



विद्या सर्वार्थ साधिका

ANANDALAYA  
PERIODIC TEST-2  
Class: XII

Subject : Geography  
Date : 23-09-2022

M.M: 70  
Time : 3 Hours

**General Instructions:**

- i. This Question paper is divided into six sections-Sections A, B, C, D, E & F.
- ii. All questions are compulsory.
- iii. Section-A: Question no. 1 to 15 are Multiple Choice questions of 1 marks each.
- iv. Section-B: Question no. 16 & 17 are case study based questions, carrying 3 marks each.
- v. Section-C: Question no. 18 to 26 are objective type questions, carrying 1 marks each.
- vi. Section-D: Question no. 27 to 31 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Word limit for each question should not exceed 80 words
- vii. Section-E: Question no 32 to 35 are long answer type questions, carrying 1 marks each. Word limit for each question should not exceed 100 to 120 words.
- viii. Section-F: Question no. 36 is Map based question, carrying 5 marks for which an outline map of the World is provided.

**SECTION-A (MCQ)**

1. The study of cultural Geography belongs to the field of\_\_\_\_\_ (1)  
(A) Urban Geography (B) Social Geography  
(C) Economic Geography (D) Political Geography
2. Semple defined Human Geography as\_\_\_\_\_. (1)  
(A) Dynamism in the relationship (B) Synthetic study of relationship  
(C) Interrelationship of Earth and Humans (D) Relationship of Culture and Technology
3. Seema is inviting her friend Alisha from Sydney for attending her sister's marriage in Anand. (1)  
Choose the type of transport distance that Seema could describe her friend to reach her place:  
(A) Time distance (B) Km distance  
(C) Cost distance (D) Nautical distance
4. "Transhumance" refers to\_\_\_\_\_. (1)  
(A) Seasonal cropping (B) Seasonal employment  
(C) Multiple cropping (D) Seasonal migration
5. In \_\_\_\_\_, the co-operative movement has been so successful that in this country, (1)  
practically every farmer is a member of a co-operative.  
(A) Denmark (B) Norway (C) Netherland (D) Belgium
6. Identify the correct combinations of types and examples of Industries: (1)  
Types of Industries: Examples of Industries:  
1. Agro based a) Cement  
2. Mineral based b) Woollen Textiles  
3. Forest based c) Lac  
4. Animal based d) Food Processing  
(A) 1-d), 2-a), 3-c), 4-b) (B) 1-d), 2-b), 3-a), 4-c)  
(C). 1-c), 2-d), 3-b), 4-a) (D) 1-b), 2-d), 3-c), 4-a)

7. The first stage of demographic transition theory shows: (1)  
 (A) Decline in death rate and high birth rate  
 (B) Decline in birth rate and death rate  
 (C) Low birth rate and low death rate  
 (D) High birth rate and high death rate
8. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion and Reasoning. Read the statements and choose the appropriate option: (1)  
**Assertion:** "Empowerment means to have the power to make choices."  
**Reason:** "Power comes from increasing freedom and capability."  
 (A) Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.  
 (B) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.  
 (C) Assertion is true but Reason is false.  
 (D) Assertion is false but Reason is true.
9. Which one of the following is not a component of population Change? (1)  
 (A) Birth rate (B) Death rate (C) Sex-ratio (D) Migration
10. Which activities focus on the creation, rearrangement and interpretation of new and existing ideas and on the use of new technology? (1)  
 (A) Primary (B) Quinary (C) Secondary (D) Quaternary
11. Which one of the following is not a country with high development? (1)  
 (A) Norway (B) Egypt (C) Iceland (D) Australia
12. The concept of human development was introduced by\_\_\_\_\_. (1)  
 (A) De La Blache (B) Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq (C) Prof Amartya Sen (D) Griffith Taylor
13. Which among the following sentences is incorrect about Shaft Mining? (1)  
 (A) This method requires specially designed lifts, drills and haulage vehicles.  
 (B) This method is risky with poisonous gases, fires and floods.  
 (C) Minerals occur close to the surface.  
 (D) Ventilation system is required for safety.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ has emerged as the leading country of medical tourism in the world. (1)  
 (A) Thailand (B) Singapore (C) Malaysia (D) India
15. Which two states have very high percentage of rural population in India?  
 (A) Sikkim and Goa (B) Bihar and Sikkim (C) Manipur and Goa (D) Bihar and Goa

### SECTION-B (Case Study Based)

Read the given passages and answer the questions:

- 16.. Bharmaur tribal region has harsh climate conditions, low resource base and fragile environment. These factors have influenced the society and Economy of the region. According to the 2011 census, the total population of Bharmaur sub-division was 39,113 i.e., 21persons per sq km. It is one of the most (economically and socially) backward areas of Himachal Pradesh. Historically, the Gaddis have experienced geographical and political isolation and socio-economic deprivation. The economy is largely based on agriculture and allied activities such as sheep and goat rearing. The process of development of tribal area of Bharmaur started in 1970s when Gaddis were included among 'scheduled tribes'. Underthe Fifth Five Year Plan, the tribal sub-plan was introduced in 1974 and Bharmaur was included under ITDP in Himachal Pradesh. (3)
- 16.1 What is the full form of ITDP in the above context?  
 (A) Integrated Tribal Development Project (B) Indian Transport Department Policy  
 (C) Institute of Transport and Development Policy (D) Indian Tribal Development Policy

- 16.2 Which among the following is the contribution of tribal sub-plan in Bharmaur region?  
 (A) Shifting of tribal people towards the fertile plain of river Ravi.  
 (B) Setting up of large scale industries to create employment.  
 (C) Development of infrastructure in terms of schools, health facilities, potable water, road etc.  
 (D) Construction of multipurpose dam to supply irrigation water for agriculture.
- 16.3 Which among the following social benefits has not occurred in Bharmaur region derived from the tribal sub-plan?  
 (A) Increase in literacy rate, (B) Development of urbanization.  
 (C) Improvement in sex ratio (D) Decline in child marriage.

17 Indira Gandhi Canal (Nahar) Command Area: (3)

Indira Gandhi Canal, previously known as the Rajasthan Canal, is one of the largest canal systems in India. Conceived by Kanwar Sain in 1948, the canal project was launched on 31 March, 1958. The canal originates at a barrage in Punjab and runs parallel to Pakistan border at an average distance of 40 km in Thar Desert (Marusthali) of Rajasthan. The total planned length of the system is 9,060 km catering to the irrigation needs of a total culturable command area of 19.63 lakh hectares. Out of the total command area, about 70 per cent was envisaged to be irrigated by flow system and the rest by lift system. The construction work of the canal system has been carried out through two stages

- 17.1 Which one of the following is the most crucial factor for sustainable development in Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area?  
 (A) Hydel power development (B) Transport development  
 (C) Consolidation of land (D) Agricultural development
- 17.2 From which barrage, Indira Gandhi Canal has been taken out?  
 (A) Bhakra (B) Nangal (C) Harike (D) Tehri
- 17.3 Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer from the given options:  
 I: The ecological sustainability of Indira Gandhi Canal Project has been questioned.  
 II: It is a hard fact that attaining sustainable development in the command area requires major thrust upon the measures to achieve ecological sustainability.  
 (A) Only I is correct.  
 (B) Only II is correct.  
 (C) Both the statements are incorrect  
 (D) Both the statements are correct and statement II correctly explains the statement I.

### SECTION-C(Objective Types)

18. 'The preventive checks are better than the physical checks.'-Explain the main point of view of Thomas Malthus in terms of preventive checks on population growth and increasing food supply in order to maintain the sustainability of our resources in a nation. (1)
19. "Ranganaykulu is selling his baskets in Chiprupalli village market on every Monday while he is selling the same in nearby Kottavalasa village on every Wednesday."  
 Derive any two characteristics of rural marketing centres for which Ranganaykulu is catering. (1)
20. Differentiate between the 'Growth Rate' and 'Natural Growth' of Population. (1)
21. Write one point of difference between "target area" and "target group" approaches to planning. (1)
22. Why do we say that a sectoral shift in the economy of the country is visible in the composition of workforce in India in 2011? Give one point. (1)
23. Explain a reason why vegetable cultivation is named as "truck farming" in some countries.. (1)
24. What is a "technopoly"? Give one example of a technopoly. (1)
25. Write one point of difference in between KPO and BPO. (1)
26. "The French established cocoa and coffee plantations in west Africa." Which is the plantation crop set up in large gardens by British in India and Srilanka? (1)

### SECTION-D(Short Answers Type)

27. “Chinnamma has shifted from Kurmanapalam village to the nearby village Anekapalli after her marriage, but, her husband Rameshbabu travels 30km. every day from Anekapalli to the city Vishakhapatnam, where he works as a labour in a construction site.” (3)
- (A) Find out the difference between the types of movement of Chinnamma and Rameshbabu.
- (B) Mention the sources and destinations for the movement of Chinnamma and Rameshbabu respectively.
- (C) Does the same pull and push factors work for Chinnamma and Rameshbabu? If not, explain the reason.
28. “Salvatore was working in his vineyard in Ischia island of Italy from dawn till the heat drove him to rest...” (Source: Salvatore Story by W. Somerset Maugham) (3)
- (A) Refer the Geographical terminology for the commercial activity practiced in a vineyard.
- (B) Justify the climate of Italy to maintain the vineyards for livelihood.
- (C) Write the names of any two products of vineyard which are extremely popular in the world.
29. ‘Changes in the industrial structures have led to the decay of some areas.’ (3)
- Enumerate the changes in the Ruhr industrial region in Germany to result into a ‘New Ruhr’ landscape. Discuss any three points.
30. Analyze any three parameters of attainments and shortfalls in human development index applicable for the developing countries. (3)
31. “The decades 1951-1981 are referred to as the period of population explosion in India”. (3)
- Write any three characteristic features of the population growth of India during this period.

### SECTION-E (Long Answer Types)

32. “Sarita’s aunty is an entrepreneur who runs a papad making buiseness at home and encourages women empowerment. Whereas Sarita’s Grandfather runs a water treatment plant in which around thirty workers are working.” (5)
- (A) Find out any two similarities and any two differences in between the type of entrepreneurship that Sarita’s aunty and her Grandfather are practicing respectively.
- (B) Discuss any three factors that an industry seeks commonly for its ideal location to set up.
33. “Albert is a tour operator. He organizes tour packages in various places all over India.” (5)
- (A) Being a Geography student, suggest Albert the name of few places of attraction in India in terms of Historical impotance and Cultural importance. (Two places for each).
- (B) Analyze any two favourable factors affecting tourism that Albert has to consider while offering his tour packages.
- (C) Give a reason for considering ‘tourism’ as a tertiary activity
34. a) “Gathering and hunting are the oldest primary activities.” (5)
- (A) Give the reasons for practicing gathering in modern time with modern outlook. (two points).
- (B) Write any three characteristic features about the gathering and hunting of primitive societies.
35. (A)Which are the four pillars of human development? Explain any three of them (5)
- (B) Explain welfare approach and basic needs approach to human development.

### SECTION-F(Map Based)

36. Point out the following items in the given outline map of the world with correct labeling : (5)
- (A) A zone of mixed farming in Europe.
- (B) A region of primitive subsistence agriculture in South America.
- (C) A region of intensive subsistence farming in Asia.
- (D) A region of extensive commercial grain farming in Australia
- (E) An area of nomadic herding in Africa.