ANANDALAYA
PRE- BOARD EXAMINATION
Class: XII

Subject: Geography (029) M.M: 70
Date : 19-12-2024 Time: 3 Hours

General Instructions:
1. This question paper contains 30 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. This question paper is divided into five sections. Sections-A, B, C, D and E.
3. Section A - Question numbers 1 to 17 are Multiple Choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.
4. Section B - Question numbers 18 and 19 are Source based questions carrying 3 marks each.
5. Section C - Question numbers 20 to 23 are Short Answer type questions carrying 3 marks each. Answers to these questions shall be written in 80 to 100 words.
6. Section D - Question numbers 24 to 28 are Long Answer type questions carrying 5 marks each. Answers to these questions shall be written in 120 to 150 words.
7. Section E - Question number 29 and 30 are Map based questions carrying 5 marks each.

SECTION-A

1. Neeru - Meeru Watershed Management Programme is associated with which of the following state? (1)
   (A) Rajasthan   (B) Andhra Pradesh   (C) Tamil Nadu   (D) Karnataka

2. According to Malthus, which of the following statement is correct? (1)
   (A) Population increases slower than the food supply.
   (B) Population increases faster than food supply.
   (C) Physical checks are better than preventive checks.
   (D) Food supply increases faster than Population.

3. The main objective of Jal Kranti Abhiyan was_____. (1)
   (A) Per capita water availability assurance   (B) Rain-water harvesting
   (C) Conservation of water resources   (D) Providing sufficient water for agriculture

   Read the question nos. from 4 to 6 and choose the correct option from the following:
   (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is correct explanation of (A)
   (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but is not correct explanation of (A)
   (C) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect
   (D) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct

4. (A): 'Free international trade can prove to be detrimental to the under-developed countries.' (1)
   (R): Under-developed countries are not at par to compete with developed countries.

5. (A): Productivity means human labour or productivity in terms of human work. (1)
   (R): Such productivity must be constantly enriched by building capabilities in people.

6. (A): Ferrous minerals are rich in iron ore content. (1)
   (R): Distribution of minerals is ubiquitous (even) in nature.

7. Which of the following facts, about jute cultivation in India, is true? (1)
   (A) West Bengal is the leading producer of jute.
   (B) Jute is cash crop for Punjab and Haryana.
   (C) Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra are other leading jute producing states.
   (D) India produces about 30% of the jute production of the world.

8. Read the following information carefully and identify the crop. (1)
    i. Grown in Kharif season.
    ii. Mainly grown in semi-arid area in India.
    iii. Gujarat and Maharashtra are the leading producing states.
    (A) Cotton   (B) Tea   (C) Jute   (D) Sugarcane

9. Identify the factor which is responsible for high density of population found in Katanga Zambia (1)
    located in Africa?
    (A) Availability of mineral wealth (copper)   (B) Availability of good forest resources
    (C) Close social ties   (D) Scenic landscapes

10. Outsourcing may result in which of the following advantages for developing countries? (1)
    (A) Increase level of technology   (B) Decrease in out migration
    (C) Increase in level of education   (D) Increase in foreign investment

11. Match the following and choose the correct option. (1)

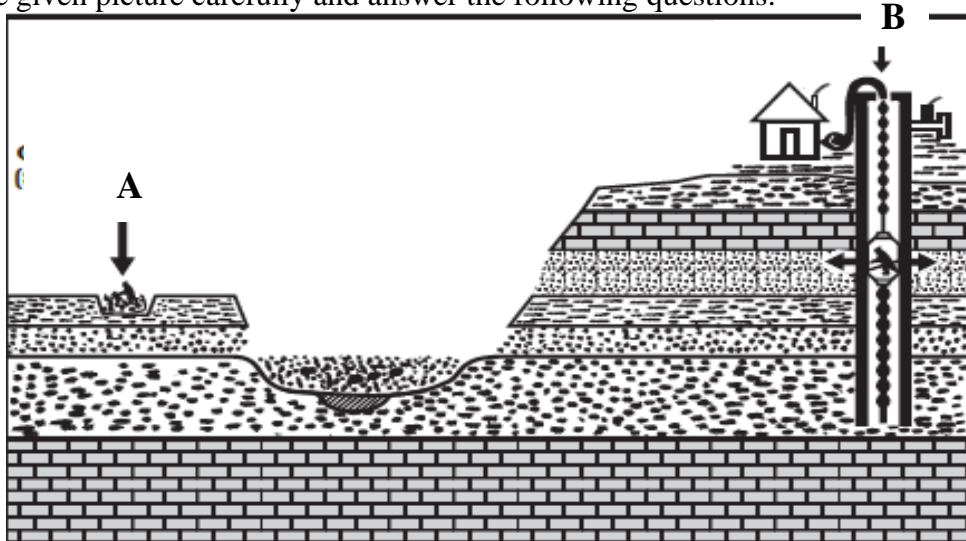   Region   Sea Route
        A. West Europe and West Africa   1. North Atlantic Sea Route
        B. North America and Asia   2. North Pacific Sea Route
        C. N- E U.S.A. and N- W Europe   3. Cape of Good Hope Sea Route
    (A) A- 1, B- 3, C-2   (B) A- 2, B- 3, C-1
    (C) A-3, B- 2, C-1   (D) A- 1, B- 2, C-3

12. Ghaziabad, Rohtak, Gurugram are the examples of_____. (1)
    (A)Transport towns   (B) Garrison towns   (C) Port towns   (D) Satellite towns

13. Water pollution can cause which of the following type of disease? (1)
    (A) Respiratory illness   (B) Hepatitis   (C) Lung disease   (D) All the above

14. The planning approach that aims to reduce regional imbalance in development is known as (1)
    _____.
    (A) Sectoral Planning   (B) Target area planning
    (C) Reginal Planning   (D) Target Group Planning

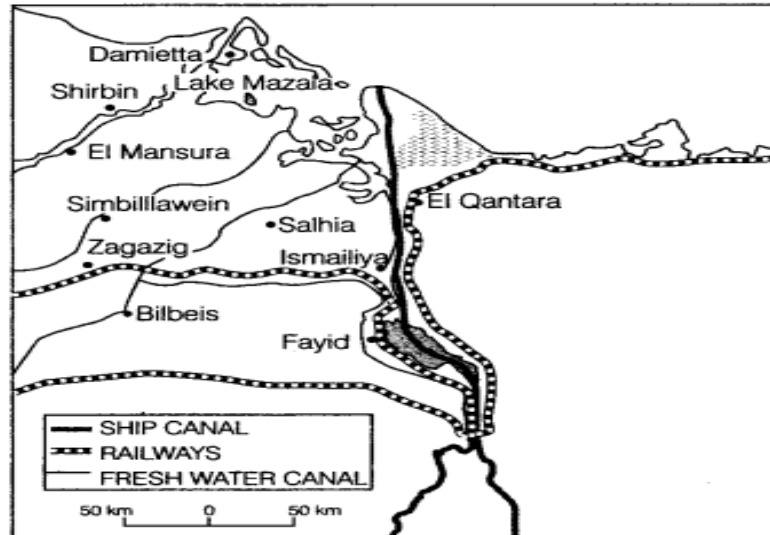15. Study the given picture carefully and answer the following questions: (1)

    Identify the methods of mining shown by symbol A & B.
    (A) Open cast mining & Shaft mining   (B) Sea bed mining & Shaft mining
    (C) Cut mining & Open cast mining   (D) Cut mining & sea bed mining

16. What types of accidents can occur in the mining process indicated by symbol B? (1)
    (A) Underground fires   (B) Leakage of poisonous gases
    (C) Flooding   (D) All the above

17. Which of the following countries are heavily dependent upon mining of minerals? (1)
    (A) European countries   (B) North American countries
    (C) African countries   (D) South American countries

SECTION B

18. Study the following map of the Suez Canal carefully and answer the following questions:

18.1 Name the country through which this canal passes. (1)
18.2 Name the seas connected by this canal. (1)
18.3 Why this canal is considered a gateway of Europe to the Indian ocean? (1)

19. Bharmaur tribal area comprises Bharmaur and Holi tehsils of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh. It is a notified tribal area since 21 November 1975. Bharmaur is inhabited by 'Gaddi', a tribal community who have maintained a distinct identity in the Himalayan region as they practised transhumance and conversed through Gaddiali dialect. 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., 21 persons 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. This area development plan was aimed at improving the quality of life of the Gaddis and narrowing the gap in the level of development between Bharmaur and other areas of Himachal Pradesh. This plan laid the highest priority on development of transport and communications, agriculture and allied activities, and social and community services.

19.1 How did the Gaddi tribal community maintain their distinct identity in the Himalayan region? (1)
19.2 Which factors have influenced the society and economy of the region to remain backward? (1)
19.3 Which sectors were given the highest priority in under the Integrated Tribal Development Project in Bharmaur region. (1)

SECTION-C

20. How are 'Naturalization of Humans' different from 'Humanisation of Nature? (Any three points) (3)

21. (A) What is Human Development? (3)
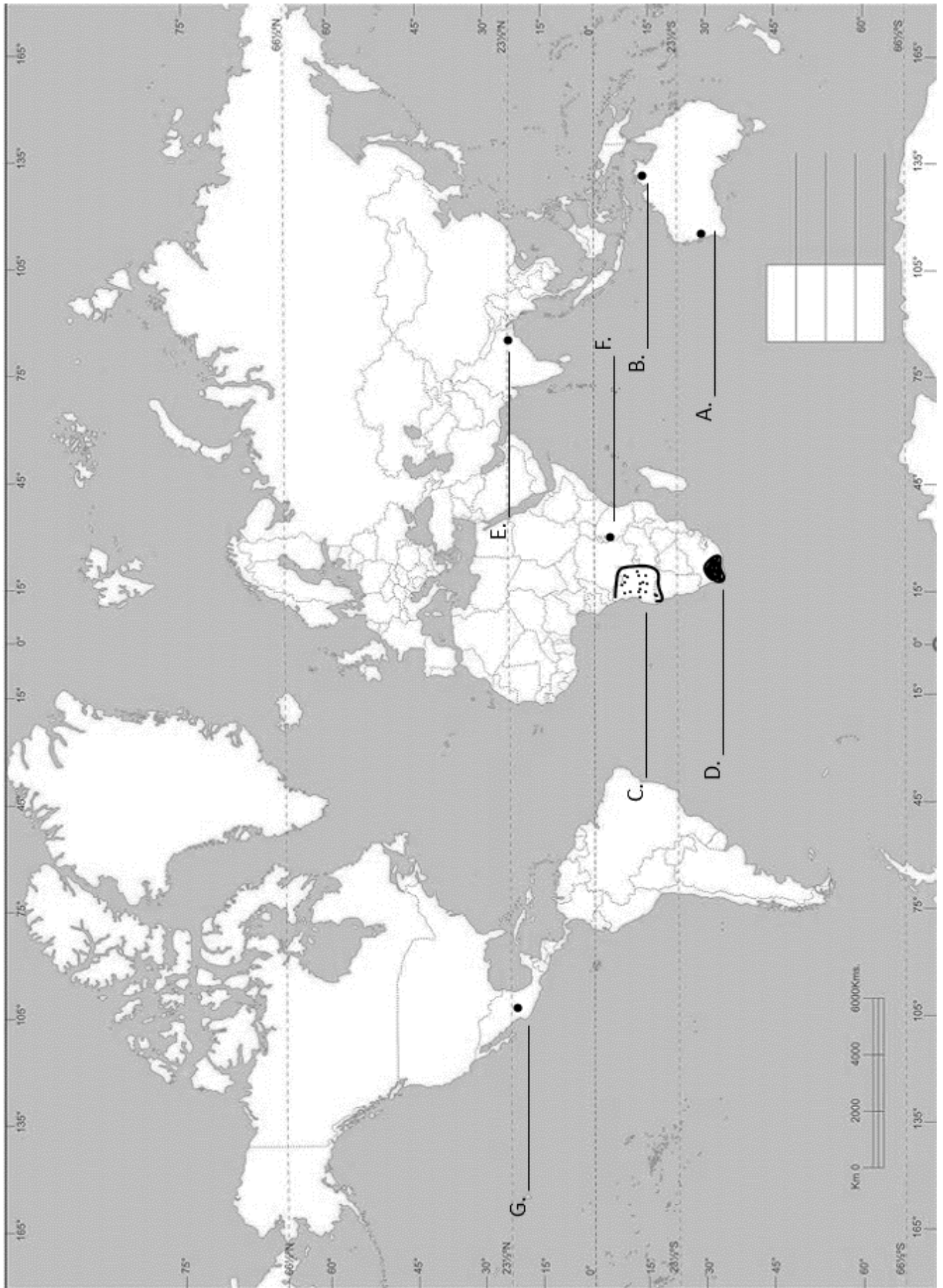   (B) Describe any two pillars of Human Development.

22. (A) Define the term "Human Settlements". (3)
     (B) Classify the Indian towns based on their evolution in different periods with suitable
         examples.

23. "Sea ports are called as the gateways of the world". (3)
     (A) What is the role of sea ports in India? Give a brief account of Mumbai and Kochi Sea port
         in terms of their functions.?
                                            OR
     (B) Describe the role of World Trade Organization (WTO) in international trade? (Three points).

                                    SECTION- D
24. 'The Air Quality Index (AQI) of New Delhi, is the poorest in recent days.' (5)
     (A) State the sources of air pollution in India.
     (B) What are the consequences of air pollution? (Any two points)
     (C) Give any two measures to control air pollution in India.

25. (A) Explain any five major land- use categories of India. (5)
                                            OR
     (B) Discuss any five problems that are faced by Indian agriculture.

26. (A) Explain any five factors that influence the location of industries in the world. (5)
                                            OR
     (B) Explain five characteristics of 'large scale manufacturing' in the world.

27. (A) What is rainwater harvesting? State any four main objectives of rainwater harvesting. (5)
                                            OR
     (B) What is watershed management? Do you think it can play an important role in sustainable
         development?
28. (A) Analyze any five points of importance of 'pipelines' as a means of transportation. (5)
                                            OR
     (B) Indian Railways network is one of the longest networks of the world and has contributed a
         lot to the growth of the economy." Support the statement with suitable examples.

                                    SECTION- E
29. On the given political map of the World, seven geographical features have been marked as A, (5)
     B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any five with the help of the following information and write their
     correct names on the lines drawn near each feature.

     (A) A sea port of Australia
     (B) An international airport of Australia
     (C) An area of nomadic herding
     (D) An area of extensive commercial grain farming
     (E) A sea port in Asia.
     (F) A major airport of Africa
     (G) A major airport of Central America

30. Locate and label any five of the following on the political outline map of the India with (5)
     appropriate symbols:
     (A) One state having highest urban population
     (B) Coal mine in Tamil Nadu.
     (C) Major seaport of Goa
     (D) An international airport in Assam
     (E) Oil refinery in Gujarat
     (F) Leading producer of Cotton
     (G) A sea port in Odisha

Name: - _____   Class &sec: - _____   Roll no.: - _____   Date: - _____