

CUET UG - 2022
GEOGRAPHY/GEOLOGY

Question:

Griffith Taylor introduced which concept of human geography ?

- (1) Environmental determinism
- (2) Neo determinism
- (3) Possibilism
- (4) Dualism

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Question:

The highest proportion of the total water used in the country is in which one of the following sectors ?

- (1) Industries
- (2) Irrigation
- (3) Domestic use
- (4) Electricity production

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Question:

Which one of the following is not a part of Indian railway lines ?

- (1) Broad Gauge
- (2) Narrow Gauge
- (3) Nano Gauge
- (4) Meter Gauge

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Question:

Which one of the following roads constitute highest percent of total road length in country ?

- (1) National Highways
- (2) Rural Roads
- (3) State Highways
- (4) Major District Roads

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Question:

From the given options below, identify the programme NOT directed for spatial target areas development :

- (1) Marginal farmers development programme
- (2) Desert development programme
- (3) Command area development programme
- (4) Hill area development programme

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Question:

Which one of the following is not a broad belt of mineral mines ?

- (1) The North Eastern Plateau Region
- (2) The South-Western Plateau Region
- (3) The South Eastern Plateau Region
- (4) The North Western Plateau Region

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Question:

Identify the country from the below given options, where milk is supplied through pipelines from farms to factories :

- (1) Denmark
- (2) USA
- (3) Australia
- (4) New Zealand

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Question:

Which one of the following approach was proposed by the International Labour Organisation ?

- (1) Capability Approach
- (2) Welfare Approach
- (3) Basic Needs Approach
- (4) Income Approach

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Question:

In which one of the following states, people live in compact villages for security and defence purposes ?

- (1) Nagaland
- (2) Uttar Pradesh
- (3) Bihar
- (4) Maharashtra

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Question:

Which one of the following activity is not a tertiary activity ?

- (1) Trade activities
- (2) Services in Government offices
- (3) Dairy farming
- (4) Transport activities

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Question:

Identify scholar, who voiced his concern about the growing scarcity of resources as compared to the human population ?

- (1) Griffith Taylor
- (2) Robert Malthus
- (3) Ratzel
- (4) Karl Marx

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Question:

The Silicon valley near San Francisco and Silicon Forest near Seattle are example of which type of industry ?

- (1) Iron and Steel
- (2) Cotton Textile
- (3) Information technology
- (4) Chemical

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Question:

Identify the major cause of female migration in India :

- (1) Employment
- (2) Education
- (3) Marriage
- (4) Health care

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Question:

Which of the following sector is labour-intensive and provide employment to semi-skilled workers ?

- (1) Handloom sector
- (2) Power loom sector
- (3) Mill sectors
- (4) Joint sector

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Question:

Where do we find Linear Rural Settlement Pattern ?

- (1) Mountain Valleys
- (2) Along Rivers
- (3) Around Lakes
- (4) Near big water Body

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Question:

Which one of the following is not a part of watershed management programme in India ?

- (1) Haryali
- (2) Neeru-Meeru
- (3) Khushhali
- (4) Arvary Pani Sansad

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Question:

Which of the following continent has highest "Highways" road density ?

- (1) Europe
- (2) North America
- (3) Australia
- (4) Asia

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Question:

Which one of the following option is NOT true for the transformation of previously thinly populated areas into moderate to high concentration of population areas currently ?

- (1) Development of irrigation in Rajasthan
- (2) Mining of mineral and energy resources (Jharkhand)
- (3) Increase of irrigation in Arunachal Pradesh
- (4) Development of transport network in Peninsular states

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Question:

The first complete population census in India was conducted in which one of the following years ?

- (1) 1881
- (2) 1872
- (3) 1891
- (4) 1951

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Question:

Choose the correct option for the availability of specialised goods and services.

- (1) Periodic Market
- (2) Rural Market
- (3) Urban Market
- (4) Retail Market

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Question:

Match List - I with List - II

List - I**Water Resource in India**

- (a) India's percentage of World's Water Resource
- (b) Annual volume of available water from precipitation
- (c) Availability from surface water and replenishable ground water
- (d) Total utilisable water

List - II**Characteristics**

- (i) 1,869 cubic km
- (ii) 4 percent
- (iii) 4,000 cubic km
- (iv) 1,122 cubic km

Choose the **correct answer** from the options given below :

- (1) (a) - (iii), (b) - (ii), (c) - (i), (d) - (iv)
- (2) (a) - (ii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii)
- (3) (a) - (iv), (b) - (ii), (c) - (i), (d) - (iii)
- (4) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (i), (d) - (iv)

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

Question:

Paper industry is associated with which of the following industries ?

- (1) Forest - based
- (2) Mineral - based
- (3) Agro - based
- (4) Chemical - based

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

Question:

Identify the type of settlement which are fragmented and separated ?

- (1) Clustered settlements
- (2) Semi - clustered settlements
- (3) Hamleted settlements
- (4) Dispersed settlements

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

Question:

Continuity in the availability of opportunities is related to which concept of Human Development ?

- (1) Sustainability
- (2) Equity
- (3) Productivity
- (4) Empowerment

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

Question:

Which one of the following is not a significant aspect of human development ?

- (1) Decent standard of living
- (2) Living a long and healthier life
- (3) Guaranteed human rights and personal self respect
- (4) Leisure and recreation with luxurious mobility

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Question:

Arrange the following Radio broadcasting development in chronological order :

- (a) Radio broadcasting started by the Radio club of Bombay.
- (b) Changed to Akashwani
- (c) Changed to All India Radio
- (d) Broadcasting system adopted

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

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

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Question:

Arrange the trend of migration from India in chronological order.

- (a) Highly qualified professionals
- (b) Professional artisans and traders
- (c) Indentured labourers
- (d) Out flow of entrepreneurs

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

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

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

Question:

Arrange the following states in ascending order in terms of their literacy rate according to (census 2011) :

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Bihar
- (d) Punjab

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

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

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

Question:

Arrange the events in order of land transport development :

- (a) Animals were used as beasts of burden.
- (b) Invention of wheel, use of carts and wagons.
- (c) Railway line development and transport.
- (d) Human beings as carriers.

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

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

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

Question:

Match List - I with List - II

List - I		List - II	
Agriculture System		Region/Countries	
(a)	Mixed farming	(i)	Mediterranean region
(b)	Dairy farming	(ii)	North - Western Europe
(c)	Mediterranean Agriculture	(iii)	New Zealand and Tasmania
(d)	Viticulture	(iv)	Southern cost of Europe and North Africa

Choose the **correct answer** from the options given below :

- (1) (a) - (i), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii)
 (2) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (iii)
 (3) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (i)
 (4) (a) - (i), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iii), (d) - (iv)

A 1**B** 2**C** 3**D** 4**Question:**

Match List - I with List - II

List - I		List - II	
Regions		Animals	
(a)	Tropical Africa	(i)	Sheep, goat and camels
(b)	Sahara and Asiatic Desert	(ii)	Reindeer
(c)	Mountainous areas of Tibet and Andes	(iii)	Yak and Llamas
(d)	Arctic and Sub Arctic Areas	(iv)	Cattle

Choose the **correct answer** from the options given below :

- (1) (a) - (i), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iii), (d) - (iv)
 (2) (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)
 (3) (a) - (iv), (b) - (i), (c) - (iii), (d) - (ii)
 (4) (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)

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

Question:

Match List - I with List - II

List - I		List - II	
Regional Trade Blocks		Headquarter Hosting Countries	
(a)	ASEAN	(i)	Belgium
(b)	OPEC	(ii)	Uruguay
(c)	EU	(iii)	Indonesia
(d)	LAIA	(iv)	Austria

Choose the **correct answer** from the options given below :

- (1) (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)
 (2) (a) - (i), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii)
 (3) (a) - (iii), (b) - (ii), (c) - (i), (d) - (iv)
 (4) (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)

A 1**B** 2**C** 3**D** 4**Question:**

Match List - I with List - II

List - I		List - II	
Regions		Iron and Steel Industries Production Places	
(a)	Appalachian	(i)	Morisville
(b)	Great Lake	(ii)	Cleveland
(c)	The Atlantic Coast	(iii)	Pittsburgh
(d)	Southern State	(iv)	Alabama

Choose the **correct answer** from the options given below :

- (1) (a) - (i), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iii), (d) - (iv)
 (2) (a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (ii)
 (3) (a) - (iii), (b) - (ii), (c) - (i), (d) - (iv)
 (4) (a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iv)

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

Question:

Match List - I with List - II

List - I		List - II	
Terms		Meaning	
(a)	Network	(i)	Well-connected through links
(b)	Nodes	(ii)	Made up of nodes and link
(c)	Developed Network	(iii)	Every road that joins two nodes
(d)	Link	(iv)	Meeting point of two or more routes

Choose the **correct answer** from the options given below :

- (1) (a) - (ii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii)
- (2) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (iii)
- (3) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (i), (d) - (iv)
- (4) (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)

A 1**B** 2**C** 3**D** 4**Question:**

Match List - I with List - II

List - I		List - II	
Mineral belts in India		Minerals	
(a)	North -Eastern Plateau Region	(i)	Copper, Zinc, Lead, Cobalt
(b)	South -Western Plateau Region	(ii)	Iron Ore, Coal, Manganese
(c)	North - Western Plateau Region	(iii)	Copper, Zinc, Sandstone, granite
(d)	The Himalayan Region	(iv)	Iron Ore, Manganese, limestone, bauxite

Choose the **correct answer** from the options given below :

- (1) (a) - (ii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iii), (d) - (iv)
- (2) (a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iv), (d) - (ii)
- (3) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (iii), (d) - (i)
- (4) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (i), (d) - (iv)

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

Question:

Identify the push factors of migration from the following :

- (a) Unemployment
- (b) Political turmoil
- (c) Peace and Stability
- (d) Socio-economic backwardness
- (e) Security of life and property

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (1) (a), (b), (c) only
- (2) (c), (d), (e) only
- (3) (a), (c), (d) only
- (4) (a), (b), (d) only

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Question:

Which one of the following are types of international trade ?

- (a) Bilateral trade
- (b) Unilateral trade
- (c) Multi-lateral trade
- (d) Collateral trade

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (1) (a) and (b) only
- (2) (a), (c) and (d) only
- (3) (a) and (c) only
- (4) (b), (c) and (d) only

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Question:

Green Revolution is successful in North Western part of the country, select the reasons.

- (a) Ample Rainfall
- (b) Use of high yielding varieties of seeds
- (c) Easily available labour
- (d) More employment pressure on agriculture
- (e) 85% net sown area is cultivated through irrigation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) (b) and (e) only
- (2) (a), (b) and (c) only
- (3) (a), (b) and (d) only
- (4) (c) and (d) only

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Question:

Which one of the following does not fall on trans-Siberian Railway Route ?

- (a) Irkutsk
- (b) Baku
- (c) Moscow
- (d) Khabarovsk
- (e) Ulan Bator

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (1) (b), (d) only
- (2) (c), (d) only
- (3) (b), (e) only
- (4) (d), (e) only

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Question:

Identify the main features of capability approach to Human Development.

- (a) This is the oldest approach to Human Development.
- (b) This approach was initially proposed by International Labour Organisation.
- (c) This approach is associated with Prof Amartya Sen.
- (d) Access to resources is the key to increasing human development.

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (1) (c) and (a) only
- (2) (c) and (d) only
- (3) (a) and (b) only
- (4) (a) and (d) only

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Question:

Read the passage given below to answer the following questions :

Intensive Subsistence Agriculture is largely found in densely populated regions of monsoon Asia where crops are grown for personal consumption Basically, there are two types of intensive subsistence agriculture. Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by wet paddy cultivation: This type of agriculture is characterised by dominance of the rice crop. Land holdings are very small due to the high density of population. Farmers work with the help of family labour leading to intensive use of land. Use of machinery is limited and most of the agricultural operations are done by manual labour. Farm yard manure is used to maintain the fertility of the soil. In this type of agriculture, the yield per unit area is high but per labour productivity is low. Intensive subsistence agriculture is dominated by crops other than paddy. Due to the difference in relief, climate soil and some of the other geographical factors, it is not practical to grow paddy in many parts of monsoon Asia. Wheat, soyabean, barley and sorghum are grown in northern China, Manchuria, North Korea and North Japan. In India wheat is grown in western parts of the Indo-Gangetic plains and millets are grown in dry parts of western and southern India. Most of the characteristics of this type of agriculture are similar to those dominated by wet paddy except that irrigation is often used. This activity is labour intensive on small Pieces of land.

Which one of the following is the most important crop in western part of Indo-Gangetic plain ?

- (1) Soyabean
- (2) Sorghum
- (3) Wheat
- (4) Barley

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

Question:

Read the passage given below to answer the following questions :

Intensive Subsistence Agriculture is largely found in densely populated regions of monsoon Asia where crops are grown for personal consumption. Basically, there are two types of intensive subsistence agriculture. Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by wet paddy cultivation: This type of agriculture is characterised by dominance of the rice crop. Land holdings are very small due to the high density of population. Farmers work with the help of family labour leading to intensive use of land. Use of machinery is limited and most of the agricultural operations are done by manual labour. Farm yard manure is used to maintain the fertility of the soil. In this type of agriculture, the yield per unit area is high but per labour productivity is low. Intensive subsistence agriculture is dominated by crops other than paddy. Due to the difference in relief, climate soil and some of the other geographical factors, it is not practical to grow paddy in many parts of monsoon Asia. Wheat, soyabean, barley and sorghum are grown in northern China, Manchuria, North Korea and North Japan. In India wheat is grown in western parts of the Indo-Gangetic plains and millets are grown in dry parts of western and southern India. Most of the characteristics of this type of agriculture are similar to those dominated by wet paddy except that irrigation is often used. This activity is labour intensive on small Pieces of land.

Which one of the following is an appropriate reason for low productivity per labour in intensive subsistence farming ?

- (1) More labour is used on small piece of land
- (2) More labour is used on large piece of land
- (3) Less labour is used on large piece of land
- (4) Less labour is used on small piece of land

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

Question:

Read the passage given below to answer the following questions :

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Which one of the following crop grown in intensive subsistence agriculture in wet regions of monsoonal Asia ?

- (1) Wheat
- (2) Sorghum
- (3) Paddy
- (4) Barley

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Question:

Read the passage given below to answer the following questions :

Intensive Subsistence Agriculture is largely found in densely populated regions of monsoon Asia where crops are grown for personal consumption. Basically, there are two types of intensive subsistence agriculture. Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by wet paddy cultivation: This type of agriculture is characterised by dominance of the rice crop. Land holdings are very small due to the high density of population. Farmers work with the help of family labour leading to intensive use of land. Use of machinery is limited and most of the agricultural operations are done by manual labour. Farm yard manure is used to maintain the fertility of the soil. In this type of agriculture, the yield per unit area is high but per labour productivity is low. Intensive subsistence agriculture is dominated by crops other than paddy. Due to the difference in relief, climate soil and some of the other geographical factors, it is not practical to grow paddy in many parts of monsoon Asia. Wheat, soyabean, barley and sorghum are grown in northern China, Manchuria, North Korea and North Japan. In India wheat is grown in western parts of the Indo-Gangetic plains and millets are grown in dry parts of western and southern India. Most of the characteristics of this type of agriculture are similar to those dominated by wet paddy except that irrigation is often used. This activity is labour intensive on small pieces of land.

Intensive Subsistence Agriculture means :

- (1) growing crops for export
- (2) growing crops for own consumption
- (3) growing crops for selling in the market
- (4) growing crops for food industries

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Question:

Read the passage given below to answer the following questions :

Intensive Subsistence Agriculture is largely found in densely populated regions of monsoon Asia where crops are grown for personal consumption. Basically, there are two types of intensive subsistence agriculture. Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by wet paddy cultivation: This type of agriculture is characterised by dominance of the rice crop. Land holdings are very small due to the high density of population. Farmers work with the help of family labour leading to intensive use of land. Use of machinery is limited and most of the agricultural operations are done by manual labour. Farm yard manure is used to maintain the fertility of the soil. In this type of agriculture, the yield per unit area is high but per labour productivity is low. Intensive subsistence agriculture is dominated by crops other than paddy. Due to the difference in relief, climate soil and some of the other geographical factors, it is not practical to grow paddy in many parts of monsoon Asia. Wheat, soyabean, barley and sorghum are grown in northern China, Manchuria, North Korea and North Japan. In India wheat is grown in western parts of the Indo-Gangetic plains and millets are grown in dry parts of western and southern India. Most of the characteristics of this type of agriculture are similar to those dominated by wet paddy except that irrigation is often used. This activity is labour intensive on small Pieces of land.

Which one of the following is NOT a characteristics of intensive subsistence agriculture ?

- (1) Largely found in densely populated region
- (2) Categorized into paddy and other than paddy cultivation
- (3) Found only in those region where high rainfall in dominant
- (4) More people are involved in agriculture

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Question:

Study the passage and answer questions numbered.

Benda lives in the wilds of the Abujh Maad area of central India. His village consists of three huts deep in the wilds. Not even birds or stray dogs that usually crowd villages can be seen in these areas. Wearing a small loin cloth and armed with his axe he slowly surveys the penda (forest) where his tribe practices a primitive form of agriculture called shifting cultivation. Benda and his friends burn small patches of forest to clear them for cultivation. The ash is used for making the soil fertile. Benda is happy that the Mahua trees around him are in bloom. How lucky I am to be a part of this beautiful universe, he thinks as he looks up to see the Mahua, Palash and Sal trees that have sheltered him since childhood. Crossing the penda in a gliding motion, Benda makes his way to a stream. As he bends down to scoop up a palmful of water, he remembers to thank Loi-Lugi, the spirit of the forest for allowing him to quench his thirst. Moving on with his friends, Benda chews on succulent leaves and roots. The boys have been trying to collect Gajjhara and Kuchla, from the forest. These are special plants that Benda and his people use. He hopes the spirits of the forest will be kind and lead him to these herbs. These are needed to barter in the madhai or tribal fair coming up the next full moon. He closes his eyes and tries hard to recall what the elders had taught him about these herbs and the places they are found in. He wishes he had listened more carefully. Suddenly there is a rustling of leaves. Benda and his friends know it is the outsiders who have come searching for them in the wilds. In a single fluid motion Benda and his friends disappear behind the thick canopy of trees and become one with the spirit of the forest.

To which one of the following 'Benda' represents as given in the passage ?

- (1) Tribe living in the area
- (2) Cultivator
- (3) Trader
- (4) Hunter

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Question:

Study the passage and answer questions numbered.

Benda lives in the wilds of the Abujh Maad area of central India. His village consists of three huts deep in the wilds. Not even birds or stray dogs that usually crowd villages can be seen in these areas. Wearing a small loin cloth and armed with his axe he slowly surveys the penda (forest) where his tribe practices a primitive form of agriculture called shifting cultivation. Benda and his friends burn small patches of forest to clear them for cultivation. The ash is used for making the soil fertile. Benda is happy that the Mahua trees around him are in bloom. How lucky I am to be a part of this beautiful universe, he thinks as he looks up to see the Mahua, Palash and Sal trees that have sheltered him since childhood. Crossing the penda in a gliding motion, Benda makes his way to a stream. As he bends down to scoop up a palmful of water, he remembers to thank Loi-Lugi, the spirit of the forest for allowing him to quench his thirst. Moving on with his friends, Benda chews on succulent leaves and roots. The boys have been trying to collect Gajjhara and Kuchla, from the forest. These are special plants that Benda and his people use. He hopes the spirits of the forest will be kind and lead him to these herbs. These are needed to barter in the madhai or tribal fair coming up the next full moon. He closes his eyes and tries hard to recall what the elders had taught him about these herbs and the places they are found in. He wishes he had listened more carefully. Suddenly there is a rustling of leaves. Benda and his friends know it is the outsiders who have come searching for them in the wilds. In a single fluid motion Benda and his friends disappear behind the thick canopy of trees and become one with the spirit of the forest.

To which one of the following 'Penda' is referred in the text ?

- (1) A tribe
- (2) A hut
- (3) Forest
- (4) Succulent leaves

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Question:

Study the passage and answer questions numbered.

Benda lives in the wilds of the Abujh Maad area of central India. His village consists of three huts deep in the wilds. Not even birds or stray dogs that usually crowd villages can be seen in these areas. Wearing a small loin cloth and armed with his axe he slowly surveys the penda (forest) where his tribe practices a primitive form of agriculture called shifting cultivation. Benda and his friends burn small patches of forest to clear them for cultivation. The ash is used for making the soil fertile. Benda is happy that the Mahua trees around him are in bloom. How lucky I am to be a part of this beautiful universe, he thinks as he looks up to see the Mahua, Palash and Sal trees that have sheltered him since childhood. Crossing the penda in a gliding motion, Benda makes his way to a stream. As he bends down to scoop up a palmful of water, he remembers to thank Loi-Lugi, the spirit of the forest for allowing him to quench his thirst. Moving on with his friends, Benda chews on succulent leaves and roots. The boys have been trying to collect Gajjhara and Kuchla, from the forest. These are special plants that Benda and his people use. He hopes the spirits of the forest will be kind and lead him to these herbs. These are needed to barter in the madhai or tribal fair coming up the next full moon. He closes his eyes and tries hard to recall what the elders had taught him about these herbs and the places they are found in. He wishes he had listened more carefully. Suddenly there is a rustling of leaves. Benda and his friends know it is the outsiders who have come searching for them in the wilds. In a single fluid motion Benda and his friends disappear behind the thick canopy of trees and become one with the spirit of the forest.

Benda went to the forest for _____.

- (1) For hunting
- (2) For bringing wood
- (3) For collecting herbs
- (4) For cultivating land

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

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Which one of the following products were collected by Benda ?

- (1) Loi - Lungi
- (2) Gajjhara and Kuchla
- (3) Mahua and Palash
- (4) Sal and Neen

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

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At which of the following places, Benda exchanges collected herbal parts ?

- (1) Mathai tribal fair
- (2) Madhai tribal fair
- (3) Mithai tribal fair
- (4) Midhai tribal fair

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4
