

Sample Question Paper (Solved)–2025

(Issued by Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi)

CLASS—12th
GEOGRAPHY

Time Allowed : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 70

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

- (i) This question paper contains 30 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Question paper is divided into five sections A, B, C, D and E.
- (iii) **Section A** Questions no. 1 to 17 are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
- (iv) **Section B** Question no. 18 and 19 are Source-based Questions. Each question carries 3 marks.
- (v) **Section C** Questions no. 20 to 23 are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries 3 marks. Answer to these questions shall be written in 80 to 100 words.
- (vi) **Section D**-Questions no 24 to 28 are Long Answer type questions. Each question carries 5 marks. Answer to these questions shall be written in 120 to 150 words.
- (vii) **Section E**-Question no 29 and 30 are Map- based questions. Each question carries 5 marks.
- (viii) There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an Internal choice has been provided in few question in all sections other than Section A.

Section-A

Questions no. 1 to 17 are Multiple Choice type questions
(17 × 1=17)

Q. 1. The Human Poverty Index Measures the shortfall in human development on the basis of which parameters ? 1

- (A) The adult literacy rate and the life expectancy at birth
- (B) Access to resources in terms of purchasing power.
- (C) The number of small children enrolled in the school.
- (D) The number of children enrolled in the school.

Ans. (A) The adult literacy rate and the life expectancy at birth

Q. 2. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below.

Assertion (A) : Often smaller countries have done better than larger ones and relatively poorer nations have been ranked higher than neighbours in terms of human development.

Reason (R) : Size of the territory and per capita income are not directly related to human development. Countries with higher human development are those where a lot of investment in the social sector has taken place.

Options :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (C) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.
- (D) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.

Ans. (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.

Q. 3. Which of the following statements are correct related to rural marketing centres ? Choose the correct option.

- (i) Rural marketing centres cater to nearby settlements.
- (ii) Rural marketing centres are quasi-urban trading centres of the most rudimentary type.
- (iii) The offer manufactured goods as well as many specialized markets develop, e.g. markets are labour, housing, semi or finished products.
- (iv) Personal and professional services are not well-developed. These form local collecting and distributing centres.

Options :

- (A) (i), (ii), (iv) (B) (i), (iii), (iv)
- (C) (ii), (iii), (iv) (D) (i), (ii), (iii)

Ans. (A) (i), (ii), (iv).

Q. 4. Arrange the following facts related to the history of international trade in sequence. 1

- (i) The Silk Route is an early example of long distance trade connecting Rome to China– along the 6,000 km route.
- (ii) After the disintegration of the Roman Empire, European commerce grew during twelfth and thirteenth century with the development of ocean going warships trade between Europe and Asia grew and the Americas were discovered.
- (iii) Fifteenth century onwards, the European colonialism began and along with trade of exotic commodities, a new form of trade emerged which was called slave trade.
- (iv) During the World War I and II countries imposed trade taxes and quantitative restrictions for the first time.

Codes :

- (A) (i), (ii), (iv), (v) (B) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)
 (C) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (D) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i)

Ans. (C) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv).

Q. 5. The act of opening up economies for trading by bringing down trade barriers like tariffs and allowing goods and services from everywhere to compete with domestic products and services is called 1

- (A) Dumping (B) Trade liberalization
 (C) Balance of trade (D) Bilateral trade.

Ans. (B) Trade liberalization.

Q. 6. Arrange the following states in order of their population from highest to lowest. 1

1. Bihar 2. Maharashtra
3. Uttar Pradesh 4. West Bengal.

Codes

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

Ans.(C) 3, 2, 1, 4.

Q. 7. There are four distinct phases of population growth identified in India over the last one century. Identify the phase from the given description. 1

This period is referred to as the period of population explosion in India, which was caused by a rapid fall in the mortality rate but a high fertility rate of population in the country. The average annual growth rate was as high as 2.2 per cent. It is in this period that development activities were introduced through a centralized planning process and economy started showing up ensuring the improvement of living condition of people of large. Consequently, there was a high natural increase and higher growth rate.

- (A) Phase I 1901-1921 (B) Phase II 1921-1951
 (C) Phase III 1951-1981
 (D) Phase IV post 1981 till present.

Ans. (C) Phase III 1951-1981.

Q. 8. The objective of protective irrigation is to 1

- (A) Protect the crops from adverse effects of soil moisture deficiency.
- (B) Provide sufficient soil moisture in the cropping season to achieve high productivity.
- (C) Double water input per unit area of cultivated land so that multiple cropping can be done.
- (D) Increase the productivity of soil.

Ans. (A) Protect the crops from adverse effects of soil moisture deficiency.

Q. 9. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below. 1

Assertion (A) : There has been a significant increase in agricultural output and yield, of many crops such as rice and wheat among the other crops like sugarcane, oilseeds and cotton, due to improvement in technology during the last 50 years.

Reason (R) : Expansion of irrigation has played a crucial role in enhancing agricultural output in the country. It provided basis for introduction of modern agricultural technology during the last 50 years.

Options :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (C) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.
- (D) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.

Ans. (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Q. 10. Identify the statement that is NOT true with regard to watershed management ?

- I. It refers to efficient management and conservation of surface and groundwater resources.
- II. Watershed management includes judicious use of all resources. Both natural and human with in a watershed.
- III. Watershed management aims at bringing about balance between natural resources on the one hand and society on the other.
- IV. The success of watershed development solely depends upon the state government.

Options

- (A) Statement I and IV (B) Only II
(C) Only III (D) Statement IV.

Ans. (D) Statement IV.

Q. 11. A group of students were conducting research on water Pollution level in Delhi. Which organization will students need to visit to gather information on water quality ? **1**

- (A) Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC)
(B) Indian Council of Environmental Research (ICER)
(C) National water development Agency (NWDA)
(D) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).

Ans. (D) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).

Q. 12. Which one of the following is incorrectly matched ? **1**

List I (Name of the state)	List II (Coal Mining Centre)
(A) West Bengal	1. Raniganj
(B) Tamil Nadu	2. Neyveli
(C) Maharashtra	3. Korba
(D) Odisha.	4. Talcher.

Ans. (C) Maharashtra 3. Korba

Q. 13. Satellite is mode of communication in themselves as well as they regulate the use of other means of communication. Choose the correct satellite system used by India. **1**

- India Remote Sensing Satellite System (IRS)
- Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO)
- Indian Nation Satellite System (INSAT)
- India Regional Navigation Satellite System.

Codes

- (A) Both I and III (B) Only I
(C) Both II and III (D) Only IV.

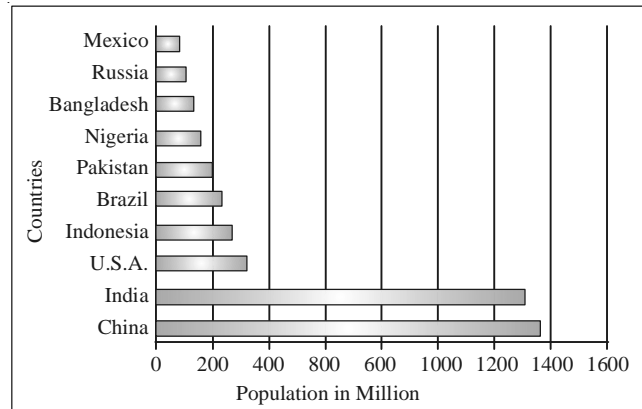
Ans. (A) Both I and III.

Q. 14 Setubharatam Pariyojana launched by the Indian government aims to achieve **1**

- (A) Development of State roads along coastal border areas.
(B) The construction of about 1500 major bridges and 200 rail over bridges and rail under bridges.
(C) Development of border roads.
(D) Construction of more water ways.

Ans. (B) The construction of about 1500 major bridges and 200 rail over bridges and rail under bridges.

Q. 15. Read the graph and answer the following questions no. 15–17. **1**



Identify the highest populous country.

- (A) Russia (B) India
(C) Canada (D) China.

Ans. (D) China.

Q. 16. Identify the African country that has very high population. **1**

- (A) Mexico (B) Brazil
(C) Pakistan (D) Nigeria.

Ans. (D) Nigeria.

Q. 17. Which continent has the highest number of the World's most populous countries ?

- (A) Africa (B) North America
(C) Asia (D) South America.

Ans. (C) Asia.

Section-B

Questions number 18 and 19 are Source-based Questions.

2 × 3 = 6

Q. 18. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follows : **3 × 1 = 3**

Tourism

Tourism has become the world's single largest tertiary activity in total registered jobs (250 million) and total revenue (40 per cent of the total GDP). Besides, many local persons, are employed to provide services like accommodation, meals, transport, entertainment and special shops serving the tourists. Tourism fosters the growth of infrastructure industries, retail trading, and craft industries (souvenirs). In some regions, tourism is seasonal because the vacation period is dependent on favourable weather conditions, but many regions attract visitors all the year round.

The warmer places around the Mediterranean Coast and the West Coast of India are some of the popular tourist destinations in the world. Other include winter sports regions, found mainly in mountainous areas and various scenic landscapes and national parks, which are scattered.

Historic towns also attract tourists, because of the monument, heritage sites and cultural activities.

(I) What Constitutes tourism ?

Ans. The tourism constitutes hospitality (like accommodation, transportation, meals, entertainment and attractions, retail trading, etc.

(II) List two renowned global tourist destinations.

Ans. The warmer places around the Mediterranean coast and the west coast of India. Others includes winter sports regions, national parks etc.

(III) “Tourism has become the largest tertiary activity in the World.” Comment.

Ans. “Tourism has become the largest tertiary activity in the World. It not only serves the purpose of recreation but also give job opportunity to many local people. It also faster the growth of infrastructure, retail trading and craft industries.

Q. 19. Study the following table and answer the questions. $3 \times 1 = 3$

<i>Level of Human Development</i>	<i>Score in Development Index</i>	<i>Number of Countries</i>
Very High	above 0.800	66
High	between 0.700 up to 0.799	53
Medium	between 0.550 up to 0.699	37
Low	below 0.549	33

Source : Human Development Report, 2020.

(I) Identify the human development score for the countries classified as having Medium Human Development.

Ans. Between 0.550 up to 0.6999.

(II) What can you infer about the well-being of people living in countries with a high level of human development ?

Ans. In the countries where high level of human development, people mostly experienced high level of well being such as long life expectancy, health and educational facilities, better living standard and choice of employment opportunities etc.

(III) Give reasons for low level of human development in 33 countries.

Ans. 33 countries having low level of human development because :

- Low level of literacy
- Poor health and infrastructure facilities

- Low per capita income and low level of technological advancement etc.

Section-C

Questions number 20 to 23 are Short Answer type questions

$4 \times 3 = 12$

Q. 20. Explain humanisation of nature with the help of a real life example. 3

Ans. Human beings make use of the opportunities provided by nature and the physical environment gets humanised and starts bearing the imprints of human enterprise. Human activities create cultural landscape. The imprints of human activities are created everywhere: health resorts on highlands, huge urban sprawls, fields, orchards and pastures in plains and rolling hills, ports on the coasts, oceanic routes on the oceanic surface and satellites in the space. With the passage of time, human beings adapt and adjust to their environment and the forces of nature. This helps them create cultural landscapes with imprints of human activities which are created everywhere. This social and cultural development supports humans to develop better and more efficient technology. Permanent human settlement are in the regions with most difficult climatic conditions. It includes evolvment of technology which enabled humans to survive even in harsh weather conditions such as artificial heating of a room at a comfortable temperature in places experiencing fierce winds and heavy snow. Humans can also network from remote areas with people in different parts of the world. For example, roads and railway tracks are laid on the mountains or resources are obtained from the seabed.

1. The German geographer Fredric Ratzal is called the father of modern Human Geography. According to Ratzal, “Human Geography is related to Environment which is the sum total of physical conditions.”

2. According to E.C. Semple, “Human Geography is a study of the changing relationship between the unresting man and the unstable earth.”

3. According to Vidal de La Blache, “Human Geography is a study of inter-relationship of Earth and man.”

4. According to Brunhes, “Human Geography is the study of all those facts in which human activity plays a part.”

5. According to Ellsworth Huntington, “Human Geography may be defined as the study of natural distribution of relationships between geographical environment and human activities.”

6. According to D. H. Davis, “Human Geography is a study of the relationship between natural environment and human activities.”

7. According to White and Renner, “Human Geography is primarily human ecology and the study of human society in relation to the earth background.”

8. According to Dickens and Pits, “Human Geography is looked upon as the study of man and his works.”

Or

“The concept of Neo-determinism is compared with traffic lights on the cross road.” Analyze the statement with examples.

Ans. The concept of Neo-determinism i.e. middle path is traffic signals. Here Red light means stop and green light means go and amber (yellow) light provides a gap between both red and green lights “to get set” Just as Neo determinism amber light also a middle path in between two ends of environmental determination and possibilism. This concept

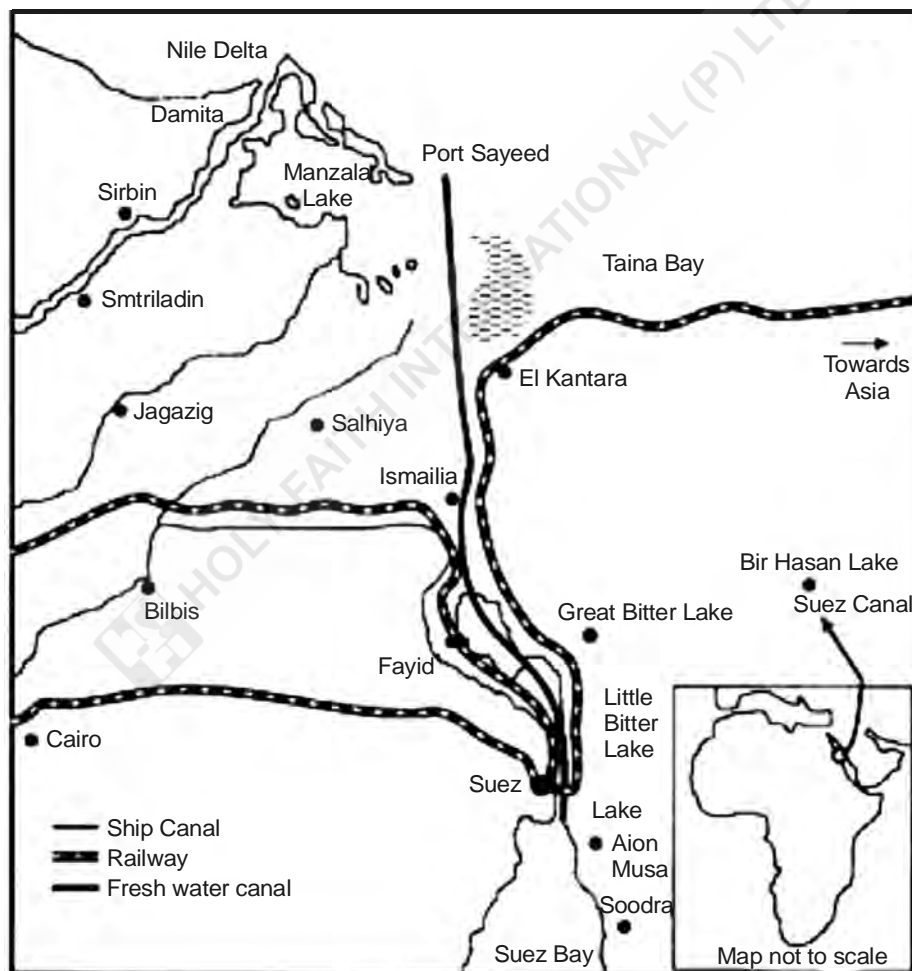
was given by the Australian geographer Griffith Taylor. It is also called stop and Go determinism. So human activities mainly aimed at development, can have important impact on the environment. For e.g. excessive use of petroleum products leads to the emission of carbon dioxide, a green house gas. This contributes to global warming and climate change. Which can be seen as environment giving a red signal to stop such kind of activities.

On the other side activities those promote sustainable development receive a green signal from the environment. For e.g. the shift from fossil fuels to electric vehicles or hydrogen fuel. These are eco friendly.

Neo determinism in emphasizes the role of the environment in guiding human actions.

Q. 21. Study the map of Suez Canal and answer the following questions :

1+1+1+ = 3



(I) Name the two seas connected by the Suez Canal.

Ans. Mediterranean Sea and Red sea connected by the Suez Canal.

(II) Why do we consider this as Europe’s gateway to the Indian Ocean ?

Ans. We consider Suez Canal the Europe’s gateway to the Indian ocean because it allows European ships to access the ocean and reduce the distance between Liverpool and Colombo as compare to the cape of good hope route.

(III) Write one characteristic of the Suez Canal.

Ans. (a) It connects the Mediterranean Sea to Red Sea.

(b) It makes the shortest maritime route to Asia from Europe.

Q. 22. Prepare a proposal for a smart city that integrates advanced technology to enhance urban living while prioritising sustainability, cleanliness and affordability. 3

Ans. The purpose of the smart cities mission is to drive economic growth and improve the quality of life of people by enabling local area development and harnessing technology, mainly technology leads to smart solutions.

These applications of smart solution will enable cities to use technology, information and data to improve infrastructure and services.

This comprehensive development will improve, quality of life, create employment and enhances incomes for all especially the poor and the disadvantaged leading to inclusive cities.

Q. 23. Enumerate the challenges confronting society regarding the adolescent population. Enlist a few measures to overcome these problems. 2 +1 = 3

Ans. Following are challenges confronting society regarding the adolescent population.

1. High school dropout rates
2. Early marriages
3. Mental health issues.
4. Low nutritional intake.
5. Peer pressure, cyberbullying etc.

Following are measures to overcome these issues :

1. Promote education and awareness campaigns.
2. Ensure affordable and accessible healthcare services for adolescents.
3. Involves parents and other community leaders in discussions about adolescents and provide them resources those support them.

Section-D

Questions number 24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions 5 × 5 = 25

Q. 24. How does food gathering as an economic activity differ between primitive and modern societies, and why is it unlikely to significantly influence the global economy today ? (3 + 2 = 5)

Ans. Gathering is one of the oldest activity of man. Man survived on Edible plants gathered from forests to meet the food requirements. Food gathering is the act of obtaining food by hunting, fishing or collecting seeds, berries and roots as opposed to cultivating plants or domesticating

animals. A food gathering economy is typically characterized by nomadic and semi-nomadic life styles. These carried out at different levels with different orientations.

It is practised with harsh climatic conditions. It involves primitive societies who extract, plants and animals both for their needs for food, shelter and clothing etc. This type of activity requires a small capital investment and operates a low level of technology. Here yield per person is very low, little or no surplus is produced.

Areas where gathering is practised : High latitudes zones which includes Northern Canada, Northern Eurasia and Southern Chile. Low Latitudes zones such as the Amazon Basin, tropical Africa, Northern fringe of Australia and the interior parts of south east Asia. In Modern times, some gathering is market Oriented and has become commercial.

(i) Gathering collect valuable plants such as leaves, barks of trees and medicinal plants and after simple processing sell the products in the market.

(ii) They use various parts of the plants for e.g. the bark is used for quinine, tannin extract and cork.

(iii) Leaves supply materials for beverages, drugs, cosmetics, fibres, thatch and fabrics, nuts for food and oils.

(iv) Tree trunks yield rubber, balata, gums and resins

Future of gathering

Gathering has little chance of becoming important at the global level. Products of such an activity cannot compete in the world market. Synthetic products often of better quality and at lower prices have replaced many times.

Q. 25. (A) Assess the factors that contributed to the development of large-scale industries all over the world. 5

Ans. 1. Nearness to raw materials. Large quantities of raw materials are needed for industries. Therefore, industries are located near the source of raw materials. The industries are located near mines, forests, farms and seas. It saves the cost of transportation. Sugar mills are located in the areas where sugarcane is produced. Iron and steel industry uses bulky raw materials. Steel centres are developed where coal and iron are easily available. Industries producing perishable goods (meat, fish and dairy products) are located near the areas of production.

Example : Jute mills in West Bengal and cotton textile mills in Maharashtra are located due to the availability of the raw materials.

2. Power resources. Coal, oil and water power are the main sources of power. Most of the industries are located around coal fields. The industrial regions of Damodar Valley (India) and Ruhr Valley (Germany) depend upon coal. Some

industries use large amount of electricity. Such industries like chemical industries, aluminium industries and paper industry are located near hydro electric stations. Petro-chemical Industries use large quantities of petroleum.

Example : Iron and steel centres in India are located near Jharia and Raniganj coal fields. Chemical fertiliser plant is located at Nangal where cheap water power is available from Bhakra Project.

3. Means of transportation. Modern industries need cheap, developed and quick means of transportation. Water transport is the cheapest means of transport. Cheap means of transportation are required for the movement of workers, raw materials and machinery to the factories. Manufactured goods should be sent to the market at low cost.

Example : The great industrial regions of the world (Europe and the U.S.A.) lie at the ends of North Atlantic Ocean Route. Great Lakes provide cheap transport to the industrial region of the U.S.A.

4. Climate : Stimulating climate increases the efficiency of the labourers. Certain industries require special type of climate. Cotton Textile industry requires humid climate. Film industry needs good weather with clear blue sky. Areas with favourable climate become huge markets.

Examples : Mumbai is the leading centre of Cotton Textile due to wet coastal climate. Dry climate has led to the location of Aircraft Industry at Bengaluru (India) and California (U.S.A.).

5. Capital. Large amount of capital is invested in many industries. Many industries have been located in big cities like Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata. Many banks and companies provide capital in these areas.

6. Skilled labour. Cheap and skilled labour is essential for the location of the industries. Areas of dense population provide cheap and large labour force. Engineering industries need skilled labour.

Example : Cotton Textile industry in Lancashire, Glass industries in Ferozabad and Sports goods industry in Jalandhar are located due to availability of the skilled labour. The Swiss are known for watch making, the British for specialised cotton textiles, the Japanese for electronic goods and Varanasi is known for silk embroidery.

7. Cheap land. Heavy industries need cheap level land. Steel industry at Jamshedpur is located in a broad river-valley.

8. Government policies. Most of the industries are located with government aid. Government policies may encourage or discourage the industries in an area. Government may offer cheap land, reduce taxes; help in providing machinery and transport.

9. Nearness to market. Industries are located near the market for the manufactured goods. Urban and industrial centres with dense population provide a large market. Market is based on demand and the purchasing power of the people. Countries of Asia don't make a huge market because the people cannot afford to buy goods. Dairy industries are located near the ready markets of towns. Light Engineering industries are located near the big factories which require these goods. Aircraft and arm industries have a global market.

10. Early start. Momentum of an early start leads to the location of an industry such as Cotton Textile in Mumbai.

11. Defence. Some industries are located with a military motive such as Aircraft industry at Bengaluru.

Or

(B) Access to transportation and communication facilities are essential for the development of industries." Justify the statement with suitable example.

Ans. Means of transportation are necessary for the exchange of goods to meet the basic needs of man. Transportation means the exchange of persons, goods and information from one place to another. Transport and communications constitute the infrastructure for the growth and development of agriculture, industry and trade of a country. These determine the stage of development and culture of the people of a country.

Main features of transport :

(i) The production and exchange of agricultural products depend on means of transportation.

(ii) Developed means of transport are essential for assembling raw materials for different industries. The manufactured goods are sent to markets at a low cost of transportation.

(iii) An efficient system of transport is essential for the growth of trade of a country.

(iv) The working population, both employed in the government and personal services, largely depends on the means of transportation. Life in the Metropolitan cities will come to a standstill if the lines of transport and communications are dislocated for a single day.

(v) Regional specialisation such as tea plantations in Assam and steel plants in Damodar valley are not possible without an efficient system of transport.

(vi) Telecommunication networks help in the diffusion of new ideas to far more people.

(vii) Development of Trans-Siberian railway line has helped in the utilisation of minerals, forests and agricultural resources of Siberia and Central Asia.

(viii) The sparsely populated, forested, mountainous and arid regions lack developed means of transportation.

As a matter of fact, the developed means of transport are an index of a country's economic development. Transport and communications serve as 'lifelines' of a country's development. These can be compared to arteries and veins of a nation.

Q. 26. (A) Evaluate the benefits derived from Integrated Tribal development Project Implemented in Bharmaur Region. 5

Ans. Benefits derived from integrated tribal development :

1. Social life. Bharmaur tribal area comprises Bharmaur and Holi tehsils of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh. It is a notified tribal area since 21 November 1975. Bharmaur is inhabited by 'Gaddi', a tribal community who have maintained a distinct identity in the Himalayan region as they practised transhumance and conversed through Gaddiali dialect.

Bharmaur tribal region has harsh climate conditions, low resource base and fragile environment. These factors have influenced the society and economy of the region. According to the 2001 Census, the total population of Bharmaur subdivision was 37.246, i.e. 20 persons per sq. km. It is one of the most (economically and socially) backward areas of Himachal Pradesh. Historically, the Gaddis have experienced geographical and political isolation and socio-economic deprivation. The economy is largely based on agriculture and allied activities such as sheep and goat rearing.

2. Developmental Programmes. The process of development of tribal area of Bharmaur started in 1970s when Gaddis were included among 'scheduled tribes'. Under the Fifth Five Year Plan, the tribal sub-plan was introduced in 1974 and Bharmaur was designated as one of the five Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) in Himachal Pradesh. This area development plan was aimed at improving the quality of life of the Gaddis and narrowing the gap in the level of development between Bharmaur and other areas of Himachal Pradesh. This Plan laid the highest priority on development of transport and communications, agriculture and allied activities, and social and community services.

3. Objectives. The most significant contribution of tribal sub-plan in Bharmaur region is the development of infrastructure in terms of schools, healthcare facilities, portable water, roads, communications and electricity. But the villages located along the river Ravi in Holi and Khani areas are the main beneficiaries of infrastructural

development. The remote villages in Tundah and Kugti areas still do not have sufficient infrastructure.

4. Social benefits. The social benefits derived from ITDP include tremendous increase in literacy rate, improvement in sex ratio and decline in child marriage.

(1) The female literacy rate in the region increased from 1.88 per cent in 1971 to 42.83 per cent in 2001.

(2) The difference between males and females in literacy level, i.e. gender inequality, has also declined.

(3) Traditionally, the Gaddis had subsistence agricultural, i.e. cum pastoral economy having emphasis on foodgrains and livestock production. But during the last three decades of the twentieth century, the cultivation of pulses and other cash crops has increased in Bharmaur region. But the crop cultivation is still done with traditional technology.

(4) The declining importance of pastoralism in the economy of the region can be gauged from the fact that at present only about one-tenth of the total households practise transhumance. But the Gaddis are still very mobile as a sizeable section of them migrate to Kangra and surrounding areas during winter to earn their livings from wage labour.

Or

(B) 'Hill Area Development Programmes were initiated for the specified areas keeping in view their topographical, ecological, social and economic conditions.' Justify the statement.

Ans. Hill Area Development Programme. Hill Area Development Programmes were initiated during the Fifth Five Year Plan covering 15 districts comprising all the hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh (present Uttarakhand), Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills of Assam, Darjeeling district of West Bengal and Nilgiri district of Tamil Nadu. The National Committee on the Development of Backward Area in 1981 recommended that all the hill areas in the country having height above 600 m and not covered under tribal sub-plan be treated as backward hill areas.

The detailed plans for the development of hill areas were drawn keeping in view their topographical, ecological, social and economic conditions. These programmes aimed at making use of the indigeneous resources of these areas through horticulture development, plantation, agriculture, animal husbandary, Poultry forestry and small scale and village industry.

Q. 27. (A) The composition of commodities in India's international trade has been undergoing a change over the years. Substantiate the statement with suitable arguments. 5

Ans. Many changes have taken place in India's foreign trade after 1947.

1. Volume of trade. The volume of trade has increased many times. In 1951, the total trade was ₹ 1,250 crores; but due to industrial development, it has risen to ₹ 28,26,116 crores in 2010–11.

2. Change in Composition of Exports. The import-export trade has undergone many changes. India used to export tea, jute, leather, iron ore, spices, etc. But now manufactured goods are exported such as Engineering goods, ready-made garments, Handicrafts, etc.

3. Changes in the Composition of Imports. The ratio of foodgrains, cotton and jute increased in import trade. But now petroleum, fertiliser, steel, industrial raw materials, machinery and chemicals are mostly imported.

Imports. The major imports of India are :

(i) Petroleum and petroleum products, (ii) Machinery, (iii) Pearls-Gems, (iv) Gold-silver, (v) Chemical products, (vi) Fertilisers, (vii) Pulp-paper, (viii) Non-ferrous metals, (ix) Pulses.

Exports. (i) Engineering goods, (ii) Chemical products, (iii) Gems ornaments, (iv) Garments, (v) Petroleum products, (vi) Agricultural products, (vii) Electronic goods, (viii) Leather.

Or

(B) 'Air transport plays an important role in the International trade'. Justify the statement with suitable arguments.

Ans. Air transport plays an important role in the International trade because :

(1) Air transport can deliver items speedily over long distances. This is important for mainly perishable goods (for e.g. flowers, milk products, food etc.). These products have short life span.

(2) For sensitive items air transport can provide high level of security.

(3) This transport can be useful for a range of goods. These include high value and time sensitive cargo.

(4) It facilitates connectivity on a rational, regional and international scale. This also helpful for business reach distant markets.

(5) Air transport helps generate trade and create job opportunities.

Q. 28. (A) 'Environmental pollution by solid wastes has now got significance due to enormous growth in the quantity of waste'.

Ans. (A) Environmental pollution by solid wastes has now got significance because of enormous growth in the quantity of waste :

This waste generated by various sources.

1. Sources : Solid waste refers to several old and used articles such as stained small pieces of metals, broken glassware, plastic containers, metals, polythenes, ash, floppies, CD's etc. These dumped at several places.

2. Waste Management : Poor waste management can cause air pollution, water and soil pollution. Open dumps and landfills can also contaminated drinking water and also spread diseases.

3. Waste generation : Every year the world generate 2.01 billion tonnes of municipal solid waste and atleast 33% of that is not managed safely. In India mainly 1,47,615 metric tonnes of solid waste generated regularly.

4. Health hazards : Solid wastes cause health hazards through creation of obnoxious smell and harbouring of flies etc., those act carriers of diseases like typhoid, diarrhoea, malaria etc.

5. Industrial waste : Concentration of Industrial units in and around urban areas also increases disposal of Industrial waste. Dumping of Industrial waste into rivers leads to water pollution.

Urban waste disposal is a serious problem in India. In metropolitan cities like Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bengaluru etc.

Or

(B) Give reasons for the unsustainable increase in solid waste and discuss two strategies to control waste generation at the source in Urban areas.

Ans. Reasons for the unsustainable increase in solid waste :

(a) Due to increase in population wastage of solid products also increased.

(b) **Rapid urbanization :** Urban areas are mainly marked by over crowding, congestion etc. to support the fast growing population and poor sanitary conditions.

(c) **Growing Industries :** Industrial development produce large quantities of waste such as hazardous materials due to their production cycles.

(d) **Lack of awareness and educations :** Insufficient public understanding about waste reduction and recycling practices can cause irresponsible waste disposal.

(e) **Technological advancement** etc.

Strategies to control waste generation at the source in urban area.

(a) **Separate bins :** In homes and also public areas providing designated bins for different type of waste. This can encourage proper sorting at the source. Bins should be clearly labelled with easy to understand symbols and instructions. And here fines should also be there for improper waste disposal.

(b) **Public Awareness :** Campaigns need to conduct workshops, community, out reach programs and school campaigns to educate people about the impact of the waste and provide them knowledge about reducing, recycling and reusing.

(c) Encourage people to use reusable bags, bottles, containers etc.

(d) Need to promote repair and maintenance of goods to extend their life span.

(e) Ensure easy accessibility to recycling facilities.

Section-E

Question numbers 29 & 30 are Map based questions having 5 sub-parts each.

2 × 5 = 10

Q. 29. On the given political map of the world, Seven geographical features have been marked as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any five with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near each feature. 5

(A) A major seaport.

(B) An international airport

(C) An important Seaway.

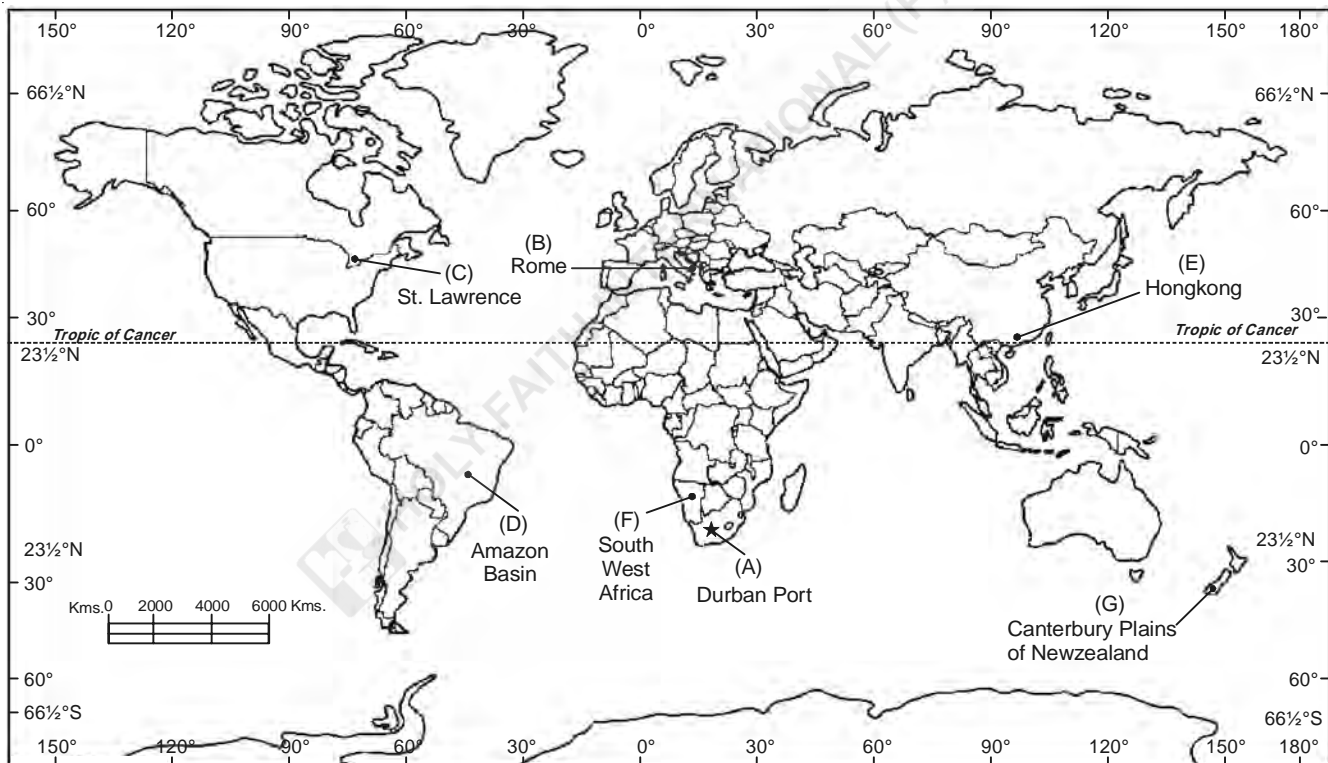
(D) An area of subsistence gathering in South America

(E) An Important seaport of Asia

(F) An area of Nomadic Herding.

(G) Region of extensive commercial grain agriculture.

Ans.



Q. 30. Locate and label any five of the following geographical features on the Political Outline map of India with appropriate symbols. 5

(A) An important coal mine in Orisha

(B) An Important seaport in Karnataka

(C) Jharia–Coal mines.

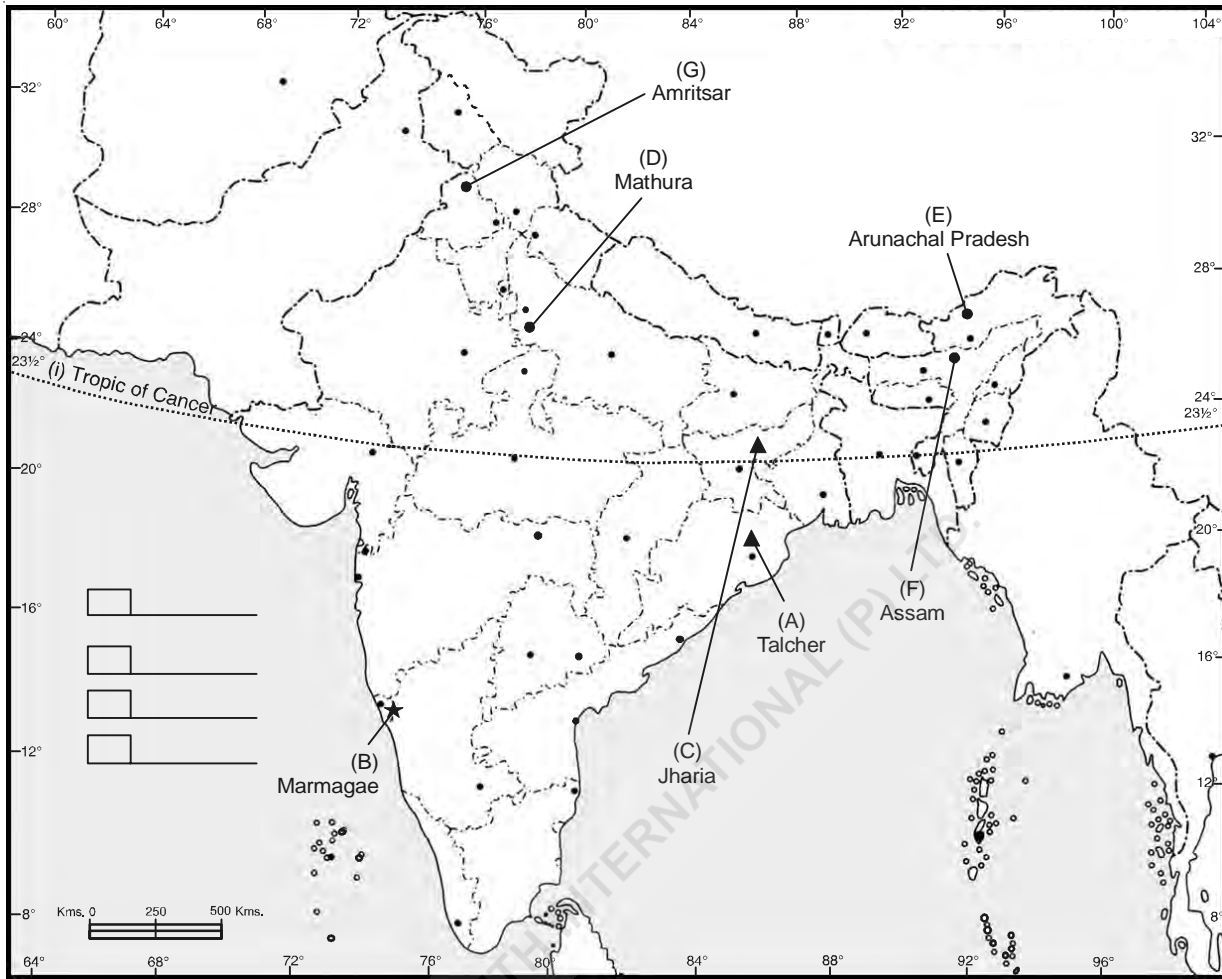
(D) An oil refinery in Uttar Pradesh.

(E) The state with lowest population density.

(F) The state leading in the production of Tea.

(G) An International airport in Punjab.

Ans.



MODEL ANSWERS

Holy Faith New Style Sample Paper-1

(Based on the Latest Design & Syllabus Issued by CBSE)

CLASS-XII (C.B.S.E.)

GEOGRAPHY

Time Allowed : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

- (i) This question paper contains 30 questions. All questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) This question paper is divided into five Sections—Section A, B, C, D and E.
- (iii) Section A. Question Nos, 1 to 17 are Multiple Choice (MCQ) type Questions.
- (iv) Section A – Question Nos. 18 and 19 are Source based questions.
- (v) Section C – Question Nos. 20 to 23 are Short Answer (SA) type questions. Answer to these questions shall be written in 80 to 100 words.
- (vi) Section D – Question Nos. 24 to 28 are Long Answer (LA) type questions. Answer to these questions shall be written in 120 to 150 words.
- (vii) Section E – Question Nos. 29 & 30 are Map based questions.

SECTION-A

Multiple Choice Questions

17 × 1 = 1

1. In rainwater harvesting structures locally known as kund or Tanks.

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Tripura
(c) Himachal (d) Rajasthan.

Ans.(d) Rajasthan.

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

- (a) Irrigation (b) Industries
(c) Domestic use (d) None of these.

Ans.(a) Irrigation.

3. Which of the following group of states uses the highest amount of ground water ?

- (a) Tripura, Maharashtra, West Bengal
(b) Gujarat Uttar Pradesh, Bihar
(c) Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Kerala
(d) Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan.

Ans.(d) Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan..

4. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read them carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion : Trade is the voluntary exchange of goods and services.

Reason : For Trade two parties are required which are seller and purchaser.

Option

- (a) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(b) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
(c) Both (A) and (R) are true and the (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(d) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).

Ans. (c) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and the Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

5. Which of the following is known as a major cash crop ?

- (a) Maize (b) Wheat
(c) Rice (d) Sugarcane.

Ans.(d) Sugarcane.

6. Read the following information carefully and identify the correct option for the crop :

- Its a Rabi crop
- The cool winters and the hot summer are the perfect
- Uttar Pradesh is the largest Producer.

- (a) Cotton (b) Jute
(c) Tea (d) Wheat.

Ans.(d) Wheat.

7. Which one of the following authorities was set up to market and transport natural gas ?

- (a) Gas Authority of India Ltd.
 (b) Geological Survey of India
 (c) Indian Bureau of Mines
 (d) Oil and Natural gas Ltd.

Ans.(a) Gas Authority of India Ltd.

8. is an important raw material for smelting of iron ore.

- (a) Iodine (b) Manganese
 (c) Nickel (d) Cobalt.

Ans.(b) Manganese.

9. Choose the incorrect pair out of the following—

- (a) South Central – Secunderabad
 (b) North East Frontier – Chennai
 (c) East Coast – Bhubneswar
 (d) West Central – Jabalpur.

Ans.(b) North East Frontier – Chennai .

10. Match the Column I with Column II and Choose the correct option :

Column I		Column II	
Railway Zone		Headquarters	
(a) Northern Railway	(i) Baroda		
(b) East Coast Railway	(ii) Bhubneswar		
(c) North Eastern Railway	(iii) Gorakhpur		
(d) North Central Railway	(iv) Allahabad		
	a	b	c
(a)	I	II	III
(b)	I	II	IV
(c)	III	II	IV
(d)	II	III	I
			d
			IV
			III
			I
			IV

Ans.(a) I II III IV.

11. Which one of the following is often described as transport network ?

- (a) Respiratory system (b) Arteries of circulation
 (c) Blood circulation (d) Heart circulation.

Ans.(b) Arteries of circulation.

12. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read them carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) : The gateway of the International trade are the ports and harbours.

Reason (R) : Only heavy cargoes are transported through ports and harbours

Options :

- (a) (A) is true but (R) is false.
 (b) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
 (c) Both (A) and (R) are true and the (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).

Ans. (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A)

13. Which one of the following is a land locked harbour ?

- (a) Vishakhapatnam (b) Mumbai
 (c) Ennor (d) Haldia.

Ans.(a) Vishakhapatnam.

14. **Assertion :** In India road transport is highly preferred.

Reason : Its cheapest mode of transport

Options

- (a) (A) is true but (R) is false.
 (b) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
 (c) Both (A) and (R) are true and the (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).

Ans. (a) is true but (R) is false.

Read the given passage and answer the Questions No. 15 to 17

Growth and development both refer to changes. The difference is that growth is quantitative and value neutral and may have positive or negative signs; that is, change can be either positive or negative. On the other hand, development means a qualitative change, a change that is value positive. It means development cannot take place unless there is an increment or addition to the current situation. Development takes place when positive growth takes place. However, positive growth does not always lead to development. This occurs only when there is a positive change in quality.

15. Which of the following is true about Growth and Development?

- (A) Growth is quantitative while development is qualitative.
 (B) Both growth and development are qualitative.
 (C) Growth is qualitative while development is quantitative.
 (D) Both growth and development are quantitative.

Ans. (A) Growth is quantitative while development is qualitative.

16. At what time development occurs?

- (A) When there is positive growth
 (B) When there is negative growth
 (C) When positive growth slows down
 (D) When negative growth slows down

Ans. (A) When there is positive growth.

17. What is always value positive?

- (A) Growth (B) Development
 (C) Positive growth (D) Negative growth

Ans. (B) Development.

SECTION—B

18. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. $2 \times 3 = 6$

Hill Area Development Programmes were initiated during the fifth five year Plan covering 15 districts comprising all the hilly districts of UP. Mikir hill and North Cachar Hills of Assam, Darjeeling district of West Bengal and Nilgiri district of TN. The National committee on the Development of Backward Area in 1981 recommended that all the hill areas in the country having height above 600 m and net covered under tribal sub-plan be treated as backward hill areas. The detailed plans for the development of hill areas were drawn keeping in view

their topographical ecological, social and economic conditions. These programmes aimed at harnessing the indigenous resources of the hill areas through development of horticulture, agriculture, animal husbandry etc.

1. Name the areas covered in HADP.

Ans. Districts of Uttarakhand, Mikir, Hills and North Cachher hills of Assam, Darjeeling districts of West Bengal and Nili giri of Tamilnadu.

2. During which five year plan Hill Area development programmes were initiated and in how many districts ?

Ans. HADP were initiated during Fifth five year plan covering 15 districts.

3. What was the aim of hill Area Development Programme ?

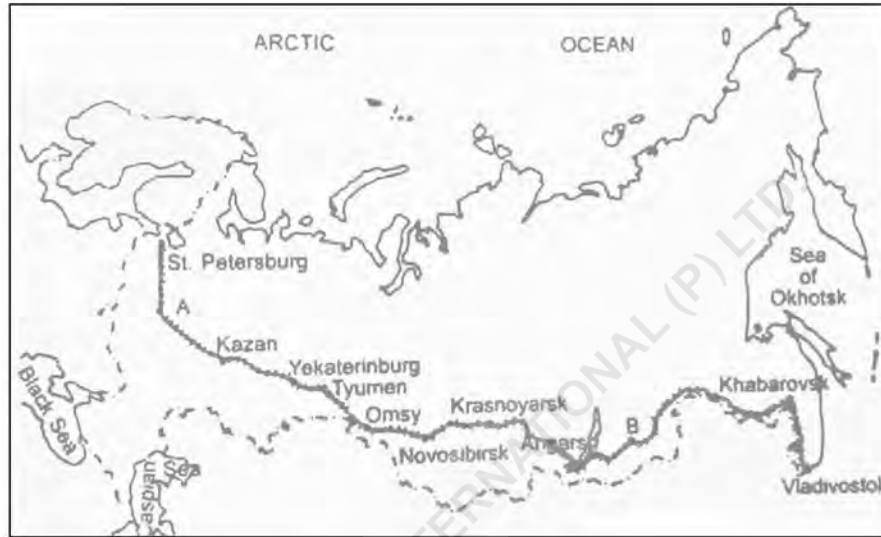
Ans. Aims of HADP : for harnessing the indigenous resources of the hill areas through development of horticulture, plantation, agriculture, animal husbandary etc.

19. Observe the given map and answer the following questions:

19.1 Name the Railway line and name the country where it lies.

19.2 Name the stations marked as 'A' and 'B'.

19.3 State two reasons why it is the most important route in Asia ?



Ans.

19.1 Railway Line- Trans-Siberian Railway Line. It Lies in Asiatic Russia

19.2 Station A is Moscow. Station B is Chita.

19.3 (i) It has helped in opening up its Asian region to west European markets.

(ii) Chita is an important agro-centre and Irkutsk, a fur center connecting them to Odessa in the South.

SECTION—C

20. (a) How is Naturalisation of Humans different from Humanisation of Nature ?

3

Ans.

Naturalisation of Humans	Humanisation of Nature
<p>This refers to early stages of interaction between the natural environment and humans where humans are adapted to dictates of nature.</p> <p>It indicates a very low level of technology and social development.</p> <p>Naturalised humans listen to nature, are afraid of its fury and worship nature.</p> <p>Direct dependence of humans on nature.</p> <p>The physical environment for naturalised humans becomes mother nature.</p>	<p>This refers to the interaction between the forces of nature and humans who begin to understand the forces of nature.</p> <p>It indicates development of efficient technology and better social and cultural relations.</p> <p>Humans move from a state of necessity to a state of freedom.</p> <p>Resources are obtained from the environment to create more opportunities.</p> <p>Humans make use of nature so that nature gets humanised showing the imprints of human activities.</p>

Or

(b) Explain with examples how nature gets humanised.

Ans. Human beings make use of the opportunities provided by nature and the physical environment gets humanised and starts bearing the imprints of human enterprise. Human activities create cultural landscape. The imprints of human activities are created everywhere: health resorts on highlands, huge urban sprawls, fields, orchards and pastures in plains and rolling hills, ports on the coasts, oceanic routes on the oceanic surface and satellites in the space.

With the passage of time, human beings adapt and adjust to their environment and the forces of nature. This helps them create cultural landscapes with imprints of human activities which are created everywhere. This social and cultural development supports humans to develop better and more efficient technology.

Permanent human settlement in the regions with most difficult climatic conditions. It includes evolution of technology which enabled humans to survive even in harsh weather conditions such as artificial heating of a room at a comfortable temperature in places experiencing fierce winds and heavy snow. Humans can also network from remote areas with people in different parts of the world. For example, roads and railway tracks are laid on the mountains or resources are obtained from the seabed.

21. What is digital divide ?

Ans (i) Digital divide is an economic and social inequality emerging from Information and Communication Technology based development. It happens due to economic, political and social differences among the developed and developing countries.

(ii) How swiftly countries can provide ICT access and benefits to its citizens is the deciding factor in bridging this gap.

(iii) This divide also exists within countries. In large countries such as India and Russia, metropolitan areas possess better connectivity and access to digital world than rural areas.

22. What is the basic difference between rural and urban settlements ?

Ans. The basic difference between rural and urban settlements is as follows :

The rural settlements derive their life support or basic economic needs from land-based primary economic activities, whereas urban settlements, depend on processing of raw materials and manufacturing of finished goods on the one hand and a variety of services on the other.

23. Write a note on the changing nature of International trade of India.

Ans. (i) India's international trade is continuously increasing.

(ii) The share of Agricultural and allied products is decreasing.

(iii) The imports of Petroleum products are increasing.

(iv) The exports of coffee, tea and spices are decreasing.

(v) Export of fresh fruits and sugar has increased.

(vi) The share of manufactured goods has increased in exports.

(vii) The export of engineering goods has increased.

(viii) Share of gems-pearls and ornaments in exports has increased.

SECTION—D

24. Discuss the factors influencing the distribution and density of population in the world.

Ans. Density of Population. Density of population is a ratio between the number of people and the area of the land. Density of population is expressed as number of persons per sq. kilometre.

$$\text{Density of population} = \frac{\text{Total Numbers of Persons}}{\text{Total land area in sq. kms.}}$$

In simple form, an average population is shown by density of population. Density of population gives a better idea of distribution of population. The density of population depends upon a number of factors: Geographical, Economic, Social and Cultural.

(a) Geographical Factors

(1) Landforms. Relief of land means the presence of mountains, plains and plateaus. Most of the world population is found in plains. Lowlands, river valleys and coastal plains support 80% of the world population. The Indo-Gangetic plain and Hwang Ho plain (China) are the examples of dense population. Plains offer the facilities of agriculture, irrigation, transport and trade. Mountains are sparsely populated areas. There is lack of level land and agriculture; mountains repel settlement due to cold climate and inaccessibility like the Andes, the Rockies and the Himalayas.

(2) Climate. Climate is probably the greatest deciding factor. The deserts like the Sahara are sparsely populated due to low rainfall. Therefore, there is total absence of population in Antarctica and the Tundra due to very low temperatures. The areas of cool temperate climate Mediterranean and monsoon climate are densely populated due to favourable climate. N.W. Europe and S.E. Asia have dense population due to stimulant climate. About 4/5th of the world population is found in the cool temperate latitudes.

(3) Soil. Deep, fertile soils are suitable for agriculture. River valleys, deltas and lowlands are the most productive areas. River valleys of S.E. Asia are densely populated areas. The island of Java has a high density of population due to fertile soil. About 70% population of Indonesia is found in Java. There is sparse population in equatorial region due to leaching of soils.

(4) Availability of Water. People prefer to live in areas where fresh water is easily available. Water is used for drinking, bathing and cooking and also for cattle, crops, industries and navigation. The ancient civilisations grew up in the river valleys. River valleys are most density populated areas, but deserts are sparsely populated due to shortage of water.

(b) Historical Factors. Places of historical interest become centres of population. Indogangetic plain and Nile valley are regions of dense population.

(c) Political Factors. Political factors affect the distribution of population. Australia is an empty continent due to

White Australian Policy.

(d) Religious and Social factors. The religious and social factors affect the growth of population. Islam allows polygamy and early marriage which leads to increase in population. The need for a male successor and security in old age results in population growth. However, Family Planning has reduced the growth rate in many countries.

(e) Economic Factors : (i) Agriculture. Productive areas can generally support dense population. In South-East Asia, three crops a year are obtained in rice-cultivating areas. Therefore, monsoon regions have high density of population in agricultural areas.

(ii) Industries. Industries provide livelihood to many people. Industrial towns become clusters of population. North-West Europe and Kobe-Osaka region (Japan) are densely populated areas because of the industrial development.

(iii) Means of Transportation. Means of transportation affect industries, agriculture and trade of a region. Areas with developed means of transportation attract population. Many towns have grown up along Trans-Siberian Railway Line. Inaccessible areas like mountains are sparsely populated.

(iv) Urban Development. Urban towns have all the facilities of education, recreation, trade, transport and employment. People from rural areas migrate to towns. Mega cities attract large number of migrants.

25. (a) Differentiate between Nomadic Herding and Commercial Livestock rearing.

Ans.

Nomadic Herding Commercial Rearing)	Grazing (Livestock Rearing)
1. Nomadic herding is an extensive form of animal grazing on natural pastures where nomadic tribes move from place to place in search of water and pasture.	1. Commercial grazing is a large-scale domestication of animals on permanent grasslands where fodder crops and grasses are grown throughout the year.
2. It is confined to sparsely populated area, where surplus land is available.	2. It is practised in sparsely populated areas where cattle ranches cover more than 15,000 sq. kms.
3. It is practised in semiarid area of Central Asia, Africa and S.W. Asia.	3. It is practised in temperate and tropical grasslands where temperature and rainfall conditions are moderate.
4. Nomadic herding is characterised by seasonal movement of animals (trans-humance) in hilly area.	4. Because food supply is permanent, there is no movement of animals. Cattle ranches are permanent.
5. It is practised by nomadic tribes such as Kirghiz, Bedouins, Masai and Fulani tribes.	5. It is practised in some developed countries like Australia, New Zealand and Argentina whose economy is dependent.

Or

(b) Define the nomadic herding. Explain its any four characteristics.

Ans. Nomadic herding :

(i) It is a subsistence and primitive activity depending on animals. Since these people do not live a settled life, they are known as nomads.

(ii) The nomads depend on livestock and rear and herd them. These people depend on animals for food, clothing and transport.

(iii) They live as wanderers moving from one place to another with their livestock in search of better pastures and water.

Each community occupies a well-defined territory.

(iv) Cattles are reared in grasslands which receive more rain and have soft and long grasses. Sheep are reared in low rainfall areas with short grasses. Goats are reared in the rugged terrain with scanty grasses.

There are six widely distributed species reared by pastoral nomads: sheep, goats, camels, cattle, horses and donkeys.

(v) Transhumance is the process of migration from plains to mountains for searching pastures during the summers and from mountains to plains during winters.

Tribes of mountainous areas like Gujjars, Bakarwals, Gaddis and Bhotiyas migrate from plains to mountains in summer season and from mountains to plains during winter season for pastures. In the Tundra region, similar kind of migration takes place from south to north in summer season and from north to south in winter season.

26. Explain any five characteristics of large scale manufacturing in the world.

Ans. (i) This manufacturing involves a huge market, different raw materials, specialised workers, advanced technology, etc. This type of manufacturing developed in the last 200 years.

(ii) A large proportion of employment in manufacturing industries.

(iii) Large-scale industries use power-driven heavy machines.

(iv) These industries form the basis of development in developed countries.

(v) A large number of goods are produced for a bigger market.

27. What do you mean by Human development ? Explain its concept ?

Ans. Human Development. Development is a dynamic concept. It is a process of growth and realisation of potential, utilising resources into full use. Its main purpose is economic growth. The purpose of development is to create an environment in which no child goes without education, where no human being is denied health care and where all people can develop their potential capacities.

Human Development Indicators.

The World Bank provides every year the World Development Report. It provides data of production,

consumption, demand, energy, capital trade, population growth, health and education of some 186 countries. This report is based on some indicators. The three basic components of human development are (i) Longevity, (ii) Knowledge and (iii) Standard of living. India ranks 134th in the world while Norway ranks first.

The following are the main indicators of human development :

- (i) Life expectancy at birth
- (ii) Literacy
- (iii) Per capita income
- (iv) Demographic characteristics such as infant mortality rate, natural increase rate and age structure.

(i) Life Expectancy at Birth.

Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years that a new born baby is expected to live. The average life expectancy of the world is 65 years. North America with an average age of 77 years has the highest life expectancy; while Africa has the lowest life expectancy rate of 54 years. The developed countries with high level of nutrition, education, medical care and standard of living have high life expectancy rate.

(ii) Literacy. The literacy is an important and reliable indicator of socio-cultural, economic and cultural development of a country. Literacy is essential for eradicating poverty. The ability to read and write influences demographic features such as fertility, mortality, occupations, etc. In developed countries, the literacy rate is above 90 per cent. However in developing countries, it is less than 60 per cent.

(iii) Per Capita Income. GDP and GNP showing the per capita income of a country are important indicators of human resource development. The higher the per capita income, the more developed the country is. Workers in developed countries earn more than those in developing countries. In many countries of Europe, the GDP is over \$20,000 per year as compared to \$ 100 of many countries of Africa and Asia. The GDP of developing countries indicates the low out put of goods and services.

(iv) Demographic Characteristics. The demographic characteristics of a country are influenced by the economy of a country. These differ in developed and developing countries.

(a) The infant mortality rate is high in developing countries. People are not able to provide food and medicines.

(b) Natural increase rate (the difference between crude birth rate and death rate) is high in developing countries. It places a pressure on economy.

In countries of Africa, the crude birth rate is as high as 40 per 1000 while in developed countries it is as low as 10.

(c) The age structure is also different in developed and developing countries. Developing countries have a high percentage of dependent population (i.e. children). But the over all percentage of dependent population is lower in developed countries.

Or

What is human development ? Analyse the four pillars of human development.

Ans. The four pillars of human development : Just as any building is supported by pillars, the idea of human development is supported by the concepts of (i) equity, (ii) sustainability, (iii) productivity and (iv) empowerment.

1. Equity : Equity refers to making equal access to opportunities available to everybody. The opportunities available to people must be equal irrespective of their gender, race, income and, in the Indian case, caste.

Example: In India, a large number of women and persons belonging to socially and economically backward groups drop out of school. They do not have access to knowledge.

2. Sustainability means continuity in the availability of opportunities. To have sustainable human development, each generation must have the same opportunities. All environmental, financial and human resources must be used keeping in mind the future. Misuse of any of these resources will lead to fewer opportunities for future generations.

Example : To sustain future, the importance of sending girls to school should be realised.

3. Productivity : Productivity here means human labour productivity or productivity in terms of human work. Such productivity must be constantly enriched by building capabilities in people. Ultimately, it is people who are the real wealth of nations. Therefore, efforts to increase their knowledge or provide better health facilities ultimately lead to better work efficiency.

4. Empowerment : Empowerment means to have the power to make choices. Such power comes from increasing freedom and capability. Good governance and people-oriented policies are required to empower people. The empowerment of socially and economically disadvantaged groups is of special importance.

28. (a) "Air pollution is very harmful to flora, fauna and Property.

Ans. Effects of Air Pollution.

- Air pollution causes respiratory diseases such as asthma, sore throat, sneezing and allergic rhinitis.
- It leads to global warming which creates variation in the rhythmic cycle of seasons.
- It is also responsible for different skin diseases such as itching of eyes, pimples, etc.

Following are some of the measures to curb air pollution.

- Promotion of afforestation.
- Encouraging the use of electrical appliances with four star or five star ratings
- Using CNG in automobiles
- Installing the chimney

Or

(b) Describe the problems of slums in India.

Ans. Problems of Slums In India—Many problems have arisen due to increasing population and urbanisation. The problem of slums and disposal of urban waste are the two main issues.

There is shortage of space in towns. The increasing population creates housing problems. Multistoried buildings are being constructed to solve it. Generally, push and pull factors force the people to migrate to towns. These people move in search of employment in towns. In towns, the housing facility is costlier due to which poor people construct huts on the vacant land outside the towns. This is how the slums begin to develop. There is dense population in such slums and no facility for water drainage and disposal of urban waste. People's standard of living is very low. The administration

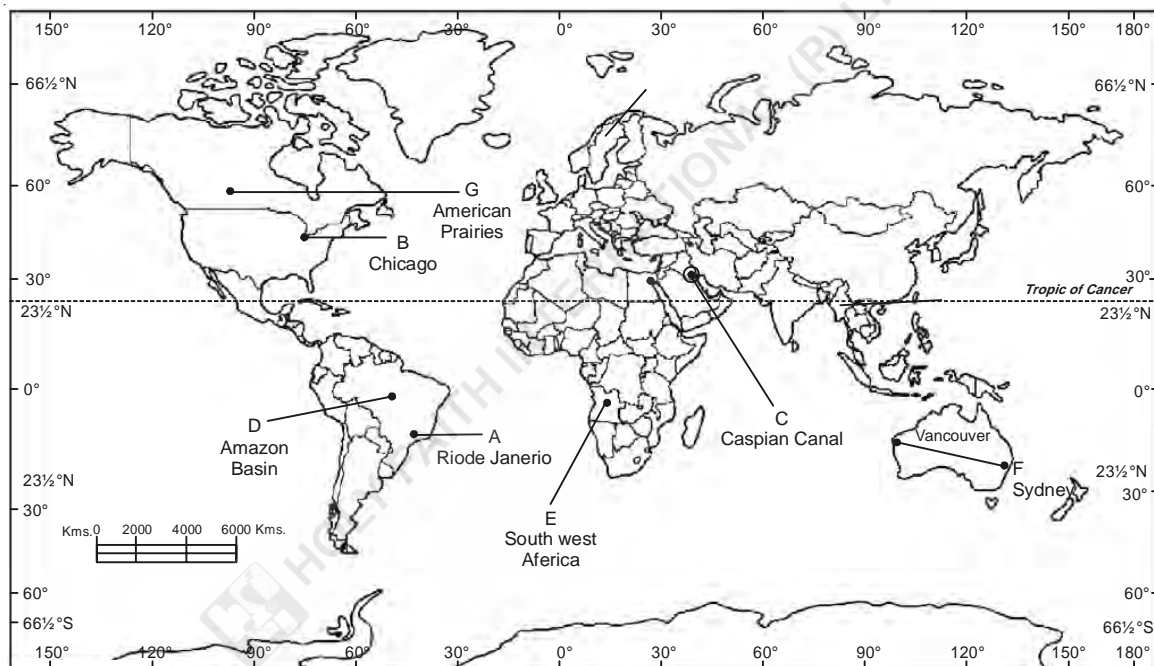
Ans.

has taken many steps to provide facilities to these areas, yet these slums suffer from many diseases.

SECTION—E

29. On the given political outline map of the world, seven geographical features have been shown as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any five with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

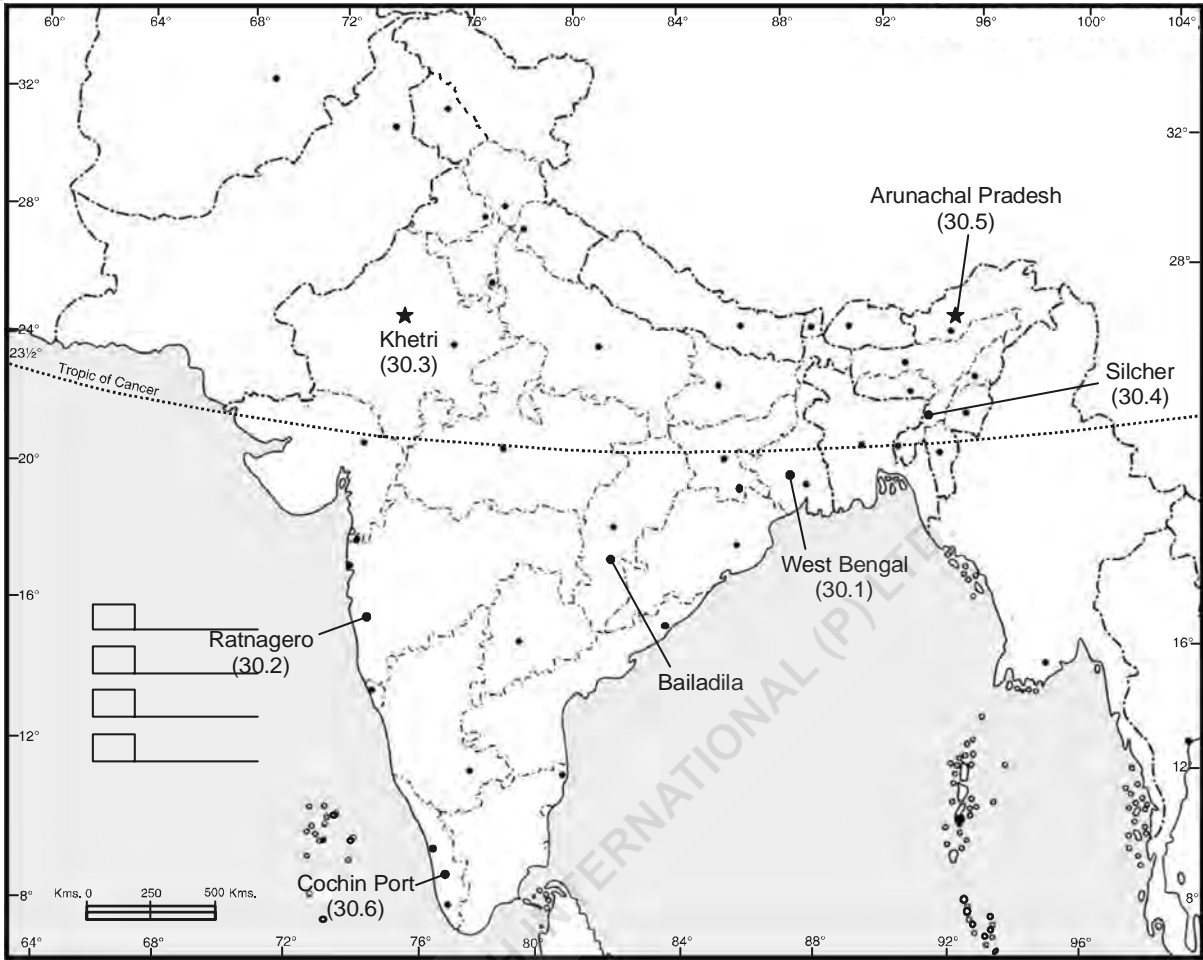
- A major sea-port
- An international Airport
- An Important shipping canal
- An area of subsistence gathering.
- An area of nomadic herding
- A terminal station of trains continental railways
- An area of extensive commercial grain farming



30. Locate and Label any five of the following geographical features with appropriate symbols on the given political outline map of India.

- 30.1 A state leading in the production of rice
- 30.2 Iron ore mine located in Karnataka.
- 30.3 Coppermine area in Rajasthan
- 30.4 Easternmost point of the East West corridor
- 30.5 A state with lowest population density
- 30.6 The major seaport located in Kerala
- 30.7 An iron ore mining area in Chhattisgarh.

Ans.



Holy Faith New Style Sample Paper–2

(Based on the Latest Design & Syllabus Issued by CBSE)

CLASS–XII (C.B.S.E.)

GEOGRAPHY

Time Allowed : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions : Same as Model Test Paper–1.

SECTION–A

1. In which year 'The water cess Act' was passed to reduce water pollution ?

- (a) 1953 (b) 1964
(c) 1977 (d) 1989.

Ans.(c) 1977.

2. Which of the following states has started the 'Neeru-Meeru' programme ?

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Gujarat
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Karnataka.

Ans.(c) Andhra Pradesh.

3. Which is Not true regarding Indira Gandhi Canal ?

- (a) It was previously known as Rajasthan Canal
(b) It originates at Hari ka barrage in punjab
(c) The canal runs almost parallel to Pakistan border
(d) Rajasthan is least benefitted by this canal.

Ans.(d) Rajasthan is least benefitted by this canal.

4. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read them carefully and choose the correct option.

Options :

- (a) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(b) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
(c) Both (A) and (R) are true and the (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(d) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).

Assertion (A) : From 15thc, the european colonialism started and a new type of trade Unfolded called slave trade.

Reason (R) : ????

Ans. (c) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and the Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

5. 'Rainfed farming is classified into and farming.

- (a) Wetland and irrigated

(b) Wetland and dryland

(c) Irrigated and dryland

(d) Irrigated and rainfed.

Ans.(b) Wetland and dryland.

6. Read the following information carefully and identify the correct option for the crop.

- It is both Kharif and Rabi crop.
- High temperature is necessary for growth
- Grown throughtout the Peninsular.

(a) Rice (b) Rabi (c) Jowar (d) Jute

Ans. (c) Jowar.

7. Why are the developed economies retreating from mining processing and refining stages of production ?

- (a) Low Labour cost (b) High labour cost
(c) More opportunitis (d) Lack of Labour.

Ans.(d) High labour cost.

8. is the largest coal field in India.

- (a) Jharia (b) Jamnagar
(c) Korapit (d) Khetri.

Ans. (a) Jharia.

9. Which of the following water ways and their stretches are correctly matched

Waterway	Stretch
----------	---------

- (a) National waterway No. 3 — Allahabad-Haldia
(b) National waterway No. 4 — Kerala–Kollam
(c) National waterway No. 5 — Odisha–Andhra Pradesh
(d) National waterway No. 6 — Assam.

Ans.(d) National waterway No. 6 — Assam.

10. Match the Column I with Column II and Choose the correct option :

Column I	Column II
Railway Zone	Headquarters

- (a) Southern Railway (i) Kolkata
(b) South East Railway (ii) Chennai
(c) South Central Railway (iii) Secunderabad
(d) South Western Railway (iv) Hubli.

	a	b	c	d
(a)	II	I	IV	III
(b)	II	I	III	IV
(c)	I	II	III	IV
(d)	II	IV	III	I

Ans.(b) II I III IV.

11. Which state has the highest road density in India ?

- (a) Punjab (b) Kerala
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Karnataka.

Ans.(c) Tamilnadu.

12. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read them carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) : With the digitalisation of information, telecommunication slowly merged with computers.

Reason (R) : It resulted in integrated networks termed as internet.

Options :

- (a) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(b) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
(c) Both (A) and (R) are true and the (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(d) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).

Ans. (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not correct explanation of (A).

13. The port designed to receive petroleum, petroleum products and fertilizers is—

- (a) New Mangaluru (b) Haldia
(c) Kandla (d) Tuticorn.

Ans.(c) Kandla.

14. Assertion : Mass communication promotes national integration.

Reason : It strengthen democracy in the country by providing news to the masses.

Options :

- (a) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(b) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
(c) Both (A) and (R) are true and but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(d) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).

Ans. (A) and (R) is correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Read the given passage and answer the Questions No 15 to 17

Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq proposed the concept of human development. He described human development as development that enlarges people's choices and improves their lives. Under this concept, people are central to all the developments. These choices keep on

changing and are not fixed. Development goal is to create conditions where people can live meaningful lives. A meaningful life must be a life with some purposes. It means people must be healthy and able to develop their talents, participate in society and also be free to gain their goals.

Question Answer are following—

15. What is the pivot to development ?

- (a) People (b) goods
(c) Health (d) Knowledge

Ans. (a) People.

16. Who proposed the concept of human development ?

- (a) Dr. Mahbub-Ul-Haq (b) Griffith Taylore
(c) Herodotous (d) Ellen.

Ans. (a) Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq.

17. Who was Dr. Haq ?

- (a) Historian (b) Traveller
(c) Economist (d) Geographer.

Ans. (c) Economist.

SECTION—B

18. Tribal areas of Bharmaur comprises Bharmaur and Holi tehsils of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh. This tribal area is a notified area since 21 November 1975. This area is inhabited by 'Gaddi', a tribal community who have maintained a different identity in the Himalayan Region as they practised transhumance and conversed through Gaddiali dialect. This tribal region has harsh climate, with low resource base and fragile environment. These factors have influenced the society and economy of the region. According to 2011 census, total population of this tribal area subdivision was 39,113, i.e. 21 persons per sq. km. This area is the most backward area of Himachal Pradesh. Historically, the Gaddis have experienced geographical and political isolation. Economy of this area is based on agriculture and allied activities such as sheep and goat rearing.

18.1 What was the occupation of the Gaddi's tribal community ?

Ans. The Gaddi's tribal community practised transhumans.

18.2 Write down the factors which made 'Bharmaur' tribal region as the most economically and socially backward areas of Himachal Pradesh ?

Ans. The Bharmaur tribal region has harsh climate conditions low resource base and fragile environment. Also, histroically, the Gaddis have experienced geographical and political isolation and making them a socio economic deprivation.

18.3 What was the nature of economy for the Bharmaur tribal region ?

Ans. The Bharmaur tribal region economy was largely based on agricultural and allied activities such as of sheep and goat searing.

19. Study the given map carefully and answer the questions that follows.



19.1 Name the water body shown in the map.

Ans. It is the St. Lawrence River and is located in the Great Lakes region.

19.2 Name the two seas connected by this water body.

Ans. The Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of St. Lawrence are connected by the St. Lawrence River.

19.3 Name any two lakes through which this water body passes.

Ans. Lake Ontario and Lake St. Lawrence.

SECTION—C

20. (a) How is the knowledge of Nature important to develop technology? Examine with suitable examples. 3

Ans. Humans modify the physical environment with the help of technology. Human beings have been adapting to the dictates of nature and developed technology with better understanding of natural laws. Emphasis is not given to what humans produce and create but to the tools and techniques they use to produce and create. The interaction between primitive human society and strong forces of nature is termed as environmental determinism.

Level of cultural development of the society can be seen through the technology. With the technological advancement, humans are now able to overcome the challenges posed by nature.

For example, fire was discovered by early humans with the understanding of the concepts of friction and heat. Another instance is the understanding of the secrets of DNA and genetics to cure diseases. Similarly, development of faster planes has become possible by using the laws of aerodynamics.

Or

(b) Write about Neodeterminism with suitable examples.

Ans. Griffith Taylor coined the concept of neodeterminism or stop and go determinism. It can be seen as a middle path between the two ideas of environmental determinism and possibilism.

Neodeterminism attempts to bring a balance as it implies that neither is there a situation of absolute necessity (environmental determinism) nor is there a condition of absolute freedom (possibilism). It means that human beings can conquer nature by obeying it. For example, humans built cold and heat resistant houses to live in cold and warm regions, respectively. But it should not be neglected that we witness natural disasters caused by over-exploitation of natural resources or interference in the environment. We are facing environmental problems like greenhouse effect and land degradation.

21. Write about trade and its aims. What are trading centres?

Ans. Trade is the buying and selling of goods and services produced elsewhere for making profit.

Towns, villages and cities where the trading activity takes place are known as trading centres. It is divided into rural and urban marketing centres.

22. (a) What are salient features of Indian cities?

Ans. Indian Cities : Salient Characteristics. Salient features of the Indian cities are as follows :

1. Most towns and cities are over-grown villages and have much rural semblance behind their street frontages.
2. People are even more rural in their habits and attitude, which reflects their socio-economic outlook in housing and other aspects.
3. Sizeable chunk of cities are full of slums largely due to the influx of immigrants without much infrastructure.
4. Several cities have distinct marks of earlier rulers and old functions.
5. Functional segregation is distinctly rudimentary, non-comparable to Western cities.
6. Social segregation of population is based either on caste, religion, income or occupation.

23. Why is Mumbai called a Unique port? Explain three reasons.

Ans. (i) Mumbai is the biggest port of India as regards exports and imports are handled.

(ii) It is a natural port with deep waters and safe facilities for big ships.

(iii) It is an important industrial and commercial centre of India.

SECTION—D

24. Discuss the three stages of demographic transition.

Ans. Demographic Transition. Current demographic trends reveal that the annual average population increase among the developing countries is more than 20 times than that in the developed world. Although the CDRs (Crude Death Rates) in both groups are low, the average CBRs (Crude Birth Rates) in developing countries are nearly three times more than those of the developed countries.

F.W. Notestein shows the Demographic Transition Model correlating changes in population dynamics with industrialisation and urbanisation.

1. The first stage.

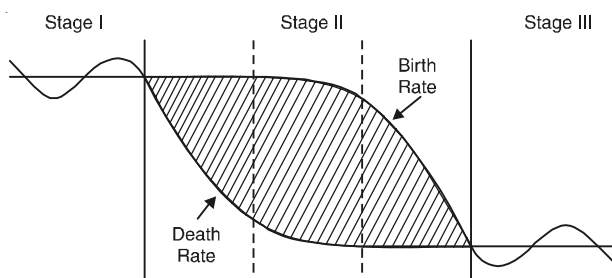
Main Characteristics :

(i) The common characteristic is that the population is relatively small and stable over time. (ii) Both the birth and the death rates are very high, but the death rates decline during periods of prosperity and rises during times of famines, disease or war. People practise agriculture. (iii) Life expectancy is low. People have low level of technology. (iv) People are illiterate.

2. The second stage.

Main Characteristics :

(i) The industrial revolution resulted in better diets and higher living standards, particularly in cities as sanitation and public health systems developed. (ii) Such progress led to steady decline in death rates. (iii) Birth rates, however, remained high in initial periods of prosperity and only later began to decline as living conditions continued to improve. (iv) As the gap between high birth rates and declining death rates widens, population grows rapidly.



3. Third stage.

Main Characteristics :

(i) In the third stage, both birth and death rates decline appreciably. (ii) Birth rates fluctuate at times, turning

lower during periods of economic difficulty and higher during periods of prosperity. (iii) Population becomes urbanised, literate and high technical knowhow.

25. (a) Discuss the important characteristics features of plantation agriculture. Name a few important plantation crops from different countries.

Ans. Plantation Agriculture : (i) Plantation farming is a single crop, large-scale farming, for the purpose of export. (ii) Cash crops are grown on large farms or estates. (iii) Plantations were started by the Europeans in tropical lowlands. (iv) Plantation agriculture provides industrial raw materials. (v) This type of agriculture requires huge capital, skilled labour, efficient system of transport and scientific organisation.

Areas and Crops. Plantation agriculture is highly mechanised. Examples : (i) Rubber plantations in Malaysia and Indonesia, (ii) Tea estates in India and Sri Lanka, (iii) Coffee fazendas in Brazil, (iv) Sugarcane plantations in Cuba.

Or

Mention any six characteristics of commercial livestock rearing in the world.

Ans. Commercial livestock rearing is a large-scale organised livestock farming.

Main characteristics :

- (i) It is capital intensive and is organised on scientific basis.
- (ii) Livestock is reared on large farms called ranches.
- (iii) Main emphasis is on breeding, genetic improvement, disease control and health care.
- (iv) The products like meat, wool, hides and skins are exported.
- (v) It is a commercial form of grazing.
- (vi) It is practised in temperate and tropical grasslands where fodder crops are also grown.

26. Explain any five characteristics of high tech industry in the world.

Ans. (i) Professional workers make up a large share of the total workforce.

(ii) Neatly spaced, low and modern offices and factories, along with planned business parks for high-tech start-ups are its characteristics.

(iii) High-tech industry is regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialised and known as technopolies.

(iv) For high-tech start-ups, planned business parks have become part of regional and local developments.

(v) High-tech industries are the latest generation of manufacturing activities.

27. Name the different approaches to human development. Describe each.

Ans. Approaches to human development

There are many ways of looking at the problem of human development. Some of the important approaches are (a) income approach; (b) welfare approach; (c) minimum needs approach; and (d) capabilities approach.

MEASURING HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The human development index (HDI) ranks the countries based on their performance in the key areas of health, education and access to resources. These rankings are based on a score between 0 and 1 that a country earns from its record in the key areas of human development.

Indicators of HDI

- (i) Life expectancy at birth to assess health
 - (ii) Adult literacy rate to access knowledge
 - (iii) Access to resources to assess purchasing power
- Each of these dimensions is given a weightage of 1/3. The human development index is a sum total of the weights assigned to all these dimensions.

The closer a score is to one, the greater is the level of human development. Therefore, a score of 0.983 would be considered very high, while 0.268 would mean a very low level of human development.

- (a) Income approach : This is one of the oldest approaches to human development. Human development is seen as being linked to income. The idea is that the level of income reflects the level of freedom an individual enjoys. Higher the level of income, the higher is the level of human development.
- (b) Welfare approach : This approach looks at human beings as beneficiaries or targets of all development activities. The approach argues for higher government expenditure on education, health, social and secondary amenities. People are not participants in development but only passive recipients. The government is responsible for increasing levels of human development by maximising expenditure on welfare.
- (c) Basic needs approach : This approach was initially proposed by the International Labour Organization (ILO). Six basic needs, i.e. health, education, food, water supply, sanitation and housing, were identified. The question of human choices is ignored and the emphasis is on the provision of basic needs of defined sections.
- (d) Capability approach : This approach is associated with Prof. Amartya Sen. Building human capabilities in the areas of health, education and access to resources is the key to increasing human development.

Or

Describe the distribution of HDI Countries with high Index value, medium Index value of low Index value.

Ans. Size of a country and per capita income are not directly related to human development. Often smaller countries and poorer countries have been ranked higher. For example, Sri Lanka (92) has a higher rank than India (136). Countries can be grouped into three categories :

Level	Score in development Index	Number of countries
High	Above 0.8	47
Medium	0.5 to 0.799	100
Low	Below 0.5	37

(A) Countries with high index value Countries with high HDI are those which have a score of 0.8. According to the Human Development Report of 2014, this group includes 47 countries.

Top Ten Countries with High Value Index, 2014

Si. No.	Country	Si. No.	Country
1.	Norway	6.	Germany
2.	Australia	7.	New Zealand
3.	Switzerland	8.	Canada
4.	Netherlands	9.	Singapore
5.	United States	10.	Denmark

Reasons : (i) Education and health care is an important government priority. (ii) Countries with higher human development score are those where a lot of investment in the social sector has taken place. (iii) Good governance. (iv) The degree of social diversity in these countries is not very high. (v) Many of the countries with a high human development score are located in Europe and represent the industrialised western world.

(B) Countries with medium index value

Countries with medium levels of human development form the largest group. There are a total of 100 countries in this group.

Reasons: (1) Most of these are countries have emerged as developing countries. (2) Some countries from this group were former colonies. (3) Many others have emerged after the break up of the erstwhile Soviet Union in 1990. (4) Many of these countries have been rapidly improving their human development score by adopting more people-oriented policies and reducing social discrimination. (5) Most of these countries have a much higher social diversity than the countries with higher human development scores. (6) Many in this group have faced political instability and social uprisings at some points of time in their recent history.

(C) Countries with low index value

As many as 37 countries record low levels of human development.

Reasons. (1) A large proportion of these are small countries. (2) These have been going through political turmoil and social instability in the form of civil war, famine or a high incidence of diseases. There is an urgent need to address the human development requirements of this group through well-thought-out policies. (3) Some statements are misleading that low level is due to culture or religion or community. (4) Places with low levels of human development tend to spend

more on defence rather than social sectors.

This shows that these countries tend to be located in areas of political instability and have not been able to initiate accelerated economic development.

28. (a) Name the diseases caused by air and water pollution.

Ans. Air pollution causes diseases of lungs, heart, nervous and circulatory systems. A study conducted in the ambient air of Kolkata (in 1994) concluded that three out of every ten persons in the city suffered from some kind of respiratory diseases such as cough, bronchitis and allergic rhinitis which are associated with the concentration of suspended particulate matter. The diseases commonly caused due to contaminated water are diarrhoea, trachoma, intestinal worms, hepatitis, etc. The recent World Bank and World Health Organization data shows that about one-fourth of the communicable diseases in India are waterborne.

Or

The disposal of urban waste has become a serious concern for the local authorities. Analyse the statement with suitable examples.

Ans. The problem of overcrowded, congested and insufficient infrastructure of urban areas results in the accumulation of huge urban waste. There are two sources of urban waste. Household or domestic sources and industrial or commercial sources. The mismanagement of urban waste disposal is a serious problem in big cities. Tons of waste come out daily in metropolitan cities and

Ans.

are burnt. The smoke released from the waste pollutes the air. Lack of sewers or other means to dispose of human excreta safely and the inadequacy of garbage collection sources add to water pollution.

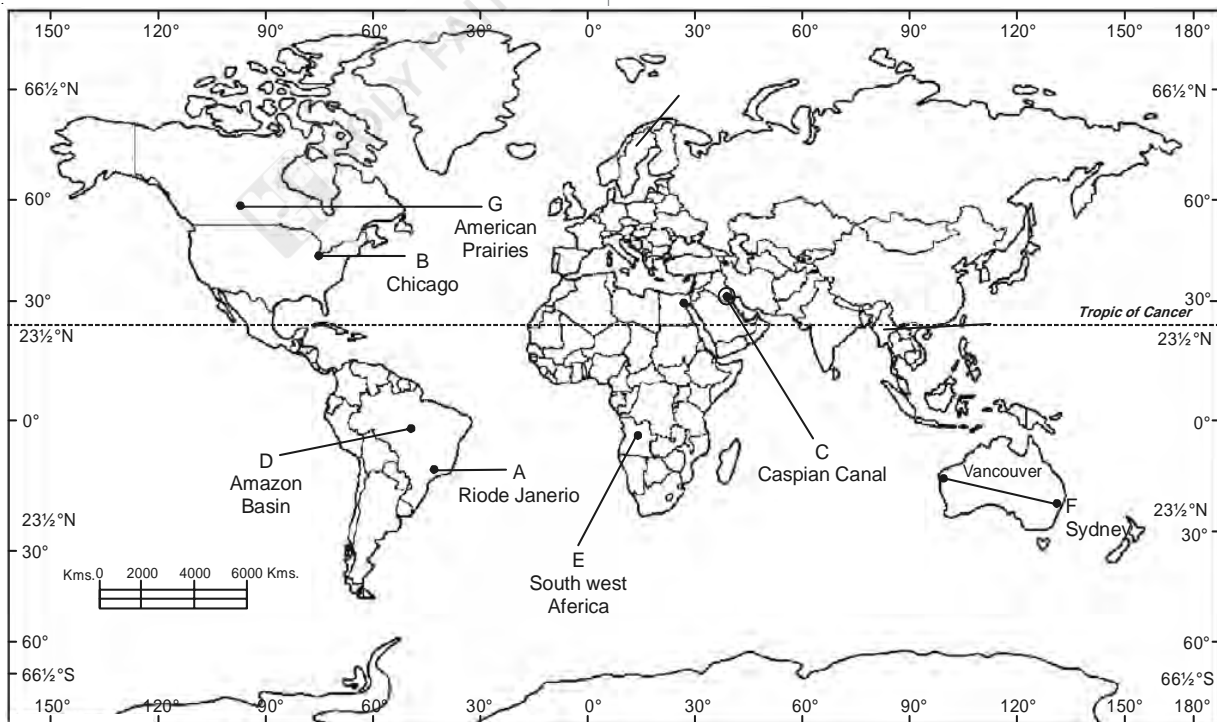
The concentration of industrial units in and around urban centres gives rise to a series of environmental problems. Dumping of industrial waste into rivers is the major cause of water pollution. The solid waste generation continues to increase in both absolute and per capita terms in cities.

The improper disposal of solid waste attracts rodents and flies which spread diseases. Thermal plants release a lot of smoke and ash in the air. For example, a plant producing 500 MW electricity releases 2000 tons of ash which is difficult to manage.

SECTION—E

29. On the given political outline map of the world, seven geographical features have been shown as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any five with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near than.

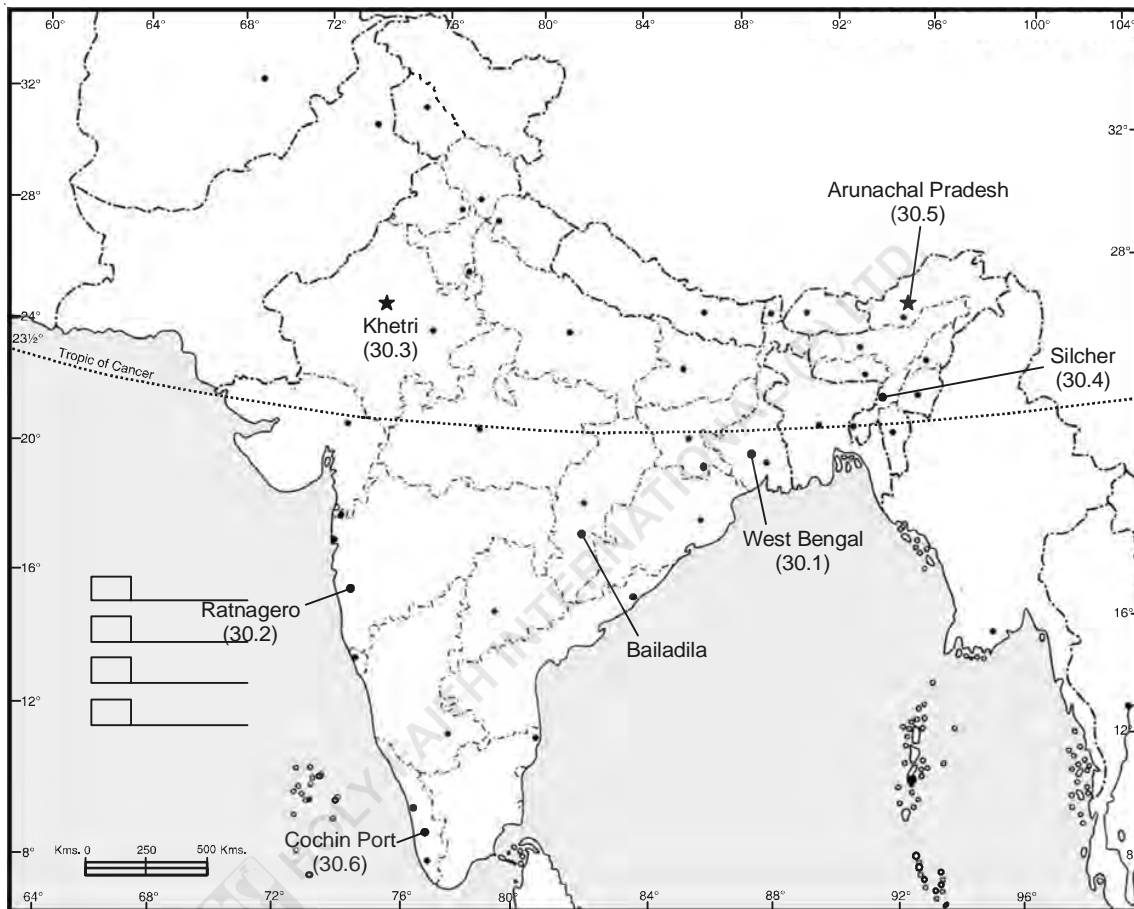
- A major seaport
- An International Airport
- An important shipping canal
- An area of subsistence gathering.
- An area of nomadic herding
- Canadian Pacific Railway line.
- An area of extensive commercial grain farming.



30. Locate and label any five of the following geographical features with appropriate symbols on the political map of India.

- 30.1 A state leading in the production of wheat
- 30.2 An oil refinery in Uttar Pradesh
- 30.3 An important coal mining area in West Bengal
- 30.4 A major seaport along the coast of Goa.
- 30.5 A state with highest population density.
- 30.6 An International airport in Gujarat.
- 30.7 An iron ore mining area in Chhatisgarh.

Ans.



Holy Faith New Style Sample Paper–3

(Based on the Latest Design & Syllabus Issued by CBSE)

CLASS–XII (C.B.S.E.)

GEOGRAPHY

Time Allowed : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions : Same as Model Test Paper–1.

SECTION–A

1. accounts for most of the surface and ground water utilisation.

- (a) Mining (b) Service sector
(c) Industrial sector (d) Agriculture.

Ans.(d) Agriculture.

2. Which river comes under west flowing group-1 ?

- (a) Chambal (b) Yamuna
(c) Sabarmati (d) Periyar .

Ans.(c) Sabarmati.

3. If you are asked to formulate the National water policy, what will be the utmost important priority for you ?

- (a) To provide water for generation of hydroelectricity
(b) Availability of water for industries
(c) To provide drinking water
(d) Availability of water for navigation.

Ans.(c) To Provide drinking water.

4. Two statements are given below They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read them carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) : International trade leads to the division of labour and specialization.

Reason (R) : India's national trade is not increasing

Options :

- (a) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(b) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
(c) Both (A) and (R) are true and the (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(d) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).

Ans. (a) (A) is true but (R) is false.

5. Which one of the following is a main reason due to which share of forest has shown an increase is the last forty years ?

- (a) Extensive and efficient efforts of afforestation
(b) Increase in community forest land.

- (c) Increase in notified area allocated for forest growth
(d) Better peoples participation in managing forest area.

Ans.(a) Extensive and efficient efforts of afforestation

6. Read the following information carefully and identify the correct option for the crop.

- Grown in Kharif season
 - Its also called gift of Asia
 - India is second largest producer
- (a) Cotton (b) Jute
(c) Wheat (d) Rice

Ans. (d) Rice.

7. Which one of the following states is the largest producer of 'Mica' in India ?

- (a) Gujarat (b) Chattisgarh
(c) Bihar (d) Jharkhand.

Ans.(d) Jharkhand.

8. Atomic energy commission was established in which year ?

- (a) 1836 (b) 1854
(c) 1948 (d) 1959.

Ans. (c) 1948.

9. Which of the following national high ways and their stretches are corectly matched ?

- (a) N.H. 1 — Delhi Chennai
(b) N.H 2 — Agra to Bombay
(c) N. H 3 — Agra to Madras
(d) N. H. 4 — Chennai to Kerala.

Ans.(a) N.H. 1 — Delhi Chennai

10. Match the Column I with Column II and choose the correct option :

Column I	Column II
Railway Zone	Headquarters
(a) Eastern Railway	(i) Delhi
(b) Central Railway	(ii) Hajipur
(c) East Central Railway	(iii) Mumbai
(d) Northern Railway	(iv) Kolkata.

	a	b	c	d
(a)	IV	II	III	I
(b)	I	II	III	IV
(c)	IV	III	II	I
(d)	I	II	IV	III

Ans.(c) IV III II I.

11. Which are terminal stations of the east-west corridor ?

- (a) Silchar Porbandar
- (b) Srinagar J & K
- (c) Kanniyakumari-TamilNadu
- (d) Assam-Silchar.

Ans.(a) Silchar Porbandar.

12. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read them carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) : Transport is a service for the carriage of persons and goods from one area to other.

Reason (R) Such movements take place over land, water and air.

- (a) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (b) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).

Ans. (c) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).

13. What is the major export from New Mangalore ports ?

- (a) Coal
- (b) Iron ore
- (c) Copper
- (d) Mica

Ans.(b) Ironore.

14. Assertion (A) : Road transport in India faces number of problems.

Reason (R) : Roads are unmetalled.

Option

- (a) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (b) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).

Ans. (c) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Read the given passage and answer the Questions No 15 to 17

Both growth and development refer to changes over a period of time. The difference is that growth is quantitative and value neutral. It may have a positive or a negative sign. This means that the change may be either positive (showing an increase) or negative (indicating a decrease). Development means a

qualitative change which is always value positive. This means that development cannot take place unless there is an increment or addition to the existing conditions. Development occurs when positive growth takes place. Yet, positive growth does not always lead to development. Development occurs when there is a positive change in quality.

15. What refers to positive and qualitative change overtime ?

- (a) Growth
- (b) Development
- (c) Unemployment
- (d) Employment.

Ans. (b) Development.

16. Which out of the following is value neutral ?

- (a) Growth
- (b) Development
- (c) Employment
- (d) Poverty.

Ans. (a) Growth.

17. What kind of change in the quality is required for the development ?

- (a) Positive
- (b) Negative
- (c) Both (a) (b)
- (d) None of these.

Ans. (a) Positive.

SECTION—B

18. Read the given passage below and answer the questions that follows.

The notion of sustainable development emerged in the wake of general rise in the awareness of environmental issues in the late 1960 in Western world. It reflected the concern of people about undesirable effect of industrial development on the environment. The publication of 'The population Bomb' by Ehrlich in 1968 and 'The limits to Growth' by Meadows and others in 1972 further raised the level of fear among environmentalists in specific and people in general. This sets the scenario for the emergence of new models of developments under a broad phrase 'sustainable development.

18.1. Define sustainable development.

Ans. It pleads for the conservation of resources to enable the future generations to use these resources. It takes into account the development of the whole human kind which have common future.

18.2. What was the treat which raised the awarness of environment issues in 1960's ?

Ans.In 1960's is western world saw the rise of undesirable effect of industrial development, as a threat to the world that raised awareness to the environmental concerns.

18.3. Write down the names of publications which was instrumental in raising the level among environmentalist ?

Ans. 1. The Population Bomb 2. The limit to growth.

19. Study the following map and answer the question that follow :



19.1 Name the railway line shown in this map.

Ans. Canadian Pacific Railway line.

19.2 This railway line lying in which country ?

Ans. In Canada.

19.3 Name two oceans whose coasts are joined by this railway line.

Ans. It Joins the Atlantic ocean in the east and Pacific ocean in the west.

SECTION—C

20. (a) **Technology indicate the level of cultural development of a society” Give three facts in support of the statement.**

Ans. Humans modify the physical environment with the help of technology. Human beings have been adapting to the dictates of nature and developed technology with better understanding of natural laws. Emphasis is not given to what humans produce and create but to the tools and techniques they use to produce and create. The interaction between primitive human society and strong forces of nature is termed as environmental determinism.

Level of cultural development of the society can be seen through the technology. With the technological advancement, humans are now able to overcome the challenges posed by nature.

For example, fire was discovered by early humans with the understanding of the concepts of friction and heat. Another instance is the understanding of the secrets of DNA and genetics to cure diseases. Similarly, development of faster planes has become possible by using the laws of aerodynamics.

Or

(b) **Nature and humans are inseparable elements (Justify)**

Ans. Human geography studies the inter-relationship between nature and human beings through mutual interaction with each other. Nature and humans are inseparable and interact with each other.

The elements and phenomena of both are intricately intertwined. While the physical environment has been greatly modified by humans, it has in turn impacted human lives.

Physical and human phenomena are often described in metaphors by using symbols from the human anatomy, for example, the ‘face’ of the earth, ‘eye’ of the storm, ‘mouth’ of the river, ‘snout’ (nose) of the glacier, ‘neck’ of the isthmus and ‘profile’ of the soil.

Similarly, villages, towns and regions have been described as ‘organisms’. German geographers describe the ‘state/country’ as a ‘living organism’. Networks of roads, railways and waterways have often been described as ‘arteries’ of circulation.

21. **Classify trading centres into two categories. How are they different from each other ? Explain.**

Ans. Trading centres can be divided into rural and urban marketing centres.

(i) **Rural Marketing Centres:** These centres cater to nearby settlements. They are quasi-urban centres. They are rudimentary type where personal and professional services are not so well developed. They mostly serve as local collection and distribution. Most of these have ‘mandis’ which are wholesale markets and retail centres. They supply goods demanded by rural people. Periodic markets are held in rural areas which can be weekly or bi-weekly.

(ii) **Urban Marketing Centres:** These markets provide services in urban areas. They provide ordinary and specialised goods and services. Specialised markets for labour, housing and semi or finished products are held here. They also provide services of lawyers, consultants, physicians, dentists, educationists and veterinary doctors.

22. (a) State any three. Characteristics of clustered rural settlements in India.

Ans. (i) This is a cluster of compact houses.

(ii) The General living area is separated from farming area.

(iii) These settlements are rectangular and linear in shape.

23. Define the term trade. Describe the features of rural marketing centres and urban marketing centres

Ans. Trade: Trade is essentially buying and selling of items produced elsewhere. The trade services are intended for profits. All these trade services take place in towns and cities and are called trading centres.

(a) Rural marketing centres: These centres cater to nearby settlements. These are quasi-urban centres. Here personal and professional services are not well developed. These form local collecting and distributing centres. Most of these have mandis and also retailing centres. These supply goods demanded by rural folk.

(b) Urban marketing centres: These provide urban services. These supply specialised goods and services. These sell manufactured goods. Markets for labour, housing and semi-finished goods are held. These provides services of education, teachers, lawyers, consultants, physicians, dentists and veterinary doctors.

SECTION—D

24. How is growth of population ? Name its types. How will you calculate the growth of population for India for the 1991-2000 decade ?

Ans. Growth of population. Change of population in a particular area between two points of time is known as growth of population. It is calculated on the basis of difference between birth rate and death rate.

Population growth %

$$= \frac{\text{Natural increase (Births- Deaths)}}{\text{Average Population}} \times 100$$

Take the case of India; the population of India in 1991 = 84.63 crore.

The Population of India in 2001 = 102.70 crore

Difference = 18.07 crore.

$$\text{Growth rate} = \frac{18.07 \text{ crore}}{93.67 \text{ crore}} \times 100 = 1.93\%$$

Growth of population is classified as of three types.

(a) **Natural growth of population.** This is the population difference between births and deaths in a particular region between two points of time.

Natural growth = Births – Death.

Actual growth of population

= Births – Deaths + in migration – out migration.

(b) Positive growth of population. This happens when birth rate is more than death rate or when people migrate to a region.

(c) Negative growth of population. This happens when death rate is more than birth rate or people migrate to other countries.

25. (a) What is primitive subsistence or shifting farming ? Describe its different types.

Ans. Primitive Subsistence farming or Shifting Agriculture. Shifting agriculture is practised by many primitive tribes of forests in tropics. People keep on shifting from one part of the forest to another. A patch of land is cleared through fire. It is cultivated for a short period. When the fertility of the soil is exhausted, the fields are abandoned. New areas are cleared. This is also called 'slash-and-burn' agriculture.

The cultivated patches are small. Tools like stick and hoe are primitive. Yields are low. Loss of fertility is a great problem.

Areas and Crops. Fields are scattered; primitive tools are used; rice, millets, yams, beans and cassava are grown. Jhumming in N.E. states of India (Nagaland), Milpa in Central America, Ladang in Indonesia and Malaysia are the popular names given to shifting agriculture.

Or

Define the term Mixed farming. Explain any four characteristics of mixed farming practised in the world.

Ans. Mixed farming involves the growing of crops and raising of livestock on the same farm. Cattle rearing, poultry farming and dairy farming are also practised.

Characteristics :

(i) Wheat, barley, oat and fodder crops are grown.

(ii) It involves high capital expenditure and machinery.

(iii) It makes extensive use of chemical fertilisers.

(iv) Crop rotation and inter-cropping is practised to retain soil fertility.

26. Analyse five factors that influence the industrial location

Ans. Following are the five factors influencing the location of industries :

(i) Access to raw materials: Different types of raw materials are needed for industries. So, the industries are located near the source of raw materials. It saves the cost of transportation.

(ii) Access to labour supply: Labour supply is an important factor for the location of industries. Areas of dense population provide cheap and large labour supply. Engineering and IT industries need skilled labour. Increasing use of technology, mechanisation, automation and flexibility of industrial processes are reducing the dependence of industries upon labour.

(iii) Access to transportation and communication facilities : Industries need quick and efficient modes of transportation. Fast and cheap means of transportation

are required for the movement of workers, raw materials and machinery to the factories and final products to the market. Communication is also an important need for industries for the exchange and management of information.

(iv) Access to market: One of the most important factors for the location of industries is the existence of a market. 'Market' refers to the people who have a demand for these goods and also have the purchasing power (ability to purchase).

(v) Uneven geographical distribution : Modern manufacturing has mainly flourished in a few places which covers less than 10 per cent of the world's land area. However, in terms of the total area covered, manufacturing sites are much less conspicuous and concentrated on much smaller areas than that of agriculture due to greater intensity of processes.

27. (a) "The distribution of urban population over India has wide variations." Examine the statement.

Ans. (a) Several factors contribute to the variation in the distribution of urban population in India. These are-

1. Historical and cultural factors—In India urbanization has been influenced by Historical as well as cultural factors. Some Indian cities have a long history of urban development dating back centuries, while others have experienced sudden growth in recent decades because of industrialization etc.

2. Regional Disparities—Due to regional disparities states with higher level of economic development etc have larger urban population. Such as Maharashtra, TN, Karnataka, Gujarat etc. have several large cities with high urban population. On the other hand northeastern and central parts of India have lower levels of urbanization.

3. Economic Opportunities—Urban population distribution is mostly linked to economic opportunities and employment prospects. Cities etc that serve as hubs for industries education, medical facilities etc attract migrants from rural areas in search of livelihoods and better standards of living. Metropolitan areas (Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore) after a wide range of economic development resulting high urban population.

4. Infrastructure and services—Availability of good transport network and variety of services attract the urban population, well developed cities and good services such as housing sanitation medical care sanitation, water supply etc attract more residents while those lacking in these experience slower rates of urban population.

5. Government Policies and Planning— Urban Planning strategies and development initiatives play a good role in shaping urban population distribution.

6. Migration Pattern—From rural to urban areas people started migration because of employment and other facilities.

So it reflects a complex interplay of historical, economic social, regional and environmental factors.

Or

(b) "If development is not engendered, it is endangered." Examine the statement in the context of inclusive development.

Ans. The statement If development is not engendered, it is endangered, from 1995 HD Report by the UN development Programme under cores the critical importance of gender inclusivity. In the context of government initiative 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' Andolan this statement holds importance following are important key points that examine the statement.

1. Gender inequality and developments—Initiative 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' aims to address the issue of gender in equality and the decreasing child sex ratio. It recognizes that This in equality poses a great threat to development. It hinders the overall progress of society when girls are marginalized.

2. Women's Empowerment and Participation—Inclusive development seeks to empower women and develop their participation in all spheres. This empowerment involving ensuring equal rights, opportunities for women. These empowered women contribute to stronger communities.

3. Addressing Structural Inequalities—These includes challenging social norms, cultural attitudes and institutional limits those limit women is access to employment, education etc. With the promotion of gender equality policies reforms etc. inclusive development strive to create an enabling environment for women is development.

4. Investment in women is health and Education—It also develop inclusive development. Because women is health improves maternal and child outcomes reduce mortality rates.

5. Fostering Gender-Responsive Policies and Programmes—These programmes address specific needs of women and girls, including issues related to violence against women.

28. (a) Explain any five objectives of Namami Gange Programme ?

Ans. The Ganga river has national importance but this river needs cleaning by effectively controlling the pollution. The water of this river is polluted. 'Namami Gange Programme' has launched by the union government. Objectives of Namami Gange Programme are as follows :

(i) Motive to develop sewerage treatment system in towns.

(ii) Objective of creating awareness in public to avoid adding pollutants into the water of the river. People because of their own rituals do so.

(iii) Objective of development of Ganga Grams in the areas of Uttarakhand, U.P., Jharkhand, Bihar and W.B.

(iv) Industrial pollution from towns is also a serious problem for the river. So monitoring of industrial effluents is also a major objective of the programme.

(v) Domestic wastes from urban centres are also a serious problem; so cleaning of the surface of the river is also a good objective.

Or

(b) Suggest measures for reduction of land degradation

Ans. Land degradation encompasses the degradation and pollution of soil and vegetative cover. Deterioration in the quality of soil occurs because of (1) soil erosion, (2) reduction in plant nutrients, (3) decline in soil microorganisms, (4) lack of moisture, (5) concentration of various harmful elements, etc. Erosion is caused by natural and human factors. Deforestation, overgrazing and improper use of land also accelerates soil erosion. It is estimated that 130 million hectares of land are affected by erosion problems in the country. Shifting agriculture alone has affected about 30 million hectares. Besides erosion, salinisation and flooding caused due to construction of dam, reservoirs, canal and tanks in geologically unsuitable areas, excessive use of canal irrigation and diversion of floodwater in areas of impervious rocks also reduce the potentiality of land. Because of over-irrigation, saline and alkaline areas have increased in the northern plains of the country. Irrigation also changes the structure of the soil. Besides,

Ans.

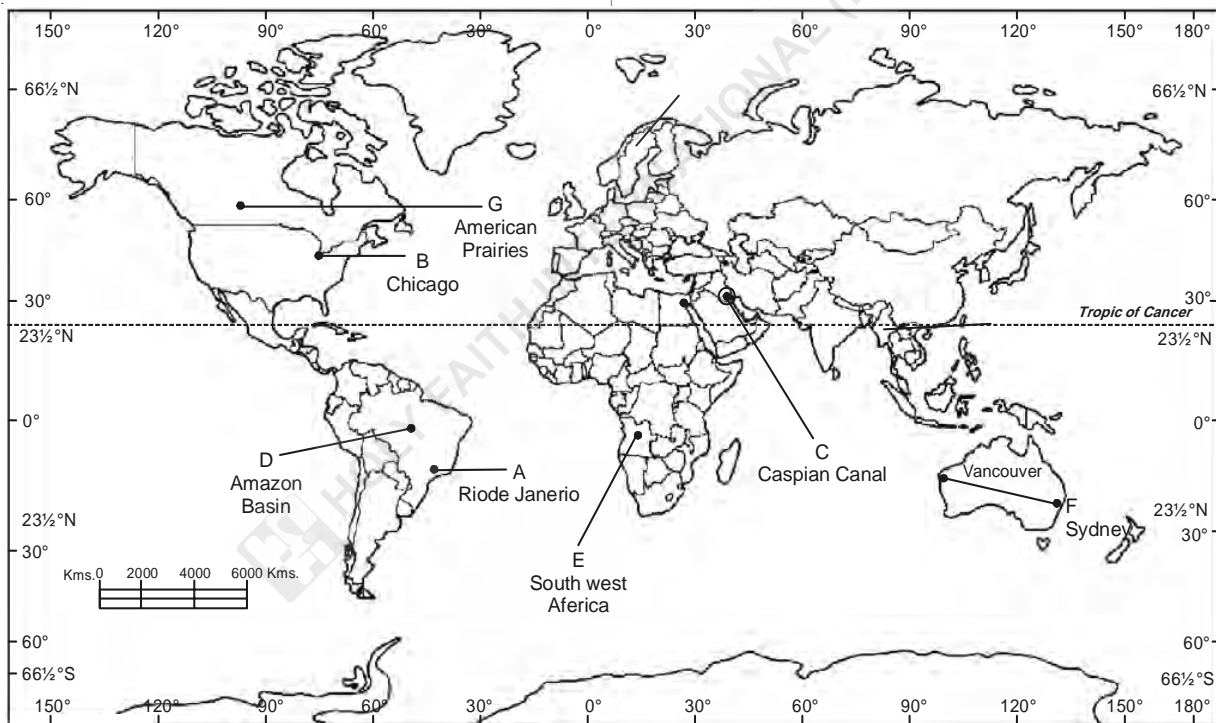
use of chemical fertilisers, pesticides, insecticides and herbicides degrades the soil by destroying their natural, physical, chemical and biological properties. Chemical fertilisers destroy microorganisms of the soil.

Steps should be taken to reduce land degradation. Afforestation on hill slopes and checking of grazing should be done. Proper irrigation techniques should be used. The use of fertilisers and pesticides should be reduced.

SECTION—E

29. On the given political map lines drawn near them.

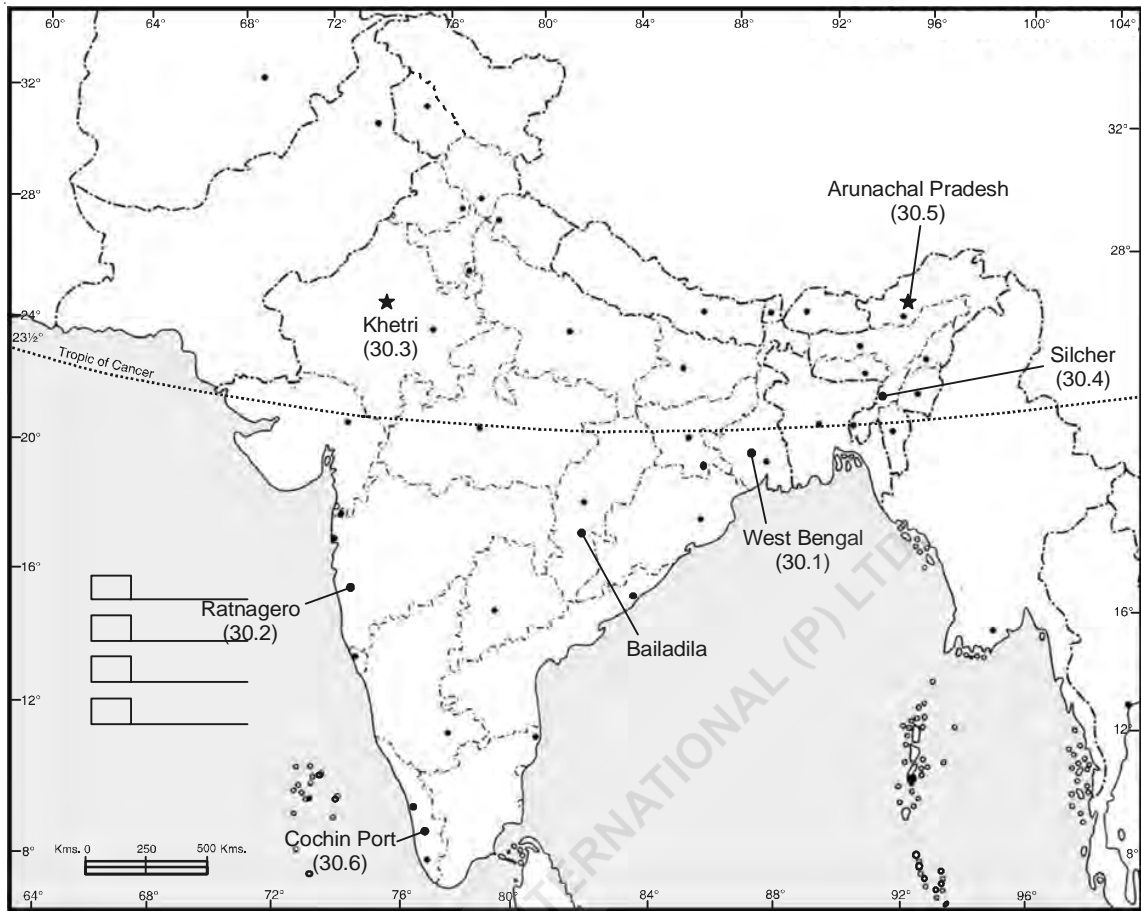
- A. A major seaport
- B. An International Airport
- C. An important shipping canal
- D. An area of subsistence gathering.
- E. An area of nomadic herding
- F. A terminal station of trans siberian line.
- G. An area of extensive commercial farming grain.



30. Locate and label any five of the following geographical features with appropriate symbols on the given political map of India

- 30.1 A state leading in the production of wheat
- 30.2 An oil refinery in Bihar
- 30.3 An important coal mining area in Odisha
- 30.4 A major seaport in Maharashtra
- 30.5 A state with highest sex ratio.
- 30.6 An International airport in Punjab.
- 30.7 An iron ore mining area in Maharashtra.

Ans.



Holy Faith New Style Sample Paper-4

(Based on the Latest Design & Syllabus Issued by CBSE)

CLASS-XII (C.B.S.E.)

GEOGRAPHY

Time Allowed : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions : Same as Model Test Paper-1.

SECTION-A

1. Which one of the following river comes under East flowing rivers of group-2 ?

- (a) Mahanadi (b) Godawari
(c) Kaveri (d) Swarnarekha.

Ans.(b) Godawari.

2. In which of the following sectors is the ground water used the highest ?

- (a) Agriculture (b) Industry
(c) Domestic (d) Commerce.

Ans.(a) Agriculture.

3. and has increased Assenic concentration in groundwater.

- (a) Punjab and Haryana
(b) Kerala and TamilNadu
(c) Rajasthan and Maharashtra
(d) Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

Ans.(b) Kerala and TamiNadu.

4. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read them carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) : Foreign trade policy is significant instrument that incentivises the exports of the country.

Reason (R) : Its important for exports of our counter to have knowledge of foreign trade policy.

Option

- (a) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(b) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
(c) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(d) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).

Ans. (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A)

5. Which is the main form of degradatation in irrigated areas ?

- (a) Gully erosion
(b) Wind erosion
(c) Salinisation of soils
(d) Siltation of land.

Ans.(c) Salinisation of soils.

6. Read the following information carefully and identify the correct option for the crop.

- Grown in Kharif season
- Mainly grown in semi-arid areas in India
- Gujarat and Maharashtra are leading producer states.

- (a) Cotton (b) Tea
(c) Jute (d) Sugarcane

Ans. (d) Sugarcane.

7. Which state has maximum oil refineries ?

- (a) Assam (b) West Bengal
(c) Chattisgarh (d) Jharkhand.

Ans.(a) Assam.

8. Name the largest producer of petroleum ?

- (a) Bassien (b) Mumbai high
(c) Numaligarh (d) Bongaigaor.

Ans. (b) Mumbai high.

9. Which of the following national high ways and their stretches are correctly matched ?

- (a) N.H. 5 — Chennai-West Bengal
(b) N. H. 6 — Assam- Nagaland
(c) N.H. 7 — J & K - Maharashtra
(d) N.H. 8 — Delhi - Agra.

Ans.(a) N.H. 5 — Chennai-West Bengal

10. Match the Column I with Column II and choose the correct option :

Column I	Column II		
Railway Zone	Headquarters		
(a) Northern	(i) Hajipur		
(b) South Central	(ii) Chennai		
(c) Southern	(iii) New Delhi		
(d) East Central	(iv) Secunderabad.		
a	b	c	d
(a) IV	III	II	I
(b) III	IV	II	I
(c) I	II	III	IV
(d) II	III	IV	I

Ans.(d) II III IV I.

11. Which stations are joined by North South Corridor ?

- (a) Srinagar-Kanniyakumari
(b) Delhi-Chennai

- (c) Jaipur–Salem
(d) Patna–Kochi.

Ans.(a) Srinagar–Kanniyakumari

12. **Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R).** Read them carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) : Air transport is the fastest and costliest mode of transport.

Reason (R) : It has brought about a connectivity revolution in the world.

Option

- (a) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(b) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
(c) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(d) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).

Ans. Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).

13. **Which port is called the Queen of Arabian Sea ?**

- (a) Mangalore (b) Cochi
(c) Mumbai (d) Kandla.

Ans.(b) Cochi.

14. **Assertion (A) :** Waterways are the cheapest mode of transport.

Reason (R) : It is fuel efficient and environment friendly.

Option

- (a) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(b) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
(c) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(d) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).

Ans. Both (A) and (R) is correct and R is correct explanation of (A)

15. **Read the given passage and answer the Questions No 15 to 17**

International comparisons are interesting of human development. Territory size and percapita income are not directly related to human development. Mostly small countries have done better than larger countries in human development. Similarly, relatively poor, countries have been marked higher than richer neighbours in terms of human development.

Such as Sri Lanka, Trinidad, and Tobago have a higher rank than India in the human development index despite having smaller economies. Within India, Kerala is famous for better performance and Punjab and Gujarat is not famous like Kerala in human development.

Question Answer are following—

15. **Name countries, those are smaller in size and economy have rank in the HDI than India.**

- (a) Sri Lanka (b) Namibia
(c) Maldives (d) All of those.

Ans. (d) All of those.

16. **India is behind how many countries in HDI ?**

- (a) 101 (b) 130
(c) 131 (d) 132.

Ans. (b) 130.

17. **Which out of the following not directly related to HDI ?**

- (a) Per capita income (b) Size of territory
(c) both (a) and (b) (d) None of these.

Ans. (c) both (a) and (b).

SECTION—B

- Q18. **Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.**

Bharmaur tribal area comprises Bharmaur and Holi tehsils of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh. It has been a notified tribal area since 21 November 1975. Bharmaur is inhabited by 'Gaddi', a tribal community who have maintained a distinct identity in the Himalayan region as they practiced transhumance and conversed through Gaddiali dialect. Bharmaur tribal region has harsh climate conditions, low resource base and fragile environment. These factors have influenced the society and Economy of the region. According to the 2011 census, the total population of Bharmaur sub-division was 39,113 i.e., 21 persons per sq km. It is one of the most (economically and socially) backward areas of Himachal Pradesh. Historically, the Gaddis have experienced geographical and political isolation and socio-economic deprivation. The economy is largely based on agriculture and allied activities such as sheep and goat rearing. The process of development of the tribal area of Bharmaur started in the 1970s when Gaddis were included among 'scheduled tribes'. Under the Fifth Five Year Plan, the tribal sub-plan was introduced in 1974 and Bharmaur was designated as one of the five Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) in Himachal Pradesh. This area development plan was aimed at improving the quality of life of the Gaddis and narrowing the gap in the level of development between Bharmaur and other areas of Himachal Pradesh. This plan laid the highest priority on development of transport and communications, agriculture and allied activities, and social and community services.

- 18.1 **How have the Gaddi Tribal Community maintained a distinct identity in the Himalayan region ?**

Ans. Gaddi tribal communities have maintained a distinct identity in the Himalayan region as they practiced transhumance and conversed through Gaddiali dialect.

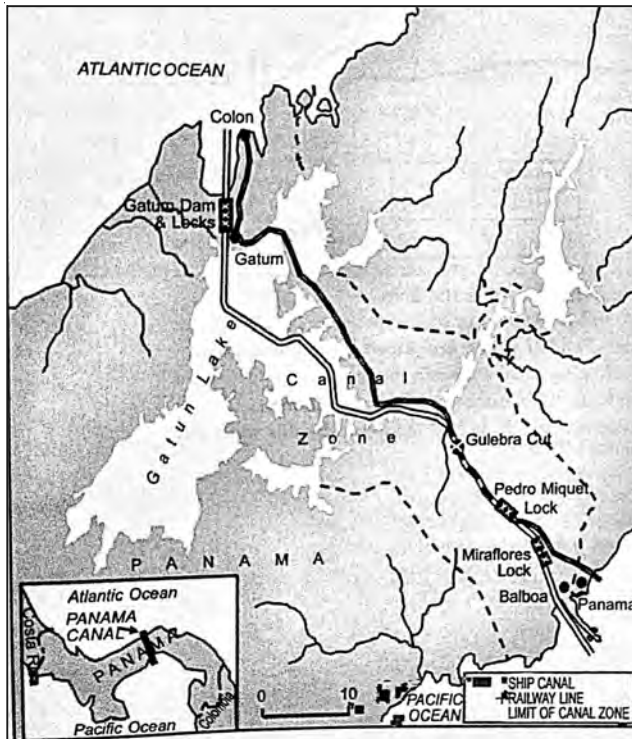
- 18.2 **Which factors have influenced the society and Economy of the region to remain backward ?**

Ans. Bharmaur tribal region has harsh climate conditions, low resource base and fragile environment. These factors have influenced the society and Economy of the region.

- 18.3 **Under the Integrated Tribal Development Project, Which areas were given the highest priority ?**

Ans. This plan laid the highest priority on development of transport and communications, agriculture and allied activities, and social and community services.

19 Study the map given below and answer the questions that follow—



19.1 Name the ship canal shown in the map

Ans. Panama Canal.

19.2 Name the Port A and Port B marked in the map

Ans. A = Colon Port
B = Panama Port

19.3 Name two oceans C and D which joined by this canal

Ans. C = Atlantic
D = Pacific

SECTION—C

20. (a) What do you mean by Dualism in Geography ? Give three Examples.

Ans. (1) There is a wide-ranging debate whether geography should be studied with a regional or systematic approach. This is called dualism. Nomothetic means law making, while ideographic means descriptive.

(2) Whether geographical phenomena be interpreted theoretically or through historic institutional approach.

(3) There exists dichotomy between physical and human geography.

Or

(b) Explain the concept of environmental determinism with suitable examples.

Ans. Determinism. It refers to the point of view

supporting environmental control on human action.

Accordingly, history, culture, life-style and stage of development of a social group, society or nation are largely governed by the physical factors (like terrain, climate, fauna and flora) of the environment. The determinists generally consider human as a passive agent.

Different views : (i) Thus attempt was made by the Greek and Roman scholars including Hippocrates, Aristotle, Herodotus and Starabo. (ii) The works of scholars, such as Al-Masudi, Al-Idrisi and Ibn-Khaldun, Kant, Humbolt, Ritter and Ratzel continued up to the early 20th century. (iii) This concept grew widespread particularly in the United States from the writing of E.C. Semple and Ellsworth Huntington.

21. Describe the different types of stores. 3

Ans. (i) Consumer co-operatives. These provide large-scale retailing.

(ii) Departmental stores. Heads of each department purchases and sells commodities.

(iii) Chain stores. These experiment sale of goods in one store and apply the results to other stores.

22. Rural and urban settlements differ in their way of life attitude and outlook Explain.

Ans. Rural and urban settlements differ also in their way of life, attitude and outlook. Rural people are less mobile and therefore social relations among them are intimate. They employ simple techniques to perform their activities and their pace of life is slow. In urban areas, on the other hand, way of life is complex and fast and social relations are formal and institutionalised.

23. Describe the importance of sea routes in handling India's foreign trade.

Ans. (i) India's long coastline foster the development of ports.

(ii) Indian ports are all weather ports having good harbour facilities.

(iii) Most of India's foreign trade is carried through the sea routes.

(iv) Sea routes act as receiving points of foreign consignment coming to India for distribution.

SECTION—D

24. Define migration. What are its causes ? What are its types ?

Ans. Migration : Migration is the third component of population change. It is an effort to achieve better balance between population and resources. It is the

permanent or semi-permanent change of a person's place of residence. Migration is probably a more important element in determining population structure and change in an area than fertility and mortality.

Types of migration. Pattern of migration may be rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to urban, inter-regional and international.

(i) Seasonal migration. On a time scale, migration may be temporary or permanent. Temporary movement may take the form of seasonal migration. It may be of agricultural workers to meet a demand during labour-intensive agricultural seasons; migration which is a movement of people between places for a period of more than one season but less than a lifetime may be important.

(ii) International migration refers to movement of people between countries and continents. It plays an important role in changing population patterns over relatively short periods. In recent decades, international migration has again increased. For most of the people, voluntary migration offers improved economic or other opportunities. A significant number of people, on the other hand, have to move to other countries as refugees due to civil war, political unrest or environmental degradation, which is less common. At the beginning of the 21st century, the UN estimated that about 120 million people world wide, were living outside their native countries, including about 15 million refugees.

(iii) Internal migration is an even more widespread demographic process. It involves hundreds of millions of people leaving the countryside for cities, or from overcrowded to other regions offering better opportunities. The movement of rural population to the growing urban cities is caused by push and pull factors. The adverse conditions operating in rural areas including poverty, unemployment, poor facilities of education, health, recreation and other services push the population to seek a living elsewhere, while pull factors are the attractions of the city or destination areas. They include high wages, cheap land, better living conditions and opportunities for economic advancement. As a result, people migrate to the towns and cities, which in turn have given rise to a large number of slums among them.

(iv) Rural migration. The movement of population also takes place between one rural tract and the other, particularly in the agricultural countries of the world. Such migration takes place from crowded areas of low per capita agricultural productivity to areas of new developments.

25. What is the basic principle of collective farming ?

Ans. Co-operative Farming :

(i) A group of farmers form a co-operative society by pooling in their resources voluntarily for more efficient and profitable farming.

(ii) Individual farms remain intact and farming is a matter of cooperative initiative.

(iii) Co-operative societies help farmers to procure all important inputs of farming, sell the products at the most favourable terms and help in processing of quality products at cheaper rates.

(iv) Co-operative movement originated over a century ago and has been successful in many western European countries like Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, Italy, etc.

(v) In Denmark, the movement has been so successful that practically every farmer is a member of a co-operative.

Collective Farming

(i) Collective farming or the model of Kolkhoz was introduced in erstwhile Soviet Union to improve the inefficiency of the previous methods of agriculture and to boost agricultural production for self-sufficiency.

(ii) The farmers pool in all their resources like land, livestock and labour.

(iii) However, they are allowed to retain very small plots to grow crops in order to meet their daily requirements.

(iv) Yearly targets are set by the government and the produce is also sold to the state at fixed prices. Produce in excess of the fixed amount is distributed among the members or sold in the market.

(v) The farmers have to pay taxes on the farm produces, hired machinery, etc. Members are paid according to the nature of the work allotted to them by the farm management.

Or

Describe any five characteristics of subsistence agriculture practised in the world.

Ans. Subsistence Agriculture and Commercial Agriculture

Subsistence Agriculture	Commercial Agriculture
1. Subsistence agriculture is the type of farming in which crops are grown for local consumption. 2. Sedentary agriculture and intensive agriculture are its main types.	1. Commercial agriculture includes the growing of crops for market. 2. Plantation farming and extensive farming are its main types.

Subsistence Agriculture	Commercial Agriculture
3. It is practised in sparsely populated areas of temperate grasslands. Tropical regions have plantations. Mixed farming and dairy farming in Europe are other forms of it.	3. It is practised in densely populated areas of monsoon region like India, China, Indonesia, Bangladesh, etc.
4. Wheat is grown in temperate regions. Tea, coffee and sugarcane are grown in tropical region.	4. Rice is the main crop in S.E. Asia. Other cereals are grown in dry areas.
5. Size of the land holding is large.	5. Size of the land holding is small.
6. It is highly mechanised farming.	6. Simple implements, with large human labour, are used.
7. Chemical fertilisers are widely used.	7. Green manures and fertilisers are used to increase the fertility.

26. Explain why high tech industries in many countries are being attracted to the peripheral areas of metropolitan centre.

Ans. High-tech Industrial State and Technology Park.

Foot loose industries tend to be attracted to purpose-built industrial estates or technology parks on the edge of towns and cities as is the case with London or Tokyo. These places offer a number of advantages over inner city locations.

(a) space for single-storey factories and future expansion.

(b) cheaper land values on edge-of-city.

(c) accessibility to main roads and motorways.

(d) pleasant environment (often located on a greenfield site).

(e) labour supply from nearby residential area and commuter village.

27. Development is a substantive concept and once it achieved it will address all the socio-cultural and environmental ills of the society. Analyse the statement.

Ans. Since long years after independence, India has been struggling with the issue of development for the common masses. Over the period of 75 years, we might have come a long way but there still exist a host of issues that need to be resolved. From economic growth to increasing urbanisation, India has seen immense transformation but the regional disparities and inequitable distribution of wealth and resources still

plague our society to a very large extent. This can be further explained in the context of government policies and measures.

Successive governments in India have tried to introduce pro-people and pro-poor policies over the last few decades. However, its effect has not been very widespread. As such, there are ample examples when the poorest of the poor have not been able to benefit from the government policies focussed towards wide-scale development. This is especially true of some states that still have majority of populations surviving below the poverty line. Moreover, the environmental degradation that rampant economic growth has caused is worth mentioning. Thus, it is essential that development occurs when human welfare is foremost.

Or

The ways to measure human development are constantly being redefined. Evaluate this statement keeping in mind the attainments and shortfall in human development.

Ans. The ways to measure human development are constantly being refined and newer ways of capturing different elements of human development are being researched. Researchers have found links between the level of corruption or political freedom in a particular region. There is also a discussion regarding a political freedom index and a listing of the most corrupt countries.

The human development index measures attainments in human development. It reflects what has been achieved in the key areas of human development. Yet it is not the most reliable measure. This is because it does not say anything about the distribution. The human poverty index is related to the human development index. This index measures the shortfall in human development. It is a non-income measure.

The probability of not surviving till the age of 40, the adult illiteracy rate, the number of people who do not have access to clean water, and the number of small children who are underweight are all taken into account to show the shortfall in human development in any region. Often the human poverty index is more revealing than the human development index. Looking at both these measures of human development together gives an accurate picture of the human development situation in a country.

28. (a) Write a note on Land Pollution.

Ans. Land Pollution. Land pollution encompasses the degradation and pollution of soil and vegetative cover. Deterioration in the quality of soil occurs because of (1) soil erosion, (2) reduction in plant nutrients, (3) decline in soil micro organisms, (4) lack of moisture, (5) concentration of various harmful elements, etc. Erosion is caused by natural and human factors. Deforestation, overgrazing and improper use of land also accelerate soil erosion. It is estimated that 130 million

hectares of land is affected by erosion problems in the country. Shifting agriculture alone has affected about 30 million hectares.

Besides erosion, salinisation and flooding caused due to construction of dams, reservoirs, canals and tanks in geologically unsuitable areas, excessive use of canal irrigation and diversion of floodwater in areas of impervious rocks also reduce the potentiality of land. Because of over-irrigation, saline and alkaline areas have increased in the northern plains of the country. Irrigation also changes the structure of the soil. Besides, use of chemical fertilisers, pesticides, insecticides and herbicides degrade the soil by destroying their natural, physical, chemical and biological properties. Chemical fertilisers destroy micro organisms of the soil, which are agents of nitrogen conversion in the soil. They increase sterility and reduce water-holding capacity of soil. They also leave their traces in crops, which act as slow poison for human beings. Similarly, organic phosphate compounds used to kill insects can stay for longer time in soils destroying micro organism.

Or

How is air pollution harmful ? Explain any three different causes of air pollution.

Ans. Air pollution is harmful. Air pollution results into the spread of diseases related to lungs, skin, throat, etc. Air pollution also causes acid rain which damages human health. The ozone layer is depleted by the

Ans.

chlorofluorocarbon and this is causing great shrinkage in the glacier.

Causes of air pollution :

(i) Natural Resources: Such as volcanic eruption, dust, storm, fires, etc.

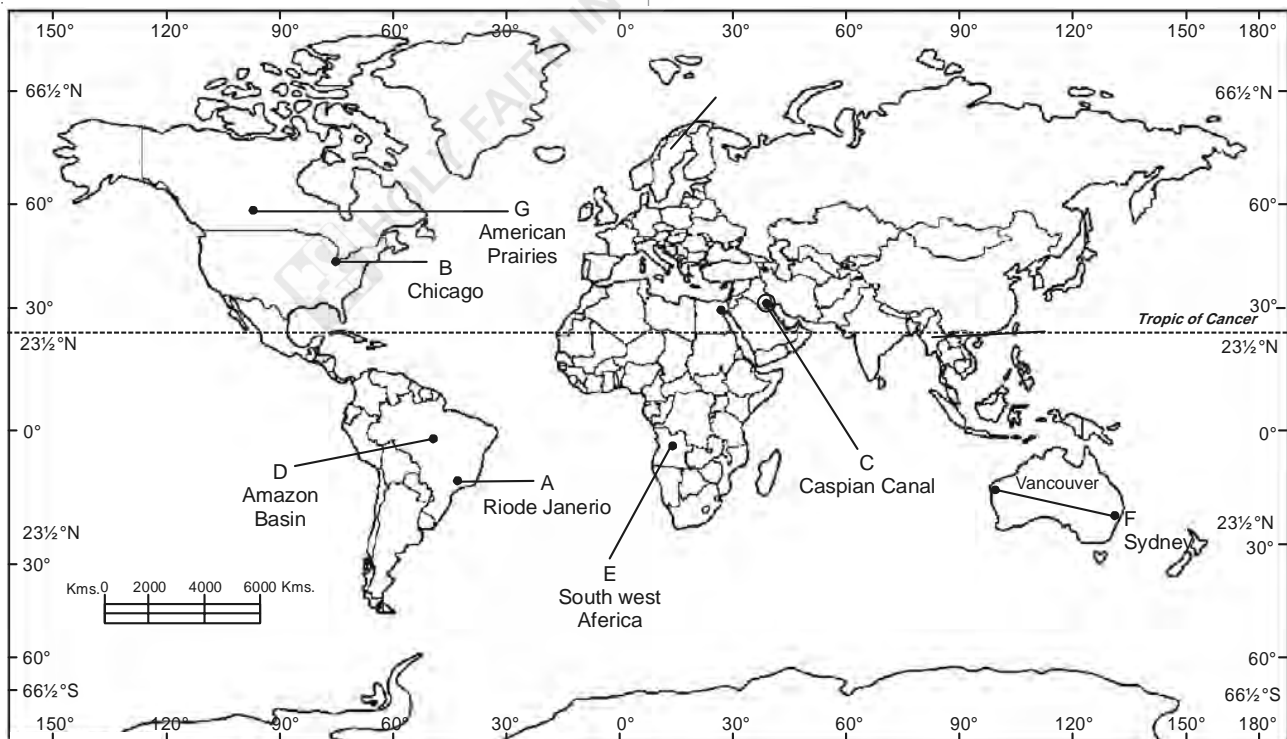
(ii) Factories: Factories produce smoke and ash.

(iii) Automobiles: Automobiles release carbon monoxide and lead in the atmosphere. Transport and farming are the main actions that have been directly linked to emissions. Forest fires and the burning of living or recently living organisms represent a further major sources of emission.

SECTION—E

29. On the given political outline map of the world, seven geographical features have been shown as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any five with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

- A major seaport
- An International Airport
- An important shipping canal
- An area of subsistence gathering.
- An area of nomadic herding
- A terminal station in North America
- An area of Intensive subsistence farming.

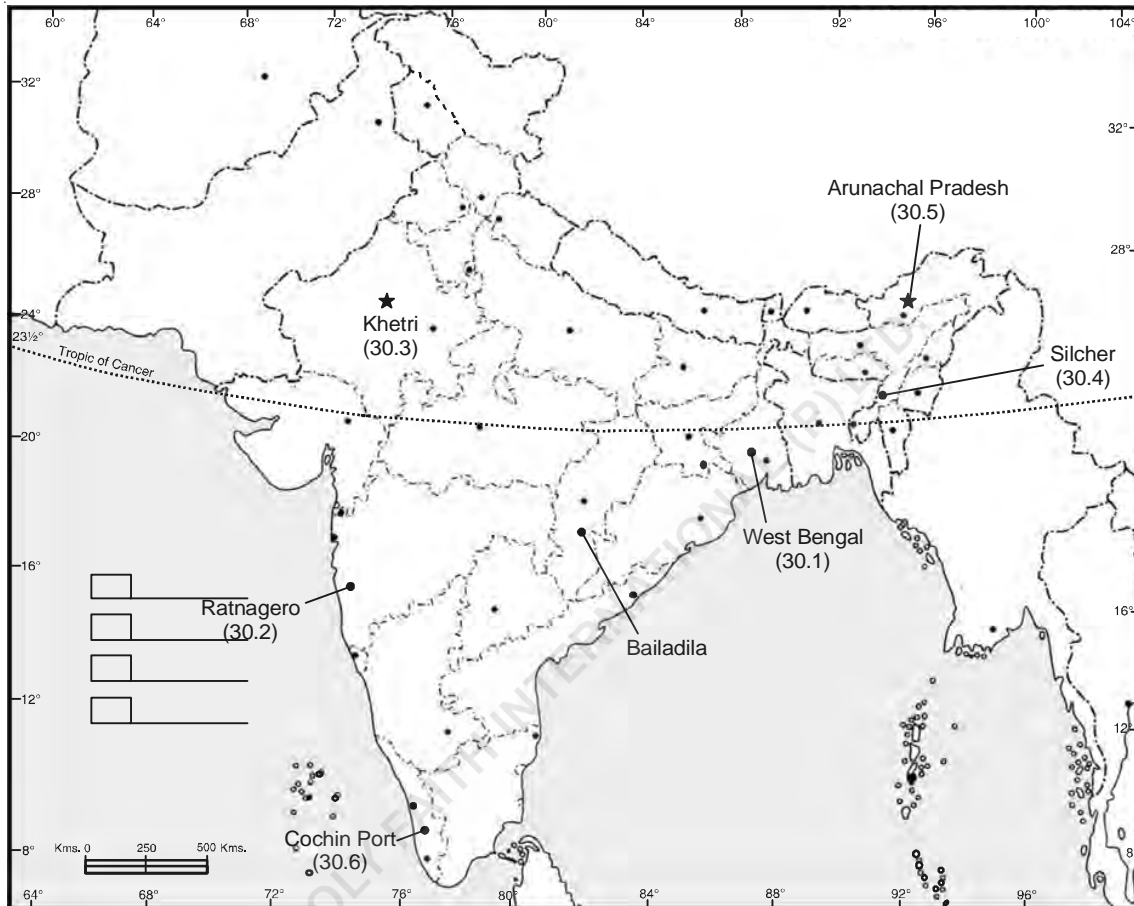


30. Locate and Label any five of the following geographical features with appropriate symbols on the given outline map of India.

- 30.1 A state leading in the production of wheat
- 30.2 An oil refinery in Gujarat

- 30.3 An important coal mining area in Chhatisgarh
- 30.4 A major seaport in TamilNadu
- 30.5 A state with Lowest sex ratio
- 30.6 An International airport in Delhi.
- 30.7 An iron ore mining area in Karnataka.

Ans.



Holy Faith New Style Sample Paper-5

(Based on the Latest Design & Syllabus Issued by CBSE)

CLASS-XII (C.B.S.E.)

GEOGRAPHY

Time Allowed : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions : Same as Model Test Paper-1.

SECTION-A

1. Which one of the following types describes water as a resource ?

- (a) Abiotic resource
- (b) Non-renewable Resource
- (c) Biotic Resource
- (d) Non-Cyclic Resource.

Ans.(d) Non-Cyclic Resource.

2. Which is not the objective of Haryali watershed development project ?

- (a) Drinking water
- (b) Irrigation
- (c) Fishing
- (d) Industries.

Ans.(d) Industries.

3. Which one of the following is the main objective of 'Jal Kranti Abhiyan' ?

- (a) Per capita water availability assurance
- (b) Rain-water harvesting
- (c) Conservation of water resource
- (d) Providing sufficient water for agriculture.

Ans.(c) Conservation of water resource.

4. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read them carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) : Trade is the basis of world's economic organisation and related to the foreign policy.

Reason (R) : The International trade benefits the world economy.

Option

- (a) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (b) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).

Ans. (c) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is correct explanation of (A).

5. Which crop is not cultivated under dryland farming ?

- (a) Ragi
- (b) Jowar
- (c) Groundnut
- (d) Sugarcane.

Ans.(b) Sugarcane.

6. Read the following information carefully and identify the correct option for the crop.

- A plant of tropical and subtropical areas.
 - Needs high summer between 22°C and 32°C temp.
 - India is fourth largest producer.
- (a) Cotton
 - (b) Tea
 - (c) Coffee
 - (d) Rice.

Ans. (a) Cotton.

7. Petroleum is referred to as because of its scarcity and diversified uses.

- (a) Black Pearl
- (b) Black Gold
- (c) Diamond
- (d) Liquid Gold.

Ans.(d) Black Pearl.

8. In which states are the major oil field located ?

- (a) Assam
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) TamilNadu.

Ans. (a) Assam.

9. Which of the following water ways and their stretches are correctly matched ?

- (a) N H 1 — Godawari-Krishna
- (b) N H 2 — Sadiya – Dhubri
- (c) NH 3 — Allahabad -Haldia
- (d) N H 4 — Kottapuram –Kollam

Ans.(d) N H 4 Kottapuram-Kollam

10. Match the Column I with Column II and choose the correct option :

Column I	Column II
Railway Zone	Headquarters
(1) North Central	(a) Secunderabad
(2) East Central	(b) Allahabad
(3) West Central	(c) Hajipur
(4) South Central	(d) Jabalpur.

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

Ans.(d) 1 (b), 2 (c), 3 (d), 4 (a).

11. What tours are joined by NHI ?

- (a) Delhi-Amritsar
- (b) Delhi-Mumbai
- (c) Delhi-Kolkata
- (d) Delhi-Chennai.

Ans.(d) Delhi-Chennai.

12. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read them carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) : Transport and communication are known as lifelines of economy.

Reason (R) : Transport and communication do not help in easy movement.

Ans. (A) is correct but (R) is false.

13. When was chennai port built ?

- (a) 1839 (b) 1849
(c) 1859 (d) 1869.

Ans.(c) 1859.

14. Assertion (A) : Cost of laying Pipelines is less but comparatively running costs are maximum.

Reason (R) : Pipeline do not provide easy transportation of commodities.

Ans. Both (A) and (R) are false.

The HDI measures attainments in human development. It reflects what has been achieved in the key areas of human development. These reflects what has been got in the key areas of HDI. Yet it is the reliable measure. This is so, it does not say anything about the distribution. Human poverty index is related to the HDI. This index measures the short fall in human development. Since 1990, the UNDP has been published the HDI Report every year. The report give us a rank wise list of all member countries according to the level of human development. The HDI and the human poverty index are two important indices to measure human development used by the UNDP.

15. Which out of the following key areas of human development do not includes ?

- (a) Access to Resource (b) Access to health
(c) Access to Education (d) Access to food.

Ans. (d) Access to food.

16. Which include the short falls of human development ?

- (a) adult literacy (b) access to clean water
(c) Under weight persons (d) high life expectancy.

Ans. (c) Under weight persons.

17. In which year the first human Development report published ?

- (a) 1989 (b) 1990
(c) 1991 (d) 1992.

Ans. (b) 1990.

SECTION—B

- 18.** Tribal areas of Bharmaur comprises Bharmaur and Holi tehsils of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh. This tribal area is a notified area since 21 November 1975. This area is inhabited by 'Gaddi', a tribal community who have maintained a different identity in the Himalayan Region as they practised transhumance and conversed through Gaddiali dialect. This tribal region has harsh climate, with low resource base and fragile environment. These factors have influenced the society and economy of the region. According to 2011 census, total population of this tribal area subdivision was 39,113, i.e. 21 persons per sq. km. This area is the most backward area of

Himachal Pradesh. Historically, the Gaddis have experienced geographical and political isolation. Economy of this area is based on agriculture and allied activities such as sheep and goat rearing.

18.1 In which state is the Bharmaur located?

Ans. Tribal areas of Bharmaur comprises Bharmaur and Holi tehsils of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh.

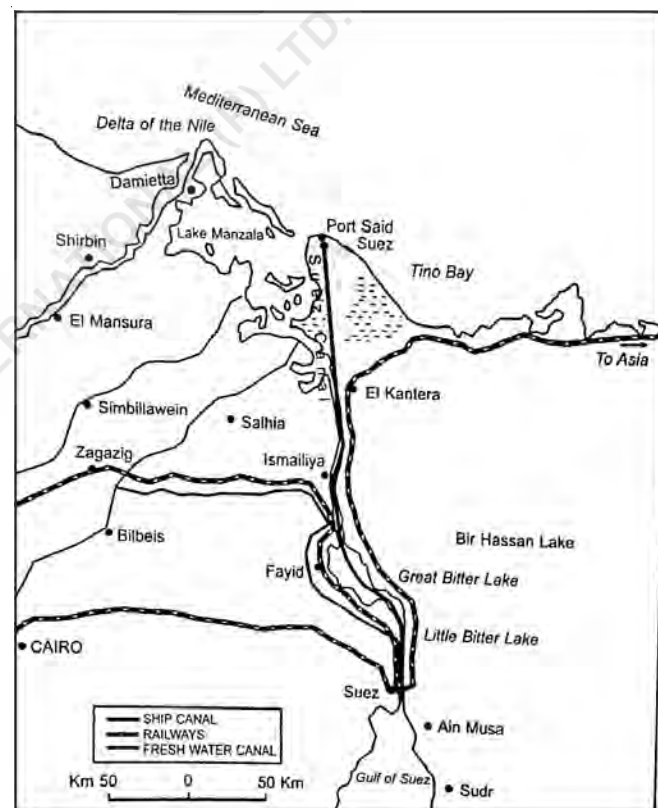
18.2 Who have maintained a different identity in the Himalayan Region?

Ans. Gaddi, a tribal community, have maintained a different identity in the Himalayan Region.

18.3 When was the area of Bharmaur notified?

Ans. The area of Bharmaur is a notified area since 21 November 1975.

19. Study the map given below and answer the questions that follows—



19.1 Name the shipping canal shown here.

Ans. Suez canal.

19.2 Name A and B Ports marked in the map.

Ans. A-Port Said, B-Suez port.

19.3 Name two seas which are joined by this waterway.

Ans. Mediterranean sea and Red sea.

SECTION—C

20. (a) What do you mean by Neo-determinism ?

Ans. Neo-determinism. Although the nature has offered humans a lot of scope for development, it does also set

the ultimate limits, crossing of which would mean a point of no return. Hence, the possibilistic approach invited criticism from many of the contemporary thinkers. Griffith Taylor, while criticising the possibilism, put forward the concept of neo-determinism. He stressed that a geographer's role is essentially that of an advisor and not to interpret the nature's plans. It is a Madhyam Marg between determinism and possibilism. It is called stop and go determinism. It means that possibilities can be created within the limits which do not damage the environment.

Or

(b) Explain the concept of possibilism with suitable examples.

Ans. Possibilism. The idea that human beings are controlled by nature was rejected and other geographers stressed the fact that human beings were free to choose. When humans are seen as an active force rather than a passive being, the approach is that of possibilism.

Different Views : (i) Lucien Febvre, the first to use the world possibilism, wrote that "There are no necessities, but everywhere possibilities; and man as master of these possibilities is the judge of their use."

(ii) It was Vidal de la Blache who advocated and developed systematically the school of possibilism. He opined that the life styles of people are the product of physical, historical and social influences. This concept became the basic philosophy of the school of possibilism.

(iii) It was realised that the cultural context and technological advancement of humans determined how they will use the environment.

21. What are means of mass media ? Explain its different types.

Ans. Radio and television also help to relay news, pictures and telephone calls to vast audiences around the world, and hence they are termed as mass media. Its functions: (i) They are vital for advertising and entertainment. (ii) Newspapers are able to cover events in all corners of the world. (iii) Satellite communication relays information of the earth and from space. (iv) The Internet has truly revolutionised the global communication system.

22. Explain the main objectives of 'Smart Cities Mission' in India. 3

Ans. (a) The smart Cities Mission in India launched by Indian government in 2015. Following are the main objectives of smart cities mission :

1. It launched for the improvement and development of urban infrastructure. Development of robust,

transportation networks, reliable water supply sanitation etc includes in it.

2. The mission seeks to develop technology and innovation to enhance the efficiency and sustainability of urban services. This includes-adoption of digital services smart sensors, ICT etc.

3. This mission encourages the improvement of smart solutions for urban challenges such as traffic management, pollution control etc.

4. The smart cities mission is also launched with objective to promote sustainable development practice in Indian cities.

5. It also aims to faster inclusive growth and social equity by ensuring the benefits of urban development.

23. Why are ports known as gateways of international trade. Explain any three characteristics of inland ports.

Ans. A port handles import and export trade of a country. It acts as an entry point for the goods received from foreign countries. It is a point of exit of the goods produced in the hinterland. Thus, it is a point of entry and exit of goods and passengers. Besides, it provides storage facilities of goods as well as loading and unloading of goods take place at this juncture.

Characteristics of inland ports:

(i) Inland ports are located away from the seacoast.

For example, Hugli is located near the seacoast, while Kolkata is an inland port.

(ii) These are linked to the sea through a river or a canal.

(iii) Such ports are accessible to flat bottom ships or barges.

SECTION—D

24. Describe the growth of the world population, its determinants and spatial distribution of population growth in the world.

Ans. Population Growth. Growth of population means change of size of population in a particular area during a given period. It can be positive as well as negative. Land resources cannot be increased much. So positive growth of population cannot go on for a long time. The main cause of population growth is that the birth rate is higher than the death rate. It is also called natural growth of population. It is calculated on the basis of difference between birth rate and death rate. It is calculated with the help of the following rule.

Population growth %

$$= \frac{\text{Natural increase (Births- Deaths)}}{\text{Average Population}} \times 100$$

Determinants of Population Growth Rate.

The following are the three main determinants of population growth :

(i) Birth rate (ii) Death rate (iii) Mobility of population (Migration)

(i) Birth rate. In developing countries, there is high birth rate (nearly 40 per 1000). So, these countries have a higher population growth rate than that of developed countries. On the other hand, due to low birth rate in developed countries, the rate of growth of population is low.

(ii) Death rate. High death rate does not allow population to grow rapidly. When the birth rate is higher than death rate, the population growth rate is high. On the other hand, when both birth rate and death rate are low, the population growth rate is low.

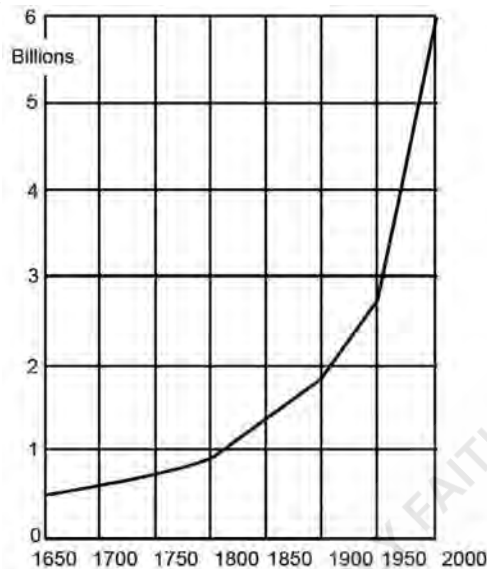


Fig. World Population Growth

(iii) Mobility of population. The migration of population also affects growth rate. During 1880–1920, about 4 crore people settled in the U.S.A. and Canada. It not only resulted in higher growth rate in the U.S.A. and Canada, but also a lower growth rate in European countries.

Spatial distribution of population growth rate in the world.

It has been estimated that in Pre-historic period (8000 B.C.E.), the total population was only 5 million. Large areas were uninhabited. Agricultural revolution led to growth of population up to 1000 million till the Industrial Revolution in 1850. The period was a slow long-term increase in population. Faster population growth came with the Industrial Revolution. The urban population increased. The standard of living also increased.

It is clear that population growth rate is high in developing countries, while developed countries have a low

population growth. Africa has the highest growth rate, while Europe is getting negative growth of population due to decrease in population.

The growth rate of population is not same in all the countries. These countries can be grouped into four divisions :

1. Regions with very high growth rate. This group includes continents where growth rate is about 3 per cent. It includes Africa, Central America, South and West Asia, and South America.

2. Regions with high growth rate. This group includes areas where growth rate is 2 to 2.9 per cent. It includes some parts of South America, Eastern Asia and Australia.

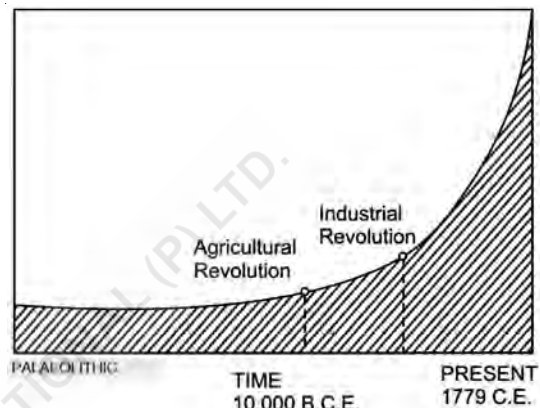


Fig. Population Growth

3. Regions with moderate growth rate. This group includes countries where growth rate is between 1 and 1.9 per cent. It includes South America, Caribbean Region and Asia.

4. Regions with low growth rate. This group includes countries where growth rate is less than 1 per cent. It includes North America, Europe, Russia, Japan and New Zealand.

25. Write a detailed note on Mixed farming

Ans. (a) Mixed Farming : Mixed farming involves the growing of crops and raising of animals on the same farm. Besides cultivation, other subsidiary occupations like cattle rearing, poultry farming, dairy farming, etc. are practised. Livestock is fed on fodder crops in winter. In summer, cattle graze on pastures.

Many factors have favoured the development of mixed farming :

- (i) Urban and industrial population.
- (ii) Facilities of transport.
- (iii) Nearness to market.
- (iv) Certain rainfall.
- (v) Intensive methods.

Areas. It is practised in highly developed parts of the world. Mixed farming is found through out Europe, Eastern and Northern America, Pampas, S.E. Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

Characteristics :

- (i) This type of farming is highly intensive, scientific and specialised.

- (ii) Mixed farms are moderate in size.
- (iii) It represents truly mixed economy because crops and livestock are equally integrated.
- (iv) Cereals are grown with other crops practising crop rotation, inter cropping and crop combination.
- (v) Mixed farming is characterised by high capital expenditure on machinery and farm building.
- (vi) Chemical fertilisers are extensively used to maintain the fertility of the soils.
- (vii) The labour is skilled and expert in farming.
- (viii) Mixed farming has a threefold advantages :
 - (a) It protects the farmers against the risk of poor prices, crop failure and diseases.
 - (b) Labour is evenly spread throughout the year.
 - (c) Soil fertility is maintained by crop rotation.
- (ix) Livestock is fed on fodder crop, pastures and other crops.
- (x) The farmers have a higher standard of living.

Or

Describe any five features of plantation agriculture practised in different regions of the world.

Ans. Plantation Agriculture :

Plantation agriculture is a large-scale specialised commercial farm of a single cash crop on estates or plantations. Some of the main crops are rubber, oil palm, cotton, tea, cocoa, bananas, pineapples, coffee and sugarcane. The plantations were established by the Europeans during the colonial period in tropics.

Areas. Plantations are found in many parts of tropical regions of Asia, Africa and America.

- (i) West Indies, Cuba and Jamaica.
- (ii) Guinea and west coast of Africa.
- (iii) India, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Indonesia and Philippines.

Characteristics :

- (i) Plantation farms are generally large (more than 40 hectares) and known as estates or plantations.
- (ii) The European skill, organisation and large capital are used on plantations. These use scientific methods of cultivation and a single crop specialisation.
- (iii) Local or migrated labour is used on plantation such as Negroes in cotton belt of the U.S.A. and Tamils in tea plantations of Sri Lanka. The plantation system depends on the exploitation of cheap labour.
- (iv) It aims at high yields, high quality production and a large output for export.
- (v) Plantations are located in coastal areas with developed network of roads, railways, harbours and navigable rivers.

Areas : (a) Most of the estates are owned by Europeans. British companies own rubber plantations of Malaysia, Tea estates of India and Sri Lanka and Banana plantations in West Indies.

- (b) The French established cocoa and coffee plantation in west Africa.
- (c) The British established sugarcane and banana plantations in West Indies.
- (d) Spanish and Americans established coconut and sugarcane plantation in Philippines.

26. Examine the features of cottage manufacturing or household industries.

Ans. The features of cottage manufacturing or household industries; (any three points)

- (i) It is the smallest manufacturing unit.
- (ii) Use of local raw materials and simple tools by the artisans.
- (iii) Goods are produced for everyday use in the homes of artisans with the help of family members.
- (iv) Finished products are used in the same household or sold in the local market.
- (v) Some common examples of products produced in this sector include food stuffs, containers, fabrics, tools, furniture, figurines, jewellery, pottery etc.

27. How have good governance and people oriented policies with reference to the pillars of human development increased the value of freedom and capabilities ?

Ans. Leading a long and healthy life, being able to gain knowledge and having enough means to be able to live a decent life are the most important aspects of human development.

FOUR PILLARS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Just as any building is supported by pillars, the idea of human development is supported by the concepts of equity, sustainability, productivity and empowerment.

- **Equity** refers to making equal access to opportunities available to everybody. The opportunities available to people must be equal irrespective of their gender, race, income and in the Indian case, caste. Yet this is very often not the case and happens in almost every society. For example, in any country, it is interesting to see which group the most of the school dropouts belong to. This should then lead to an understanding of the reasons for such behaviour. In India, a large number of women and persons belonging to socially and economically backward groups dropout of school. This shows how the choices of these groups get limited by not having access to knowledge.
- **Sustainability** means continuity in the availability of opportunities. To have sustainable human development, each generation must have the same opportunities. All environmental, financial and human resources must be used keeping in mind the future. Misuse of any of these resources will lead to fewer opportunities for future generations. A good example is about the importance of sending girls to school. If a community does not stress the importance of sending its girl children to school, many opportunities will be lost to these young women when they grow up. Their career choices will be severely curtailed and this would affect other aspects of their lives. So each generation must ensure the availability of choices and opportunities to its future generations.
- **Productivity** here means human labour productivity or productivity in terms of human work. Such productivity must be constantly enriched by building capabilities in people. Ultimately, it is people who are the real wealth of nations. Therefore, efforts to increase their knowledge, or provide better health facilities ultimately leads to better work efficiency.
- **Empowerment** means to have the power to make choices. Such power comes from increasing freedom

and capability. Good governance and people-oriented policies are required to empower people. The empowerment of socially and economically disadvantaged groups is of special importance.

Or

“The prime task before any development activity in India is to maintain parity between population and resources.” Justify the statement.

Ans. Since long years after independence, India has been struggling with the issue of development for the common masses. Over the period of 75 years, we might have come a long way but there still exist a host of issues that need to be resolved. From economic growth to increasing urbanisation, India has seen immense transformation but the regional disparities and inequitable distribution of wealth and resources still plague our society to a very large extent. This can be further explained in the context of government policies and measures.

Successive governments in India have tried to introduce pro-people and pro-poor policies over the last few decades. However, its effect has not been very widespread. As such, there are ample examples when the poorest of the poor have not been able to benefit from the government policies focussed towards wide-scale development. This is especially true of some states that still have majority of populations surviving below the poverty line. Moreover, the environmental

degradation that rampant economic growth has caused is worth mentioning. Thus, it is essential that development occurs when human welfare is foremost.

28. (a) Discuss the problems of slums and Urban waste disposal in developing countries like India.

Ans. The slums, jhuggi-jhopari clusters and colonies of shanty structures is a major problem faced by the urban settlements in developing countries like India. These are inhabited by those people who were forced to migrate from the rural areas to these urban centres in search of livelihood but could not afford proper housing due to high rent and high costs of land. They occupy environmentally incompatible and degraded areas. Slums are residential areas of the least choice, dilapidated houses, poor hygienic conditions, poor ventilation, lack of basic amenities, like drinking water, light and toilet facilities, etc. Open defecation, unregulated drainage systems and overcrowded narrow street patterns are serious health and socio environmental hazards. Most of the slum population works in low-paid, high risk-prone, unorganised sectors of the urban economy. Consequently, they are the undernourished, prone to different types of diseases and illness and can not afford to give proper education to their children. The poverty makes them vulnerable to drug abuse, alcoholism, crime, vandalism, escapism, apathy and ultimately social exclusion.

Table. India: Estimated Vehicular Emission Load in certain Metropolitan Cities (Vehicular Pollution Load, tonne per day)

City	SPM	Sulphur dioxide	Oxides of nitrogen	Hydrocarbons	Carbon monoxide	Total
Delhi	8.58	7.47	105.38	207.98	542.51	872
Mumbai	4.66	3.36	59.02	90.17	391.6	549
Bengaluru	2.18	1.47	21.85	65.42	162.8	254
Kolkata	2.71	3.04	45.58	36.57	156.87	245

Or

(b) How is the use of plastic pages harmful for environment degradation ? Evaluate it by citing suitable examples.

Ans. Plastic is a non-biodegradable substance and its use and production should be minimum. Plastic debris is found absolutely everywhere, from the Arctic to Antarctica. It clogs street drains in our cities; it litters campgrounds and national parks, and is even piling up on Mount Everest. But thanks to runoff, and to our fondness for directly dumping our trash into the nearest river or lake, plastic is growing increasingly common in the world’s oceans. When plastics are broken down, this simply means one large piece of plastic is reduced into a bunch of smaller pieces of plastic. These smaller pieces of plastic can be consumed by smaller animals, but are still indigestible. It affects all organisms in the food chain from tiny species like plankton through to whales. Toxins work their way up the food chain when plastic is ingested and can even be present in the fish

people eat. From cell phones to bicycle helmets to IV bags, plastic has molded society in ways that make life easier and safer. But the synthetic material also has left harmful imprints on the environment.

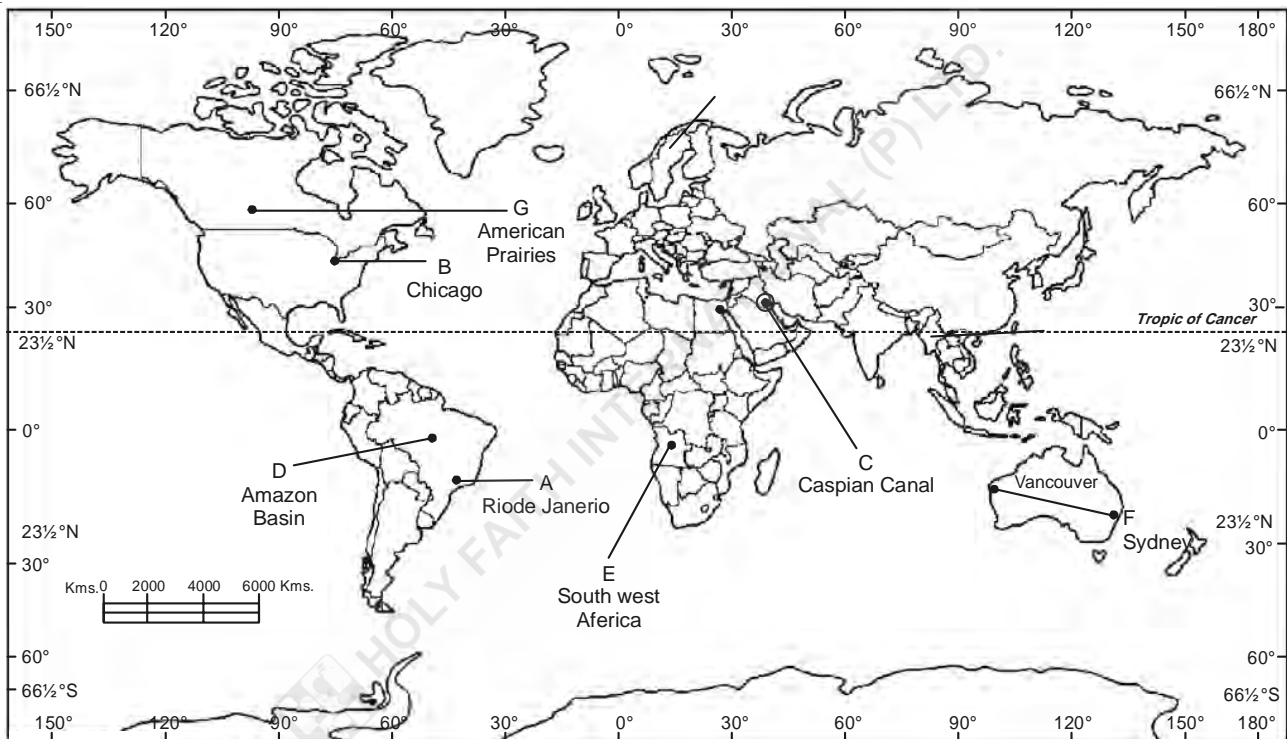
- Chemicals added to plastics are absorbed by human bodies. Some of these compounds have been found to alter hormones or have other potential human health effects.
- Plastic debris, laced with chemicals and often ingested by marine animals, can injure or poison wildlife.
- Floating plastic waste, which can survive for thousands of years in water, serves as mini transportation devices for invasive species, disrupting habitats.
- Plastic buried deep in landfills can leach harmful chemicals that spread into groundwater.
- Around 4 percent of world oil production is used as a feedstock to make plastics, and a similar amount is consumed as energy in the process.

SECTION—E

29. On the given political outline map of the world, seven geographical features have been shown as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any five with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near than.

- A. A major seaport
- B. An International Airport
- C. An important shipping canal
- D. An area of subsistence farming
- E. An area of nomadic herding
- F. A terminal station.
- G. An area commercial livestock rearing.

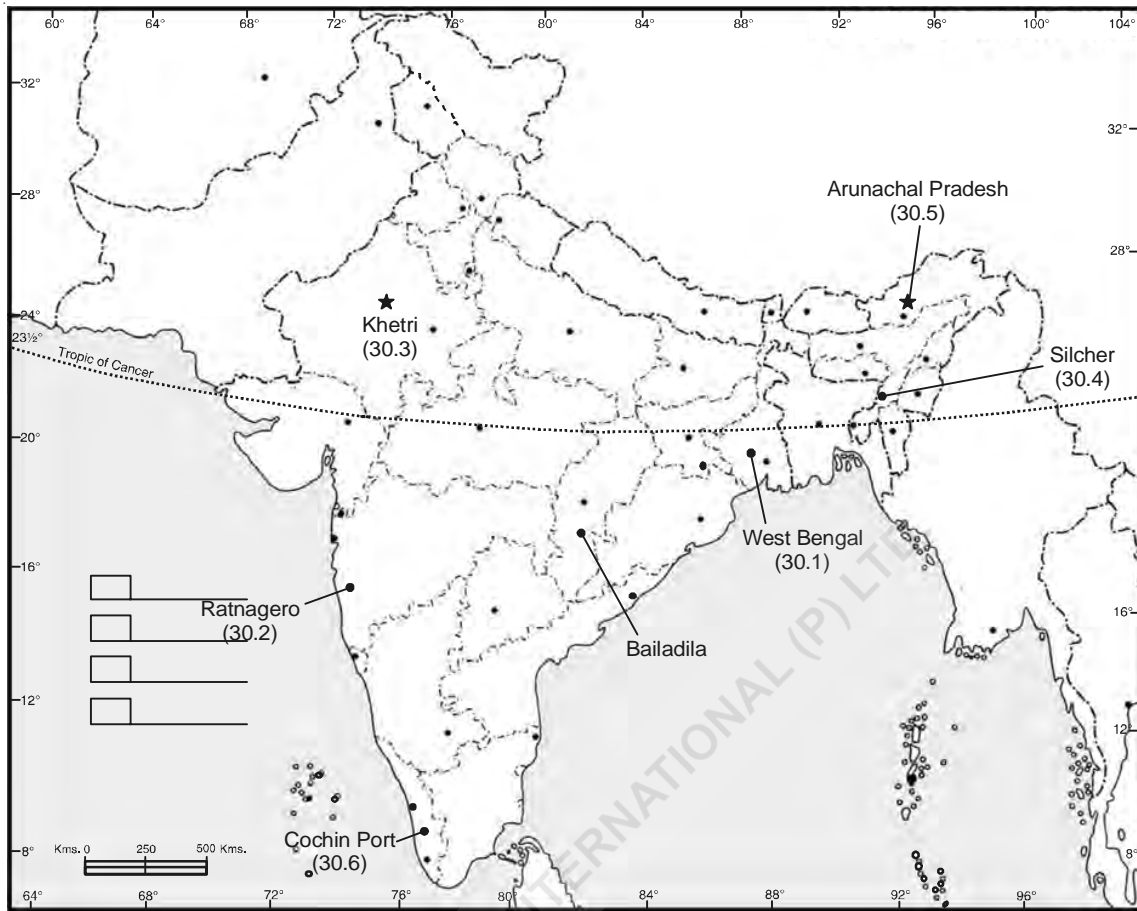
Ans.



30. Locate and label any five of the following geographical features with appropriate symbols on the given political outline map of India.

- 30.1 The leading coffee producing state
- 30.2 An oil refinery located in Uttar Pradesh
- 30.3 Major coal mine located in TamilNadu
- 30.4 A major seaport in Andhra Pradesh
- 30.5 A state with lowest percentage of urban population
- 30.6 An International airport in Punjab
- 30.7 A bauxite mine in Madhya Pradesh.

Ans.



HOLY FAITH INTERNATIONAL (P) LTD

Holy Faith New Style Sample Paper-6

(Based on the Latest Design & Syllabus Issued by CBSE)

CLASS-XII (C.B.S.E.)

GEOGRAPHY

Time Allowed : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions : Same as Model Test Paper-1.

SECTION-A

1. Which one of the following rivers has the highest replenish able groundwater resource in industry ?

- (a) The Indus (b) The Brahmaputra
(c) The Ganga (d) The Godavari.

Ans.(c) The Ganga.

2. Which sector consumers the highest amount of water in India ?

- (a) Industry (b) Agriculture
(c) Domestic (d) Urban Area.

Ans.(b) Agriculture.

3. Environment Protection Act was implemented in which year ?

- (a) 1974 (b) 1986
(c) 1988 (d) 1997

Ans.(b) 1986.

4. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read them carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) : International Trade is very important and no countries can survive without it.

Reason (R) : No country is self sufficient in resources because resources are space bound.

Option

- (a) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(b) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
(c) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(d) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).

Ans. (c) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is correct explanation of Assertion (A).

5. Which one of the following is not a land use category ?

- (a) Follow land (b) Marginal land
(c) Net Sown area (d) Waste land

Ans.(b) Marginal land.

6. Which is known as a major cash crop ?

- (a) Maize (b) Wheat
(c) Rice (d) Sugarcane.

Ans. (d) Sugarcane.

7. Which out of the following states has major oil fields ?

- (a) Assam (b) Bihar
(c) Rajasthan (d) Tamil Nadu.

Ans.(a) Assam.

8. On which station the first atomic station was set up ?

- (a) Kalpakkam (b) Narora
(c) Rana Partap Sagar (d) Tarapur.

Ans. (d) Tarapur.

9. Which of the following water ways and their stretches are correctly matched ?

(National Water ways) (Stretch)

- (a) National waterway No. 1 — Godavari-Krishna
(b) National waterway No. 2 — Sadiya-Dhubri
(c) National waterway No. 3 — Allahabad-Haldia
(d) National waterway No. 4 — Kottapuram-Kollam.

Ans.(d) National waterway No. 4 — Kottapuram-Kollam.

10. Match the Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option :

Column I	Column II
Railway Zone	Headquarters
(a) Northern	(i) Hajipur
(b) South Central	(ii) Chennai
(c) Southern	(iii) New Delhi
(d) East Central	(iv) Secunderabad.

Options

- | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| | a | b | c | d |
| (a) | IV | III | II | I |
| (b) | III | IV | II | I |
| (c) | I | II | III | IV |
| (d) | II | III | IV | I |

Ans.(d) II III IV I.

11. Which state has the highest road density in India ?

- (a) Punjab (b) Kerala
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Karnataka.

Ans.(c) TamilNadu.

12. Two statements are given below They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read them carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) : International trade in the result of specialisation in production.

Reason (R) : It benefits the world economy.

Option

- (a) (A) is true but (R) is false.
 (b) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
 (c) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).

Ans. (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct and R is not correct explanation.

13. Which is a land locked harbour ?

- (a) Vishakhapatnam (b) Ennor
 (c) Mumbai (d) Haldie.

Ans.(a) Vishakhapatnam.

14. **Assertion (A) :** "Waterways is an important mode of transport both for passenger and cargo traffic in India.

Reason (R) : It is fuel efficient and eco-friendly mode of transport

Option

- (a) (A) is true but (R) is false.
 (b) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
 (c) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).

Ans. (a) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Read the following paragraph and answer the given questions :

Growth and development both refer to changes. The difference is that growth is quantitative and value neutral and may have positive or negative signs; that is, change can be either positive or negative. On the other hand, development means a qualitative change, a change that is value positive. It means development cannot take place unless there is an increment or addition to the current situation. Development takes place when positive growth takes place. However, positive growth does not always lead to development. This occurs only when there is a positive change in quality.

15. Which of the following is true about Growth and Development ?

- (a) Growth is quantitative while development is qualitative.
 (b) Both growth and development are qualitative.
 (c) Growth is qualitative while development is quantitative.

(d) Both growth and development are quantitative.

Ans. (a) Growth is quantitative while development is qualitative.

16. At what time development occurs ?

- (a) When there is positive growth
 (b) When there is negative growth
 (c) When positive growth slows down
 (d) When negative growth slows down.

Ans. (a) When there is positive growth.

17. What is always value positive ?

- (a) Growth (b) Development
 (c) Positive growth (d) Negative growth.

Ans. (b) Development.

SECTION—B

18. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Bharmaur tribal area comprises Bharmaur and Holi tehsils of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh. It is a notified tribal area since 21 November 1975. Bharmaur is inhabited by 'Gaddi', a tribal community who have maintained a distinct identity in the Himalayan region as they practised transhumance and conversed through Gaddiali dialect.

Bharmaur tribal region has harsh climate conditions, low resource base and fragile environment. These factors have influenced the society and economy of the region. According to the 2001 Census, the total population of Bharmaur sub-division was 37.246, i.e. 20 persons per sq.km. It is one of the most (economically and socially) backward areas of Himachal Pradesh. Historically, the Gaddis have experienced geographical and political isolation and socio-economic deprivation. The economy is largely based on agriculture and allied activities such as sheep and goat rearing.

- 18.1 Describe the location of Bharmaur region.

Ans. Bharmaur region comprises holi tehsils of chamba district of Himachal Pradesh.

- 18.2 Why Bharmaur region experience harsh Climatic conditions ? Give reason.

Ans. The Bharmaur region experiences harsh climatic conditions because of following reasons :

1. High altitude and mountainous terrain : The area located in the himalayas highest mountain ranges) Where temperature is low as these are on high altitude.
2. Region is proximity to the Tibetan plateauum : It also affects its climate. This plateau also called Roof of the world and known for its weather conditions.

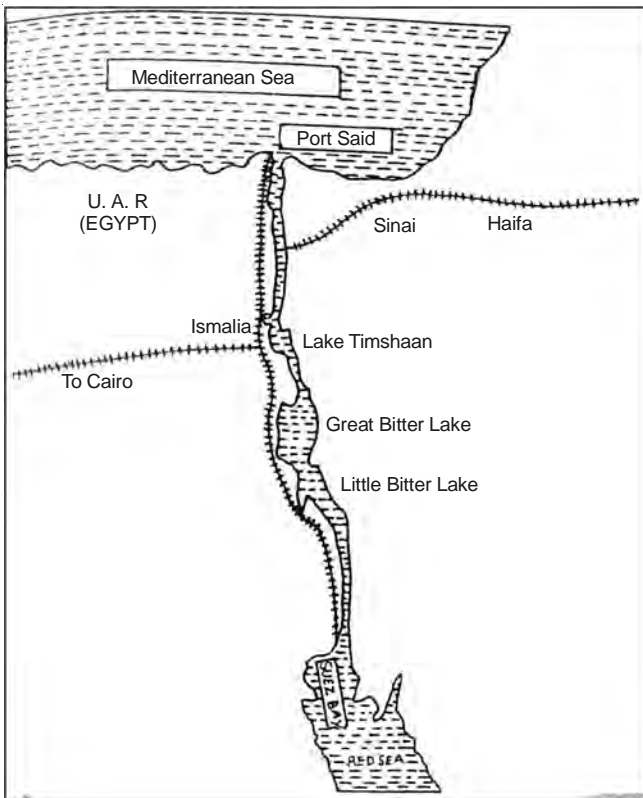
- 18.3 Why is this region economically backward ? Explain any one reason.

Ans. Bharmaur tribal region has harsh climatic conditions, Low resources base and fragile environment.

These factors have influenced the economy of the region. other reasons are as following-

- (i) Geographical isolation
- (ii) limited access of infrastructure

19. Study the given map carefully and answer the questions that follows.



- 19.1 Identify the given waterway and write its name.

Ans. Its Suez Canal.

- 19.2 Mention its three salt lakes.

Ans. Little Bitter Lake, Great Bitter Lake, Lake Timshaan.

- 19.3 Write the importance of the water body.

Ans. This route runs through the densely populated area. It is well served with coal and oil. Many deep, protected harbours are found on this route.

SECTION—C

20. (a) Explain the naturalisation of Humans Give example.

Ans. **Man is influenced by Environment.** Humans adapted to dictates of nature. The stage of human social development was also primitive. Man was practically a slave of nature. Man was really naturalised. It was called environmental determinism.

Life of Benda (Example): Take the case of Benda who lives in the wilds of Abujh Maad (Central India). He wears a small loin cloth and has a small axe. His tribe practises primitive agriculture by clearing a patch of forest. He drinks water from a stream. He gathers Gajjhara and Kuchla, leaves and roots to eat. Conclusion. The physical environment becomes the "Mother Nature" for them.

Or

- (b) Explain the concept of environmental determinism with suitable examples.

Ans. **Determinism.** It refers to the point of view supporting environmental control on human action.

Accordingly, history, culture, life-style and stage of development of a social group, society or nation are largely governed by the physical factors (like terrain, climate, fauna and flora) of the environment. The determinists generally consider human as a passive agent.

Different views : (i) This attempt was made by the Greek and Roman scholars including Hippocrates, Aristotle, Herodotus and Strabo. (ii) The works of scholars, such as Al-Masudi, Al-Idrisi and Ibn-Khaldun, Kant, Humbolt, Ritter and Ratzel continued up to the early 20th century. (iii) This concept grew widespread particularly in the United States from the writing of E.C. Semple and Ellsworth Huntington.

21. What do you know about medical services for overseas patients ?

Ans. Medical Services for Overseas Patients in India. About 55,000 patients from the USA visited India in 2005 for treatment. This is still a small number compared with the millions of surgeries performed each year in the \$2 trillion U.S. health-care system. India has emerged as the leading country of medical tourism in the world. World class hospitals located in the metropolitan cities and Vellore cater to the patients all over the world. Medical tourism brings abundant benefits to developing countries like India, Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia.

22. Distinguish between clustered and semiclustered rural settlements of India, stating three points of distinction.

Ans. Rural settlements in India can be classified into four types.

- (i) Clustered (ii) Semi-clustered (iii) Hamleted (iv) Dispersed.

The different types have the following features :

(i) Clustered settlements. This is a cluster of compact houses. The general living area is separated from farming area. These settlements are rectangular, radial and linear in shape.

(ii) Semi-clustered settlements. These are found in restricted areas. These result from fragmentation of a large compact village. Generally, landowners occupy the central part of the village and people of lower section live at the outer flanks of villages.

(iii) **Hamleted settlements.** When a village is fragmented on social and ethnic factors, the settlement is divided into many units called Panna, Para, Palli, Nagla and Dhani.

(iv) **Dispersed settlements.** Isolated settlements are called dispersed settlements. These are found in forests on hill slopes and fragmented fields.

Factors affecting patterns of rural settlements :

(i) Nature of terrain (ii) Altitude (iii) Climate (iv) Availability of water

23. Write a note on the changing nature of International trade of India.

Ans. (i) India's international trade is continuously increasing.

(ii) The share of Agricultural and allied products is decreasing.

(iii) The imports of Petroleum products are increasing.

(iv) The exports of coffee, tea and spices are decreasing.

(v) Export of fresh fruits and sugar has increased.

(vi) The share of manufactured goods has increased in exports.

(vii) The export of engineering goods has increased.

(viii) Share of gems-pearls and ornaments in exports has increased.

SECTION—D

24. What is demographic cycle ? Describe three stages of demographic transition theory ?

Ans. Demographic Transition. Current demographic trends reveal that the annual average population increase among the developing countries is more than 20 times than that in the developed world. Although the CDRs (Crude Death Rates) in both groups are low, the average CBRs (Crude Birth Rates) in developing countries are nearly three times more than those of the developed countries.

F.W. Notestein shows the Demographic Transition Model correlating changes in population dynamics with industrialisation and urbanisation.

1. The first stage.

Main Characteristics :

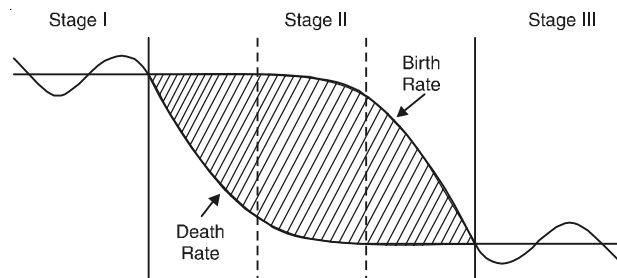
(i) The common characteristic is that the population is relatively small and stable over time. (ii) Both the birth and the death rates are very high, but the death rates decline during periods of prosperity and rises during times of famines, disease or war. People practise agriculture. (iii) Life expectancy is low. People have low level of technology. (iv) People are illiterate.

2. The second stage.

Main Characteristics :

(i) The industrial revolution resulted in better diets and higher living standards, particularly in cities as sanitation

and public health systems developed. (ii) Such progress led to steady decline in death rates. (iii) Birth rates, however, remained high in initial periods of prosperity and only later began to decline as living conditions continued to improve. (iv) As the gap between high birth rates and declining death rates widens, population grows rapidly.



3. Third stage.

Main Characteristics :

(i) In the third stage, both birth and death rates decline appreciably. (ii) Birth rates fluctuate at times, turning lower during periods of economic difficulty and higher during periods of prosperity. (iii) Population becomes urbanised, literate and high technical knowhow.

25. (a) Mention any five characteristics of commercial livestock rearing in the world.

Ans. Commercial livestock rearing is a large-scale organised livestock farming.

Main characteristics :

(i) It is capital intensive and is organised on scientific basis.

(ii) Livestock is reared on large farms called ranches.

(iii) Main emphasis is on breeding, genetic improvement, disease control and health care.

(iv) The products like meat, wool, hides and skins are exported.

(v) It is a commercial form of grazing.

(vi) It is practised in temperate and tropical grasslands where fodder crops are also grown.

Or

(b) Define the term mixed farming. Explain any four characteristics of mixed farming.

Ans. Mixed farming involves the growing of crops and raising of livestock on the same farm. Cattle rearing, poultry farming and dairy farming are also practised.

Characteristics :

(i) Wheat, barley, oat and fodder crops are grown.

(ii) It involves high capital expenditure and machinery.

(iii) It makes extensive use of chemical fertilisers.

(iv) Crop rotation and inter-cropping is practised to retain soil fertility.

26. What are the traditional large scale industries ? Write its characteristics.

Ans. Traditional Large-Scale Industrial Regions

These are based on heavy industry, often located near coalfields and engaged in metal smelting, heavy engineering, chemical manufacture or textile production. These industries are now known as smokestack industries. Traditional industrial regions can be recognised by :

- (i) High proportion of employment in manufacturing industry.
- (ii) High-density housing, often of inferior type, and poor services.
- (iii) Unattractive environment, for example, pollution, waste tips and so on.
- (iv) Problems of unemployment, emigration and derelict land areas caused by closure of factories because of a world-wide fall in demand.

27. Discuss the spatial pattern of density of population in India.

Ans. The spatial pattern of population distribution is uneven in India. (i) High Population : Uttar Pradesh has the highest population (20 crore). Uttar Pradesh, Bihar,

Maharashtra, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh have almost 50% population of the country. Delhi has more population than the population of all the Union Territories combined population. (ii) Low Population : (a) Madhya Pradesh has 14% area of the country, but only 7.6% population of India. (b) The Himalayan region with 17% area has only 2% population of India. Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest density of population (17 persons per sq. km.). (c) Central India, vast areas of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have moderate density of population. Therefore, the spatial distribution of population depends on physical, economic, social and historical factors.

*Or***Explain the causes of concentration of dense population in the Sutlej-Ganga plains.**

Ans. The Sutlej-Ganga plains is the most densely populated area in India. This includes the states of Punjab, Haryana, Delhi (NCR), Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. The density of population of these states is above national average density.

State	Density of population	State	Density of population
Punjab	550	Uttar Pradesh	828
Haryana	573	Bihar	1102
Delhi (NCR)	11297	West Bengal	1029

This is the largest compact belt of high density of population. West Bengal has the highest density of population in India.

Reasons :

- (1) Favourable climate
- (2) Fertile river valleys and delta favouring agriculture.
- (3) 2 to 3 crops of rice in a year.
- (4) Irrigation facilities.
- (5) Rural economy.
- (6) Urban and Industrial development in Delhi and Kolkata.
- (7) A network of developed means of transportation.

28. (a) Describe the air pollution caused by automobiles. Give examples for four metropolitons.

Ans. The vehicles which use leaded fuel, account for about 95% of airborne lead pollution. The growth of number of motor vehicles in the last three decades has been

almost 32 times. In 1997-98, there were 0.53 million buses, 2.53 million trucks, 28.24 million two-wheelers, 1.34 million autorickshaws and 5.05 million cars, jeep and taxis.

Urban air quality has generally deteriorated throughout India. The reasons are absence of pollution abatement and rising number of motor vehicles that use leaded fuels. The annual mean concentration trends for the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) for some cities observed various atmospheric pollutants. From figures,

- (1) it is clear that nitrogen dioxide concentration trend is stabilising for Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai,
- (2) sulphur dioxide concentrations are decreasing in Delhi but still increasing in Mumbai and Kolkata.
- (3) Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) concentrations have somewhat increased in all these cities.

**Table. India: Estimated Vehicular Emission Load in certain Metropolitan Cities
(Vehicular Pollution Load, tonne per day)**

City	SPM	Sulphur dioxide	Oxides of nitrogen	Hydrocarbons	Carbon monoxide	Total
Delhi	8.58	7.47	105.38	207.98	542.51	872
Mumbai	4.66	3.36	59.02	90.17	391.6	549
Bengaluru	2.18	1.47	21.85	65.42	162.8	254
Kolkata	2.71	3.04	45.58	36.57	156.87	245

Or

(b) The disposal of urban waste has become a serious concern for the local authorities.

Analyze the statement with suitable examples.

Ans. Plastic is a non-biodegradable substance and its use and production should be minimum. Plastic debris is

found absolutely everywhere, from the Arctic to Antarctica. It clogs street drains in our cities; it litters campgrounds and national parks, and is even piling up on Mount Everest. But thanks to runoff, and to our fondness for directly dumping our trash into the nearest river or lake, plastic is growing increasingly common in the world's oceans. When plastics are broken down, this simply means one large piece of plastic is reduced into a bunch of smaller pieces of plastic. These smaller pieces of plastic can be consumed by smaller animals, but are still indigestible. It affects all organisms in the food chain from tiny species like plankton through to whales. Toxins work their way up the food chain when plastic is ingested and can even be present in the fish people eat. From cell phones to bicycle helmets to IV bags, plastic has molded society in ways that make life easier and safer. But the synthetic material also has left harmful imprints on the environment.

- Chemicals added to plastics are absorbed by human bodies. Some of these compounds have been found to alter hormones or have other potential human health effects.
- Plastic debris, laced with chemicals and often ingested by marine animals, can injure or poison wildlife.
- Floating plastic waste, which can survive for thousands of years in water, serves as mini transportation devices for invasive species, disrupting habitats.
- Plastic buried deep in landfills can leach harmful chemicals that spread into groundwater.
- Around 4 percent of world oil production is used as a feedstock to make plastics, and a similar amount is consumed as energy in the process.

Or

The problem of overcrowded, congested and insufficient infrastructure of urban areas results in accumulation of

Ans.

huge urban waste. There are two sources of urban waste. Household or domestic sources and industrial or commercial sources. The mismanagement of urban waste disposal is a serious problem in big cities.

Tons of waste come out daily in metropolitan cities and are burnt. The smoke released from the waste pollutes the air. Lack of sewers or other means to dispose of human excretes safely and the inadequacy of garbage collection sources adds to water pollution.

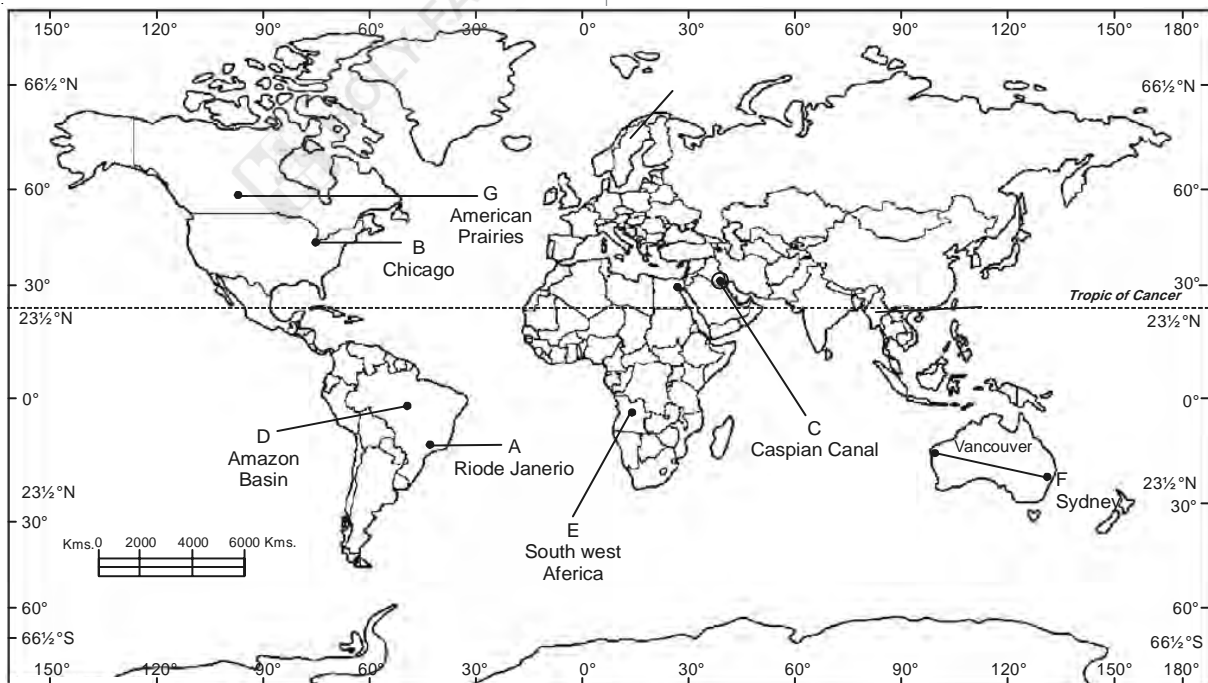
The concentration of industrial units in and around urban centres gives rise to a series of environmental problems. Dumping of industrial waste into rivers is the major cause of water pollution. The solid waste generation continues to increase in both absolute and per capita in cities.

This improper disposal of solid waste attracts rodents and flies which spread diseases. The thermal plants release a lot of smoke and ash in the air. For example, a plant producing 500mw electricity releases 2000 tons of ash which is difficult to manage.

SECTION—E

29. On the given political outline map of the world, seven geographical features have been shown as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any five with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

- A major seaport
- An International Airport
- An important shipping canal
- An area of subsistence gathering.
- An area of nomadic herding
- Canadian Pacific Railway line.
- An area of extensive commercial grain farming.

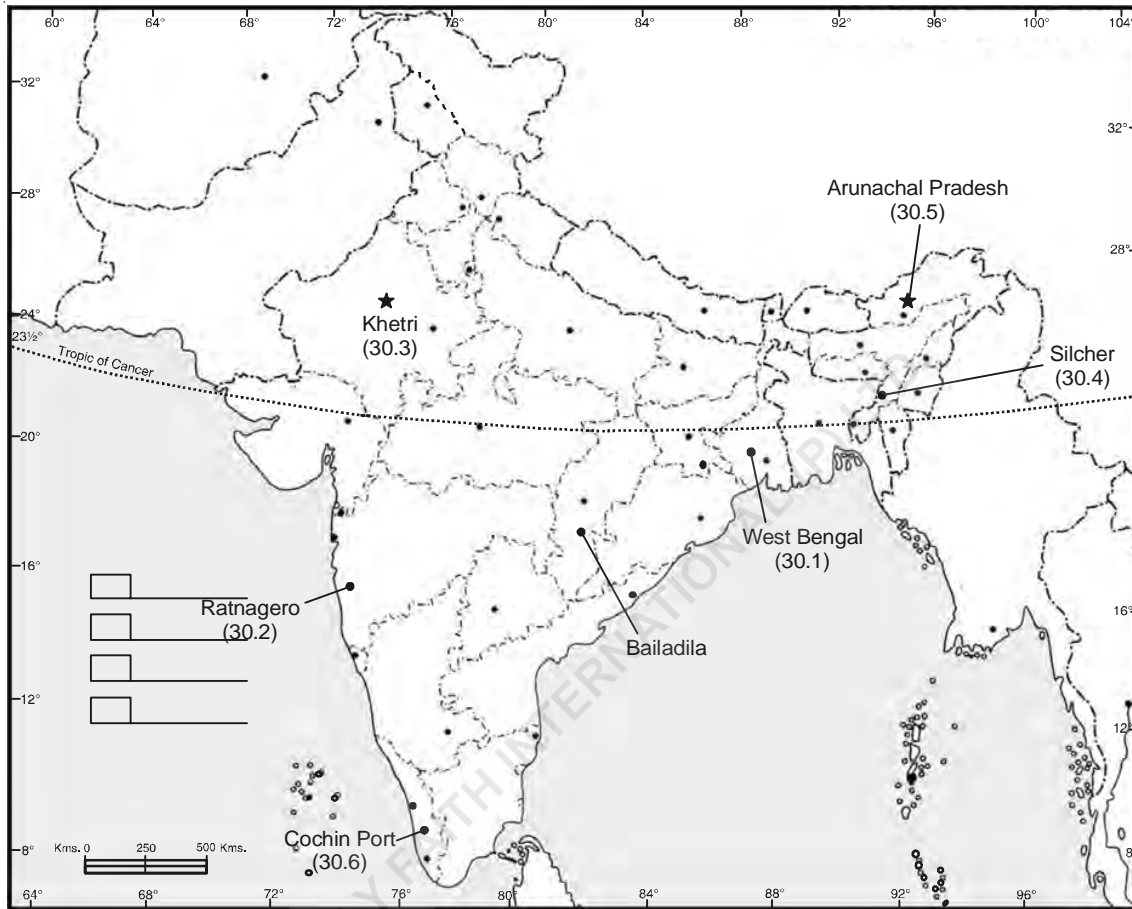


30. Locate and label any five of the following geographical features with appropriate symbols on the political map of India.

- 30.1 A state leading in the production of wheat
30.2 An oil refinery in Uttar Pradesh

- 30.3 An important coal mining area in West Bengal
30.4 A major seaport along the coast of Goa.
30.5 A state with highest population density.
30.6 An International airport in Gujarat.
30.7 An iron ore mining area in Chhatisgarh.

Ans.



Holy Faith New Style Sample Paper-7

(Based on the Latest Design & Syllabus Issued by CBSE)

CLASS-XII (C.B.S.E.)

GEOGRAPHY

Time Allowed : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions : Same as Model Test Paper-1.

SECTION-A

1. Which chemical has concentrated in water in Bihar ?

- (a) Salt (b) Salinity
(c) Fluoride (d) Arsenic.

Ans.(d) Arsenic.

2. Which one of the following type describe water as a resource ?

- (a) Abiotic (b) Biotic
(c) Cyclic
(d) Non Renewable Resource.

Ans.(c) Cyclic.

3. How much freshwater is there out of total resource ?

- (a) 0.5 % (b) 1.0 %
(c) 2.5 % (d) 3.0 %

Ans.(d) 3.0 %

4. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read them carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) : Liberalisation and foreign investment policy have helped in the globalization.

Reason (R) : Goods investment and labour move freely between countries which accelerates development and trade.

Option

- (a) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(b) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
(c) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(d) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).

Ans. (c) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

5. Which the main cause due to which share of forests has shown an increase in the last forty years ?

- (a) Extensive and efficient efforts of afforestation
(b) Increase in community forest land
(c) Increase in notified area allocated for forest growth
(d) Better people participation in managing forest area.

Ans.(c) Increase in notified area allocated for forest growth

6. Which is the main form of degradation in irrigated areas ?

- (a) Gully erosion (b) Wind erosion
(c) Salinisation of soils (d) Siltation of land.

Ans. (c) Salinisation of soils.

7. Out of the following which mineral is called Brown Diamond ?

- (a) Iron ore (b) Lignite
(c) Manganese (d) Mica.

Ans.(b) Lignite.

8. Which is the non- renewable source of energy ?

- (a) Hydel (b) Solar
(c) Thermal (d) Wind.

Ans. (c) Thermal.

9. Which of the following National high way and their stretches are correctly matches ?

(National Water ways) (Stretch)

- (a) National Highway 1 — Delhi-Kolkata
(b) National Highway 2 — Delhi-Amritsar
(c) National Highway 3 — Agra-Nasik
(d) National Highway 4 — Varanasi-Goa.

Ans.(c) National Highway 3 — Agra-Nasik

10. Match the Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option :

Column I

Column II

- (a) Central Railway (i) Mumbai
(b) Eastern (ii) Hajipur
(c) East Central (iii) Kolkata
(d) East Coast Railway (iv) Bhubneshwar.

Options

	a	b	c	d
(a)	I	II	III	IV
(b)	I	III	II	IV
(c)	IV	III	I	II
(d)	IV	III	II	I

Ans.(b) I III II IV

11. Name the famous pipe lines of the world.

- (a) Big inch (b) Tape
(c) Both (d) None of these.

Ans.(a) Big inch.

12. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read them carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) : The gateway of the International trade are the parts and harbours.

Reason (R) : International trade also called domestic trade.

Option

- (a) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(b) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
(c) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(d) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).

Ans. (a) A is correct but R is false.

13. India is a member of which trading block ?

- (a) OPEC (b) SAARC
(c) SAFTA (d) ASEAN.

Ans.(c) SAARC.

14. Assertion (A) : Water transport is the cheapest compared to land transport.

Reason (R) : The friction of water and energy cost of water transport is less than that of land.

Option

- (a) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(b) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
(c) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(d) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).

Ans.(c) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Read the given passage and answer the Questions.

Dr. Mahbub-UI-Haq proposed the concept of human development. He described human development as development that enlarges people's choices and

improves their lives. Under this concept, people are central to all the developments. These choices keep on changing and are not fixed. Development goal is to create conditions where people can live meaningful lives. A meaningful life must be a life with some purposes. It means people must be healthy and able to develop their talents, participate in society and also be free to gain their goals.

15. What is the pivot to development ?

- (a) All humans (b) Only children
(c) Only men (d) Only women.

Ans. (a) All humans.

16. Who proposed the concept of human development ?

- (a) Dr. Haiq (b) Dr. Haq
(c) Dr. Amartya Sen (d) Md. Amreek

Ans. (b) Dr. Haq.

17. Who was Dr. Haq ?

- (a) A Historian (b) A Geographer
(c) An Economist (d) A Politician.

Ans. (c) An Economist.

SECTION—B**18. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :**

Rajasthan canal, now known as the Indira Gandhi canal, is one of the largest canal systems in India. Kanwar Sain conceived the canal project in 1948, and the same was launched on 31 March 1958. The canal originates at Harike barrage in Punjab and runs parallel to Pakistan border at an average distance of 40km in the Thar Desert of Rajasthan. Total planned length of the system is 9,060 km catering to the irrigation needs of a total culturable command area of 19.63 lakh hectares. About 70% command area was envisaged to be irrigated by flow system and the rest by lift system. The construction work of this canal has been carried out through two stages. The first stage lies in Ganganagar, Hanumangarh and northern part of Bikaner districts. The second stage is spread over Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jodhpur, Nagpur and Churu districts.

18.1 What do you know about Indira Gandhi canal ?

Ans. Rajasthan canal now called Indira Gandhi canal is one of the largest canal systems in India.

18.2 Where this canal originate ?

Ans. This canal originates at Harike barrage in Punjab.

18.3 Where second stage is spread over ?

Ans. Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jodhpur, Nagpur, Churu district.

19. Study the given map carefully and answer the questions that follows.



19.1 Identify the given inland waterway and write its name.

Ans. Rhine Inland water way.

19.2 Mention its two tributaries joining from east.

Ans. Neckar, Lahn.

19.3 Write the names of terminal ports of the given waterway.

Ans. Base and Rotterdam.

SECTION—C

20. (a) Distinguish between Determinism and Possibilism. 3

Ans.

Determinism	Possibilism
1. It means that environment deter mines human activities.	1. It means that man can modify the environment to his needs.
2. According to this, nature is all powerful and man is the child of the environment.	2. According to this, it is possible to conquer nature.
3. Ratzel and Ellsworth Huntington supported this school of thought.	3. Vidal de la Blache and L. Febvre supported this school of thought.

Or

(b) Nature and human are inseparable elements in all geographical studies. Examine the statement.

Ans. Human geography studies the inter-relationship between nature and human beings through mutual interaction with each other. Nature and humans are inseparable and interact with each other.

The elements and phenomena of both are intricately intertwined. While the physical environment has been greatly modified by humans, it has in turn impacted human lives.

Physical and human phenomena are often described in metaphors by using symbols from the human anatomy, for example, the ‘face’ of the earth, ‘eye’ of the storm, ‘mouth’ of the river, ‘snout’ (nose) of the glacier, ‘neck’ of the isthmus and ‘profile’ of the soil.

Similarly, villages, towns and regions have been described as ‘organisms’. German geographers describe the ‘state/country’ as a ‘living organism’. Networks of roads, railways and waterways have often been described as ‘arteries’ of circulation.

21. Discuss the significance and growth of the service sector in modern development.

Ans. **Services.** Services are an important constituent of modern economic development. It provides the services of all kinds – education, health and welfare, leisure, recreation and business services. Business services enhance the productivity of the efficiency of other activities. Services include advertisement, recruitment and personal training. This sector has large employment.

Types of Services.

Services occur at many different levels :

- (a) In Industry, to people and transport system.
- (b) Low-order services like grocery shops, laundries
- (c) High-order services like those of accountants, consultants and physicians.
- (d) Physical labour like gardner, launderers, barber.
- (e) Mental labour like teacher, lawyers, physicians, musicians.

New Trends in Services.

- (a) Making and maintaining highways, bridges and fire fighting departments.
- (b) Marketing of transport, telecommunication, energy and water supply.
- (c) Professional services like health care, engineering, law and management.
- (d) Recreational and entertainment services.

22. “India is Land of lingusitic diversity” support the statement.

Ans. India is a vast country of severe contrasts. The languages and dialects show a great diversity. According to 1961 census, there are about 187 languages spoken in India. It is but natural when we look the huge size of population of India. The population of India has been derived from a number of racial groups. The people in India has been in a long process during which different racial groups entered India. Each stock has its own spoken languages. This led to the development of different languages in different regions. Each region has tried to maintain its own language. Each linguistic group has tried to maintain its individual identity.

Language is a good indicator of ethnic diversity as well as unity. In 1961 Census, 1652 languages were enlisted

as mother tongues in India. Hindi is the mother tongue of 337.27 million persons (40.42% of total).

23. **Define the term trade. Describe the features of rural marketing centers and urban marketing centre.**

Ans. Trade : Trade is essentially buying and selling of items produced elsewhere. The trade services are intended for profits. All these trade services take place in towns and cities and are called trading centres.

(a) Rural marketing centres : These centres cater to nearby settlements. These are quasi-urban centres. Here personal and professional services are not well developed. These form local collecting and distributing centres. Most of these have mandis and also retailing centres. These supply goods demanded by rural folk.

(b) Urban marketing centres : These provide urban services. These supply specialised goods and services. These sell manufactured goods. Markets for labour, housing and semi-finished goods are held. These provides services of education, teachers, lawyers, consultants, physicians, dentists and veterinary doctors.

SECTION—D

24. **What is Growth of population ? Name its types. How will you calculate the growth of population for India for 1991-2000 decades ?**

Ans. Growth of population. Change of population in a particular area between two points of time is known as growth of population. It is calculated on the basis of difference between birth rate and death rate.

Population growth %

$$= \frac{\text{Natural increase (Births- Deaths)}}{\text{Average Population}} \times 100$$

Take the case of India; the population of India in 1991 = 84.63 crore.

The Population of India in 2001 = 102.70 crore

Difference = 18.07 crore.

$$\text{Growth rate} = \frac{18.07 \text{ crore}}{93.67 \text{ crore}} \times 100 = 1.93\%$$

Growth of population is classified as of three types.

(a) Natural growth of population. This is the population difference between births and deaths in a particular region between two points of time.

Natural growth = Births – Death.

Actual growth of population

= Births – Deaths + in migration – out migration.

(b) Positive growth of population. This happens when birth rate is more than death rate or when people migrate to a region.

(c) Negative growth of population. This happens when death rate is more than birth rate or people migrate to other countries.

25. **(a) Define the nomadic herding. Explain its any four characteristics**

Ans. Nomadic herding :

(i) It is a subsistence and primitive activity depending on animals. Since these people do not live a settled life, they are known as nomads.

(ii) The nomads depend on livestock and rear and herd them. These people depend on animals for food, clothing and transport.

(iii) They live as wanderers moving from one place to another with their livestock in search of better pastures and water.

Each community occupies a well-defined territory.

(iv) Cattles are reared in grasslands which receive more rain and have soft and long grasses. Sheep are reared in low rainfall areas with short grasses. Goats are reared in the rugged terrain with scanty grasses.

There are six widely distributed species reared by pastoral nomads: sheep, goats, camels, cattle, horses and donkeys.

(v) Transhumance is the process of migration from plains to mountains for searching pastures during the summers and from mountains to plains during winters.

Tribes of mountainous areas like Gujjars, Bakarwals, Gaddis and Bhotiyas migrate from plains to mountains in summer season and from mountains to plains during winter season for pastures. In the Tundra region, similar kind of migration takes place from south to north in summer season and from north to south in winter season.

Or

(b) Define Horticulture. Describe its types.

Ans. Horticulture. The specialised cultivation of fruits and vegetables and flowers solely for the urban markets is known as horticulture.

Area. It is well developed in the densely populated industrial and urban centres where demand is large. The main areas are N.W. Europe and N.E. parts of the U.S.A.

Types of Horticulture : (a) Market Gardening. Vegetables are grown in sub-urban areas to meet the daily demand. London, Moscow and California are important centres.

(b) Truck Farming. Areas having favourable climate grow fruits and vegetables for distant markets. It involves movement by trucks and is thus known as truck farming. California is the greatest vegetable growing state.

(c) Flower Culture. The Netherlands specialises in the cultivation of spring flowers such as tulips which are flown to all the major cities of Europe.

(d) Fruit Culture. In warm and sunny climate, a variety of fruits are grown such as mangoes, apples, oranges, grapes, bananas, etc. Mangoes are exported from India to foreign markets of Russia, Middle East and Southern continents supply fruits in winter.

26. **Discuss the major trends of modern industrial activities especially in the developed countries of the world.**

Ans. The following changing trends are observed in industrial development of developed countries.

(a) High tech industries are developing, but low tech and labour-intensive industries are shifting to developing countries.

(b) Large factories are giving way to smaller units.

(c) Rapid changes in design and production are taking place.

(d) Mass production and manufacture of highly standardised products are taking place.

(e) Locational factors are losing their importance.

(f) Waste avoidance, recycling and alternatives are contributing a lot.

27. (a) Identify the challenges of the adolescent population before the society. Enlist a few measures to overcome these problems.

Ans. The share of adolescents is about 20.9% of the population. The adolescent population though regarded as the youthful population, having high potential, is quite vulnerable if not guided properly. The national youth policy looks into the overall development of our large youth population. It stresses on an all round improvement of the youth and adolescent enabling them to shoulder responsibility towards constructive development of the country.

(1) It reinforces the qualities of patriotism and responsible citizenship.

(2) Special emphasis was given in empowering women and girl child to bring parity in the male and the female status.

(3) Efforts were made to look into health. Sports and recreation creativities and awareness about new innovations in the spheres of science and technologies.

Or

(b) Describe the geographical distribution of different language families in India.

Ans. The people of India display a high degree of diversity in their languages. The languages spoken by the people can be classified into four language families.

1. Austric Family. The Austric languages are spoken by 6.2 million people in India. These include languages spoken by tribal people.

(a) Munda language is spoken by tribal groups of Santhals, Mayurbhanj, Ranchi, Betul and Baudh Khondmahals (Jharkhand).

(b) The Mon Khmer Khasi language is spoken in Khasi and Jaintia hills of Meghalaya.

(c) Nicobari language is spoken in Nicobar Island.

2. Sino-Tibetan Family. These languages are spoken by tribal groups of the Himalayan region.

(a) Tibeto-Himalayan group includes Tibetan, Balti, Ladakhi, Lahauli and Bhutia : Lahauli, Kanauri and Lepcha. Ladakhi has the largest number of speakers.

(b) North-Assam group includes Aka, Drafla, Abor, Miri and Mishmi Mishing mostly spoken in Arunachal Pradesh.

(c) The Assam-Burmese group includes Bodo, Naga, Kochin and Kukichin.

3. Dravidian Family. These languages are spoken in Deccan plateau region. It includes Tamil (Tamil Nadu), Malayalam (Kerala), Kannada (Karnataka) and Telugu (Andhra Pradesh). There is less diversity in this group of languages. It also includes Kin, Parji, Khond, Tulu, Kurgi, etc.

4. Aryan Family. It has two main branches :

(i) Dardic and (ii) Aryan The majority of people speak these languages. Hindi is the principal language spoken by the majority of people. Hindi is the main language in Northern plains. Urdu, Sindhi, Marathi, Konkani, Oriya, Bangla, Punjabi, Rajasthani and Marwari are other important languages in different regions. Hindi occupies the fourth place in the world. Urdu is very akin to Hindi and is widely spoken in this belt.

28. (a) How is the use of plastic bags harmful for environmental degradation? Evaluate it by citing suitable reasons.

Ans. Plastic is a non-biodegradable substance and its use and production should be minimum.

Plastic debris is found absolutely everywhere, from the Arctic to Antarctica. It clogs street drains in our cities; it litters campgrounds and national parks, and is even piling up on Mount Everest. But thanks to runoff, and to our fondness for directly dumping our trash into the nearest river or lake, plastic is growing increasingly common in the world's oceans.

When plastics are broken down, this simply means one large piece of plastic is reduced into a bunch of smaller pieces of plastic. These smaller pieces of plastic can be consumed by smaller animals, but are still indigestible. It affects all organisms in the food chain from tiny species like plankton through to whales. Toxins work their way up the food chain when plastic is ingested and can even be present in the fish people eat. From cell phones to bicycle helmets to IV bags, plastic has molded society in ways that make life easier and safer. But the synthetic material also has left harmful imprints on the environment.

- Chemicals added to plastics are absorbed by human bodies. Some of these compounds have been found to alter hormones or have other potential human health effects.

- Plastic debris, laced with chemicals and often ingested by marine animals, can injure or poison wildlife.

- Floating plastic waste, which can survive for thousands of years in water, serves as mini transportation devices for invasive species, disrupting habitats.

- Plastic buried deep in landfills can leach harmful chemicals that spread into groundwater.

- Around 4 percent of world oil production is used as a feedstock to make plastics, and a similar amount is consumed as energy in the process.

(b) The disposal of urban waste has become a serious concern for the local authorities. Analyze the statement with suitable examples.

Ans. The problem of overcrowded, congested and insufficient infrastructure of urban areas results in accumulation of huge urban waste. There are two sources of urban waste.

Household or domestic sources and industrial or commercial sources. The mismanagement of urban waste disposal is a serious problem in big cities.

Tons of waste come out daily in metropolitan cities and are burnt. The smoke released from the waste pollutes the air. Lack of sewers or other means to dispose of human excretes safely and the inadequacy of garbage collection sources adds to water pollution.

The concentration of industrial units in and around urban centres gives rise to a series of environmental problems. Dumping of industrial waste into rivers is the major cause of water pollution. The solid waste generation continues to increase in both absolute and per capita in cities.

This improper disposal of solid waste attracts rodents and flies which spread diseases. The thermal plants release a lot of smoke and ash in the air. For example, a

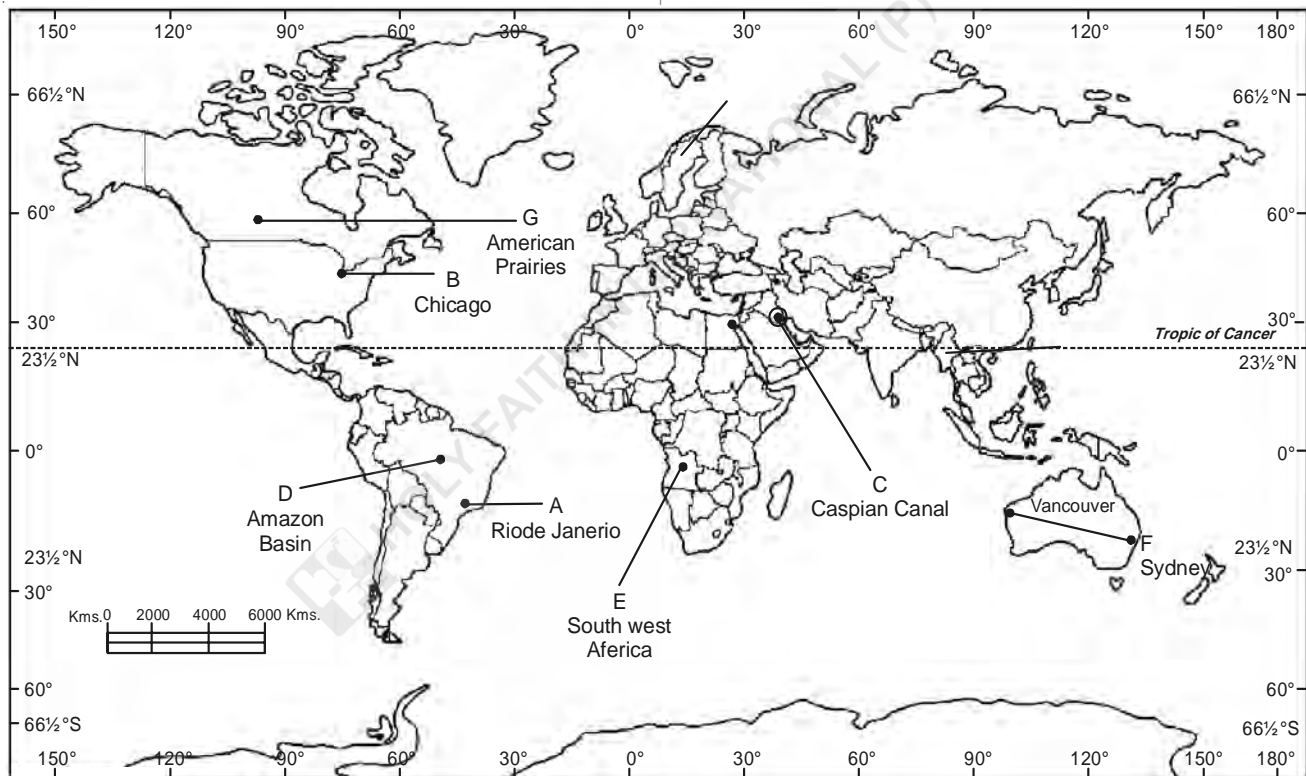
plant producing 500mw electricity releases 2000 tons of ash which is difficult to manage.

SECTION—E

29. On the given political outline map of the world, seven geographical features have been shown as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any five with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

- A major seaport
- An International Airport
- An important shipping canal
- An area of subsistence gathering.
- An area of nomadic herding
- A terminal station of trans continental railways.
- An area of extensive commercial grain farming.

Ans.

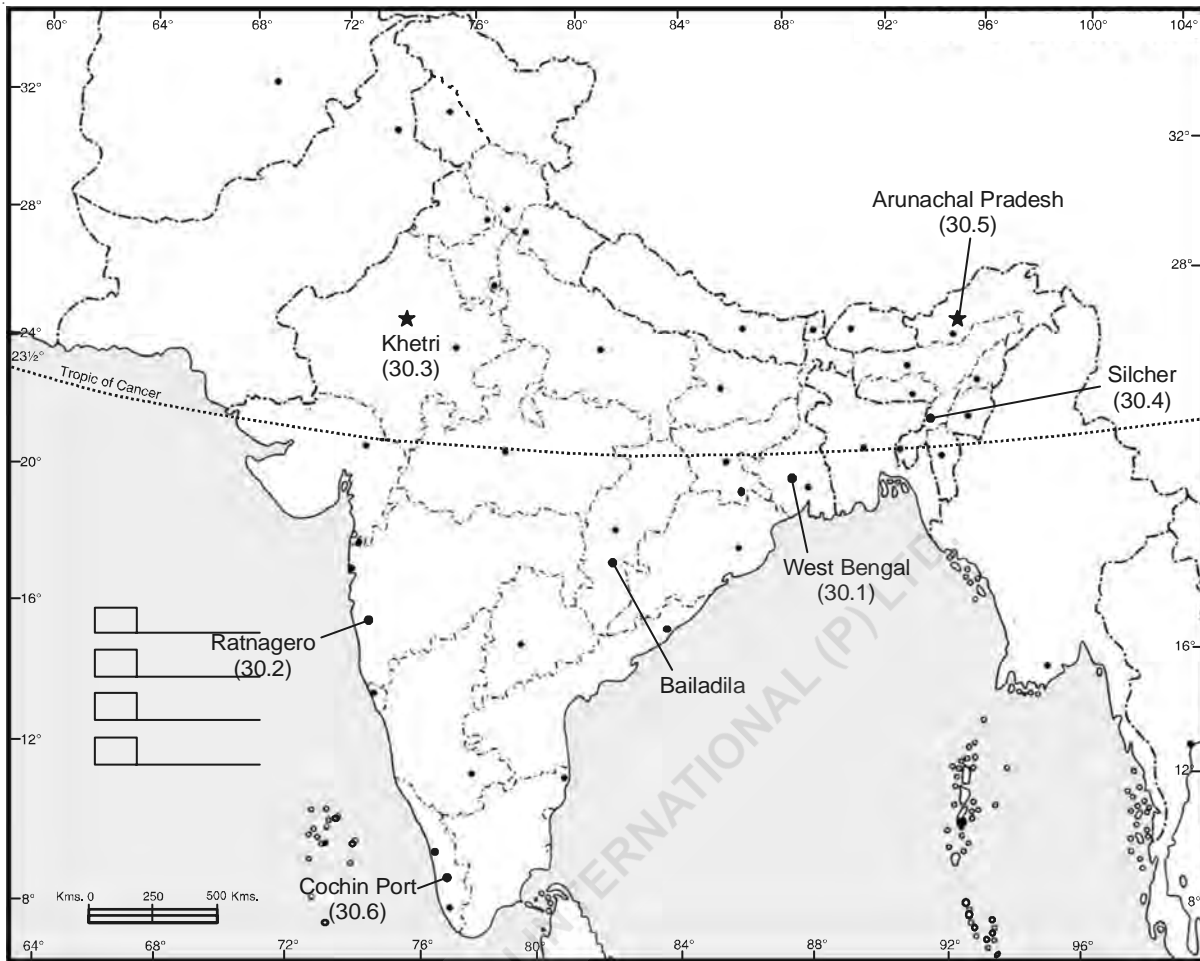


30. Locate and Label any five of the following geographical features with appropriate symbols on the given political outline map of India.

- A state leading in the production of rice
- Iron or mine located in Karnataka.

- Coppermine area in Rajasthan
- Easternmost point of the east west corridor
- A state with lowest population density.
- The major seaport located in Kerala
- An iron are mining area in Chhatisgarh.

Ans.



Holy Faith New Style Sample Paper–8

(Based on the Latest Design & Syllabus Issued by CBSE)

CLASS–XII (C.B.S.E.)

GEOGRAPHY

Time Allowed : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions : Same as Model Test Paper–1.

SECTION–A

1. Which state has the highest use of groundwater ?

- (a) Punjab (b) Chhatisgarh
(c) Bihar (d) Kerala.

Ans.(a) Punjab.

2. Which programme under watershed management ?

- (a) Haryali (b) Neeru-Meri
(c) Arvary Pani Sansad (d) All of these.

Ans.(d) All of these.

3. How much percent of surface water in India can be used ?

- (a) 22 % (b) 25 %
(c) 32 % (d) 35 %

Ans.(c) 32 %

4. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read them carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) : During liberalisation, textiles exporters, home furnishings and leather products to foreign markets increased.

Reason (R) : During Liberalisation the government removed the barriers on foreign trade and welcomed private investments.

Option

- (a) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(b) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
(c) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(d) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).

Ans. (c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is correct explanation of (A).

5. Which of the following fact is true about fallow land ?

- (a) A land which is not cultivated for 1 to 5 years.
(b) A land which is cultivated after 2 years
(c) A land which is not useful for industries
(d) A land which is used for agriculture.

Ans.(a) A land which is not cultivated for 1 to 5 years.

6. Which crop is not cultivated under dryland farming ?

- (a) Ragi (b) Jowar
(c) Groundnut (d) Sugarcane.

Ans. (d) Sugarcane.

7. Which one of the following is a famous coppermine ?

- (a) Bastar (b) Khetri
(c) Nellore (d) Tharia.

Ans.(b) Khetri.

8. Lignite coal is found in :

- (a) Jharia (b) Neyveli
(c) Bokaro (d) Raniganj.

Ans. (b) Neyveli.

9. Which of the following National high way and their stretches are correctly matches ?

(National high ways) (Stretch)

- (a) National Highway 7 Varanasi–Hyderabad
(b) National Highway 15 Rajasthan–Himachal
(c) National Highway 4 Andaman–Andhra Pradesh
(d) National Highway 8 Delhi–Punjab.

Ans.(a) National Highway 7 Varanasi–Hyderabad

10. Match the Column–I with Column–II and Choose the correct option :

Column I

Railway Zone

- (a) West Central
(b) Western
(c) South western
(d) South East Central

Column II

Headquarters

- (i) Jabalpur
(ii) Churchgate
(iii) Hubli
(iv) Bilaspur.

Options

- | | a | b | c | d |
|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) | I | II | III | IV |
| (b) | I | III | II | IV |
| (c) | I | IV | II | III |
| (d) | I | IV | III | II |

Ans. (a) I II III IV

11. Which out of the following stations are joined by the north-south corridor ?

- (a) Srinagar-Kanniyakumari (b) Delhi–Chennai

- (c) Jaipur–Salem (d) Patna–Kochi.

Ans.(a) Srinagar-Kanniyakumari .

- 12. Two statements are given below They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read them carefully and choose the correct option.**

Assertion (A) : There is imbalance in international trade.

Reason (R) : Geographical diversity leads to occur this trade.

Option

- (a) (A) is true but (R) is false.
 (b) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
 (c) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).

Ans. (c)Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

- 13. Who is the largest trading partner of India ?**

- (a) UAE (b) USA
 (c) China (d) Japan.

Ans.(c) China.

- 14. Assertion :** Modern passenger lines and cargo ships are equipped with radar, wireless and other navigation aids.

Reason : The development of refrigerated chambers for perishable goods, tankers and specialised ships has also improved cargo transport.

Ans.(d) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).

Read the following paragraph and answer the given questions :

Growth and development both refer to changes. The difference is that growth is quantitative and value neutral and may have positive or negative signs; that is, change can be either positive or negative. On the other hand, development means a qualitative change, a change that is value positive. It means development cannot take place unless there is an increment or addition to the current situation. Development takes place when positive growth takes place. However, positive growth does not always lead to development. This occurs only when there is a positive change in quality.

- 15. Which of the following is true about Growth and Development ?**

- (a) Growth is quantitative while development is qualitative.
 (b) Both growth and development are qualitative.

- (c) Growth is qualitative while development is quantitative

- (d) Both growth and development are quantitative.

Ans. (a) Growth is quantitative while development is qualitative.

- 16. At what time development occurs ?**

- (a) When there is positive growth
 (b) When there is negative growth
 (c) When positive growth slows down
 (d) When negative growth slows down.

Ans. (a) When there is positive growth.

- 17. What is always value positive ?**

- (a) Growth (b) Development
 (c) Positive growth (d) Negative growth.

Ans. (B) Development.

SECTION—B

- 18. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :**

Tribal areas of Bharmaur comprises Bharmaur and Holi tehsils of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh. This tribal area is a notified area since 21 November 1975.

This area is inhabited by 'Gaddi', a tribal community who have maintained a different identity in the Himalayan Region as they practised transhumance and conversed through Gaddiali dialect. This tribal region has harsh climate, with low resource base and fragile environment. These factors have influenced the society and economy of the region. According to 2011 census, total population of this tribal area subdivision was 39, 113, i.e. 21 persons per sq. km. This area is the most backward area of Himachal Pradesh. Historically, the Gaddis have experienced geographical and political isolation. Economy of this area is based on agriculture and allied activities such as sheep and goat rearing.

- 18.1 In which state is the Bharmaur located ?**

Ans.Tribal areas of Bharmaur comprises Bharmaur and Holi tehsils of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh.

- 18.2 Who have maintained a different identity in the Himalayan Region ?**

Ans. Gaddi, a tribal community, have maintained a different identity in the Himalayan Region.

- 18.3 When was the area of Bharmaur notified ?**

Ans. The area of Bharmaur is a notified area since 21 November 1975.

19. Observe the given map and answer the following questions:



19.1 Name the Railway line and name the country where it lies.

Ans. Railway Line- Trans-Siberian Railway Line. It Lies in Asiatic Russia

19.2 Name the stations marked as 'A' and 'B'.

Ans. Station A is Moscow. Station B is Chita.

19.3 State two reasons why it is the most important route in Asia ?

19.3 (i) It has helped in opening up its Asian region to west European markets.

(ii) Chita is an important agro-centre and Irkutsk, a fur center connecting them to Odessa in the South.

SECTION—C

20. (a) How is 'Naturalisation of Humans' different from 'Humanisation of Nature'?

Ans.

Naturalisation of Humans	Humanisation of Nature
This refers to early stages of interaction between the natural environment and humans where humans are adapted to dictates of nature.	This refers to the interaction between the forces of nature and humans who begin to understand the forces of nature.
It indicates a very low level of technology and social development.	It indicates development of efficient technology and better social and cultural relations.
Naturalised humans listen to nature, are afraid of its fury and worship nature.	Humans move from a state of necessity to a state of freedom.
Direct dependence of humans on nature.	Resources are obtained from the environment to create more opportunities.
The physical environment for naturalised humans becomes mother nature.	Humans make use of nature so that nature gets humanised showing the imprints of human activities.

Or

(b) "Nature provides the opportunities and humans make use of these and slowly nature gets humanised and starts bearing the imprints of human endeavour." Justify the statement.

Ans. Human beings make use of the opportunities provided by nature and the physical environment gets humanised and starts bearing the imprints of human enterprise. Human activities create cultural landscape. The imprints of human activities are created everywhere: health resorts on highlands, huge urban sprawls, fields, orchards and pastures in plains and rolling hills, ports

on the coasts, oceanic routes on the oceanic surface and satellites in the space.

With the passage of time, human beings adapt and adjust to their environment and the forces of nature. This helps them create cultural landscapes with imprints of human activities which are created everywhere. This social and cultural development supports humans to develop better and more efficient technology.

Permanent human settlement in the regions with most difficult climatic conditions. It includes evolvement of technology which enabled humans to survive even in harsh weather conditions such as artificial heating of a room at a comfortable temperature in places experiencing fierce winds and heavy snow. Humans can

also network from remote areas with people in different parts of the world. For example, roads and railway tracks are laid on the mountains or resources are obtained from the seabed.

21. What is the digital divide ?

Ans. (i) Digital divide is an economic and social inequality emerging from Information and Communication Technology based development. It happens due to economic, political and social differences among the developed and developing countries.

(ii) How swiftly countries can provide ICT access and benefits to its citizens is the deciding factor in bridging this gap.

(iii) This divide also exists within countries. In large countries such as India and Russia, metropolitan areas possess better connectivity and access to digital world than rural areas.

22. What is the basic difference between rural and urban settlements ?

Ans. The basic difference between rural and urban settlements is as follows :

The rural settlements derive their life support or basic economic needs from land-based primary economic activities, whereas urban settlements, depend on processing of raw materials and manufacturing of finished goods on the one hand and a variety of services on the other.

Or

How does an agglomeration develop ?

Ans. Majority of metropolitan and megacities are urban agglomerations. An urban agglomeration may consist of any one of the following three combinations : (i) a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths, (ii) two or more contiguous towns with or without their outgrowths, and (iii) a city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths together forming a contiguous spread.

23. Describe the use of water resources in different sectors.

Ans. Water Demand and Utilisation

1. Agricultural sector. India has traditionally been an agrarian economy, and about two-thirds of its population has been dependent on agriculture.

Hence, development of irrigation to increase agricultural production has been assigned a very high priority in the Five Year Plans.

2. Multipurpose projects. Multipurpose river valley projects like the Bhakra-Nangal, Hirakund, Damodar Valley, Nagarjuna Sagar, Indira Gandhi Canal Project, etc. have been taken up. In fact, India's water demand at present is dominated by irrigational needs. Agriculture accounts for most of the surface and groundwater utilisation; it accounts for 89 per cent of the surface water and 92 per cent of the groundwater utilisation.

3. Industrial sector. The share of industrial sector is limited to 2 per cent of the surface water utilisation and 5 per cent of the groundwater; the share of domestic sector is higher (9 per cent) in surface water utilisation as compared to groundwater. The share of agricultural

sector in total water utilisation is much higher than other sectors. However, in future, with development, the shares of industrial and domestic sectors in the country are likely to increase.

SECTION—D

24. Discuss the factors influencing the distribution and density of population in the world.

Ans. Density of Population. Density of population is a ratio between the number of people and the area of the land. Density of population is expressed as number of persons per sq. kilometre.

$$\text{Density of population} = \frac{\text{Total Numbers of Persons}}{\text{Total land area in sq. kms.}}$$

In simple form, an average population is shown by density of population. Density of population gives a better idea of distribution of population. The density of population depends upon a number of factors: Geographical, Economic, Social and Cultural.

(a) Geographical Factors

(1) Landforms. Relief of land means the presence of mountains, plains and plateaus. Most of the world population is found in plains. Lowlands, river valleys and coastal plains support 80% of the world population. The Indo-Gangetic plain and Hwang Ho plain (China) are the examples of dense population. Plains offer the facilities of agriculture, irrigation, transport and trade. Mountains are sparsely populated areas. There is lack of level land and agriculture; mountains repel settlement due to cold climate and inaccessibility like the Andes, the Rockies and the Himalayas.

(2) Climate. Climate is probably the greatest deciding factor. The deserts like the Sahara are sparsely populated due to low rainfall. Therefore, there is total absence of population in Antarctica and the Tundra due to very low temperatures. The areas of cool temperate climate Mediterranean and monsoon climate are densely populated due to favourable climate. N.W. Europe and S.E. Asia have dense population due to stimulant climate. About 4/5th of the world population is found in the cool temperate latitudes.

(3) Soil. Deep, fertile soils are suitable for agriculture. River valleys, deltas and lowlands are the most productive areas. River valleys of S.E. Asia are densely populated areas. The island of Java has a high density of population due to fertile soil. About 70% population of Indonesia is found in Java. There is sparse population in equatorial region due to leaching of soils.

(4) Availability of Water. People prefer to live in areas where fresh water is easily available. Water is used for drinking, bathing and cooking and also for cattle, crops, industries and navigation. The ancient civilisations grew up in the river valleys. River valleys are most density populated areas, but deserts are sparsely populated due to shortage of water.

(b) Historical Factors. Places of historical interest become centres of population. Indogangetic plain and Nile valley are regions of dense population.

(c) Political Factors. Political factors affect the distribution of population. Australia is an empty continent due to White Australian Policy.

(d) Religious and Social factors. The religious and social factors affect the growth of population. Islam allows polygamy and early marriage which leads to increase in population. The need for a male successor and security in old age results in population growth. However, Family Planning has reduced the growth rate in many countries.

(e) Economic Factors : (i) Agriculture. Productive areas can generally support dense population. In South-East Asia, three crops a year are obtained in rice-cultivating areas. Therefore, monsoon regions have high density of population in agricultural areas.

(ii) Industries. Industries provide livelihood to many people. Industrial towns become clusters of population. North-West Europe and Kobe-Osaka region (Japan) are densely populated areas because of the industrial development.

(iii) Means of Transportation. Means of transportation affect industries, agriculture and trade of a region. Areas with developed means of transportation attract population. Many towns have grown up along Trans-Siberian Railway Line. Inaccessible areas like mountains are sparsely populated.

(iv) Urban Development. Urban towns have all the facilities of education, recreation, trade, transport and employment. People from rural areas migrate to towns. Mega cities attract large number of migrants.

25. (a) Differentiate between Nomadic Herding and Commercial Livestock rearing.

Ans.

Nomadic Herding Commercial Rearing)	Grazing (Livestock Rearing)
1. Nomadic herding is an extensive form of animal grazing on natural pastures where nomadic tribes move from place to place in search of water and pasture.	1. Commercial grazing is a large-scale domestication of animals on permanent grasslands where fodder crops and grasses are grown throughout the year.
2. It is confined to sparsely populated area, where surplus land is available.	2. It is practised in sparsely populated areas where cattle ranches cover more than 15,000 sq. kms.
3. It is practised in semiarid area of Central Asia, Africa and S.W. Asia.	3. It is practised in temperate and tropical grasslands where temperature and rainfall conditions are moderate.
4. Nomadic herding is characterised by seasonal movement of animals (trans-humance) in hilly area.	4. Because food supply is permanent, there is no movement of animals. Cattle ranches are permanent.
5. It is practised by nomadic tribes such as Kirghiz, Bedouins, Masai and Fulani tribes.	5. It is practised in some developed countries like Australia, New Zealand and Argentina whose economy is dependent.

Or

(b) Define the nomadic herding. Explain its any four characteristics.

Ans. Nomadic herding :

(i) It is a subsistence and primitive activity depending on animals. Since these people do not live a settled life, they are known as nomads.

(ii) The nomads depend on livestock and rear and herd them. These people depend on animals for food, clothing and transport.

(iii) They live as wanderers moving from one place to another with their livestock in search of better pastures and water.

Each community occupies a well-defined territory.

(iv) Cattles are reared in grasslands which receive more rain and have soft and long grasses. Sheep are reared in low rainfall areas with short grasses. Goats are reared in the rugged terrain with scanty grasses.

There are six widely distributed species reared by pastoral nomads: sheep, goats, camels, cattle, horses and donkeys.

(v) Transhumance is the process of migration from plains to mountains for searching pastures during the summers and from mountains to plains during winters.

Tribes of mountainous areas like Gujjars, Bakarwals, Gaddis and Bhotiyas migrate from plains to mountains in summer season and from mountains to plains during winter season for pastures. In the Tundra region, similar kind of migration takes place from south to north in summer season and from north to south in winter season.

26. Explain any five characteristics of largescale manufacturing in the world.

Ans. (i) This manufacturing involves a huge market, different raw materials, specialised workers, advanced technology, etc. This type of manufacturing developed in the last 200 years.

(ii) A large proportion of employment in manufacturing industries.

(iii) Large-scale industries use power-driven heavy machines.

(iv) These industries form the basis of development in developed countries.

(v) A large number of goods are produced for a bigger market.

27. What do you mean by 'Human Development' ? Explain its concept.

Ans. Human Development. Development is a dynamic concept. It is a process of growth and realisation of potential, utilising resources into full use. Its main purpose is economic growth. The purpose of development is to create an environment in which no child goes without education, where no human being is denied health care and where all people can develop their potential capacities.

Human Development Indicators.

The World Bank provides every year the World Development Report. It provides data of production, consumption, demand, energy, capital trade, population growth, health and education of some 186 countries. This report is based on some indicators.

The three basic components of human development are (i) Longevity, (ii) Knowledge and (iii) Standard of living. India ranks 134th in the world while Norway ranks first. The following are the main indicators of human development :

- (i) Life expectancy at birth
- (ii) Literacy
- (iii) Per capita income
- (iv) Demographic characteristics such as infant mortality rate, natural increase rate and age structure.

(i) Life Expectancy at Birth.

Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years that a new born baby is expected to live. The average life expectancy of the world is 65 years. North America with an average age of 77 years has the highest life expectancy; while Africa has the lowest life expectancy rate of 54 years. The developed countries with high level of nutrition, education, medical care and standard of living have high life expectancy rate.

(ii) Literacy. The literacy is an important and reliable indicator of socio-cultural, economic and cultural development of a country. Literacy is essential for eradicating poverty. The ability to read and write influences demographic features such as fertility, mortality, occupations, etc. In developed countries, the literacy rate is above 90 per cent.

However in developing countries, it is less than 60 per cent.

(iii) Per Capita Income. GDP and GNP showing the per capita income of a country are important indicators of human resource development. The higher the per capita income, the more developed the country is. Workers in developed countries earn more than those in developing countries. In many countries of Europe, the GDP is over \$20,000 per year as compared to \$ 100 of many countries of Africa and Asia. The GDP of developing countries indicates the low out put of goods and services.

(iv) Demographic Characteristics. The demographic characteristics of a country are influenced by the economy of a country. These differ in developed and developing countries.

(a) The infant mortality rate is high in developing countries. People are not able to provide food and medicines.

(b) Natural increase rate (the difference between crude birth rate and death rate) is high in developing countries. It places a pressure on economy. In countries of Africa, the crude birth rate is as high as 40 per 1000 while in developed countries it is as low as 10.

(c) The age structure is also different in developed and developing countries. Developing countries have a high percentage of dependent population (i.e. children). But

the over all percentage of dependent population is lower in developed countries.

Or

Name the four pillars of development. Describe impact of each giving examples.

Ans. The four pillars of human development : Just as any building is supported by pillars, the idea of human development is supported by the concepts of (i) equity, (ii) sustainability, (iii) productivity and (iv) empowerment.

1. Equity : Equity refers to making equal access to opportunities available to everybody. The opportunities available to people must be equal irrespective of their gender, race, income and, in the Indian case, caste.

Example: In India, a large number of women and persons belonging to socially and economically backward groups drop out of school. They do not have access to knowledge.

2. Sustainability means continuity in the availability of opportunities. To have sustainable human development, each generation must have the same opportunities. All environmental, financial and human resources must be used keeping in mind the future. Misuse of any of these resources will lead to fewer opportunities for future generations.

Example : To sustain future, the importance of sending girls to school should be realised.

3. Productivity : Productivity here means human labour productivity or productivity in terms of human work. Such productivity must be constantly enriched by building capabilities in people. Ultimately, it is people who are the real wealth of nations. Therefore, efforts to increase their knowledge or provide better health facilities ultimately lead to better work efficiency.

4. Empowerment : Empowerment means to have the power to make choices. Such power comes from increasing freedom and capability. Good governance and people-oriented policies are required to empower people. The empowerment of socially and economically disadvantaged groups is of special importance.

28. "Air pollution is very harmful to flora, fauna and property." Explain any three values which can help in maintaining pollution free air to some extent.

Ans. Effects of Air Pollution.

- Air pollution causes respiratory diseases such as asthma, sore throat, sneezing and allergic rhinitis.
- It leads to global warming which creates variation in the rhythmic cycle of seasons.
- It is also responsible for different skin diseases such as itching of eyes, pimples, etc.

Following are some of the measures to curb air pollution.

- Promotion of afforestation.
- Encouraging the use of electrical appliances with four star or five star ratings
- Using CNG in automobiles
- Installing the chimney

Or

Describe the three problems of slums in India.

Ans. Problems of Slums and Urban Waste : Many problems have arisen due to increasing population and urbanisation. The problem of slums and disposal of urban waste are the two main issues.

There is shortage of space in towns. The increasing population creates housing problems. Multistoried buildings are being constructed to solve it. Generally, push and pull factors force the people to migrate to towns. These people move in search of employment in towns. In towns, the housing facility is costlier due to which poor people construct huts on the vacant land outside the towns. This is how the slums begin to develop. There is dense population in such slums and no facility for water drainage and disposal of urban waste. People's standard of living is very low. The administration has taken many steps to provide facilities

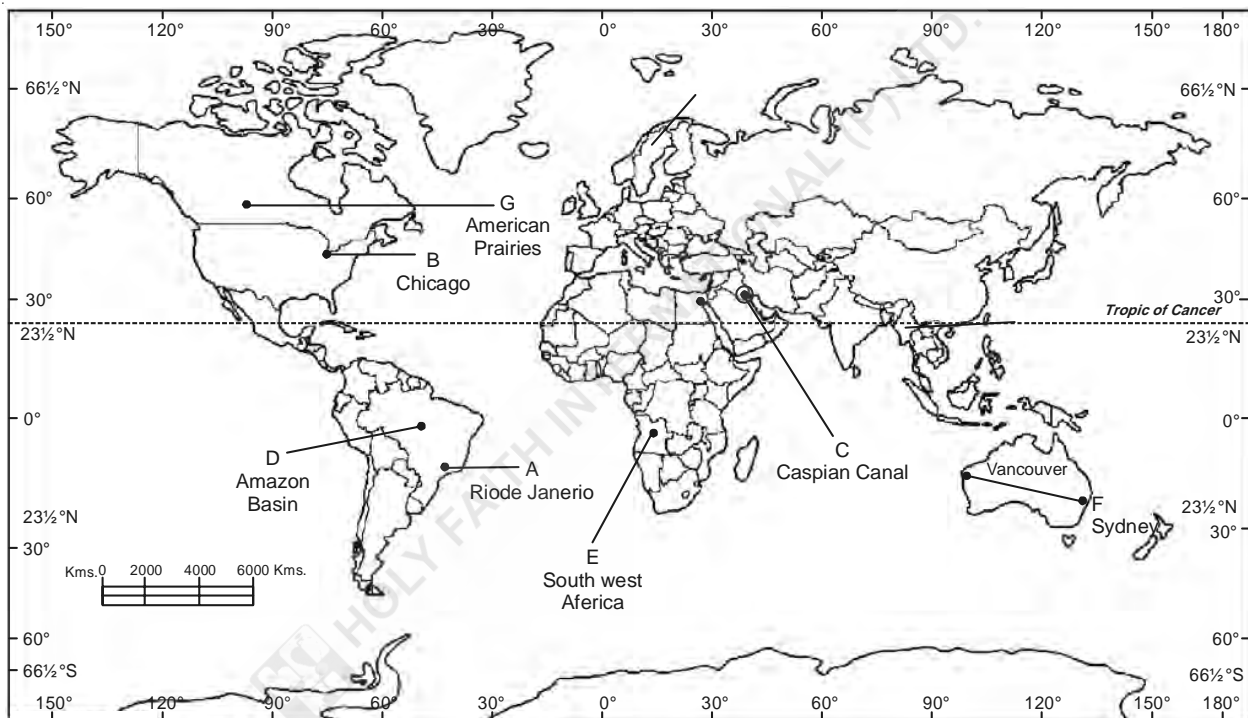
Ans.

to these areas, yet these slums suffer from many diseases.

SECTION—E

29. On the given political outline map of the world, seven geographical features have been shown as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any five with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

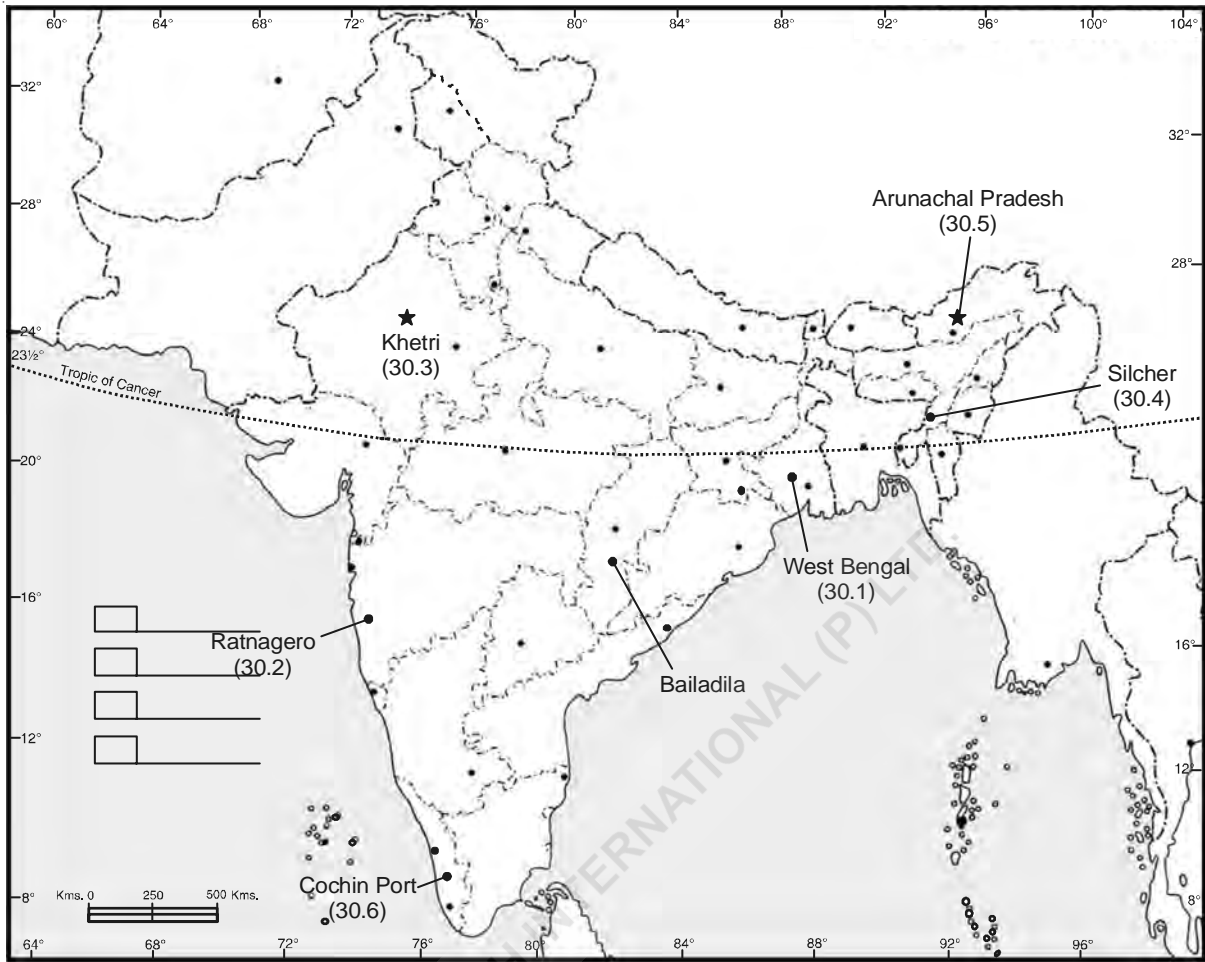
- A major seaport
- An International Airport
- An important shipping canal
- An area of subsistence gathering.
- An area of nomadic herding
- A terminal station of trans continental railways.
- An area of extensive commercial grain farming.



30. Locate and Label any five of the following geographical features with appropriate symbols on the given political outline map of India.

- 30.1 A state leading in the production of tea
- 30.2 An oil refinery in Gujarat
- 30.3 An important coal mining area in Chhattisgarh
- 30.4 A major seaport in Tamil Nadu
- 30.5 A state with lowest sex ratio
- 30.6 An international Airport in Delhi
- 30.7 An iron ore mining area in Karnataka

Ans.



Holy Faith New Style Sample Paper–9

(Based on the Latest Design & Syllabus Issued by CBSE)

CLASS–XII (C.B.S.E.)

GEOGRAPHY

Time Allowed : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

General Instructions : Same as Model Test Paper–1.

SECTION–A

1. Haryali program is related to development of :

- (a) Forests
- (b) Watershed development
- (c) Soil Conservation
- (d) Food Grains.

Ans.(b) Watershed development.

2. Which group of states is affected by concentration of Arsenic :

- (a) Rajasthan–Maharashtra
- (b) Punjab Haryana
- (c) West Bengal–Bihar
- (d) Madhya Pradesh Chhattisgarh.

Ans.(c) West Bengal –Bihar.

3. How much groundwater is used in Agriculture ?

- (a) 72% (b) 82%
- (c) 85% (d) 92%

Ans. ???

4. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Read them carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) : Trade is the voluntary exchange of goods and services.

Reason (R) : For trade two parties are required which are seller and purchaser.

Option

- (a) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (b) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).

Ans. (c) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

5. Which of the following fact about wetland farming is not true ?

- (a) In wetland farming, rainfall is less than 50 cm.
- (b) In wetland farming rainfall is more than 75cm
- (c) These grow various water intensive crops.
- (d) Rainfall is in excess of soil moisture requirements.

Ans.(a) In wetland farming, rainfall is less than 50 cm.

6. Which one of the following is a leguminous crop ?

- (a) Pulses (b) Millets
- (c) Jowar (a) Sesamum.

Ans. (a) Pulses.

7. Where is the largest solar plant located ?

- (a) Nasik (b) Madhopur
- (c) Kaiga (d) Chandarpur.

Ans.(b) Madhopur.

8. Which one of the following in non-metallic mineral ?

- (a) Iron (b) Limestone
- (c) Manganese (d) Copper.

Ans. (d) Limestone.

9. Which of the following water ways and their stretches are correctly matched

(National Water ways) (Stretch)

- (a) National waterway 3 Kerala–Haldia
- (b) National waterway 4 Andhra Pradesh–
Puducherry
- (c) National waterway 10 Andhra Pradesh–
Karnataka
- (d) National waterway 1 Uttar Pradesh–Kerala.

Ans. (b) National waterway 4 Andhra Pradesh–

Puducherry.

10. Match the Column–I with Column–II and Choose the correct option :

Column I Railway Zone	Column II Headquarters
(a) North Eastern Railway	(i) Headquarters
(b) North Frontier Railway	(ii) Gorakhpur
(c) North Western Railway	(iii) Guwahati
(d) Southern Railway	(iv) Chennai.

Options

- (a) a b c d
- (a) I II III IV
- (b) IV III II I
- (c) IV II III I
- (d) I III II IV

Ans.(a) I II III IV.

11. Which tours are joined by NH-1 ?

- (a) Delhi–Amritsar (b) Delhi–Kolkata
- (c) Delhi–Mumbai (d) Delhi–Chennai.

Ans.(a) Delhi–Amritsar.

12. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read them carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) : Foreign trade policy is essential instrument that incentivises the country's exporters.

Reason (R) : It is necessary for exporters of country to have knowledge of foreign trade policy.

Option

- (a) (A) is true but (R) is false.
 (b) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
 (c) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).

Ans. (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).

13. Which of the following is a oil port ?

- (a) Tripoli (b) Mumbai
 (c) London (d) New york.

Ans. (a) Tripoli.

14. Assertion (A) : Air transport is the fastest and costliest mode of transport.

Reason (R) : It has brought about a connectivity revolution in the world.

Option

- (a) (A) is true but (R) is false.
 (b) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
 (c) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).

Ans. (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).

Read the given passage and answer the question Nos. 15 to 17 :

Characteristics of High Human Development

High level of human development group has 53 countries. Providing education and healthcare is an important government priority. Countries with higher human development are those where a lot of investment in the social sector has taken place. Altogether, a higher investment in people and good governance has set this group of countries apart from the others.

Many of these countries has been the former imperial powers. The degree of social diversity in these countries is not very high. Many of the countries with a high human development score are located in Europe and represent the industrialised western world. Yet there are striking numbers of non-European countries also who have made it to this list.

15. Which can of the following is an important priority of 'high human development index' countries ? Choose the most appropriate option. 1

- (a) Education and healthcare
 (b) Healthcare and territorial security
 (c) Education and industrial development.
 (d) Economic development and per capita income

Ans. (a) Education and healthcare

16. Which one of the followings differentiates the higher human development countries from others ? Choose the most appropriate option.

- (a) Higher gross domestic production
 (b) Higher investment in social sector
 (c) Higher industrialization
 (d) Higher per capita income.

Ans. (b) Higher investment in social sector

17. How many countries are under 'high human development index' category ?

- (a) 51 (b) 52
 (c) 53 (d) 54.

Ans. (d) 54.

SECTION—B

18. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Rajasthan canal, now known as the Indira Gandhi canal, is one of the largest canal systems in India. Kanwar Sain conceived the canal project in 1948, and the same was launched on 31 March 1958. The canal originates at Harike barrage in Punjab and runs parallel to Pakistan border at an average distance of 40 km in the Thar Desert of Rajasthan of a total culturable command area of 19.63 lakh hectares. About 70% command area was envisaged to be irrigated by flow system and the rest by lift system. The construction work of this canal has been carried out through two stages. The first stage lies in Ganganagar, Hanumangarh and northern part of Bikaner districts. The second stage is spread over Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jodhpur, Nagpur and Churu districts.

- 18.1 From where does the Indira Gandhi canal originate ?

Ans. It originates from Harike barrage.

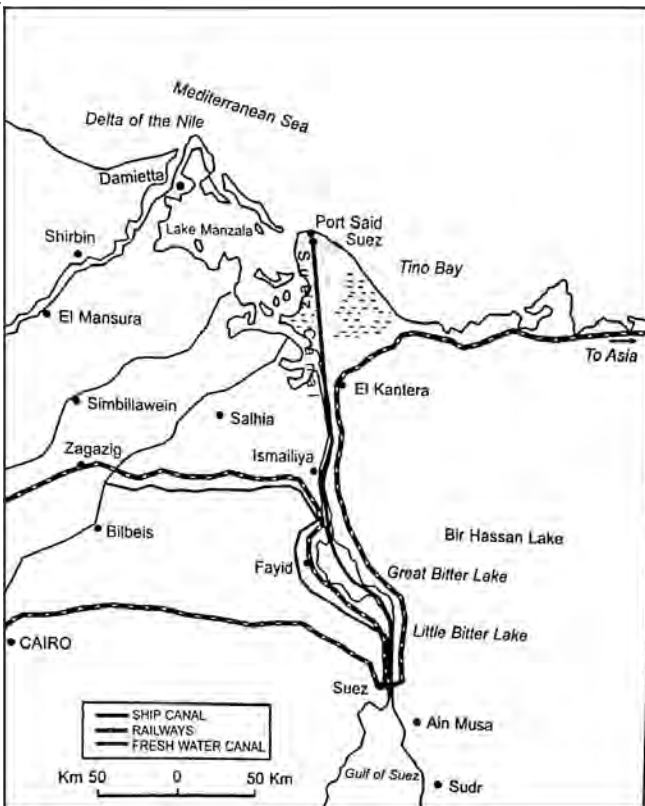
- 18.2 When and by whom the canal project was conceived ?

Ans. Kanwar Sain conceived the canal project in 1948 and the same was launched on 31 March 1958.

- 18.3 Which districts cover the first stage construction of command area ?

Ans. Ganganagar, Hanumangarh and Bikaner districts.

19. Study the given map carefully and answer the questions that follows :



19.1 Identify the water body and write its name.

Ans. Suez canal.

19.2 Where this water body ?

Ans. It is the longest navigation canal in the world. It has been cut across the isthmus of Suez in Egypt.

19.3 Name the seas joined by this water body ?

Ans. Red sea and Mediterranean sea.

SECTION—C

20. (a) Write a note on the Scope of Human Geography.

Ans. **Scope of Human Geography.** Human Geography aims to study the regional variations of human life on the earth. These are directly or indirectly influenced by physical environment. The interactive relationship between man and environment results in a cultural landscape.

Scope of Human Geography

(1) According to Finch and Trewartha, man and his cultural activities are the subject matter of Human Geography.

(2) Thus, Human Geography studies the functional relationship between population, natural resources and cultural landscape.

(3) Vidal de la Blache states, "Human Geography is the study of human influence on his occupation."

Human Geography analyses the utilisation of natural resources, their economic structure, industries,

transport, communication and distribution of human settlements.

Or

Explain the aim of Human Geography. Explain its three aspects.

Ans. (i) Human Geography aims at the study of human and natural resources of a region so that these resources can be used for the progress and welfare of the people.
(ii) It studies the effects of environment on human groups.
(iii) It studies the modifications made by man in his environment. In this way, the main aim of Human Geography is to study the interactive relationship between man, environment and economic activities.

21. 'Tertiary activities include both production and exchange.' Explain giving examples.

Ans. Tertiary activities include both production and exchange.

(a) The term production involves the provision of services that are consumed. The output is indirectly measured in terms of wages and salaries.

(b) The term exchange involves trade, transport and communication. These overcome distance. Tertiary activities involve the commercial output of services.

These are not directly involved in the processing of physical raw materials.

Examples : (i) The work of a plumber

(ii) The work of an electrician and technician.

(iii) The work of a launderer, barber and shopkeeper

(iv) The work of a driver and cashier

(v) The work of a teacher, doctor, lawyer and a publisher.

22. What is the basic difference between rural and urban settlements ?

Ans. The basic difference between rural and urban settlements is as follows :

The rural settlements derive their life support or basic economic needs from land-based primary economic activities, whereas urban settlements, depend on processing of raw materials and manufacturing of finished goods on the one hand and a variety of services on the other.

23. "Technological advancement helped in the reduction of birth rates, but population growth remained high." Justify the statement.

Ans. Technological advancement helped in the reduction of birth rates but population growth remained high due to

(1) Steam engine provided mechanised energy of wind and water which replaced human energy. This increased industrial and agricultural productivity.

(2) Vaccination against epidemics and other diseases, and improvement in health services contributed rapid fall in death rates.

(3) Improvement in sanitation facilities is also beneficial for humans.

SECTION—D

24. Discuss the factors influencing the distribution and density of population in the world.

Ans. Density of Population. Density of population is a ratio between the number of people and the area of the land. Density of population is expressed as number of persons per sq. kilometre.

$$\text{Density of population} = \frac{\text{Total Numbers of Persons}}{\text{Total land area in sq. kms.}}$$

In simple form, an average population is shown by density of population. Density of population gives a better idea of distribution of population. The density of population depends upon a number of factors: Geographical, Economic, Social and Cultural.

(a) Geographical Factors

(1) Landforms. Relief of land means the presence of mountains, plains and plateaus. Most of the world population is found in plains. Lowlands, river valleys and coastal plains support 80% of the world population. The Indo-Gangetic plain and Hwang Ho plain (China) are the examples of dense population. Plains offer the facilities of agriculture, irrigation, transport and trade. Mountains are sparsely populated areas. There is lack of level land and agriculture; mountains repel settlement due to cold climate and inaccessibility like the Andes, the Rockies and the Himalayas.

(2) Climate. Climate is probably the greatest deciding factor. The deserts like the Sahara are sparsely populated due to low rainfall. Therefore, there is total absence of population in Antarctica and the Tundra due to very low temperatures. The areas of cool temperate climate Mediterranean and moonsoon climate are densely populated due to favourable climate. N.W. Europe and S.E. Asia have dense population due to stimulant climate. About 4/5th of the world population is found in the cool temperate latitudes.

(3) Soil. Deep, fertile soils are suitable for agriculture. River valleys, deltas and lowlands are the most productive areas. River valleys of S.E. Asia are densely populated areas. The island of Java has a high density of population due to fertile soil. About 70% population of Indonesia is found in Java. There is sparse population in equatorial region due to leaching of soils.

(4) Availability of Water. People prefer to live in areas where fresh water is easily available. Water is used for drinking, bathing and cooking and also for cattle, crops, industries and navigation. The ancient civilisations grew up in the river valleys. River valleys are most density populated areas, but deserts are sparsely populated due to shortage of water.

(b) Historical Factors. Places of historical interest become centres of population. Indogangetic plain and Nile valley are regions of dense population.

(c) Political Factors. Political factors affect the distribution of population. Australia is an empty continent due to White Australian Policy.

(d) Religious and Social factors. The religious and social factors affect the growth of population. Islam allows

polygamy and early marriage which leads to increase in population. The need for a male successor and security in old age results in population growth. However, Family Planning has reduced the growth rate in many countries.

(e) Economic Factors : (i) Agriculture. Productive areas can generally support dense population. In South-East Asia, three crops a year are obtained in rice-cultivating areas. Therefore, monsoon regions have high density of population in agricultural areas.

(ii) Industries. Industries provide livelihood to many people. Industrial towns become clusters of population. North-West Europe and Kobe-Osaka region (Japan) are densely populated areas because of the industrial development.

(iii) Means of Transportation. Means of transportation affect industries, agriculture and trade of a region. Areas with developed means of transportation attract population. Many towns have grown up along Trans-Siberian Railway Line. Inaccessible areas like mountains are sparsely populated.

(iv) Urban Development. Urban towns have all the facilities of education, recreation, trade, transport and employment. People from rural areas migrate to towns. Mega cities attract large number of migrants.

25. (a) Differentiate between Nomadic Herding and Commercial Livestock rearing.

Ans.

Nomadic Herding Commercial Rearing)	Grazing (Livestock Rearing)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Nomadic herding is an extensive form of animal grazing on natural pastures where nomadic tribes move from place to place in search of water and pasture. It is confined to sparsely populated area, where surplus land is available. It is practised in semiarid area of Central Asia, Africa and S.W. Asia. Nomadic herding is characterised by seasonal movement of animals (trans-humance) in hilly area. It is practised by nomadic tribes such as Kirghiz, Bedouins, Masai and Fulani tribes. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial grazing is a large-scale domestication of animals on permanent grasslands where fodder crops and grasses are grown throughout the year. It is practised in sparsely populated areas where cattle ranches cover more than 15,000 sq. kms. It is practised in temperate and tropical grasslands where temperature and rainfall conditions are moderate. Because food supply is permanent, there is no movement of animals. Cattle ranches are permanent. It is practised in some developed countries like Australia, New Zealand and Argentina whose economy is dependent.

Or

Discuss the important characteristic features of plantation agriculture. Name a few important plantation crops from different countries.

Ans. Plantation Agriculture : (i) Plantation farming is a single crop, large-scale farming, for the purpose of export. (ii) Cash crops are grown on large farms or estates. (iii) Plantations were started by the Europeans in tropical lowlands. (iv) Plantation agriculture provides industrial raw materials. (v) This type of agriculture requires huge capital, skilled labour, efficient system of transport and scientific organisation.

Areas and Crops. Plantation agriculture is highly mechanised. Examples : (i) Rubber plantations in Malaysia and Indonesia, (ii) Tea estates in India and Sri Lanka, (iii) Coffee fazendas in Brazil, (iv) Sugarcane plantations in Cuba.

26. Explain why high-tech industries in many countries are being attracted to the peripheral areas of metropolitan centre.

Ans. High-tech Industrial State and Technology Park.

Foot loose industries tend to be attracted to purpose-built industrial estates or technology parks on the edge of towns and cities as is the case with London or Tokyo. These places offer a number of advantages over inner city locations.

(a) space for single-storey factories and future expansion.

(b) cheaper land values on edge-of-city.

(c) accessibility to main roads and motorways.

(d) pleasant environment (often located on a greenfield site).

(e) labour supply from nearby residential area and commuter village.

27. Distinguish between clustered and semiclustered rural settlements of India, stating three points of distinction.

Ans. Rural settlements in India can be classified into four types.

(i) Clustered (ii) Semi-clustered (iii) Hamleted (iv) Dispersed.

The different types have the following features :

(i) Clustered settlements. This is a cluster of compact houses. The general living area is separated from farming area. These settlements are rectangular, radial and linear in shape.

(ii) Semi-clustered settlements. These are found in restricted areas. These result from fragmentation of a large compact village. Generally, landowners occupy the central part of the village and people of lower section live at the outer flanks of villages.

(iii) Hamleted settlements. When a village is fragmented on social and ethnic factors, the settlement

is divided into many units called Panna, Para, Palli, Nagla and Dhani.

(iv) Dispersed settlements. Isolated settlements are called dispersed settlements. These are found in forests on hill slopes and fragmented fields.

Factors affecting patterns of rural settlements

(i) Nature of terrain (ii) Altitude (iii) Climate (iv) Availability of water

Or

**“Towns flourished since prehistoric times in India.”
Examine.**

Ans. Definition of Town :

A town is defined in different ways in different countries. In India, the Census of India 2001 identifies two types of towns : Statutory and Census.

Statutory Towns : All places which have municipal, or corporation, or cantonment board, or a notified town area committee.

Census Towns : All other places which satisfy the following criteria :

(i) A minimum population of 5,000 persons;

(ii) At least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits;

(iii) A density of population of at least 400 persons per sq. km.

EVOLUTION OF TOWNS IN INDIA

Towns flourished since prehistoric times in India. Even at the time of Indus valley civilisation, towns like Harappa and Mohanjodaro were in existence. The second phase of urbanisation began around 600 B.C.E. It continued with periodic ups and downs until the arrival of Europeans in India in the 18th century.

Urban historians classify towns of India as

(1) Ancient towns, (2) Medieval towns and (3) Modern towns.

(1) Ancient Towns : At least 45 towns have historical background and have been in existence at least for over 2000 years. Most of them are developed as religious and cultural centres. Varanasi is one of the important towns among these. Ayodhya, Prayagraj (Allahabad), Pataliputra (Patna), Mathura and Madurai are some other ancient towns.

(2) Medieval Towns : About 100 of the existing towns have their roots in the medieval period. Most of them developed as headquarters of principalities and kingdoms. Most of them are fort towns and came up on the ruins of earlier existing towns. Important among them are Delhi, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Agra and Nagpur.

(3) Modern Towns : The British and other Europeans modified the urban scene. As an external force, starting their foothold on coastal locations, they first developed some trading ports such as Surat, Daman, Goa,

Puducherry, etc. The British later consolidated their hold from three principal nodes – Mumbai (Bombay), Chennai (Madras) and Kolkata (Calcutta) – and built them in the British fashion. Rapidly extending their domination either directly or through super control over the princely states, they established their administrative centres, hill-towns as summer resorts, and added new civil, administrative and military areas to them. Towns based on modern industries also evolved after 1850. Jamshedpur can be cited as an example.

After independence, a large number of towns emerged as administrative headquarters (Chandigarh, Bhubaneswar, Gandhinagar, Dispur, etc.) and industrial centres (Durgapur, Bhilai, Sindri, Barauni, etc.). Some old towns also developed as satellite towns around metropolitan cities such as Ghaziabad, Rohtak, Gurgaon, etc. around Delhi. With increasing investment in rural areas, a large number of medium and small towns have developed all over the country.

28. (a) **How is the use of plastic bags harmful for environmental degradation? Evaluate it by citing suitable reasons.**

Ans. Plastic is a non-biodegradable substance and its use and production should be minimum. Plastic debris is found absolutely everywhere, from the Arctic to Antarctica. It clogs street drains in our cities; it litters campgrounds and national parks, and is even piling up on Mount Everest. But thanks to runoff, and to our fondness for directly dumping our trash into the nearest river or lake, plastic is growing increasingly common in the world's oceans. When plastics are broken down, this simply means one large piece of plastic is reduced into a bunch of smaller pieces of plastic. These smaller pieces of plastic can be consumed by smaller animals, but are still indigestible. It affects all organisms in the food chain from tiny species like plankton through to whales. Toxins work their way up the food chain when plastic is ingested and can even be present in the fish people eat. From cell phones to bicycle helmets to IV bags, plastic has molded society in ways that make life easier and safer. But the synthetic material also has left harmful imprints on the environment.

- Chemicals added to plastics are absorbed by human bodies. Some of these compounds have been found to alter hormones or have other potential human health effects.
- Plastic debris, laced with chemicals and often ingested by marine animals, can injure or poison wildlife.
- Floating plastic waste, which can survive for thousands

of years in water, serves as mini transportation devices for invasive species, disrupting habitats.

- Plastic buried deep in landfills can leach harmful chemicals that spread into groundwater.
- Around 4 percent of world oil production is used as a feedstock to make plastics, and a similar amount is consumed as energy in the process.

Or

- (b) **The disposal of urban waste has become a serious concern for the local authorities. Analyze the statement with suitable examples.**

Ans. The problem of overcrowded, congested and insufficient infrastructure of urban areas results in accumulation of huge urban waste. There are two sources of urban waste. Household or domestic sources and industrial or commercial sources. The mismanagement of urban waste disposal is a serious problem in big cities.

Tons of waste come out daily in metropolitan cities and are burnt. The smoke released from the waste pollutes the air. Lack of sewers or other means to dispose of human excretes safely and the inadequacy of garbage collection sources adds to water pollution.

The concentration of industrial units in and around urban centres gives rise to a series of environmental problems. Dumping of industrial waste into rivers is the major cause of water pollution. The solid waste generation continues to increase in both absolute and per capita in cities.

This improper disposal of solid waste attracts rodents and flies which spread diseases. The thermal plants release a lot of smoke and ash in the air. For example, a plant producing 500mw electricity releases 2000 tons of ash which is difficult to manage.

SECTION—E

29. **On the given political outline map of the world, seven geographical features have been shown as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any five with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.**

- A. A major seaport
- B. An International Airport
- C. An important shipping canal
- D. An area of subsistence gathering.
- E. An area of nomadic herding
- F. A terminal station of trans continental railways.
- G. An area of extensive commercial grain farming.

Ans.



30. Locate and Label any five of the following geographical features with appropriate symbols on the given political outline map of India.

- 30.1 A state leading in the production of rice
- 30.2 Iron ore mine located in Karnataka.

- 30.3 Coppermine area in Rajasthan
- 30.4 Easternmost point of the east-west Corridor
- 30.5 A state with lowest population density
- 30.6 The major seaport located in Kerala
- 30.7 An iron ore mining area in Chhatisgarh.

Ans.

