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Previous year Questions

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

- A. Griffith Taylor
 - B. Vidal de la Blache
 - C. Ellen C. Semple
 - D. Ratzel
-

2. Which school of thought in Geography is concerned with the different aspects of social well-being of the people?

- A. Deterministic
 - B. Humanistic
 - C. Possibilistic
 - D. Naturalistic
-

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

- A. Economic Geography
 - B. Human Geography
 - C. Political Geography
 - D. Urban Geography
-

4. Katanga–Zambia copper belt is located in:

- A. Asia
 - B. Africa
 - C. Australia
 - D. North America
-

5. Which one of the following is the main cause of immigration in developed countries?

- A. Pleasant climate
 - B. No interference from government
 - C. Helpful people
 - D. Better job opportunities and better quality of life
-

6. The Demographic Transition Theory is used to:

- A. Measure birth rate of any area
 - B. Describe and predict the future population of any area
 - C. Measure death rate of any area
 - D. Explain emigration of any area
-

7. Which industry is NOT dependent on any specific raw material?

- A. Cottage industries
 - B. Foot loose industries
 - C. Manufacturing industries
 - D. Agro-based industries
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8. Many people living in landlocked areas love to spend holidays along beaches/sea. Which factor of tourist attraction does this represent?

- A. Landscape
 - B. Art
 - C. History
 - D. Cultural
-

9. The spacing between two rails of broad gauge is:

- A. More than 1.5 metre
 - B. Less than 1.5 metre
 - C. More than 1.0 metre
 - D. Less than 1.44 metre
-

10. Aryabhata satellite was launched in the year:

- A. 1975
 - B. 1979
 - C. 1980
 - D. 1981
-

11. By supporting developing countries in setting up capital-intensive industries, the developed nations ensure:

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- A. Their monopoly
 - B. Markets for their finished products
 - C. Export of minerals from developing countries
 - D. Human welfare and ecological balance
-

12. Which city was the first urban settlement to reach a population of one million?

- A. Paris
 - B. New York
 - C. Tokyo
 - D. London
-

13. The most important problem faced by big cities due to increasing population is:

- A. Migration towards rural areas
 - B. Increase in slums and squatter settlements
 - C. Decline in medical facilities
 - D. Stagnation of per capita income
-

14. Which of the following statements about the definition of urban settlements by Census of India are correct?

- A. Places with municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee
- B. Minimum population of 5000 persons
- C. At least 50% male workers engaged in non-agricultural pursuits
- D. Population density of at least 400 persons per sq km

Options:

- A. (A), (B), (C) only
 - B. (A), (B), (D) only
 - C. (B), (C), (D) only
 - D. (A), (C), (D) only
-

15. Which of the following points on history of international trade are correct?

- A. In ancient times trade was restricted to local markets
- B. Silk route is an example of long-distance trade
- C. Industrialised nations started importing raw materials

- and exporting finished products
- D. Slave trade started after World War I

Options:

- A. (A), (B), (D) only
 - B. (A), (B), (C) only
 - C. (A), (C), (D) only
 - D. (B), (C), (D) only
-

16. Arrange the following technological developments in chronological order:

- A. Information and Computers
- B. Development of Agriculture
- C. Sanitation and Medical
- D. Industrial Development

Options:

- A. D, B, A, C
 - B. B, D, C, A
 - C. B, D, A, C
 - D. D, B, C, A
-

17. Arrange the states in descending order of population density (2011 Census):

- A. Odisha
- B. Uttar Pradesh
- C. Bihar
- D. Mizoram

Options:

- A. B, C, D, A
 - B. C, B, A, D
 - C. C, D, B, A
 - D. B, A, D, C
-

18. Arrange the following approaches of Human Geography in chronological order:

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

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Options:

- A. D, C, A, B
 - B. D, C, B, A
 - C. C, D, A, B
 - D. C, D, B, A
-

19. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I (Pillars of Human Development)

- A. Equity
- B. Sustainability
- C. Productivity
- D. Empowerment

List-II (Characteristics)

- I. Power to make choices
- II. Equal access to opportunities
- III. Continuity in availability
- IV. Better work efficiency

Options:

- A. A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II
 - B. A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
 - C. A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III
 - D. A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I
-

20. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I (Approach)

- A. Income Approach
- B. Welfare Approach
- C. Basic Needs Approach
- D. Capability Approach

List-II (Focus)

- I. Provision of basic needs
- II. Build human capabilities and access to resources
- III. Maximum expenditure on welfare
- IV. Human development linked to income

Options:

- A. A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II
 - B. A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II
 - C. A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
 - D. A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
-

21. In which environment can we expect clustered rural settlements?

- A. Alluvial plains of Ganga river
 - B. Small hills with farms on slopes
 - C. Himalayan ridges
 - D. Thick forest and hills of North-East
-

22. Which one of the following is a cantonment town?

- A. Ambala
 - B. Raniganj
 - C. Bhilai
 - D. Jharia
-

23. Which crop is grown in all three cropping seasons in southern states of India?

- A. Maize
 - B. Jowar
 - C. Rice
 - D. Wheat
-

24. In which of the following river basins is the replenishable utilisation of water highest?

- A. Tapi
 - B. Narmada
 - C. Krishna
 - D. Mahanadi
-

25. Which water development project is sponsored by the Central Government?

- A. Johad Scheme
 - B. Arvari Pani Sansad
 - C. Neeru-Meeru
 - D. Hariyali
-

26. Which one of the following is a metallic mineral?

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- A. Copper
 - B. Limestone
 - C. Mica
 - D. Graphite
-

27. The Petrofils Cooperative Limited (PCL), a joint venture of Government of India and Weavers' Cooperative Society is located at:

- A. Pithoragarh
 - B. Vadodara
 - C. Lucknow
 - D. Jodhpur
-

28. The National Highways Authority of India was operationalised in:

- A. 1995
 - B. 1993
 - C. 1992
 - D. 1990
-

29. The roads laid along international boundaries are known as:

- A. National roads
 - B. Border roads
 - C. Military roads
 - D. Undulating roads
-

30. The Indian Railways is divided into how many zones?

- A. 9
 - B. 12
 - C. 16
 - D. 21
-

31. Which one is NOT a cause of water pollution?

- A. Urbanisation
 - B. Landslides
 - C. Rainfall
 - D. Industrialisation
-

32. Slums are inhabited by which of the following?

- A. Well-off people
 - B. Higher middle class
 - C. Middle class
 - D. Lower income people
-

33. Arrange the following river basins according to their area in descending order:

- A. Mahanadi basin
- B. Tapi basin
- C. Ganga basin
- D. Godavari basin

Options:

- A. C, D, B, A
 - B. C, D, A, B
 - C. C, A, D, B
 - D. C, A, B, D
-

34. Arrange the historical developments in radio broadcasting in India in chronological order:

- A. Akashvani
- B. All India Radio
- C. Radio broadcasting brought under Indian broadcasting system
- D. Radio broadcasting started

Options:

- A. D, B, C, A
 - B. D, C, B, A
 - C. D, A, B, C
 - D. D, A, C, B
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Questions 35–50
(Comprehension Section)

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Passage: Concept of High Technology Industry

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&D) in manufacturing advanced scientific and engineering products.

Professional (white-collar) workers make up a large share of the workforce in such industries. 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 continuous development of new chemical and pharmaceutical products are notable examples of high-technology industries.

These industries are characterised by neatly spaced, low and modern buildings rather than large factories. Planned business parks for high-tech start-ups have become part of regional and local development schemes.

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

35.High Technology Manufacturing Industries are an example of:

- A. Primary activities
 - B. Secondary activities
 - C. Tertiary activities
 - D. Quaternary activities
-

36.Manufacturing of advanced scientific products is possible with the application of:

- A. Research and development
 - B. Retrofitting
 - C. Traditional techniques
 - D. More unskilled workforce
-

37.Which workers make up a large share of the total workforce in these industries?

- A. Blue-collar workers
 - B. White-collar workers
 - C. Gold-collar workers
 - D. Pink-collar workers
-

38.Which of the following is NOT an example of a high-tech industry?

- A. Robotics
 - B. Pharmaceutical products
 - C. Paper industry
 - D. Computer-aided design
-

39.High-technology industries are characterised by:

- A. Large smoke-producing factories
 - B. Modern and dispersed plant-lab buildings
 - C. Traditional manual production
 - D. Heavy dependence on unskilled labour
-

40.Regionally concentrated and highly specialised high-tech industrial centres are called:

- A. Industrial estates
 - B. Technopoles
 - C. Mining centres
 - D. Industrial corridors
-

41.Which of the following is an example of a technopole mentioned in the passage?

- A. Silicon Valley
 - B. Ruhr Valley
 - C. Pittsburgh
 - D. Manchester
-

42.High-tech industries mainly depend on:

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- A. Manual labour
 - B. High level of scientific research
 - C. Agricultural activities
 - D. Traditional craftsmanship
-

43. Which technology is used in high-tech industries for designing and manufacturing products?

- A. CAD (Computer-Aided Design)
 - B. Traditional mechanical drafting
 - C. Hand tools
 - D. Manual assembly
-

44. Which of the following products is commonly produced in high-tech industries?

- A. Handicrafts
 - B. Textiles
 - C. Pharmaceutical products
 - D. Pottery
-

45. Which characteristic best describes high-technology industrial landscapes?

- A. Massive smoke-emitting factories
 - B. Large labour-intensive plants
 - C. Modern and dispersed buildings
 - D. Traditional industrial clusters
-

46. High-tech industries usually require workers who are:

- A. Highly skilled and trained
 - B. Completely uneducated
 - C. Only manual labourers
 - D. Seasonal workers
-

47. Technopoles are important because they:

- A. Promote agricultural development
 - B. Concentrate advanced technology industries
-

- C. Encourage cottage industries
 - D. Reduce industrial research
-

48. Which region near Seattle is known for high-technology industries?

- A. Silicon Plateau
 - B. Silicon Forest
 - C. Silicon Basin
 - D. Silicon Desert
-

49. High-technology industries contribute mainly to:

- A. Agricultural production
 - B. Scientific and technological development
 - C. Mining activities
 - D. Forest resources
-

50. Which feature best distinguishes high-tech industries from traditional industries?

- A. Use of advanced research and innovation
 - B. Use of only manual labour
 - C. Dependence on agriculture
 - D. Lack of skilled workforce
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