

**Price: ₹ 150.00**

*Time : 3 Hours*

Maximum Marks : 70

### Very Very Short Answer Type Questions

(1 × 10 = 10 marks)

- Q.1. Which of the following approaches to the study of human geography was proposed by international labour organization?  
a) Income approach  
b) Welcome approach  
c) Basic approach  
d) Capability approach
2. Shifting agriculture is also known as:  
a) Slash and burn Agriculture  
b) Jhuming  
c) Milpa  
d) All of these
3. Which of the following is not a plantation crop:  
a) Rice  
b) Rubber  
c) Coffee  
d) Oil Palm
4. A farming initiative in which Farmers pool their resources for profitable outcomes:  
a) Truck Farming  
b) Mixed Farming  
c) Co-operative farming  
d) Collective farming
5. Which of the following statements are true for foot loose industries:  
a) Dependent on specific raw material  
b) Generally non-polluting industries  
c) Employ large labour force  
d) Production in large quality
6. Which of the following economic activities focus on creation & re-arrangement of new & existing ideas:  
a) secondary economic activities  
b) Tertiary economic activities  
c) Quaternary economic activities  
d) Quinary economic activities
7. The big inch pipelines transports:  
a) Milk  
b) Water  
c) LPG  
d) Petroleum
8. Panna and para are examples of which type of settlements:  
a) Clustered  
b) Semi-Clustered  
c) Hamletted  
d) Dispersed
9. Haryali and Neeru- Meeru are examples of:  
a) Water shed management  
b) Recycle and reuse of water  
c) Chemical Treatment of water  
d) Rain water harvesting
10. Which of the following minerals is known as brown diamond:  
a) Iron  
b) Manganese  
c) Lignite  
d) Mica
- \* Which one of the following is not a plantation crop?  
(A) Coffee (B) Wheat (C) Cocoa (D) Rubber
- \* Tertiary activities depend on:  
(A) Skills (B) Machinery (C) Factory (D) Production
- \* Which one of the following statements is not true about the foot loose industry?  
(A) A non-polluting industry (B) Depends on specific raw material  
(C) Employ a small labour force (D) Produce in small quantity
- \* Which one of the following countries has dense network of oil pipelines in the world?  
(A) U.S.A (B) India (C) Russia (D) England
- \* Which one pair of the following places is linked by the channel tunnel?  
(A) London-Berlin (B) Paris-London (C) Berlin-Paris (D) Pris-Warsaw

- \* What is the total motorable road length of the world?  
(A) 14 million km (B) 15 million km (C) 16 million km (D) 17 million km
- \* The term 'Conurbation' was coined by:  
(A) Jean Cotman (B) Patrick Geddes (C) Walter Burley (D) None of these
- \* Which one of the following forms of settlement develops along either side of roads, rivers or canals?  
(A) Circular (B) Cross shaped (C) Linear (D) Square
- \* What is the total number of the Mega cities in the world?  
(A) 25 (B) 29 (C) 31 (D) 33
- \* Which one of the following towns is not located on the bank of river?  
(A) Srinagar (B) Agra (C) Bhopal (D) Patna
- \* The Jal Kranti Abhiyan was launched by Government of India in:  
(A) 2015-16 (B) 2016-17 (C) 2014-15 (D) 2017-18
- \* Which one of the following is not a land-use category?  
(A) Fallow land (B) Marginal land  
(C) Net area sown (D) Culturable wasteland
- \* India is the second largest crop producer of:  
(A) Tea (B) Rice (C) Coffee (D) Cotton
- \* Cotton needs a frost-free period of:  
(A) 100 days (B) 150 days (C) 200 days (D) 250 days
- \* Which out of the following States has major oil fields?  
(A) Assam (B) Bihar (C) Gujarat (D) Tamil Nadu
- \* When was the first pipeline constructed in India?  
(A) 1957 (B) 1958 (C) 1859 (D) 1960
- \* Which one of the following is the longest highway of India?  
(A) N.H. - 1 (B) N.H. - 6 (C) N.H. - 7 (D) N.H. - 8
- \* The most highly polluted river of India is:  
(A) Yamuna (B) Satluj (C) Godavari (D) Jhelum
- \* Growing of flowers is called:  
(A) Truck farming (B) Mixed farming (C) Viticulture (D) Horticulture
- \* Which one of the following types of industries produces raw materials for other industries?  
(A) Cottage industries (B) Foot loose industries  
(C) Basic industry (D) Small scale industries
- \* Jobs that involves high degree and level of innovations are known as:  
(A) Primary activities (B) Secondary activities  
(C) Quinary activities (D) Quaternary activities
- \* The Big Inch Pipeline transports:  
(A) Milk (B) Water (C) Petroleum (D) L.P.G
- \* Most of the world's great ports are classified as:  
(A) Naval ports (B) Comprehensive ports  
(C) Oil ports (D) Industrial ports
- \* In which of the trade bloc is India an associate member?  
(A) SAFTA (B) QECD (C) ASEAN (D) OPEC
- \* Which one of the following types of economic activities dominates in all rural settlements?  
(A) Primary (B) Secondary (C) Tertiary (D) Quarternary

- \* Compact or nucleated settlements develop along:  
(A) River valleys (B) Deserts (C) Hilly areas (D) None of these
- \* Which one of the following is not a Mega city?  
(A) London (B) Mumbai (C) Karachi (D) Riyadh
- \* To which type, the town of Pahalgam belongs?  
(A) Educational (B) Mining (C) Tourist (D) Industrial
- \* Which one is the second largest producer of cotton in the world?  
(A) India (B) China (C) Egypt (D) Pakistan
- \* Which one of the following is the main form of degradation in irrigated areas?  
(A) Gully erosion (B) Wind erosion (C) Salinization (D) Siltation
- \* The total annual precipitation of India is about:  
(A) 2000 cubic km (B) 3000 cubic km (C) 4000 cubic km (D) 5000 cubic km
- \* Which one of the following is non-renewable source of energy?  
(A) Hydel power (B) Thermal power (C) Solar power (D) Wind power
- \* Which one of the following is not a major industrial region?  
(A) Hugli region (B) Gujarat region  
(B) Chota Nagpur region (C) Brahmaputra valley
- \* The Grand Truck Road connects  
(A) Calcutta and Amritsar (B) Delhi and Kolkata  
(C) Delhi and Chennai (D) Kolkata and Mumbai
- \* The Border Road Organisation was established in:  
(A) 1955 (B) 1957 (C) 1959 (D) 1961
- \* What is the main source of pollution?  
(A) Solid waste (B) Animals (C) Crops (D) Forests
- \* The seasonal migration of people with their animals is known as:  
(A) Nomadism (B) Transhumance  
(B) Pastoralism (D) Commercial of grazing
- \* Door to door service is provided by:  
(A) Retail trading (B) Wholesale trading  
(C) Mandis (D) Co-operatives
- \* The business activities that are outsourced do not include:  
(A) I.T. (B) Human resource (C) Customer (D) Tourism
- \* Which is a port of call?  
(A) Karachi (B) Goa (C) Aden (D) Chennai
- \* Reindeer is a pack animal in:  
(A) Africa (B) Siberia (C) South America (D) Australia
- \* Panama canal is called gateway of:  
(A) Pacific ocean (B) Atlantic ocean (C) Indian ocean (D) None of these
- \* Which one of the following forms of settlement develops around the lakes?  
(A) Circular pattern (B) Star like (C) 'T' shaped (D) 'Y' shaped
- \* In which of the following regions has the oldest well-documented urban settlement found?  
(A) Huang Hu. Valley (B) Nile Valley  
(C) Indus Valley (D) Mesopotamia
- \* Canberra is the capital of:  
(A) New Zealand (B) Australia (C) Ethiopia (D) Italy

- \* Harappa and Mohenjo daro are:  
(A) Ancient towns (B) Modern towns (C) Medieval towns (D) Smart towns
- \* Which one of the following is a Rabi crop?  
(A) Rice (B) Millets (C) Gram (D) Cotton
- \* Net area sown in India is:  
(A) 77% (B) 67% (C) 45% (D) 43%
- \* What is the share of India in world's water resources?  
(A) 1% (B) 2% (C) 3% (D) 4%
- \* Lignite coal is found in:  
(A) Jharia (B) Neyvelli (C) Bokaro (D) Ranigunj
- \* The first cotton mill was established in Mumbai in the year:  
(A) 1952 (B) 1953 (C) 1954 (D) 1955
- \* In how many zones has the Indian Railway system been divided?  
(A) 9 (B) 12 (C) 14 (D) 16
- \* What is the share of National Highways in Roads of India?  
(A) 1% (B) 2% (C) 3% (D) 4%
- \* Which is the natural source of Air pollution?  
(A) Man (B) Water (C) Agriculture (D) Volcanos
- \* Which one of the following is secondary activity:  
(a) Gathering (b) Mining (c) Transport (d) Manufacturing
- \* Rice, Cotton, Jute are crops grown in  
(a) Zaid Season (b) Kharif Season (c) Rabi Season (d) None of these
- \* Jobs that involves high degrees and level of innovations as known as:  
(a) Primary activity (b) Secondary activity  
(c) Quaternary activity (d) Quinary Activity
- \* The "Big Inch" pipe line transports  
(a) Milk (b) L.P.G (c) Water (d) Petroleum
- \* The settlement groups engaged in a variety of non-agricultural activities are called as:  
(a) Rural Settlement (b) Sub urban Settlements  
(c) Urban Settlement (d) None of these
- \* Clusterd type of Settlements are found in:  
(a) Northern Plains (b) Thar Desert (c) Malva Plateau (d) Himalayan Region
- \* Which one of the following is most ancient towns of India:  
(a) Kolkata (b) Varanasi (c) Agra (d) Delhi

### SECTION - B

#### Very Short Answer Type Questions

(2 × 9 = 18 marks)

- Q.11. What are quaternary activities? Give two examples.
- Q.12. Give two points of difference between subsistence and modern agriculture.
- Q.13. Name any two major ocean routes of Europe.
- Q.14. What is Cyber space?
- Q.15. Name the most widely used non- conventional source of energy in India and why?
- Q.16. Why are common property resources important in rural areas in India?
- Q.17. Give reasons why market gardening is practised near urban centres?

**Q.18. Why is shifting agriculture detrimental to environment?**

**Q.19. Enlist any two factors which give to international trade.**

- \* Define Human Geography and name some sub-fields of human Geography.
- \* Market gardening is practised near urban areas. Why?
- \* What are Metropolitan Cities? How are they different from urban agglomerations?
- \* Describe the problems of Slums in India.
- \* Define Human Geography and name some sub-fields of human Geography.
- \* Future of shifting cultivation is bleak. Discuss.
- \* Describe the major components of services.
- \* State the various components of international trade.
- \* Why is Rice Labour intensive crop.
- \* Give the methods of Rain Water Harvesting.
- \* What factors have contributed to make the North Atlantic route the busiest trade route in the world?
- \* What are the problems of human settlements in developing countries?
- \* What are the causes of Migration?
- \* Describe the national waterways of India.
- \* What is the scope of Human Geography?
- \* Explain why secondary activities absorb more people in advanced countries than primary activities.
- \* What are the advantages of pipe-line transportation for oil and natural gas?
- \* Describe briefly the main problems of human settlement in developing countries.
- \* Why the year 2004 is known as the International Year of rice?
- \* Distinguish between Agrobased and Mineral based industries.
- \* Explain with suitable examples the relationship between industrial progress and environment pollution.
- \* Give the scope of Human geography.
- \* Explain how one stage of human activities has led to the other.
- \* What are the advantages of water transport?
- \* Sea ports are called 'Gateways of International Trade'. Why?
- \* Give the main problem of human settlements in the developing countries.
- \* Describe the role of roads in the economic development of India.
- \* Discuss the meaning and nature of Human Geography.
- \* Why the Monsoon Asia and North-Western Europe are most density populated area of the world?
- \* What do you mean by Trans-humane?
- \* Why pipelines are used extensively to transport mineral oil and natural gas?
- \* Distinguish between site and situation.
- \* What is an Industrial Region and name major Industrial regions of India?
- \* Explain the production and distribution iron ore in India.
- \* Explain why high tech industries in many countries are being attracted to their peripheral areas of major metropolitan areas.
- \* Define Human Geography.
- \* Describe the main features of pastoral nomadism.
- \* What is the role of WTO in international trade.
- \* Write a note on pattern of India's foreign trade.

- \* Explain the problems of Human settlements.
- \* Give the religious composition of the Indian population.
- \* Give the functional classification of towns.
- \* Give the relation between population and development.
- \* How did the agricultural revolution change the lives of people?
- \* Distinguish between cottage and large scale industries.
- \* What is a global city? Name three global cities of the world.
- \* Why is the rate of population growth in India declining since 1981?
- \* Describe the different patterns of rural settlements.
- \* What is intensity of cropping? Give only three factors affecting it.
- \* Describe the national waterways of India.
- \* Give the meaning and nature of Human Geography.
- \* Why are the arid, frigid and humid parts of the world sparsely populated?
- \* Distinguish between subsistence and commercial agriculture.
- \* Why pipe-lines are used extensively to transport oil and natural gas?
- \* What do you mean by squatter settlement?
- \* Why is Sex-ratio decreasing in India? Give reasons.

### SECTION - C

#### Short Answer Type Questions

(9 × 3 = 27 marks)

- Q.20.** What are the problems associated with urbanization in India?
- Q.21.** Differentiate between Small scale & Large-scale industries with examples.
- Q.22.** Explain briefly neo determinism as a n effective approach to the study of human geography.
- Q.23.** What is the significance of Cyber space in world economy?
- Q.24.** How has internet revolutionized the global communication system?
- Q.25.** How has technology impacted the stages of demographic transition?
- Q.26.** How has good governance and people-oriented policies helped women in India to lead meaningful life?
- Q.27.** How does water shed management contribute towards resource management?
- Q.28.** What is land degradation? which factors are responsible for accelerating it?
- \* Explain the locational factors of industries with the help of suitable examples.
  - \* What is International Trade? Describe the factors which form the basis of International Trade.
  - \* What is Watershed Management? Do you think it can play an important role in sustainable development?
  - \* Describe the role of roads in the economic development of India.
  - \* What is subsistence Agriculture, Compare with commercial Agriculture.
  - \* Location of Industries is influenced by Several factors, Explain each briefly.
  - \* What is "International Trade". Describe the factors which form the basis of International trade.
  - \* Define the "Resource" Give the distribution of mineral resources of India.
  - \* Discuss the impact of Liberalization on the development in India.
  - \* Explain in detail the significance of transport and Communication services.
  - \* What is Migration?

- \* What is a global city? Name two global cities of the world.
- \* Mention briefly the major crops and their seasons in India.
- \* Truck farming is practised near urban areas. Why?
- \* Name four mega cities of the world.
- \* Give the demographic consequences of migration.
- \* Name the main types of rural settlements in India.
- \* What is intensity of cropping pattern?
- \* What do you mean by 'Open Sky Policy'?
- \* Give the distribution of Mica in India.
- \* What is the difference between pollution and pollutants?
- \* What is Crude Death Rate?
- \* Define intensive agriculture.
- \* What are the advantages of water transport?
- \* What are 'wet point' settlements?
- \* Why is sex ratio in Haryana worst among all the States of India?
- \* Name the different pattern of Rural settlements in India.
- \* What is Golden Quadrilateral?
- \* Give the effects of air pollution.
- \* Explain the term 'Free Trade'.
- \* Mention the importance of co-operative farming.
- \* Name diseases caused by Air and Water Pollution.
- \* Mention difference between rural and urban settlements.
- \* What is the growth rate of Indian Population and how is it calculated?
- \* Mention the functional classification of towns in India.
- \* What is the role of BRO in our country?
- \* What are the characteristic features of Indian Foreign Trade?
- \* Why is agriculture the most important primary activity?
- \* What are manufacturing industries?
- \* What is an internet?
- \* Name four mega cities of the world.
- \* How migration takes place?
- \* What are manufacturing industries?
- \* What do you mean by Pastoral economy?
- \* What do you mean by Target area planning?
- \* Name the commodities which are imported in India.
- \* What is global warming? How it will affect on water bodies?
- \* Suggest two measures for checking the land degradation.
- \* Name the different determinants of population change.
- \* List the main problems of human settlements in developing countries.
- \* What are the causes of National Migration?
- \* What is Rain Water Harvesting?
- \* Give the distribution of coal in India.
- \* The great plains have more railways than Himalayan Mountains. Why?
- \* What do you know about water pollution?

- \* Distinguish between rural settlement and urban settlement.
- \* Which railway route was first constructed in India and when?
- \* List three steps necessary to protect the environment for the future generation.

**SECTION - D**  
**Long Answer Type Questions**  
 (5 × 3 = 15 marks)

**Q.29. "World population is highly uneven". Elucidate are five factors which determine this distribution.**

Or

**Explain the theory of Demographic Transition with help of a diagram.**

**Q.30. Explain briefly the economic and political factors determining industrial location.**

Or

**On an outline map of the world, show the following:**

i) Trans-Siberian Railway

ii) Cape Town

iii) Suez Canal

iv) Sydney (airport)

v) Panama Canal

**Q.32. Ports are the gateways of international trade. Elucidate the statement.**

Or

**On the given outline map of India, show the following:**

i) Major jute producing area.

ii) Area of high population density

iii) Bhilai (iron and steel plant)

iv) Bengaluru (software technology park)

v) Vishakhapatnam Port.

- \* Explain why mining still continues to be an important human activity and what kind of changes it has undergone over years.
- \* Discuss the major trends of the modern industrial activities especially in advanced industrial countries.
- \* "Asia has many places where population is thin and few places where the population is dense." Why? Give reasons.
- \* What do you mean by Human Development? Describe the different approaches of measuring Human Development.
- \* Explain how physical elements affect the crop distribution pattern in the world.
- \* Discuss the importance and growth of the service sector in the modern economic development.
- \* The idea of 'Human Development' is supported by four concepts. Name and explain each briefly.
- \* Define a settlement. Discuss the different types of Rural Settlement.
- \* Explain the interrelationship between population and development.
- \* Discuss the various problems of Human settlements in developing countries.
- \* Describe how one stage of human activities has led to the other.
- \* Describe the recent changes in the character and direction of foreign trade in India.
- \* Discuss the influence of geographical factors on the development of railways in India.
- \* Describe the distribution of roads and highways in the world.
- \* What is plantation agriculture? State its importance in Indian economy.

- \* Describe the major features of Pastoral Nomadism and the areas associated with it.
- \* Discuss the major trends of modern industrial activities especially in advanced industrial countries.
- \* "The expansion of means of transport and communication shrink the world." Discuss.
- \* What is the history of International Trade? Explain the role of WTO in managing international trade.
- \* Explain railways as an important means of transport in the world.
- \* Explain the growing importance of regional trade blocks in international trade with special reference to EU, OPEC and ASEAN.
- \* "Transport and communication are the necessary infrastructures for economic advancement of a country." Discuss.
- \* Describe the importance of the Panama and the Suez canals.
- \* Discuss the impact of liberalisation on the development of industries in India.
- \* Describe the distribution of iron-ore in India.
- \* Describe the distribution of roads and highways in the world. Describe the Atlantic Ocean routes in detail.
- \* Discuss major trends of the modern industrial activities especially in advanced industrial countries.
- \* Insite of significant developments Indian agriculture suffers from some problems. Discuss.
- \* Rice is grown in major parts of India, why? Give reasons.
- \* Discuss the factors responsible for depletions of water resources in India.
- \* Give the growth and distribution of Iron and Steel Industry in India.
- \* State the geographical conditions, distribution and production of Rice in India.
- \* Discuss the important characteristics features of plantation crops from different countries.
- \* What do you mean by energy resources? Distinguish between conventional and non-conventional resources.
- \* Discuss the role of transport in the development of any particular economy of the world.
- \* Define Resource. Give the distribution of conventional and non-conventional energy resources found in India.

### Map work:

- \* Indicate the following in the given outline map of India:
 

(i) One densely populated area	(ii) One Mega city of India
(iii) One wheat producing area	(iv) Jharia coal field
(v) Railway line from Jammu to Delhi.	
- \* Indicate the following in given outline map of India:
 

(i) One ara of lowest rainfall	(ii) Jharia coal-field
(iii) Singhbhoom	(iv) Bhadravati
(v) Equatorial forests	
- \* In an outline map of India show the following features
 

(a) Shivalik Mountain Range	(b) River Ganga and its major Tributaries
(c) Coromandel Coast	(d) Thar Desert
(e) Vishakhapatnam Port	

- \* In an outline map of India show the following regions by appropriate method.
- |                                     |                                    |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) Wheat producing areas           | (b) Tea and Coffee growing areas   |
| (c) Mineral: Iron and Coal deposits | (d) Sundarbans (Mangrove) Forests. |
- Indicate the following in a given outline map of India:
- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| (i) River-Indus                           | (ii) Port-Haldia          |
| (iii) Air-route from Kolkata to Bangalore | (iv) Oilfield-Ankaleshwar |
| (v) One tea producing area of India.      |                           |
- \* Indicate the following in a given outline map of India:
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (i) Railways line from Jammu to Mumbai      |  |
| (ii) Port-Kandla                            |  |
| (iii) Salem Steel Plant                     |  |
| (iv) One Sugarcane producing area of India. |  |
| (v) Port-Kochi                              |  |
- \* Indicate the following in a given outline map of India:
- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| (i) Mormogoa Port                       | (ii) One tea growing area        |
| (iii) Lake Wular                        | (iv) One Iron ore producing area |
| (v) Railway line from Delhi to Kolkata. |                                  |
- \* Indicate the following in a given outline map of India:
- |                                    |                                   |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (i) Vishakhapatnam Port            | (ii) One sugarcane producing area |
| (iii) River Krishna                | (iv) Bhilai Steel Plant           |
| (v) Air Route from Srinagar to Goa |                                   |
- \* Indicate the following in a given outline map of India:
- |   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| (i) One densely populated state           | (ii) Port-Cochi                |
| (iii) Railway line from Mumbai to Kolkata | (iv) One Coffee producing area |
| (v) One Coal producing area               |                                |
-