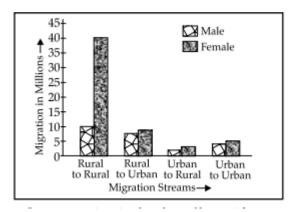
PB-T1/GEQP/1221/A 08-NOV-2021

# PREBOARD EXAMINATION (2021-22)

	TERM I-	SET-A	,	
Subject	t: GEOGRAPHY			Max. Marks:35
Grade:	12			Time: 90 mins
Name:		Section:	Roll No:	Set:
General .	Instructions:			
	ERAL INSTRUCTIONS			
	ne Question Paper contains three sections (A, B &			
	ction A has 24 questions. Attempt any 20 question			
	ction B has 24 questions. Attempt any 20 question	· <del>-</del>	· · · ·	
	ction C has 12 questions. Attempt any 10 question ions (Q.No. 49-52) and all need to be attempted).		rt of C Section (Sourc	e basea nas 4
_	questions carry equal marks of 0.7			
	pere is no negative marking.			
		ECTION A		
	There are 24 questions in this section.			
	Attempt any 20 questions.			
1.	The period from 1901 to 1921 is referred to	as period of	f:	
	<b>a.</b> stagnant or stationary phase of growth of	of <b>b.</b>	steady population g	growth.
	India's population			
	<b>c.</b> population explosion in India.	d.	None of the Above	
2.	Arrange the following phases in a proper se	quence acco	ording to their occur	rence in Indian
	population:			
	(i) Population explosion			
	(ii) Stationary phase			
	(iii) Decreased growth			
	(iv) Steady growth			
	<b>a.</b> i, iv, ii, iii		iv, i, iii, ii	
	<b>c.</b> ii, iv, i, iii	d.	iii, ii, iv, i	
3.	A continuous belt of states from west to eas			north central parts of
	the country has relativelygrowth			
	a. high	b	low	
	c. slow	d	fast	
4.	The interaction between primitive human so			e is termed as:
	a. environmental determinism	b	neo- determinism	
	c. bio- determinism	d	anti-determinism	
5.	Arrange the following approaches in a seque	ential order	according to their de	velopment. Choose

the correct option. 1. Spatial organization

	2. Regional approach		
	3. Areal differentiation		
	4. Humanistic approach		
	<b>a.</b> 1423	b	4132
	<b>c.</b> 2314	d	3 2 4 1
6.	If the population decreases between two points of t	ime,	it is known as:
	a. neutral growth of population	b	positive growth of population
	c. negligible growth of population	d	negative growth of population
7.	Which continent has the highest growth rate of pop	ulati	on?
	a. America	b	Africa
	c. Australia	d	Asia
8.	Which of the following factor helped in the reduction	on of	f birth rate and provided a stage for
	accelerated population growth?		
	a. Technological advancement	b	Conflicts and wars
	<b>c.</b> Emergence of world power	d	Introduction of birth control policies
9.	Arrange the four stages of demographic transition i	n the	e correct order:
	(i) Pre- industrial stage		
	(ii) Urbanizing/industrializing		
	(iii) Mature industrial		
	(iv) Post-industrial		
	<b>a.</b> (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)	b	(iv), (ii), (iii), (i)
	<b>c.</b> (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)	d	(ii), (i), (iii), (iv)
10.	Nainital, Mussoorie, Shimla, Pachmarhi, Jodhpur a	re:	
	a. transport towns	b	tourist towns
	<b>c.</b> industrial towns	d	educational towns
11.	Arrange the following agglomeration in the sequen	ce of	f their ranks i.e., 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th.
	(i) Delhi		
	(ii) Chennai		
	(iii) Greater Mumbai		
	(iv) Kolkata		
	<b>a.</b> ii, i, iv, iii	b	i, ii, iii, iv
	<b>c.</b> iv, ii, i, iii	d	iii, iv, i, ii
12.	Which one of the following south Indian states has	the l	nighest groundwater utilization (in per
	cent) of its total ground water potential?		
	a. Tamil Nadu	b	Andhra Pradesh
	c. Kerala	d	Karnataka
13.	The highest proportion of the total water used in In	dia i	s in which one of the following sectors?
	a. Irrigation	b	Domestic use
	c. Industries	d	None of the above
14.	Study the given graph showing causes of migration	of n	nale population in India carefully and
	answer the following questions:		



Intra state migration by place of last residence indicating migration steams (Duration 0-9 year) Which migration stream shows the highest number of migration in both male and female categories?

	cate	egories?			
	a.	Rural to Urban	b	Urban to Rural	
	c.	Rural to Rural	d	Urban to Urban	
<b>15.</b>		was the state, has the largest numb	er of	net out-migrants from the state	
	a.	Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal	b	Uttar Pradesh and Bihar	
	c.	Delhi and Chennai	d	Mumbai and Gujarat	
<b>16.</b>	Ove	er withdrawal of ground water in some states li	ke	and has	
	inc	reased fluoride concentration in ground water.			
	a.	Punjab and Haryana	b	Rajasthan and Maharashtra	
	c.	Bihar and Uttar Pradesh	d.	Gujarat and Karnataka	
<b>17.</b>	The	e success of watershed development largely de	pends	s upon participation.	
	a.	government	b	labourers	
	c.	villagers	d	community	
<b>18.</b>	Na	ame the board that monitors the water quality of	natio	onal aquatic resources.	
	a.	The Central Pollution Centre Board	b	The Central Pollution Communication	1
				Board	
	c.	The Central Pollution Control Board	d	The Central Pollution Common Board	ŀ
19.	Wh	nich one of the following is the main feature of	rural	settlement?	
	a.	Derive economic needs from primary	b	Derive economic needs from secondar	ry
		activities		activities	
	c.	Derive economic needs from tertiary	d	Derive economic needs from	
		activities		quaternary activities	
20.	Ass	sertion (A): Settlements vary in size and type.			
	Reason(R): They range from a hamlet to metropolitan cities				
	Directions: In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of				
	Rea	ason (R). Mark the correct choice as:			
	a.	Both A and R are true, and R is the correct	b	Both A and R are true but R is NOT t	he
		explanation of A		correct explanation of A	
	c.	A is true but R is false	d	A is false and R is true	
21.	Citi	ies having more than 5 million population are k	nown		
	a.	hyper city		Metropolitan city	
	c.	mega city		super city	
22.	Coi	untries with high human development index are	those	e which have a score of:	

- **a.** about 0.8
- **c.** over 0.8

- **b** below 0.8
- **d** not even close to 0.8
- 23. \_\_\_\_\_ measures the shortfall in human development
  - **a.** Poverty index

**b** Human development index

c. GDP

- d Happiness Index
- Overhead costs such as safety precautions and equipment are relatively low in:
  - a. Underground mining

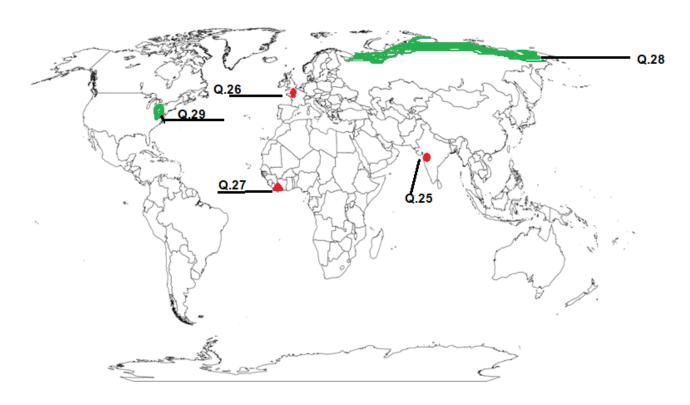
**b** Digging down mining

c. Underwater mining

**d** Open cast mining

### **SECTION B**

(There are 24 questions in this section. Attempt any 20 questions.) Question no. 25-29 are based on map and are mandatory to attempt.



- 25 Choose the largest urban agglomeration city in India.
  - a. Cochin

**b.** Greater Mumbai

c. Chennai

- d. Surat
- Which is the largest country in Europe?
  - a. France

**b.** Denmark

c. Germany

- d. Spain
- 27 The country with high population growth rate (%) 1995-2000:
  - a. Yemen

**b.** Oman

c. Liberia

- d. Denmark
- 28 Identify the core region where pastoral nomadic herding takes place.
  - a. Northern China

**b.** Tundra region of Eurasia

c. Northern region of Alaska

- d. Northern Europe
- 29 Identify the region of mixed farming
  - a. Eastern North America

**b.** Northern Canada

c. South Central Canada

d. America

#### Question no. 30-48 (Attempt any 15) **30** 1): Death rate plays an active role in population change. 2): Population growth occurs not only by increasing births rate but also due to decreasing death rate **a.** Only 1 is correct **b.** Only 2 is correct Both the statements are incorrect d. Both statements are correct and statement 2 correctly explains the statement 31 Development means: a qualitative change which is always value **b.** a qualitative change which is always value negative. positive **c.** a quantitative change which is always value **d.** All of the Above positive **32** Why products of gathering cannot compete in the world market? a. Close market concept Availability of less price synthetic products **d.** None of the Above **c.** Use of old technology Which one from the following sentences is wrong? During the colonial period-33 Indentured labour from Uttar Pradesh and **b.** Indentured labour from Goa, Daman Bihar were sent to Mauritius, Caribbean and Diu were sent to Angola, islands by French Mozambique by Portuguese. **c.** Indentured labour were sent to Reunion d. All such migrations were covered island and Martinique by French under the time-bound contract known as Girmit Act 34 A continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining outgrowths is known as: a. Urban growth **b.** Urban agglomeration Urban outgrowth **d.** Urban spread The use of minerals in ancient times was largely confined to the making of: 35 **Tools** b. utensils a. c. weapons d. All of the Above Assertion (A): Water gets polluted by foreign matters, such as micro-organisms, chemicals, **36** industrial and other wastes Reason (R): The Ganga and the Yamuna are the two highly clean rivers in the country **a.** Both A and R are true and R is the correct **b.** Both A and R are true but R is NOT the explanation of A correct explanation of A

**c.** A is true but R is false.

**d.** A is false and R is true.

**37** can be defined as a process that extracts minerals from saline water

a. Salination

**b.** Desalination

Detoxication

**d.** Saturation

What is called the mother of all branches of knowledge?

38

a. Sociology

**b.** Geography

c. History **d.** Psychology

Arrange the countries in ascending order of their population: 39

	(i)	China		
	(ii)	USA		
	(iii)	) India		
	(iv)	) Indonesia		
	a.	(i),(ii),(iii),(iv)	b.	(iv),(ii),(iii),(i)
	c.	(iii),(iv),(i),(ii)	d.	iv),(iii),(ii),(i)
40	The	e concept of human development was introduce	ed by:	
	a.	Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq	b.	Nelson Mandela
	c.	Mao Zedong	d.	Winston Churchill
41		is the term which means the spi	read o	f people across the world
	a.	Population disturbance	b.	Population distribution
	c.	Population counting	d.	None of the above
42	The	e state of India which has the lowest percentage	e of po	pulation below poverty line:
	a.	Punjab	b.	Tamil Nādu
	c.	Jammu & Kashmir	d.	Goa
43	Wh	nich one from the following is <b>not</b> characteristic	c of C	ooperative farming?
	a.	Introduced in many western European	b.	Government fixes target to the crop and
		countries such as Denmark and Netherland		purchase it on pre-defined price.
	c.	Products are available at cheaper rates	d.	Co-operative societies help farmers
44	The	ere is no Off Season in which from the following	ng farr	ning?
	a.	Mediterranean agriculture	<b>b.</b>	Plantation agriculture
	c.	Extensive Commercial grain farming	d.	Dairy farming
45	Wh	nich of the one is not a Pillar of human develop	ment?	
	a.	Equity	b.	Capacity
	c.	Sustainability	d.	Productivity
46	Wh	nich country have introduced the Gross Nationa	al Hap	piness index first?
	a.	Nepal	<b>b.</b>	Bhutan
	c.	Bangladesh	d.	Pakistan
47	Wh	nich is not a fact?		
	a.	Pollution is caused due to industrial	b.	Global warming is due to greenhouse
		development		effect
	c.	Ozone layer is depleted due to primitive	d.	Land has been degraded due to
		agriculture		pollution
48	In v	which of the following streams of migration, fe	emales	•
		er-state migration?		
	a	Urban to urban	b	Urban to rural
	c	Rural to rural	d	Urban to urban
		SECTION	ON C	
	SO	OURCE BASED QUESTIONS	_	
		•		

## Question number 49 to 52 are compulsory to attempt:

Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow:

The concept of human development was introduced by Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq. Dr Haq has described human development as development that enlarges people's choices and improves their lives. People are central to all development under this concept. These choices are not fixed but keep on changing. The basic goal of development is to create conditions where people can live

meaningful lives. A meaningful life is not just a long one. It must be a life with some purpose. This means that people must be healthy, be able to develop their talents, participate in society and be free to achieve their goals

- 49 According to Dr. Haq's concept of human development, who is central to all development?
  - a. Countries

b. Continents

c. People

- d. Policies
- **50** How does HDI help the United Nations?
  - **a.** Helps to determine which country needs assistance
  - **c.** Helps to determine which country has dictatorship
- **b.** Helps to determine which country is economical strong
- **d.** None of the Above
- 51 Why is Human Development information important?
  - **a.** Measure's the progress made in terms of government policies
- **b.** Measure's development of a country
- c. Measure's birth and death rate
- **d.** Measure countries import and export
- 52 State one important means to Human Development rather an end in itself?
  - a. Income growth

**b.** Migration

c. Emigration

**d.** Birth rate

#### **GRAPH BASED OUESTION**

Attempt any 3 questions from the following questions 53-56

Study the given graph carefully and answer the following questions:

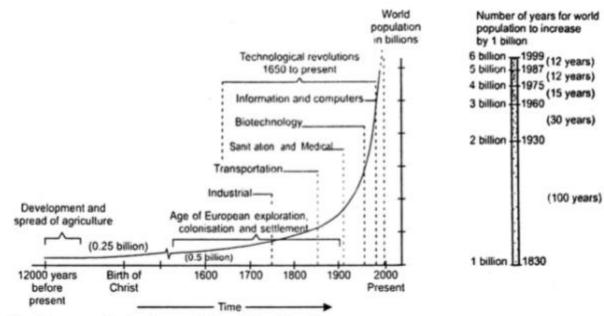


Fig.: Resource, Technology and Population Growth

- Which of these periods closely represents the European explorations?
  - **a.** 1 CE to 1600 CE

**b.** 1500 CE to 1700 CE

**c.** 1520 CE to 1900 CE

- **d.** 1650 CE to 1950 CE
- 54 In how many years did world population increase from 4 billion to 5 billion?
  - **a.** 12 years

**b.** 15 years

**c.** 30 years

**d.** 50 years

- What is the specialty of the period 1650 CE to present?
  - a. Development and spread of agriculture
- b. Colonialization

c. Technological revolutions

- **d.** Transportation
- **56** What was the approximate population of the world in 1600s?
  - a. 0.25 billion

**b.** 0.5 billion

c. 0.75 billion

**d.** 1 billion

## **DATA BASED QUESTIONS**

Attempt any 3 questions from the following questions 57-60.

## DATA BASED QUESTION

Study the data given below carefully in the table and answer the following questions

#### Decadal Growth Rates in India, 1901-2011 Census

Census year	Total Population	Growth Rate		
		* Years Absolute Number	% of Growth	
1901	238396327			
1911	252093390	(+) 13697063	(+) 5.75	
1921	251321213	(-) 772117	(-) 0.31	
1931	278977238	(+) 27656025	(+) 11.60	
1941	318660580	(+) 39683342	(+) 14.22	
1951	361088090	(+) 42420485	(+) 13.31	
1961	439234771	(+) 77682873	(+) 21.51	
1971	548159652	(+) 108924881	(+) 24.80	
1981	683329097	(+) 135169445	(+) 24.66	
1991	846302688	(+) 162973591	(+) 23.85	
2001	1028610328	(+) 182307640	(+) 21.54	
2011**	1210193422	(+) 181583094	(+) 17.64	

- **57.** Which decade Shows minus growth rate?
  - **a.** 1911-1921

**b.** 1921-1931

**c.** 1931-1941

- **d.** 1941-1951
- **58.** What is the main reasons for the decline in the population of this decade?
  - **a.** high mortality and low birth rate
- **b** low mortality and high birth rate
- c. high mortality and high birth rate
- **d** low mortality and low birth rate
- **59.** Which decades are referred to as the period of steady population growth?
  - **a.** 1901-1941

**b** 1921-1951

c 1951-2001

- **d** 1971-1991
- **60.** Why has the population growth decline in the last two decades?
  - a. Decline Birth rate

**b** Improvement of Literacy rate

c Awareness

**d** All of the above

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