



SET-1

Series PP4QQ/4

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड  
Q.P. Code 64/4/1

रोल नं.

Roll No.

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परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें।

Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book.

नोट

(I) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 23 (2 मानचित्र सहित) हैं।

(II) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 30 प्रश्न हैं।

(III) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।

(IV) कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।

(V) इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है। प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा। 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक परीक्षार्थी केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।

NOTE

Please check that this question paper contains 23 printed pages (Including 2 Maps).

Please check that this question paper contains 30 questions.

Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.

Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.

15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the candidates will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

भूगोल (सैद्धान्तिक)

GEOGRAPHY (Theory)

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 70

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 70

64/4/1/21

217 A

1



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### 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 **B** - Question Nos. **18 and 19** are Diagram/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

**(Q. Nos. 1 to 17 are Multiple Choice Questions.)**

**(17 × 1 = 17)**

1. Read the following characteristics of wholesale trading carefully and choose the correct option :

**1**

- |  |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. It is constituted by numerous intermediaries, merchants and supply houses.</li> <li>ii. Wholesalers often extend credit to retail stores.</li> <li>iii. Generally retailers operate very largely on the wholesaler's capital.</li> <li>iv. Mail order, automatic vending machines, street vendors are some of its examples.</li> </ul> |
|--|

**Option :**

- (A) Only i, ii and iii are correct.      (B) Only ii, iii and iv are correct.
- (C) Only i, iii and iv are correct.      (D) Only i, ii and iv are correct.





2. Which one of the following is the headquarter of the 'World Trade Organization' ? 1

- (A) New York (B) Delhi  
(C) Geneva (D) London

3. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option. 1

**Assertion (A) :** Industries based on ores are located close to the sources of raw material.

**Reason (R) :** Industries maximise profits by reducing transportation costs.

**Options :**

- (A) (A) is correct and (R) is false.  
(B) (A) is false and (R) is correct.  
(C) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is correct explanation of (A).  
(D) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).

4. Which one of the followings is the **false** reason of high growth rate of urban population in India ? 1

- (A) Higher economic development in cities  
(B) Improvement in health condition in cities  
(C) Rapid expansion of urban areas  
(D) Availability of employment opportunities in cities

5. Which one of the following states has the highest percentage of urban population ? 1

- (A) Maharashtra (B) Goa  
(C) Kerala (D) Gujarat





6. The characteristics of an agricultural crop in India are given below. Read them carefully and identify the crop. 1

- It is a crop of tropical humid area.
- West Bengal farmers grow it three crops in a year.
- It is grown as a Kharif crop in north-western parts.
- West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab are major producing states.

**Crop :**

- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| (A) Wheat | (B) Gram |
| (C) Bajra | (D) Rice |

7. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option. 1

**Assertion (A) :** The economic development of a region depends upon its resource base.

**Reason (R) :** Economic development requires technologies as well as investment.

**Options :**

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

8. Match the Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option : 1

Column-I (National Waterway)	Column-II (River)
(a) National Waterway No. 1	(i) Matai
(b) National Waterway No. 2	(ii) Godavari
(c) National Waterway No. 4	(iii) Ganga
(d) National Waterway No. 5	(iv) Brahmaputra

**Options :**

- |     |            |            |            |            |
|-----|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|     | <b>(a)</b> | <b>(b)</b> | <b>(c)</b> | <b>(d)</b> |
| (A) | (iv)       | (iii)      | (ii)       | (i)        |
| (B) | (iv)       | (iii)      | (i)        | (ii)       |
| (C) | (iii)      | (iv)       | (i)        | (ii)       |
| (D) | (iii)      | (iv)       | (ii)       | (i)        |





9. Which of the following is an example of a 'Modern City' ? 1
- (A) Surat (B) Nagpur  
(C) Madurai (D) Hyderabad

10. Choose the correct option related to Garrison towns in India : 1
- (A) Raniganj, Digboi and Jharia (B) Mhow, Babina and Udhampur  
(C) Itarsi, Katni and Kandla (D) Modinagar, Jamshedpur and Bhilai

11. Read the following characteristics of settlements carefully and identify its type : 1

- It is seen in the form of isolated huts in the forest.
- It is visible on the slopes of small hills.
- This kind of settlements are found in different parts of Meghalaya, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh.

**Settlement types :**

- (A) Nucleated (B) Fragmented  
(C) Hamleted (D) Dispersed
12. Choose the correct option to fill the blanks : 1
- Indian Railway was introduced in 1853 and a railway line was constructed from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ covering a distance of 34 km.
- (A) Mumbai (Bombay), Thane (B) Kolkata (Calcutta), Hugli  
(C) Chennai (Madras), Madurai (D) Bengaluru (Bangalore), Calicut
13. Which one of the following human body system gets affected the most by water pollution ? 1
- (A) Nervous system (B) Circulatory system  
(C) Respiratory system (D) Digestive system
14. Which of the following tribes is in majority in Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh ? 1
- (A) Bhil (B) Tharu  
(C) Bakarwal (D) Gaddi





Read the given passage and answer the Q. Nos. 15 to 17 :

### Demographic Transition Theory

The first stage has high fertility and high mortality because people reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemics and variable food supply. The population growth is slow and most of the people are engaged in agriculture where large families are an asset. Life expectancy is low, people are mostly illiterate and have low levels of technology. Two hundred years ago all the countries of the world were in this stage.

Fertility remains high in the beginning of second stage but it declines with time. This is accompanied by reduced mortality rate. Improvements in sanitation and health conditions lead to decline in mortality. Because of this gap the net addition to population is high.

In the last stage, both fertility and mortality decline considerably. The population is either stable or grows slowly. The population becomes urbanised, literate and has high technical know-how and deliberately controls the family size.

This shows that human beings are extremely flexible and are able to adjust their fertility.

15. In which of the following stage/stages, the natural growth of population was/were almost stagnant ? 1
- (A) Only I (B) Only II  
(C) Only I and Last (D) Only II and Last
16. In which of the following stage/stages, the death rate declined the most ? 1
- (A) Only I (B) Only II  
(C) Only I and II (D) Only I and Last
17. Which one among the following countries is an example of second stage ? 1
- (A) Kenya (B) Bangladesh  
(C) Japan (D) Canada





## SECTION – B

(Q. Nos. 18 and 19 are Source Based Questions.)

(2 × 3 = 6)

18. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

### Tertiary Sector

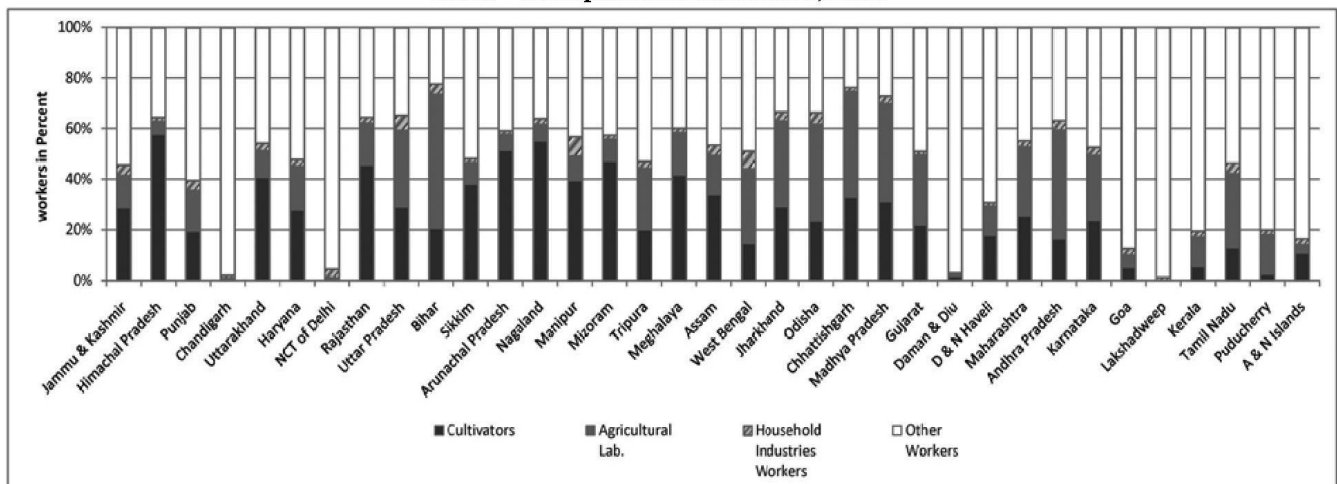
When you fall ill you go to your family doctor or you call a doctor. Sometimes your parents take you to a hospital for treatment. While in school, you are taught by your teachers. In the event of any dispute, legal opinion is obtained from a lawyer. Likewise, there are many professionals who provide their services against payment of their fee. Thus, all types of services are special skills provided in exchange of payments. Health, education, law, governance and recreation etc. require professional skills. These services require other theoretical knowledge and practical training. Tertiary activities are related to the service sector. Manpower is an important component of the service sector as most of the tertiary activities are performed by skilled labour, professionally trained experts and consultants.

In the initial stages of economic development, larger proportion of people worked in the primary sector. In a developed economy, the majority of workers get employment in tertiary activity and a moderate proportion is employed in the secondary sector.

- (18.1) Why is 'manpower' an important factor of service sector ? Explain. 1
- (18.2) Explain the difference between the activities of secondary and tertiary sectors. 1
- (18.3) "Tertiary activities include both production and exchange." Support the statement. 1

19. Study the given diagram carefully and answer the questions that follow :

India - Occupational Structure, 2011





- (19.1) Write the names of two states with highest percentage of cultivators.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
- (19.2) Write the names of two Union Territories having the highest percentage of other workers.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
- (19.3) What is the approximate percentage of cultivators in Tripura ? 1

**Note : Following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 19 :**

19. "Spatial variation of work participation rate in different sectors in the country is very wide." Support the statement. 3

### SECTION – C

**(Q. Nos. 20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions.) (4 × 3 = 12)**

20. (a) How do differences in national resources become the basis of international trade ? Explain with examples. 3

**OR**

- (b) Explain the differences between the inland and out-ports with examples. 3

21. (a) Analyse any three objectives of 'Jal Kranti Abhiyan' in India. 3

**OR**

- (b) Analyse any three key features of 'Indian National Water Policy'. 3

22. Explain the concept of 'Humanisation of Nature' by giving examples. 3

23. Suggest any three measures to solve the problem of 'Urban Waste Disposal' in India and explain them. 3

### SECTION - D

**(Q. Nos. 24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions.) (5 × 5 = 25)**

24. (a) Which organisation publishes the 'Human Development Report' every year ? Explain the four pillars of 'human development'.  $1 + 4 = 5$

**OR**

- (b) Which country has the highest rank in the world in 'Human Development Index' in 2020 ? Explain four approaches of human development.  $1 + 4 = 5$







25. Describe any five features of commercial livestock rearing in the world. 5
26. Explain with examples the importance of 'Satellite Communication' in the world. 5
27. (a) Explain any five measures for the conservation of mineral resources in India. 5

**OR**

- (b) Explain the importance of solar energy in Indian context. 5
28. (a) "Pipelines are the most convenient and efficient mode of transportation in India." Examine the statement with examples. 5
- OR**
- (b) "India has the second largest road networks in the world." Examine the statement with examples. 5

**SECTION – E**

**(Q. Nos. 29 and 30 are Map Based Questions.)**

**(2 × 5 = 10)**

29. On the given political outline Map of the World, seven geographical features have been marked as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any **FIVE** correctly with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them : **5 × 1 = 5**
- A. An area of extensive commercial grain farming
  - B. An area of commercial livestock rearing
  - C. Eastern most station of 'Trans-Canadian Railways'
  - D. A major seaport of Asia
  - E. A major international airport of Europe
  - F. A shipping canal
  - G. An area of 'Nomadic Herding'





**Note :** Following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 29. Answer any five questions.  $5 \times 1 = 5$

- 29.1 Name the major area of extensive commercial grain farming of Argentina.
- 29.2 Name an area of commercial livestock rearing of South America.
- 29.3 Name the easternmost station of 'Trans-Canadian Railways'.
- 29.4 Name the major seaport of Japan.
- 29.5 Name a major international airport of France.
- 29.6 Name the canal linking Red sea with Mediterranean sea.
- 29.7 Name a major area of extensive commercial grain farming of New Zealand.

30. Locate and label any **five** of the following geographical features on the given political outline Map of India with appropriate symbols :  $5 \times 1 = 5$

- 30.1 A state with highest population density
- 30.2 State leading in the production of coffee
- 30.3 Hazaribagh : Copper mines
- 30.4 Neyveli : Coal mines
- 30.5 Ratnagiri : Iron ore mines
- 30.6 Haldia : Major seaport
- 30.7 Ahmedabad : Major international airport

**Note :** Following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 30. Answer any five questions.  $5 \times 1 = 5$

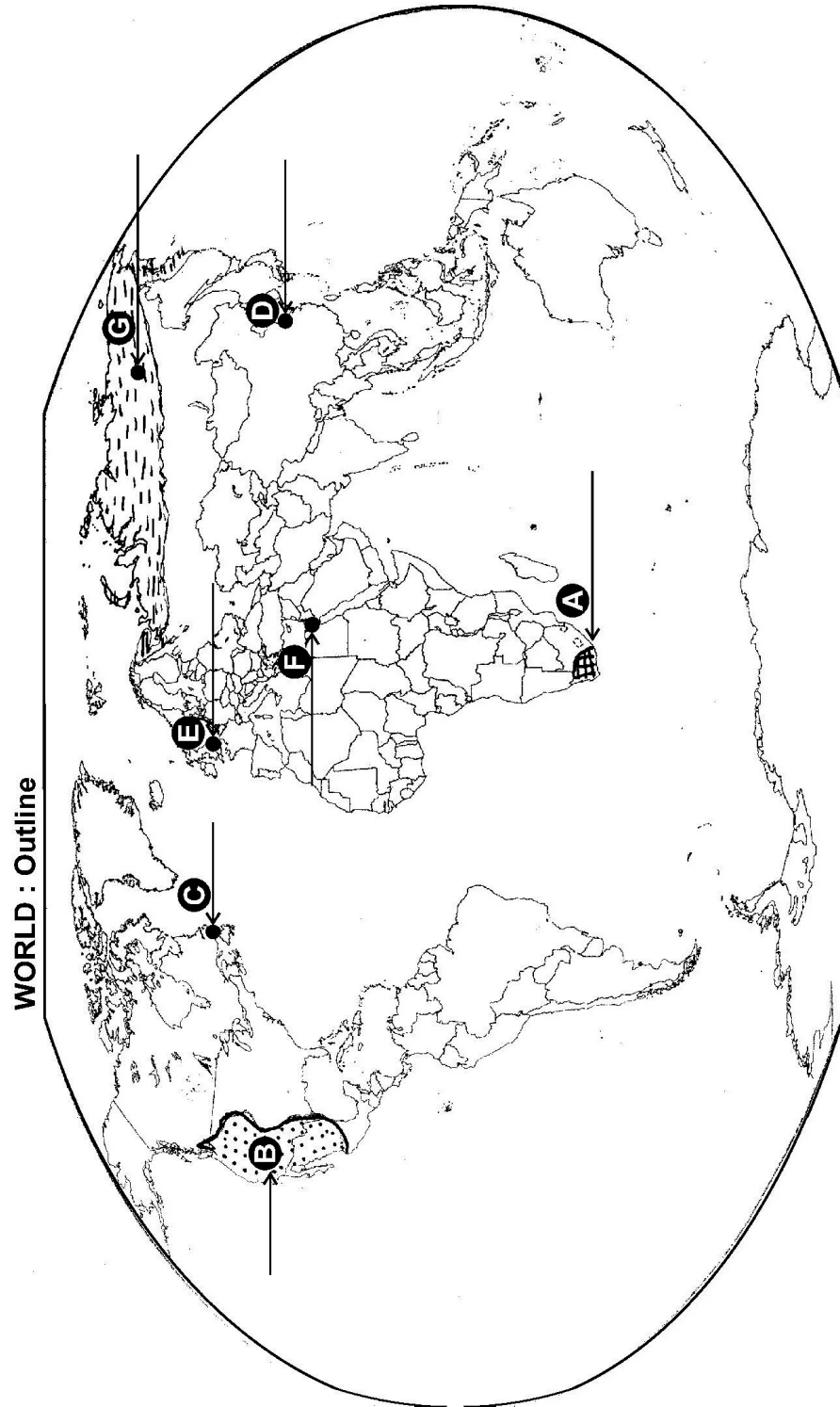
- 30.1 Name the state with highest population density.
- 30.2 Name the leading state in production of coffee.
- 30.3 In which state, Hazaribagh copper mines are located ?
- 30.4 In which state, Neyveli coal mines are located ?
- 30.5 Name the state, where Ratnagiri iron-ore mines are located.
- 30.6 In which state, Haldia seaport is located ?
- 30.7 In which state, Ahmedabad international airport is located ?





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प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए मानचित्र  
Map for Q. No. 29





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प्रश्न सं. 30 के लिए मानचित्र  
Map for Q. No. 30

