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राज्य शैक्षणिक संशोधन व प्रशिक्षण परिषद, महाराष्ट्र  
७०८ सदाशिव पेठ, कुमटेकर मार्ग, पुणे ४११०३०

संपर्क क्रमांक (०२०) २४४७ ६९३८

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## Question Bank

Standard:- 12<sup>th</sup>

Subject:- Geography

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### सूचना

१. फक्त विद्यार्थ्यांना प्रश्नप्रकारांचा सराव करून देण्यासाठीच
२. सदर प्रश्नसंचातील प्रश्न बोर्डाच्या प्रश्नपत्रिकेत येतीलच असे नाही याची नोंद घ्यावी.

## **STD 12 GEOGRAPHY QUESTION BANK**

**Q1.A) Choose the correct option and complete the sentence-**

1. Physical factor affecting on the distribution of population is \_\_\_\_.  
a) Agriculture b) Mining c) Transportation d) Climate
2. Human factor affecting on the distribution of population is \_\_\_\_.  
a) Agriculture b) Climate c) Availability of water d) Soil
3. Both birth rates and death rates are high during this phase, so population growth is stable. It is known as \_\_\_\_.  
a) stage one b) stage two c) stage three d) stage four
4. The stage that shows zero growth in population transition theory is \_\_\_\_.  
a) stage one b) stage two c) stage three d) stage four
5. Broad base with narrowing apex shows that more people die at each higher band. It shows \_\_\_\_.  
a) birth rate and death rate both are very low  
b) birth rate and death rate both are low  
c) birth rate is high and death rate is low  
d) birth rate and death rate both are high
6. Ratio of males and females in the population is \_\_\_\_.  
a) Sex composition b) Age structure c) Literacy d) occupational structure
7. A person who can write, read and do mathematical calculations in the country is known as \_\_\_\_.  
a) illiterate b) literate c) resource person d) thinker
8. Indian economy is agrarian economy. Working population in the country is engaged in \_\_\_\_ activity.  
a) quaternary b) tertiary c) secondary d) primary
9. Some tribes travel seasonally in search of fodder, this is called \_\_\_\_.



- a) Lumbering      b) fishing
  - c) mining      d) agriculture
18. Characteristics of extensive commercial agriculture
- a) monoculture, use of water, tropical, cereal production
  - b) monoculture, use of machinery, tropical, cereal production
  - c) monoculture, use of manual labour, equator, Thailand, horticulture
  - d) monoculture, use of scientific know how, sub-tropical, production of pulses
19. The products obtained from the primary economic activities are used as raw material in \_\_\_\_ economic activities.
- a) primary   b) secondary   c) tertiary   d) quaternary
20. Many governments support establishing such zones or regions which are specially developed for industrial production. In India, they are called \_\_\_\_.
- a) SEZ   b) Transportation zone   c) Market zone   d) commercial zone
21. Tertiary activities \_\_\_\_.
- a) use of resources   b) finished goods   c) raw material   d) goods transport
22. Natural port \_\_\_\_.
- a) Kochi   b) Jawaharlal Nehru port trust   c) Delhi international cargo terminal
  - d) Mihan project (Nagpur cargo hub)
23. Trans- Australian railway \_\_\_\_.
- a) Perth-sydney   b) Perth-valdivostock   c) Sydney-vancouver   d) vancouver-valdivostock
24. Region is an area inhabited by people who have one or more characteristics in common is \_\_\_\_.
- a) functional region   b) physical region   c) formal region   d) political region
25. A region decided on major function in specific area is \_\_\_\_.
- a) functional region   b) physical region   c) formal region   d) political region
26. A region decided on the basis of physical factors is \_\_\_\_.

a) functional region b) physical region c) formal region d) political region

27. A region decided on the basis of human factors is \_\_\_\_.

a) functional region b) physical region c) formal region d) political region

28. A branch of geography which studies various subjects of social sciences

a) economic geography b) physical geography c) human geography d) political geography

29. A branch of geography which studies various aspects of natural sciences

a) economic geography b) physical geography c) human geography d) political geography

30. A man is more dominant than nature. This is \_\_\_\_.

a) naturalism b) possibilism c) environmental approach d) stop and go approach

31. A nature is more dominant than man. This is \_\_\_\_.

a) naturalism b) possibilism c) environmental approach d) stop and go approach

Q1.B) Complete the chain-

A	B	C
1. Australia	Dense equatorial forest	Highest population
2. Amazon basin	Coastal region	Sparse population
3. East America	Desert	High population area
4. India	Permanently snow covered	No residential population
5. Antarctica	Monsoon climate	Low density

Q1.B) Complete the chain-

A	B	C
1. expansive age pyramid	Low birth-death rate	High medical expenses
2. constrictive age pyramid	Human capital	Unwillingness
3. stationery age pyramid	Low number of old people	Demographic dividend
4. high working population	Problem of subsistence	Developed country
5. migration due to drought	High number of old people	Economically backward

Q1.B) Complete the chain-

A	B	C
1. class III	Fringe of metro cities	Mumbai
2. city	5000 population	Matheran
3.class IV	Million city	Wai
4. outgrowth of city	20000 to 50000 population	Suburb of Mumbai
5. Metropolitan cities	Classification of settlement according to occupation	Very small city

Q1.B) Complete the chain-

A	B	C
1) Intensive Subsistence agriculture	1) Dogger Bank	1) Small size of farm
2) Pampas Grassland region	2) Off shore oil and gas production	2) Unfavorable
3) Fishing	3) Rice	3) Bombay High
4) Gathering	4) Dense forest	4) NE Atlantic Ocean
5) Mining	5) Commercial animal husbandry	5) South America

Q1.B) Complete the chain-

A	B	C
1) Small- scale industries	1) Manual manufacturing	1) Ceramics
2) Cottage industries	2) Skilled crafts person	2) Tata Iron and Steel company
3) Consumer goods	3) Individual	3) Potters
4) Private	4)Ready for direct consumption	4) Pharmaceutical

A	B	C
1) Matheran	Tea	Communication
2) GPS	Atlantic Ocean	Tertiary Activity
3) Sri Lanka	Satellite	Export
4) Panama Canal	Tourism	Pacific Ocean

Q1.B) Complete the chain-

Q1.B) Complete the chain-

A	B	C
1. Uttarakhand	Physical factor	Regional imbalance
2. Formal region	Mountainous region	Functional region
3. Nagpur metro area	Economic factor	Ganga river basin

Q1.B) Complete the chain-

A	B	C
1. Human geography	Geographical effect method	Biology
2. Physical geography	Economic geography	Economics
3. Geographical method	Bio geography	statistics

Q1.B) Complete the chain-

A	B	C
1. Formal region	Tribal people	Highest population
2. Refugees	Maximum capital investment	Ganga river basin
3. Hunting	Physical factor	Tribes of Amazon
4. India	Skilled base	Forced migration
5. small industries	Social problems	Nagpur metro area
	Monsoon climate region	Pharmaceutical

**C) Identify the correct correlation: A- Assertion, B- Reasoning.**

1. A- Location and climate affect on primary activities.

B- Location and climate is not affecting on mining.

a) Only A is correct.

b) Only R is correct

c) Both A and R correct and R is correct explanation of A

d) Both A and R correct but R is not the correct explanation of A

2. A : Settlements can be of various types.

R : Various physical factors affect the growth of settlements.

a) Only A is correct.

b) Only R is correct

c) Both A and R correct and R is correct explanation of A

d) Both A and R correct but R is not the correct explanation of A

3. A : In India, industries are found concentrated in few areas are available.

R : India is predominantly agrarian country.

a) Only A is correct.

b) Only R is correct

c) Both A and R correct and R is correct explanation of A

d) Both A and R correct but R is not the correct explanation of A

4. A : International trade is imbalance.

B : Geographical diversity leads to occur trade.

a) Only A is correct.

b) Only R is correct

c) Both A and R correct and R is correct explanation of A

d) Both A and R correct but R is not the correct explanation of A



5. A : Geography is dualistic in nature.

B : It refers to existence of two contrasting or separate approaches of geographers.

a) Only A is correct.

b) Only R is correct

c) Both A and R correct and R is correct explanation of A

d) Both A and R correct but R is not the correct explanation of A

6. A : Areas which have fertile soil have dense population.

R : Fertile soils are good for agriculture.

a) Only A is correct.

b) Only R is correct

c) Both A and R correct and R is correct explanation of A

d) Both A and R correct but R is not the correct explanation of A

7. A : Population of a region does not change.

R : Birth rate, death rate and migration affect the population of a region.

a) Only A is correct.

b) Only R is correct

c) Both A and R correct and R is correct explanation of A

d) Both A and R correct but R is not the correct explanation of A

8. A : In stage 2, death rate reduces but birth rate is constant.

R : The population increases rapidly in stage 2.

a) Only A is correct.

b) Only R is correct

c) Both A and R correct and R is correct explanation of A

d) Both A and R correct but R is not the correct explanation of A

9. A : Increase in dependency ratio will affect the economy.

R : Medical costs are high when there are more elderly in the population.

a) Only A is correct.

b) Only R is correct

c) Both A and R correct and R is correct explanation of A

d) Both A and R correct but R is not the correct explanation of A

10. A : In population pyramid, a broad base indicates high number of children in a country.

R : Broad apex is an indicator of high number of elderly in a country.

a) Only A is correct.

b) Only R is correct

c) Both A and R correct and R is correct explanation of A

d) Both A and R correct but R is not the correct explanation of A

11. A : The working population classified according to occupations is known as occupational Structure.

B : Occupational structure indicate development of a country.

a) Only A is correct.

b) Only R is correct

c) Both A and R correct and R is correct explanation of A

d) Both A and R correct but R is not the correct explanation of A

12. A : In second stage death rate decline but birth rate remain stationary.

B : Population increases rapidly in second stage.

a) Only A is correct.

b) Only R is correct

c) Both A and R correct and R is correct explanation of A

d) Both A and R correct but R is not the correct explanation of A

13. A : Settlements can be of various types.

R : Various physical factors affect the growth of settlements.

- a) Only A is correct.
- b) Only R is correct
- c) Both A and R correct and R is correct explanation of A
- d) Both A and R correct but R is not the correct explanation of A

14. 2) A : When cities grow, their functions also grow.

R : Cities can have only one function.

- a) Only A is correct.
- b) Only R is correct
- c) Both A and R correct and R is correct explanation of A
- d) Both A and R correct but R is not the correct explanation of A

15. A : Cities can have various functions.

B : State and national capitals provide various administrative services.

- a) Only A is correct.
- b) Only R is correct
- c) Both A and R correct and R is correct explanation of A
- d) Both A and R correct but R is not the correct explanation of A

16. A : Mining is developed in Chhota Nagpur plateau in India.

R : Chhota Nagpur plateau have large deposits of coal and iron ore.

- a) Only A is correct.
- b) Only R is correct
- c) Both A and R correct and R is correct explanation of A
- d) Both A and R correct but R is not the correct explanation of A

17. A : Commercial lumbering is developed in Canada.

R : Equatorial forests are very dense.

- a) Only A is correct.
- b) Only R is correct
- c) Both A and R correct and R is correct explanation of A
- d) Both A and R correct but R is not the correct explanation of A

18. A : Dogger Bank is famous for fisheries.

R : It has extensive continental shelf and availability of plankton.

- a) Only A is correct.
- b) Only R is correct
- c) Both A and R correct and R is correct explanation of A
- d) Both A and R correct but R is not the correct explanation of A

19. A : The humid climate of Mumbai offered great scope for the development of cotton  
Textile industries.

R : Industries require ample amount of water.

- a) Only A is correct.
- b) Only R is correct
- c) Both A and R correct and R is correct explanation of A
- d) Both A and R correct but R is not the correct explanation of A

20. A : In India, diversity is found in industrial production.

R : India is predominantly agrarian country

- a) Only A is correct.
- b) Only R is correct
- c) Both A and R correct and R is correct explanation of A
- d) Both A and R correct but R is not the correct explanation of A

21. A : Some factors are unfavorable for the development of industries in south America.

R : Most of the region in South America is occupied by Amazon river basin.

- a) Only A is correct.
- b) Only R is correct
- c) Both A and R correct and R is correct explanation of A
- d) Both A and R correct but R is not the correct explanation of A

22. A : Manufacturing is not found in tertiary activities.

R : Tertiary activities provides various types of services.

- a) Only A is correct.
- b) Only R is correct
- c) Both A and R correct and R is correct explanation of A
- d) Both A and R correct but R is not the correct explanation of A

23. A : Quaternary activities are mostly on individual level.

R : Quaternary activities are intellectual base activities.

- a) Only A is correct.
- b) Only R is correct
- c) Both A and R correct and R is correct explanation of A
- d) Both A and R correct but R is not the correct explanation of A

24. A : Ocean water transport is the cheapest mode of transport.

R : 71% water is found on the earth surface.

- a) Only A is correct.
- b) Only R is correct
- c) Both A and R correct and R is correct explanation of A
- d) Both A and R correct but R is not the correct explanation of A

25. A : Population and regional development are affecting each other.

R : Population factors indicate regional development and regional development

Indicate qualitative factors of population.

- a) Only A is correct.
- b) Only R is correct
- c) Both A and R correct and R is correct explanation of A
- d) Both A and R correct but R is not the correct explanation of A

26. A : Functional region should not be homogeneous always.

R : Formal region should be homogeneous.

- a) Only A is correct.
- b) Only R is correct
- c) Both A and R correct and R is correct explanation of A
- d) Both A and R correct but R is not the correct explanation of A

27. A : The physical regions are based on physical factors.

R : Political regions are based on human factors.

- a) Only A is correct.
- b) Only R is correct
- c) Both A and R correct and R is correct explanation of A
- d) Both A and R correct but R is not the correct explanation of A

29. A : Physical geography studies about human activities.

R : Man is a center of Human geography.

- a) Only A is correct.
- b) Only R is correct
- c) Both A and R correct and R is correct explanation of A
- d) Both A and R correct but R is not the correct explanation of A

30. A : Nature of Human geography is dynamic.

R : Branches of Human geography are co related to each other.

a) Only A is correct.

b) Only R is correct

c) Both A and R correct and R is correct explanation of A

d) Both A and R correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

**D) Identify the incorrect factor:**

1. Type of age-sex Pyramid.

a) stationary b) transition c) constrictive d) expansive

2. settlement type.

a) village b) suburb c) city d) Fringe settlement.

3. Agriculture type.

a) intensive agriculture b) Barren agriculture c) plantation agriculture d) market gardening.

4. Sub branch of Human geography.

a) Bio geography b) settlement geography c) population geography d) economic geography

5. The settlement having major function tourism.

a) Matheran b) Manmad c) Manali d) Mumbai

6. Stages of population transition theory.

a) high stationary b) declining c) late expanding d) Expansive

7. Regions have dense settlement due to availability of minerals.

a) kattanga in Zambia b) Western Europe c) Manchuria d) fertile basin of river Ganga.

8. Physical factors affects on population.

a) climate b) relief c) agriculture d) soil

9. Favorable factor for population.

a) fertile soil b) temperate climate c) availability of water d) hot climate

10. Unfavorable factor for population.

- a) steep slope b) desert soil c) regur fertile soil d) hot climate
11. The countries in the second stage of population transition.
- A) India b) Congo c) Bangladesh d) niger
12. Characteristics of first stage of Population transition theory.
- a) high birth rate b) lack of medical facilities c) malnutrition d) low death rate
13. Dense population is found in Ganga plains.
- a) fertile soil b) high industrialization c) water availability d) gentle slope
14. Concentration of population is found in cities.
- a) good transport b) employment opportunities c) education and medical facilities  
d) fertile soil for agriculture
15. Regions having sex ratio more than one thousand.
- a) Latvia b) U A E c) Estonia d) Ukrain
16. Regions having literacy less than 80%.
- a) Carrabiean islands b) North America c) West Asia d) South America
17. Difference in population according to rural-urban structure.
- a) occupational structure b) sex ratio c) body height d) density of population.
18. Social causes of migration.
- a) discrimination b) marriage c) earthquake d) lack of medical facilities
19. Characteristics of constrictive pyramid.
- a) high number of youth b) apex is broader c) high number of elders d) very low birth  
and death rate
20. Push factors of migration.
- a) drought b) war c) polluted water d) opportunity of education
21. factors having direct relation with literacy.
- a) lifestyle of people b) deposits of minerals c) social status of female  
d) educational facilities
22. Physical causes of migration.



a) volcanic eruption b) storms c) search of employment d) earthquake

23. Pull factors of migration.

a) employment opportunities b) educational facilities c) polluted air d) pleasant climate

24. Skills of Geographer.

a) observation b) customs c) drawing of map c) data organization

25. Hecataeus- Scholar of Geography.

a) Greek scholar b) Gesperiodus c) Roman scholar d) First description of the world

26. Branch of human geography.

a) population geography b) soil geography c) economic geography d) political geography

27. Concept connected to Biosphere.

a) carnivorous b) food chain c) troposphere d) ecology

28. Comparatively less developed states in India.

a) Maharashtra b) Himachal Pradesh c) Uttarakhand d) North eastern states

29. Effect of forests on the region.

a) forest products b) hydroelectricity project c) Paper industry d) furniture making

30. Formal region.

a) Haveli taluka b) City cable service area c) Kolhapur district d) Uttar Pradesh

31. Favorable factors for settlements.

a) Plains b) lakes c) mountains d) Plateau

32. Attributes of region.

a) Location b) Boundary c) Intellectualness d) Spatial extent

33. Mountainous region.

a) Sahara b) Himalaya c) Rocky d) Andes

**Q 1 A) Identify the correct group.**

1. Physical factors affecting on distribution of population.
  - a) Physical structure – availability of water – climate – soil
  - b) agriculture – urbanization – mining – transportation
  - c) Transportation – climate – agriculture – government policy
2. Human factors affecting on the distribution of population.
  - a) physical settings – water – climate – soil
  - b) agriculture – urbanization – mining- transportation
  - c) Transportation – climate - agriculture – government policy
3. Social factors affecting on distribution of population.
  - a) physical settings – water – climate – soil
  - b) agriculture – urbanization – mining- transportation
  - c) religion -Homogeneity \_ social protection – family system
4. Population transition theory- first stage.
  - a) High stationary – high birth and death rate – presently no country
  - b) Early expanding – birth rate constant – decline in death rate –Congo, Niger, Uganda, Bangladesh
  - c) Late expanding – declining birth and death rate – China, India
5. Population transition theory- second stage.
  - a) High stationary – high birth and death rate – presently no country
  - b) Early expanding – birth rate constant – decline in death rate –Congo, Niger, Uganda, Bangladesh
  - c) Late expanding – declining birth and death rate – China, India

6. Population transition theory- third stage.

- a) High stationary – high birth and death rate – presently no country
- b) Early expanding – birth rate constant – decline in death rate –Congo, Niger, Uganda, Bangladesh
- c) Late expanding – declining birth and death rate – China, India

7. Population transition theory- fourth stage.

- a) Shows less change – death rate is high than birth rate – U S A
- b) Early expanding – birth rate constant – decline in death rate –Congo, Niger, Uganda, Bangladesh
- c) Late expanding – declining birth and death rate – China, India

8. Population transition theory- fifth stage.

- a) Shows less change – death rate is high than birth rate – U S A
- b) Early expanding – birth rate constant – decline in death rate –Congo, Niger, Uganda, Bangladesh
- c) Negative growth stage – birth rate is less than death rate – Sweden, Finland

9. Physical causes of migration.

- a) Flood – draught – earthquake – volcano
- b) Search of employment – increase standard of living – high salary job – business
- c) Discrimination - education – health – marriage

10. Economic causes of migration.

- a) Flood – draught – earthquake – volcano
- b) Search of employment – increase standard of living – high salary job – business
- c) Discrimination - education – health – marriage

11. Social causes of migration.

- a) Flood – draught – earthquake – volcano
- b) Search of employment – increase standard of living – high salary job – business

c) Discrimination - education – health – marriage

12. Political causes of migration.

a) Flood – draught – earthquake – volcano

b) Search of employment – increase standard of living – high salary job – business

c) Discrimination - education – health – marriage

13. Physical factors affecting on the location of settlement.

a) Relief – water supply – land – climate

b) Agriculture – industries – trade and market – transportation and communication

c) Social diversity – religion and languages – cast and race system –removal of epidemics

14. Social and cultural factors affecting on the location of settlement.

a) Relief – water supply – land – climate

b) Agriculture – industries – trade and market – transportation and communication

c) Social diversity – religion and languages – cast and race system – removal of epidemics

15. Economic factors affecting on the location of settlement.

a) Relief – water supply – land – climate

b) Agriculture – industries – trade and market – transportation and communication

c) Social diversity – religion and languages – cast and race system – removal of epidemics

16. Political factors affecting on the location of settlement.

a) Relief – water supply – land – climate

b) Wars – Defense – political tension – political policy

c) Social diversity – religion and languages – cast and race system – removal of epidemics

17. Types of settlements according to population.

a) Town – city – metropolitan city – mega city

b) Linear settlements – Rectangular settlements –circular settlements –  
triangular settlements

c) Administrative – religious – tourism – transportation

18. Types of settlements according to function.

- a) Town – city – metropolitan city – mega city
- b) Linear settlements – Rectangular settlements – circular settlements – triangular settlements
- c) Administrative – religious – tourism – transportation

19. Types of settlements according to pattern.

- a) Town – city – metropolitan city – mega city
- b) Linear settlements – Rectangular settlements – circular settlements – triangular settlements
- c) Administrative – religious – tourism – transportation

20. Classification of urban land use.

- a) Forest – Non agriculture – barren and waste land – permanent pastures and grazing land
- b) Residential area – Industrial area – trade area – institutional area
- c) Current fallow – net area sown – plot layout – recreational area

21. Classification of rural land use.

- a) Forest – Non agriculture – barren and waste land – permanent pastures and grazing land
- b) Residential area – Industrial area – trade area – institutional area
- c) Current fallow – net area sown – plot layout – recreational area

22. Primary activities of man.

- a) Hunting – fishery – lumbering – animal husbandry
- b) Based on agriculture – based on marine production – based on minerals – based on forests
- c) Trade – transportation – communication – other services

23. Tertiary activities of man.

- a) Hunting – fishery – lumbering – animal husbandry
- b) Based on agriculture – based on marine production – based on minerals – based on forests
- c) Trade – transportation – communication – other services

24. Classification of industries based on raw material.

- a) Hunting – fishery – lumbering – animal husbandry
- b) Based on agriculture – based on marine production – based on minerals – based on forests
- c) Trade – transportation – communication – other services

25. Secondary activities of man.

- a) Hunting – fishery – lumbering – animal husbandry
- b) Based on agriculture – heavy industries – micro, small and medium industries – cottage industries
- c) Trade – transportation – communication – other services

26. Agro based industries.

- A) Sugar industries – textile industries – food processing industries – fruits and Vegetables processing industry
- b) Based on agriculture – heavy industries – micro, small and medium industries – cottage industries
- c) Trade – transportation – communication – other services

27. Marine based industries.

- A) Sugar industries – textile industries – food processing industries – fruits and Vegetables processing industry
- b) Processing and canning of fish – sea shells – ornamental objects – fish oil
- c) Trade – transportation – communication – other services

28. Pastoral based industries.

- A) Sugar industries – textile industries – food processing industries – fruits and Vegetables processing industry
- b) Processing and canning of fish – sea shells – ornamental objects – fish oil
- c) Meat processing – dairy processing – leather – bone, horn

29. Factors affecting on the location of industries.

- a) Land availability – supply of water and electricity – availability of raw material – climate
- b) Labour – Industries – trade and market – transportation
- c) Proximity to market – capital – S E Z – split location

30. Industries based on ownership.

- a) Sugar industries – textile industries – food processing industries – fruits and Vegetables processing industry
- b) Public sector – private sector – joint sector – co-operative sector
- c) Meat processing – dairy processing – leather – bone, horn

**Q 1 B) State whether right or wrong:**

- 1. Least population is found in continent of Australia.
- 2. Land proportion of Asia is least in the world.
- 3. Population density is high in Antarctica.
- 4. Population density is less in equatorial region.
- 5. Population density is high on Tibet plateau.
- 6. Population density is high in polar region.
- 7. Various problems are develop in cities due to migration.
- 8. Migration is more towards urban areas.
- 9. Region loses its self sufficiency due to migration.
- 10. Literacy ratio of population is indicator of economic and social development of a country.
- 11. Settlements are divided into rural and urban types.
- 12. Man is a social animal. He lives in society.
- 13. Nucleated settlements are developed around a center.
- 14. Rectangular settlements are found on the bank of confluence of two rivers or roads or on the coastline.
- 15. Rural-urban fringe is found between rural and urban settlements.
- 16. Bushmens of Kalahari desert in South Africa do hunting for susistance.
- 17. Wood of tropical rainforest is soft.
- 18. One type of trees are found on large areas of coniferous forests.
- 19. Japan and china has high traditional skill in fisheries.

20. Distribution of agriculture land and animal husbandry is not found connected to each other in most of the regions.
21. Man started taking production of oil and natural gas from the floor of oceans and seas.
22. Population engaged in agriculture is high in the continent of Africa.
23. Classification of industries is based on size, source of raw material, nature of production and ownership.
24. Like primary activities, tertiary activities are also take production from nature.
25. Exchange of goods and services between two or more countries is known as trade.
26. International trade is depend on government policies.
27. Tourism is major tertiary activity.
28. A region can be arranged into various orders on the basis of common characteristics.
29. Geographical factors affecting on transportation and trade.
30. Industries are less developed on the eastern coast of U S A.
31. Factors like illiteracy, poverty are affecting on regional development.
32. Area under permanent pastures and grazing land mostly own by the government.

**C) Complete the statements as per given instructions:**

1. Arrange the following countries according to population from high to low.  
a) Bangladesh b) Russia c) Indonesia d) Mexico
2. Arrange the following occupations from primary to tertiary.  
a) Hunting b) industry c) animal husbandry d) wholesale trade
3. Arrange the following settlements according to increasing number of population.  
a) city b) suburb c) village d) metropolitan city

**Q2. Give geographical reasons-**

1. Due to migration several problems arise in the city.
2. In the rural settlements land use is related to agriculture.
3. Japan is leading in commercial fisheries.
4. Industries are developed on the western cost of USA.
5. Geographical factors affect on transportation and trade.
6. Illiteracy and poverty affect on regional development.
7. India is passing through stage 3 of demographic transition.
8. Population distribution is uneven.
9. Human settlements increase due to transportational facilities.
10. Secondary and tertiary activities increase in the 3<sup>rd</sup> stage of demographic transition.
11. Population may increase though birth rates are low.



12. Population density is a function of population and area of a region.
13. Less population is engaged in agriculture in developed countries.
14. Literacy rate of a country is an indicator of its socio-economic development.
15. Demographic dividend increases when proportion of working population increases.
16. Migration is not always permanent.
17. Not all rural settlements change into urban settlements.
18. In rural settlements, land use is related to agriculture.
19. Rural-urban fringes have the characteristics of both urban and rural settlements.
20. Growth of urban areas is linked to land use.
21. Agriculture is done on a large scale in India.
22. Mining is developed in the Chhota Nagpur plateau of India.
23. Lumbering is developed on a large scale in Canada.
24. Extensive agriculture is a commercial type of agriculture.
25. Lumbering is practiced more in coniferous region than in tropical region.
26. Hunting has been banned.
27. Distribution of industries is uneven.
28. Iron and steel industries are found in mineral rich area of Dhanbad.
29. Fruit-processing industries are found in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts of Konkan region.
30. What are the major factors which have hindered the growth of industries in South America?
31. What factors are responsible for non-development of industries in Central Australia?
32. Tertiary activities include both services and exchange.
33. The proportion of airways as means of transportation is increasing.
34. Geographical diversity is responsible for trade to occur.
35. Regional development is dependent on physical setting.
36. Factors like illiteracy, poverty affect the regional development.
37. Development is not seen in the Himalayan region.
38. Human Geography is multidisciplinary in nature.
39. Geography is dynamic in nature.
40. Geography is dualistic in nature.

### Q 3. Differentiate between

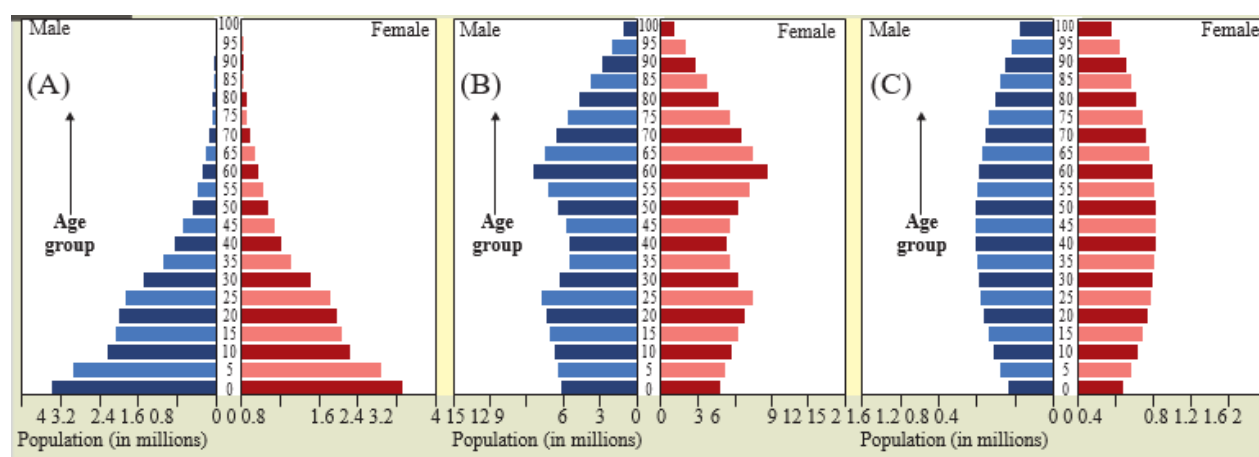
1. 1<sup>st</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> stage of population transition theory.

2. Crude birth rate and crude death rate.
3. Push and pull factors of migration.
4. Quaternary occupations and quinary occupations
5. Physical regions and political regions.
6. Emergency migration and permanent migration.
7. Physical geography and human geography.
8. Possibilism and determinism.
9. Formal regions and functional regions.
10. Secondary and tertiary activities.
11. Internal migration and external migration.
12. Water transport and air transport.
13. Weight-losing and Weight-gaining industries.
14. Primary and Secondary activities.
15. Basic industries and Consumer industries.
16. Lumbering in equatorial forests and Temperate forests.
17. Plantation agriculture and extensive commercial agriculture.
18. Mining and Fishing.
19. Land use and Land cover.
20. Linear settlements and dispersed settlements.
21. Isolated settlements and fragmented settlement.
22. Donor region and Recipient region.
23. Expansive pyramid and Constrictive pyramid.
24. Barren and Non-agricultural land
25. Radial pattern and Circular pattern
26. Nucleated and Dispersed settlement
27. First stage and second stage of population transition theory.
28. Third stage and fourth stage of population transition theory.
29. Rural and urban composition of population.
30. Rural and urban land use.
31. Animal husbandry and fisheries.
32. Agriculture and mining.
33. Migratory farming and floriculture.
34. Market gardening and intensive subsistence agriculture.
35. Agriculture based industries and mineral based industries.
36. Forest based industries and pastoral based industries.
37. Heavy industries and micro, small and medium industries.
38. Heavy industries and consumer industries.
39. Cottage industries and ancillary industries.
40. Land use regional development.

**Q 4 A) show the following in the world map. Index is necessary.**

1. Uzbekistan
2. The canal which make revolutionary change in ocean transport.
3. Milan
4. Andes mountain
5. The country which has highest population
6. Industrial city in Europe
7. Area of lumbering in Asia.

**Q 4 B) Observe the following graph and answer the questions given below:**



Types of population pyramid

Questions:

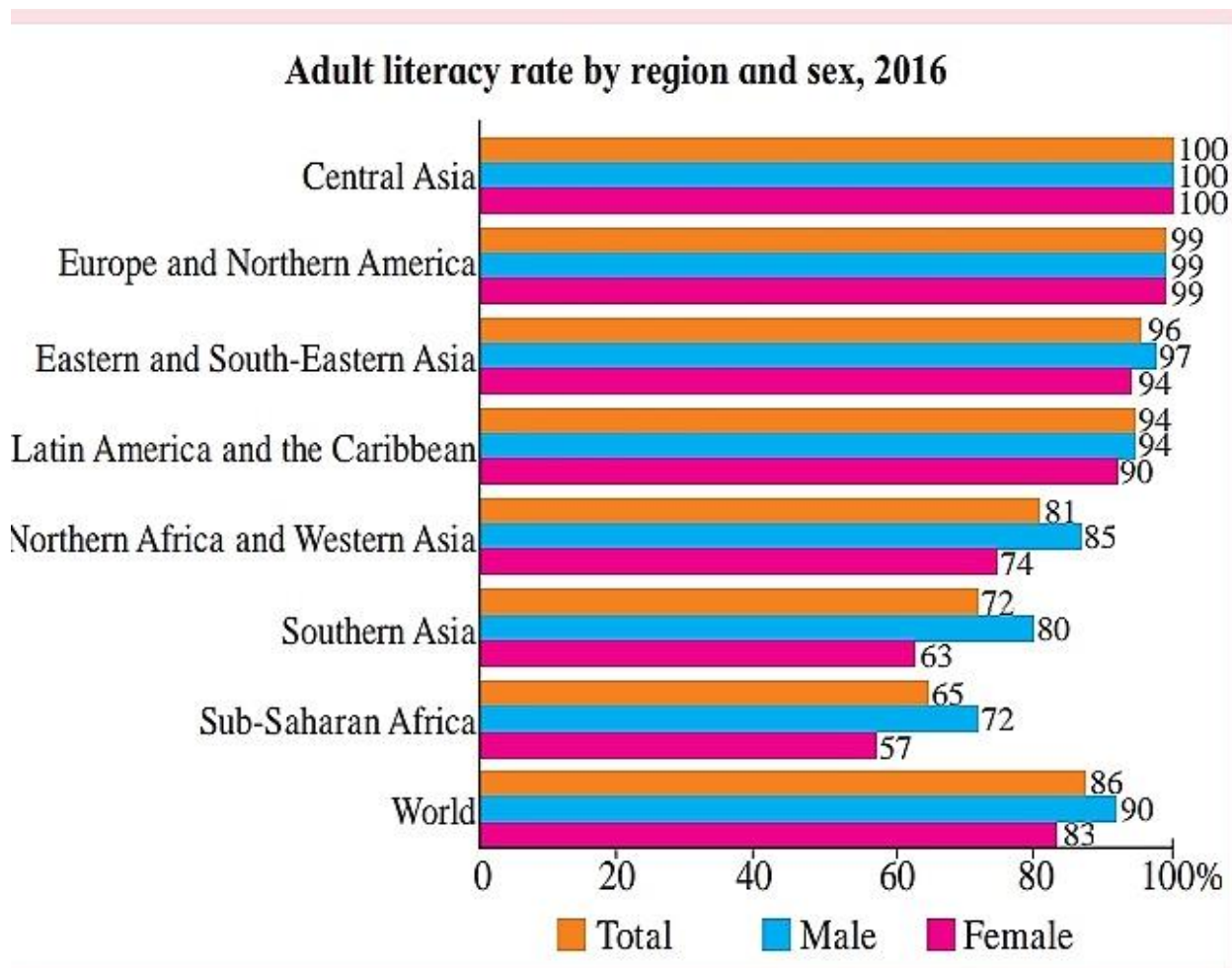
1. Which pyramid(s) represent(s) a country with high medical expenditure?
2. Which pyramid(s) represent(s) a country with a large manpower?
3. In which pyramid(s) the number of old people will be the least?
4. What is the reason of the broad shape of A pyramid?
5. Why C pyramid looks vertical in shape?

**Q 4 A) show the following in the world map. Index is necessary.**

1. High population region in Australia.
2. A city of India has attraction of migration.
3. A mega city of U S A.

4. Dogger Bank – fishery centre
5. Rhur industrial centre
6. The canal which make revolutionary change in ocean transport.
7. Rocky mountain region.
8. A major river basin of India.

**Q 4 B) Observe the following graph and answer the questions given below:**



**Question:**

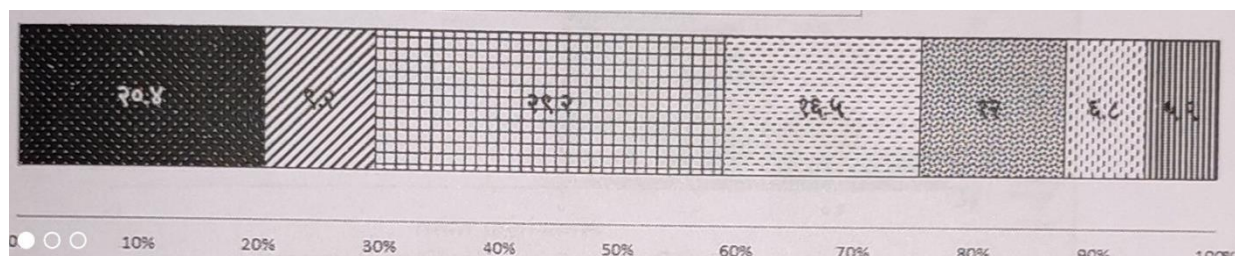
- 1) Which region has the highest literacy rate?
- 2) Which region has the lowest literacy rate?
- 3) In which region does women fare better than men in literacy rate?
- 4) Write a concluding paragraph about the graph.

5) Which is the type of graph?

**Q 4 A) show the following in the world map. Index is necessary.**

1. Any two countries in the fifth stage of population transition.
2. The country which has highest population
3. A metropolitan city in India.
5. North-east Atlantic fisheries field.
6. Industrial region near Five Great Lakes
7. The railway route join two continents
8. Coniferous forests of Canada.

**Q 4 B) Observe the following graph and answer the questions given below:**



Questions:

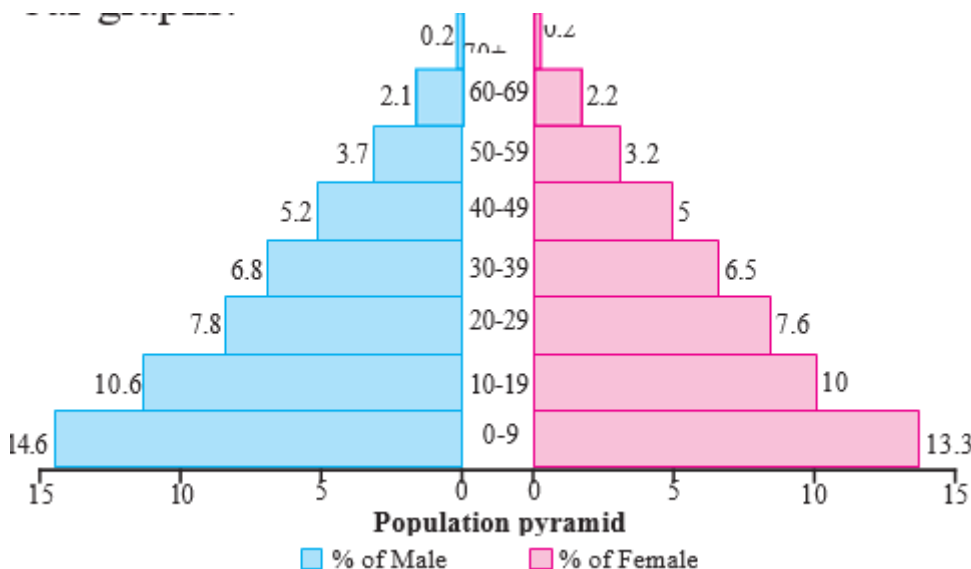
1. What type of graph is this?
2. In which continent the land percentage is highest?
3. In which continent the land percentage is lowest?
4. In which continent 9.2% land is found?
5. What is the land percentage of Europe?

**Q 4 A) show the following in the world map. Index is necessary.**

1. Any two countries in the second stage of population transition.
2. A country having sparse population in North America
3. Chennai- metro city
4. Gorges Bank
5. Siberian industrial region

6. Mumbai – London waterway
7. Himalayan mountain region
8. Brisben port.

**Q 4 B) Observe the following graph and answer the questions given below:**



Question:

1. Which type of the graph shown above?
2. In which age group male percentage is highest?
3. In which age group female percentage is lowest?
4. Whose percentage is highest in 30-39 age group?
5. In which age group female percentage is higher than male percentage?

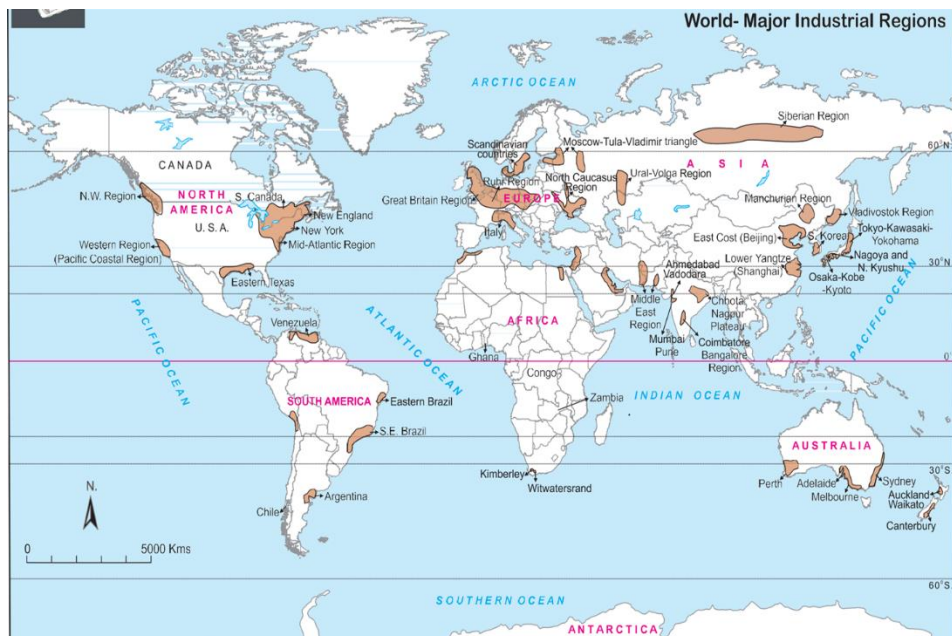
**Q 4 A) show the following in the world map. Index is necessary.**

1. Any one country in the third stage of population transition.
2. A country having sparse population in North America
3. Moscow
4. Sable Bank
5. Chhota Nagpur plateau – industrial region
6. Johansberg to London – Air transportation

7. The country of animal husbandry in South America

8. Chile.

**Q 4 B) Observe the following graph and answer the questions given below:**



Question:

1. What is the title of the map?
2. In which continent industrial region is high?
3. In which continent industrial region is less?
4. Write names of Industrial regions of Australia?
5. Write names of Industrial regions of India.

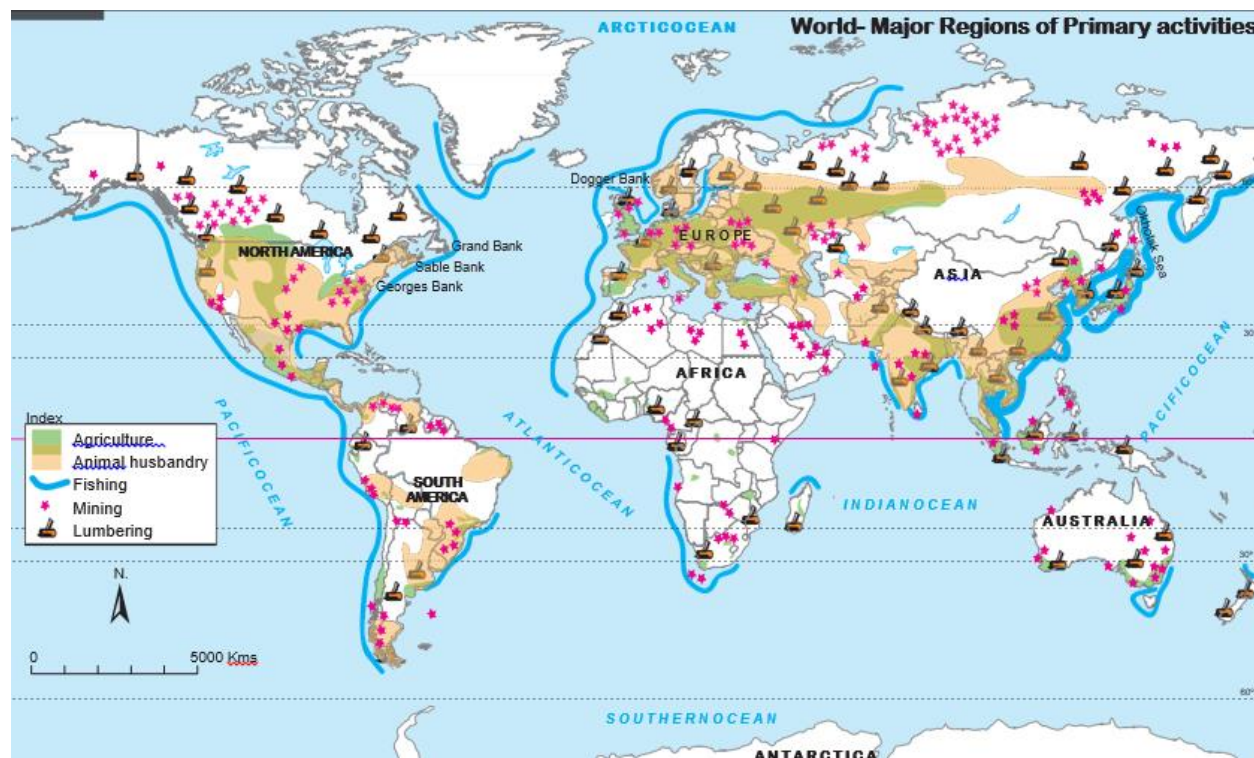
**Q 4 A) show the following in the world map. Index is necessary.**

1. Any one country in the third stage of population transition.
2. A country having dense population in North America
3. Madagascar
4. Lumbering in Africa
5. New England – Industrial region.



6. Kochi to Tokyo – ocean route.
7. Mining region of Australia
8. Kelao port.

**Q 4 B) Observe the following graph and answer the questions given below:**



**Question:**

- 1) Which economic activities are shown on the map?
- 2) In which regions do you don't find any activity? What could be the reason?
- 3) In which latitudes do you primarily find the distribution of lumbering activity?
- 4) Why is fishing occupation only found in certain areas in the oceans?
- 5) Which primary economic activities are mostly found in Europe?
- 6) What production does the symbol of mining shown in seas and oceans depict?
- 7) In which continent is mining not found?
- 8) In which ocean is the world's fishing mostly carried out?
- 9) Which primary economic activities are found to the south of Tropic of Capricorn?



- 10) Which primary activity is found in the islands of South East Asia?
- 11) Considering all the four continents, in which continent do you find less agriculture being practiced?
- 12) Write a paragraph on relationship between latitudinal extent of agriculture and climate in your own words.

**Q 5 Write short notes:**

1. Third stage of population transition theory
2. Occupational structure of India
3. Intensive subsistence agriculture
4. Classification of industries based on ownership
5. Characteristic of quaternary activities
6. Importance of satellite in communication
7. Regional development
8. Relation of physical geography to other branches of sciences
9. Effect of relief on population distribution
10. Literacy and education
11. Population pyramid and sex ratio
12. Rural land use
13. Favorable factors for fisheries
14. Classification of industries based on source of raw material
15. Role of transportation in trade
16. Factors affecting on regional development
17. Correlation between birth rate and death rate
18. Urban land use
19. Plantation agriculture
20. Classification of industries based on production
21. Economies of scale
22. Tourism and gross domestic product of the country
23. Population and regional development
24. Rural – urban structure of population
25. Inter activities between rural – urban settlements
26. Physical factors affecting on fisheries
27. Classification of industries based on capital investment
28. Causes of regional imbalance
29. Latest trends in geography
30. Causes of migration
31. Functional classification of towns
32. Commercial lumbering
33. Effect of migration on population

- 34. Problems of urban settlements
- 35. Hunting and loss of ecology
- 36. Public sector industries
- 37. Role of transportation in development of industries
- 38. Strategies to reduce regional imbalance
- 39. Branches of geography
- 40. Population growth and migration
- 41. Suburbs
- 42. Mix land use
- 43. Footloose industries
- 44. Types of region

**Q 6 A) Read the following passage and answer the question given below:**

Different types of human settlements include padas, villages, small towns, big cities, all remote places, towns and groups of towns. In some systems, human settlements are divided into urban, suburban and rural. For example, The United States Census Bureau, classifies settlements in urban or rural areas based on a defined definition. In small settlements, such as padas and villages, access to low population and services is limited. Larger settlements, such as cities, have higher populations, higher densities, and greater access to services. For example, a village may have only one or two general stores, while a large metropolis may have many specialized stores. These differences are known as low-order service settlement and high-order service settlement. The functions of human habitation are also different. Because settlements can be established as ports, markets and resorts. Types of rural settlements can also be classified by activities such as agriculture, fishing and mining. Settlements that focus on one economic activity are called single functional settlements.

Human habitation can be permanent or temporary. For example, a refugee camp is a temporary settlement, while a city is a permanent settlement.

1. Which human settlements are mentioned in the given passage?.
2. Urban and rural areas are classified on the basis of what.?
3. What works are done in rural areas.?
4. Explain the difference between low order service and high order service settlement

**Q 6 B) Draw diagrams and label it:**

1. Geographical factors affecting on the distribution of population
2. Linear settlement
3. Types of industries

**Q 6 A) Read the following passage and answer the question given below:**

The economic development of any country requires careful planning and implementation. The need for planned development in the tourism sector is very important. In this, many industries are working together in a complex way. And they need special attention. Basically planning is an attempt to allocate limited resources with a view to maximizing the production, income and employment in various competitions and ensuring proper growth of different sectors. Tourism planning is one such process. Through which certain objectives can be achieved and attention can be paid to tourism development. Creating, upgrading and improving destinations for tourists is a long-term and ongoing process. Communities are the basic principles of tourism. It mainly depends on the level of action shown by the local community. Their participation in the process is essential. The development of tourism mainly affects the economy of the host community through environmental, social, cultural and any other destinations. These results create negative as well as positive effects. Planning is essential for the sustainable development of the destination to minimize negative impacts and drive positive outcomes.

1. Why the tourism sector feels the need for planning?
2. What is the importance of communities in planning?
3. State any two benefits of planning.
4. What factors affect the economy of the host community?
5. Why planning is a long term task?

**Q 6 B) Draw diagrams and label it:**

1. Expansive age – sex pyramid
2. Circular pattern settlement
3. Classification of tertiary economic activities.

**Q 6 A) Read the following passage and answer the question given below:**

Today the human index of most countries in the world is drawn. Three basic factors (health, education and living standards) are considered when measuring human development performance and the country's growth. Life expectancy at birth is first taken into account to measure the 'health of the people' in the country. Countries with higher life expectancy are ranked higher in merit and countries with lower life expectancy are ranked lower. The Human Development Index measures the level of knowledge of a country. The second component of the index is the measure of adult literacy and enrollment of students from primary to university level. The third factor is considered to be the standard of living of the country in the Human Development Index. Countries with high standard of living rank higher in merit, while countries with low standard of living rank lower. The value of per capita gross national product purchasing power is taken into account when calculating this factor.

- 1) Which three basic when measuring the performance of human development and the growth of the country Factors are considered?
- 2) Which number is given to the countries with higher life expectancy?
- 3) Which stall ratio is taken into consideration while measuring the knowledge level of a country in the Human Development Index?
- 4) What number do low-income countries get?

**Q 6 B) Draw diagrams and label it:**

1. Population transition theory
2. Rectangular pattern settlement
3. Quaternary and quinary activities.

**Q 6 A) Read the following passage and answer the question given below:**

In developing countries of the world, the development of infrastructure is very slow. Power supply, network of transport routes, industrial and commercial services, educational facilities are all components that are the skeleton that gives shape and strength to economic business. And the immediate return from that is low. The economy of most developing countries is inefficient and unbalanced. Agriculture provides at least 50% to 90% employment; On the other hand some basic items, e.g. Oil and some rare minerals are becoming increasingly expensive. These countries cannot buy it. Mineral fuels like copper, zinc, tin, etc. are becoming very expensive. Developing countries cannot compete with developed countries in purchasing these goods. It is said that creating potential hydropower in the tropics will solve all these problems, but the cost of building it is huge.

1. Which facilities in developing countries of the world are underdeveloped?
2. The economy of a developing country depends on which business?
3. Developing countries cannot compete with developed countries in purchasing which goods?

**Q 6 B) Draw diagrams and label it:**

1. Types of settlements.
2. Patternless settlements
3. Difference between formal and functional region

**Q 6 A) Read the following passage and answer the question given below:**

Transport is the movement of a person or thing from one place to another. So the transfer of thoughts or ideas is communication. The distribution of resources is not the same everywhere so where there is a shortage of resources. They are transported to such places. Raw materials are processed in factories and finished goods are transported to markets by means of transportation.

From time immemorial, human beings have been using the means of transportation to transport goods. In the early days, humans used to carry loads to their destination for long periods of time as a means of transportation. From the earliest times load-bearing humans to animals and later handcarts to modern vehicles, the order of evolution evolved.

Even today, animals are widely used for transportation in rural, mountainous, desert or snow-covered areas. The traditional system of transportation has been revolutionized by the invention of powerful engines and vehicles. Modern vehicles have increased not only the speed of transportation but also the carrying capacity. People are more in touch with each other because of the faster transportation system.

1. What is transportation?
2. Write the order in which traffic evolved?
3. What is transportation used for?
4. In which region animals are used for transportation?

**Q 6 B) Draw diagrams and label it:**

1. Human factors affecting on distribution of population
2. Radial pattern settlement
3. Provision of public goods / services.

**Q 6 A) Read the following passage and answer the question given below:**

Iron and steel production started from the 18th century. About 50 to 60 countries are engaged in iron and steel production. Some of these countries are leading and account for about 80% of world production. These countries are United States, Russia, Japan, Germany, Great Britain, France, Italy, Canada, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Belgium, Brazil, India, China, Taiwan etc.

The industries in which machinery is manufactured are known as 'engineering industries'. The engineering industry is involved in the manufacture of heavy and bulky machinery, such as railways, aircraft, shipbuilding, clocks, bicycles and other small items. These industries depend on iron and steel industries. These industries are mainly set up in economically developed areas. As railway locomotives are set up along the coast, shipbuilding industries are set up mainly along the coast. The textile and sugar manufacturing industries are attracting markets. But recently the approach of the machine industry has shifted from place to place, attracting more and more urban areas. The engineering industry is understood as the secret of the nation's development.

The availability of skilled labor, raw materials like basic iron and steel, modern and technologically advanced regions and other factors play a vital role in the localization of the engineering industry.

1. Which countries are leading in iron and steel production?
2. Which industries are mainly set up in economically developed areas?
3. The engineering industry includes the machinery required for the manufacture of which goods?
4. What factors play an important role in the localization of the engineering industry?

**Q 6 B) Draw diagrams and label it:**

1. Provision of infrastructure and stimulus
2. Triangular pattern settlement
3. Skills of geographer

**Q 6 A) Read the following passage and answer the question given below:**

The word petroleum is derived from the original Latin words *petra* and *olium*. *Petra* means rock and *oleum* means oil. Petroleum is a mixture of several types of hydrocarbons.

The stratified rock in which the remains of marine microbial plant plankton (phytoplankton), algae and bacteria are found; such stratified rocks produce oil and natural gas. The remains of marine flora and fauna are stored at the bottom of the ocean, and silt accumulates and is buried beneath the silt layer. Due to the weight of the sludge and the heat generated from it, the organic matter deposited under the sludge is converted into droplets of fine oil. When the temperature of organic matter reaches up to 120 degrees Celsius, then the organic matter is converted into oil particles. These oil particles penetrate into the microscopic pores of the rock and thus form rocks with a source of petroleum. Sandstones with high porosity are more likely to contain oil. It consists mainly of biofuels. The fuels currently in use include minerals such as coal, petroleum, natural gas and atoms.

- 1) How the word petroleum is formed?
- 2) How rocks with petroleum sources are formed?
- 3) Which rock is more likely to contain oil?
- 4) What minerals are present in the fuel currently in use?

**Q 6 B) Draw diagrams and label it:**

1. dispersed settlement
2. Rural land use
3. Branches of geography



**Q 6 A) Read the following passage and answer the question given below:**

Coal is a black or gray rock by color. Coal is made of carbon. Coal formation is due to the fact that plant remains have been buried underground millions of years ago. Coal production has been extensive in the Carboniferous era. This period is 300 million years old. According to geologists, in the Carboniferous era, coal was produced in wetlands where temperate forest growth occurs. Remains of dead plants such as bunks and branches are stored in the wetlands and over time due to the accumulation of silt and mud on them, the plant does not rot completely due to the weight of the silt. Plant remains are suppressed by pressure from the sediment, as well as by the movements of the earth's crust, and sometimes by the heat of the volcano. This causes chemical and physical changes in the buried plant layer, which is initially converted to peat (crude coal) and then to other types of coal. There are many types of coal, depending on the composition of the coal and the amount of carbon. There are four types of coal based on the amount of carbon in the coal. Anthracite, bituminous, lignite, peat etc.

Coal is used as a fuel in thermal power generation. In many parts of the world, coal is used to generate water vapor over heat. Coal is also used as a fuel in steam engines of ships and trains. After power generation, coal is mostly used in the steel industry. Coal is used as fuel in the cement industry. Many types of chemicals are produced from the coal component. E.g. Asphalt, fennel, benzole, plastics, dyes, disinfectants, fertilizers, etc. The gas produced from coal is used to make biochemicals. Even today, coal is used as a fuel for cooking and keeping the house warm.

- 1) How coal is produced?
- 2) In which era was coal produced?
- 3) Explain from which component the types of coal occur?
- 4) What coal is used for?

**Q 6 B) Draw diagrams and label it:**

1. Urban land use
2. Primary economic activities
3. Expansive age – sex ratio.

**Q 7 Write answers in detail:**

1. Discuss the problems faced by countries in stage 4 and stage 5.
2. Write a note on the areas in the world practicing commercial animal husbandry.
3. Explain the physical factors affecting distribution of population.
4. Explain the physical factors affecting location of industries.
5. Explain the factors affecting location of sugar industries.
6. Outline the importance of population pyramids in the study of populations.
7. Explain rural and urban structure of settlement.
8. Explain the factors affecting trade between two countries.
9. Examine the impact of migration on the population structure of a country.
10. Development of transportation is dependent on geographical factors. Explain.
11. Explain characteristics of rural settlement.
12. Why is transportation system important in the development of any nation?
13. What factors are responsible for development of various patterns in a settlement? Give examples.
14. Communication activities are expanding day-by-day. Explain the statement.
15. What are the factors affecting commercial fishing?
16. What is region? Explain.
17. Write a note on Intensive Subsistence agriculture.
18. On what factors are the regions differentiated? Give examples.
19. Give the characteristics of Market Gardening.
20. Per capita income is not the real indicator of regional development. Explain.
21. Explain how the knowledge of Geography is important in our day-to-day life. Give examples.
22. Mining is dependent on the extraction of naturally occurring minerals. Explain.
23. Discuss the relationship between Geography and other subjects.
24. Write in detail about the characteristics of primary economic activities.
25. Explain the nature of Geography in detail.

\*\*\*\*\*END\*\*\*\*\*