate grasslands in South Africa.
2. Apply the relevant rule: - Steppes: Eurasia. - Prairies: North America. - Veld: South Africa. - Downs: Australia. - Pampas: South America.
3. Eliminate the distractors: Options A, B, and D refer to grasslands in Russia/Central Asia, the USA/Canada, and Australia respectively.
4. Verify the selected option: The term 'Veld' (or Veldt) is the Dutch/Afrikaans word for "field" and specifically refers to the high plateau grasslands of South Africa.

Final Answer:

(C) Veld

Answer: (C)



Q20.

Solution

Concept: Political Geography of Africa – Landlocked countries are those entirely surrounded by land with no direct access to an ocean.

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: Identify which of the listed African countries is landlocked.
2. Apply the relevant rule: Ethiopia is one of the most populous landlocked countries in the world. It lost its coastline after Eritrea gained independence in 1993.
3. Eliminate the distractors: Nigeria (Option A), Kenya (Option C), and Ghana (Option D) all have extensive coastlines along the Atlantic or Indian Oceans.
4. Verify the selected option: Ethiopia relies on ports in neighboring countries (like Djibouti) for international trade because it has no sea coast of its own.

Final Answer:

(B) Ethiopia

Answer: (B)

Q21.

Solution

Concept: Population Density in India – Based on the Census of India 2011, density varies significantly across states due to terrain and climate.

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: The question asks for the state with the lowest population density according to the latest official census (2011).
2. Apply the relevant rule: Population density is the number of persons per unit area. While Bihar has the highest density (1,106 persons per sq km), Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest.
3. Eliminate the distractors: Sikkim (Option A) has the lowest total population, but not the lowest density. Mizoram (Option B) also has low density but it is higher than Arunachal's. Himachal Pradesh (Option D) has a density of 123, which is much higher than the correct answer.
4. Verify the selected option: Arunachal Pradesh has a population density of only 17 persons per sq km due to its rugged mountainous terrain and dense forest cover.

Final Answer:

(C) Arunachal Pradesh

Answer: (C)



Q22.

Solution

Concept: Definition of Workers – The Census of India classifies workers into Main Workers, Marginal Workers, and Non-workers.

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: Identify the minimum number of days a person must work to be classified as a 'Main Worker'.
2. Apply the relevant rule: According to the Census, a 'Main Worker' is a person who works for at least 6 months or 183 days in a year.
3. Eliminate the distractors: 100 days (Option A) is often associated with MGNREGA schemes but not census classification. Persons working less than 183 days are called 'Marginal Workers'.
4. Verify the selected option: 183 days is the standard threshold used to distinguish between those with relatively stable employment and those with seasonal or temporary work.

Final Answer:

(B) 183

Answer: (B)

Q23.

Solution

Concept: Phases of Population Growth in India – India's demographic history is divided into four distinct phases.

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: Identify the period characterized by 'Stagnant Growth' or the stationary phase.
2. Apply the relevant rule: The period 1901 – 1921 is referred to as the period of stagnant or stationary phase of growth of India's population. In this period, growth rate was very low, even recording a negative growth rate in 1911 – 1921 (due to epidemics and food shortages).
3. Eliminate the distractors: 1921 – 1951 (Option B) is the period of steady growth. 1951 – 1981 (Option C) is the period of population explosion. 1981 – 2001 (Option D) is the period of high growth with signs of slowing down.
4. Verify the selected option: 1901 – 1921 saw high birth rates balanced by high death rates (due to poor health facilities and famine), leading to negligible growth.

Final Answer:

(A) 1901-1921

Answer: (A)



Q24.

Solution

Concept: Literacy in India – Spatial variation of female literacy based on Census 2011.

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: Which state has the highest percentage of literate females?
2. Apply the relevant rule: Kerala has consistently maintained the highest overall and female literacy rates in India due to social reforms and government focus on education.
3. Eliminate the distractors: While Mizoram (Option A) has a very high literacy rate (second highest), it still trails behind Kerala. Goa and Tripura also have high rates but do not top the list.
4. Verify the selected option: According to 2011 data, Kerala's female literacy rate was above 92%, the highest in the country.

Final Answer:

(B) Kerala

Answer: (B)

Q25.

Solution

Concept: Demographic Structure – The working-age population is the segment of the population that is considered economically active.

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: What is the age bracket for the 'Working Population' in the Indian context?
2. Apply the relevant rule: Globally and in India, the population is divided into children (0 – 14), working age (15 – 59), and aged (above 60).
3. Eliminate the distractors: Option A represents the dependent young population. Option C uses 18 (voting age) but is not the demographic standard for working age. Option D represents the elderly dependent population.
4. Verify the selected option: The 15 – 59 age group is the standard demographic definition for the workforce, as people in this bracket are expected to contribute to the economy.

Final Answer:

(B) 15-59 years

Answer: (B)



Q26.

Solution

Concept: Rural Settlement Patterns – Nucleated or clustered settlements are defined by the density and proximity of houses.

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: The question describes a settlement type in fertile plains where houses are built close to each other.
2. Apply the relevant rule: Clustered or Nucleated settlements are those where the living area is compact and closely built. These are typically found in fertile alluvial plains (like the Indo-Gangetic plain) and in the valleys of mountainous regions for security or shared resources.
3. Eliminate the distractors: Dispersed settlements (Option A) are scattered. Hamleted (Option C) are fragmented into units like Panna or Nagla. Semi-clustered (Option D) result from the segregation of a large village.
4. Verify the selected option: The description of houses being "built close to each other" is the textbook definition of a nucleated settlement.

Final Answer:

(B) Nucleated settlements

Answer: (B)

Q27.

Solution

Concept: Urban Classification – Cities are classified based on their population size, with "Megacity" being at the top of the hierarchy.

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: What is the population threshold for an urban area to be called a 'Megacity'?
2. Apply the relevant rule: According to the Census of India and global urban geography standards used in NCERT, a Megacity is an urban agglomeration with a population exceeding 10 million.
3. Eliminate the distractors: 1 million (Option A) defines a Million City or Metropolis. 5 million (Option B) is a large metropolis but doesn't reach the "Mega" status. 20 million (Option D) describes hyper-cities like Tokyo or Delhi but isn't the base threshold.
4. Verify the selected option: As per the current geographical standards for CUET-UG, the threshold remains 10 million people.

Final Answer:

(C) 10 million

Answer: (C)



Q28.

Solution

Concept: Functional Classification of Indian Towns – Towns are categorized based on their dominant economic activity.

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: Match the specific Indian towns to their primary functions (Administrative, Religious, Mining, Industrial).
2. Apply the relevant rule: - Varanasi is an ancient city known for its cultural and spiritual significance (Religious). - Chandigarh was planned as a capital city (Administrative). - Bhilai is famous for its Steel Plant (Industrial). - Jharia in Jharkhand is famous for coal fields (Mining).
3. Compare matches: 1 with (ii), 2 with (i), 3 with (iv), and 4 with (iii).
4. Verify the sequence: This sequence perfectly aligns with Option A. Option B incorrectly assigns Varanasi to administration.

Final Answer:

(A) 1-ii, 2-i, 3-iv, 4-iii

Answer: (A)

Q29.

Solution

Concept: Indian Transport Infrastructure – The Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) is a national highway network connecting the four major metropolitan centers of India.

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: Identify the four cities connected by the Golden Quadrilateral project.
2. Apply the relevant rule: Managed by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), the GQ connects the four "corners" of India: Delhi (North), Mumbai (West), Chennai (South), and Kolkata (East).
3. Eliminate the distractors: Option A includes Bengaluru, which is on the route but not one of the four main anchor cities. Option C includes Jaipur. Option D includes Hyderabad.
4. Verify the selected option: The standard definition and map of the GQ project always highlight Delhi-Mumbai-Chennai-Kolkata.

Final Answer:

(B) Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata

Answer: (B)



Q30.

Solution

Concept: Energy Resources – Resources are classified into Conventional (exhaustible) and Non-conventional (renewable/sustainable).

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: Which of the listed options is a "Non-conventional" source of energy?
2. Apply the relevant rule: Non-conventional energy sources are those that are renewable, eco-friendly, and were developed more recently compared to traditional sources. This includes solar, wind, tidal, and geothermal energy.
3. Eliminate the distractors: Coal (Option A), Natural Gas (Option B), and Petroleum (Option D) are all fossil fuels and are classified as Conventional sources because they are exhaustible and traditional.
4. Verify the selected option: Solar energy is the quintessential example of a non-conventional, renewable resource.

Final Answer:

(C) Solar Energy

Answer: (C)

Q31.

Solution

Concept: Mineral Resources of India – Manganese is a vital raw material for the smelting of iron ore and also used for manufacturing ferro-alloys.

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: The question seeks to identify the state that leads in the production of Manganese in India.
2. Apply the relevant rule: While manganese deposits are found in almost all geological formations, they are mainly associated with the Dharwar system. According to current Indian mineral yearbooks and NCERT data, Odisha is the leading producer of manganese in India.
3. Eliminate the distractors: Jharkhand (Option B) is famous for iron ore and coal but not the top manganese producer. Karnataka (Option C) and Maharashtra (Option D) are significant producers but rank lower than Odisha in total output.
4. Verify the selected option: Odisha accounts for about one-third of the total production in the country, with major mines located in the Bonai-Keonjhar belt.

Final Answer:

(A) Odisha

Answer: (A)



Q32.

Solution

Concept: Sustainable Development – Global initiatives to balance environmental health and economic growth.

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: What concept was famously defined by the Brundtland Commission's report 'Our Common Future'?
2. Apply the relevant rule: The report defined 'Sustainable Development' as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."
3. Eliminate the distractors: Economic Liberalization (Option A) refers to the 1991 reforms in India. Green Revolution (Option C) refers to agricultural productivity. Population Explosion (Option D) is a demographic term.
4. Verify the selected option: The Brundtland Report is the foundational document for modern environmental policy and the global push for sustainability (Option B).

Final Answer:

(B) Sustainable Development

Answer: (B)

Q33.

Solution

Concept: Irrigation and Planning – The Indira Gandhi Canal is one of the largest canal systems in India, transforming the desert landscape.

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: Which part of Rajasthan was the primary beneficiary of the Indira Gandhi Canal project?
2. Apply the relevant rule: Formerly known as the Rajasthan Canal, it was conceived to bring water to the Thar Desert. Its primary goal was to provide irrigation and drinking water to the arid and semi-arid regions of Western Rajasthan (districts like Ganganagar, Bikaner, and Jaisalmer).
3. Eliminate the distractors: Eastern and Southern Rajasthan (Options A and C) receive relatively higher rainfall and are served by other river systems like the Chambal.
4. Verify the selected option: The canal starts from Harike Barrage in Punjab and runs parallel to the Pakistan border in Western Rajasthan, significantly increasing agricultural productivity in that specific belt.

Final Answer:

(B) Western Rajasthan

Answer: (B)



Q34.

Solution

Concept: International Trade and Ports – Historical development of Indian major ports.

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: Which Indian port was developed specifically to handle traffic that previously went through Karachi port before the 1947 partition?
2. Apply the relevant rule: After the partition of India in 1947, the port of Karachi went to Pakistan. To alleviate the pressure on the Mumbai port and serve the hinterland of North-west India, Kandla Port (now Deendayal Port) was developed in the Gulf of Kachchh.
3. Eliminate the distractors: Mumbai (Option A) is a natural harbor from the colonial era. Marmagao (Option C) is in Goa. Kochi (Option D) is in Kerala.
4. Verify the selected option: Kandla was the first port developed soon after independence, earning it the moniker "Child of Partition."

Final Answer:

(B) Kandla

Answer: (B)

Q35.

Solution

Concept: Transport Network in India – The North-South and East-West Corridors are the largest ongoing highway projects in India.

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: Identify the southern terminus of the North-South Corridor.
2. Apply the relevant rule: The North-South Corridor is aimed at connecting the northernmost point of the country to the southernmost point. It runs from Srinagar in Jammu & Kashmir to Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu.
3. Eliminate the distractors: Kochi (Option A) and Thiruvananthapuram (Option D) are in Kerala but are not the terminal points of this specific national corridor. Tuticorin (Option C) is a major port but not the terminus.
4. Verify the selected option: Kanyakumari is the geographical tip of mainland India and the official end point of the North-South corridor, covering a distance of approximately 4,000 km.

Final Answer:

(B) Kanyakumari

Answer: (B)



Q36.

Solution

Concept: History of Indian Railways – The introduction of the railway system was a landmark event in the colonial economy.

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: The question asks for the two stations connected by India's first ever railway journey.
2. Apply the relevant rule: The first train in India (and Asia) was flagged off on April 16, 1853. It covered a distance of approximately 34 km (21 miles) and was hauled by three locomotives named Sahib, Sindh, and Sultan.
3. Eliminate the distractors: Howrah to Hooghly (Option B) was the first line in Eastern India (1854). Chennai to Arkonam (Option C) was the first in Southern India (1856). Delhi to Agra (Option D) came much later.
4. Verify the selected option: The historic run took place between Bori Bunder (Mumbai) and Thane, carrying 400 guests in 14 carriages.

Final Answer:

(A) Mumbai to Thane

Answer: (A)

Q37.

Solution

Concept: Communication Systems – Classification of communication into personal and mass communication.

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: Identify the fastest mode among the given options for modern communication.
2. Apply the relevant rule: While Radio, TV, and Newspapers are traditional forms of mass communication, the Internet has revolutionized the speed of information transfer. It allows for real-time, instantaneous global connectivity via fiber optics and satellites.
3. Eliminate the distractors: Newspapers (Option D) are slow as they rely on physical printing and delivery. Radio (Option A) and TV (Option B) are faster than print but lack the interactive, on-demand speed of the internet.
4. Verify the selected option: The Internet (Option C) is the backbone of the modern "Global Village," enabling the near-instantaneous exchange of data, making it the fastest current mode.

Final Answer:

(C) Internet

Answer: (C)



Q38.

Solution**Concept:** Environmental Pollution – Water pollution and its ecological consequences.**Solution:**

1. Identify the demand of the question: Identify the scientific term for nutrient enrichment in water bodies leading to oxygen depletion.
2. Apply the relevant rule: Eutrophication occurs when fertilizers (nitrates and phosphates) or sewage enter water bodies. This leads to an "algal bloom," which covers the surface, blocking sunlight and eventually using up all the dissolved oxygen as the algae decompose, killing aquatic life.
3. Eliminate the distractors: Acidification (Option A) refers to pH drop (often due to CO_2). Desalination (Option C) is the removal of salt from water. Carbonation (Option D) is a chemical weathering process.
4. Verify the selected option: The specific process of nutrient over-enrichment is defined as Eutrophication (Option B).

Final Answer:

(B) Eutrophication

Answer: (B)

Q39.

Solution**Concept:** Land Degradation – The impact of intensive agricultural practices on soil health.**Solution:**

1. Identify the demand of the question: What is the main reason for soil degradation in the Green Revolution heartlands of Punjab and Haryana?
2. Apply the relevant rule: In these states, the excessive use of canal irrigation without proper drainage leads to waterlogging. This brings salts to the surface through capillary action, making the soil saline or alkaline.
3. Eliminate the distractors: Deforestation (Option A) and Overgrazing (Option B) are causes in other parts of India (like Madhya Pradesh or Maharashtra), but in the "wheat bowl," irrigation-induced chemical changes are the primary threat.
4. Verify the selected option: Salinization and Alkalization (Option C) have rendered large tracts of land in North-west India unproductive due to over-irrigation.

Final Answer:

(C) Salinization and Alkalization

Answer: (C)



Q40.

Solution

Concept: Urbanization and Slums – Dharavi is one of the most well-known informal settlements in the world.

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: Locate the city where Dharavi is situated.
2. Apply the relevant rule: Dharavi is a massive slum area located in the heart of Mumbai. It is known not just for its high population density but also for its vibrant informal economy, including recycling, leather work, and pottery.
3. Eliminate the distractors: While Delhi (Option A), Kolkata (Option C), and Chennai (Option D) all have significant slum populations, Dharavi is specifically and famously located on the island of Salsette in Mumbai.
4. Verify the selected option: Dharavi is a central case study in Indian urban geography regarding urbanization challenges and informal sectors in Mumbai (Option B).

Final Answer:

(B) Mumbai

Answer: (B)

Q41.

Solution

Concept: Resource Statistics – Interpreting specific data points from a provided text regarding national water wealth.

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: The user must extract the specific percentage of world water resources held by India as stated in the passage.
2. Apply the relevant rule: According to the provided case study text, "India possesses only about 4% of the world's renewable water resources."
3. Eliminate the distractors: 18% (Option A) refers to the population share. 10% and 24% (Options B and D) are arbitrary numbers not mentioned in the text.
4. Verify the selected option: The text explicitly contrasts 4% of resources against 18% of population to highlight water stress.

Final Answer:

(C) 4%

Answer: (C)



Q42.

Solution

Concept: Environmental Geography – Identifying specific geographical features mentioned in a technical passage.

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: Which specific rivers does the text identify as being under major threat from pollution?
2. Apply the relevant rule: The passage states, "Major rivers like the Ganga and the Yamuna are the most affected" by domestic and industrial waste.
3. Eliminate the distractors: While other rivers like the Indus, Brahmaputra, or Krishna may also face pollution, they are not the ones explicitly listed in the provided case study.
4. Verify the selected option: The naming of the Ganga and Yamuna serves as the primary example in the text's argument regarding water quality degradation.

Final Answer:

(B) Ganga and Yamuna

Answer: (B)

Q43.

Solution

Concept: Causes of Pollution – Differentiating between various sources of environmental contamination based on text evidence.

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: What does the text cite as the main source of river pollution?
2. Apply the relevant rule: The text explicitly mentions "The discharge of untreated domestic sewage and industrial effluents into water bodies" as the cause of severe pollution.
3. Eliminate the distractors: Agricultural runoff (Option A) and oil spills (Option C) are common pollutants but are not listed in the provided passage as the primary threats for these specific rivers.
4. Verify the selected option: "Domestic and Industrial waste" (Option B) is a direct synonym for the sewage and effluents mentioned in the source text.

Final Answer:

(B) Domestic and Industrial waste

Answer: (B)



Q44.

Solution

Concept: Demographic Proportion – Identifying the ratio of national population to global population from the text.

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: Determine the global population percentage supported by India according to the passage.
2. Apply the relevant rule: The text states that India's water resources must "support nearly 18% of the global population."
3. Eliminate the distractors: 4% (Option A) is the water resource percentage. 25% and 50% (Options C and D) are not supported by the text data.
4. Verify the selected option: The 18% figure is the key data point used to demonstrate the "disparity" mentioned in the passage.

Final Answer:

(B) 18%

Answer: (B)

Q45.

Solution

Concept: Terminology in Geography – Understanding the definition of 'Water Stress' in a socio-environmental context.

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: Define the term 'Water-stressed' as used in the context of the passage.
2. Apply the relevant rule: Water stress occurs when the demand for water exceeds the available amount during a certain period or when poor quality restricts its use.
3. Eliminate the distractors: High flood frequency (Option A) is a hazard, not "stress" in the resource sense. Option B is the opposite of the truth. Option D (evaporation) is a process, not the definition of stress.
4. Verify the selected option: The text describes the pressure on existing sources due to high population and low availability, which aligns with "Difficulty in meeting the demand for water."

Final Answer:

(C) Difficulty in meeting the demand for water

Answer: (C)



Q46.

Solution

Concept: Spatial Distribution of Economic Activities – Identifying high-latitude regions where primitive gathering is still practiced.

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: Locate the specific "high latitude zone" mentioned in the passage for the practice of gathering.
2. Apply the relevant rule: The passage explicitly categorizes gathering regions into two types. Under high latitude zones, it lists "Northern Canada, Northern Eurasia, and Southern Chile."
3. Eliminate the distractors: Amazon Basin (Option A), Southeast Asia (Option C), and Central Africa (Option D) are all located in the tropical/low-latitude belt.
4. Verify the selected option: Northern Canada is a classic example of a high-latitude region where indigenous communities have historically practiced gathering for subsistence.

Final Answer:

(B) Northern Canada

Answer: (B)

Q47.

Solution

Concept: Tropical Regions and Primary Activities – Identifying low-latitude gathering zones from the provided text.

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: Select a "low latitude zone" mentioned in the passage.
2. Apply the relevant rule: The passage identifies low latitude zones as the "Amazon Basin, tropical Africa, Northern fringe of Australia, and the interior parts of Southeast Asia."
3. Eliminate the distractors: Eurasia (Option A) and Northern Canada (Option B) are high latitude. Patagonia (Option D) is a temperate/mid-latitude region in South America.
4. Verify the selected option: The Amazon Basin is the most prominent low-latitude (equatorial) region mentioned for this activity in both the text and NCERT textbooks.

Final Answer:

(C) Amazon Basin

Answer: (C)



Q48.

Solution**Concept:** Sectors of Economy – Distinguishing primary activities from other economic sectors.**Solution:**

1. Identify the demand of the question: Which of the following is NOT a primary activity based on the passage and general geographic principles?
2. Apply the relevant rule: Primary activities involve direct extraction from nature. The passage lists hunting, gathering, pastoralism, and agriculture. Manufacturing is the process of converting raw materials into finished goods.
3. Eliminate the distractors: Agriculture (Option A), Hunting (Option B), and Gathering (Option C) are all explicitly mentioned as primary activities in the first paragraph of the passage.
4. Verify the selected option: Manufacturing (Option D) belongs to the secondary sector, as it involves processing rather than direct extraction.

Final Answer:

(D) Manufacturing

Answer: (D)

Q49.

Solution**Concept:** Legal and Environmental Perspectives – Understanding the modern status of traditional activities like hunting.**Solution:**

1. Identify the demand of the question: What is the legal status of hunting in many regions according to the passage?
2. Apply the relevant rule: The text explicitly states, "While hunting is now banned or strictly regulated in most nations to protect biodiversity..."
3. Eliminate the distractors: "Highly encouraged" (Option A) and "Compulsory" (Option D) contradict the passage. "Subsidized" (Option C) refers to modern farming/industry, not hunting.
4. Verify the selected option: The word "Banned" (Option B) directly reflects the statement in the text regarding the prohibition of hunting for conservation purposes.

Final Answer:

(B) Banned

Answer: (B)



Q50.

Solution

Concept: Economic Character of Activities – Classifying the nature of "gathering" in the modern world.

Solution:

1. Identify the demand of the question: How does the passage describe the nature of gathering as an economic activity?
2. Apply the relevant rule: The passage describes gathering as a "subsistence activity practiced in various climatic zones" and a "source of livelihood for forest-dwelling communities."
3. Eliminate the distractors: Commercial (Option A) implies large-scale profit; while some gathering is commercialized now, the text emphasizes its subsistence nature. Quaternary (Option C) refers to knowledge-based services. Industrial (Option D) refers to secondary production.
4. Verify the selected option: Subsistence (Option B) means producing just enough for survival/self-consumption, which aligns with the text's description of gathering as one of the "oldest known economic activities."

Final Answer:

(B) Subsistence

Answer: (B)



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	B	2	C	3	D	4	C	5	A
6	C	7	D	8	B	9	D	10	B
11	B	12	C	13	B	14	C	15	B
16	B	17	B	18	B	19	C	20	B
21	C	22	B	23	A	24	B	25	B
26	B	27	C	28	A	29	B	30	C
31	A	32	B	33	B	34	B	35	B
36	A	37	C	38	B	39	C	40	B
41	C	42	B	43	B	44	B	45	C
46	B	47	C	48	D	49	B	50	B

