

CUET PG 2025 Geography Memory based Question Paper With Solution

1. Which type of pollution results in Acid Rain?

Answer:

The main causes of acid rain are the presence of **Sulphur dioxide** (SO₂) and **Nitrogen oxides** (NO_x) in the atmosphere. These pollutants are primarily released from industrial processes, vehicle emissions, and the burning of fossil fuels. When they combine with water vapor in the atmosphere, they form sulfuric acid and nitric acid, which then fall to the earth as acid rain.

Quick Tip

Acid rain can have detrimental effects on plants, aquatic life, and infrastructure, and controlling sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide emissions is critical to reducing its occurrence.

2. What is the term used for pre-monsoon rainfall in Kerala and its neighbouring regions?

Answer:

The pre-monsoon rainfall in Kerala and its neighbouring regions is commonly known as **Mango showers**.

These showers occur before the onset of the southwest monsoon and are named after their association with the ripening of mangoes in the region. These showers help to lower temperatures and are crucial for the agricultural cycle, particularly for mango cultivation.

Quick Tip

Mango showers are vital for the agricultural sector in Kerala, as they provide early rains that support the growth of crops before the arrival of the monsoon.

3. According to the 2011 census, how is urbanisation distributed across Indian states?

Answer:

Urbanization in India, according to the 2011 census, is **unevenly distributed** across the states. States like **Maharashtra**, **Tamil Nadu**, and **Gujarat** exhibit high levels of urbanization due to their industrial growth, economic development, and better infrastructure. On the other hand, states in the northern and eastern parts of India, like **Bihar** and **Uttar Pradesh**, have lower levels of urbanization due to various socio-economic factors.

Quick Tip

Urbanization leads to increased demand for resources and services in cities, which in turn impacts infrastructure, social services, and environmental sustainability.

4. Which region experiences the highest tidal range?

Answer:

The region that experiences the highest tidal range is the **Bay of Fundy**, located between the Canadian provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The tidal range in this area can reach up to 16 meters, making it the highest in the world. This phenomenon is caused by the unique geography of the bay, which amplifies the tidal effect.

Quick Tip

The Bay of Fundy's extreme tides are a natural wonder and play a significant role in the local ecosystem and fishing industries.

5. Who coined the term 'Ecosystem'?

Answer:

The term '**Ecosystem**' was coined by **A.G. Tansley** in 1935. Tansley defined the ecosystem as a system formed by the interaction of a community of organisms with their physical environment. This concept laid the foundation for the study of ecology and the understanding of how organisms and their environments function as a whole.

Quick Tip

The ecosystem concept is central to understanding ecological processes and the inter-dependence of living organisms and their surroundings.

6. Which is the busiest route in the world, also known as the "Big Trunk Route"?

Answer:

The **North Atlantic Route** is known as the "Big Trunk Route" and is considered the busiest shipping route in the world. This route connects the eastern United States with Western Europe and handles a significant portion of global trade, particularly in terms of containerized goods.

Quick Tip

The North Atlantic Route is critical for international trade and commerce, facilitating the exchange of goods between North America and Europe.

7. Which country is the world's leading producer of manganese?

Answer:

South Africa is the world's leading producer of manganese. The country holds vast reserves of manganese, which are primarily mined in the Northern Cape province. Manganese is a crucial metal used in the production of steel, making South Africa a key player in the global manganese market.

Quick Tip

Manganese is essential in steel production as it enhances the strength and toughness of steel, making it a vital metal for industrial applications.

8. In which region is specific humidity the highest?

Answer:

The region where specific humidity is the highest is the **Equatorial region**.

This is due to the consistently high temperatures and abundant moisture in the atmosphere.

The equator experiences high evaporation rates due to intense solar heating, and the warm air holds more moisture, resulting in high specific humidity. This is why tropical rainforests, found in the equatorial zone, are so lush and wet.

Quick Tip

High specific humidity in the equatorial region is a key factor in the formation of frequent and intense rainfall in tropical regions.

9. Where does the Bhadravati Iron and Steel Plant (Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Limited) source its ores from?

Answer:

The Bhadravati Iron and Steel Plant (Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Limited) sources its ores from **Kemmangundi, Karnataka**.

Kemmangundi is known for its rich deposits of iron ore, which are used in the production of high-quality steel at the Bhadravati plant. The region is strategically important for the plant's operations, as it provides easy access to raw materials necessary for steel production.

Quick Tip

Kemmangundi's iron ore resources have made it an important region for the steel industry in India, contributing to both local and national economies.

10. Which country experienced the largest forest depletion between 2010 and 2020?

Answer:

Brazil experienced the largest forest depletion between 2010 and 2020.

Deforestation in the Amazon rainforest, a critical global carbon sink, has been driven by activities such as logging, agricultural expansion, and illegal land clearing. The depletion of forests in Brazil has raised concerns about biodiversity loss, climate change, and the disruption of indigenous communities.

Quick Tip

The loss of forests in Brazil has significant environmental consequences, not only for local ecosystems but also for global climate stability due to the release of stored carbon.