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| **PB/GE/2012/B 10/12/2020** | | | | | | |
| **PRE BOARD EXAMINATION (2020-21)** | | | | | | |
| **Subject: GEOGRAPHY**  **Grade: XII** | | Max. Marks:70Time:3 hours | | | | |
| **Name:** | | | **Section:** | **Roll No:** | | |
| **General Instructions:**   * Question paper is divided into 3 Sections – A, B and C. * In Section A, question numbers 1 to15 are Objective type Multiple choice questions carrying 1mark each. Attempt any 14 questions. Write the correct answer only in your answer sheets. * In Section B, Question numbers 16 and 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 1 mark . * In Section C, Question numbers 18 to 22 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 60-80 words. * In Section C, Question numbers 23 to 27 are long answer questions carrying 5 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 120-150 words. Question numbers 28 and 29 are related to location and labeling and Identification of geographical features on maps respectively, carrying 5 marks each. * Outline map of India and World provided to you must be attached with your answer book. * Use of template or stencils for drawing outline maps is allowed. * All answers to be written in the answer sheet provided. | | | | | | |
|  | **SECTION A-**  **Attempt any 14 questions.** | | | | | 1x14 marks |
| 1. | Fill in the blanks-  The most polluted stretch in river Ganga is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | | | | | 1 |
| 2. | Arrange the following approaches in a sequence order according to their development  1. Spatial organization  2. Regional approach  3. Areal differentiation  4. Humanistic approach | | | | | 1 |
|  | 1. (a) 1 4 2 3 2. (b) 4 1 3 2 3. (c) 2 3 1 4 4. (d) 3 2 4 1 | | | | |  |
| 3. | Capability approach was given by | | | | | 1 |
|  | 1. Prof. Amartya Sen | | | | |  |
|  | 1. Dr. Mahbub al Haq | | | | |  |
|  | 1. Ellen Semple | | | | |  |
|  | 1. Mahatma Gandhi | | | | |  |
| 4. | Examine which of the following problems are generally confronted by the villages of South Asia. | | | | | 1 |
|  | 1. Lack of facilities due to high density 2. Political instability 3. Occurrence of floods and droughts 4. Fear of wild animals | | | | |  |
| 5. | Which of the following programs sponsored by central government aims at enabling  the rural population to conserve water for drinking, irrigation, fisheries and  afforestation? | | | | | 1 |
|  | 1. Arvary Pani Sansad 2. Haryali 3. Neeru-Meeru 4. Narmada bachao | | | | |  |
| 6. | Which one of the following is not a renewable source of energy? | | | | | 1 |
|  | 1. Wind Energy 2. Solar energy 3. Natural energy 4. Geothermal Energy | | | | |  |
| 7. | Population of India according to their Occupation can be categorized into: | | | | | 1 |
|  | 1. Main workers, Marginal workers, Non workers 2. Marginal workers, Household industrial workers, Non workers 3. Non workers, agricultural labourers, Marginal workers 4. Cultivators, Main workers, Marginal workers | | | | |  |
| 8. | Arrange the correct sequence of column II against the column I  COLUMN I (RELATED FIELD) COLUMN II (MINERALS)  I. Chikkamagaluru 1. Iron Ore  II. Singhbhum 2. Bauxite  III. Durg 3. Manganese  IV. Koraput 4. Copper | | | | | 1 |
|  | 1. III – 1, IV – 2, I – 3, II – 4 2. I – 4, II – 3, III – 2, IV – 1 3. IV – 3, I -4, II – 1, III – 2 4. II -2, III – 1, IV – 4, I – 3 | | | | |  |
| 9. | The outsourcing of which of the following activity is not an example of Knowledge Processing Outsourcing (KPO) ? | | | | | 1 |
|  | 1. E- Learning 2. Intellectual property 3. Collection of information 4. Legal profession | | | | |  |
| 10. | Relate the most important factor responsible for high density of population found in Katanga-Zambia Plateau located in Africa: | | | | | 1 |
|  | 1. Availability of copper in abundance 2. Availability of forests resources 3. Close social ties 4. Scenic natural beauty | | | | |  |
| 11. | If a country is having large proportion of young population, it would mean | | | | | 1 |
|  | 1. High Birth rate and the population is youthful. 2. Large working population. 3. High expenditure on healthcare facilities. 4. Heavy pressure on government to arrange basic facilities. | | | | |  |
|  |  | | | | |  |
| 12. | Age and skill selective migration from rural areas has not affected adversely to which  of the following demographic attribute? | | | | |  |
|  | 1. Downfall recorded in working population in rural areas 2. The whole burden of agricultural work has to be borne by the old population in rural areas 3. Old people and women are left behind in the place of origin 4. Balance in age and sex composition | | | | |  |
| 13. | Which state has lowest sex ratio? | | | | | 1 |
|  | 1. Punjab 2. Bihar 3. Jharkhand 4. Haryana | | | | |  |
| 14. | Which group of states is highly affected by concentration of Arsenic: | | | | | 1 |
|  | 1. Rajasthan-Maharashtra 2. Punjab-Haryana 3. West Bengal-Bihar 4. Madhya Pradesh-Chhattisgarh | | | | |  |
| 15. | Which is the best quality of iron ore? | | | | | 1 |
|  | 1. Hematite 2. Siderite 3. Magnetite 4. Limonite | | | | |  |
|  | **SECTION B**  **Source Based questions** | | | | |  |
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| 16 | Based on the universal law “Polluter pays”, a silent but strong effort to restore the ecology and safeguard the human health with people’s participation has taken place in Daurala near Meerut. These efforts are now bearing fruits after a span of three years when Meerut based NGO had developed a model for ecological restoration. The recent meeting of the Daurala Industries officials, NGOs. Government officials and other stakeholders at Meerut has brought out results which usually come out mainly through the Court’s decisions. The powerful logics, authentic studies and the pressure of the NGO has in a way brought a new lease of life to the twelve thousand residents of this village. It was in the year 2003, that the pitiable condition of Dauralaites drew the attention of the civil society. The groundwater of this village with a population of 12,000 persons was contaminated with heavy metals. The reason was that the untreated wastewater of Daurala industries was leaching to the groundwater table and was also being used for irrigation. The activists of the NGO conducted a door to door survey of the health status of the residents and came out with a report. The group reported that 192 deaths in the past five years have been recorded in the village due to consumption of contaminated water. The industry came under pressure due to activism. The organisation, the village community and people’s representatives sat together to find out sustainable solutions to this problem. The industrialists showed a keen interest towards checking the deteriorating ecology. The overhead water tank’s capacity in the village was enhanced and a 900m extra pipeline was laid to serve potable water to the community. The silted pond of the village has been cleaned and recharged by desilting it. Large quantity of silt was removed paving way to pure water so that it percolated deep down the aquifers. Rainwater harvesting structures have been constructed at different places which has helped in diluting the contaminants of the groundwater after the monsoons. 1000 trees have also been planted which have improved the environment. | | | | |  |
|  | Read the passage and answer any **three** of the following: | | | | |  |
|  | 16.1. What type of pollution is faced by the people of Daurala?  i. Noise pollution  ii. Air pollution  iii. Water pollution  iv. Land pollution | | | | |  |
|  | 16.2. Which process led to contamination of ground water?  i. Salinization  ii. Alkalization  iii. Leaching  iv. Over irrigation | | | | |  |
|  | 16.3 What was the most important step taken as sustainable solution to the health  problem faced by the villagers?  i. Relocation of industries  ii. Controlled irrigation  iii. Evacuation from the affected area  iv. Enhancement of water storage capacity | | | | |  |
|  | 16.4 Which water conservation strategy will help in diluting the contamination of  the ground water?  i. Rain water harvesting  ii. Universal law of ‘Polluter Pays’  iii. Industrial waste treatment plant  iv. Over utilization of ground water. | | | | |  |
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| 17. |  | | | | |  |
|  | Based on the above source answer the following questions ( any three)- | | | | |  |
|  | 17.1 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 | | | | |  |
|  | 17.2 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 and Death Rate to High Birth and Death Rate  iv. Migration from Urban to Rural areas | | | | |  |
|  | 17.3 From the given graph, what condition can you infer about the  developing countries?  i. High Birth Rate and High Death Rate  ii. Low Birth rate and Low Death rate  iii. High Birth Rate and Low Birth Rate  iv. Low Birth Rate and High Death Rate | | | | |  |
|  | 17.4 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** | | | | **(3x5=15)** | |
| 18. | Justify the high demand of water for irrigation in India.  OR  ‘Rainwater Harvesting is considered as a low cost and eco-friendly technique of  preserving water resources’. Justify. | | | | | 3 |
| 19. | Explain how Human Geography in the early 20th century has become more integrative and inter- disciplinary in its approach | | | | | 3 |
| 20. | “There is striking variations in spacing of the villages in India”. Support the statement with suitable examples.  OR  What are the basic differences between rural and urban settlements in India? | | | | | 3 |
| 21. | Growth of Service Sector in modern economies plays a vital role. Derive it's  implications for such economies. | | | | | 3 |
| 22. | What are the three broad groups of population on the basis of their productive work? | | | | | 3 |
|  | **SECTION C** | | | | | **(5x5-25)** |
| 23. | Explain any three factors responsible for the depletion of water resources. Examine any two legislative measures for controlling water pollution in India | | | | | 5 |
| 24. | Critically analyse the Socio economic benefits that are being experienced by the implementation of Integrated Tribal Development Project in Bharmaur district of Himachal Pradesh.  OR  Critically analyse the measures to promote sustainability in Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area. | | | | | 5  Or  5 |
| 25. | Classify minerals into two groups on the basis of chemical and physical properties and give one example of minerals of each group. Mention any two features of the three minerals belts of India. | | | | | 5 |
| 26. | Substantiate the evidences to prove that Subsistence Agriculture is still practised in different parts of the globe.  OR  Highlight the features of Commercial Livestock Rearing, practised in the developed and developing countries. | | | | | 5  or  5 |
| 27. | Name the single largest tertiary activity in the world. Explain the factors which support its development and how this activity contributes to the economy. | | | | | 1+4 |
| 28. | On the given map of India, locate and label any five of the following:  1. A state with lowest density of population  2. A state with highest level of urbanization  3. Bengaluru – Mega City  4. Mayurbhanj Iron Ore Mines  5. Jamnagar Oil Refinery  6. Katni Bauxite Mines  7. Neyveli Lignite Coal Field | | | | | 5 |
| 29. | With the help of the 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 blank  space given on the map.  A Region in Africa practising Nomadic Herding  B A Mega City of Asia  C Region of Europe practising Commercial Grain Farming  D Mega City of South America  E Region of North America practising Subsistence Gathering | | | | | 5 |

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| **Name:** | | | **Section:** | | **Roll No:** | |
| 28. | MAP OF INDIA | | | | |  |
|  | A close up of a logo  Description automatically generated | | | | |  |
| **Name:** | | **Section:** | | **Roll No:** | | |
| 29. | MAP OF WORLD | | | | |  |
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