

PRE-BOARD / XII / GEOGRAPHY /2020-21

TIME: 3 Hrs.

MM –70

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper is divided into five sections A, B, C, D & E.
- ii. In section A, Question numbers 1 to 15 are objective type. Multiple choice questions carrying 1 mark each. Attempt any 14 questions write the correct answer only in your answer sheets.
- iii. In section B, Question Numbers 16 & 17 are short source based and graph-based questions respectively carrying 3 marks each. Answer any three questions out of 4 each of these sub questions carry one mark each.
- iv. In section C, question numbers 18 to 22 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each Answer to these questions should not exceed 60-80 words.
- v. In section D, question numbers 23 to 27 are long answer questions carrying 5 marks each Answer to these questions should not exceed 120-150 words.
- vi. In section E, question numbers 28 & 29 are related to identification of geographical features on maps respectively carrying 5 marks each. Identify and write answers in your answer copy .

SECTION A

Q1. Fill in the blanks

Griffith Taylor introduced a concept which reflects a middle path between the two ideas of _____ and _____.

1

Q2. Which of the following is not an approach to human geography?

1

- a) Arial Differentiation
- b) Spatial organization
- c) Quantitative revolution
- d) Exploration and description

Q3. Which one of the following continents has the highest growth of population?

1

- a) Africa
- b) South America
- c) Asia
- d) North America

Q4. The figures represent the working age group of the population

1

- a) 15 to 65 years
- b) 15 to 64 years
- c) 15 to 66 years
- d) 15 to 59 years

Q5. The highest sex ratio in the world has been recorded in 1

- a) United Arab Emirates
- b) Latvia
- c) Japan
- d) France

Q6. Development means a qualitative change which is always value 1.

- a) Negative
- b) Neutral
- c) Positive
- d) Both positive & negative

Q7. Fill in the blank

The _____ established cocoa and coffee plantations in West Africa. 1

Q8. Jobs that involve high degrees and level of innovations are known as 1

- a) Secondary activities
- b) Quaternary activities
- c) Quinary activities
- d) Primary activities

Q9. Define – Density of population. 1

Q10. Arrange the correct sequence of column II against column I 1

Column I	Column II
i) Population data	1. at least 183 days in a year
ii) Highest population	2. Holistic vision
iii) Main worker	3. Census
iv) national youth policy	4. Uttar Pradesh

Q11. Which is the most densely populated country of Asia? 1

- a) China
- b) Singapore
- c) Thailand
- d) India

Q12. Which one of the following is not located on a river bank? 1

- a) Agra
- b) Bhopal
- c) Patna
- d) Kolkata

- Q13. The highest proportion of the total water used in the country is in which one of the following sectors? 1
- a) Irrigation
 - b) Industries
 - c) Domestic use
 - d) None of the above
- Q14. Minerals are generally concentrated in India in following belts. 1
- a) Four
 - b) Five
 - c) Three
 - d) Two
- Q15. The leading producer of manganese in India 1
- a) Uttar Pradesh
 - b) Rajasthan
 - c) Goa
 - d) Odisha

SECTION B

Q16. Source based question

Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: 1+1+1=3

Ralegan Siddhi is a small village in the district of Ahmednagar, Maharashtra. It has become an example for watershed development throughout the country. In 1975, this village was caught in a web of poverty and illicit liquor trade. The transformation took place when a retired army personnel, settled down in the village and took up the task of watershed development. He convinced villagers about the importance of family planning and voluntary labour; preventing open grazing, felling trees, and liquor prohibition. Voluntary labour was necessary to ensure minimum dependence on the government for financial aids. "It socialised the costs of the projects." explained the activist. Even those who were working outside the village contributed to the development by committing a month's salary every year. Work began with the percolation tank constructed in the village. In 1975, the tank could not hold water. The embankment wall leaked. People voluntarily repaired the embankment. The seven wells below it swelled with water in summer for the first time in the living memory of the people. The people reposed their faith in him and his visions. A youth group called Tarun Mandal was formed. The group worked to ban the dowry system, caste discrimination and untouchability. Liquor distilling units were removed and prohibition imposed. Open grazing was completely banned with a new emphasis on stall-feeding. The cultivation of water-intensive crops like sugarcane was banned. Crops such as pulses, oilseeds and certain cash crops with low water requirements were encouraged. All elections to local bodies began to be held on the basis of consensus. "It made the community leaders complete representatives of the people." A system of Nyay Panchayats (informal courts) were also set up. Since then, no case has been referred to the police. A Rs.22 lakh school building was constructed using only the resources of the village. No donations were taken. Money, if needed, was borrowed and paid back. The villagers took pride in this self-reliance. A new system of sharing labour grew out of this infusion of pride and voluntary spirit. People volunteered to help each other in agricultural operation. Landless labourers also gained employment. Today the village plans to buy land for them in adjoining villages. At present, water is adequate; agriculture is flourishing, though the use of fertilisers and pesticides is very high. The prosperity also brings the

question of ability of the present generation to carry on the work after the leader of the movement who declared that, "The process of Ralegan's evolution to an ideal village will not stop. With changing times, people tend to evolve new ways. In future, Ralegan might present a different model to the country."

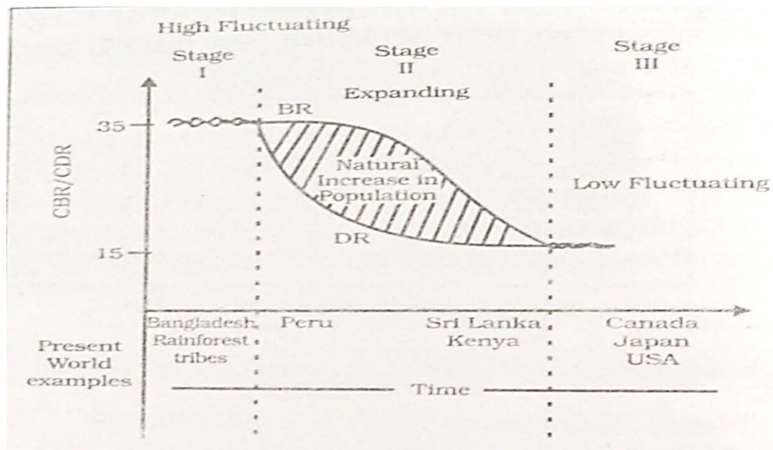
Answer any three questions-

- a) When did the village catch in a web of poverty and illicit trade?
 - i. 1976
 - ii. 1975
 - iii. 1974
 - iv. 1973
- b) In which district the village Ralegan siddhi located?
 - i. Amaravati
 - ii. Ahmednagar
 - iii. Arunnagar
 - iv. Aminabad
- c) Which task was taken by the retired army personnel in the village?
 - i. Human development
 - ii. Education development
 - iii. Medical development
 - iv. Watershed development

Q17. Graph-based question

1+1+1=3

Study the given graph carefully and answer the following questions:



Answer any three questions –

- a) How does the natural increase in population occur as per the graph?
 - i. Birth Rate – Death Rate
 - ii. Death rate + Birth rate
 - iii. Growth rate – Birth rate
 - iv. Birth rate + Migration

- b) What does the transition from high fluctuating stage to low fluctuating stage indicate?
 - i. Shift from urban industrial economy to Rural agrarian economy.
 - ii. Shift from rural agrarian economy to urban industrial economy.
 - iii. Low birth rate and death rate to high birth and death rate.
 - iv. Migration from urban to rural areas.
- c) From the given graph what condition can you infer about the developing countries?
 - i. High birth and death rate
 - ii. Low birth and death rate
 - iii. High birth rate and low birth rate
 - iv. Low death rate and high death rate
- d) In which stage of demographic transition population explosion took place.
 - i. Stage I
 - ii. Stage II
 - iii. Stage III
 - iv. Post stage III

SECTION C

Q18. Explain the components of population change. 3

Or

The distribution of population is affected by geographical factors. Explain how? 3

Q19. Describe any three pillars of human activity. 3

Q20. Explain the components of tertiary activity. 3

Q21. Defining Migration, explain the bases of enumeration of it? 3

Or

Migration leads to the demographic problems. Justify the statement. 3

Q22. Write any three features of rural settlements. 3

SECTION D

Q23. Describe the main features of market gardening and horticulture. 5

Q24. Explain different types of rural settlement patterns on the basis of the shapes of the settlements. 5

Or

Classify urban settlements of the world on basis of size and the services available and functions rendered. 5

Q25. "Development is a mix bag of opportunities as well as neglect and deprivation." Explain. 5

Or

Describe the level of economic achievements in India. 5

Q26. What are the positive & negative influences of Indira Gandhi canal command area development programme on the environment of the region? 5

Q27. What do you mean by slums? Why is urban waste disposal is a serious problem in India? 2+3

SECTION E

Q28. Map based questions:

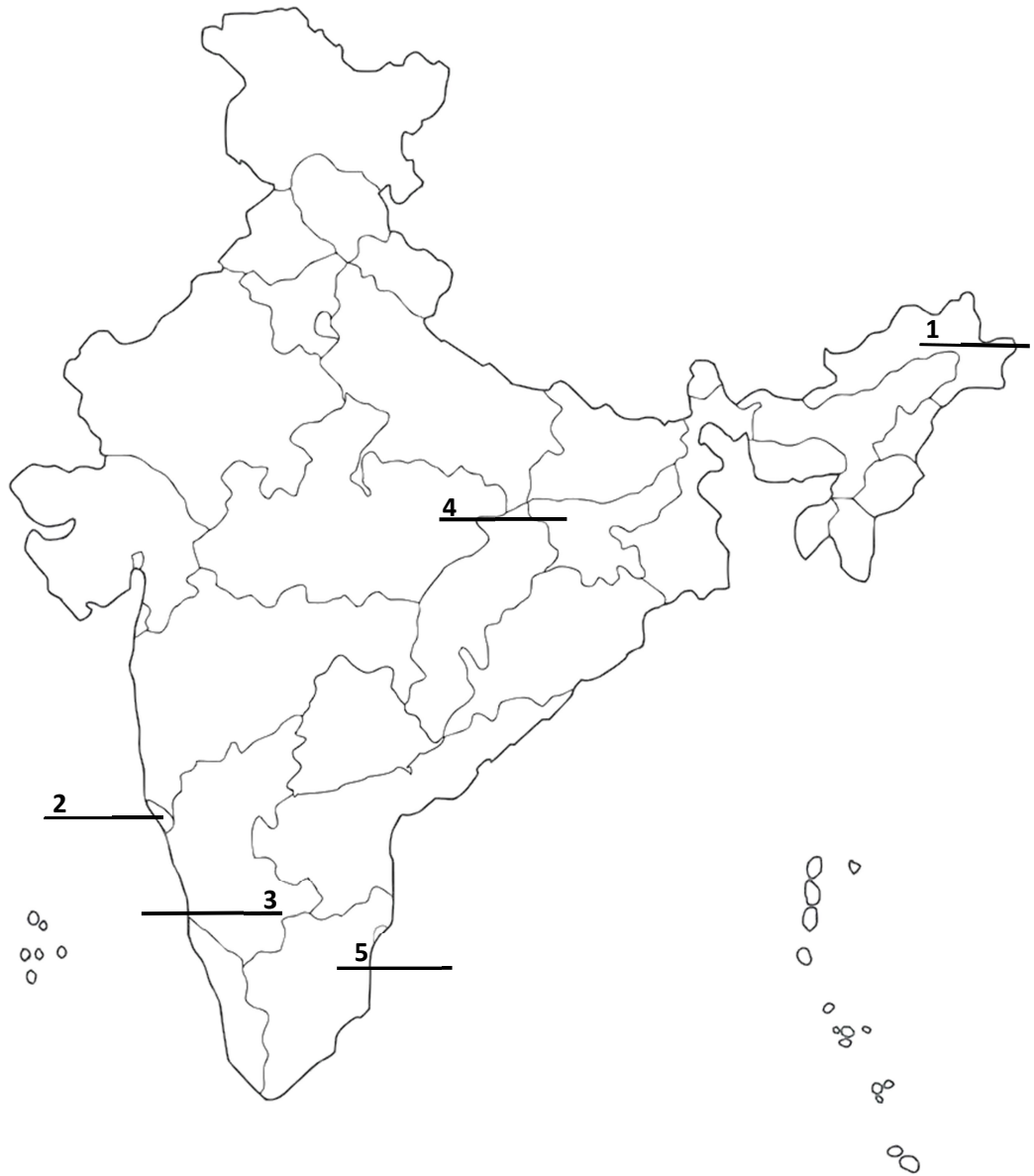
On the given map of India, identify the following map items and write answers in the copy. 5

1. A state with lowest density of population.
2. A state with highest level of urbanization.
3. A Mega city
4. Bauxite mines
5. lignite field

Q29. With the help of following key, identify the areas marked as A, B, C, D and E on the given outline map of world. Write the correct name of the place in the answer copy 5

- A. Region in Africa practicing Nomadic herding.
- B. A mega city of Asia
- C. Region of Europe practicing commercial grain farming
- D. Mega city of south America
- E. Region of North America practicing subsistence gathering.

Q28



Q29.

