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NTA CUET (UG)

Common University Entrance Test for
Undergraduate Programmes 2024



15 Mock Tests

Geography

(Section II Humanities Domain)

- With Latest Solved Papers 2023-22
- Exactly Based on Latest NTA CUET (UG) Exam Pattern & Syllabus

Free 3 Online Mock Tests
See instructions inside

NTA

CUET (UG)

Common University Entrance Test for Undergraduate Programmes 2024

15 Mock Tests

Geography

(Section II Humanities Domain)

Author
Shivani Dogra

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Free 3 Online Mock Tests

Visit www.examwitharihant.com

Note : *Free Mock Tests will available only after 1st Nov, 2023*



Before preparing for Common Universities Entrance Test (CUET), a strong road map must be prepared, which includes what subject to cover, when, how many hours you should allocate for each subject, etc.

Most of you may not have clarity on your goals while in school, while a few plan it early!

If you have set your goal to get admission to one of the top central universities, you must start preparing early!

1 *Understand the Exam Pattern*

Though the number of questions is the same, the paper pattern differs for each college. Therefore, knowing the paper pattern for the particular college plays a vital role in qualifying for the entrance exam.

As per the CUET Exam Pattern, the entrance exam will include four sections:

- Section 1 A:13 Languages
- Section 1 B:20 Languages
- Section 2: Domain-specific test
- Section 3:General test

Knowing the specific exam pattern for the college you have applied to is also important. Visit the official website of the CUET to know the exam pattern for the respective colleges you have applied to. Only then start with your preparations.

2 *Know your Syllabus*

Once you understand your exam pattern, the second step is to list down the syllabus, so you know what to study. Visit the official website of CUET; it has the respective syllabus for the course and the college.

Note that the syllabus may differ for every college. Therefore, it is important to carefully review and double-check your syllabus before you start your preparations.

3 *Schedule a TimeTable*

Scheduling is something that will give fantastic results if you plan it properly. However, preparing a study plan is one of the most challenging tasks for most. An appropriate schedule will be

- Your everyday schedule should have time for CUET exam preparation.
- Initially, you can give 1-2 hours for the entrance exam and the rest for the board exams.
- Once the board exams get over, you can utilize the maximum of your time for the NTA CUET exam prep.

4 *Make a List of Colleges You wish to Target*

- Before starting your preparation, you must make a CUET Colleges and course list.
- Then, understand the previous year's cut-off and position of the counselling for the particular college.
- Doing this will help you understand the marks you must score in the CUET exam to get admission to a particular course in your desired college, thus helping you enhance your preparation levels for the upcoming exam.

5

Newspaper Should Be Your New Friend

- Reading the newspaper will help improve your vocabulary, grammar, and reading comprehension skills.
- To improve your English language, you can refer to the Hindu or the Time of India newspapers.
- You can prefer to read the Dainik Bharat newspaper to improve your Hindi language.
- You must spend at least 30 minutes analyzing and reading the newspaper's editorial page.

6

Practice Mock Tests

- Working on the concepts and writing mock tests based on the exam pattern is essential, as it will help you understand your strengths and weak areas, which can be improved.
- Take up at least one CUET Mock Test every week and try to analyze your performance after completing the mock test.
- Also, try to attempt as many MCQs as possible from your board exam topics. Gradually increase the number of mocks you take.

7

Revision

You should not pick a fresh topic to study at the last minute of preparations. The last days are meant for only revision, so you can revise and remember the topics you have already learned.

Revision is extremely important to have a good score. Studying without revision is "working hard, but without a plan"!

CUET Preparation Tips for the CUET Domain-Specific Test?

The domain specific-test of the CUET entrance exam will have 27 subjects, out of which you have to choose six domains that you wish to pursue in your UG course.

The standard of questions in this section is of class 12 level. Therefore, knowing the fundamental concepts of your chosen subject will help you score well in this section.

Also, you must choose the subjects you feel are very interesting and enjoy studying in the morning. Try to attempt easy, moderate, and challenging level MCQ questions from the NCERT textbooks.

CUET Preparation Tips for NTA CUET 2024 along with Board Exams?

You can succeed in both CUET and board exams if you are good at time management. Also, you can score better if you are consistent throughout your preparation.

A proper study plan and preparation strategies will help you Manage boards and CUET preparation together.

When preparing the timetable, focus on keeping separate time for board preparation, CUET domain-specific preparation, and lastly, allot separate time to solve the aptitude section.

Board exams must be your priority, and you should work on enhancing your domain subject knowledge during your board exam preparation. And do this till the board exams are over.

After completing your board exams, you will have roughly 30-40 days to prepare for the Common Universities Entrance Test. So, utilize this entire month to enhance your preparation levels for CUET.

CUET Preparation Tips 2024: Best Books

Opting for the right book is very important to understand the concepts in-depth and score good marks in the upcoming exam.

The following are some of the best CUET Preparation Books you can include during your preparation

- Arihant's English Grammar & Composition by S.C. Gupta
- Arihant's Test of Arithmetic & General Knowledge by Manohar Pandey
- Arihant's CUET (UG) Self Study Guides

Is It Useful To Solve Mock Tests for CUET Exam 2024?

According to the CUET preparation tips 2024, attempting mock tests is one of the best methods to improve your speed and accuracy in the final exam.

- With the help of mock tests, you can know the difficulty level of the paper and the type of questions asked in the exam.
- You can test your preparation levels for the upcoming exam.
- Most importantly, it can help improve your confidence levels.

Conclusion

"Kya CUET bohot tough hai?", nahi bilkul bhi nahi. If you know and follow the right preparation strategy, there is nothing called as tough. In fact, CUET is in a nurturing phase, so it's not a very tough exam to crack. If you are willing and determined, you can easily crack the CUET 2024 exam. These CUET Preparation Tips are specially curated for CUET 2024 aspirants to help you use the right strategies for the exam.

Syllabus

SECTION : GEOGRAPHY/GEOLOGY

FUNDAMENTALS OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

UNIT I: HUMAN GEOGRAPHY: NATURE AND SCOPE

UNIT II: PEOPLE

- Population of the world – distribution, density and growth;
- Population change-spatial patterns and structure; determinants of population change;
- Age-sex ratio; rural-urban composition;
- Human development – concept; selected indicators, international comparisons.

UNIT III: HUMAN ACTIVITIES

- Primary activities – concept and changing trends; gathering, pastoral, mining, subsistence agriculture, modern agriculture; people engaged in agriculture and allied activities – some examples from selected countries;
- Secondary activities – concept; manufacturing: agro-processing, household, small scale, large scale; people engaged in secondary activities – some examples from selected countries;
- Tertiary activities – concept; trade, transport and communication; services; people engaged in tertiary activities – some examples from selected countries;
- Quaternary activities – concept; knowledge based industries; people engaged in quaternary activities – some examples from selected countries.

UNIT IV: TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATION AND TRADE

- Land transport – roads, railways – rail network; trans-continental railways;
- Water transport- inland waterways; major ocean routes;
- Air transport – Intercontinental air routes;
- Oil and gas pipelines;
- Satellite communication and cyber space;
- International trade – Basis and changing patterns; ports as gateways of international trade, role of WTO in International trade.

UNIT V: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

- Settlement types – rural and urban; morphology of cities (case study); distribution of megacities; problems of human settlements in developing countries.

SECTION : GEOGRAPHY/GEOLOGY

INDIA: PEOPLE AND ECONOMY

UNIT I: PEOPLE

- Population: distribution, density and growth; composition of population - linguistic, religious; sex, rural-urban and occupational - regional variations in growth of population ;
- Migration: international, national – causes and consequences;
- Human development – selected indicators and regional patterns;
- Population, environment and development.

UNIT II: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

- Rural settlements – types and distribution;
- Urban settlements – types, distribution and functional classification.

UNIT III: RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT (PERIODS 30)

- Land resources – general land use; agricultural land use – major crops; agricultural development and problems, common property resources;
- Water resources – availability and utilization – irrigation, domestic, industrial and other uses; scarcity of water and conservation methods – rain water harvesting and watershed management (one case study related with participatory watershed management to be introduced) ;
- Mineral and energy resources – metallic and non-metallic minerals and their distribution; conventional and non-conventional energy sources;
- Industries – types and distribution; industrial location and clustering; changing pattern of selected industries – iron and steel, cotton textiles, sugar, petrochemicals, and knowledge based industries; impact of liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation on industrial location;
- Planning in India – target area planning (case study); idea ofsustainable development (case study).

UNIT IV: TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATION AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE

- Transport and communication — roads, railways, waterways and airways; oil and gas pipelines; national electric grids; communication net workings – radio, television, satellite and internet;
- International trade — changing pattern of India's foreign trade; sea ports and their hinterland and airports.

UNIT V: GEOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVE ON SELECTED ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

- Environmental pollution; urban-waste disposal;
- Urbanisation-rural-urban migration; problem of slums;
- Land Degradation.

CUET (UG) Section II HUMANITIES

SOLVED PAPERS
2023 & 2022

SOLVED PAPER 2023*

NTA CUET (UG)

GEOGRAPHY

Instructions

- Attempt any 40 out of the given 50 questions. No mark will be given to unanswered for review questions.
- Each question carries 5 marks. Negative marking of 1 mark for a wrong answer.

Time : 45 Min
MM : 200

1. Which one of the following is not an approach in Human Geography?
(a) Areal differentiation
(b) Spatial organisation
(c) Quantitative revolution
(d) Exploration and description

2. Which of the following is a pull factor?
(a) Unemployment
(b) Natural disasters
(c) Socio- economic backwardness
(d) Peace and stability

3. Which one of the following countries has the highest sex ratio in the world?
(a) Japan (b) France (c) China (d) India

4. Which of the following is not one of the goals of the HDI?
(a) To measure the level of human development in different countries.
(b) To compare the level of human development between countries.
(c) To track changes in the level of human development over time.
(d) To promote policies that improve human development.

5. What is the term for the cultivation of grapes?
(a) Floriculture (b) Viticulture
(c) Horticulture (d) Sericulture

6. Which one of the following types of industries produces raw materials for others industries?
(a) Cottage industry (b) Basic industries
(c) Small-scale industries (d) Footloose industries

7. Which of these economic systems features individual ownership of the factors of production?
(a) Capitalist (b) Mixed
(c) Socialist (d) None of these

8. Quinary activities are related to which of the following?
(a) Manufacturing
(b) Retailing
(c) Research and development
(d) Agriculture

9. Which of the following is a risk of outsourcing?
(a) Loss of control over operations
(b) Security risks
(c) Cultural clashes
(d) All of the above

10. Which one pair of the following places is linked by Channel Tunnel?
(a) London – Berlin
(b) Paris – London
(c) Berlin – Paris
(d) Barcelona – Berlin

11. Which of the following is the most important factor for the development of water transport?
(a) The availability of water
(b) The depth of the water
(c) The navigability of the water
(d) The cost of water transport

12. Among the listed trade blocks, in which one does India hold the status of an associate member?
(a) SAFTA (b) QECD
(c) ASEAN (d) OPEC

* *Based on Memory*

13. Which one of the following South American nation is a part of OPEC?
(a) Argentina (b) Chile
(c) Venezuela (d) Uruguay

14. According to Census 2011, what percentage of total population in India lives in village?
(a) 70% (b) 65.7%
(c) 68.8% (d) 72.9%

15. What is a sex ratio?
(a) Males per 100 females in a population.
(b) Females per 100 males in a population.
(c) Children per adult in a population.
(d) Elderly per working-age population.

16. Which approach of human geography was followed in colonial period?
(a) Areal differentiation (b) Spatial organisation
(c) Behavioural (d) Regional

17. Which one of the following is not a country with high human development?
(a) Norway (b) Argentina
(c) Japan (d) Egypt

18. Which one of the following is not related with gathering?
(a) Gathering is practiced in regions with harsh climatic conditions.
(b) People extract both plants and animals to satisfy their needs for food, shelter and clothing.
(c) Gathering is practiced in mid-latitude zone.
(d) In modern times some gathering is market oriented.

19. The slave trade was abolished in the USA in
(a) 1708 (b) 1758
(c) 1778 (d) 1808

20. Which country has the largest Indian diaspora?
(a) United States (b) United Kingdom
(c) Canada (d) Malaysia

21. Which one of the following urban agglomeration has the highest share of migrant population?
(a) Mumbai (b) Bengaluru
(c) Delhi (d) Chennai

22. Which of the following is the main objective of the Swachh Bharat Mission?
(a) To make India open defecation free (ODF) by 2019
(b) To improve the sanitation facilities in India
(c) To promote the use of renewable energy resources like wind and solar energy
(d) All of the above

23. What is the rank of India in term of Human Development Index among the countries of the world in 2016?
(a) 126 (b) 128
(c) 134 (d) 131

24. Which one of the following forms of settlement developed along either side of roads, rivers or canals?
(a) Circular (b) Linear
(c) Cross-shaped (d) Square

25. Which of the following is the first smart city in India?
(a) Ahmedabad
(b) Bhubaneswar
(c) Chandigarh
(d) Pune

26. Which of the following crops is not a Kharif crop?
(a) Rice (b) Wheat
(c) Cotton (d) Sugarcane

27. Match the following.

	List I (Areas of nomadic herding)		**List II** (Animals)
A.	Sahara desert	1.	Llamas
B.	Andes mountain	2.	Reindeer
C.	Arctic	3.	Camel
D.	Tropical Africa	4.	Cattle

Codes

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	3	2	1	4	(b)	3	1	2	4
(c)	4	1	2	3	(d)	4	2	1	3

28. Match the following.

	List I		**List II**
A.	Clustered Settlements	1.	Houses are scattered over an extensive area.
B.	Dispersed Settlements	2.	Houses are built close to each other.
C.	Hamlet Settlements	3.	Houses are situated in groups or clusters.

Codes

	A	B	C		A	B	C
(a)	3	2	1	(b)	3	1	2
(c)	4	1	2	(d)	4	2	1

29. Match the following.

	List I (Minerals)		List II (States)
A.	Coal	1.	Odisha
B.	Petroleum	2.	Gujarat
C.	Natural gas	3.	Maharashtra
D.	Uranium	4.	Rajasthan

Codes

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	3	2	1	4	(b)	3	1	2	4
(c)	4	1	2	3	(d)	1	2	3	4

30. Match the following.

	List I (Migration Type)		List II (Examples)
A.	Forced Migration	1.	Migration of people from rural villages to cities for employment.
B.	Rural-Urban Migration	2.	Migration resulting from political conflict or persecution.
C.	Circular Migration	3.	Seasonal migration of agricultural workers between different regions.

Codes

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

31. Match the following.

	List I		List II
A.	Rainwater harvesting	1.	Diverting excess water from one area to another to prevent soil erosion.
B.	Watershed management	2.	Growing trees and plants to enhance groundwater recharge.
C.	Drip irrigation	3.	Collecting and storing rainwater for future use.
D.	Afforestation	4.	Using a system of pipes and tubes to deliver water directly to the roots of plants.

Codes

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	3	2	1	4					
(b)	3	1	4	2					
(c)	4	1	2	3					
(d)	1	2	3	4					

32. Read the following statements carefully concerning population growth.

1. Population growth rate refers to the increase in the number of individuals in a population over a specific period.
2. It is calculated by subtracting the initial population from the final population and dividing the result by the initial population.
3. A negative population growth rate indicates a declining population.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

(a) 1 and 2
(b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 are correct
(d) All the statements are correct

33. Study the following facts about rainwater harvesting.

1. These days 'rainwater harvesting' is being taken up on a massive scale in any states.
2. Urban areas have benefited from rainwater harvesting.
3. Water demand has been increasing in most of the cities and towns.
4. There is no benefit of rainwater harvesting for rural areas.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

(a) 1, 2 and 4 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 1 and 4 are correct

34. Identify the correct statements regarding demographic indicators.

1. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) measures the average number of children a women expected to have during her lifetime.
2. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) reflects the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births.
3. Life Expectancy at Birth (LEB) is influenced only by genetic factors.
4. Crude Birth Rate (CBR) indicates the number of births per 1,000 population.

Codes

(a) 1, 2 and 4 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 1 and 4 are correct

35. Read the following statements concerning the objectives of Jal KrantiAbhiyan.

1. Water conservation and artificial recharge.
2. Creating mass awareness.
3. Reducing groundwater pollution.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

(a) Only 1 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 2 (d) 1, 2 and 3

36. Arrange the following phases in a sequence order according to their occurrence in Indian population.

1. Population explosion
2. Stationary phase
3. Decreased growth
4. Steady growth

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

(a) 4, 3, 2, 1 (b) 1, 4, 3, 2
(c) 3, 2, 4, 1 (d) 2, 3, 1, 4

37. Identify the correct order of location from West to East, for the given natural gas reserves of India.

1. Ankaleshwar 2. Jaisalmer
3. Tripura 4. Krishna Godavari basin

Codes

(a) 4, 3, 2, 1 (b) 2, 1, 4, 3
(c) 3, 2, 4, 1 (d) 2, 3, 1, 4

38. Arrange the following means of communication in descending order based on their speed of transmission (fastest to slowest).

1. Email 2. Telephones (landline)
3. Letters (postal mail) 4. Fax

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

(a) 4, 1, 2, 3 (b) 3, 1, 2, 4
(c) 1, 2, 4, 3 (d) 2, 4, 3, 1

39. Arrange the following historical developments in the Indian postal system in chronological order (earliest to latest).

1. Introduction of airmail
2. Establishment of the Indian Post Office
3. Formation of the Indian Postal Service
4. Introduction of the first Postage Stamp

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

(a) 4, 1, 2, 3 (b) 3, 1, 2, 4
(c) 1, 2, 3, 4 (d) 2, 4, 3, 1

40. Arrange the following states of India according to the literacy rate of 2011 (highest to lowest).

1. Tamil Nadu
2. Gujarat
3. West Bengal
4. Mizoram

Codes

(a) 4, 1, 2, 3 (b) 3, 1, 2, 4 (c) 1, 2, 3, 4 (d) 2, 4, 3, 1

Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions (41-45).

Globalisation along with free trade can adversely affect the economies of developing countries by not giving equal playing field by imposing conditions which are unfavourable. With the development of transport and communication systems goods and services can travel faster and farther than ever before. But free trade should not only let rich countries enter the markets, but allow the developed countries to keep their own markets protected from foreign products.

Undertaking international trade is mutually beneficial to nations if it leads to regional specialisation, higher level of production, better standard of living, worldwide availability of goods and services, equalisation of prices and wages and diffusion of knowledge and culture. International trade can prove to be detrimental to nations if it leads to dependence on other countries, uneven levels of development, exploitation, and commercial rivalry leading to wars. Global trade affects many aspects of life; it can impact everything from the environment to health and well-being of the people around the world.

As countries compete to trade more, production and the use of natural resources spiral up, resources get used up faster than they can be replenished. As a result, marine life is also depleting fast, forests are being cut down and river basins sold off to private drinking water companies.

41. Which of the following is not a benefit of international trade?

(a) Regional specialisation
(b) Higher level of production
(c) Better standard of living
(d) Dependence on other countries

42. Which of the following is a positive impact of globalisation?

(a) Uneven levels of development
(b) Exploitation
(c) Commercial rivalry leading to wars
(d) Diffusion of knowledge and culture

43. Which of the following is not a way in which global trade can affect the environment?

(a) Increased production and use of natural resources
(b) Depletion of marine life
(c) Destruction of forests
(d) Increase in the availability of goods and services

44. Which of the following is not a way in which global trade can affect health and well-being?

(a) Increased access to essential goods and services
(b) Spread of diseases
(c) Improved nutrition
(d) Pollution