

**DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA  
PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION , 2023-24**

- Please check that this question paper contains 08 printed pages including maps.
- Check that this question paper contains 30 questions.
- Write down the Serial Number of the question in the left side of the margin before attempting it.
- 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed 15 minutes prior to the commencement of the examination. The students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer script during this period.

**CLASS – XII  
SUB: GEOGRAPHY (029)**

**Time allowed:3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks:70**

**General Instructions:**

1. This question paper contains **30** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.
2. This question paper is divided into **five** Sections – **A, B, C, D & E**.
3. **Section A** – Question number **1 to 17** are Multiple Choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.
4. **Section B** – Question number **18 and 19** are **Source based** questions carrying 3 marks each.
5. **Section C** – Question number **20 and 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 number **24 to 28** are **Long Answer** based questions carrying 5 marks each. Answers to these questions shall be written in 120 to 150 words
7. **Section E** -Question number **29 & 30** are **Map based** questions.
8. Outline maps of India and World given in question paper must be attached inside your answer book.

**SECTION-A**

**There are 17 questions in this section. All are mandatory.**

1. Read the formula relating to population change and choose the correct statement. 1  

$$\text{CBR} = \frac{B_i}{P} \times 1000$$
  - A. The formula is for calculating Crude Death Rate of the country.
  - B. CBR stands for Critical Birth Rate.
  - C. P stands for the base population at year end.
  - D. CBR denotes Crude Birth Rate.
  
2. The most important factor that hinders industrial development in mountain region is 1  

A. the raw materials	C. power resources
B. transport network	D. capital resources

3. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer with the help of given options. 1
1. **Assertion:** Human development is the development that enlarges people's choices and improves their lives.
  2. **Reason:** These choices are fixed and don't change.
- A. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
 B. Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
 C. A is true & R is false.  
 D. A is false but R is true
4. Consider the following and choose the correct answer with the help of given codes- 1

Primary Activity		Country/Region
I.	Collective farming	1. Mediterranean region
II.	Factory farming	2. Indonesia
III.	Ladang	3. USA
IV.	Viticulture	4. Formerly Soviet Union

**Options:**

	I	II	III	IV
A.	1	2	3	4
B.	4	3	2	1
C.	3	4	1	2
D.	2	1	3	4

5. Choose the correctly matched pair from the following. 1
- | <u>Region</u>      | <u>Pastoral animal</u> |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| A. Tropical Africa | - cattle               |
| B. Sahara Desert   | - llamas               |
| C. Tibet & Andes   | - reindeer             |
| D. Arctic region   | - yak                  |
6. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer with the help of given options. 1
1. **Assertion:** The highest level of decision makers or policy makers perform quinary activities.
  2. **Reason:** quinary activities are services that focus on the creation, re-arrangement and interpretation of new and existing ideas..
- A. Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
 B. Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
 C. A is true & R is false.  
 D. A is false but R is true
7. Choose the characteristic of minerals not correct about them. 1
- A. Minerals are unevenly distributed over space.
  - B. There is inverse relationship between in quality and quantity of minerals.
  - C. They can be replenished at the time of need.
  - D. They are exhaustible overtime.
8. The two main types of iron ores found in our country are 1
- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. magnetite and limonite | C. magnetite and hematite |
| B. limonite and siderite  | D. hematite and siderite  |

9. The reasons for doing regional planning for a country given is/are. Identify it/them. 1  
A. There is no uniform economic development over space in any country.  
B. It develops regional economic imbalances.  
C. It reduces regional imbalance in development.  
D. Both 'A' & 'C'.
10. Suggest measures to maximise benefits from Indira Gandhi Canal Project. 1  
A. Promotion of water intensive crops in the command area.  
B. Reduce shelterbelts as they deplete more water from sub-soil zone.  
C. Waterlogged and saline soil regions to be reclaimed.  
D. For economic sustainability in the region development of agriculture is the only measure.
11. Choose the appropriate objective(s) of border roads. 1  
A. These help the Indian army to spy along the border areas of the enemy country.  
B. They carry out snow clearance in high altitude regions.  
C. Promotes harmonious relationship with the neighboring countries.  
D. Both 'B' & 'C'.
12. The shares of petroleum and crude products have increased in international trade of India. The main reason behind it is 1  
A. the decrease in shares of agricultural products.  
B. that, India is emerging as a major petroleum producing country.  
C. due to a rise in petroleum prices as well as increase in India's refining capacity.  
D. due to restrictions put by India government on export of agricultural products.
13. Find the reason(s) behind developing Kandla port after independence. 1  
A. Karachi port went to Pakistan                      C. To reduce pressure on Mumbai port  
B. To help Vadinar offshore terminal                D. Both 'A' & 'C'
14. The port known as the '*Queen of the Arabian Sea*' is 1  
A. Mumbai    B. Nhava Sheva    C. Marmagao    D. Kochchi

**Read the Case study given below and answer the questions no 13 to 15.**

Ralegan Siddhi is a small village in the district of Ahmadnagar, Maharashtra. It has become an example for watershed development throughout the country. In 1975, this village was caught in a web of poverty and illicit liquor trade. The transformation took place when a retired army personnel, settled down in the village and took up the task of watershed development. He convinced villagers about the importance of family planning and voluntary labour; preventing open grazing, felling trees, and liquor prohibition. Voluntary labour was necessary to ensure minimum dependence on the government for financial aids. "It socialised the costs of the projects." explained the activist. Even those who were working outside the village contributed to the development by committing a month's salary every year. Work began with the percolation tank constructed in the village. In 1975, the tank could not hold water. The embankment wall leaked. People voluntarily repaired the embankment. The seven wells below it swelled with water in summer for the first time in the living memory of the people. The people reposed their faith in him and his visions. A youth group called Tarun Mandal was formed. The group worked to ban the dowry system, caste discrimination and untouchability. Liquor distilling units were removed and prohibition imposed. Open grazing was completely banned with a new emphasis on stall-feeding. The cultivation of water-intensive crops like sugarcane was banned. Crops such as

pulses, oilseeds and certain cash crops with low water requirements were encouraged. All elections to local bodies began to be held on the basis of consensus. "It made the community leaders complete representatives of the people." A system of Nyay Panchayats (informal courts) were also set up. Since then, no case has been referred to the police. A Rs.22 lakh school building was constructed using only the resources of the village. No donations were taken. Money, if needed, was borrowed and paid back. The villagers took pride in this self-reliance. A new system of sharing labour grew out of this infusion of pride and voluntary spirit. People volunteered to help each other in agricultural operation. Landless labourers also gained employment.

15. The problems Ralengan Siddhi was facing during 1975s is/ are 1  
 A. Pollution & deforestation      C. Water scarcity for growing pulses & oilseeds  
 B. Poverty & illegal liquor trade    D. Domestic violence
16. The village took pride in self-reliance. How? 1  
 A. Liquor distilling units were removed & prohibited.  
 B. The cultivation of water-intensive crops like sugarcane was banned.  
 C. A Rs.22 lakh school building was constructed using only the resources of the village & no donations were taken.  
 D. It has become an example for watershed development throughout the country.
17. What was the main role of Tarun Mandal? 1  
 A. Afforestation                              C. Water shed development  
 B. Prevention of open grazing.      D. Social reforms.

#### SECTION-B

**Questions 18 & 19 are Source based questions.**

18. **Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:** **1x3=3**

Satellites are mode of communication in themselves as well as they regulate the use of other means of communication. However, use of satellite in getting a continuous and synoptic view of larger area has made satellite communication very vital for the country due to the economic and strategic reasons. Satellite images can be used for the weather forecast, monitoring of natural calamities, surveillance of border areas, etc.

On the basis of configuration and purposes, satellite system in India can be grouped into two: Indian National Satellite System (INSAT) and Indian Remote Sensing Satellite System (IRS). The INSAT, which was established in 1983, is a multi-purpose satellite system for telecommunication, meteorological observation and for various other data and programmes.

The IRS satellite system became operational with the launching of IRS-IA in March 1988 from Vaikanour in Russia. India has also developed her own Launching Vehicle PSLV (Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle). These satellites collect data in several spectral bands and transmit them to the ground stations for various uses. The National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) at Hyderabad provides facilities for acquisition of data and its processing. These are very useful in the management of natural resources.

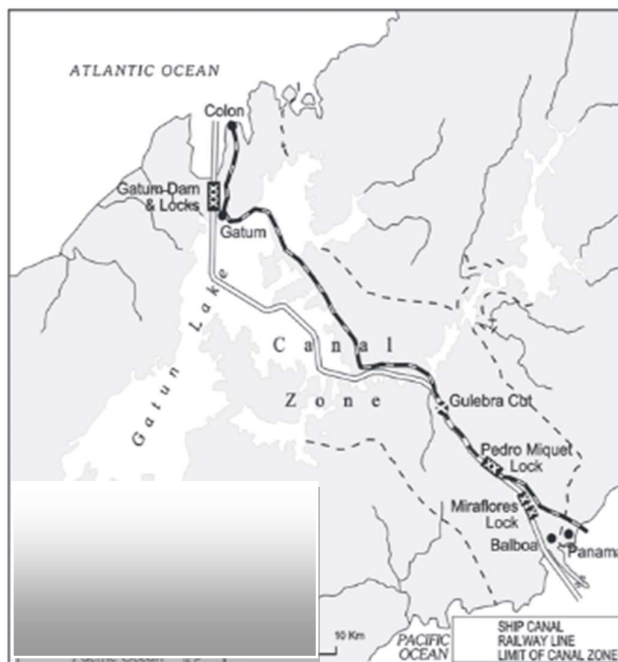
18.1. The satellite communication is very vital for the country. Explain the reason.

18.2. Why is INSAT called a multipurpose satellite system?

18.3. State the role of the National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad.

19. Observe the given map and answer the following questions:

1x3=3



19.1 Name the shipping canal.

19.2 Name the country which has constructed this canal.

19.3 Name the terminal ports of this shipping canal.

#### SECTION-C

Question numbers 20-23 are Short Answer Type questions.

20. Elaborate the meaning of 'Neo-determinism'. 3

OR

Explain the meaning of 'Environmental Determinism'.

21. Explain any three types of port on the basis of specialized functions. 3

22. Outline the basic differences between rural and urban settlements. 3

OR

Classify and explain the towns on the basis of their evolution in different periods.

23. Highlight the reasons for significant increase in agricultural output in India during the last 50 years. 3

#### SECTION-D

Question numbers 24 to 28 are Long Answer Type questions

24. Interpret the meaning of human development. Elaborate the pillars of human development. 5

OR

Analyse the reasons of unequal human development with reference to the countries categorized on the basis of levels of human development.

25. Identify the important features of high technology industries. 5

26. Explain the concept of trading centers. Distinguish between rural and urban marketing centers. 2+3=5

OR

Explain the concept of transport and the different ways used to measure transport distance. Outline the two factors affecting transport. 3+2=5

27. Select the two components of population growth. Identify & explain the trends of population growth in India by explaining the four phases of population growth in India. 5
28. How is the use of plastic bags harmful for environmental degradation? Evaluate it by citing suitable reasons. 5

**OR**

The disposal of urban waste has become a serious concern for the local authorities. Analyze the statement with suitable examples

**SECTION-D**

**Question numbers 29 and 30 are Map Based Questions having 5 sub-parts each.**

29. On the given political map of the world, the following seven geographical features have been marked as A, B, C, D, E, F & G. Identify **any five** with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near each feature. 1x5=5
- A. A major region practicing nomadic herding.
  - B. A major region practicing commercial livestock rearing.
  - C. A transcontinental railway
  - D. A major seaport
  - E. A water way linking the Atlantic Ocean with the Pacific Ocean.
  - F. A major airport
  - G. A major sea port of Europe
30. On the given map of India, locate and label **any five** of the following: 1x5=5
- A. The largest coffee producing state
  - B. Bailadila - a leading iron-ore mine of Chhattisgarh.
  - C. Katni- a bauxite mine.
  - D. Barauni – an oil refinery of India.
  - E. The state with the lowest population density (Census 2011)
  - F. Chennai- a major seaport along east coast of India
  - G. Hyderabad - an international airport in Telengana.

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