

CUET UG (Geography) - 20 May 2025 Shift 1

Question1

The Amazon Rainforest is located in which of the following continent?

1. Africa
2. South America
3. North America
4. Asia

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: B

Solution:

The **Amazon Rainforest** (or the Amazon Basin is located in **South America**), given in **figure 5.2** Areas of Subsistence Gathering.

Question2

_____ is situated at the entrance of the Zuari estuary.

1. Deendayal Port

- 2. Jawaharlal Nehru Port**
- 3. New Mangalore Port**
- 4. Marmagao Port**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

Marmagao Port, situated at the entrance of the **Zuari estuary**, is a natural harbour in **Goa**.

Question3

 connects Western Europe and North America with Australia, New Zealand and the scattered Pacific islands via the Panama Canal.

- 1. The North Pacific Sea Route**
- 2. The South Pacific Sea Route**
- 3. The Southern Atlantic Sea Route**
- 4. The Mediterranean-Indian Ocean Sea Route**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: B

Solution:

The **South Pacific Sea Route** connects **Western Europe** and **North America** with **Australia, New Zealand** and the **scattered Pacific islands** via the **Panama Canal**.

Question4

These activities involve the collection, production and dissemination of information or even the production of information. Identify the activities:

- 1. Quinary activities**
- 2. Secondary Activities**
- 3. Quaternary activities**
- 4. Tertiary activities**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

- Quaternary activities involve the **collection, production, and dissemination of information**.
 - They are centered around **research and development (R&D)** .
 - These can be seen as an **advanced form of services**.
 - They require **specialised knowledge and technical skills**.
-

Question5

Identify the challenges in society with regard to adolescent populations

(A) Illiteracy - particularly female illiteracy

(B) Low intake of nutrients

(C) Low maternal mortality rates

(D) Drug abuse and alcoholism

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (D) only

2. (A), (B) and (C) only

3. (A), (C) and (D) only

4. (B), (C) and (D) only

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: A

Solution:

1. Includes various issues like:

1. **Lower age at marriage .**

2. **Illiteracy**, with a particular emphasis on **female illiteracy**.

3. High rates of **school dropouts**.

2. High rate of **maternal mortality** among **adolescent mothers**.

1. **Drug abuse and alcoholism .**

Question6

Arrange the following geographical approaches in chronological order?

- (A) Spatial Organization**
- (B) Areal Differentiation**
- (C) Regional Analysis**
- (D) Exploration and Description**

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. (A), (B), (C), (D)**
- 2. (D), (C), (B), (A)**
- 3. (B), (A), (D), (C)**
- 4. (C), (B), (D), (A)**

Options:

- A. 1**
- B. 2**
- C. 3**
- D. 4**

Answer: B

Solution:

Table 1.1 of the aforementioned chapter mentions all these **time periods** and **their focus** elaborately.

Question7

Cities, such as Ghaziabad, Rohtak , Gurugram, located in proximity to the Metropolitan city of Delhi are also known as :

- 1. Functional towns**
- 2. Administrative towns**

3. Commercial towns

4. Satellite towns

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

Some old towns developed as **satellite towns** around **metropolitan** cities like **Ghaziabad, Rohtak, Gurugram** in proximity to **Delhi**.

Question8

Arrange the following states of India in descending order according to their total population.

(A) Rajasthan

(B) Arunachal Pradesh

(C) Sikkim

(D) Uttar Pradesh

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (D), (B), (C), (A)

2. (D), (A), (B), (C)

3. (D), (A), (C), (B)

4. (A), (D), (B), (C)

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: B

Solution:

Uttar Pradesh has the **highest population**, followed by **Rajasthan** and **Arunachal Pradesh**, whereas **Sikkim** has the lowest. **Arunachal Pradesh** has the lowest **population “density”** (17 persons per sq km) and the **actual population is higher** than that of Sikkim.

Question9

Which of the following regions is NOT associated with mediterranean agriculture?

- 1. Southern California**
- 2. North Western Europe**
- 3. Central Chile**
- 4. South Western parts of Australia**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: B

Solution:

- 1. Regions Where Mediterranean Agriculture is Practised include**

Countries on either side of the **Mediterranean Sea** in **Europe** and in **North Africa** (from Tunisia to the Atlantic coast), **Southern California**, **Central Chile**, **South western parts of South Africa**, **South** and **south western parts of Australia**.

Question10

Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
Coal Mine	State
(A) Singarauli	(I) Tamil Nadu
(B) Singareni	(II) Jharkhand
(C) Neyveli	(III) Madhya Pradesh
(D) Jharia	(IV) Andhra Pradesh

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
2. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
3. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: D

Solution:

See map (figure) 5.5 : India – Conventional Energy Resources as

- (A) Singarauli → (III) Madhya Pradesh
 - (B) Singareni → (IV) Andhra Pradesh (Singareni Collieries are mainly in Telangana/earlier Andhra Pradesh)
 - (C) Neyveli → (I) Tamil Nadu
 - (D) Jharia → (II) Jharkhand
-

Question11

The Census of India, 1991, defines urban settlements as all places which have the following:

- (A) Have a minimum population of 5000 persons
- (B) At least 75 percent of male workers are engaged in non-agricultural pursuits
- (C) People derive their life support from land-based economic activities
- (D) Density of population is atleast 400 persons per square kilometer

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

1. Definition of Urban Settlements (Census of India, 1991):

- a. The place must have a **municipality, corporation, cantonment board, or a notified town area committee.**
 - b. A **minimum population** of **5,000 persons** is required.
 - c. At least **75 per cent** of the **male workers** must be engaged in **non-agricultural pursuits.**
 - d. There must be a **density of population** of at least **400 persons per square kilometer.**
-

Question12

Which of the following causes land degradation ?

- 1. Rotation of crops**
- 2. Afforestation**
- 3. Dumping of Industrial waste**
- 4. Applying organic manure**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

There are some other types of wastelands such as **degraded shifting cultivation area, degraded land under plantation crops, degraded forests, degraded pastures, and mining and industrial wastelands**, are caused by **human action**.

Question13

Identify the odd one on the basis of the scale of communication?

- 1. Television**
- 2. Radio**
- 3. Letters**
- 4. Cinema**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

Letters come under **Personal Communication** whereas others come under **Mass communication**.

Question14

Long staple (American) cotton grown in north-western parts of India is called _____.

- 1. Bitty cotton**
- 2. Indian cotton**
- 3. Narma**
- 4. Golden Fibre**

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

India grows both **short staple (Indian) cotton** as well as **long staple (American) cotton** called '**narma**' in **north-western** parts of the country.

Question15

Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
Fields of Human Geography	Interface with Sister Human Disciplines of Social Sciences
(A) Social Geography	(I) Anthropology
(B) Political Geography	(II) Psephology
(C) Settlement Geography	(III) Demography
(D) Population Geography	(IV) Urban/Rural Planning

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
2. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
3. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: C

Solution:

Given under **Table 1.2:** Human Geography and Sister Disciplines of Social Sciences

- **Social Geography → Anthropology.**
 - **Political Geography → Psephology**
 - **Settlement Geography → Urban/Rural Planning**
 - **Population Geography → Demography**
-

Question16

_____ is a watershed development project sponsored by the Central Government which aims at enabling the rural population to conserve water for drinking, irrigation, fisheries and afforestation.

1. Neeru-Meeru
2. Haryali
3. Arvary Pani Sansad
4. Atal Bhujal Yojana

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: B

Solution:

Haryali is a watershed development project sponsored by the Central Government which aims at enabling the rural population to conserve water for drinking, irrigation, fisheries and afforestation.

Question17

In a country 350,000 people reside over an area of thousand square kilometer. The density of population of the country is _____.

1. 3500 person/sq km
2. 35 person/sq km

- 3. 350 person/sq km
- 4. 1500 person/sq mile

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

Population Density of Population = Population/Area

Question18

The characteristic features of Commercial Livestock Rearing are :

- (A) Movement in search of pastures is undertaken.**
- (B) It is practiced on permanent ranches.**
- (C) Only one type of animal is reared.**
- (D) Rearing of animals is organised on a scientific basis.**

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3

D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

Commercial livestock ranching is essentially associated with **western cultures** and is practised on **permanent ranches**. This is a specialised activity in which **only one type of animal is reared**. Important animals include **sheep, cattle, goats and horses**. Rearing of animals in ranching is organised on a **scientific basis**.

Question19

Arrange the following countries in ascending order according to their population.

- (A) India**
- (B) Pakistan**
- (C) USA**
- (D) Mexico**

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. (D), (B), (C), (A)**
- 2. (D), (C), (B), (A)**
- 3. (C), (D), (A), (B)**
- 4. (B), (A), (C), (D)**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

Given in **Figure 2.1**

So the **ascending order** is: **(D), (B), (C), (A)**

Question20

The over-use of groundwater resources in some states of India has led to which of the following:

- (A) the integrated development of rain-fed areas
- (B) decline in groundwater table
- (C) increased fluoride concentration
- (D) an increase in the concentration of arsenic.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

(A) is incorrect because because **integrated development of rain-fed areas** is a **solution**, not a **consequence**.

Question21

Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
Approaches to Human Development	Parameters

(A) Income Approach	(I) Building human abilities in the areas of health, education and access to resources
(B) Welfare Approach	(II) People are not participants in development but only passive recipients
(C) Basic Needs Approach	(III) The oldest approaches to human development
(D) Capability Approach	(IV) This approach was proposed by the International Labour Organisation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)
2. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
3. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: A

Solution:

Given in Table 3.1

- Income Approach → Oldest approach (III)
- Welfare Approach → People as passive recipients (II)
- Basic Needs Approach → Proposed by ILO (IV)
- Capability Approach → Builds human abilities (I)

Question22

Calculate the actual change in the population of a place reporting 700 births, 200 deaths and 300 people immigration and 100 people emigration in a particular year.

1.700

2.400

3. 1000

4. 200

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

Actual Growth = (Births – Deaths) + (In Migration – Out Migration)

Change in population: $700 - 200 + 300 - 100 = 700$ (immigration is people **coming in and emigration is people **moving out**)**

Question23

Which of the following is NOT the characteristic of market gardening and horticulture?

1. It specializes in the cultivation of high-value crops.

2. It is both labour and capital intensive

3. The farmers pool in all their resources like land, livestock and labour.

4. High value products are solely for the urban markets.

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

(3) is wrong as the given characteristic is of **Cooperative Farming** not market gardening and horticulture

Question24

Arrange the major events of mass communication in ascending order according to their set up year.

(A) Radio Club of Bombay

(B) All India Radio

(C) Akashwani

(D) T.V. Services

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B), (C), (D)

2. (B), (A), (C), (D)

3. (B), (C), (A), (D)

4. (C), (B), (A), (D)

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

1923: Radio Club of Bombay

1936: All India Radio

1957: Akashwani

1959: T.V. Services

Question25

Identify the geographer who defined Human Geography as "The study of the changing relationship between the unresting man and the unstable earth."

- 1. Ratzel**
- 2. Semple**
- 3. Blache**
- 4. Karl Ritter**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3

D. 4

Answer: B

Solution:

It was defined by **Ellen C. Semple** and **Dynamism** in the relationship is the **keyword** in Semple's definition.

Question26

Which of the following regions has the least network of air routes ?

- 1. South East Asia**
- 2. Western Europe**
- 3. Eastern U.S.A.**
- 4. 10-35 degree latitudes in the southern hemisphere**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

There are limited air services between **10-35 latitudes** in the Southern hemisphere **due to sparser population, limited landmass and economic development.**

Question27

Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of air transport?

- 1. It is the fastest means of transportation**
- 2. It is preferred by passengers for long-distance travel.**

- 3. It is used extensively to transport liquids and gases.**
- 4. It is often the only means to reach inaccessible areas.**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

(3) is the characteristic of Pipelines and not air transport.

Question28

Which of the following characteristics is NOT associated with small scale manufacturing?

- 1. It uses highly qualified skilled labour.**
- 2. It uses semi-skilled labour.**
- 3. It is based on simple power-driven machines.**
- 4. It uses local raw materials.**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

This type of manufacturing uses **local raw material**, **simple power-driven machines** and **semi-skilled labour**. It **provides employment** and **raises local purchasing power**.

Question29

The first population Census in India was conducted in the year _____.

1. 1872
2. 1891
3. 1875
4. 1873

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

The first **population Census in India** was conducted in **1872** but its first **complete Census** was conducted only in **1881**

Question30

The Konkan Railway route passes through _____.

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Madhya Pradesh
3. Rajasthan
4. Maharashtra

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

Konkan Railway route is **760-km** long rail route connecting **Roha in Maharashtra** to **Mangalore in Karnataka**.

Question31

Which of the following is NOT a part of the Great Lakes?

- 1. Superior**
- 2. Huron**
- 3. Ontario**
- 4. Volga**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

The Great Lakes of North America are **Superior, Huron Erie and Ontario**.

Question32

Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
Functional Class	Towns
(A) Transport Cities	(I) Ankaleshwar
(B) Garrison Cantonment Towns	(II) Vishakhapatnam
(C) Educational Towns	(III) Jalandhar
(D) Mining Towns	(IV) Pilani

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
2. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
3. (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)
4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: C

Solution:

Some towns and cities **specialise in certain functions** and they are known for **some specific activities, products or services**, above are the examples.

- Transport City → Vishakhapatnam (II)
- Garrison/Cantonment Town → Jalandhar (III)
- Educational Town → Pilani (IV)

Question33

A geothermal energy plant has been commissioned at _____ in Himachal Pradesh.

1. Manikaran
2. Manali
3. Nathpa - Jhakhri
4. Mandi

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

In India, a **geothermal energy plant** has been commissioned at **Manikaran** in **Himachal Pradesh**

Question34

Arrange the following copper mines of India in west to east direction.

- (A) Khetri
- (B) Alwar
- (C) Balaghat
- (D) Singhbhum

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (C), (B), (D)

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

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: B

Solution:

Given in Fig. 5.3 : India – Minerals (Non-Ferrous)

- **Khetri (Rajasthan)** – westernmost
 - **Alwar (Rajasthan)** – slightly east of Khetri
 - **Balaghat (Madhya Pradesh)** – further east
 - **Singbhum (Jharkhand)** – easternmost
-

Question35

Identify the statements which explain the characteristics of the second stage of demographic transition theory.

- (A) Fertility remains high in the beginning of this stage**
- (B) Improvements in sanitation and health conditions lead to a decline in mortality.**
- (C) The population is either stable or grows slowly**
- (D) The net addition to the population is high.**

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

Fertility remains **high** in the **beginning of second stage** but it **declines with time**. This is accompanied by **reduced mortality rate**. Improvements in **sanitation and health conditions** lead to **decline in mortality**. Because of this gap the **net addition to population is high**.

Question36

Maracaibo in Venezuela and Tripoli in Lebanon are the examples of _____.

- 1. Tanker ports**
- 2. Naval ports**
- 3. Inland ports**
- 4. Ferry ports**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

These ports deal in the **processing** and **shipping** of oil.

Question37

Identify the push factor of migration from following options.

1. Socio-economic backwardness
2. Better job opportunities
3. Peace and stability
4. Pleasant Climate

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

The **Push factors** make the **place of origin** seem **less attractive**.

Question38

Land-use records in India are maintained by _____.

1. Survey of India
2. Land Revenue Department
3. Forest Department
4. Home department of every state

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3

D. 4

Answer: B

Solution:

The Survey of India is responsible for **measuring geographical area** of **administrative units** in India.

Question39

In the Census of India, a main worker is a person who works for atleast _____.

- 1. 153 days in a year.**
- 2. 173 days in a year.**
- 3. 183 days in a year.**
- 4. 193 days in a year.**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

Main Worker is a person who **works for atleast 183 days (or six months)** in a year.

Question40

Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
Modern Indian Language Family	Main Speech Areas

List-I	List-II
(A) Dravidian	(I) Karnataka
(B) Indo-European	(II) Nicobar Islands
(C) Austric	(III) Rajasthan
(D) Sino-Tibetan	(IV) Arunachal Pradesh

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
2. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
3. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Options:

A.

1

B.

2

C.

3

D.

4

Answer: B

Solution:

Given in Table 1.2

- Dravidian → Karnataka (I)
- Indo-European → Rajasthan (III)
- Austric → Nicobar Islands (II) (Nicobarese = Austro-Asiatic)
- Sino-Tibetan → Arunachal Pradesh (IV)

Question41

Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions.

High technology, or simply high-tech, is the latest generation of manufacturing activities. It is best understood as the application of intensive research and development (R and D) efforts leading to the manufacture of products of an advanced scientific and engineering character. Professional (white collar) workers make up a large share of the total workforce. These highly skilled specialists greatly outnumber the actual production (blue collar) workers. Robotics on the assembly line, computer - aided design (CAD) and manufacturing, electronic controls of smelting and refining processes, and the constant development of new chemical and pharmaceutical products are notable examples of a high-tech industry.

Neatly spaced, low, modern, dispersed, office-plant-lab buildings rather than massive assembly structures, factories and storage areas mark the high-tech industrial landscape. Planned business parks for high-tech start-ups have become part of regional and local development schemes.

High-tech industries which are regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialised are called

technopolies. The Silicon Valley near San Francisco and Silicon Forest near Seattle are examples of technopolies.

_____ is an example of technopolies.

- 1. Silicon Forest**
- 2. San Francisco**
- 3. Seattle**
- 4. Vancouver**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

High-tech industries which are **regionally concentrated** are called **technopolies**.

Question42

Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions.

High technology, or simply high-tech, is the latest generation of manufacturing activities. It is best understood as the application of intensive research and development (R and D) efforts leading to the manufacture

of products of an advanced scientific and engineering character. Professional (white collar) workers make up a large share of the total workforce. These highly skilled specialists greatly outnumber the actual production (blue collar) workers. Robotics on the assembly line, computer - aided design (CAD) and manufacturing, electronic controls of smelting and refining processes, and the constant development of new chemical and pharmaceutical products are notable examples of a high-tech industry.

Neatly spaced, low, modern, dispersed, office-plant-lab buildings rather than massive assembly structures, factories and storage areas mark the high-tech industrial landscape. Planned business parks for high-tech start-ups have become part of regional and local development schemes.

High-tech industries which are regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialised are called technopolies. The Silicon Valley near San Francisco and Silicon Forest near Seattle are examples of technopolies.

_____ workers make up a large share of the total workforce in high-technology industry.

- 1. Blue Collar**
- 2. White Collar**
- 3. Golden Collar**
- 4. Green Collar**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: B

Solution:

White Collar (Professional) workers make up a **large share** of the workforce.

Question43

Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions.

High technology, or simply high-tech, is the latest generation of manufacturing activities. It is best understood as the application of intensive research and development (R and D) efforts leading to the manufacture of products of an advanced scientific and engineering character. Professional (white collar) workers make up a large share of the total workforce. These highly skilled specialists greatly outnumber the actual production (blue collar) workers. Robotics on the assembly line, computer - aided design (CAD) and manufacturing, electronic controls of smelting and refining processes, and the

constant development of new chemical and pharmaceutical products are notable examples of a high-tech industry.

Neatly spaced, low, modern, dispersed, office-plant-lab buildings rather than massive assembly structures, factories and storage areas mark the high-tech industrial landscape. Planned business parks for high-tech start-ups have become part of regional and local development schemes.

High-tech industries which are regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialised are called technopolies. The Silicon Valley near San Francisco and Silicon Forest near Seattle are examples of technopolies.

Which of the following is not an example of high-tech industries?

- 1. Robotics on the assembly line**
- 2. Computer-Aided Design**
- 3. All industries owned and managed by governments.**
- 4. Electronic controls of smelting and refining processes**

Options:

- A. 1**
- B. 2**
- C. 3**
- D. 4**

Answer: C

Solution:

(3) is **not** an example of high-tech industries.

Question44

Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions.

High technology, or simply high-tech, is the latest generation of manufacturing activities. It is best understood as the application of intensive research and development (R and D) efforts leading to the manufacture of products of an advanced scientific and engineering character. Professional (white collar) workers make up a large share of the total workforce. These highly skilled specialists greatly outnumber the actual production (blue collar) workers. Robotics on the assembly line, computer - aided design (CAD) and manufacturing, electronic controls of smelting and refining processes, and the constant development of new chemical and pharmaceutical products are notable examples of a high-tech industry.

Neatly spaced, low, modern, dispersed, office-plant-lab buildings rather than massive assembly structures, factories and storage areas mark the high-tech industrial landscape. Planned business parks for high-tech start-ups

have become part of regional and local development schemes.

High-tech industries which are regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialised are called technopolies. The Silicon Valley near San Francisco and Silicon Forest near Seattle are examples of technopolies.

High-tech industries which are regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialised are called

- 1. Foot loose industries**
- 2. Silicon city**
- 3. Megalopolis**
- 4. Technopolies**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

(4) Technopolies are a type of high-tech industry, and are regionally concentrated, self sustained and highly specialised.

Question45

Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions.

High technology, or simply high-tech, is the latest generation of manufacturing activities. It is best understood as the application of intensive research and development (R and D) efforts leading to the manufacture of products of an advanced scientific and engineering character. Professional (white collar) workers make up a large share of the total workforce. These highly skilled specialists greatly outnumber the actual production (blue collar) workers. Robotics on the assembly line, computer - aided design (CAD) and manufacturing, electronic controls of smelting and refining processes, and the constant development of new chemical and pharmaceutical products are notable examples of a high-tech industry.

Neatly spaced, low, modern, dispersed, office-plant-lab buildings rather than massive assembly structures, factories and storage areas mark the high-tech industrial landscape. Planned business parks for high-tech start-ups have become part of regional and local development schemes.

High-tech industries which are regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialised are called technopolies. The Silicon Valley near San Francisco and Silicon Forest near Seattle are examples of technopolies.

Application of intensive research and development efforts leading to the manufacturing of products of an advanced scientific and engineering character is the feature of _____.

- 1. High technology industry**
- 2. House hold industry**
- 3. Small scale industry**
- 4. Large scale industry**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

High technology (or High-tech industries) are the **latest generation** of manufacturing industries.

Question46

Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Pipelines are the most convenient and efficient mode of transporting liquids and gases over long distances. Even solids can also be transported by pipelines after converting them into slurry. Oil India Limited (OIL) under the

administrative set up of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas is engaged in the exploration, production and transportation of crude oil and natural gas. It was incorporated in 1959 as a company. Asia's first cross country pipeline covering a distance of 1,157 km was constructed by OIL from Naharkatiya oilfield in Assam to Barauni refinery in Bihar. It was further extended up to Kanpur in 1966. GAIL (India) Ltd. was set up in 1984 as a public sector undertaking to transport, process and market natural gas for its economic use. The first 1,700 km long Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur (HVJ) cross country gas pipeline, constructed by GAIL (India), linked Mumbai High and Bassein gas fields with various fertiliser, power and industrial complexes in western and northern India. This artery provided impetus to Indian gas market development. Overall, India's gas infrastructure has expanded over ten times from 1,700 km to 18,500 km of cross-country pipelines and is expected to soon reach over 34,000 km as Gas Grid by linking all the gas sources and consuming markets across the country including North Eastern States.

Hazira is located in _____.

- 1. North Eastern part of India**
- 2. Northern part of India**
- 3. Western part of India**
- 4. Southern part of India**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: C

Solution:

Hazira is located in Gujarat (western part of India)

Question47

Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Pipelines are the most convenient and efficient mode of transporting liquids and gases over long distances. Even solids can also be transported by pipelines after converting them into slurry. Oil India Limited (OIL) under the administrative set up of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas is engaged in the exploration, production and transportation of crude oil and natural gas. It was incorporated in 1959 as a company. Asia's first cross country pipeline covering a distance of 1,157 km was constructed by OIL from Naharkatiya oilfield in Assam to Barauni refinery in Bihar. It was further extended up to

Kanpur in 1966. GAIL (India) Ltd. was set up in 1984 as a public sector undertaking to transport, process and market natural gas for its economic use. The first 1,700 km long Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur (HVJ) cross country gas pipeline, constructed by GAIL (India), linked Mumbai High and Bassein gas fields with various fertiliser, power and industrial complexes in western and northern India. This artery provided impetus to Indian gas market development. Overall, India's gas infrastructure has expanded over ten times from 1,700 km to 18,500 km of cross-country pipelines and is expected to soon reach over 34,000 km as Gas Grid by linking all the gas sources and consuming markets across the country including North Eastern States.

Identify the oil well situated in the Sea?

- 1. Naharkatiya**
- 2. Hazira**
- 3. Mumbai High**
- 4. Vijaipur**

Options:

- A. 1**
- B. 2**
- C. 3**
- D. 4**

Answer: C

Solution:

Question48

Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Pipelines are the most convenient and efficient mode of transporting liquids and gases over long distances. Even solids can also be transported by pipelines after converting them into slurry. Oil India Limited (OIL) under the administrative set up of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas is engaged in the exploration, production and transportation of crude oil and natural gas. It was incorporated in 1959 as a company. Asia's first cross country pipeline covering a distance of 1,157 km was constructed by OIL from Naharkatiya oilfield in Assam to Barauni refinery in Bihar. It was further extended up to Kanpur in 1966. GAIL (India) Ltd. was set up in 1984 as a public sector undertaking to transport, process and market natural gas for its economic use. The first 1,700 km long Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur (HVJ) cross country gas pipeline, constructed by GAIL (India), linked Mumbai High and Bassein gas fields with various fertiliser, power and industrial complexes in western and northern India. This artery provided impetus to Indian gas market

development. Overall, India's gas infrastructure has expanded over ten times from 1,700 km to 18,500 km of cross-country pipelines and is expected to soon reach over 34,000 km as Gas Grid by linking all the gas sources and consuming markets across the country including North Eastern States.

Which of the following pipeline is used to transport natural gas to the plants located in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh ?

- 1. Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur (HVJ) pipeline**
- 2. Pipeline from Bina to Mathura.**
- 3. Naharkatiya oilfield in Assam to Barauni**
- 4. Naharkatiya oilfield in Assam to Kanpur.**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

HVJ pipeline is used to transport Natural Gas to the plants located in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

Question49

Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Pipelines are the most convenient and efficient mode of transporting liquids and gases over long distances. Even solids can also be transported by pipelines after converting them into slurry. Oil India Limited (OIL) under the administrative set up of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas is engaged in the exploration, production and transportation of crude oil and natural gas. It was incorporated in 1959 as a company. Asia's first cross country pipeline covering a distance of 1,157 km was constructed by OIL from Naharkatiya oilfield in Assam to Barauni refinery in Bihar. It was further extended up to Kanpur in 1966. GAIL (India) Ltd. was set up in 1984 as a public sector undertaking to transport, process and market natural gas for its economic use. The first 1,700 km long Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur (HVJ) cross country gas pipeline, constructed by GAIL (India), linked Mumbai High and Bassein gas fields with various fertiliser, power and industrial complexes in western and northern India. This artery provided impetus to Indian gas market development. Overall, India's gas infrastructure has expanded over ten times from 1,700 km to 18,500 km of cross-country pipelines and is expected to soon reach over 34,000 km as Gas Grid by linking all the gas sources and consuming markets across the country including North Eastern States.

Name the agency engaged in the exploration and production of natural gas in India?

- 1. Gas Authority of India Limited**
- 2. Oil India Limited**
- 3. Indian Gas Corporation Limited**
- 4. Indian Oil company**

Options:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: A

Solution:

GAIL (Gas Authority of India Limited) is engaged in the **exploration and production** of **natural gas** in India.

Question50

Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Pipelines are the most convenient and efficient mode of transporting liquids and gases over long distances. Even solids can also be transported by pipelines after converting them into slurry. Oil India Limited (OIL) under the administrative set up of the Ministry of Petroleum and

Natural Gas is engaged in the exploration, production and transportation of crude oil and natural gas. It was incorporated in 1959 as a company. Asia's first cross country pipeline covering a distance of 1,157 km was constructed by OIL from Naharkatiya oilfield in Assam to Barauni refinery in Bihar. It was further extended up to Kanpur in 1966. GAIL (India) Ltd. was set up in 1984 as a public sector undertaking to transport, process and market natural gas for its economic use. The first 1,700 km long Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur (HVJ) cross country gas pipeline, constructed by GAIL (India), linked Mumbai High and Bassein gas fields with various fertiliser, power and industrial complexes in western and northern India. This artery provided impetus to Indian gas market development. Overall, India's gas infrastructure has expanded over ten times from 1,700 km to 18,500 km of cross-country pipelines and is expected to soon reach over 34,000 km as Gas Grid by linking all the gas sources and consuming markets across the country including North Eastern States.

Where in India was Asia's first cross-country pipeline set up ?

- 1. Digboi oilfield in Assam to Barauni refinery in Bihar.**
- 2. Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur (HVJ) cross country gas pipeline**
- 3. Moran oilfield in Assam to Barauni refinery in Bihar.**
- 4. Naharkatiya oilfield in Assam to Barauni refinery in Bihar.**

Options:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: D

Solution:

Asia's first cross- country pipeline was setup in India in **Naharkatiya Oilfield** in **Assam** to **Barauni** refinery in **Bihar**.
