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| **PERIODIC TEST – I (2021-2022)**  **ANSWER KEY** |
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|  | **SECTION-- B ---2 MARKS** |  |
| 1. | Give two main features of environmental determinism  ANS- Environmental deterministic approach states that:  a. Environment controls human actions and activities. Humans were directly dependent on the natural environment.  b. Humans were not free and they adapted according to the nature. | 2 |
| 1. | Give two main features of Neo Determinism  Ans- a. Neither is there a situation of absolute necessity (environmental determinism) nor is there a condition of absolute freedom (possibilism).  b. It states that nature has provided possibilities and scope for development but also put limits on it. | 2 |
|  | **SECTION – C— 3 MARKS** |  |
| 2. | Which are the three groups of Indian population according to their economic status? Explain the main characteristics of each group.  Ans- The population of India according to their economic status is divided into three groups, namely;  1. Main workers, (who works for at least 183 days in a year)  2. Marginal workers (who works for less than 183 days in a year)  3. Non-workers. (who is not engaged in any productive work) | 3 |
| 2. | Mention some of the challenges for the adolescents in our country.  Some are: lower age at marriage, illiteracy – particularly female illiteracy, school dropouts, low intake of nutrients, high rate of maternal mortality of adolescent mothers, high rates of HIV/AIDS infections, physical and mental  disability or retardedness, drug abuse and alcoholism, Juvenile delinquency and commit of crimes. | 3 |
|  | **SECTION- D—10 MARKS** |  |
| 3. | Explain with suitable examples any five geographical and economic or social and cultural factors which influence the population distribution and density in the world.  Ans- A- Geographical factors- availability of water, landforms, climate, soil.  B. economic factors- minerals, urbanization , industrialization.  C. Social- Religious, political stability, government policies. | 5 |
| 3. | Describe important features of the concept of Natualisation of Humans.  Ans- Possibilistic approach states that:  a. Humans were free to choose/decide. Nature did not control him.  b. The nature provided/offered opportunities/possibilities for humans to exploit it for their benefits.  c. It considered humans as active agents rather than a passive one.  d. It’s the technology, attitude, habits, values of humans which influenced its action not the nature.  e. The nature got humanized. | 5 |
| 4. | What is the objective of the demographic transition model? Explain four distinct phases of growth of India’s population.  Ans- helps in population prediction.  There are four distinct phases of growth identified:  **Phase I:**  a. The period from 1901-1921 is referred to as a period of stagnant or stationary phase of growth of India’s population  b. In this period growth rate was very low, even recording a negative growth rate during 1911-1921.  c. Both the birth rate and death rate were high keeping the rate of increase low.  d. Poor health and medical services, illiteracy of people at large and inefficient distribution system of food and other basic necessities were largely responsible for a high birth and death rates in this period.  **Phase II:**  a. The decades 1921-1951 are referred to as the period of steady population growth.  b. An overall improvement in health and sanitation throughout the country brought down the mortality rate.  c. At the same time better transport and communication system improved distribution system.  d. The crude birth rate remained high in this period leading to higher growth rate than the previous phase.  **Phase III:**  a. The decades 1951-1981 are referred to as the period of population explosion in India,  b. It was caused by a rapid fall in the death rate but a high birth rate.  c. The average annual growth rate was as high as 2.2 per cent.  d. High birth rate was due to developmental activities and growing economy which improved living condition of people.  e. Beside it, due to increased international immigration from Tibet, Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan growth rate was high.  **Phase IV:**  a. After 1981 till present, the growth rate has started slowing down gradually.  b. It is due to decline in crude birth rate.  c. It is also due to an increase in the mean age at marriage, improved quality of life particularly education of females in the country. | 5 |
| 4. | What is the objective of the demographic transition model? Explain the distinct phases of growth of world population with examples of countries for each phase.  Ans-  changes in its demographic trends. These changes are represented in three stages, they are:  1. Primitive Demographic growth:  a. In this stage the birth and death rates are high because people reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemics and variable food supply.  b. Life expectancy is low.  c. The population growth rate is slow.  d. Most of the people are engaged in agriculture where large families are an asset.  e. People are mostly illiterate and have low levels of technology.  f. Two hundred years ago all the countries of the world were in this stage. It is basically found in primitive agriculture dominated countries.  2. Expanding or youthful demographic:  a. In this stage birth rate remains high.  b. Death rate decline due to technological advancements in health and improvements in sanitation conditions.  c. Because of this gap between death and birth rate the net addition to population is high and the population growth is rapid.  3. Late expanding demographic:  a. In this stage the birth and death rates declines.  b. The population becomes urbanised, literate and has high technical knowhow and deliberately controls the family size.  c. The population is either stable or grows slowly. | 5 |