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| **PB1/GEQP/1223/A 23-NOV-2023** | | | |
| **PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION - I (2023-24)** | | | |
| **SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY** | | **MARKS:70** | |
| **GRADE:12** | | **TIME:3HRS** | |
| **NAME:** | | **DATE:23/11/2023** | |
| *GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS-*  *I. Question paper is divided into 5 sections A ,B,C,D&E*  *II. In section A question number 1 to 17 are objective type questions.*  *III. In section B question 18 and 19 are Source based questions.*  *IV. In section C question number 20 to 23 are Short Answer based questions.*  *V. In section D question number 24 to 28 are Long Answer based questions.*  *VI .In section E question number 29 and 30 are Map based question.* | | | |
|  | **SECTION A**  **MCQs (1X17=17)** | |  |
| 1 | Arrange the countries from highest HDI to lowest HDI.   1. Norway 2. Ireland 3. Switzerland 4. Hongkong | | 1 |
|  | a) i, ii, iii, iv | |  |
|  | (b) ii, iii, i, iv | |  |
|  | (c) iv, i, ii, iii i | |  |
|  | (d) iii, iv, ii, i | |  |
| 2 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of population is the change in the number of people living in a particular area between two points of time. | | 1 |
|  | (A) Growth  (B) Decline  (C) Stability  (D) Access | |  |
| 3 | As per NYP which age group has been defined as ‘Youth’? | | 1 |
|  | (A) 14-19 years  (B) 19 - 27 years  (C) 15 -29 years  (D) 13-30 years | |  |
| 4 | Name the terminal stations of East West Corridor. | | 1 |
|  | (A) Assam and Bagdogra  (B) Manipur and Bengaluru  (C) Silchar and Porbandar  (D) None of the above | |  |
| 5 | Arrange the correct sequence of column II against the column I: | | 1 |
|  |  | |  |
|  | Options:  (A) (i)-3, (ii)-1, (iii)-2, (iv)-4  (B) (i)-4, (ii)-2, (iii)-1, (iv)-3  (C) (i)-3, (ii)-2, (iii)-4, (iv)-1  (D) (i)-1, (ii)-2, (iii)-3, (iv)-4 | |  |
| 6 | Assertion : Railways are most suited for large volume bulky materials over short distance.  Reason : Railway networks are well developed and can reach hinterlands. | | 1 |
|  | (a) Only assertion is correct  (b) Only reason is correct  (c) Both assertion and reason are correct. Reason is correct explanation of assertion.  (d) Both are correct but not related to each other | |  |
| 7 | Which of the following schools of thought attributed the current social problems to development of capitalism? | | 1 |
|  | (a) Radical School  (b) Behavioural School  (c) Welfare School  (d) Humanistic School | |  |
| 8 | Which of the following is not a sub-fi eld of social geography? | | 1 |
|  | (a) Military geography  (b) Behavioural geography  (c) Gender geography  (d) Geography of leisure | |  |
| 9 | In Himalayan regions which of the following tribes are linked with the activity of Transhumance? | | 1 |
|  | a. Bheels  b. Gonds  c. Bakarwals  d. Santhals | |  |
| 10 | Which one of the following scholars introduced the concept of Human Development? | | 1 |
|  | (a)Prof.Amartya Sen  (b)Ellen C Semple  (c)Dr. Mahabub-ul-Haq  (d)Ratzel | |  |
| 11 | Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs is known as : | | 1 |
|  | (A) Advanced development  (B) Sustainable development  (C) Respectable development  (D) Recognised development | |  |
| 12 | Neeru- Meeru programme belongs to which state? | | 1 |
|  | (A) Andhra Pradesh  (B) Tamil Nadu  (C) Karnataka  (D) Kerala | |  |
| 13 | Which state is the largest producer of Coal in India? | | 1 |
|  | (A) Bihar  (B) Uttarakhand  (C) Manipur  (D) Jharkhand | |  |
| 14 | 97% of the coal reserve occurs in valley of : | | 1 |
|  | (A) Damodar  (B) Spiti  (C) Chhattisgarh  (D) Roorkee | |  |
|  | **Read the following graph and answer question no 15 to 17.** | |  |
|  | What is the demographic transition theory? Discuss. - StudyVillae | |  |
| 15 | How does the natural increase in population occur, as per the graph?  A. Birth Rate – Death Rate  B. Death Rate + Birth Rate  C. Growth Rate - Birth Rate  D. Birth Rate + Migration | | 1 |
| 16. | What does the transition from high fluctuating stage to low fluctuating stage indicate?  A. Shift from Urban Industrial economy to Rural Agrarian economy  B. Shift from Rural Agrarian economy to Urban Industrial economy  C. Low Birth and Death Rate to High Birth and Death Rate  D. Migration from Urban to Rural areas | | 1 |
| 17. | From the given graph, what condition can you infer about the least developed countries  A.High Birth Rate and High Death Rate  B.Low Birth Rate and Low Death Rate  C.High Birth Rate and Low Death Rate  D. Low Birth Rate and High Birth Rate | | 1 |
|  | **SECTION -B**  **Question 18 and Question 19 are Source Based Questions** | |  |
| 18 | Direction : Read the following case study and answer the question :  An important aspect of population growth in India is the growth of its adolescents. At present the share of adolescents i.e., up to the age group of 10-19 years is about 20.9 per cent (2011), among which male adolescents constitute 52.7 per cent and female adolescents constitute 47.3 per cent. The adolescent population, though, regarded as the youthful population having high potentials, but at the same time they are quite vulnerable if not guided and channelised properly.  There are many challenges for the society as far as these adolescents are concerned, some of which are lower age at marriage, illiteracy - particularly female illiteracy, school dropouts, low intake of nutrients, high rate of maternal mortality of adolescent mothers, high rate of HIV and AIDS infections, physical and mental disability or retardness, drug abuse and alcoholism, Juvenile delinquency and commitence of crimes, etc. In view of these, the Government  of India has undertaken certain policies to impart proper education to the adolescent groups so that their talents are better channelized and properly utilized National Youth Policy is one example which has been designed to look into the overall development of our large  youth and adolescent population. The National Youth Policy (NYP-2014) launched in February 2014 proposes a holistic ‘vision’ for the youth of India, which is “To empower the youth of the country to achieve their full potential, and through them enable India to find its rightful place in the community of nations”. The NYP-2014 has defined ‘youth’ as persons in the age group of 15-29 years. | |  |
| 18.1 | Which of these methods can be used to channelise the adolescent population?  (a) Opening gymnasiums  (b) Skilling youth  (c) Allowing them to live alone  (d) Constructing more stadiums | | 1 |
| 18.2 | If the adolescent population is not channelised properly, it may result in  (a) Juvenile delinquency  (b) Alcoholism  (c) Drug abuse  (d) All of the above | | 1 |
| 18.3 | Which among the following is not a method to empower the adolescent population?  (a) Good equation  (b) Skill development  (c) Fighting practice  (d) Encouraging quality food habits | | 1 |
| 19 | Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow:  Towns flourished since prehistoric times in India. Even at the time of Indus valley civilization, towns like Harappa and Mohenjodaro were in existence. The following period has witnessed the evolution of towns. It continued with periodic ups and downs until the arrival of Europeans in India in the eighteenth century. Ancient Towns: There are number of towns in India having historical background spanning over 2000 years. Most of them developed as religious and cultural centres. Varanasi is one of the important towns among these. Prayagraj (Allahabad), Pataliputra (Patna), Madurai are some other examples of ancient towns in the country. Medieval Towns: About 100 of the existing towns have their roots in the medieval period. Most of them developed as headquarters of principalities and kingdoms. These are fort towns which came up on the ruins of ancient towns. Important among them are Delhi, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Agra and Nagpur | |  |
| 19.1 | 1. Name one town that existed in the Indus Valley Civilization:  (A) Harappa  (B) Madurai  (C) Amritsar  (D) Lahore | | 1 |
| 19.2 | Where did evolution of the first towns begin?  (A) Near agriculturally fertile areas  (B) Near borders  (C) Near rivers  (D) Both (A) and (C ) are correct | | 1 |
| 19.3 | An example of ancient town is :  (A) Karwar  (B) Varanasi  (C) Vishakhapatnam  (D) Madras | | 1 |
|  | **SECTION C** | |  |
|  | **Question numbers 20 to 23 are Short Answer type questions.** | |  |
| 20.1 | ‘Development has direct bearings on the deteriorating human conditions’. How poor people are more affected in this process ? | | 3 |
|  | OR | |  |
| 20.2 | Describe the concept of Human Development as defined by United Nations Development Program (UNDP) | |  |
| 21 | What is meant by the density of population? Explain with examples the physical and economic factors which affect population distribution | | 3 |
| 22.1 | “Modern economic development in the world is mainly the result of the development of quaternary services. “Analyze the statement. | | 3 |
|  | OR | |  |
| 22.2 | “Service sector is significant for modern economic development.” Analyze the statement. | |  |
| 23. | What are the basic differences between rural and urban settlements in India? | | 3 |
|  | **SECTION-D** | |  |
|  | **QUESTION 24 to 28 Long Type Answer** | |  |
| 24.1 | What is subsistence agriculture? Describe two types of intensive subsistence agriculture practiced in the world. | | 5 |
|  | OR | |  |
| 24.2 | Discuss any five important characteristics of the economic activities of hunting and gathering practiced in the world. | |  |
| 25. | What are the main causes of migration from rural urban area? What is the impact on urban areas due to this migration? | | 5 |
| 26.1 | “Modern economic development in the world is mainly the result of the development of Quaternary services.” Explain the statement with suitable examples.” | | 5 |
|  | OR | |  |
| 26.2 | Justify the tremendous growth of the Service Sector in developed and developing countries than the manufacturing sector? Explain giving suitable examples. | | 5 |
| 27. | Analyse the problems associated with Urban Settlements in developing countries. | | 5 |
| 28. | Give a detailed account of the development of railways in India and highlight their importance | |  |
|  | **SECTION F**  **MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION** | |  |
| 29 | 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  3. Bengaluru – Mega City  4. Mayurbhanj Iron Ore Mines  5. Jamnagar Oil Refinery  6. Katni Bauxite Mines  7. Neyveli Lignite Coal Field | | 5 |
| 30 | With the help of the following key, identify (**any five)** the areas marked 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 practicing Nomadic Herding  B A Mega City of Asia  C Region of Europe practicing Commercial Grain Farming  D Major Sea port in Germany  E Region of North America practicing Subsistence Gathering  Major Sea port in Africa | | 5 |
|  | | | |
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| **Name: Class: Section:** | | | |
|  | | | |

Map

Description automatically generated

**A close-up of a sign

Description automatically generated**

**Q 30.**

