

General Instructions :

1. There are 19 general questions.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Marks for each question are indicated against it.
4. Questions number 1 to 10 are short-answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 80 words.
5. Questions number 11 to 15 are also short-answer questions of 4 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 120 words.
6. Questions number 16, 17 and 18 are long-answer questions of 5 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 150 words.
7. Question number 19 contains test items of very short-answers. It is of marks.
8. Outline maps of the World and India provided to you must be attached with your answer-book.
9. Use of templates or stencils for drawing outline maps is allowed

Q. 1. State any six characteristics of pastoral nomadism in the world. $6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3$

Q. 2. Name any four components of cultural heritage facilitating the perception of natural phenomena as resources. State the typical characteristic of Indian culture that helps in the sustainable use of natural resources. $2 + 1 = 3$

Q. 3. How has Human Geography responded to the contemporary problems and issues of the human society after the Second World War ? Explain with any three suitable examples. $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$

Q. 4. Why is rail transport more popular than the other means of transport throughout the world ? Explain any three reasons. $3 \times 1 = 3$

Q. 5. “The ground water potential is high in some regions of India.” Support this statement with three suitable examples. $3 \times 1 = 3$

Q. 6. Explain any three technological factors responsible for the low productivity of crops in India. $3 \times 1 = 3$

Q. 7. Explain any three major changes in the export composition of India’s foreign trade since 1960-61. $3 \times 1 = 3$

Q. 8. Study the map given below and answer the questions that follow : $1 + 2 = 3$

(8.1) Name the inland waterway shown in the map.

(8.2) State any two main features of this inland waterway.

Or

Explain any three features of 'Suez Canal'. $3 \times 1 = 3$

Q. 9. Study the table given below and answer the questions that follow : $1+1+1=3$

Crop	Area Harvested (Million Ha.)	Annual Production (Million Metric Tons)	World Average Yield (Tons/Ha.)	Average Yield in Developing Countries (Tons/Ha.)	Average Yield in Developed Countries (Tons/Ha.)
Wheat	215.27	583.6	2.71	2.70	2.72
Rice	155.13	5965	3.85	3.78	6.19
Maize	139.21	600.4	4.31	2.93	7.08
Potatoes	17.99	294.3	16.36	16.09	16.57>
Cassava	16.58	168.1	10.10	10.01	n.a.
All cereal grains	679.88	2064.2	3.04	2.76	3.55

(9.1) Which cereal crop in the world has the highest average yield per hectare ? How much is it ?

(9.2) Which crop has the largest area harvested ? How much is it ?

(9.3) Which crop shows the highest average yield per hectare in the world ? How much is it ?

Or

Why is wheat the most widely grown cereal crop in the world ? Which are the two types of wheat on the basis of the climate ? Name any two major wheat producing regions of the world. $1+1+1=3$

Q. 10. Study the diagram given below and answer the questions that follow : $1+1+1=3$

(10.1) Which is the major source of generating electricity in India ? What is the total percentage of installed capacity of this source ?

(10.2) Name the two sources of equal installed capacity of electricity.

(10.3) Which is the second largest source of energy in the country ? What is its installed capacity ?

Or

Explain any three features of thermal power in India. $3 \times 1 = 3$

Q. 11. State any six features of pipelines as a means of transport. Name the two famous pipelines of the world. $3+1=4$

Q. 12. What is “Open Sky Policy for Cargo” of India ? Name the four classes of airports developed in India. $2+2=4$

Q. 13. Why is service sector known as a productive sector in the world ? Explain any three major components of service sector. $1+3=4$

Q. 14. Explain any four urban waste disposal problems in India. $4\times 1=4$

Q. 15. “Most of the towns of India perform a number of functions.” Justify this statement by four arguments with suitable examples. $4\times 1=4$

Q. 16. Define the term ‘Occupational Structure’. Describe the main characteristic each of the four major groups of human occupations in the world. $4+1=5$

Q. 17. Define the term ‘Migration of Population’. Describe any four types of migration on the basis of direction of movements in India. $1+4=5$

Q. 18. “The temporal and spatial distribution of large cities of the world has changed rapidly.” Support this statement with five suitable examples. $5\times 1=5$

Q. 19. (19.1) In the given political outline map of the World (on page 8) four features are shown as A, B, C and D. Identify them with the help of the map legend and write their correct names on the dotted lines marked on the map. $4\times \frac{1}{2}=2$

(19.2) On the given political outline map of India (on page 9) provided to you, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols : $3\times 1=3$

(i) The state having the highest percentage of rural population.

(ii) The state having the highest density of roads.

(iii) The steel plant set up in public sector in Jharkhand.

Or

(19.1) Which state has the highest percentage of rural population in India ?

(19.2) Name the state which has the highest density of roads in India.

(19.3) Name the steel plant of public sector set up in Jharkhand state of India.

(19.4) Name the Science and Technology Park located on the eastern coast of the U.S.A.

(19.5) Which is the largest cotton producing country of Africa ? $5\times 1=5$