

Maximum Marks : 200

Time : 45 Minutes

1. Radical School of Thought employed:
(1) Gandhian Theory (2) Humanistic Theory
(3) Marxian Theory (4) All of these
2. If the population decreases between two points of time, it is known as:
(1) neutral growth of population
(2) positive growth of population
(3) negative growth of population
(4) negligible growth of population
3. Human beings interact with their physical environment with the help of:
(1) animals (2) technology
(3) arts (4) birds
4. Development means:
(1) a qualitative change which is always value positive.
(2) a qualitative change which is always value negative.
(3) a quantitative change which is always value positive.
(4) None of the Above
5. Subsistence agriculture can be grouped into:
(1) extensive subsistence agriculture and intensive agriculture
(2) primitive subsistence agriculture and intensive subsistence agriculture.
(3) modern subsistence agriculture and intensive subsistence agriculture
(4) non-existent subsistence activity and primitive subsistence agriculture
6. One of the great advantages of water transportation is that it does not require :
(1) route construction (2) road construction
(3) rail construction (4) dam construction
7. The quaternary sector along with the _____ sector has replaced all primary and secondary employment as the basis for economic growth.
(1) tertiary (2) quinary
(3) medical (4) primary
8. Arrange the countries from the highest to the lowest on total railway network:
(i) India (ii) Russia
(iii) China (iv) USA
Options:
(1) i, ii, iii, iv (2) iv, iii, ii, i
(3) iii, ii, iv, i (4) iv, iii, i, ii
9. The first urban settlement to reach a population of one million was the city of :
(1) London (2) New York
(3) Mumbai
10. The period from 1901 to 1921 is referred to as period of :
(1) stagnant or stationery phase of growth of India's population.
(2) steady population growth.
(3) population explosion in India .
(4) None of the Above
11. _____ settlements develop along river valleys and in fertile plains.
(1) Dispersed (2) Compact
(3) Sub-urban (4) None of these
12. Name the state of India having lowest density of population as per 2011 Census.
(1) Punjab (2) Haryana
(3) Tamil Nadu (4) Arunachal Pradesh

13. Cluster of dwellings of any type or size where human beings live is known as :
 (1) human settlement
 (2) human development
 (3) human displacement
 (4) human cluster
14. Land-use records are maintained by the :
 (1) Land Revenue Department
 (2) Land Registration Department
 (3) Land Sale Department
 (4) None of these
15. **Assertion (A):** Cities are functionally linked to rural areas around them.
Reason (R): Exchange of goods and services is performed sometimes directly and sometimes through a series of market towns and cities.
16. Which state utilises very small proportion of their groundwater potentials.
 (1) Chhattisgarh (2) Odisha
 (3) Kerala (4) None of these
17. The density of roads is high in most of the :
 (1) northern states and major southern states
 (2) the mountainous terrains
 (3) the desert area
 (4) None of these
18. The immediate alterations that the world is witness in climate all across the globe is due to :
 (1) global warming (2) water borne diseases
 (3) reservoirs (4) regular rains
19. Name the railway line that was constructed between Roha in Maharashtra and Mangalore in Karnataka.
 (1) Konkan Railways (2) Western Railways
 (3) Southern Railways (4) Deccan Railways
20. National Mission for Clean Ganga was started in:
 (1) 2009 (2) 2011
 (3) 2013 (4) 2014
21. What is called the mother of all branches of knowledge?
 (1) Sociology (2) Geography
 (3) History (4) Psychology
22. The population of the world is:
 (1) Equally distributed
 (2) Sparsely distributed
 (3) Unevenly distributed
 (4) Haphazardly distributed
23. The interaction between primitive human society and strong forces of nature is termed as:
 (1) environmental determinism
 (2) neo-determinism
 (3) bio-determinism
 (4) anti-determinism
24. A country's level of development is measured only in terms of its:
 (1) medical growth (2) economic growth
 (3) human growth (4) migratory growth
25. The scientific study, cultivation and harvesting of grapes is known as :
 (1) Viticulture (2) Viniculture
 (3) Viviculture (4) Vivuculture
26. Highways are _____ roads.
 (1) kaccha (2) unmetalled
 (3) metaled (4) cemented
27. The highest level of decision makers or policy makers perform :
 (1) quaternary activities
 (2) outsourcing
 (3) quinary activities
 (4) secondary activities
28. _____ is an information system where documents and other web resources are identified by Uniform Resource Locators, which may be interlinked by hyper links, and are accessible over the Internet.
 (1) World wide wed (2) World wide web
 (3) World wide world (4) World wide watch
29. Land according to its ownership can be classified into :
 (1) four categories (2) three categories
 (3) two categories
30. **Assertion (A):** In India people migrate from rural to urban areas.
Reason (R): This is mainly due to poverty, high population pressure on the land, lack of basic infra structural facilities like health care, education, etc.
31. _____ is referred as the 'super-metropolitan' region extending as union of conurbations.
 (1) Town (2) Cities
 (3) Megalopolis (4) Area
32. Migration leads to the _____ of the population within a country.
 (1) distribution (2) redistribution
 (3) disturbance (4) turbulence
33. Dispersed or isolated settlement pattern in India appears in the form of :
 (1) isolated huts (2) close knit huts
 (3) well dwelling huts (4) ill planned huts
34. 97% of the coal reserve occurs in valley of :
 (1) Damodar (2) Spiti
 (3) Chhattisgarh (4) Roorkee
35. Arrange the following categories of towns in a sequence order according to their development in India.
 (i) Ancient towns (ii) Ultra-modern towns
 (iii) Metropolitans (iv) Modern towns
- Options:**
 (1) i, iv, iii, ii (2) iv, i, iii, ii
 (3) ii, iv, i, iii (4) iii, ii, iv, i
36. The kinetic energy of wind, through turbines is converted into :

- (1) bio-energy (2) electrical energy
(3) geothermal energy (4) solar energy
37. The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) was operationalised in :
(1) 1996 (2) 1995
(3) 1997 (4) 1998
38. Glasswares, plastic containers, polythene bags, ashes, floppies, CDs, are examples of :
(1) pollutants (2) solid waste
(3) fertilizers (4) poison
39. Operation, maintenance and development of National Highways is done by :
(1) NIHA (2) NHIA
(3) NHAI (4) NAHI
40. _____ are residential areas of the least choice, dilapidated houses, poor hygienic conditions, poor ventilation, lack of basic amenities like drinking water, light and toilet facilities, etc.
(1) Slums (2) Flats
(3) Bungalows (4) playground
41. Neo-determinism was introduced by:
(1) Marx (2) Griffith Taylor
(3) Newton (4) Mahatma Gandhi
42. Those factors which make the place of origin seem less attractive are known as:
(1) pull factors (2) push factors
(3) immigration factors (4) Economic factors
43. Arrange the correct sequence of column II against column I

Column I (Field of Human Geography)		Column II (Sub-Field)	
(i)	Social Geography	1.	Rural Planning
(ii)	Political Geography	2.	Marketing Geography
(iii)	Economic Geography	3.	Military Geography
(iv)	Settlement Geography	4.	Gender Geography

- (1) (i) - 3, (ii) - 4, (iii) - 1, (iv) - 2
(2) (i) - 4, (ii) - 3, (iii) - 2, (iv) - 1
(3) (i) - 4, (ii) - 1, (iii) - 2, (iv) - 3
(4) (i) - 3, (ii) - 2, (iii) - 1, (iv) - 4
44. Which country in the world has the lowest growth rate of population?
(1) Lebanon (2) Iraq
(3) Iran (4) Syria
45. Aircraft and arms industry have a :
(1) local market (2) defence market
(3) global market (4) rural market
46. The first public railway line was opened in _____ between Stockton and Darlington in northern England.
(1) 1815 (2) 1825
(3) 1835 (4) 1845

I. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow:

"... Buses merely skirt the periphery. Auto rickshaws cannot go there, Dharavi is part of central Mumbai where three wheelers are banned.

Only one main road traverses the slum, the miscalled 'ninety-foot road', which has been reduced to less than half of that for most of its length. Some of the side alleys and lanes are so narrow that not even a bicycle can pass. The whole neighbourhood consists of temporary buildings, two or three storeyed high with rusty iron stairways to the upper part, where a single room is rented by a whole family, sometimes accommodating twelve or more people; it is a kind of tropical version of the industrial dwelling of Victorian London's East End.

But Dharavi is a keeper of more sombre secrets than the revulsion it inspires in the rich; a revulsion, moreover, that is, in direct proportion to the role it serves in the creation of the wealth of Bombay. In this place of shadow less, treeless sunlight, uncollected garbage, stagnant pools of foul water, where the only non-human creatures are the shining black crows and long grey rats, some of the most beautiful, valuable and useful articles in India are made. From Dharavi come delicate ceramics and pottery, exquisite embroidery and zari work, sophisticated leather goods, high-fashion garments, finely-wrought metalwork, delicate jewellery settings, wood carvings and furniture that would find its way into the richest houses, both in India and abroad.

Dharavi was an arm of these, that was filled by waste, largely produced by the people who have come to live there: Scheduled Castes and poor Muslims. It comprises rambling buildings of corrugated metal, 20 metres high in places, used for the treatment of hides and tanning. There are pleasant parts, but rotting garbage is everywhere..."

47. In which state is Dharavi located?
(1) Andhra Pradesh (2) Maharashtra
(3) Tamil Nadu (4) Assam
48. To which place has Dharavi been compared to?
(1) Victorian London's East End
(2) Victorian London's West End
(3) Victorian London's North End
(4) Victorian London's South End
49. Which of these are not made in Dharavi?
(1) Jewellery (2) Pottery
(3) Garments (3) Stationery
50. According to the passage, earlier Dharavi was a/an _____ of the sea?
(1) Face (2) Leg
(3) Arm (4) Body

1. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Radical school of thought employed Marxian theory to explain the basic cause of poverty, deprivation and social inequality.

2. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: A negative growth rate would mean a population size gets smaller, reducing the number of people inhabiting that country.

3. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Technology indicates the level of cultural development of society. Human beings were able to develop technology after they developed a better understanding of natural laws.

4. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Development is basically a concept that has positive connotations. It involves the application of certain economic and technical measures to utilize available resources to instigate economic growth and improve people's quality of life.

5. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Subsistence agriculture is one in which the farming areas consume all, or nearly so, of the products locally grown.

6. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Water transportation does not require route construction as it takes advantage of natural track provided by the nature.

7. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The quaternary activities has replaced most of the primary and secondary activities as the basis of economic growth. Over half of the workers in the developed economies are in the knowledge sector. The tertiary sector of the economy, generally known as the service sector, is the third of the three economic sectors. It includes highly educated professionals like doctor, lawyer etc.

8. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: The factors that influence the development of the railways are the relief features of the region, the density of population, the availability of natural resources and the level of economic development.

9. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The first urban settlement to reach a population of one million was the city of London by around. A.D. 1810.

10. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: In this period, growth rate was very low, even recording a negative growth rate during 1911-1921. Both the birth rate and death rate were high keeping the rate of increase in population low.

11. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: A compact settlement is a closely built area of dwellings wherever flat land and clean drinking water is available.

12. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: The reason behind such low density is the difficult living conditions of the state because of the forests in a larger area of Arunachal Pradesh. About 51,540 sq. km. or 61.55% of the land area is recorded under forest. In comparison to other states, Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest population density in India.

13. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The complexity of a human settlement can range from a small number of dwellings grouped together to the largest of cities with surrounding urbanized areas.

14. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Land revenue department is a department that manages all government owned lands and decides land use.

15. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Urban areas rely on rural areas to meet their demands for food, water, wood, raw materials, similarly rural areas gain a lot from urban development, such as market, farm inputs, employment opportunities, etc. Cities are connected directly as well as indirectly with the villages and also with each other.

16. Option (4) is correct.

Explanation: Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Kerala, etc., utilise only a small proportion of their groundwater potentials. This is due to the fact that the underground water potential of these states is low as compared to other states.

17. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The density of roads is high in North India because of high concentration of industries and urbanisation in these areas. Building material is locally available. High density of 50-100 km is also found in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh of the northern plain. This is due to advanced agriculture, industry and urbanisation in these areas. Building material is obtained from the Himalayan region. Large parts of the Deccan plateau have moderate density of roads.

18. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Climate change includes both global warming driven by human-induced emissions of greenhouse gases and the resulting large-scale shifts in weather patterns

19. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The Konkan Railway takes you on a breathtaking journey through rugged mountains, lush valleys, sunlit paddy fields, bustling villages and glistening rivers that lead out to sea.

20. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: It started on 2014.

21. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Geography is sometimes considered as the mother of all sciences due to its links and influences on a range of other scientific fields including biology, mathematics, anthropology, geology, astronomy and chemistry.

22. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Geographical, cultural, economical and social factors influence spatial distribution of population.

23. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The environmental determinism suggests that humans are not a product of their environment, but rather that they possess the skills necessary to change their environment to satisfy human needs.

24. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: A country's level of development is measured by its per capita income, the level of industrialization, the general standard of living, and the amount of technological infrastructure that has developed there.

25. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Viticulture is the scientific study of grapes, most often with a focus on growth and production.

Note: Viticulture refers to the science, study and production of grapes; whereas viniculture involves the cultivation of grapevines for wine making.

26. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Metalled roads are those that are made up of cement, concrete or coal tar.

27. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Quinary activities are services that focus on the creation, re-arrangement and interpretation of new and existing ideas; data interpretation and the use and evaluation of new technologies.

28. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The internet is a huge network of computers all connected together. The world wide web ('www' or 'web' for short) is a collection of webpages found on this network of computers.

29. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: Land can also be classified on the basis of ownership as – private land and community land. Private land is owned by individuals whereas, community land is owned by the community for common uses like collection of fodder, fruits, nuts or medicinal herbs.

30. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: The shifting of rural populations to urban areas is mainly due to urban biases in terms of development and economic opportunities. It has been observed in India that urban residents have a better standard of living, level of nutrition, and provision of services than rural dwellers.

31. Option (3) is correct.

Explanation: A large and densely populated city or group of towns that make up an urban complex is called megalopolis.

32. Option (2) is correct.

Explanation: Migration is an important determinant of population size as it changes not only the population size but also the population composition of urban and rural populations in terms of age composition.

33. Option (1) is correct.

Explanation: Dispersed settlements in India are found in the Northeastern states of India. Such as, hilly regions with poor agriculture.

34. Option (1) is correct.

- Explanation:** Damodar basin is known for its coal deposits and commonly referred as the 'store house of Indian coal'.
35. **Option (1) is correct.**
- Explanation:** The oldest category of town was built in ancient times whereas the most recent category of town is Ultra-modern towns.
36. **Option (2) is correct.**
- Explanation:** Electrical energy is energy derived as a result of movement of electrons.
37. **Option (2) is correct.**
- Explanation:** The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is an autonomous agency of the Government of India, set up in 1995 and is responsible for management of a network of over 50,000 km of National Highways out of 1,32,499 km in India.
38. **Option (2) is correct.**
- Explanation:** Solid waste is the unwanted or useless solid materials generated from human activities in residential, industrial or commercial areas.
39. **Option (3) is correct.**
- Explanation:** Major function of the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is : Operation, maintenance and development of National Highways. It is a nodal agency of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.
40. **Option (1) is correct.**
- Explanation:** A slum is a highly populated urban residential area consisting of densely packed housing units of weak built quality.
41. **Option (2) is correct.**
- Explanation:** Griffith Taylor introduced the concept of Neo-determinism which reflects a middle path between the two ideas of environmental determinism and possibilism.
42. **Option (2) is correct.**
- Explanation:** Freedom from political oppression, conflicts, chaos and war are some of the push factors that force people to leave their place of origin.
43. **Option (2) is correct.**
- Explanation:** The different fields of human is associated and deals with humans and their relationships with communities, cultures, economies, and interactions with the environment by studying their relations with and across locations.
44. **Option (4) is correct.**
- Explanation:** Due to the Syrian Civil War, the Syrian population decreased.
45. **Option (3) is correct.**
- Explanation:** The arms industry, is a global industry which manufactures and sells weapons and military technology, and is a major component of the military-industrial complex. Similarly aircraft industry provides the only rapid worldwide transportation network, which makes it essential for global business. It generates economic growth, creates jobs, and facilitates international trade and tourism.
46. **Option (2) is correct.**
- Explanation:** The S&DR's first line connected coal mines at Shildon in County Durham to Darlington. It opened on 27 September 1825. The company used steam trains to haul its coal wagons from the first day of operation.
47. **Option (2) is correct.**
- Explanation:** Dharavi is a locality in Mumbai, Maharashtra, India, considered to be one of Asia's largest slums.
48. **Option (1) is correct.**
- Explanation:** Dharavi has been compared to Victorian London's East End as the area to contain some of the worst poverty in Britain.
49. **Option (4) is correct.**
- Explanation:** Dharavi has an active informal economy in which numerous household enterprises employ many of the slum residents —leather, textiles and pottery products are among the goods made inside Dharavi.
50. **Option (3) is correct.**
- Explanation:** Dharavi was an arm of the sea, that was filled by waste, largely produced by the people who have come to live there.