

# CUET-UG Geography Sample Paper-7

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 best explains the relationship between Human Geography and Environmental Determinism?

- (A) Human Geography fully accepts environmental determinism
- (B) Human Geography rejects all environmental influences
- (C) Human Geography studies reciprocal interaction between humans and environment
- (D) Human Geography studies only economic activities

**Q2.** The concept of “Possibilism” was mainly propounded by:

- (A) Friedrich Ratzel
- (B) Vidal de la Blache
- (C) Huntington
- (D) Ellen Churchill Semple

**Q3.** Which branch of Human Geography primarily deals with spatial organization of political phenomena?

- (A) Social Geography
- (B) Political Geography
- (C) Settlement Geography
- (D) Medical Geography



- Q4.** Which continent has the highest average population density?
- (A) Africa
  - (B) Europe
  - (C) Asia
  - (D) South America
- Q5.** The Demographic Transition Theory was first proposed by:
- (A) Karl Marx
  - (B) Thompson
  - (C) Malthus
  - (D) Ricardo
- Q6.** Which stage of demographic transition is characterized by low birth rate and low death rate with stable population?
- (A) Stage I
  - (B) Stage II
  - (C) Stage III
  - (D) Stage IV
- Q7.** Human Development Index (HDI) does NOT include:
- (A) Life expectancy
  - (B) Literacy rate
  - (C) Per capita income
  - (D) Population density
- Q8.** Which country has one of the lowest population growth rates due to ageing population?
- (A) Nigeria



- (B) India
- (C) Japan
- (D) Pakistan

**Q9.** Which of the following is a pull factor for migration?

- (A) Unemployment
- (B) Religious conflict
- (C) Better educational opportunities
- (D) Natural disasters

**Q10.** The term “population explosion” is associated with:

- (A) Negative growth rate
- (B) Sudden decline in mortality rate
- (C) Equal birth and death rate
- (D) Decline in literacy rate

**Q11.** Match List I with List II and choose the correct answer.

List I		List II	
A	Ruhr Region	I	USA
B	Silicon Valley	II	Germany
C	Pampas	III	Argentina
D	Prairies	IV	North America

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



**Q12.** Match List I with List II and choose the correct answer.

List I		List II	
A	Black Soil	I	Tea
B	Mountain Soil	II	Cotton
C	Laterite Soil	III	Cashew
D	Alluvial Soil	IV	Wheat

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

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

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

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

**Q13.** Match List I with List II and choose the correct answer.

List I		List II	
A	Kandla Port	I	Assam
B	Digboi Refinery	II	Gujarat
C	Konkan Railway	III	Western Coast
D	Coffee Production	IV	Karnataka

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

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

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

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

**Q14.** Gathering and hunting are classified as:

(A) Secondary activities

(B) Quaternary activities

(C) Primary activities

(D) Tertiary activities



- Q15.** Which industrial location theory was proposed by Alfred Weber?
- (A) Central Place Theory
  - (B) Least Cost Theory
  - (C) Rank Size Rule
  - (D) Gravity Model
- Q16.** Outsourcing and BPO services are examples of:
- (A) Primary activities
  - (B) Secondary activities
  - (C) Tertiary activities
  - (D) Quinary activities
- Q17.** Which of the following industries is most dependent on raw materials?
- (A) Software industry
  - (B) Iron and steel industry
  - (C) Banking
  - (D) Insurance
- Q18.** Plantation agriculture is characterized by:
- (A) Small landholdings
  - (B) Subsistence farming
  - (C) Monoculture and export orientation
  - (D) Nomadic lifestyle
- Q19.** Which activity involves processing of raw materials into finished goods?
- (A) Quarrying
  - (B) Manufacturing
  - (C) Fishing



(D) Forestry

**Q20.** Silicon Valley in the USA is associated with:

- (A) Textile industry
- (B) Heavy engineering
- (C) High-tech industry
- (D) Shipbuilding

**Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

A rapidly urbanizing metropolitan region in Asia has emerged as one of the leading global centers for finance, information technology, manufacturing, and international trade. Over the last few decades, the city has experienced extraordinary economic growth due to industrial expansion, globalization, and technological innovation. Millions of migrants from nearby rural areas and smaller towns have moved to the city in search of employment opportunities, quality education, healthcare facilities, and improved standards of living. Large-scale infrastructure projects, including metro rail systems, expressways, airports, high-rise residential complexes, shopping malls, and industrial corridors, have transformed the urban landscape.

However, the rapid pace of urbanization has created several environmental and social challenges. Agricultural land and wetlands around the city have been converted into residential and commercial zones, reducing groundwater recharge and increasing the risk of urban flooding. Excessive concretization and rising vehicular traffic have intensified the urban heat island effect and air pollution levels. The growing population has also placed enormous pressure on water supply, sanitation, housing, transportation, and waste management systems. Informal settlements and slums have expanded in peripheral areas due to shortages of affordable housing. Despite these issues, the metropolitan region continues to attract investments because of its strong connectivity, skilled workforce, and role in the global economy.



- Q21.** Which process is primarily responsible for the expansion of the city?
- (A) Desertification
  - (B) Urbanization
  - (C) Glaciation
  - (D) River erosion
- Q22.** Which environmental issue mentioned in the passage is directly related to excessive concretization?
- (A) Coastal erosion
  - (B) Urban heat island effect
  - (C) Volcanic eruption
  - (D) Glacier retreat
- Q23.** The migration pattern described in the passage is mainly:
- (A) Urban to rural
  - (B) Rural to urban
  - (C) Rural to rural
  - (D) International migration
- Q24.** Which sector dominates the economy of the metropolitan region?
- (A) Primary sector
  - (B) Secondary and tertiary sectors
  - (C) Hunting and gathering
  - (D) Nomadic herding
- Q25.** Which urban problem is directly associated with rising population density?
- (A) Glacier formation
  - (B) Traffic congestion



- (C) Soil formation
- (D) Afforestation

**Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

A fertile alluvial plain in South Asia supports one of the highest rural population densities in the world because of its productive agricultural land, favorable climate, and extensive river systems. Agriculture forms the backbone of the regional economy, and intensive subsistence farming is practiced by the majority of the population. Wheat, rice, sugarcane, and pulses are the major crops cultivated in the region. Most farms are small and fragmented because agricultural land has been repeatedly divided among family members over generations. Farmers rely heavily on monsoon rainfall, although tube-well irrigation and canal irrigation have expanded significantly in recent decades.

The region frequently experiences severe flooding during the monsoon season due to overflowing rivers and heavy rainfall. Floods often damage crops, roads, houses, and public infrastructure while displacing thousands of people every year. Seasonal unemployment and disguised unemployment are common because agriculture cannot provide year-round employment opportunities to the growing rural population. As a result, many workers migrate temporarily to urban and industrial centers in search of jobs in construction, transport, and service sectors. Despite its agricultural prosperity, the region continues to face challenges related to rural poverty, land fragmentation, population pressure, and dependence on monsoon variability.

**Q26.** Which factor primarily supports high population density in the region?

- (A) Dense forests
- (B) Fertile alluvial soil
- (C) Harsh climate
- (D) Sparse vegetation



- Q27.** Which type of agriculture is mainly practiced in the region?
- (A) Commercial grain farming
  - (B) Plantation agriculture
  - (C) Intensive subsistence farming
  - (D) Dairy farming
- Q28.** Which natural hazard frequently affects the region?
- (A) Earthquakes
  - (B) Floods
  - (C) Volcanoes
  - (D) Avalanches
- Q29.** What is the main reason for seasonal migration from the region?
- (A) Excess industrial jobs
  - (B) Lack of rural employment opportunities
  - (C) Decline in literacy
  - (D) Tourism development
- Q30.** Fragmentation of landholdings mainly results from:
- (A) Industrialization
  - (B) Urbanization
  - (C) Repeated division of land among generations
  - (D) Afforestation
- Q31.** Which mode of transport is best suited for bulky and low-value goods over long distances?
- (A) Airways
  - (B) Pipelines



- (C) Railways
- (D) Roadways

**Q32.** The Panama Canal connects:

- (A) Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean
- (B) Mediterranean Sea and Red Sea
- (C) Black Sea and Mediterranean Sea
- (D) Baltic Sea and North Sea

**Q33.** Which organization regulates international trade rules globally?

- (A) IMF
- (B) WTO
- (C) WHO
- (D) UNDP

**Q34.** Which communication satellite system is mainly associated with India?

- (A) INSAT
- (B) INTELSAT
- (C) GPS
- (D) GLONASS

**Q35.** Which strait connects the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean?

- (A) Strait of Hormuz
- (B) Bering Strait
- (C) Strait of Gibraltar
- (D) Malacca Strait

**Q36.** Which river flows through the city of Cairo?



- (A) Congo
- (B) Niger
- (C) Nile
- (D) Zambezi

**Q37.** The Ruhr industrial region is located in:

- (A) France
- (B) Germany
- (C) USA
- (D) Russia

**Q38.** Which desert lies in southern Africa?

- (A) Sahara
- (B) Atacama
- (C) Kalahari
- (D) Gobi

**Q39.** Which country is the largest producer of coffee in the world?

- (A) Colombia
- (B) Vietnam
- (C) Ethiopia
- (D) Brazil

**Q40.** Which Indian state has the highest population density according to Census 2011?

- (A) Uttar Pradesh
- (B) Bihar
- (C) West Bengal



(D) Kerala

**Q41.** The sex ratio in India is defined as:

- (A) Number of females per 100 males
- (B) Number of males per 100 females
- (C) Number of females per 1000 males
- (D) Number of males per 1000 females

**Q42.** Which Indian state has the highest literacy rate?

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Kerala
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) Punjab

**Q43.** The largest proportion of India's population is engaged in:

- (A) Manufacturing
- (B) Agriculture
- (C) Mining
- (D) IT services

**Q44.** Which migration stream is most dominant in India?

- (A) Urban to urban
- (B) Rural to urban
- (C) Rural to rural
- (D) Urban to rural

**Q45.** Clustered rural settlements are generally found in:

- (A) Desert areas



- (B) Mountainous regions
- (C) Fertile alluvial plains
- (D) Dense forests



- Q46.** Chandigarh is an example of a:
- (A) Mining town
  - (B) Religious town
  - (C) Planned city
  - (D) Port city
- Q47.** Which of the following is NOT a feature of urban settlements?
- (A) Secondary occupation dominance
  - (B) High population density
  - (C) Scattered houses
  - (D) Better infrastructure
- Q48.** Black soil is most suitable for cultivation of:
- (A) Tea
  - (B) Cotton
  - (C) Wheat
  - (D) Jute
- Q49.** The Green Revolution in India was mainly associated with increase in production of:
- (A) Pulses
  - (B) Cotton
  - (C) Rice and wheat
  - (D) Oilseeds
- Q50.** Which multipurpose river valley project is built on the Damodar River?
- (A) Bhakra Nangal
  - (B) Hirakud



(C) Damodar Valley Project

(D) Tehri Project



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

**Concept:** Relationship between Human Geography and the environment.

**Solution:** Human Geography studies human populations, activities, cultures, and their relationship with the environment. Earlier, geographers followed the theory of **Environmental Determinism**, which stated that natural factors such as climate, landforms, and resources completely controlled human life and development.

Later, this idea was criticized because it ignored human intelligence, technology, and cultural differences. Geographers then supported the idea of **Possibilism**, which explained that the environment provides opportunities, while humans make choices and adapt according to their needs and capabilities.

Today, Human Geography focuses on the **reciprocal interaction** between humans and the environment. The environment influences human activities, but humans also modify the environment through urbanization, agriculture, industrialization, and resource use.

- (A) Incorrect — Human Geography does not fully accept Environmental Determinism today.
- (B) Incorrect — environmental factors still influence human life.
- (C) Correct — Human Geography studies the mutual interaction between humans and the environment.
- (D) Incorrect — Human Geography includes social, cultural, political, and environmental studies, not only economic activities.

**Final Answer :** Human Geography studies reciprocal interaction between humans and environment

**Answer: (C)**



Q2.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The development and proponents of the concept of "Possibilism" in Human Geography, as a response to Environmental Determinism.

**Solution:** The concept of Possibilism emerged as a significant challenge to the prevailing theory of Environmental Determinism. While Environmental Determinism argued that the physical environment dictated the course of human civilization, Possibilism proposed a more flexible relationship. It suggested that the environment sets certain limitations and offers a range of possibilities, but it is ultimately human culture, technology, and decision-making that determine how these possibilities are utilized or overcome. The environment presents choices, and humans are the active agents in making those choices.

The primary figure credited with propounding and popularizing the concept of Possibilism was Vidal de la Blache (1845-1918), a highly influential French geographer. He argued that distinct human groups, inhabiting similar environments, could develop very different cultures due to their unique historical experiences, traditions, and technological capabilities. He introduced the concept of "genre de vie" (way of life) to explain how human societies adapted to and modified their surroundings, emphasizing the role of human choices.

Let's examine the other options:

- **(A) Friedrich Ratzel:** Ratzel (1844-1904) is considered the father of modern German geography and a key figure in establishing Environmental Determinism. His work, such as "Anthropogeography," emphasized the influence of the physical environment on human societies.
- **(C) Huntington:** Ellsworth Huntington (1876-1947) was an American geographer who, like Ratzel and Semple, was a strong advocate of Environmental Determinism, particularly focusing on the influence of climate on civilization.
- **(D) Ellen Churchill Semple:** Semple (1863-1932) was an American geographer and a student of Ratzel. She was a staunch defender of Environmental Determinism, elaborating on Ratzel's ideas, especially in her book "Influences of Geographic Environment."

Therefore, Vidal de la Blache is the geographer most closely associated with the main propounding of Possibilism.

**Final Answer :** Vidal de la Blache

**Answer: (B)**



Q3.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Identifying the sub-field of Human Geography that specifically analyzes the spatial dimensions of political processes and power.

**Solution:** Human Geography is a diverse discipline with numerous specialized sub-fields that examine different facets of human existence and their spatial patterns. We need to identify the branch that focuses on the geographical aspects of politics.

Let's break down the options:

- **(A) Social Geography:** This sub-field deals with the study of social phenomena and their spatial distribution and organization, including social inequalities, crime patterns, and cultural landscapes. While social and political aspects can overlap, it's not the primary focus on political phenomena.
- **(B) Political Geography:** This is the sub-field that directly and specifically examines the spatial aspects of political phenomena. It studies the relationship between geography and politics, including the territorial organization of states, electoral geography, geopolitics, international relations from a spatial perspective, and the influence of geographical factors on political processes and power dynamics.
- **(C) Settlement Geography:** This branch focuses on the study of human settlements, including their origin, distribution, types (urban, rural), functions, and patterns of growth and development. It's concerned with where people live and the structure of these living spaces.
- **(D) Medical Geography:** This sub-field investigates the spatial patterns of health and disease, including the geographical distribution of illnesses, the environmental and social factors that influence health outcomes, and the spatial organization of healthcare systems.

Based on these definitions, Political Geography is the branch of Human Geography that primarily deals with the spatial organization of political phenomena.

**Final Answer :** Political Geography

**Answer: (B)**



Q4.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Comparing the average population densities of the world's continents.

**Solution:** Population density is a measure of how crowded a region is, calculated as the number of people per unit of area (usually per square kilometer or square mile). To determine which continent has the highest average population density, we need to consider both the total population and the land area of each continent.

Let's consider the approximate figures for each continent:

- **(A) Africa:** Africa has a large population (over 1.4 billion) and a vast land area. Its average population density is moderate.
- **(B) Europe:** Europe has a significant population (around 746 million) and a relatively smaller land area compared to Africa or Asia. Many parts of Europe are densely populated, contributing to a higher average density than Africa.
- **(C) Asia:** Asia is the most populous continent, with over 4.7 billion people. While it also has a large land area, the sheer concentration of its population in regions like East Asia (China, Japan, Korea) and South Asia (India, Pakistan, Bangladesh) results in an exceptionally high average population density. Many of the world's most densely populated countries are in Asia.
- **(D) South America:** South America has a substantial population (around 440 million) but also a very large land area, with significant portions being sparsely populated due to rainforests and deserts. Its average population density is relatively low.

When comparing the average population densities, Asia stands out as having the highest due to its immense population concentrated in areas that are highly productive and habitable. Although Europe is densely populated, Asia's overall numbers and density patterns make it the continent with the highest average population density.

**Final Answer :** Asia

**Answer:** (C)



Q5.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Identifying the originators of the Demographic Transition Theory.

**Solution:** The Demographic Transition Theory is a fundamental model used to explain population changes over time, particularly the shift from high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates, which is typically associated with economic development and modernization. The theory outlines distinct stages of population growth.

While several scholars have contributed to the study of population dynamics and economics, the initial formulation and empirical observation of the stages of demographic transition are most closely attributed to Warren S. Thompson. In his 1929 article, "Population," published in the American Journal of Sociology, Thompson analyzed population trends in industrialized nations and proposed a model that identified three distinct stages of demographic change. Later, in 1945, Frank W. Notestein further refined and expanded upon Thompson's model, elaborating on the stages and their underlying causes, particularly the decline in mortality and fertility. However, Thompson is generally credited with the initial groundwork.

Let's consider the other options:

- **(A) Karl Marx:** Karl Marx (1818-1883) developed theories on population in relation to capitalism and labor, arguing that overpopulation was a concept created by the bourgeoisie to blame poverty on the working class. His focus was not on a multi-stage transition model.
- **(C) Malthus:** Thomas Robert Malthus (1766-1834) is famous for his "Essay on the Principle of Population," where he argued that population tends to grow exponentially while food production grows arithmetically, leading to inevitable checks like famine, disease, and war. His theory focused on the struggle for existence, not a transition through different demographic stages.
- **(D) Ricardo:** David Ricardo (1772-1823) was an economist who, building on Malthus's ideas, developed theories about wages, rent, and profits, including a more nuanced view of population's impact on economic systems, but he did not propose the Demographic Transition Theory.

Therefore, Warren S. Thompson is the scholar who first proposed the stages of the Demographic Transition Theory.

**Final Answer :** Thompson

**Answer: (B)**



Q6.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Characterizing the demographic conditions of the later stages of the Demographic Transition Theory.

**Solution:** The Demographic Transition Theory describes a country's demographic evolution from high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates. This transition is typically divided into several stages:

- **Stage I (High Stationary):** Characterized by high birth rates and high death rates. Population growth is very slow, often fluctuating due to events like epidemics or famines.
- **Stage II (Early Expanding):** Birth rates remain high, but death rates begin to fall due to improvements in public health, sanitation, and food supply. This leads to a rapid increase in population.
- **Stage III (Late Expanding):** Birth rates begin to decline, often due to factors like increased urbanization, access to education and family planning, and changing social norms. Death rates continue to fall but at a slower pace. Population growth slows down.
- **Stage IV (Low Stationary):** Both birth rates and death rates are low and stable. This results in a population that is either stable or grows very slowly. The population structure tends to be older, with a higher proportion of elderly people.
- **Stage V (Declining) - often considered a later extension of the theory:** In this stage, the birth rate falls below the death rate, leading to a declining population.

The question asks for the stage characterized by a low birth rate and a low death rate with a stable population. This description perfectly matches Stage IV of the Demographic Transition Theory, also known as the Low Stationary stage.

**Final Answer :** Stage IV

**Answer: (D)**



Q7.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Components used to calculate the Human Development Index (HDI).

**Solution:** The Human Development Index (HDI), developed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), measures the overall development of a country based on three important dimensions:

- (a) **Health:** Measured by **life expectancy at birth**, which shows the average lifespan and health conditions of people.
- (b) **Education:** Measured through:
- Mean years of schooling
  - Expected years of schooling

These indicators show the educational achievement and opportunities available in a country.

- (c) **Standard of Living:** Measured by **Gross National Income (GNI) per capita**, which reflects the economic condition and living standards of people.

The HDI provides a broader measure of development than only economic growth because it also considers health and education.

- **(A) Life expectancy:** Included in HDI as a measure of health.
- **(B) Literacy rate:** Related to education, but HDI mainly uses years of schooling indicators.
- **(C) Per capita income:** Included as a measure of standard of living.
- **(D) Population density:** Not included in HDI because it does not directly measure health, education, or living standards.

Therefore, the correct answer is **Population density**.

**Final Answer :** Population density

**Answer: (D)**



Q8.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Understanding demographic trends, specifically factors contributing to low population growth rates, such as an aging population.

**Solution:** Population growth rate is determined by the balance between births, deaths, and migration. A low population growth rate, or even a negative one, can occur due to several demographic factors. One of the most significant factors contributing to a low or negative population growth rate is an aging population.

An aging population is characterized by a high proportion of older individuals and a low proportion of young people. This demographic structure arises from a combination of factors:

- **Low birth rates:** When birth rates are low for an extended period, fewer young people are born, leading to a smaller proportion of the population in younger age groups.
- **Increased life expectancy:** Advances in healthcare and living conditions lead to people living longer.

These factors together mean that the population is aging, and as the older generation constitutes a larger part of the population, the birth rate tends to be low (as older people are past their reproductive years), and while death rates might be stable or even slightly increasing due to the larger elderly population, the overall growth rate remains very low or negative.

Let's examine the options:

- **(A) Nigeria:** Nigeria has one of the highest population growth rates in the world, driven by a high birth rate and a young population structure.
- **(B) India:** India has a large population and a significant growth rate, although it is declining due to falling birth rates. However, it is not characterized by an aging population causing extremely low growth.
- **(C) Japan:** Japan is a prime example of a country with a rapidly aging population. It has one of the lowest birth rates globally and a high life expectancy, resulting in a consistently low, and often negative, population growth rate. This demographic situation presents significant societal and economic challenges.
- **(D) Pakistan:** Pakistan has a high population growth rate, similar to Nigeria, driven by high birth rates.

Therefore, Japan is the country among the options that exemplifies a low population growth rate primarily due to an aging population.

**Final Answer :** Japan

**Answer: (C)**



Q9.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Distinguishing between "push" and "pull" factors that influence migration.

**Solution:** Migration refers to the movement of people from one place to another with the intention of settling temporarily or permanently. Geographers often analyze migration using the concepts of "push" factors and "pull" factors.

**Push Factors:** These are negative aspects of the place of origin that encourage or force people to leave. They are reasons for people to migrate *\*away\** from a location.

**Pull Factors:** These are positive aspects of the place of destination that attract people to move *\*to\** a location. They are reasons for people to migrate *\*towards\** a new place.

Let's analyze the given options:

- **(A) Unemployment:** This is a situation where people cannot find jobs in their place of origin. It creates economic hardship and dissatisfaction, thus acting as a **push factor** driving people to seek employment elsewhere.
- **(B) Religious conflict:** Conflict, persecution, or discrimination based on religion creates insecurity and a desire to escape such conditions. This acts as a **push factor**.
- **(C) Better educational opportunities:** This is a positive attraction of a new location. People migrate to places where they can access better schools, universities, and specialized training. This acts as a **pull factor**.
- **(D) Natural disasters:** Events like earthquakes, floods, droughts, or volcanic eruptions can render areas uninhabitable or dangerous, forcing people to relocate. These are severe **push factors**.

Therefore, "better educational opportunities" is the factor that best represents a pull factor for migration.

**Final Answer :** Better educational opportunities

**Answer: (C)**



Q10.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Understanding the demographic phenomenon known as "population explosion."

**Solution:** The term "population explosion" refers to a period of extremely rapid population growth. This phenomenon is not characterized by a steady or slow increase, but rather a dramatic surge in numbers. In demographic terms, such a rapid increase occurs when the birth rate remains high while the death rate falls significantly and rapidly.

Historically, this transition has been observed in many countries as they move through the stages of the Demographic Transition Theory. During Stage II of this theory, advancements in medicine, public health, sanitation, and agriculture lead to a sharp decline in mortality rates (fewer people die from disease, famine, and poor living conditions). However, societal norms and cultural practices often mean that birth rates remain high for a considerable period afterward. This discrepancy – high birth rates coupled with rapidly falling death rates – creates a large gap, leading to a rapid increase in the total population.

Let's analyze the options in relation to this concept:

- **(A) Negative growth rate:** A negative growth rate means the population is shrinking, which is the opposite of a population explosion.
- **(B) Sudden decline in mortality rate:** As explained above, a rapid decline in the death rate, while birth rates remain high, is the primary driver of a population explosion. This leads to a large increase in population because more people are surviving and fewer are dying.
- **(C) Equal birth and death rate:** When birth and death rates are equal, the population growth rate is zero, resulting in a stable population. This does not describe an explosion.
- **(D) Decline in literacy rate:** While literacy rates can influence birth rates over the long term (as higher education often correlates with lower fertility), a decline in literacy is not the direct cause of a sudden surge in population. In fact, improvements in education are often associated with the eventual decline in birth rates that slows population growth.

Therefore, the term "population explosion" is directly associated with a sudden decline in the mortality rate, leading to rapid population growth.

**Final Answer :** Sudden decline in mortality rate

**Answer: (B)**



Q11.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Matching geographical regions with their locations and associated characteristics.

**Solution:** We need to match each item in List I with its correct counterpart in List II.

- **A. Ruhr Region:** This is a major industrial region in Germany (II).
- **B. Silicon Valley:** This is a famous hub for the technology industry, located in California, USA (I).
- **C. Pampas:** These are fertile grasslands primarily located in Argentina (III).
- **D. Prairies:** These are temperate grasslands in North America (IV), particularly in Canada and the USA, known for grain farming.

Therefore, the correct matching is A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV.

Let's check the options:

- **(A) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV:** This matches our deductions.
- **(B) A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III:** Incorrect matching.
- **(C) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I:** Incorrect matching.
- **(D) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III:** Incorrect matching.

**Final Answer :** A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV

**Answer:** (A)



Q12.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Matching soil types with crops suitable for them.

**Solution:** We need to match each soil type in List I with the crop it is most suitable for in List II.

- **A. Black Soil:** Black soil (Regur) is known for its high moisture-retention capacity and is highly suitable for crops like Cotton (II).
- **B. Mountain Soil:** Mountain soils are often thin, porous, and well-drained. They are suitable for crops that thrive in such conditions, like various fruits and plantations. Among the given options, Tea (I) cultivation is well-suited to the cooler, well-drained soils found in hilly and mountainous regions.
- **C. Laterite Soil:** Laterite soils are rich in iron and aluminum oxides and are often found in regions with high rainfall. They are suitable for crops that can tolerate leached soils and often require good drainage. Cashew (III) cultivation is particularly associated with laterite soils, as are plantation crops like rubber and coffee in some areas.
- **D. Alluvial Soil:** Alluvial soils are fertile, well-drained soils deposited by rivers, making them ideal for a wide range of crops. Wheat (IV) is a major cereal crop that thrives in the fertile alluvial plains of North India.

Therefore, the correct matching is A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV.

Let's check the options:

- (A) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV: This matches our deductions.
- (B) A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III: Incorrect matching.
- (C) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III: Incorrect matching.
- (D) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV: Incorrect matching.

**Final Answer :** A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV

**Answer:** (A)



Q13.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Matching geographical features, industries, and infrastructure in India.

**Solution:** We need to match each item in List I with its correct counterpart in List II.

- **A. Kandla Port:** This major port is located in Gujarat (II). It is a natural harbor on the Gulf of Kutch.
- **B. Digboi Refinery:** Digboi is famous for being India's oldest oil refinery and is located in the state of Assam (I).
- **C. Konkan Railway:** This railway line runs along the Western Coast (III) of India, connecting Maharashtra, Goa, and Karnataka.
- **D. Coffee Production:** While coffee is grown in other regions, the major coffee-producing areas in India are in the Southern states, particularly Karnataka (IV), followed by Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

Therefore, the correct matching is A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV.

Let's check the options:

- **(A) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV:** This matches our deductions.
- **(B) A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III:** Incorrect matching.
- **(C) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III:** Incorrect matching.
- **(D) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I:** Incorrect matching.

**Final Answer :** A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV

**Answer: (A)**



Q14.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Classification of economic activities based on their relationship with natural resources.

**Solution:** Economic activities are broadly categorized into primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary, and quinary sectors, based on their role in the production process and their relationship with natural resources.

- **Primary Activities:** These involve the direct extraction or harvesting of natural resources from the Earth. Examples include agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, and quarrying.
- **Secondary Activities:** These involve the processing of raw materials obtained from primary activities into finished or semi-finished goods. This sector includes manufacturing, construction, and energy production.
- **Tertiary Activities:** These provide services rather than tangible goods. Examples include retail, transportation, healthcare, education, and finance.
- **Quaternary Activities:** These involve specialized knowledge-based services, such as information technology, research and development, consulting, and education.
- **Quinary Activities:** This sector, often considered an extension of quaternary, includes the highest level of decision-making and research, such as top executives, government officials, and scientific researchers.

Gathering and hunting are the most basic forms of obtaining food and resources directly from nature. Therefore, they fall under the category of Primary Activities.

**Final Answer :** Primary activities

**Answer: (C)**



Q15.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Key theories explaining the location of industries.

**Solution:** Industrial location theories attempt to explain why industries are situated in specific places. Alfred Weber, a German economist and sociologist, is renowned for his contribution to industrial location theory. He proposed the Least Cost Theory (also known as Weber's Theory of Industrial Location) in his 1909 work, "Über den Standort der Industrien" (Theory of the Location of Industries). Weber's model focuses on minimizing production costs, considering factors like the cost of transporting raw materials and finished goods, labor costs, and the cost of agglomeration (the benefits of industries locating near each other).

Let's look at the other theories:

- **Central Place Theory:** Developed by Walter Christaller, this theory explains the size, location, and spacing of settlements based on the supply of goods and services to their surrounding populations.
- **Rank Size Rule:** This empirical rule relates the population of a city to its rank in the urban hierarchy of a country.
- **Gravity Model:** This model, used in various contexts including trade and migration, predicts the interaction between two places based on their size and distance.

Therefore, Alfred Weber is credited with proposing the Least Cost Theory.

**Final Answer :** Least Cost Theory

**Answer: (B)**



Q16.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The classification of economic activities, specifically focusing on services.

**Solution:** Economic activities are categorized into sectors.

- **Primary Activities:** Extraction of raw materials (e.g., mining, agriculture).
- **Secondary Activities:** Manufacturing and processing of raw materials (e.g., factories, construction).
- **Tertiary Activities:** Provision of services. This broad category includes a wide range of services like retail, transportation, healthcare, education, finance, tourism, and business services.
- **Quinary Activities:** Highest-level decision-making, research, and executive roles.

Outsourcing and Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) services involve performing specific business functions (like customer support, data processing, or IT services) for other companies. These are all service-based operations. Therefore, they fall under Tertiary Activities.

**Final Answer :** Tertiary activities

**Answer: (C)**



Q17.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Identifying industries with high dependence on raw material sourcing and transportation.

**Solution:** Industries are classified based on various factors, including their dependence on raw materials, labor, capital, and markets. Industries that are heavily reliant on raw materials, especially bulky or perishable ones, tend to locate near their sources or transportation nodes for these materials to minimize costs.

Let's evaluate the options:

- **(A) Software industry:** This is a high-tech industry that relies on human capital (skilled professionals) and technology, not raw materials in the physical sense. Its location is typically market-oriented or based on the availability of skilled labor.
- **(B) Iron and steel industry:** This industry is a classic example of a raw material-oriented industry. It requires large quantities of iron ore, coal (for coking), and limestone. The high bulk and weight of these materials make their transportation costly, thus the industry is often located near mines or ports receiving these raw materials.
- **(C) Banking:** Banking is a financial service industry. Its primary inputs are capital and information, and it is typically market-oriented, locating where its customers are.
- **(D) Insurance:** Similar to banking, insurance is a service industry that deals with risk management. It is market-oriented and depends on a skilled workforce.

The iron and steel industry is highly dependent on the availability and cost of transporting large volumes of heavy raw materials, making it the most dependent among the given options.

**Final Answer :** Iron and steel industry

**Answer: (B)**



Q18.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Defining characteristics of plantation agriculture.

**Solution:** Plantation agriculture is a large-scale system of farming found primarily in tropical and subtropical regions. It is distinct from other forms of agriculture due to several key characteristics:

- **Monoculture:** Plantations typically specialize in growing a single crop (or a very limited range of crops) over a large area. Common examples include coffee, tea, rubber, sugarcane, cotton, and bananas.
- **Export Orientation:** The crops are grown primarily for sale in international markets rather than for local consumption or subsistence. This means the produce is often processed and exported to countries where the crop is not grown locally.
- **Large Landholdings:** Plantations operate on extensive tracts of land, often established through historical land ownership patterns.
- **Capital Intensive:** They often involve significant investment in machinery, processing facilities, and labor management.
- **Labor Intensive:** Historically, and in some cases still today, plantations rely on a substantial labor force.

Let's assess the options:

- **(A) Small landholdings:** This is contrary to the definition of plantations, which are large-scale.
- **(B) Subsistence farming:** Subsistence farming is practiced to meet the farmer's own needs, not for large-scale commercial export.
- **(C) Monoculture and export orientation:** This accurately describes the core features of plantation agriculture – growing a single crop for sale in global markets.
- **(D) Nomadic lifestyle:** This relates to pastoralism or certain forms of hunting and gathering, not settled agricultural systems like plantations.

Therefore, monoculture and export orientation are the defining characteristics of plantation agriculture.

**Final Answer :** Monoculture and export orientation

**Answer:** (C)



Q19.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Distinguishing between different sectors of economic activities.

**Solution:** Economic activities are categorized based on their stage in the production and service chain.

- **Primary Activities:** Involve direct extraction of natural resources (e.g., mining, fishing, forestry, quarrying).
- **Secondary Activities:** Involve the transformation of raw materials into finished or semi-finished goods through manufacturing and industrial processes.
- **Tertiary Activities:** Involve the provision of services (e.g., transportation, retail, banking).
- **Quaternary Activities:** Involve knowledge-based services (e.g., IT, R&D).

The activity described as "processing of raw materials into finished goods" is the fundamental definition of Manufacturing. Manufacturing is the core component of the secondary sector, where raw materials are transformed through industrial processes into products that consumers can use. Quarrying, fishing, and forestry are primary activities, as they involve the extraction of raw materials.

**Final Answer :** Manufacturing

**Answer: (B)**



Q20.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Identifying prominent industrial clusters and their associated sectors.

**Solution:** Silicon Valley, located in the Santa Clara Valley of Northern California, is a globally recognized center for technology and innovation. It is renowned for being the home of numerous high-technology companies, including those involved in semiconductor manufacturing, software development, internet services, biotechnology, and venture capital. This region has been instrumental in the development and growth of the modern technology sector.

Let's consider the other options:

- **(A) Textile industry:** This is a traditional manufacturing sector, typically associated with different historical industrial centers.
- **(B) Heavy engineering:** This involves the production of large machinery, industrial equipment, and infrastructure components, often found in traditional industrial heartlands.
- **(D) Shipbuilding:** This is a specialized heavy industry that requires access to coastal areas and specific infrastructure.

Therefore, Silicon Valley is most famously associated with the High-tech industry.

**Final Answer :** High-tech industry

**Answer: (C)**



Q21.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Understanding the process of city growth and expansion.

**Solution:** The passage describes a metropolitan region experiencing "rapidly urbanizing," "millions of migrants... have moved to the city," and "transformed the urban landscape." This indicates a significant increase in the city's population and its physical area. The process by which cities grow, characterized by an increase in population and the expansion of built-up areas into surrounding rural or undeveloped land, is called urbanization.

Let's review the options:

- **(A) Desertification:** The process of land becoming desert-like, usually due to climate change or unsustainable land use, not city expansion.
- **(B) Urbanization:** The process of city growth and an increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas. This directly matches the description.
- **(C) Glaciation:** The process of ice sheets forming and spreading, relevant to geological history, not modern city growth.
- **(D) River erosion:** The process by which rivers wear away land, a natural geographical process, not related to planned city expansion.

Therefore, urbanization is primarily responsible for the expansion of the city described.

**Final Answer :** Urbanization

**Answer: (B)**



Q22.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Environmental consequences of urban development, specifically related to surface materials.

**Solution:** The passage mentions "Excessive concretization and rising vehicular traffic have intensified the urban heat island effect." The urban heat island effect is a phenomenon where urban areas are significantly warmer than their surrounding rural areas. This is largely due to the replacement of natural vegetation and permeable surfaces with buildings, roads, and other structures made of concrete, asphalt, and other materials that absorb and retain more heat. Concretization contributes directly to this phenomenon by increasing the amount of heat-absorbing surfaces in the city.

Let's examine the other options:

- **(A) Coastal erosion:** Erosion of coastlines, usually by wave action. Not directly linked to concretization within a city.
- **(C) Volcanic eruption:** A geological event involving the release of molten rock from the Earth's interior. Unrelated to urban surfaces.
- **(D) Glacier retreat:** The shrinking of glaciers, primarily due to global warming. While urbanization contributes to overall warming, concretization's direct link is to the urban heat island effect.

Excessive concretization directly contributes to the urban heat island effect.

**Final Answer :** Urban heat island effect

**Answer: (B)**



Q23.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Understanding migration patterns in the context of urbanization.

**Solution:** The passage states, "Millions of migrants from nearby rural areas and smaller towns have moved to the city in search of employment opportunities..." This describes people moving from non-urban areas (rural areas and smaller towns) to a larger urban center (the metropolitan city). This pattern of movement from rural to urban areas is known as rural-to-urban migration.

Let's consider the given options:

- **(A) Urban to rural:** This is the opposite of what is described.
- **(B) Rural to urban:** This accurately reflects the migration described in the passage.
- **(C) Rural to rural:** This type of migration occurs but is not the dominant pattern described in the context of attracting people to a large metropolitan city for jobs and facilities.
- **(D) International migration:** While some international migration might occur to large global cities, the passage specifically mentions migrants from "nearby rural areas and smaller towns," implying internal migration within the country.

Therefore, the migration pattern described is mainly rural to urban.

**Final Answer :** Rural to urban

**Answer: (B)**



Q24.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Economic structure of a rapidly urbanizing metropolitan region.

**Solution:** The passage describes the metropolitan region as a "leading global center for finance, information technology, manufacturing, and international trade." It also mentions "extraordinary economic growth due to industrial expansion, globalization, and technological innovation." These activities fall primarily into the secondary sector (manufacturing) and the tertiary sector (finance, IT, trade, services). The passage does not mention any significant presence of primary activities (extraction of raw materials) or activities like hunting/gathering or nomadic herding, which are characteristic of pre-industrial or very specific rural economies.

Let's analyze the options:

- **(A) Primary sector:** This sector is largely absent in a highly urbanized, industrialized global center.
- **(B) Secondary and tertiary sectors:** These sectors encompass manufacturing, finance, IT, trade, and services, which are explicitly mentioned as dominant in the region.
- **(C) Hunting and gathering:** An archaic economic activity, not relevant to a modern metropolitan economy.
- **(D) Nomadic herding:** A traditional rural economic activity, not associated with urban centers.

The secondary and tertiary sectors dominate the economy of this metropolitan region.

**Final Answer :** Secondary and tertiary sectors

**Answer: (B)**



Q25.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Consequences of population growth in urban areas.

**Solution:** The passage states, "The growing population has also placed enormous pressure on water supply, sanitation, housing, transportation, and waste management systems." This growing population, especially in the context of urbanization and migration, leads to increased demand for services and resources within a limited urban space. One direct consequence of a large and concentrated population, particularly in urban areas, is traffic congestion. More people mean more vehicles, leading to increased traffic volume on roads, which are often limited in capacity, causing delays and slowdowns.

Let's consider the other options:

- **(A) Glacier formation:** A climatological and geological process unrelated to population density.
- **(C) Soil formation:** A natural geological process of soil development.
- **(D) Afforestation:** Planting trees, which is a positive environmental action and not a consequence of high population density.

Traffic congestion is a direct urban problem exacerbated by rising population density and increased vehicular movement.

**Final Answer :** Traffic congestion

**Answer: (B)**



Q26.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Factors contributing to high population density in agricultural regions.

**Solution:** The passage explicitly states that the fertile alluvial plain supports one of the highest rural population densities "because of its productive agricultural land, favorable climate, and extensive river systems." Among the given options, fertile alluvial soil is the most direct and primary reason for supporting a high population density through productive agriculture. Fertile land allows for intensive farming, which can sustain a larger population.

Let's consider the other options:

- **(A) Dense forests:** Dense forests, while indicating a natural environment, do not inherently support high population densities for agriculture. They might indicate areas outside intensive human settlement.
- **(C) Harsh climate:** A harsh climate typically limits agricultural productivity and population-supporting capacity, leading to lower densities.
- **(D) Sparse vegetation:** Sparse vegetation is characteristic of arid or degraded lands, which have low agricultural potential and thus lower population densities.

The passage highlights productive agricultural land, primarily due to fertile alluvial soil, as the key factor supporting high population density.

**Final Answer :** Fertile alluvial soil

**Answer: (B)**



Q27.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Identifying the dominant type of agriculture practiced in a region based on its description.

**Solution:** The passage describes the region as having "productive agricultural land," "intensive subsistence farming is practiced by the majority of the population," and mentions major crops like wheat, rice, and sugarcane. It also notes that "most farms are small and fragmented." These characteristics are indicative of intensive subsistence farming. This type of agriculture is practiced on small landholdings to produce enough food for the family or local community, often with a high input of labor and reliance on natural conditions like rainfall, though supplemented by irrigation.

Let's look at the other options:

- **(A) Commercial grain farming:** This is characterized by large farm sizes, mechanization, and production for export markets, which contradicts the description of small, fragmented farms and subsistence.
- **(B) Plantation agriculture:** This involves large-scale cultivation of a single cash crop for export, which is different from the diversified subsistence farming described.
- **(D) Dairy farming:** While dairy might be a component of mixed farming, the passage emphasizes crop cultivation (wheat, rice, sugarcane) as the primary activity for the majority.

The main agricultural practice described is intensive subsistence farming.

**Final Answer :** Intensive subsistence farming

**Answer: (C)**



Q28.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Identifying common natural hazards in riverine and monsoon-affected regions.

**Solution:** The passage states, "The region frequently experiences severe flooding during the monsoon season due to overflowing rivers and heavy rainfall." This clearly indicates that floods are a frequent natural hazard affecting this region. The combination of a fertile alluvial plain, extensive river systems, heavy monsoon rainfall, and the agricultural practices that often occur close to riverbanks makes the area susceptible to inundation.

Let's consider the other options:

- **(A) Earthquakes:** While earthquakes can occur in South Asia, they are not described as a frequent hazard in this specific alluvial plain region.
- **(C) Volcanoes:** Volcanoes are geological features associated with volcanic activity, which is not characteristic of alluvial plains.
- **(D) Avalanches:** Avalanches occur in mountainous regions with heavy snowfall, which is not the environment described.

Floods are explicitly mentioned as a frequent natural hazard in the region.

**Final Answer :** Floods

**Answer: (B)**



Q29.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Reasons for migration from rural areas, particularly concerning employment.

**Solution:** The passage explains that "seasonal unemployment and disguised unemployment are common because agriculture cannot provide year-round employment opportunities to the growing rural population. As a result, many workers migrate temporarily to urban and industrial centers in search of jobs..." This clearly points to the lack of rural employment opportunities, especially year-round employment, as the primary driver for migration. People are pushed out of rural areas because their primary livelihood (agriculture) does not offer sufficient work throughout the year.

Let's examine the other options:

- **(A) Excess industrial jobs:** If there were excess industrial jobs in rural areas, people would be less likely to migrate out.
- **(C) Decline in literacy:** While literacy can influence job opportunities, the passage focuses on the availability of work in agriculture versus other sectors.
- **(D) Tourism development:** Tourism development in rural areas could create jobs, potentially reducing outward migration, but it is not mentioned as a factor here.

The main reason for seasonal migration from the region is the lack of year-round employment opportunities in agriculture and the subsequent search for jobs elsewhere.

**Final Answer :** Lack of rural employment opportunities

**Answer: (B)**



Q30.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Causes of land fragmentation in agricultural regions.

**Solution:** The passage states, "Most farms are small and fragmented because agricultural land has been repeatedly divided among family members over generations." This describes the process of inheritance, where land is divided among heirs. Over time, as families grow and land is passed down through multiple generations, the original land parcels become smaller and more scattered, leading to fragmentation. This is a common issue in densely populated agricultural regions where land is a primary resource and inheritance laws lead to its subdivision.

Let's look at the other options:

- **(A) Industrialization:** Industrialization often leads to consolidation of land for factories or outward migration from rural areas, not necessarily land fragmentation for farming.
- **(B) Urbanization:** Urbanization can lead to agricultural land being converted for urban development, but it doesn't directly cause the fragmentation of remaining farm plots.
- **(D) Afforestation:** Planting trees on land is the opposite of subdividing it for farming.

The repeated division of land among family members over generations is the direct cause of land fragmentation mentioned in the passage.

**Final Answer :** Repeated division of land among generations

**Answer: (C)**



Q31.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Evaluating the suitability of different modes of transport for specific types of goods and distances.

**Solution:** The choice of transport mode depends on the nature of the goods (bulk, value, perishability), the distance of the journey, and cost considerations.

- **Airways:** Fastest but most expensive. Best for high-value, low-bulk, and perishable goods over long distances.
- **Pipelines:** Used exclusively for liquids and gases. Highly efficient and cost-effective for continuous flow but with high initial setup costs and limited flexibility.
- **Railways:** Efficient for moving large quantities of goods, both bulky and non-bulky, over medium to long distances. They are generally cheaper than road or air for bulk transport.
- **Roadways:** Flexible and provide door-to-door service. Best for short to medium distances and for transporting a variety of goods, especially where infrastructure is well-developed. Can be expensive for very long distances and bulk.

For bulky and low-value goods over long distances, the primary concern is minimizing transportation costs. Railways are highly efficient in moving large volumes of heavy goods at a relatively lower cost per ton-mile compared to airways, roadways, or even pipelines (which are specific to fluids). While pipelines are cost-effective for specific goods, railways offer broader applicability for various bulky items. Roadways are generally less cost-effective for very long-distance bulk transport, and airways are prohibitively expensive.

**Final Answer :** Railways

**Answer: (C)**



Q32.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Identifying major artificial waterways that facilitate global maritime trade.

**Solution:** Major canals play a crucial role in international shipping by shortening sea routes, reducing transit times, and lowering transportation costs. The Panama Canal is one of the most significant artificial waterways in the world. It is an artificial 51-mile (82 km) ship canal that connects the **Atlantic Ocean** to the **Pacific Ocean** through the Isthmus of Panama. This connection bypasses the need for ships to travel around the southern tip of South America, a much longer and more hazardous route.

Let's look at the other options:

- **(B) Mediterranean Sea and Red Sea:** Connected by the Suez Canal.
- **(C) Black Sea and Mediterranean Sea:** Connected by the Turkish Straits (Bosphorus and Dardanelles).
- **(D) Baltic Sea and North Sea:** Connected by the Kiel Canal.

Therefore, the Panama Canal connects the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.

**Final Answer :** Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean

**Answer:** (A)



Q33.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Identifying international organizations that govern global economic and trade relations.

**Solution:** Several international organizations play crucial roles in global affairs. We need to identify the one primarily responsible for regulating international trade rules.

- **(A) IMF (International Monetary Fund):** The IMF promotes global monetary cooperation, financial stability, and international trade. It primarily focuses on exchange rates, balance of payments, and providing financial assistance to countries facing economic difficulties.
- **(B) WTO (World Trade Organization):** The WTO is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations. Its main function is to ensure that trade flows as smoothly, predictably, and freely as possible by setting and enforcing global trade rules. It administers trade agreements, acts as a forum for trade negotiations, and resolves trade disputes.
- **(C) WHO (World Health Organization):** The WHO is a specialized agency of the United Nations responsible for international public health.
- **(D) UNDP (United Nations Development Programme):** The UNDP works in nearly 170 countries and territories, helping to eradicate poverty, reduce inequalities, and build resilience to crises. It focuses on sustainable development goals.

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is specifically tasked with regulating international trade rules globally.

**Final Answer :** WTO

**Answer: (B)**



Q34.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Identifying national satellite systems used for communication.

**Solution:** Satellite systems are crucial for modern communication, navigation, and weather forecasting. Different countries and international consortia operate various satellite networks.

- **(A) INSAT (Indian National Satellite System):** This is a series of multipurpose geostationary satellites launched by India. INSAT satellites are used for telecommunications, broadcasting, meteorology, and search and rescue operations. It is India's primary domestic satellite system.
- **(B) INTELSAT (International Telecommunications Satellite Organization):** INTELSAT is a commercial satellite operator formed by an intergovernmental consortium that provides telecommunications services globally. It is an international system, not specific to India.
- **(C) GPS (Global Positioning System):** GPS is a satellite-based radionavigation system owned by the United States government and operated by the United States Space Force. It is a global navigation system, not specific to India.
- **(D) GLONASS (Global Navigation Satellite System):** GLONASS is a space-based satellite navigation system operated by the Russian Aerospace Defence Forces. It is a global navigation system.

Therefore, the INSAT system is mainly associated with India's communication satellite program.

**Final Answer :** INSAT

**Answer:** (A)



Q35.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Identifying key maritime straits that connect different bodies of water.

**Solution:** Straits are narrow passages of water connecting two larger bodies of water. They are strategically important for navigation and trade.

- **(A) Strait of Hormuz:** Connects the Persian Gulf to the Gulf of Oman, and then to the Arabian Sea. It's a crucial chokepoint for oil transport.
- **(B) Bering Strait:** Connects the Arctic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean, separating Asia (Russia) from North America (USA's Alaska).
- **(C) Strait of Gibraltar:** This vital strait connects the **Mediterranean Sea** to the **Atlantic Ocean**. It lies between Spain (Europe) and Morocco (Africa).
- **(D) Malacca Strait:** A long, narrow strait between the Malay Peninsula and the Indonesian island of Sumatra. It is one of the world's busiest shipping lanes, connecting the Pacific Ocean (South China Sea) to the Indian Ocean.

The Strait of Gibraltar is the strait that connects the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean.

**Final Answer :** Strait of Gibraltar

**Answer: (C)**



Q36.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Major rivers and their geographical locations, particularly capital cities.

**Solution:** Cairo, the capital of Egypt, is a major city located in Northeast Africa. The city is situated on the banks of the Nile River, which is the longest river in Africa and historically the lifeline of Egyptian civilization. The Nile flows northward through Egypt and empties into the Mediterranean Sea.

Let's consider the other options:

- **(A) Congo River:** Flows through Central Africa and is the second-longest river in Africa. Kinshasa is its major port city.
- **(B) Niger River:** The principal river of West Africa, flowing in a crescent through Guinea, Mali, Niger, and Nigeria. Its major city is Timbuktu (historically) and Niamey.
- **(D) Zambezi River:** A major river in Southern Africa, flowing through Zambia, Angola, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique, famous for Victoria Falls.

Therefore, the Nile River flows through Cairo.

**Final Answer :** Nile

**Answer: (C)**



Q37.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Major industrial regions of the world and their locations.

**Solution:** The Ruhr region (Ruhrgebiet) is a densely populated urban area in North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany. Historically, it has been one of the world's most important industrial heartlands, known for its coal mining and steel production. While it has diversified, it remains a significant industrial center within Germany.

Let's examine the other options:

- **(A) France:** France has industrial regions like the Lorraine, but the Ruhr is not located there.
- **(C) USA:** The USA has major industrial regions such as the Rust Belt, but the Ruhr is not in the USA.
- **(D) Russia:** Russia has industrial regions like the Kuzbass and Donbass (partially in Ukraine), but not the Ruhr.

Therefore, the Ruhr industrial region is located in Germany.

**Final Answer :** Germany

**Answer: (B)**



Q38.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Major deserts of the world and their geographical locations.

**Solution:** Deserts are arid or semi-arid regions with very low rainfall. They are found in various parts of the world. We need to identify the desert located in southern Africa.

- **(A) Sahara Desert:** The largest hot desert in the world, located in North Africa.
- **(B) Atacama Desert:** A desert plateau in South America on the Pacific coast, west of the Andes Mountains. It is known for being extremely arid.
- **(C) Kalahari Desert:** A large semi-arid sandy savanna in Southern Africa, covering much of Botswana and parts of Namibia and South Africa. While it's often described as a desert or semi-desert, it supports more life than most true deserts.
- **(D) Gobi Desert:** A large desert and semi-desert region in East Asia, covering parts of northern China and southern Mongolia.

The Kalahari Desert is located in southern Africa.

**Final Answer :** Kalahari

**Answer: (C)**



Q39.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Leading countries in global agricultural production, specifically coffee.

**Solution:** Coffee is a major global commodity, and its production is concentrated in tropical and subtropical regions. Brazil has historically been and continues to be the world's largest producer of coffee by a significant margin. Its vast land area, suitable climate, and extensive agricultural infrastructure contribute to its dominant position in the global coffee market.

Let's look at the other options:

- **(A) Colombia:** Colombia is famous for its high-quality Arabica coffee and is typically the third-largest producer globally.
- **(B) Vietnam:** Vietnam has become the second-largest coffee producer in the world, primarily of Robusta beans, after investing heavily in its coffee industry.
- **(C) Ethiopia:** Ethiopia is the birthplace of Arabica coffee and is a major producer, particularly renowned for its diverse and high-quality beans. However, it is not the largest producer globally.

Brazil's immense production volume makes it the largest producer of coffee worldwide.

**Final Answer :** Brazil

**Answer: (D)**



Q40.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Population distribution and density within India, based on census data.

**Solution:** Population density is calculated as the number of people per unit area. According to the Census of India 2011, Bihar has the highest population density among all Indian states. This means that, on average, there are more people living in each square kilometer of Bihar compared to other states. While West Bengal and Kerala are also densely populated, Bihar's density figures were the highest at the time of the 2011 census. Uttar Pradesh has the largest population in absolute terms but its vast area results in a lower density than Bihar.

Let's check the approximate densities (persons per sq km) from Census 2011:

- Bihar: 1,106
- West Bengal: 1,028
- Kerala: 860
- Uttar Pradesh: 829

Based on these figures, Bihar had the highest population density.

**Final Answer :** Bihar

**Answer: (B)**



Q41.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Understanding the definition and calculation of the sex ratio in population studies.

**Solution:** The sex ratio is a demographic indicator that measures the balance between males and females in a population. In most demographic contexts, and particularly in India, the sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1,000 males. This ratio provides insight into gender distribution and can be influenced by various socio-economic and cultural factors.

Let's analyze the options:

- **(A) Number of females per 100 males:** This is a ratio, but the standard international and Indian demographic convention uses a base of 1000.
- **(B) Number of males per 100 females:** This is an inverse ratio and not the standard definition.
- **(C) Number of females per 1000 males:** This is the universally accepted definition for the sex ratio in population studies, including in India. For example, a sex ratio of 943 means there are 943 females for every 1000 males.
- **(D) Number of males per 1000 females:** This is the inverse of the standard definition.

Therefore, the sex ratio in India is defined as the number of females per 1000 males.

**Final Answer :** Number of females per 1000 males

**Answer: (C)**



Q42.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Literacy rates in Indian states, based on census data.

**Solution:** Literacy rate is a key indicator of a population's educational attainment. According to various Indian Census reports, Kerala has consistently maintained the highest literacy rate among all Indian states. This achievement is often attributed to effective government policies, strong emphasis on education from early childhood, and high social awareness regarding its importance.

Let's consider the other options:

- **(A) Tamil Nadu:** Has a high literacy rate, but generally lower than Kerala.
- **(C) Maharashtra:** Also has a good literacy rate, but not the highest.
- **(D) Punjab:** Has a respectable literacy rate but is not among the top states.

Kerala's commitment to universal education has made it a leader in literacy in India.

**Final Answer :** Kerala

**Answer: (B)**



Q43.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The primary sector of the Indian economy in terms of population engagement.

**Solution:** India's economy is characterized by a significant proportion of its workforce being engaged in the primary sector. The primary sector involves the direct extraction and production of natural resources. In India, Agriculture forms the backbone of the primary sector. Despite economic liberalization and growth in the secondary and tertiary sectors, agriculture still employs the largest share of India's population, contributing significantly to its rural economy and food security.

Let's look at the other options:

- **(B) Manufacturing:** While the manufacturing sector is crucial for industrial development, it employs a smaller proportion of the workforce compared to agriculture.
- **(C) Mining:** Mining is a part of the primary sector but engages a much smaller percentage of the population than agriculture.
- **(D) IT services:** The Information Technology (IT) services sector, part of the tertiary or quaternary sector, has grown significantly but still employs a relatively small fraction of the total Indian population compared to agriculture.

Therefore, the largest proportion of India's population is engaged in agriculture.

**Final Answer :** Agriculture

**Answer: (B)**



Q44.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Dominant patterns of migration within India.

**Solution:** Migration within India is a significant demographic phenomenon. Historically and currently, the most dominant stream of migration is from rural areas to urban areas. This is driven by several factors:

- **Push Factors from Rural Areas:** Lack of employment opportunities, low agricultural productivity, poverty, and limited access to education and healthcare often push people to leave rural areas.
- **Pull Factors to Urban Areas:** Perceived better job prospects, higher wages, better educational facilities, access to specialized healthcare, and a generally higher standard of living in cities attract rural populations.

This rural-to-urban migration is a key driver of urbanization in India.

Let's consider the other streams:

- **(A) Urban to urban:** This occurs, but typically on a smaller scale than rural-to-urban migration.
- **(C) Rural to rural:** This type of migration occurs, often for agricultural labor, but is less dominant than rural-to-urban.
- **(D) Urban to rural:** This is less common, although some reverse migration has been observed in recent times, it is not the dominant stream.

Therefore, rural-to-urban migration is the most dominant stream in India.

**Final Answer :** Rural to urban

**Answer: (B)**



Q45.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Characteristics of clustered rural settlements and their typical locations.

**Solution:** Clustered rural settlements, also known as nucleated settlements, are characterized by houses that are grouped closely together, often around a central feature such as a church, market, or village green. This pattern of settlement is usually driven by several factors related to the environment and human needs:

- **Availability of Water:** People tend to settle near reliable sources of water, such as rivers or springs.
- **Fertile Land:** In agricultural societies, clustering allows for efficient farming of surrounding fertile lands. Concentrating dwellings together maximizes the land available for cultivation.
- **Defense:** Historically, clustering provided a degree of protection against raids or attacks, as people could band together.
- **Social and Economic Reasons:** Proximity facilitates social interaction, community activities, and the sharing of resources and infrastructure.

Fertile alluvial plains are ideal for agriculture due to rich soil and water availability, making them prime locations for concentrated settlements. Rivers that create these plains provide water for drinking, irrigation, and transportation.

Let's look at why other options are less likely:

- **(A) Desert areas:** Deserts have scarce water resources, which usually leads to dispersed settlements (oases) or nomadic lifestyles, not clustered ones.
- **(B) Mountainous regions:** Steep terrain and scattered resources often lead to dispersed settlements, as access and cultivation are more challenging. While some small villages might be clustered in valleys, it's not the general rule for large-scale clustered settlements.
- **(D) Dense forests:** While some forest communities exist, dense forests can hinder large-scale clustering due to difficult terrain and resource accessibility. Moreover, clearing land for clustered housing and agriculture can be challenging.

Therefore, clustered rural settlements are generally found in fertile alluvial plains where resources are abundant and agriculture is feasible.

**Final Answer :** Fertile alluvial plains

**Answer: (C)**



Q46.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Classification of urban settlements based on their origin and development.

**Solution:** Urban settlements can be classified in various ways, including their function (e.g., administrative, port, industrial) or their origin and development.

- **Mining town:** Primarily developed around mineral extraction sites.
- **Religious town:** Centers of religious importance and pilgrimage.
- **Planned city:** A city that has been deliberately designed and laid out according to a master plan, often from its inception. This includes features like grid patterns, zoning, and organized infrastructure. Chandigarh is a prime example of a modern planned city, designed by Le Corbusier.
- **Port city:** Developed around a harbor for maritime trade.

Chandigarh was conceived and designed as a modern administrative and residential city for the Punjab province of India after partition. Its layout, infrastructure, and zoning were meticulously planned, making it a classic example of a planned city.

**Final Answer :** Planned city

**Answer: (C)**



Q47.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Distinguishing characteristics of urban versus rural settlements.

**Solution:** Urban settlements are typically characterized by a higher population density, a dominance of secondary and tertiary occupations (manufacturing, services, trade), and well-developed infrastructure (transportation, utilities, housing, public services). In contrast, rural settlements are generally characterized by lower population density, a dominance of primary occupations (agriculture, mining, forestry), and less developed infrastructure.

Let's examine the options:

- **(A) Secondary occupation dominance:** Urban areas are centers of manufacturing, trade, and services, so this is a feature of urban settlements.
- **(B) High population density:** Urban areas have a concentration of people, leading to high population density.
- **(C) Scattered houses:** Scattered houses are a characteristic of **rural** settlements where land is abundant, and dwellings are spread out. In urban areas, houses are typically built close together due to land scarcity and higher density.
- **(D) Better infrastructure:** Urban areas generally have more developed infrastructure compared to rural areas.

Therefore, scattered houses are NOT a feature of urban settlements.

**Final Answer :** Scattered houses

**Answer: (C)**



Q48.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Soil types and their suitability for different crops.

**Solution:** Black soil, also known as Regur soil, is a type of soil that is rich in clay and has a high capacity to retain moisture. It is particularly well-suited for the cultivation of crops that require such conditions.

- **Tea:** Tea cultivation thrives in well-drained, loamy or sandy soils, often in hilly regions with high rainfall. Black soil is generally not ideal for tea.
- **Cotton:** Cotton is one of the most suitable crops for black soil. The soil's moisture-retentive properties and its texture are excellent for cotton growth. Many major cotton-growing regions in India have black soil.
- **Wheat:** Wheat generally prefers well-drained loamy or sandy-loam soils. While it can grow in black soil, it's not the most ideal compared to cotton.
- **Jute:** Jute requires fertile, well-drained alluvial soils, typically found in river deltas, with plenty of water. Black soil is not the primary choice for jute cultivation.

Therefore, black soil is most suitable for the cultivation of cotton.

**Final Answer :** Cotton

**Answer: (B)**



Q49.

**Solution**

**Concept:** The impact and focus of the Green Revolution in India.

**Solution:** The Green Revolution was a period of significant agricultural advancement that began in India in the mid-1960s. Its primary aim was to increase food grain production to meet the country's growing population demands. The revolution was mainly associated with the introduction of high-yielding varieties (HYVs) of cereals, particularly wheat and rice, along with the increased use of fertilizers, pesticides, and improved irrigation techniques.

Let's examine the impact on different crops:

- **(A) Pulses:** While efforts were made to improve pulse production, the Green Revolution's main impact was on cereals.
- **(B) Cotton:** The Green Revolution primarily focused on food grains, not commercial crops like cotton, although some advancements did occur in cotton cultivation later.
- **(C) Rice and wheat:** These were the flagship crops of the Green Revolution. The development and adoption of HYV seeds for rice and wheat led to dramatic increases in their production, fundamentally transforming Indian agriculture.
- **(D) Oilseeds:** Similar to pulses, oilseeds production also saw improvements but was not the central focus of the initial Green Revolution.

The most significant and direct impact of the Green Revolution in India was the substantial increase in the production of rice and wheat.

**Final Answer :** Rice and wheat

**Answer:** (C)



Q50.

**Solution**

**Concept:** Major multipurpose river valley projects in India.

**Solution:** Multipurpose river valley projects are designed to serve multiple objectives, such as irrigation, flood control, hydroelectric power generation, and navigation.

- **(A) Bhakra Nangal Project:** Built on the Sutlej River in Himachal Pradesh and Punjab.
- **(B) Hirakud Dam:** Built on the Mahanadi River in Odisha.
- **(C) Damodar Valley Project (DVC):** This is a multipurpose project that spans across West Bengal and Jharkhand. Its primary river is the Damodar River. It was inspired by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) in the USA.
- **(D) Tehri Project:** Located on the Bhagirathi River in Uttarakhand.

The Damodar Valley Project is specifically built on the Damodar River.

**Final Answer :** Damodar Valley Project

**Answer:** (C)



## Answer Key

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

