

Section : Geography

Q.1 Why are the developed economies retreating from mining, processing and refining of minerals?

1. Lack of Technology
2. Release of poisonous gas from the mines.
3. High labour costs.
4. Frequent fires and floods.

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.2 The characteristics of clustered settlements are:

- (A) They represent a compact or closely built-up area of houses.
(B) The general living area is distinct and separated from the surrounding farms.
(C) The closely built-up area and its intervening streets present some recognisable pattern or geometric shape.
(D) These units are locally called panna, para, palli, nagla and dhani.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.3 Autobahns are the highways of:

1. Germany
2. Italy
3. France
4. Netherlands

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.4 Match List-I with List-II

List-I (Effect of Pollution)

List-II (Type of Pollution)

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| (A) Respiratory infections | (I) Noise pollution |
| (B) Unbearable and uncomfortable state | (II) Water pollution |
| (C) Diarrhoea | (III) Land pollution |
| (D) Industrial wastelands | (IV) Air pollution |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3

Q.5 A person practicing nomadic herding in the Tundra region of Eurasia moved to the southern part during winters. Why did he do so?

1. Due to political restrictions
2. New settlement plans by the government
3. Presence of water resources.
4. Due to severe winter conditions.

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.6 Match List-I with List-II

List-I (Area)

- (A) Prairies of North America
- (B) Eastern North America
- (C) New Zealand

(D) In North Africa from Tunisia to the Atlantic Coast

List-II (Type of Farming)

- (I) Mixed farming
- (II) Dairy farming
- (III) Commercial grain farming
- (IV) Mediterranean agriculture

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.7 Which of the following factor is responsible for the early settlement in the 'Mediterranean regions'?

1. Pleasant climate.
2. Availability of minerals.
3. Early urbanisation.
4. Industrialisation

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.8 Pilani is an example of _____ town.

1. Transport
2. Garrison
3. Educational
4. Cultural

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.9 Arrange the following events related to transport and communication in India from the past to modern times.

- (A) Air transport in India made a beginning between Allahabad and Naini.
- (B) Indian Railway was introduced.

(C) The IRS satellite system became operational with the launching of IRS-IA.

(D) Radio broadcasting started in India by the Radio Club of Bombay.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.10 In which of the following Indian states, Neeru-Meeru, Watershed Development Project was launched?

1. Andhra Pradesh

2. Rajasthan

3. Kerala

4. Karnataka

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.11 Which of the following was introduced by the government of India as a part of the urban renewal mission to improve the quality of life in urban slums?

1. Jandhan Yojana

2. The Swachh Bharat Mission

3. Setubharatam Pariyojana

4. Bharatmala Pariyojana

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.12 Where is Dharavi slum located?

1. Tamil Nadu

2. West Bengal

3. Maharashtra

4. Uttar Pradesh

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.13 Why is the Kobe-Osaka region of Japan thickly populated?

1. Because it is a fertile plain

2. Presence of rivers

3. Presence of a number of industries.

4. Social factors

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.14 Which of the following is a pull factor for migration?

1. Occurrence of landslides

2. Severe drought condition
3. Political instability
4. Availability of many private and government offices.

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.15 Arrange the following Multipurpose river valley projects in sequential order from north to south.

- (A) Hirakund
- (B) Damodar Valley
- (C) Nagarjuna Sagar
- (D) Bhakra-Nangal

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.16 Cultural geography, a sub-field of human geography, has interface with which of the following disciplines ?

1. Anthropology
2. Demography
3. History
4. Psychology

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.17 Identify the school of thought which laid great emphasis on lived experience and also on the perception of space by social categories based on ethnicity, race and religion.

1. Behavioural
2. Radical
3. Humanistic
4. Deterministic

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.18 Match List-I with List-II

List-1 (Characteristic)

- (A) Robusta is a variety of this crop.
- (B) Brahmaputra valley is known for its cultivation.
- (C) During the partition, major growing areas of this crop went to Bangladesh (Erstwhile East-Pakistan).
- (D) These are legume crops which increase the fertility of soils.

List-II
(Crop)

- (I) Tea
- (II) Jute
- (III) Pulses
- (IV) Coffee

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A)-(IV), (B) - (1) ,(C)-(I1);(D)-(111)
2. (A) (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (1)
3. (A) (IV), (B) - (II), (C) (I), (D) - (III)
4. (A) (1), (B) (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.19 The famous boat race VALLAMKALI is held every year in the backwaters of _____

1. Kerala
2. Tamil Nadu
3. Andhra Pradesh
4. Karnataka

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.20 Arrange the following states of India according to their population size in descending order, according to census 2011.

- (A) Maharashtra
- (B) Uttar Pradesh
- (C) West Bengal
- (D) Bihar

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.21 Which of the following is a quaternary activity?

1. A person selling books.
2. A person developing computer software for a banker.
3. A person exporting diamond jewellery to Italy.
4. A person engaged in the real estate business.

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.22 Construction of which of the railway enhanced the connectivity along the western coastal plain of India?

1. Konkan railway
2. South Eastern Railway
3. Southern railway
4. Metro Railway

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.23 Arrange the following stages of demographic transition theory in correct sequence.

- (A) Low Fluctuating
- (B) Early Expanding
- (C) High Fluctuating
- (D) Late Expanding

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

Q.24 The National Waterway No.1 extends from _____

- 1. Sadiya to Dhubri
- 2. Allahabad to Haldia
- 3. Kottappuram to Kollam
- 4. West Coast Canal to Kochchi

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

Q.25 Match List-I with List-II

List-1 (Seaport/Airport) List-II (Country)

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| (A) Darwin | (1) Argentina |
| (B) New Orleans | (II) Australia |
| (C) Buenos Aires | (III) U.S.A |
| (D) Yokohama | (IV) Japan |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. (A) - (11), (B) - (111), (C) - (1), (D) - (1V)
- 2. (A) - (1), (B) - (111), (C) - (11), (D) - (IV)
- 3. (A) - (1), (B) - (11), (C) - (IV); (D) - (111)
- 4. (A) - (111), (B) - (IV), (C) - (1), (D) - (11)

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

Q.26 Match List-I with List-II

List-1 (Approach to Human Geography)

(A) Exploration and description

(B) Spatial Organisation

(C) Regional Analysis

(D) Post Modernism

List-II (Broad Feature)

(I) Imperial and trade interests.

(II) Elaborate description of all aspects of a region were undertaken.

(III) Laws of physics were often applied to map and analyse.

(IV) Understanding each local context in its own right was emphasised.

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 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.27 Which Indian port extends port facilities to Nepal and Bhutan?

1. Paradwip port
2. Vishakhapatnam port
3. Kolkata port
4. Kandla port

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.28 Identify the major mineral found in Durg, Dantewara and Bailadila.

1. Gold
2. Mica
3. Coal
4. Iron-ore

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.29 Arrange the following seaports from north to south direction.

- (A) Cape Town
- (B) Hamburg
- (C) North Cape
- (D) Aden

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.30 Which of the following cities are located on the Trans-Canadian Railway route ?

- (A) Vancouver
- (B) Alice Springs
- (C) Quebec
- (D) Calgary

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

Q.31 Which of the following are included under Common Property Resources (CPR)?

- (A) Pasture lands
- (B) Residential unit of a villager
- (C) Community forests
- (D) Village ponds

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

Q.32 The rural settlements derive their life support or basic economic needs from _____

- 1. primary activities
- 2. secondary activities
- 3. tertiary activities
- 4. quinary activities

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

Q.33 Which two regions are connected by the Big Inch pipeline?

- 1. Perth to southern part of Australia.
- 2. Chicago to Ottawa region.
- 3. Vancouver to the Winnipeg region
- 4. Gulf of Mexico to the North-eastern States of U.S.A.

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

Q.34 How much is the cropping intensity (in percentage), if the gross cropped area is 800 hectares and the net sown area is 400 hectares?

- 1. 800
- 2. 200
- 3. 400
- 4. 100

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

Q.35 Which one of the following are the ancient towns?

- (A) Kolkata
- (B) Varanasi
- (C) Madurai
- (D) Patna

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.36 The period from _____ population. is referred to as a period of stagnant or stationary phase of growth of India's

1. 1921-1951
2. 1901-1921
3. 1951-1981
4. Post 1981 till present

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.37 Which of the following characteristics is NOT associated with "Barter System"?

1. It was the initial form of trade.
2. It is associated with modern and developed societies.
3. Direct exchange of goods take place.
4. In this system currency is not required.

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.38 Milpa is the name given to the:

1. Collective farms of Russia
2. Nomadic herding in Indonesia
3. Shifting cultivation practiced in Central America and Mexico
4. Subsistence farming done in Thailand

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.39 Which of the following are true about the growth of population in India?

- (A) An important aspect of population growth in India is the growth of its adolescents.
- (B) The phase of 1951-1981 is referred to as the period of population explosion in India.
- (C) Population growth has two components, namely; natural and induced.
- (D) The induced growth is analyzed by assessing the crude birth and death rates.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.40 He is a potter, making pots with the help of his family members. He sells pots in the nearby local market, or sometimes he gives them away for barter. What type of industry is he engaged in?

1. Small scale Industry
2. Cottage Industry
3. Large scale Industry
4. Joint sector industry

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.41 Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Crude petroleum consists of hydrocarbons of liquid and gaseous states varying in chemical composition, colour and specific gravity. It is an essential source of energy for all internal combustion engines in automobiles, railways and aircraft. Its numerous by-products are processed in petrochemical industries, such as fertiliser, synthetic rubber, synthetic fibre, medicines, vaseline, lubricants, wax, soap and cosmetics. Crude petroleum occurs in sedimentary rocks of the tertiary period. Oil exploration and production was systematically taken up after the Oil and Natural Gas Commission was set up in 1956. Till then, Digboi in Assam was the only oil producing region, but the scenario changed after 1956. In recent years, new oil deposits have been found at the extreme western and eastern parts of the country. In Assam, Digboi, Naharkatiya and Moran are important oil producing areas. The major oilfields of Gujarat are Ankaleshwar, Kalol, Mehsana, Nawagam, Kosamba and Lunej. Mumbai High, which lies 160 km off Mumbai, was discovered in 1973 and production commenced in 1976. Oil and natural gas have been found in exploratory wells in the Krishna-Godavari and Kaveri basin on the East Coast.

Oil extracted from the wells is crude oil and contains many impurities. It cannot be used directly. It needs to be refined. There are two types of refineries in India: (a) field-based and (b) market-based. Digboi is an example of field based and Barauni is an example of market based refinery.

Which of the following is an oil well of Gujarat?

1. Digboi
2. Mumbai High
3. Moran
4. Kalol

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.42 Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Crude petroleum consists of hydrocarbons of liquid and gaseous states varying in chemical composition, colour and specific gravity. It is an essential source of energy for all internal combustion engines in automobiles, railways and aircraft. Its numerous by-products are processed in petrochemical industries, such as fertiliser, synthetic rubber, synthetic fibre, medicines, vaseline, lubricants, wax, soap and cosmetics. Crude petroleum occurs in sedimentary rocks of the tertiary period. Oil exploration and production was systematically taken up after the Oil and Natural Gas Commission was set up in 1956. Till then, Digboi in Assam was the only oil producing region, but the scenario changed after 1956. In recent years, new oil deposits have been found at the extreme western and eastern parts of the country. In Assam, Digboi, Naharkatiya and Moran are important oil producing areas. The major oilfields of Gujarat are Ankaleshwar, Kalol, Mehsana, Nawagam, Kosamba and Lunej. Mumbai High, which lies 160 km off Mumbai, was discovered in 1973 and production commenced in 1976. Oil and natural gas have been found in

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Why oil extracted from the wells is not used directly?

1. It contains many impurities.
2. It is difficult to transport.
3. Oil is not mined in the private sector.
4. Oil wells are located far away from the market.

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.43 Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Crude petroleum consists of hydrocarbons of liquid and gaseous states varying in chemical composition, colour and specific gravity. It is an essential source of energy for all internal combustion engines in automobiles, railways and aircraft. Its numerous by-products are processed in petrochemical industries, such as fertiliser, synthetic rubber, synthetic fibre, medicines, vaseline, lubricants, wax, soap and cosmetics. Crude petroleum occurs in sedimentary rocks of the tertiary period. Oil exploration and production was systematically taken up after the Oil and Natural Gas Commission was set up in 1956. Till then, Digboi in Assam was the only oil producing region, but the scenario changed after 1956. In recent years, new oil deposits have been found at the extreme western and eastern parts of the country. In Assam, Digboi, Naharkatiya and Moran are important oil producing areas. The major oilfields of Gujarat are Ankaleshwar, Kalol, Mehsana, Nawagam, Kosamba and Lunej. Mumbai High, which lies 160 km off Mumbai, was discovered in 1973 and production commenced in 1976. Oil and natural gas have been found in exploratory wells in the Krishna-Godavari and Kaveri basin on the East Coast.

Oil extracted from the wells is crude oil and contains many impurities. It cannot be used directly. It needs to be refined. There are two types of refineries in India: (a) field-based and (b) market-based. Digboi is an example of field based and Barauni is an example of market based refinery.

Which of the following mineral oil well was discovered in 1973 and production commenced in 1976?

1. Digboi
2. Mumbai High
3. Naharkatiya
4. Moran

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.44 Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Crude petroleum consists of hydrocarbons of liquid and gaseous states varying in chemical composition, colour and specific gravity. It is an essential source of energy for all internal combustion engines in automobiles, railways and aircraft. Its numerous by-products are processed in petrochemical industries, such as fertiliser, synthetic rubber, synthetic fibre, medicines, vaseline, lubricants, wax, soap and cosmetics. Crude petroleum occurs in sedimentary rocks of the tertiary period. Oil exploration and production was systematically taken up after the Oil and Natural Gas Commission was set up in 1956. Till then, Digboi in Assam was the only oil producing region, but the scenario changed after 1956. In recent years, new oil deposits have been found at the extreme western and eastern parts of the country. In Assam, Digboi, Naharkatiya and Moran are important oil producing areas. The major oilfields of Gujarat are Ankaleshwar, Kalol, Mehsana, Nawagam, Kosamba and Lunej. Mumbai

High, which lies 160 km off Mumbai, was discovered in 1973 and production commenced in 1976. Oil and natural gas have been found in exploratory wells in the Krishna-Godavari and Kaveri basin on the East Coast.

Oil extracted from the wells is crude oil and contains many impurities. It cannot be used directly. It needs to be refined. There are two types of refineries in India: (a) field-based and (b) market-based. Digboi is an example of field based and Barauni is an example of market based refinery.

In the following what makes petroleum an important resource?

1. It is widely found in India.
2. ONGC has been set up to explore and extract crude petroleum.
3. It is widely used as an essential source of energy and also used as an Industrial raw material.
4. Crude petroleum consists of hydrocarbons of liquid and gaseous states varying in chemical composition, colour and specific gravity.

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.45 Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Crude petroleum consists of hydrocarbons of liquid and gaseous states varying in chemical composition, colour and specific gravity. It is an essential source of energy for all internal combustion engines in automobiles, railways and aircraft. Its numerous by-products are processed in petrochemical industries, such as fertiliser, synthetic rubber, synthetic fibre, medicines, vaseline, lubricants, wax, soap and cosmetics. Crude petroleum occurs in sedimentary rocks of the tertiary period. Oil exploration and production was systematically taken up after the Oil and Natural Gas Commission was set up in 1956. Till then, Digboi in Assam was the only oil producing region, but the scenario changed after 1956. In recent years, new oil deposits have been found at the extreme western and eastern parts of the country. In Assam, Digboi, Naharkatiya and Moran are important oil producing areas. The major oilfields of Gujarat are Ankaleshwar, Kalol, Mehsana, Nawagam, Kosamba and Lunej. Mumbai High, which lies 160 km off Mumbai, was discovered in 1973 and production commenced in 1976. Oil and natural gas have been found in exploratory wells in the Krishna-Godavari and Kaveri basin on the East Coast.

Oil extracted from the wells is crude oil and contains many impurities. It cannot be used directly. It needs to be refined. There are two types of refineries in India: (a) field-based and (b) market-based. Digboi is an example of field based and Barauni is an example of market based refinery.

Which of the following products is manufactured from the by-products of crude petroleum?

1. Synthetic fiber, Organic manure and Medicine.
2. Wax, Fertilizer and Glassware.
3. Synthetic fibre, Brassware and Vaseline,
4. Synthetic rubber, Soap and Cosmetics.

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.46 Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions.

In 1948, to liberalise the world from high customs tariffs and various other types of restrictions, General Agreement for Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was formed by some countries. In 1994, it was decided by the member countries to set up a permanent institution for looking after the promotion of free and fair trade amongst nation and the GATT was transformed into the World Trade Organisation from 1st January 1995. WTO is the only international organisation dealing with the global rules of trade between nations. It sets the rules for the global trading system and resolves disputes between its member nations. WTO also covers trade in services, such as telecommunication and banking, and others issues such as

intellectual rights. The WTO has however been criticised and opposed by those who are worried about the effects of free trade and economic globalisation. It is argued that free trade does not make ordinary people's lives more prosperous. It is actually widening the gulf between rich and poor by making rich countries more rich. This is because the influential nations in the WTO focus on their own commercial interests. Moreover, many developed countries have not fully opened their markets to products from developing countries. It is also argued that issues of health, worker's rights, child labour and environment are ignored.

Identify the most appropriate reason for the formation of GATT?

1. To involve all countries of the world in International Trade.
2. To reduce the interference of developing countries.
3. To provide security for the countries involved in International Trade.
4. To remove high custom tariffs and various other types of restrictions imposed by some countries.

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.47 Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions.

In 1948, to liberalise the world from high customs tariffs and various other types of restrictions, General Agreement for Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was formed by some countries. In 1994, it was decided by the member countries to set up a permanent institution for looking after the promotion of free and fair trade amongst nation and the GATT was transformed into the World Trade Organisation from 1st January 1995. WTO is the only international organisation dealing with the global rules of trade between nations. It sets the rules for the global trading system and resolves disputes between its member nations. WTO also covers trade in services, such as telecommunication and banking, and others issues such as intellectual rights. The WTO has however been criticised and opposed by those who are worried about the effects of free trade and economic globalisation. It is argued that free trade does not make ordinary people's lives more prosperous. It is actually widening the gulf between rich and poor by making rich countries more rich. This is because the influential nations in the WTO focus on their own commercial interests. Moreover, many developed countries have not fully opened their markets to products from developing countries. It is also argued that issues of health, worker's rights, child labour and environment are ignored.

Which of the following are the objectives of WTO?

- (A) It sets the rules for the global trading system
- (B) It controls domestic and international trade.
- (C) It gives loans to the member countries to trade easily.
- (D) Resolves disputes between its member nations.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.48 Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions.

In 1948, to liberalise the world from high customs tariffs and various other types of restrictions, General Agreement for Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was formed by some countries. In 1994, it was decided by the member countries to set up a permanent institution for looking after the promotion of free and fair trade amongst nation and the GATT was transformed into the World Trade Organisation from 1st January 1995. WTO is the only international organisation dealing with the global rules of trade between

nations. It sets the rules for the global trading system and resolves disputes between its member nations. WTO also covers trade in services, such as telecommunication and banking, and others issues such as intellectual rights. The WTO has however been criticised and opposed by those who are worried about the effects of free trade and economic globalisation. It is argued that free trade does not make ordinary people's lives more prosperous. It is actually widening the gulf between rich and poor by making rich countries more rich. This is because the influential nations in the WTO focus on their own commercial interests. Moreover, many developed countries have not fully opened their markets to products from developing countries. It is also argued that issues of health, worker's rights, child labour and environment are ignored.

In which year did WTO form?

1. 1948
2. 1994
3. 1995
4. 1996

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.49 Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions.

In 1948, to liberalise the world from high customs tariffs and various other types of restrictions, General Agreement for Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was formed by some countries. In 1994, it was decided by the member countries to set up a permanent institution for looking after the promotion of free and fair trade amongst nation and the GATT was transformed into the World Trade Organisation from 1st January 1995. WTO is the only international organisation dealing with the global rules of trade between nations. It sets the rules for the global trading system and resolves disputes between its member nations. WTO also covers trade in services, such as telecommunication and banking, and others issues such as intellectual rights. The WTO has however been criticised and opposed by those who are worried about the effects of free trade and economic globalisation. It is argued that free trade does not make ordinary people's lives more prosperous. It is actually widening the gulf between rich and poor by making rich countries more rich. This is because the influential nations in the WTO focus on their own commercial interests. Moreover, many developed countries have not fully opened their markets to products from developing countries. It is also argued that issues of health, worker's rights, child labour and environment are ignored.

Which of the following issues are NOT taken into consideration by the WTO?

- (A) Worker's Right
- (B) Environmental issues
- (C) Child Labour
- (D) Globalisation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.50 Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions.

In 1948, to liberalise the world from high customs tariffs and various other types of restrictions, General Agreement for Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was formed by some countries. In 1994, it was decided by the member countries to set up a permanent institution for looking after the promotion

of free and fair trade amongst nation and the GATT was transformed into the World Trade Organisation from 1st January 1995. WTO is the only international organisation dealing with the global rules of trade between nations. It sets the rules for the global trading system and resolves disputes between its member nations. WTO also covers trade in services, such as telecommunication and banking, and others issues such as intellectual rights. The WTO has however been criticised and opposed by those who are worried about the effects of free trade and economic globalisation. It is argued that free trade does not make ordinary people's lives more prosperous. It is actually widening the gulf between rich and poor by making rich countries more rich. This is because the influential nations in the WTO focus on their own commercial interests. Moreover, many developed countries have not fully opened their markets to products from developing countries. It is also argued that issues of health, worker's rights, child labour and environment are ignored.

Identify the correct grounds for which WTO has been criticised and opposed?

- (A) Non inclusion of trade in services in its purview.
- (B) Influential nations focus more on their interests.
- (C) It is widening the gap between rich and poor countries.
- (D) It has resulted into positive balance of trade for all member countries.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4