CUET – UG GEOGRAPHY

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ANSWER SHEET 126

CHAPTER 1

Human Geography: Nature & Scope

PREVIOUS YEAR EXAM QUESTIONS

(JULY 2022, SHIFT - 2)

1. Arrange the following approaches in a sequence according to their periodical development.

A. Spatial organization
B. Regional analysis
C. Humanistic approach
D. Areal differentiation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) A, B, D, C (2) B, C, A, D
(3) D, A, C, B (4) B, D, A, C

(JULY 2022 SHIFT - 2)

2. Arrange the development of following approaches in geography in chronological order.

(A) Areal differentiation (B) Postmodernism
(C) Regional analysis (D) Behavioural school

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) C, A, B, D (2) A, B, C, D
(3) C, A, D, B (4) A, D, C, B

(MAY 2023 SHIFT - 2)

3. "Human Geography is the synthetic study of the relationship between human societies and the earth's surface". Who said this?

(1) Griffith Taylor (2) Vidal de-la-Blache
(3) Ellen C. Semple (4) Ratzel

(MAY 2023 SHIFT - 2)

4. _____ School of Thought in Geography is concerned with the different aspects of social well being of the people.

(1) Deterministic (2) Humanistic
(3) Possibilistic (4) Naturalistic

(MAY 2023 SHIFT - 2)

5. Military Geography is a sub-field of which field of Human Geography?

(1) Economic Geography (2) Human Geography
(3) Political Geography (4) Urban Geography

(MAY 2023 SHIFT - 2)

6. Arrange the following approaches of Human Geography in a chronological order.

(A) Spatial Organisation
(B) Post-modernism
(C) Exploration and Description
(D) Areal Differentiation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (D), (C), (A), (B) (2) (D), (C), (B), (A)
(3) (C), (D), (A), (B) (4) (C), (D), (B), (A)

(MAY 2024 SHIFT - 1)

7. Canberra was planned by _____.

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

(1) Patrick Geddes
(2) Walter Burley Griffin
(3) Jean Gottmann
(4) George Zipf

(MAY 2024 SHIFT - 1)

8. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Approaches in Human Geography)		**List-II (Broad features)**	
A	Areal Differentiation	I	Identifying the uniqueness of any region and understanding how and why it is different
B	Spatial Organisation	II	Application of quantitative techniques in Geography
C	Behavioural School	III	Discontent with quantitative revolution and its dehumanized manner of doing Geography
D	Post-modernism	IV	Focus on local context

Codes:

	A	**B**	**C**	**D**
(1)	I	II	III	IV
(2)	I	III	II	IV
(3)	I	II	IV	III
(4)	III	IV	I	II

(MAY 2024 SHIFT - 1)

9. Who, of the following, defined Human Geography as "Conception resulting from a more synthetic knowledge of the physical laws governing our earth and of the relations between the living beings which inhabit it"?

(1) Ratzel (2) Blache
(3) Taylor (4) Semple

(MAY 2024 SHIFT - 1)

10. ''Geography is the study of human beings and environment where nature is supreme that dictates the lifestyle of human beings.'' Identify the geographical approach referred to in this statement from the following.

(1) Possibilism
(2) Environmental Determinism
(3) Behaviouralism
(4) Humanism

(MAY 2024 SHIFT - 1)

11. Which of the following geographers described the 'state/country' as a 'living organism' ?

(1) French (2) German
(3) Australian (4) Indian

(MAY 2024 SHIFT - 1)

12. Which of the following country's population does not have a triangular shaped age-sex pyramid?

(1) Australia (2) Bangladesh
(3) Nigeria (4) Mexico

(MAY 2024 SHIFT - 1)

13. Which of the following approaches was initially proposed by the International Labour Organization?

(1) Basic needs approach (2) Income approach
(3) Capability approach (4) Welfare approach

(MAY 2024 SHIFT - 1)

14. Which of the following is not one of the pillars of Human Development?

(1) Equity (2) Affordability
(3) Sustainability (4) Empowerment

(JULY 2024 SHIFT - 1)

15. In the following identify the broad feature of Post-modernism.

(1) The focus was on identifying the uniqueness of any region
(2) Imperial and trade interests prompted the discovery and exploration of new areas.
(3) The importance of understanding each local context in its own right was emphasised.
(4) Elaborate description of all aspects of a region were undertaken.

(JULY 2024 SHIFT - 1)

16. Who, of the following, defined "Human geography is the study of the changing relationship between the unresting man and the unstable earth."?

(1) Semple (2) Ratzel
(3) Blache (4) Karl Ritter

(JULY 2024 SHIFT - 1)

17. Which of the following schools of thought employed Marxian theory?

(1) Humanistic (2) Behavioural
(3) Radical (4) Post-modernism

(JULY 2024 SHIFT - 1)

18. Who, among the following, remarked that, "Asia has many places where people are few and few places where people are very many"?

(1) Ralph Waldo Emerson (2) George B. Cressey
(3) Thomas Malthus (4) P.J. Taylor

(JULY 2024 SHIFT - 1)

19. Identify the correct statements about approaches in Geography.

(A) Regional analysis was prevalent in the Later Colonial period in Geography.
(B) Areal differentiation was the prominent approach in the 1930s in Geography.
(C) Emergence of humanistic, radical and behavioural schools took place in the 1980s.
(D) Post-Modernism in Geography was prevalent in the 1990s.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A), (C) and (D) only (2) (A), (B) and (D) only
(3) (A), (B) and (C) only (4) (B), (C) and (D) only

Answer Key									
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
(4)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(2)
11	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	
(2)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(3)	(2)	(2)	

EXPLANATIONS

1. Correct Answer is (4): The approaches can be arranged in the following sequence according to their periodical development:

B. Regional analysis: This approach emerged in the early 20th century. It focuses on studying regions as distinct entities and analyzing their unique characteristics. This was one of the earliest systematic approaches in geography.

D. Areal differentiation: This concept, developed during the mid-20th century, emphasizes understanding the differences between various areas on Earth in terms of physical and human phenomena. It builds on regional analysis and further refines the study of spatial diversity.

A. Spatial organization: This approach became prominent in the 1960s and 1970s, focusing on the spatial arrangement of phenomena and how they are structured, organized, and functionally related in geographical space.

C. Humanistic approach: Emerging in the 1970s and 1980s, this approach critiques quantitative and systematic methods by emphasizing human experience, perception, and meaning in geography.

2. Correct Answer is (3): The chronological order of these approaches in geography is as follows:

C. Regional Analysis: Emerged in the early 20th century, focusing on studying regions as distinct units and their unique characteristics. This approach laid the foundation for systematic geographic analysis.

A. ***Areal Differentiation:*** Developed in the mid-20th century, emphasizing the spatial diversity and differences between areas. It refined the study of geographical variations within and between regions.

D. Behavioural School: Introduced in the 1960s and 1970s, focusing on understanding human behavior and decision-making in a spatial context, integrating psychology and geography.

B. Postmodernism: Emerged in the 1980s and 1990s, critiquing traditional geographic methods and emphasizing subjectivity, power dynamics, and alternative narratives in geography.

3. Correct Answer is (4): ***Friedrich Ratzel,*** a German geographer and pioneer of ***Human Geography,*** emphasized environmental determinism. He defined Human Geography as the ***"synthetic study of the relationship between human societies and the earth's surface",*** highlighting how geography influences human life and culture.

4. Correct Answer is (2): The ***Humanistic*** School of Thought in Geography focuses on the social well-being of people, emphasizing human values, experiences, and perceptions in shaping geographic spaces and environments.

5. Correct Answer is (3): ***Military Geography,*** a subfield of ***Political Geography,*** focuses on the strategic use of geographical space in defense, warfare, and military planning. It examines terrain, borders, resources, and their role in conflicts and national security.

6. Correct Answer is (3): The chronological order of approaches in Human Geography is: ***(C)*** Exploration and Description: Early focus on mapping and describing the world. ***(D)*** Areal Differentiation: Studying spatial differences in physical, economic, and cultural traits**.** ***(A)*** Spatial Organisation: Analyzing the arrangement of human activities and spatial patterns. ***(B)*** Post-modernism: Emerged in the late 20th century, challenging traditional methods and emphasizing subjective, cultural perspectives.

7. Correct Answer is (2): Canberra, Australia's capital, was designed by Walter Burley Griffin, an American architect, after winning a 1912 competition. His plan emphasized garden city principles, symmetry, geometric patterns, and green spaces, shaping Canberra's iconic design.

8. Correct Answer is (1):

Areal Differentiation: This approach emphasizes studying the uniqueness of regions and understanding the factors that make them distinct. It focuses on "what is where and why."

Spatial Organisation: This approach uses quantitative techniques to analyze patterns, relationships, and spatial arrangements in geography. It was a key part of the quantitative revolution in geography.

Behavioural School: Emerging as a reaction to the quantitative revolution, this approach criticizes the impersonal methods of analysis and emphasizes human perception, decision-making, and behavior in geographic studies.

Post-modernism: Post-modern geography focuses on local contexts, diversity, and subjective interpretations, rejecting universal models and embracing the complexity of spatial processes.

9. Correct Answer is (2): Friedrich Ratzel, the founder of Human Geography, defined it as the study of physical laws and the relationships between humans and their environment, establishing the deterministic approach in geography.

10. **Correct Answer is (2):** The statement aligns with Environmental Determinism, which emphasizes that nature dictates human behavior, culture, and lifestyle, highlighting the dominance of the environment over human actions.

11. **Correct Answer is (2):** The state as a 'living organism' concept was introduced by Friedrich Ratzel, a German geographer, in his Organic State theory, emphasizing that a state requires space (Lebensraum) to grow and sustain, reflecting German geopolitical thought.

12. **Correct Answer is (1):** A triangular age-sex pyramid indicates a young population with high birth and death rates, common in developing countries like Bangladesh, Nigeria, and Mexico. Australia, a developed country, has a rectangular or stationary pyramid, reflecting low birth and death rates and an aging population.

13. **Correct Answer is (1):** The Basic Needs Approach, proposed by the ILO in the 1970s, focuses on providing essential goods and services like food, shelter, education, and healthcare to address poverty and improve quality of life.

14. **Correct Answer is (2):** The UNDP's pillars of Human Development are Equity, Sustainability, and Empowerment, focusing on equal opportunities, sustainable growth, and participation in decision-making. Affordability is an economic factor, not a foundational pillar.

15. **Correct Answer is (3):** Post-modernism in geography emphasizes local context, the uniqueness of places, and diverse human-environment interactions. It rejects universal models, advocating for studying places within their specific cultural, social, and historical contexts.

16. **Correct Answer is (1):** Ellen Churchill Semple defined human geography as the study of "the changing relationship between the unresting man and the unstable earth," emphasizing the dynamic interaction between humans and the environment, with a focus on environmental determinism.

17. **Correct Answer is (3):** The Radical school of thought in geography uses Marxian theory to analyze spatial patterns, focusing on economic structures, class struggles, inequality, and capitalism's impact, advocating for social justice and transformative change since the 1970s.

18. **Correct Answer is (2):** George B. Cressey stated, "Asia has many places where people are few and few places where people are very many," highlighting Asia's uneven population distribution, with high density in fertile plains and valleys and sparse population in deserts, mountains, and dense forests.

19. **Correct Answer is (2):**
(S-A) is Correct: Regional analysis was a significant approach during the later colonial period, as it helped to study and manage different regions for administrative and economic purposes.
(S-B) is Correct: Areal differentiation, introduced by geographers like Richard Hartshorne, became prominent in the 1930s. This approach emphasized the uniqueness and variability of Earth's surface.
(S-D) is Correct: Post-modernism, focusing on pluralism, subjectivity, and the critique of universal theories, became influential in geography during the 1990s.

COMMON UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE TEST

(CUET-UG)

– PAPER –

CUET - (UG)

GEOGRAPHY

MOCK TEST

MOCK TEST

1

MOCK TEST

1. **What is the term used to describe the number of people living per unit area of land?**
   (1) Population growth
   (2) Population density
   (3) Population distribution
   (4) Population structure

2. **Which of the following regions has the highest population density?**
   (1) Europe (2) North America
   (3) South Asia (4) Sub-Saharan Africa

3. **The difference between the birth rate and the death rate in a region is referred to as:**
   (1) Natural increase (2) Population density
   (3) Population distribution (4) Urbanization rate

4. **Which factor primarily determines population growth in developing countries?**
   (1) Migration (2) High birth rate
   (3) Aging population (4) Urbanization

5. **Which indicator is NOT a part of the Human Development Index (HDI)?**
   (1) Life expectancy (2) Per capita income
   (3) Education index (4) Population density

6. **What is the primary focus of human geography?**
   (1) Study of physical landforms
   (2) Study of human activities and their impact on the environment
   (3) Study of climate patterns
   (4) Study of celestial bodies

7. **Who is known as the "Father of Human Geography"?**
   (1) Alexander von Humboldt (2) Carl Ritter
   (3) Friedrich Ratzel (4) Vidal de la Blache

8. **Which branch of geography deals with the spatial organization of human activities?**
   (1) Physical geography (2) Biogeography
   (3) Human geography (4) Geomorphology

9. **What does the term "spatial" in geography refer to?**
   (1) Time patterns
   (2) Area or space patterns
   (3) Cultural practices
   (4) Climatic zones

10. **Which concept emphasizes the interrelationship between humans and their environment?**
    (1) Determinism
    (2) Possibilism
    (3) Environmental interaction
    (4) Functional geography

11. **Which of the following is a primary activity?**
    (1) Mining
    (2) Banking
    (3) Textile production
    (4) Software development

12. **What is an example of subsistence agriculture?**
    (1) Commercial farming in the USA
    (2) Slash-and-burn farming in Africa
    (3) Large-scale wheat farming in Canada
    (4) Dairy farming in New Zealand

13. **Which trend is associated with modern agriculture?**
    (1) Use of traditional tools
    (2) Dependence on natural rainfall
    (3) Use of genetically modified seeds
    (4) Sole reliance on manual labor

14. **Pastoralism primarily involves:**
    (1) Growing crops (2) Fishing
    (3) Mining minerals (4) Rearing animals

15. **Which country is known for advanced mining technology?**
    (1) India (2) South Africa
    (3) Pakistan (4) Sri Lanka

16. **Which of the following is a major benefit of rail transport?**

34. Which of the following is a key characteristic of rural settlements?
(1) High population density
(2) Low connectivity
(3) High industrial activities
(4) Multi-storied buildings

35. Which factor primarily influences the distribution of rural settlements in India?
(1) Climatic conditions
(2) Cultural diversity
(3) Technological advancement
(4) Economic policies

36. What is the primary use of agricultural land in India?
(1) Urban development (2) Industrial setup
(3) Crop production (4) Afforestation

37. Which of the following is a major problem in Indian agriculture?
(1) Lack of mechanization
(2) Over-irrigation
(3) Surplus labor
(4) Excess rainfall

38. Common property resources refer to:
(1) Privately owned resources
(2) Resources accessible to all community members
(3) Resources owned by the government
(4) None of the above

39. Which of the following is not a major crop in India?
(1) Rice (2) Wheat
(3) Coffee (4) Barley

40. Which sector consumes the largest share of water resources in India?
(1) Domestic use (2) Industrial use
(3) Agriculture (4) Energy production

41. Which of the following is the largest railway network in the world?
(1) China (2) USA
(3) India (4) Russia

42. The Golden Quadrilateral in India connects:
(1) Major ports (2) Major cities
(3) Industrial hubs (4) All the above

43. Which Indian state has the longest coastline?
(1) Tamil Nadu (2) Maharashtra
(3) Gujarat (4) Andhra Pradesh

44. National Waterway-1 connects which two cities?
(1) Varanasi and Lucknow
(2) Kolkata and Varanasi
(3) Prayagraj and Delhi
(4) Kolkata and Prayagraj

45. NH44, the longest highway in India, connects:
(1) Jammu to Kanyakumari
(2) Delhi to Kolkata
(3) Mumbai to Chennai
(4) Srinagar to Chennai

46. The Taj Trapezium Zone is associated with:
(1) Land degradation (2) Air pollution
(3) Urbanization (4) Deforestation

47. The leading cause of land degradation in India is:
(1) Industrialization (2) Deforestation
(3) Overgrazing (4) Urbanization

48. Urban waste disposal is a critical issue due to:
(1) Rapid urbanization
(2) Poor waste management systems
(3) Lack of awareness
(4) All of the above

49. The highest urban population in India is found in:
(1) Maharashtra (2) Uttar Pradesh
(3) Tamil Nadu (4) West Bengal

50. Which river is most polluted in India?
(1) Kaveri (2) Ganga
(3) Godavari (4) Yamuna

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

EXPLANATIONS

1. **Correct Answer is (2):** Population density is the number of people per unit area of land, calculated as: $Population\ Density = \frac{Population}{Land\ Area}$.For example, a region with 1,000,000 people and 10,000 km² area has a density of 100 persons/km².

2. **Correct Answer is (3):** South Asia, including India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka, has the highest population density. Bangladesh, for example, exceeds 1,200 people per km² due to fertile lands, high birth rates, and long-established agricultural societies.

3. **Correct Answer is (1):** Natural increase is the difference between the birth rate and death rate in a population, excluding migration. For example, with a birth rate of 20 per 1,000 and a death rate of 10 per 1,000, the natural increase is 10 per 1,000 people.
   Natural Increase = Birth Rate − Death Rate = 20 −10 = 10 per 1,000 people.

4. **Correct Answer is (2):** In developing countries, high birth rates drive population growth due to limited family planning, lower education levels (especially for women), cultural factors favoring large families, and reduced infant mortality from better healthcare.

5. **Correct Answer is (4): Human Development Index (HDI)** measures development through life expectancy, education index, and per capita income. Population density is not part of HDI, as it reflects population distribution, not health, education, or living standards.

6. **Correct Answer is (2):** Human geography focuses on how human activities like settlement, agriculture, and industry interact with and influence the physical environment, examining spatial patterns and cultural landscapes.

7. **Correct Answer is (4):** Paul Vidal de la Blache, a French geographer, is called the father of human geography for emphasizing the relationship between the natural environment and human activities. He introduced the concept of 'genre de vie', highlighting lifestyles adapted to specific environments.

8. **Correct Answer is (3):** Human geography studies the spatial organization of human activities and their interaction with the environment. It focuses on aspects like population distribution, urban development, economic activities, and cultural landscapes, emphasizing human activities rather than natural features.

9. **Correct Answer is (2):** In geography, "spatial" refers to patterns, distribution, and organization of phenomena across space, focusing on where things are, why they are there, and how they relate to each other. It studies both physical features and human activities in terms of space.

10. **Correct Answer is (3):** Environmental interaction emphasizes the reciprocal relationship between humans and their environment, focusing on how they adapt to, modify, and influence each other. Unlike determinism and possibilism, it highlights ongoing mutual influence, forming a key concept in human geography.

11. **Correct Answer is (1):** A primary activity involves extracting natural resources. Mining is a primary activity as it extracts minerals like coal, iron, or gold directly from the Earth.

12. **Correct Answer is (2):** Subsistence agriculture produces food mainly for the farmer's family. Slash-and-burn farming in Africa is an example, involving small-scale cultivation for personal use and shifting when soil fertility declines.

13. **Correct Answer is (3):** Modern agriculture is characterized by the use of advanced technologies and scientific innovations, such as genetically modified seeds (GMOs), which increase crop yield, resistance to pests, and adaptability to environmental conditions.

14. **Correct Answer is (4):** Pastoralism is a primary activity involving the rearing and herding of animals like cattle and sheep, often practiced in areas unsuitable for crop cultivation. Livestock supports food, trade, and livelihoods.

15. **Correct Answer is (2):** South Africa is a global leader in mining technology, known for advanced methods in extracting and processing minerals like gold, platinum, and diamonds.

16. **Correct Answer is (3):** Rail transport is best known for its large capacity to carry goods and passengers efficiently over long distances, though it lacks flexibility in routes and may not be as fast or cost-effective in maintenance.

17. **Correct Answer is (2):** Asia has the longest trans-continental railway network, including the Trans-Siberian Railway, which spans over 9,289 kilometers, connecting vast regions across the continent.

18. **Correct Answer is (3):** Inland waterways include rivers, canals, and lakes used for transport, while seas are large bodies of saltwater and are not considered inland waterways.

19. **Correct Answer is (3):** Oil and gas pipelines are used to transport petroleum and natural gas from production sites to refineries and distribution centers efficiently and safely.

20. **Correct Answer is (4):** The Malacca Strait is the busiest ocean route, connecting the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and handles a large portion of global maritime trade, including oil and goods between Asia, the Middle East, and Europe.

21. **Correct Answer is (3):** Rural settlements have close-knit communities, simple lifestyles, and primary activities like agriculture. They typically have low population density due to ample land, unlike urban areas, which are characterized by high population density and limited space.

22. **Correct Answer is (3):** Urban settlements primarily focus on industrial and service activities, serving as hubs for commerce, manufacturing, education, healthcare, and transportation. Unlike rural areas, which emphasize primary activities like agriculture and mining, urban areas specialize in processing, distribution, and tertiary economic functions.

23. **Correct Answer is (2):** A nucleated settlement has closely packed houses grouped around a central feature like a market or water source. It is common in fertile areas where people cluster for convenience and resources. Scattered houses and irregular patterns are features of dispersed settlements, not nucleated ones.

24. **Correct Answer is (4):** Dispersed settlements, with scattered houses, are common in hilly regions due to rugged terrain, resource accessibility issues, and the need for individual farmland. River valleys favor nucleated or linear settlements, while dense forests and arid areas may also have scattered settlements but less prominently than hilly regions.

25. **Correct Answer is (2):** The term "morphology of cities" refers to the physical layout and structural organization of urban areas, including streets, buildings, and spatial patterns. It focuses on how cities grow and evolve, influenced by geography, history, and planning, but not directly on population, economy, or culture.

26. **Correct Answer is (2):** As per the 2011 Census, Bihar has the highest population density in India, with 1,102 persons per square kilometer. This is due to its fertile Gangetic plains, small land area, high fertility rate, and low urbanization, which keeps much of the population concentrated in rural areas.

27. **Correct Answer is (3):** As per the 2011 Census, about 68.84% of India's population lives in rural areas, reflecting reliance on agriculture, limited urbanization, and strong cultural ties to villages.

28. **Correct Answer is (2):** The Indo-Aryan linguistic group is the largest in India, with about 78% of the population speaking languages like Hindi, Bengali, Marathi, Gujarati, Punjabi, Odia, and Assamese.

29. **Correct Answer is (1):** As per the 2011 Census, Haryana has the lowest sex ratio at 879 females per 1,000 males. This is due to a preference for male children, female foeticide, a patriarchal society, and limited access to education and healthcare for women.

30. **Correct Answer is (2):** The primary cause of international migration from India is economic opportunities, with many seeking better jobs, higher wages, and improved living standards, especially in the U.S., Canada, Australia, and Gulf nations.

31. **Correct Answer is (3):** In flood-prone areas of India, scattered settlements are common, with houses dispersed over large areas to reduce collective flood damage. Homes are often built on elevated sites or stilts, as seen in regions like Assam, Bihar, and West Bengal, prone to flooding from rivers like the Brahmaputra and Ganges.

32. **Correct Answer is (2):** A clustered rural settlement features houses close together in a compact arrangement, often in fertile plains. These settlements develop around central points like a water source or religious site, promoting social and economic

CUET UG GEOGRAPHY/GEOLOGY MOCK TEST 1

ANSWER SHEET

Name _____

Seat Number

Booklet Code: A

Medium: E

Marks Obtained

ANSWER COLUMNS

Checked By _____

Q. No.	ANSWER ①	②	③	④
1	○	○	○	○
2	○	○	○	○
3	○	○	○	○
4	○	○	○	○
5	○	○	○	○
6	○	○	○	○
7	○	○	○	○
8	○	○	○	○
9	○	○	○	○
10	○	○	○	○
11	○	○	○	○
12	○	○	○	○
13	○	○	○	○
14	○	○	○	○
15	○	○	○	○
16	○	○	○	○
17	○	○	○	○
18	○	○	○	○
19	○	○	○	○
20	○	○	○	○

Q. No.	ANSWER ①	②	③	④
21	○	○	○	○
22	○	○	○	○
23	○	○	○	○
24	○	○	○	○
25	○	○	○	○
26	○	○	○	○
27	○	○	○	○
28	○	○	○	○
29	○	○	○	○
30	○	○	○	○
31	○	○	○	○
32	○	○	○	○
33	○	○	○	○
34	○	○	○	○
35	○	○	○	○
36	○	○	○	○
37	○	○	○	○
38	○	○	○	○
39	○	○	○	○
40	○	○	○	○

Q. No.	ANSWER ①	②	③	④
41	○	○	○	○
42	○	○	○	○
43	○	○	○	○
44	○	○	○	○
45	○	○	○	○
46	○	○	○	○
47	○	○	○	○
48	○	○	○	○
49	○	○	○	○
50	○	○	○	○

Note : Roll Number, Subject Code & Centre Code Should Be Filled In the Boxes Using The Pattern Given As :