SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER
GEOGRAPHY
(Theory)

Time: Three Hours   *Maximum Marks: 80*

General Instructions:

(i)   There are 24 questions in all.

(ii)   All questions are compulsory.

(iii)   Marks for each question are indicated against it.

(iv)   Question numbers **1** and **2** are on filling outline maps of the **world** and **India** respectively. Each questions contains **4 test-items** of very short answers of **1 mark** each.

(v)   Question numbers **3** to **6** are very short answer question carrying **1 marks** each. Answer to this question should not exceed **30 words** each.

(vi)   Question numbers **7** to **11** and **21** and **22** are also very short answer questions carrying **2 marks** each. Answer to these questions should not exceed **60 words** each.

(vii)   Question numbers **12 to 15** and **23 and 24** are short answer question carrying **4 mark** each. Answer to these question should not exceed **100 words.**

(viii) Question numbers **16 to 20** are long answer questions of **6 marks** each. Answer of each of the question should not exceed **140 words**.

(ix)   Outline maps of the WORLD and INDIA provided to you must be attached with your answer book.

(x)   Use of templates or stencils for drawing outline maps in illustrating your answer is allowed.

(xi)   Answer of question numbers **21 to 24** should be given from any **ONE** of the **OPTIONAL MODULES.**

Q. 1.   Four geographical features are shown on the given world map:- (i) Mountain, (ii) River, (iii) grassland and (iv) Country   (4x1)=4

        Write correct name of the related feature in your answer book against each number.

Q. 2. Four geographical features are shown on the given map of India :- (1) River, (2) Park, (3) place of iron and steel industry and (4) coal field.   (4x1) = 4

Write correct name of the related feature in your answer book against each number.
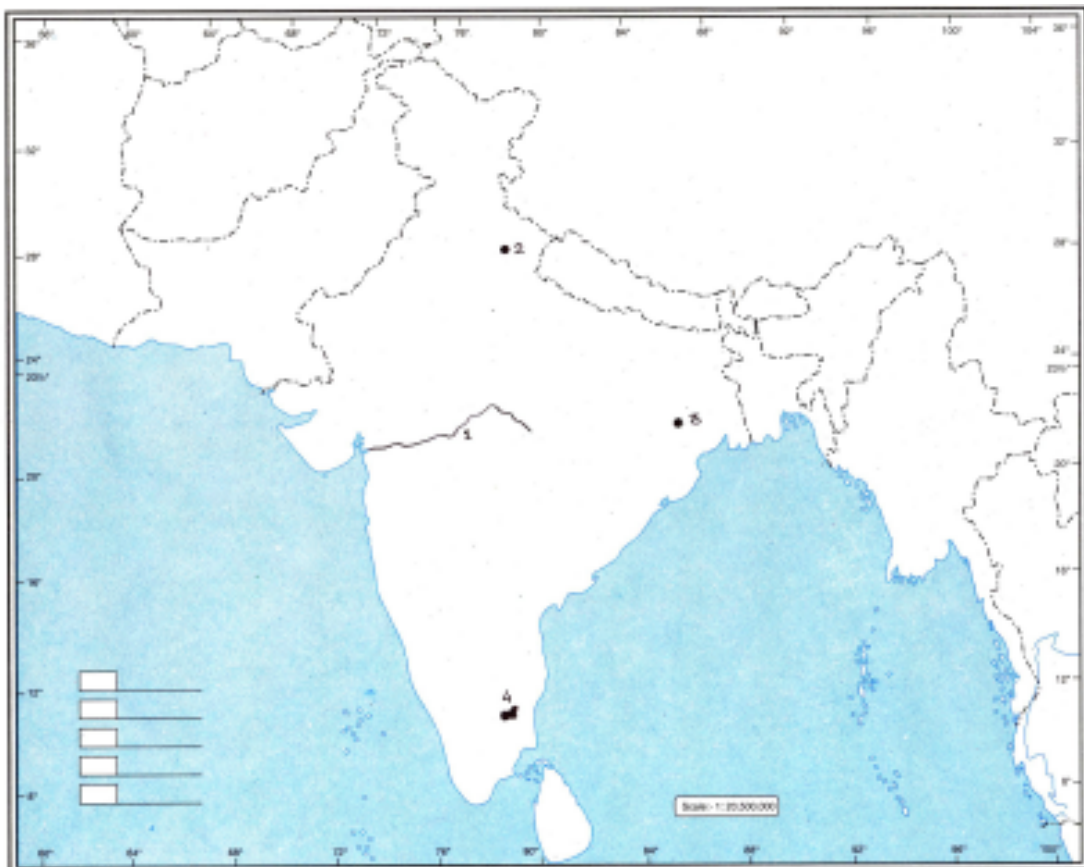
Q. 3. Name the submerged portion of the continent which gradually slope seawards from the shore line.　　　　1

Q. 4. What is the exact interval between two high tides or low tides?　　　　1

Q. 5. Explain the 'Blue Revolution.'　　　　1

Q. 6. Classify industries on the basis of source of raw material into two groups.　　(½+½) = 1

Q. 7. State **four** favourable conditions for the formation of delta.　　(4x½) = 2

Q. 8. Name any **four** health programmes related to women and children launched by Government of India.　　(4x½) = 2

Q. 9. Explain any **two** social factors responsible for soil erosion.　　(1+1) = 2

Q. 10. "Norway is located on high latitudes even then its ports are open throughout the year for trade". Justify the statement.　　(2x1) = 2

Q. 11. Study the given table and answer the questions that follow:-

Table 1: Mean Monthly Temperature and Rainfall in Major Meteriological Centres in India
T=Temperature (in Celsius) and P=Precipitation (in mm)

Station	T/P	J.	F.	M.	A.	M.	J.	J.	A.	S.	O.	N.	D.
Leh	T.	-8	-7	-1	9	10	14	17	17	12	6	0	-6
	P.	10	8	8	5	5	5	13	13	8	5	0	5
Shilong	T.	10	11	16	19	19	21	21	21	20	17	13	10
	P.	14	29	56	146	295	476	359	343	302	188	36	10
Kolkata	T.	20	22	27	30	30	30	29	29	29	28	24	20
	P.	12	28	34	51	134	290	331	334	253	129	27	4
Delhi	T.	14	17	23	29	34	35	31	30	29	21	20	15
	P.	21	24	13	10	10	68	186	170	125	14	2	9
Jodhpur	T.	17	19	25	30	34	34	31	29	29	27	22	18
	P.	5	6	3	3	10	31	108	131	57	3	2	2
Mumbai	T.	24	24	24	28	30	29	27	27	27	28	27	25
	P.	4	2	2	2	18	465	613	329	286	65	18	2
Station	T/P	J.	F.	M.	A.	M.	J.	J.	A.	S.	O.	N.	D.
Mahaba-leshwar	T.	19	20	23	25	24	19	18	18	18	20	20	19
	P.	5	4	5	25	27	440	2546	1764	686	154	47	5
Pune	T.	21	23	26	29	30	28	25	25	25	26	23	21
	P.	3	1	2	14	27	107	169	97	130	76	31	4
Nagpur	T.	22	24	28	33	35	32	28	27	28	27	23	21
	P.	11	23	17	16	21	222	376	286	185	55	20	10
Banglore	T.	22	23	26	27	27	25	23	23	23	23	19	20
	P.	9	7	11	45	107	71	111	137	164	53	61	13
Chennai	T.	25	26	28	31	33	33	31	31	30.	28	26	25
	P.	4	13	13	18	38	45	87	113	119	306	350	135
Thiruvana-nthapurarn	T.	27	27	28	29	29	27	26	26	27	27	27	27
	P.	23	21	39	106	208	356	223	146	138	273	206	75

11.1 Name the station which has high precipitation through out the year.

11.2. Give **one** reason for the same. (1+1) = 2

Q.12. Which is the lowest layer of the atmosphere? State any **three** features of this layer.
(1+3) = 4

Q.13. Name the northern most parallel range of the Himalayas. Write **three** characteristics of this range. (1+3) = 4

Q.14. Differentiate between Systematic approach and Regional approach in geography by stating **four** points. (4x1) = 4

Q.15. Define the term 'biosphere'. Explain the **three** basic components of biosphere with suitable examples. (1+3) = 4

Q.16. What is rock? Describe **five** points of economic significance of rocks. (1+5) = 6

Q.17. What is the meaning of watershade development? State **five** benefits which can be achieved by watershed development. (1+5) = 6

Q.18. Explain any **six** factors of temperature distribution with suitable examples. (6x1) = 6

Q.19. Explain any **three** problems posed by mineral extraction. Also discuss any **three** measures for conservation of mineral resources. (3+3) = 6

Q.20. What is compact settlement? Explain **five** major patterns of compact settlement with suitable examples. (1+5) = 6

SECTION – B
(Attempt the Questions from any one module)

OPTION – I

Local Area Planning

Q.21. State any **four** basic requirements of Local Area Planning. (4x1/2) = 2

Q.22. Enlist any **four** precautions for collecting information from the field. (4x1/2) = 2

Q.23. Explain **four** methods of data presentation through cartographic techniques. (4x1) = 4

Q.24. Suggest any **four** ways by which the conditions of the slum areas may be improved. (4x1) = 4

OPTION – II

Geography of Tourism in India

Q. 21. Give **four** examples of hill resorts. (4x1/2) = 2

Q.22. Classify international tourism on the basis of distance covered and give **one** characteristics of each. (1+1) = 2

Q.23. How does a good tour operator and manager be helped in promoting tourism. Give **four** points. (4x1) = 4

Q.24. "Mass tourism is posing a great thrent to the environment". Justify the statement with **four** examples. (4x1) = 4

DETAILED MARKING SCHEME

1.   a.   (3)   Downs grassland

     b.   (4)   Japan

     c.   (1)   Rockies Mountain

     d.   (2)   Nile River   4x1 = 4 marks

2.   a.   (2)   Corbett National Park

     b.   (4)   Neyveli

     c.   (1)   Narmada River

     d.   (3)   Jamshedpur   4x1 = 4 marks

3.   Continental shelf   1 mark

4.   12 hours and 25/26 minutes   1 mark

5.   The rapid increase in the production of fish in the country is called Blue Revolution.   1 mark

6.   (i)   Agrobased industries and

     (ii)   Mineral based industries   ½+½ = 1 marks

7.   Favourable conditions for the formation of delta-

     (i)   active vertical and lateral erosion in the upper course of the river to supply large amount of sediments.

     (ii)   tideless sheltered coast

     (iii)   shallow sea adjoining the delta and

     (iv)   no strong current at the river mouth which may wash away the sediments.

                                                      4x½ = 2 marks

8.   (i)   National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)

     (ii)   Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)

     (iii)   Balika Samridhi Yojana (BSY)

     (iv)   Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY)   4+½ = 2 marks

9.   Social factors responsible for soil erosion

     (i)   Deforestation

     (ii)   Overgrazing

     (iii)   Nature of land use

     (iv)   Methods of cultivation

     Any two factors   2x1 = 2 marks

10. A branch of warm current reaches Norway coast. Warm currents keep the area free from freezing. (Association of warm current and its impact should be taken into consideration while marking).

                                                      2x1 = 2 marks

11. (1) Thiruvananthapuram

Reason: (i) South-West monsoon facing location

(ii) on the western coast between ocean and Ghats

(iii) Ghats facilities for orographic rain

Any one point   1+1=2 marks

12. Troposphere: Lower layer of the atmosphere

(i) Lowest layer of the atmosphere

(ii) Height 8km on the poles and 18km on equator

(iii) Convectional current in the air/vertical mixing of air

(iv) All weather conditions in this layer

(v) Tropopause, upper boundry

Any three point   1+3=4 marks

13. The northern most parallel range of the Himalayas is Himadri (Greater Himalaya). Characteristics of this range:

(i) It is the highest range

(ii) Continuous range from west to east

(iii) Made up of granite, metamorphic as well as sedimentary rock

(iv) Average height of this range – 6100 metre

(v) Over 100 peaks with height more than 6100 metre

(vi) Highest peak of the world Mt. Everest (8848 metre) situated in this range

(vii) Any other points

Any three point   1+3=4 marks

14.

	Systematic Approach		**Regional Approach**
(i)	It deals systems like atmosphere, hydrosphere, lithosphere and biosphere.	(i)	A region can be studied based on any factor like, relief, rainfall, vegetation.
(ii)	Focusses on kinds of grass land, forests, flora, fauna, human relationship, quality of living environment.	(ii)	Regions can be multifactor i.e. by association of two or more than two factors.
(iii)	Describe culture, population, dynamics of social, economic and political aspects.	(iii)	Administrative units like states, districts, tehsils can also be treated as regions.

(iv) Deals with methods and techniques for field studies, quantitative, qualitative, Cartographic analysis, GIS, GPS and Remote sensing.	(iv) Includes regional development, regional planning and community planning.

4 x 1 = 4 marks

15. Biosphere refers to the narrow zone of the earth in which all life forms exist. This narrow zone is a place where lithosphere, atmosphere and hydrosphere meet.

Explanation of three basic components

(i) Abiotic,

(ii) Biotic and

(iii) Energy with suitable examples   1 + 3 = 4 marks

16. Rocks are composed of minerals. They are aggregates of physical mixture of one or more minerals.

Economic significance:

(i) Soil derived from rock

(ii) Building material

(iii) Source of mineral

(iv) Raw material for industries

(v) Previous stones

(vi) Fuel

(vii) Fertilizers

Any five point   1 x 5 = 6 marks

17. The overall development with proper utilization of water in a particular watershed is considered to be watershed development.

Benefits of watershed development:

(i) Supply of water for drinking and irrigation

(ii) Increases in bio-diversity

(iii) Loss of acidity in the soil and free for standing water

(iv) Increase in agricultural production and productivity.

(v) Increase in the standard of living.

(vi) Decrease in the cutting of forests

(vii) Increase in employment

(viii) Increase in personal get to gather by participation of local people

Any five point   1 x 5 = 6 marks

18. Factors of temperature distribution:

    (i)   Latitude

    (ii)   Land and sea contrast

    (iii) Relief and altitude

    (iv)   Ocean currents

    (v)   Winds

    (vi)   Vegetation cover

    (vii) Nature of soil

    (viii) Slope and aspect

    Any six point   6 x 1 = 6 marks

19. Problems posed by mineral extraction:

    (i)   Depletion of mineral

    (ii)   Ecological problems

    (iii) Pollution

    (iv)   Social problems

    Any three point   3 x 1 = 3 marks

    Measures for conservation of mineral resources:

    (i)   Reclamation

    (ii)   Recycling

    (iii) Substitution

    (iv)   More efficient use   3 x 1 = 3 marks

    Any three point   3+3 = 6 marks

20. Compact settlement has closely built up areas. The dwellings are concentrated in one central site in such settlements.

    Major patterns of compact settlement:

    (i)   Linear pattern

    (ii)   Rectangular pattern

    (iii) Square pattern

    (iv)   Circular pattern

    (v)   Radial pattern   1 + 5 = 6 marks

SECTION – B

OPTION – I

Local Area Planning

21. Basic requirements of Local Area Planning:

    (i)   Formulation of objectives

    (ii)   Fixing targets of planning and its priorites to be achieved

    (iii)   Mobilisation of resources for the execution of plan

    (iv)   Creating necessary social group or organization for the implementation of the plan

    (v)   Regular evaluation and monitoring of the progress made

    Any four point   4 x ½ = 2 marks

22. Precautions for collecting information from the field:

    (i)   Friendly behaviour of the interviewer

    (ii)   Respondents should not be hurt by interviewer

    (iii)   Socially unacceptable questions need to be avoided.

    (iv)   The objective of field work should be clarified to the respondent so that he gives true information.

    (v)   The respondent need to be assured that his identity will always be kept undisclozed.

    Any four point   4 x ½ = 2 marks

23. Methods of data presentation through cartographic techniques:

    (i)   Graphical presentation

    (ii)   Compound graph

    (iii)   Diagrammatic presentation

            (a)   Bar diagram

            (b)   Pie diagram

    (iv)   Presentation of data through maps.   4 x 1 = 4 marks

24. Suggestions for Slum Area Development:

    (i)   Provision for basic social amenities

    (ii)   Provision for economic persuits

    (iii)   Other welfare works

    (iv)   Environmental quality control   4 x 1 = 4 marks

OPTION – II

Geography of Tourism in India

21. Hill Resorts:

(i)	Naini Tal	(ii)	Udagamandalam (Ooty)
(iii)	Mt. Abu	(iv)	Pachmarhi
(v)	Chail	(vi)	Shimla
(vii)	Dalhousie	(viii)	Mussoorrie
(ix)	Any other resorts		4 x ½ = 2 marks

    Any four point

22. Classification of International Tourism:-

Classification	Characteristics
Long-haul	distance covered more than 3000km
Short-haul	distance covered less than 3000km

    1+1=2 marks

23. (i) Providing trained tour guides

    (ii) Arranging travel agents

    (iii) Providing good hospitality to tourists

    (iv) Managing transport requirements like visa, permit clearance formalities.

    (v) Booking of stay

    (vi) Any other points

    Any four point   4 x 1 = 4 marks

24. (i) Litter of non-degradable material scattering

    (ii) Decline in bio-diversity

    (iii) Shortage as well as pollution of water

    (iv) Degradation of forested hill slopes

    (v) Soil particles get compacted or dislodged under an unbearable pressure of pony traffic or of human feet

    (vi) Any other points

    Any four point   4 x 1 = 4 marks