

CUET Geography Set-2

Year 2025

Time Allowed: **60** minutes

Maximum Marks: **250**

Total Questions: **50**

Number of questions to be answered : **50**

Kindly read the Instructions given on this Page and Back Page carefully before attempting this Question Paper.

Important Instructions for the Candidates :

1. This Test contains 50 questions printed in English. Out of these, the candidate is required to answer all 50 questions.
2. Each question has four answer options. Out of these four options choose the MOST APPROPRIATE OPTION.
3. Five (5) marks will be given for each correct answer. One (1) mark will be deducted for each incorrect answer. Unanswered questions will be given no mark.

Q1. Which cropping season includes the cultivation of wheat and mustard? (2022, 2024)

- (a) Kharif
- (b) Rabi
- (c) Zaid
- (d) None

Q2. "Föhn winds" cause:

- (a) Desertification
- (b) Rain shadow effect
- (c) Temperature inversion
- (d) Coral bleaching

Q3. Which country has the highest HDI but faces challenges in income inequality? (2024)

- (a) Norway
- (b) South Africa
- (c) Brazil
- (d) Japan

Q4. PM Matsya Sampada Yojana aims to:

- (a) Double marine exports by 2024
- (b) Triple inland fish production
- (c) Boost aquaculture sustainability
- (d) All of the above

Q5. Which state is the largest producer of pulses in India? (2023, 2024)

- (a) Madhya Pradesh
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) Uttar Pradesh

Q6. Match the following (2024):

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Tehri Dam | A. Bhagirathi River |
| Sardar Sarovar Dam | B. Narmada River |
| Hirakud Dam | C. Mahanadi River |
- (a) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C
 - (b) 1-B, 2-A, 3-C
 - (c) 1-C, 2-B, 3-A
 - (d) 1-A, 2-C, 3-B

Q7. Which Indian state doesn't share its mineral wealth feature?

- (a) Odisha (Iron)
- (b) Jharkhand (Coal)
- (c) Kerala (Bauxite)
- (d) Rajasthan (Gypsum)

Q8. "Neeru-Meeru" program for water conservation is associated with: (2022, 2024)

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Telangana

Q9. What makes Singapore a global trade hub?

Step 1: Strategic location → Step 2: ? → Step 3: Free port policy

- (a) Oil reserves
- (b) Container port infrastructure
- (c) Manufacturing base
- (d) Agricultural exports

Q10. Which state is the largest producer of coal in India? (2022, 2023)

- (a) Odisha
- (b) Jharkhand
- (c) Chhattisgarh
- (d) West Bengal

Q11. Match the following (2023):

HDI Component	A. Life expectancy
Gender Inequality Index	B. Empowerment
MPI	C. Multidimensional poverty

- (a) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C
- (b) 1-C, 2-A, 3-B
- (c) 1-B, 2-C, 3-A
- (d) 1-A, 2-C, 3-B

Q12. Assertion-Reasoning:

Assertion: The Gravity Model of migration overemphasizes distance as a deterrent factor.

Reason: Modern transportation has reduced the friction of distance significantly.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A
- (b) Both are true but R doesn't explain A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

Q13. Which factor is least likely to cause forced migration? (2024)

- (a) Climate disasters
- (b) Economic opportunities
- (c) Armed conflict
- (d) Political persecution

Q14. Which of the following best describes the "Boserup Theory" in population geography?

- a) Population growth leads to agricultural intensification
- b) Resource depletion limits population growth
- c) Migration patterns follow economic opportunities
- d) Urbanization decreases fertility rates

Q15. Which is NOT a feature of footloose industries?

- (a) Low transport cost
- (b) Skilled labor dependence
- (c) Weight-gaining process
- (d) Clean environment need

Q16. Which country is India's largest trading partner (2024)? (2023, 2024)

- (a) USA
- (b) China
- (c) UAE
- (d) Germany

Q17. Data Interpretation:

Table: Country X has 60% tertiary sector employment but only 30% GDP contribution.

Inference:

- (a) High productivity in services
- (b) Underemployment in informal sector
- (c) Industrial stagnation

(d) Agricultural surplus

Q18. Chronological Order:

Arrange soil formation processes:

- (i) Leaching
- (ii) Humification
- (iii) Weathering
- (iv) Illuviation
- (a) iii-ii-i-iv
- (b) i-iii-iv-ii
- (c) ii-i-iii-iv
- (d) ii-iv-iii-i

Q19. Which mineral is known as "black gold"? (2023, 2024)

- (a) Iron ore
- (b) Bauxite
- (c) Coal
- (d) Petroleum

Q20. Assertion-Reasoning:

Assertion: The Gravity Model explains migration patterns between cities.

Reason: It considers population size and distance between places.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A
- b) Both are true but R doesn't explain A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

Q21. Which state is the largest producer of bauxite in India? (2022, 2023)

- (a) Odisha
- (b) Jharkhand
- (c) Chhattisgarh
- (d) Madhya Pradesh

Q22. If a place at 30°N has 14 hrs daylight, its night duration at 60°N is:

- (a) 10 hrs
- (b) 14 hrs
- (c) 18 hrs
- (d) 24 hrs

Q23. Match the industrial regions with their countries: (2022, 2023)

Silicon Valley A. Germany

Ruhr B. USA

Osaka-Kobe C. Japan

(a) 1-B, 2-A, 3-C

(b) 1-C, 2-B, 3-A

(c) 1-A, 2-C, 3-B

(d) 1-B, 2-C, 3-A

Q24. Table:

Region	Temperature Rise (°C)	Crop Yield Change (Percentage)	Adaptation Measures
Punjab	+1.5	-12%	?
Karnataka	+2.0	+8%	Drought-Resistant Crops

The most likely measure for Punjab is:

- a) Early sowing varieties
- b) Water-intensive paddy
- c) Precision irrigation
- d) Agroforestry

Q25. Scenario: Bengaluru's tech parks face 30% vacancy rates despite IT exports growing at 15% annually.

Question: Which paradoxical combination explains this?

- a) High skilled migration + Inadequate housing policy
- b) Automation growth + Suburban decay
- c) SEZ tax benefits + Poor metro connectivity
- d) FDI inflows + Restrictive labor laws

Q26. Which sector contributes the highest share to India's GDP? (2023, 2024)

- (a) Primary
- (b) Secondary
- (c) Tertiary
- (d) Quaternary

Q27. Match the following urban models with their proponents:

Concentric Zone	A. Hoyt
Sector	B. Burgess
Multiple Nuclei	C. Harris & Ullman

- a) 1-B, 2-A, 3-C
- b) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C
- c) 1-C, 2-A, 3-B
- d) 1-B, 2-C, 3-A

Q28. Which city is known as the "Detroit of India"? (2022, 2023, 2024)

- (a) Pune
- (b) Chennai
- (c) Bengaluru
- (d) Hyderabad

Q29. Case Study:

Scenario: City X shows concentric zones with high-income gated communities in the periphery.

Question: Which urban model does this contradict?

- (a) Hoyt's Sector Model
- (b) Burgess's Concentric Zone Model
- (c) Harris-Ullman Multiple Nuclei Model
- (d) All of the above

Q30. Which mineral is known as "liquid gold"? (2023, 2024)

- (a) Coal
- (b) Petroleum
- (c) Uranium
- (d) Iron ore

Q31. Which demographic concept refers to the "number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-49"?

- a) Crude Birth Rate
- b) General Fertility Rate
- c) Total Fertility Rate
- d) Replacement Rate

Q32. Which industry is classified as a "footloose industry"?(2024)

- (a) Steel
- (b) IT/Software
- (c) Petroleum refining
- (d) Sugar milling

Q33. Match the demographic transition stage with its characteristic:

- Stage 3 → A. High birth and death rates
Stage 5 → B. Declining birth rates, stable death rates
Stage 1 → C. Birth rates below replacement level
- (a) 1-B, 2-C, 3-A
 - (b) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C
 - (c) 1-C, 2-A, 3-B

Q34. Process: Bauxite → Alumina → ? → Aluminum products
Missing Step:

- (a) Smelting
- (b) Refining
- (c) Quarrying
- (d) Alloying

Q35. The proposed Chennai-Salem industrial corridor passes through:

- a) The Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve
- b) The Kaveri River delta region
- c) The Eastern Ghats deciduous forests
- d) The Deccan lava plateau

Q36. The "Big Trunk Route" connects: (2022, 2023)

- (a) Europe and South America
- (b) North America and Asia
- (c) Europe and North America
- (d) Africa and Australia

Q37. Which factor best explains why Punjab's high agricultural productivity coexists with declining groundwater levels?

- a) Free electricity for tubewells
- b) Heavy monsoon rainfall
- c) Large-scale organic farming
- d) Efficient drip irrigation systems

Q38. Kerala's high population density but better environmental indicators compared to other Indian states can be attributed to:

- a) Widespread contraceptive use
- b) High literacy and decentralized governance
- c) Strict industrial pollution controls
- d) Extensive protected forest areas

Q39. Arrange these energy sources by India's installed capacity (descending): (2024)

- (i) Thermal
- (ii) Hydro
- (iii) Renewable
- (iv) Nuclear

- (a) i-iii-ii-iv
- (b) iii-i-ii-iv
- (c) i-ii-iii-iv
- (d) iii-ii-i-iv

Q40. The recent expansion of Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust's (JNPT) capacity primarily benefits which industrial sector?

- a) Automobile manufacturing in Pune
- b) Textile exports from Surat
- c) Software services in Bengaluru
- d) Petroleum refining in Jamnagar

Read the given passage carefully and answer the five questions that follow:

"India's Smart Cities Mission, launched in 2015, aims to promote sustainable and inclusive urban development through technological integration. The mission focuses on area-based development (ABD) and pan-city solutions, targeting 100 cities. Key challenges include inadequate funding, lack of coordination between agencies, and resistance to technological adoption. While cities like Bhubaneswar and Pune have shown progress in intelligent traffic management and waste processing, others struggle with implementation due to bureaucratic delays."

Q41. What is the primary objective of the Smart Cities Mission?

- (a) Rural electrification
- (b) Sustainable urban development
- (c) Agricultural modernization
- (d) Industrial decentralization

Q42. Which approach is NOT part of the Smart Cities Mission?

- (a) Area-based development (ABD)
- (b) Pan-city solutions
- (c) Village cluster development
- (d) Technological integration

Q43. Which city is highlighted for its progress in intelligent traffic management?

- (a) Chennai
- (b) Bhubaneswar
- (c) Jaipur
- (d) Lucknow

Q44. What is a major challenge in implementing the mission?

- (a) Excessive funding
- (b) Bureaucratic delays
- (c) Lack of urban population
- (d) Overabundance of technology

Q45. How many cities are targeted under the Smart Cities Mission?

- (a) 50
- (b) 75
- (c) 100
- (d) 120

Read the given passage carefully and answer the five questions that follow:

"Climate change poses significant risks to India's agricultural sector, particularly for rain-fed crops. The IPCC predicts a 10-40% decline in crop yields by 2100 due to erratic monsoons and rising temperatures. States like Punjab and Haryana, despite high productivity, face groundwater depletion, while eastern states struggle with flooding. Adaptive measures such as drought-resistant crops and precision agriculture are being promoted, but small farmers lack access to these technologies."

Q46. What is the projected impact of climate change on Indian crop yields by 2100?

- (a) 5-20% increase
- (b) 10-40% decline
- (c) No change
- (d) Complete crop failure

Q47. Which region faces groundwater depletion despite high productivity?

- (a) Eastern India
- (b) Punjab and Haryana
- (c) Western Ghats
- (d) Coastal Andhra

Q48. What adaptive measure is NOT mentioned in the passage?

- (a) Drought-resistant crops
- (b) Precision agriculture
- (c) Genetically modified seeds
- (d) Flood-resistant irrigation

Q49. Which factor limits small farmers' ability to adapt?

- (a) Excessive rainfall
- (b) Lack of technology access
- (c) Government subsidies
- (d) Urban migration

Q50. What is the primary cause of agricultural vulnerability in eastern India?

- (a) Droughts
- (b) Flooding
- (c) Soil alkalinity
- (d) Land fragmentation

Answer key:

Q No.	Ans	Q No.	Ans
1	b	26	c
2	b	27	a
3	a	28	b
4	d	29	b
5	a	30	b
6	a	31	b
7	c	32	b
8	b	33	a
9	b	34	a
10	b	35	c
11	a	36	c
12	a	37	a
13	b	38	b
14	a	39	a
15	c	40	a
16	b	41	b
17	b	42	c
18	a	43	b
19	d	44	b
20	a	45	c
21	a	46	b
22	a	47	b
23	a	48	d
24	c	49	b
25	c	50	b