

SY – 37 SECOND TERMINAL EXAMINATION ANSWER KEY – GEOGRAPHY

Q No	Value points	Split score	Total Score
1	Bilateral trade: Bilateral trade is done by two countries with each other Multi-lateral trade is conducted with many trading countries	1 1	2
2	Equity, Sustainability, Productivity and Empowerment	$1/2 \times 4$	2
3	Haematite, Magnetite	1+1	2
4	(a) Trans-Canadian Railways (b) Australian Trans-Continental Railways	1 1	2
5	Water gets polluted by foreign matters, such as Micro-organisms, chemicals, industrial, agricultural, domestic and other wastes. (Any 2)	1+1	2
6	While developed countries in general have surged forward in ICT access, the developing countries have lagged behind and this is known as the digital divide. Similarly digital divides exist within countries.	2	2
7	In the early stages of interaction with their natural environment, humans were greatly influenced by it. They adapted to the dictates of Nature. This is so because the level of technology was very low and the stage of human social development was also primitive. This type of interaction between primitive human society and strong forces of nature was termed as environmental determinism.	2	2
8	(a) NW 3 (b) NW 1 Deleted topic	1 1	2
9	(A) Basic (B) Consumer Goods	1 1	2
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the momentum picked up by the manufacturing sectors • the liberal policies of the government • the diversification of markets (Any 2)	1+1	2
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • large estates or plantations • large capital investment • managerial and technical support • scientific methods of cultivation • single crop specialisation • cheap labour 	1+1+1	3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • good system of transportation which links the estates to the factories and markets for the export of the products. (Any 3) 		
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small scale manufacturing has varied production techniques and place of manufacture (a workshop outside the home/cottage of the producer). This type of manufacturing uses • local raw material • simple power -driven machines • semi-skilled labour • It provides employment and raises local purchasing power (Any3) 	1+1+1	3
13	<p>The composition of commodities in India's international trade has been undergoing a change over the years. The share of agriculture and allied products has declined, whereas, shares of petroleum and crude products and other commodities have increased. The shares of ore minerals and manufactured goods have largely remained constant over the years from 2009-10 to 2010-11 and 2015-16 to 2016-17. The decline in traditional items is largely due to the tough international competition. Amongst the agricultural products, there is a decline in the export of traditional items, such as coffee, cashew, etc., though an increase has been registered in floricultural products, fresh fruits, marine products and sugar, etc. Manufacturing sector alone accounted for 73.6 per cent of India's total value of export in 2016-17. Engineering goods have shown a significant growth in the export. China and other East Asian countries are our major competitors. Gems and jewellery contributes a larger share of India's foreign trade.</p>	3	3
14	<p>Among all the personal communication system internet is the most effective and advanced one. It is widely used in urban areas. It enables the user to establish direct contact through e-mail to get access to the world of knowledge and information. It is increasingly used for ecommerce and carrying out money transactions. The internet is like a huge central warehouse of data, with detailed information on various items. The network through internet and e-mail provides an efficient access to information at a comparatively low cost. It enables us with the basic facilities of direct communication.</p>	3	3
15	<p>The act of opening up economies for trading is known as free trade or trade liberalisation. This is done by bringing down trade barriers like tariffs. Trade liberalisation allows goods and services from everywhere to compete with domestic products and services.</p>	3	3
16	<p>Access to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • market • raw material • labour supply 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source of energy • Transportation and communication facilities • Govt policies • Agglomeration economies/ links between industries (Any 3) 	1+1+1	3
17	<p>(a) Industrial ports</p> <p>(b) Commercial ports</p> <p>(c) Comprehensive ports</p>	1+1+1	3
18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the navigability (width and depth of the channel) • continuity in the water flow • transport technology in use 	1+1+1	3
19	<p>Out of text question. Text book content is related to conservation of mineral resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The alternative energy sources like solar power, wind, wave, geothermal energy should be developed to replace the exhaustible resources • In case of metallic minerals, use of scrap metals will enable recycling of metals • Use of substitutes for scarce metals may also reduce their consumption • Export of strategic and scarce minerals must be reduced (Any 3) 	1+1+1	3
20	<p>(a) Ancient town Eg: Varanasi, Allahabad, Patna, Madurai (Any 1)</p> <p>(b) Medieval town Eg: Delhi, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Agra, Nagpur (Any1)</p> <p>(c) Modern town Eg: Surat, Daman, Goa, Pondicherry, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata etc (Any1)</p>	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	3
21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It does not require route construction. • The oceans are linked with each other and are negotiable with ships of various sizes • It is the cheapest means of transport • It is most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky material. • It is a fuel-efficient and eco-friendly mode of transport. (Any 4) 	1+1+1+1	4
22	<p>(a) Suez Canal (b) Panama Canal</p> <p>Explain about any one</p>	1+1 2	4
23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • renewable energy sources • more equitably distributed 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • environment-friendly • Sustainable • cheaper energy after the initial cost is taken care of (Any 4) 	1+1+1+1	4
24	Demographic transition theory Explanation of the stages	1 3	4
25	<p>(a) Transport is a service or facility for the carriage of persons and goods from one place to the other using humans, animals and different kinds of vehicles.</p> <p>(b) Transport distance can be measured as: km distance or actual distance of route length; time distance or the time taken to travel on a particular route; and cost distance or the expense of travelling on a route (Any 2)</p>	2 2	4
26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • low cost • eco-friendly technique • increases water availability • checks the declining groundwater table • improves the quality of groundwater through dilution of contaminants, like fluoride and nitrates • prevents soil erosion, and flooding • arrests salt water intrusion in coastal areas if used to recharge aquifers <p>(Any 4)</p>	1+1+1+1	4
27	<p>(a) Mumbai</p> <p>(b) Jharia</p> <p>(c) Nagaland (Out of text question)</p> <p>(d) Assam</p> <p>To identify</p> <p>To locate</p>	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$	4