

QUICK DRILL · CBSE CLASS 12

Human Settlements

Geography · Chapter 4 · 15 MCQs · 20 minutes · PYQ-tagged with time budgets

DATE	TOTAL MARKS	DURATION	MARKING	TARGET
_____	15	20 min	+1 / 0	≥ 12/15

OBJECTIVES

Reinforce the four core topics of Human Settlements via 15 PYQ-derived MCQs. Identify weak sub-topics via concept-node IDs (see answer key). Build per-question time budget habit.

INSTRUCTIONS

Attempt all 15. Time budget shown per Q (use it as pacing guide). Mark answers (A/B/C/D) in the margin. Answer key + explanations on the last page. **Don't peek — score yourself honestly.**

SECTION · QUICK DRILL

Q 1-15 · 20 MIN

Q1. The four types of rural settlements by form are compact, semi-clustered, hamleted and:

- (A) Linear (B) Dispersed
(C) Radial (D) Star-shaped

PYQ 2019 · Delhi · 1m · 25s

Q2. A settlement built on a dry mound to escape flooding is called:

- (A) Wet-point (B) Dry-point
(C) Planned (D) Linear

PYQ 2020 · All India · 1m · 25s

Q3. The term CONURBATION was coined by:

- (A) Jean Gottmann (B) Patrick Geddes
(C) Chauncy Harris (D) Mahbub-ul-Haq

PYQ 2022 · Delhi · 1m · 25s

Q4. The term MEGALOPOLIS was coined by:

- (A) Patrick Geddes (B) Jean Gottmann
(C) Ratzel (D) Harris

PYQ 2023 · All India · 1m · 25s

Q5. Compact rural settlements are typical of:

- (A) Meghalaya hills (B) Punjab-Haryana plain
(C) Kerala backwoods (D) Arunachal forests

PYQ 2018 · Delhi · 1m · 25s

Q6. Dispersed rural settlements are typical of:

- (A) Indo-Gangetic plain (B) Meghalaya & Arunachal
(C) Punjab (D) Coastal Tamil Nadu

PYQ 2019 · All India · 1m · 25s

Q7. Jamshedpur is best classified as a:

- (A) Cultural town (B) Mining town
(C) Industrial town (D) Administrative town

PYQ 2020 · Delhi · 1m · 25s

Q8. Varanasi is best classified as a:

- (A) Industrial town (B) Cultural town
(C) Mining town (D) Defensive town

PYQ 2022 · Outside Delhi · 1m · 20s

Q9. The functional classification of urban settlements was proposed by:

- (A) Geddes (B) Gottmann
(C) Chauncy Harris (D) Ratzel

PYQ 2023 · Delhi · 1m · 25s

Q10. A million city is one with population above:

- (A) 1 lakh (B) 5 lakh
(C) 10 lakh (1 million) (D) 1 crore

PYQ 2018 · Outside Delhi · 1m · 25s

Q11. The Boston-Washington urban belt is a classic example of a:

- (A) Conurbation (B) Million city
(C) Megalopolis (D) Mining town

PYQ 2024 · Delhi · 1m · 25s

Q12. Dharavi in Mumbai is an example of:

- (A) A megalopolis (B) A planned colony
(C) A slum / sub-standard housing (D) A defensive town

PYQ 2022 · Delhi · 1m · 25s

Q13. The PRIMARY criterion distinguishing urban from rural in occupational terms is:

- (A) Primary activities dominant (B) Non-agricultural workers $\geq 75\%$
(C) Population density $>100/\text{km}^2$ (D) Presence of a river

PYQ 2020 · All India · 1m · 30s

Q14. Wet-point settlements form where:

- (A) Water is abundant and dangerous (B) Water is scarce
(C) Land is fertile (D) Roads cross

PYQ 2019 · Delhi · 1m · 25s

Q15. Which is NOT a problem of human settlements in developing countries?

- (A) Slums (B) Water shortage
(C) Traffic congestion (D) Low population density

PYQ 2023 · Outside Delhi · 1m · 25s

ANSWER KEY & EXPLANATIONS

Q 1-15 · MARK YOUR SCORE

Q1. Answer: B

Dispersed/isolated is the fourth type.

Q2. Answer: B

Dry-point — escapes the water.

Q3. Answer: B

Patrick Geddes, 1915.

Q4. Answer: B

Jean Gottmann, 1957.

Q5. Answer: B

Fertile alluvial plains of the north.

Q6. Answer: B

Remote hill and jungle terrain.

Q7. Answer: C

Steel-manufacturing centre — industrial.

Q8. Answer: B

Religious-cultural centre.

Q9. Answer: C

Harris, 1943.

Q10. Answer: C

More than 10 lakh = 1 million.

Q11. Answer: C

Megalopolis (Gottmann 1957).

Q12. Answer: C

Largest urban slum in Asia.

Q13. Answer: B

Indian Census threshold for Census Towns.

Q14. Answer: B

Cluster around a spring, well or oasis in dry tracts.

Q15. Answer: D

Density is HIGH in developing-country cities.