



KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN

ERNAKULAM REGION



SUPPORT MATERIAL

GEOGRAPHY

CLASS XII- TERM 1

2021-22

CHIEF PATRON



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Message

I feel immense pleasure to publish the study material for class XII (Geography). This support material is prepared incorporating all the recent changes in curriculum and assessment process made by CBSE. I am sure it will definitely be of great help to class XII students of all Kendriya Vidyalayas.

Getting acquainted with the latest changes will help students to prepare well for the board examination and enable students to face case based and Multiple-Choice Questions with confidence. This support material has been prepared by a team of dedicated and veteran teachers with expertise in their respective subjects.

The Support material contains all the important aspects required by the students- the design of question paper, term wise split up syllabus, summary of all the chapters, important formulas, Sample question papers, problem solving and Case study questions.

I hope that this Support Material will be used by students and teachers as well and will prove to be a good tool for quick revision.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the In-charge principal and all the teachers who have relentlessly worked for the preparation of this study material. Their enormous contribution in making this project successful is praiseworthy.

Meticulous planning blended with hard work, effective time management and sincerity will help the students to reach the pinnacle of success.

Wish you all the best

(R Senthil Kumar)

Mr. Harish Kumar Beadwal
Vice Principal
Kendriya Vidyalaya
Thrissur

Code No. 029
Class XII (2021-22)
Term wise Syllabus

COURSE CONTENT TERM I

MARKS : 35
Weightage

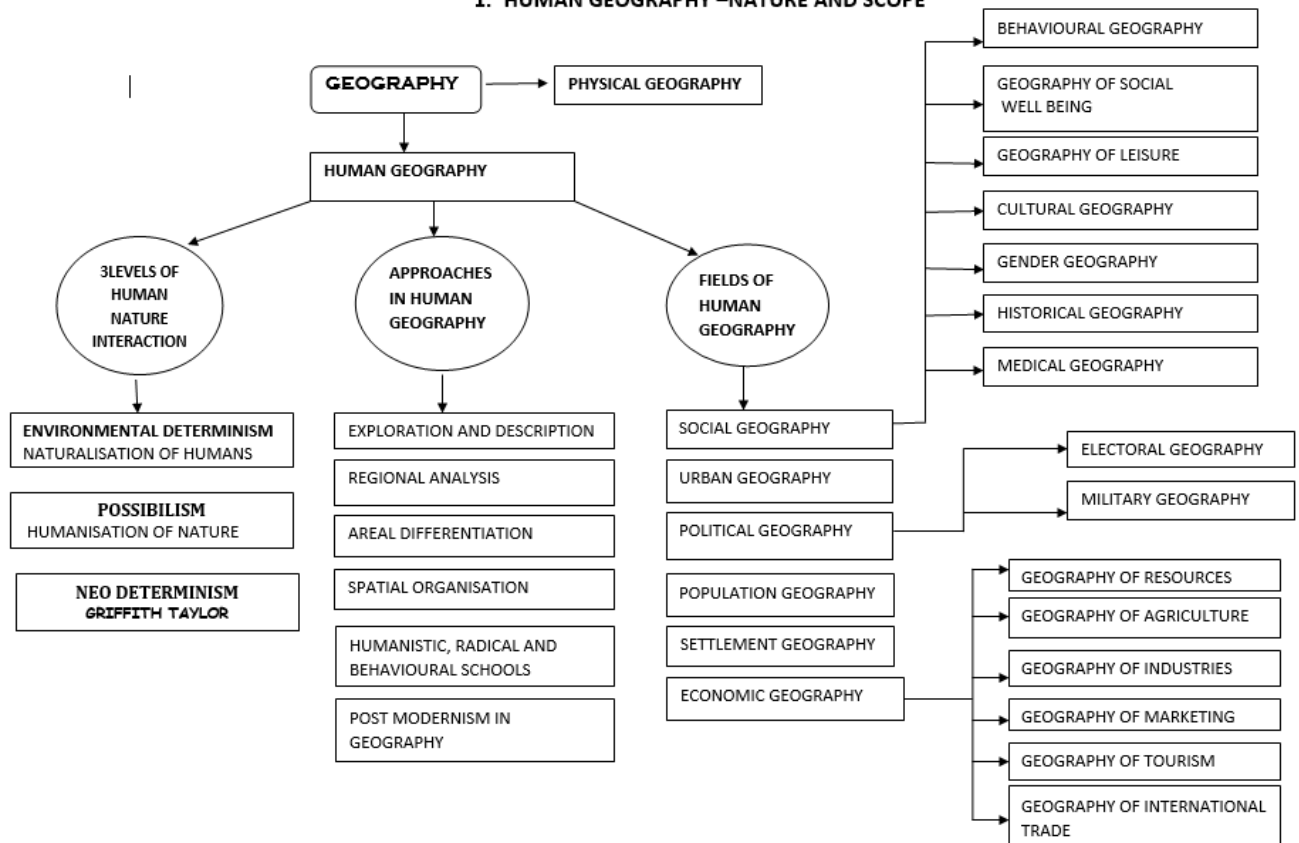
Part A:	Fundamentals of Human Geography	15 Marks
Unit I:	Human Geography: Nature and Scope	3
Unit II:	People <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Population - distribution, density and growth ▫ Population change - spatial patterns and structure; determinants of population change ▫ Human development - concept; selected indicators, international comparisons 	7
Unit III:	Human Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Primary activities - concept and changing trends; gathering, pastoral, mining, subsistence agriculture, modern agriculture; people engaged in agricultural and allied activities - some examples from selected countries 	5
Part B:	India: People and Economy	15 Marks
Unit I:	People <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Population: distribution, density and growth ▫ Migration: International and national-Types causes and consequences 	5
Unit II:	Human Settlements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Rural settlements - types and distribution ▫ Urban settlements - types, distribution and functional classification 	5
Unit III:	Resources and Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Water resources - availability and utilization-irrigation, domestic, 	5

	industrial and other uses; scarcity of water and conservation methods-rain water harvesting and watershed management	
Map Work on identification of features based on 1-5 units on the outline Political map of World.		5
Part C:	Practical Work	15 Marks
Unit 1:	Processing of Data and Thematic Mapping Processing of Data and Thematic Mapping Type and Sources of data: Primary, Secondary and other sources Tabulating and processing of data; calculation of averages, measures of central tendency	

BOOK 1- FUNDAMENTALS OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER-1 NATURE AND SCOPE OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

1. HUMAN GEOGRAPHY –NATURE AND SCOPE



1	Who introduced the concept of Neo determinism? a. Griffith Taylor b. Ellen Semple c. Ratzel d. Hettner	Ans a
2	What was the approach to human geography during 1950's to the late 1960's? a. Areal differentiation b. Spatial organisation c. Regional analysis d. Post modernism	b
3	Human geography is the synthetic study of relationship between human societies and earth's surface'. Who gave this definition of human geography? a. Semple b. Ratzel	b

	c. Griffith Taylor d. Hartshorne	
4	Human geography is the study of the changing relationship between the human and the unstable earth? The keyword in this definition of human geography by Semple is a. Synthesis b. Dynamism c. Equilibrium d. None of the above	b
5	"Conception resulting from a more synthetic knowledge of the physical laws governing our earth and of the relations between the living beings which inhabit it". Who gave this definition of geography? a. Paul Vidal de la Blache b. Ellen C Semple c. Ratzel d. Hartshorne	a
6	The school of thought that employed Marxian theory to explain the basic cause of poverty, deprivation and social inequality is a. Behavioural school b. Radical school c. Humanistic school d. None of the above	b
7	The school of thought in geography that is mainly concerned with the different aspects of social well being of the people is a. Behavioural school b. Radical school c. Humanistic school d. None of the above	c
8	Name the school of thought that emerged in 1970's that laid great emphasis on lived experience and also on the perception of space by social categories a. Behavioural school b. Radical school c. Humanistic school d. None of the above	a
9	Which among the following is not a sub field of social geography? a. Cultural geography b. Gender geography c. Historical geography d. Military geography	d
10	Choose the correct option A: The type of relation between primitive human society and strong forces of nature was termed as environmental determinism.	a

	<p>R: Due to very low technological developments, primitive man listened to the nature and was afraid of its fury and worshipped it.</p> <p>a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A</p> <p>b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A</p> <p>c. A is true but R is false</p> <p>d. A is false but R is true</p>	
11	<p>Consider the following situations and choose suitable title for them from the given options.</p> <p>1. Very low level of technological development</p> <p>2. The physical environment act as the "Mother Nature"</p> <p>3. Afraid and worshipping of nature by human being</p> <p>a. Naturalization of humans</p> <p>b. Humanization of nature</p> <p>c. Neodeterminism</p> <p>d. None of the above</p>	a
12	<p>Radical school of thought employed</p> <p>a. Gandhian theory</p> <p>b. Marxian theory</p> <p>c. Humanistic theory</p> <p>d. Behavioural theory</p>	b
13	<p>Name the subfield of human geography related to Epidemiology</p> <p>a. Electoral geography</p> <p>b. Medical geography</p> <p>c. Cultural geography</p> <p>d. Social geography</p>	b
14	<p>Read the given statements and find the right option</p> <p>I: Geography is law making nomothetic</p> <p>II: Geography is descriptive</p> <p>a. Both I and II are incorrect</p> <p>b. Both I and II are correct</p> <p>c. I is correct II is wrong</p> <p>d. I is wrong II is correct</p>	a
15	<p>Read the given statements find the right option</p> <p>I: Nature and human are separable</p> <p>II: Both physical and human phenomena are described in metaphors using symbols from human anatomy</p> <p>a. I is true but II is false</p> <p>b. II is true but I is false</p> <p>c. Both I and II are true</p> <p>d. Both I and II are false</p>	b
16	<p>Which branch of geography does not belong to human geography?</p> <p>a. Population Geography</p> <p>b. Economic geography</p> <p>c. Physical geography</p> <p>d. Social geography</p>	c
17	<p>Read the given statements find the right answer from the options given below:</p> <p>I: Nature is extremely important to develop technology</p>	a

	<p>II Technology loosens the shackles of environment on human beings</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Both are correct Both are false I is true II is false II is true I is false 	
18	<p>Consider the following statements, try to establish cause and effect relationship between these two and choose the correct option for the same.</p> <p>I. Geography as a field of study is integrative, empirical, and practical.</p> <p>II. The reach of geography is extensive and each and every event or phenomenon which varies over space and time can be studied geographically.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Only statement I is true. Only statement II is true Both I and II statements are correct and the statement II correctly explains the statement I. Both I and II statements are irrelevant 	c
19	<p>Consider the following statements, try to establish cause and effect relationship between these two and choose the correct option for the same.</p> <p>I. The late fifteenth century witnessed attempts of explorations in Europe and slowly the myths and mysteries about countries and people started to open up.</p> <p>II. The colonial period provided impetus to further explorations in order to access the resources of the regions and to obtain inventorised information.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Only statement I is true. Only statement II is true Both I and II statements are correct and the statement II correctly explains the statement I. Both I and II statements are irrelevant. 	c
20	<p>Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer</p> <p>I. Neither is there a situation of absolute necessity nor is there a condition of absolute freedom.</p> <p>II. It means that human beings can conquer nature by obeying it.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Only I is correct. Only II is correct Both the statements are incorrect Both statements are correct and statement II correctly explains the statement I 	d
21	<p>Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer</p> <p>I. In the early stages of their interaction with their natural environment humans were greatly influenced by it. They adapted to the dictates of Nature.</p> <p>II. This type of interaction between primitive human society and strong forces of nature was termed as possibilism.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Only I is correct. Only II is correct 	a

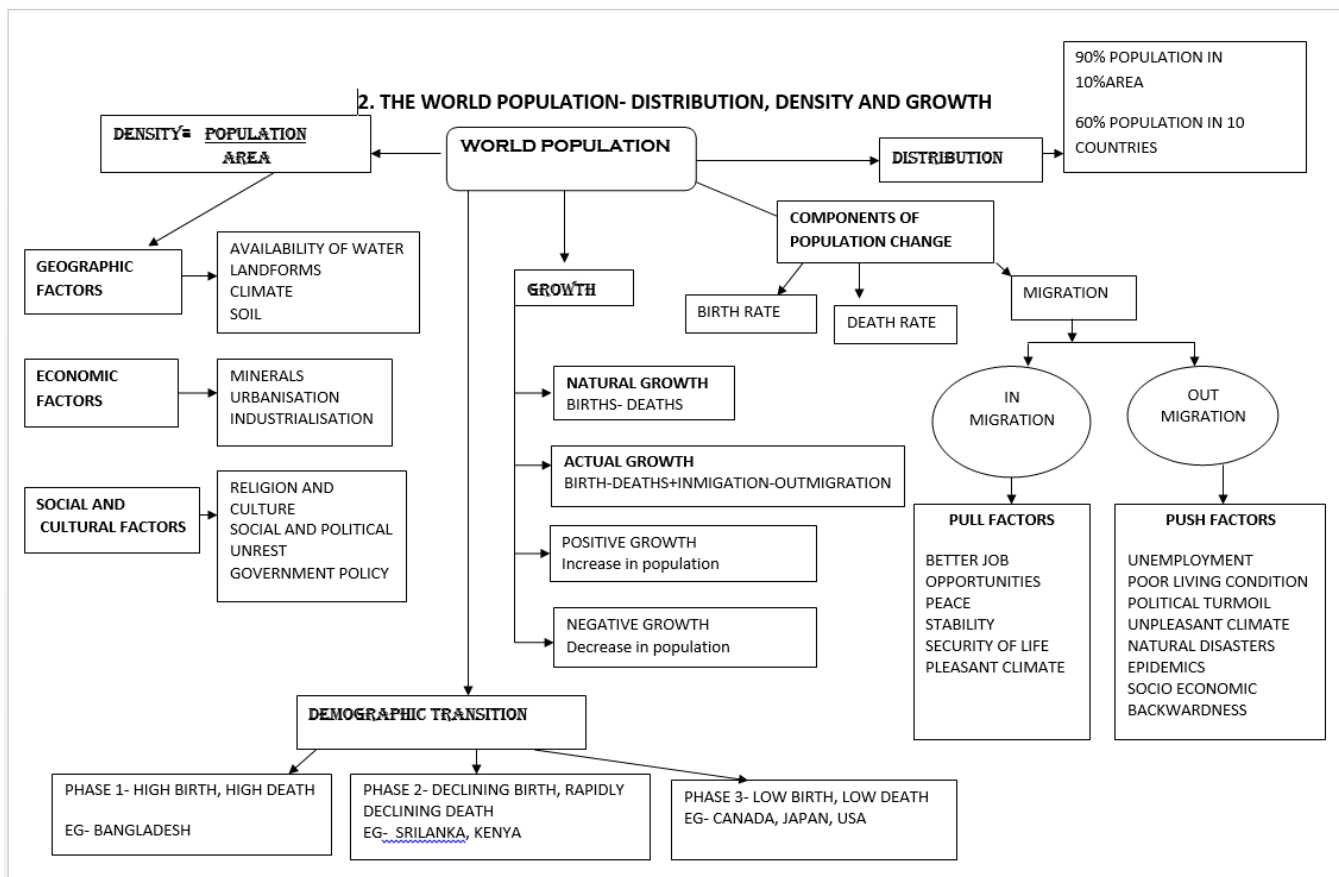
	<p>c. Both the statements are incorrect</p> <p>d. Both statements are correct and statement II correctly explains the statement</p>	
22	<p>Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer</p> <p>I. It is interesting to note that both physical and human phenomena are described in metaphors using symbols from the human anatomy.</p> <p>II. We often talk of the 'face' of the earth, 'eye' of the storm, 'mouth' of the river, 'snout' (nose) of the glacier, 'neck' of the isthmus and 'profile' of the soil.</p> <p>a. Only I is correct.</p> <p>b. Only II is correct</p> <p>c. Both the statements are incorrect</p> <p>d. Both statements are correct and statement II correctly explains the statement I</p>	d
23	<p>Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer</p> <p>I. The approach of Post-modernism in geography emerged during 1990s.</p> <p>II. The importance of understanding each local context in its own right was emphasised.</p> <p>a. Only I is correct.</p> <p>b. Only II is correct</p> <p>c. Both the statements are incorrect</p> <p>d. Both statements are correct and statement II correctly explains the statement</p>	d
24	<p>Benda lives in the wilds of the Abujh Maad area of central India. His village consists of three huts deep in the wilds. Not even birds or stray dogs that usually crowd villages can be seen in these areas. Wearing a small loin cloth and armed with his axe he slowly surveys the penda (forest) where his tribe practices a primitive form of agriculture called shifting cultivation. Benda and his friends burn small patches of forest to clear them for cultivation. The ash is used for making the soil fertile. Benda is happy that the Mahua trees around him are in bloom. How lucky I am to be a part of this beautiful universe, he thinks as he looks up to see the Mahua, Palash and Sal trees that have sheltered him since childhood. Crossing the penda in a gliding motion, Benda makes his way to a stream. As he bends down to scoop up a palmful of water, he remembers to thank Loi-Lugi, the spirit of the forest for allowing him to quench his thirst. Moving on with his friends, Benda chews on succulent leaves and roots. The boys have been trying to collect Gajjhara and Kuchla, from the forest. These are special plants that Benda and his people use. He hopes the spirits of the forest will be kind and lead him to these herbs. These are needed to barter in the madhai or tribal fair coming up the next full moon. He closes his eyes and tries hard to recall what the elders had taught him about these herbs and the places they are found in. He wishes he had listened more carefully. Suddenly there is a rustling of leaves. Benda and his friends know it is the outsiders who have come searching for them in the wilds. In a single fluid motion Benda and his</p>	

	<p>friends disappear behind the thick canopy of trees and become one with the spirit of the forest.</p> <p>I. What type of interaction does Benda have with his environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Naturalisation of human b. Humanisation of nature c. Neo determinism d. Possibilism <p>II. Which of these type of agriculture is practiced in the village of Benda?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Traditional cultivation b. Intensive cultivation c. Shifting cultivation d. Large scale cultivation <p>III. What is used to make the soil fertile?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Fertilizers b. Manure c. Ash d. None of the above <p>IV. What is the name of the spirit of the forest?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Loi-Lugi b. Gajjhara-Kuchla c. Chi-Mini d. None of the above <p>V. Who had come to search Benda and his friends in the wilds?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Tribals b. Villagers c. Outsiders d. Family members <p>VI. What kind of trade is practised by Benda and his people?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. National trade b. International trade c. Barter d. None of the above 	<p>a</p> <p>c</p> <p>c</p> <p>a</p> <p>c</p> <p>c</p>
25	<p>Welfare or humanistic school of thought in human geography was mainly concerned with the different aspects of social well-being of the people. These included aspects such as housing, health and education. Geographers have already introduced a paper as 'Geography of Social well-being in the Post Graduate curriculum'. Radical school of thought employed Marxian theory to explain the basic cause of poverty, deprivation and social inequality. Contemporary social problems were related to the development of capitalism. Behavioural school of thought laid great emphasis on lived experience and also on the perception of space by social categories based on ethnicity, race and religion, etc. The process of adaptation, adjustment with and modification of the environment started with the appearance of human beings over the surface of the earth in different ecological niches. Thus, if we imagine the beginning of human geography with the interaction of environment and human beings, it has its roots deep in history. Thus, the</p>	

	<p>concerns of human geography have a long temporal continuum though the approaches to articulate them have changed over time. This dynamism in approaches and thrusts shows the vibrant nature of the discipline. Earlier there was little interaction between different societies and the knowledge about each other was limited. Travellers and explorers used to disseminate information about the areas of their visits. Navigational skills were not developed and voyages were fraught with dangers. The late fifteenth century witnessed attempts of explorations in Europe and slowly the myths and mysteries about countries and people started to open up. The colonial period provided impetus to further explorations in order to access the resources of the regions and to obtain inventorised information. The intention here is not to present an in-depth historical account but to make you aware of the processes of steady development of human geography.</p> <p>I. Radical school of thought did not laid emphasis on _____.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty Deprivation Housing Social inequality <p>II. Which school of thought laid emphasis on lived experiences?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Radical Behavioural Welfare None of the above <p>III. Which of the following statement is NOT correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The concerns of human geography have a long temporal continuum though the approaches to articulate them have changed over time. This dynamism in approaches and thrusts shows the vibrant nature of the discipline. Earlier there was little interaction between different societies and the knowledge about each other was limited. Travellers and explorers used to disseminate information about the areas of their visits. Navigational skills were not developed and voyages were fraught with dangers. The late nineteenth century witnessed attempts of explorations in Europe and slowly the myths and mysteries about countries and people started to open up. 	<p>c</p> <p>b</p> <p>d</p>
26	<p>Winters in the town of Trondheim mean fierce winds and heavy snow. The skies are dark for months. Kari drives to work in the dark at 8 am. She has special tyres for the winter and keeps the headlights of her powerful car switched on. Her office is artificially heated at a comfortable 23 degrees Celsius. The campus of the university she works in is built under a huge glass dome. This dome keeps the snow out in winter and lets in the sunshine in the summer. The temperature is controlled carefully and there is adequate lighting. Even though fresh vegetables and plants don't grow in such harsh weather, Kari keeps an orchid on her desk and enjoys eating tropical fruits like banana and kiwi. These are flown in from warmer areas regularly. With a click of the mouse, Kari can network with colleagues in New Delhi. She frequently takes a morning flight to London and returns in</p>	

	<p>the evening in time to watch her favourite television serial. Though Kari is fifty-eight years old, she is fitter and looks younger than many thirty year olds in other parts of the world.</p> <p>I. What kind of interaction is depicted here?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Naturalisation of human Humanisation of nature Neo determinism None of the above <p>II. When do fierce winds blow in Trondheim?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Summers Monsoons Winters All the year round <p>III. How is Kari able to enjoy tropical fruits like banana and kiwi in Trondheim?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Tropical fruits are grown in green houses Tropical fruits are flown in from warmer areas regularly Tropical fruits are cultivated in Trondheim None of the above <p>IV. Why is the campus of the university built under a huge glass dome?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To keep snow out in winter Let in the sunshine in the summer. For adequate lighting Both a and b <p>V. Why is Kari able to keep an orchid on her desk?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The campus is built under a huge glass dome Her office is artificially heated at a comfortable 23 degree Celsius Both a and b None of the above 	<p>b</p> <p>c</p> <p>b</p> <p>d</p> <p>c</p>
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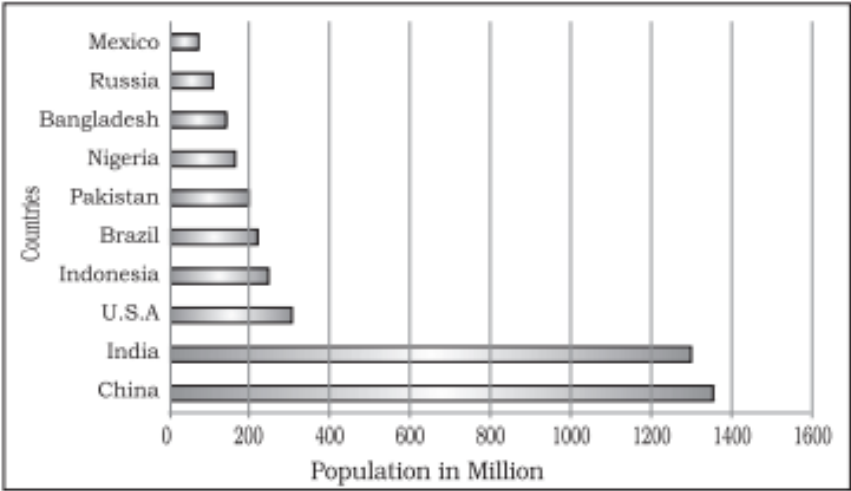
CHAPTER-2 WORLD POPULATION-DISTRIBUTION, DENSITY AND GROWTH



1	Which revolution helped in fast population growth? a. Agricultural Revolution b. Industrial revolution c. Technological revolution d. All of the above	b
2	If the population decreases between two points of time it is known as a. Positive growth b. Negative growth c. Actual growth d. Natural growth	b
3	The first stage of demographic transition theory has a. High fertility and low mortality b. High fertility and high mortality c. Low fertility and high mortality d. Low fertility and low mortality	b
4	Who said "Asia has many places where people are few and few place where people are very many"? a. George B Cressey b. Thomas Malthus c. Lewis Mumford	a

8	Who stated in his theory that the number of people would increase faster than food supply? a. Thomas Malthus b. Walter Burley Griffin c. Jean Gottman d. Hettner	a										
9	The annual growth rate of population in India is a. 2.6% b. 1.64% c. 9.6% d. 5.5%	b										
10	In how many years world population increased from 5 billion to 6 billion? a. 25 Years b. 12 Years c. 16 Years d. 11 Years	b										
11	Which is measured in terms of persons per sq km. a. Growth of population b. Immigration of population c. Density of population d. Emigration of population	c										
12	$CBR = \frac{Bi}{P} \times 1000$. Here P refers to a. Population of an area b. Population growth c. Population birth d. Mid year population of an area	d										
11	Which of the following is correctly matched? <table><tr><td>Column I</td><td>Column II</td></tr><tr><td>a. Natural Growth of population</td><td>1. Death – Birth</td></tr><tr><td>b. Actual growth of population</td><td>2. Births – Deaths + In Migration – Out Migration</td></tr><tr><td>c. Positive growth rate of population</td><td>3. Birth Rate < Death Rate</td></tr><tr><td>d. Negative growth rate of population</td><td>4. Death Rate < Birth Rate</td></tr></table>	Column I	Column II	a. Natural Growth of population	1. Death – Birth	b. Actual growth of population	2. Births – Deaths + In Migration – Out Migration	c. Positive growth rate of population	3. Birth Rate < Death Rate	d. Negative growth rate of population	4. Death Rate < Birth Rate	b
Column I	Column II											
a. Natural Growth of population	1. Death – Birth											
b. Actual growth of population	2. Births – Deaths + In Migration – Out Migration											
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d. Negative growth rate of population	4. Death Rate < Birth Rate											

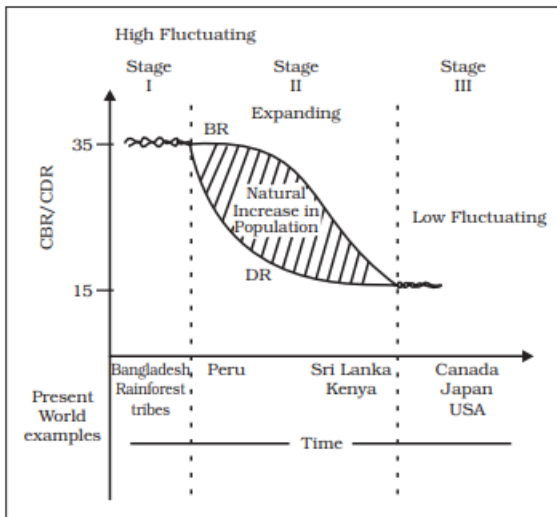
12	When the people move from one place to another the place they move from is called ----- -- a. Place of origin b. Place of destination c. Place of migration d. None of these	a
13	Which one of the following is not among the 10 most populous countries? a. Brazil b. Nigeria c. Mexico d. Liberia	d
14	Which one of the following is not the geographical factor influencing the distribution of population? a. Water b. Climate c. Soil d. Mineral	d
15	Which continent has the highest growth rate of the population? a. Asia b. Africa c. Europe d. Australia	b
16	Migrants who move out of a place are called a. Immigrants b. Migrants c. Foreigner d. None	a
17	This happens when the birth rate is more than the death rate between two points of time or when people from other countries migrate permanently to a region. a. Natural Growth of Population b. Population Growth Rate c. Positive Growth of Population d. Negative Growth of Population	c
18	Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer I. The Kobe-Osaka region of Japan is thickly populated because of the presence of a number of industries. II. Industrial belts provide job opportunities and attract large numbers of people a. Only I is correct. b. Only II is correct c. Both the statements are incorrect d. Both statements are correct and statement II correctly explains the statement	d
19	Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer I. The river valleys are among the most densely populated areas of the world.	d

	<p>II. People prefer to live in areas where fresh water is easily available.</p> <p>a. Only I is correct.</p> <p>b. Only II is correct</p> <p>c. Both the statements are incorrect</p> <p>d. Both statements are correct and statement II correctly explains the statement I</p>	
20	<p>Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer</p> <p>I. In the last stage, both fertility and mortality decline considerably.</p> <p>II. The population becomes urbanized, literate and has high technical knowhow and deliberately controls the family size.</p> <p>a. Only I is correct.</p> <p>b. Only II is correct</p> <p>c. Both the statements are incorrect</p> <p>d. Both statements are correct and statement II correctly explains the statement I</p>	d
21	<p>Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer</p> <p>I. Thomas Malthus in his theory (1798) stated that the number of people would increase faster than the food supply. Any further increase would result in a population crash caused by famine, disease and war.</p> <p>II. The preventive checks are better than the physical checks. For the sustainability of our resources, the world will have to control the rapid population increase.</p> <p>a. Only I is correct.</p> <p>b. Only II is correct</p> <p>c. Both the statements are incorrect</p> <p>d. Both statements are correct and statement II correctly explains the statement.</p>	d
22	 <p>I. Among the top ten countries with the highest population, how many countries are located in Asia?</p> <p>a. Six</p> <p>b. Four</p> <p>c. Nine</p> <p>d. Two</p> <p>II. How many countries of Africa are included in the top ten most populous countries?</p> <p>a. Three</p> <p>b. One</p>	<p>a</p> <p>b</p>

- c. Two
d. Four
- III. Ten most populous countries make up ____% of world's population
- a. 65%
b. 55%
c. 60%
d. 50%

c

23 Study the graph given above and answer the questions that follows



- I. Identify the stage on the Demographic Transition model where birth and death rates are high?
- a. Stage 1
b. Stage 2
c. Stage 3
d. None of above
- II. The Demographic Transition model takes into account migration?
- a. True
b. False
c. Takes into account to some extent
d. None of the above
- III. Identify the stage on the Demographic transition model when population is in decline.
- a. Stage 1
b. Stage 2
c. Stage 3
d. Stage 1&2
- IV. From the given graph, what condition can you infer about the developed countries?
- a. High Death Rate and High Birth Rate.
b. Low Birth Rate and Low Death Rate.
c. High Birth Rate and Low Death Rate.
d. High Death Rate and Low Birth Rate

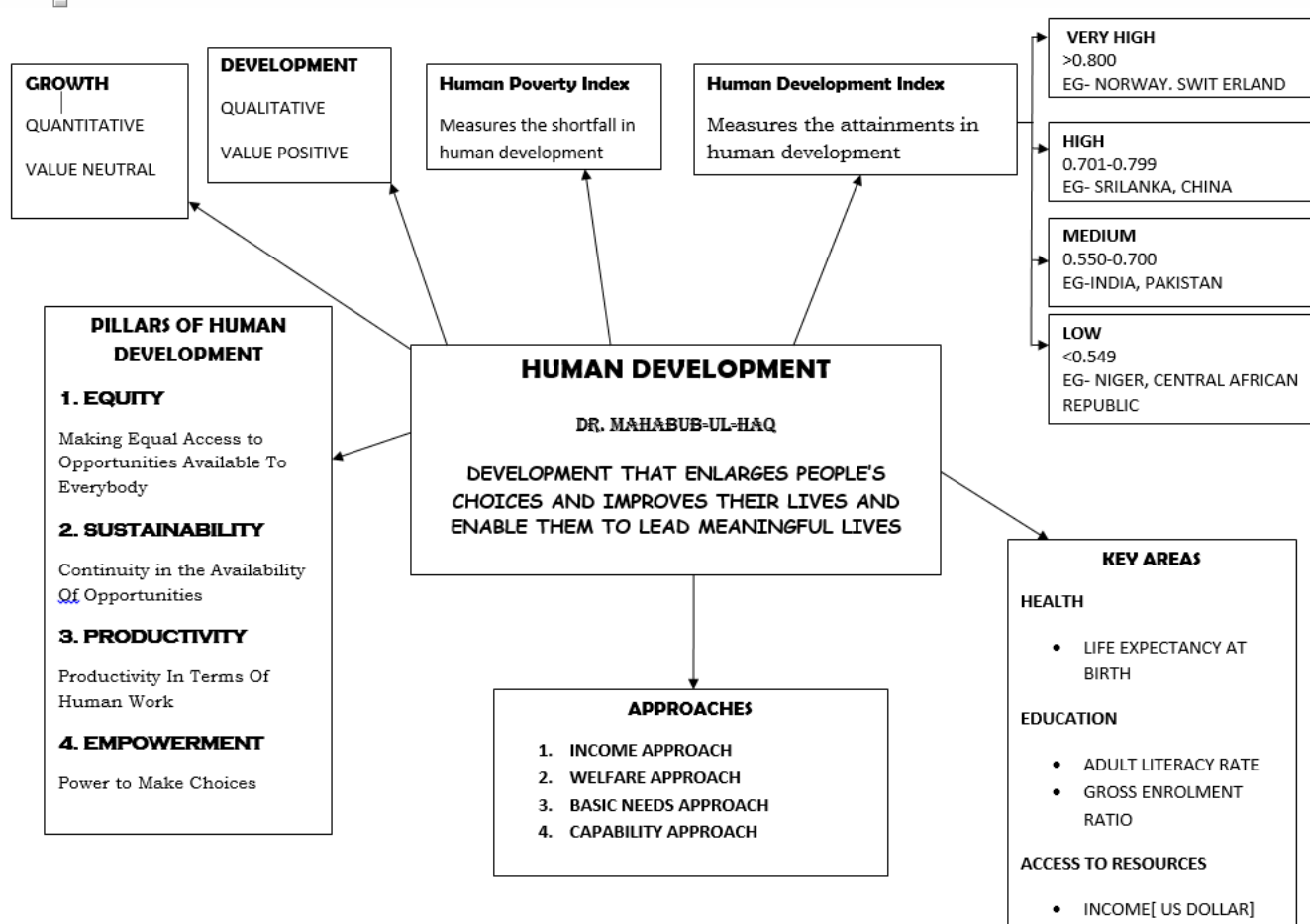
a

b

c

b

CHAPTER-4- HUMAN DEVELOPMENT



1	----- refers to making equal access to opportunities available to every body a. Empowerment b. Equity c. Sustainability d. productivity	b
2	Development means a. A qualitative change which is always value positive b. A qualitative change which is always value negative c. A quantitative change which is always value positive d. A quantitative change which is always value negative	a
3	Which of the following statement is not correct? a. Growth is quantitative change b. Development is qualitative change c. Development is value neutral d. Growth is value neutral	c
4	Cities can grow negatively due to a. War b. Natural disasters c. Epidemics	d

	d. All the above	
5	Who publishes human development report every year? a. World bank b. WTO c. WHO d. UNDP	d
6	When was human development report published first? a. 1995 b. 1990 c. 1998 d. 1996	b
7	Which of the following is not a pillar of human development? a. Equity b. Productivity c. Freedom d. Empowerment	c
8	<p>What is a meaningful life?</p> <p>a. An adventurous life b. A healthy life c. A life with some purpose d. Both b and c</p>	d
9	The only country in the world to officially proclaim the gross national happiness as the measure of country's progress is. a. Srilanka b. Trinidad and Tobago c. Bhutan d. Brazil	c
10	The two important indices to measure human development used by the UNDP are a. HDI and HPI b. Productivity and Poverty c. GDP and HDI d. None of the above	a

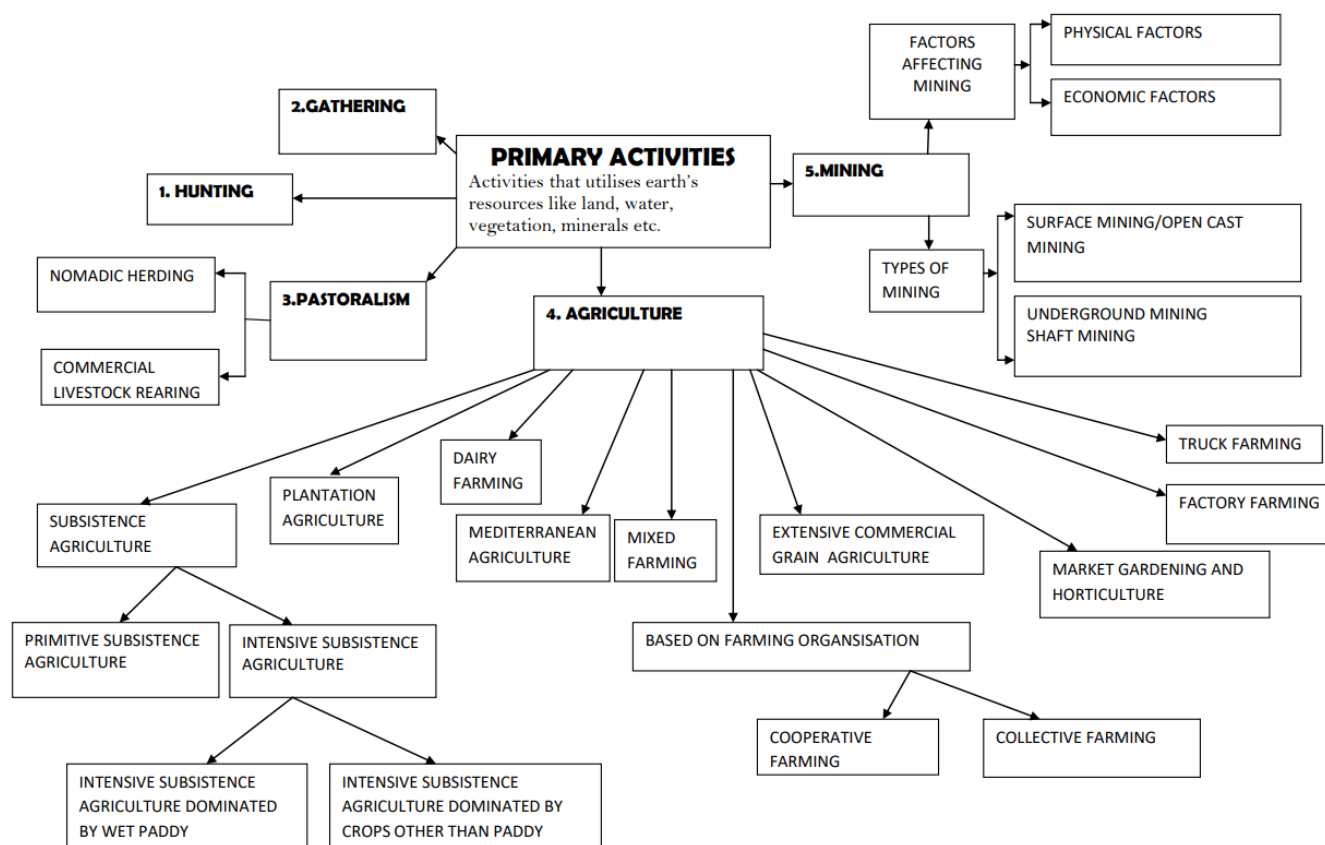
11	<p>Analyze the two statements and select the best possible answer from the options given below:</p> <p>A. Bhutan is the only country in the world to officially proclaim the Gross National Happiness (GNH) as the measure of the country's progress.</p> <p>R. GNH encourages us to think of the spiritual, non-material and qualitative aspects of development.</p> <p>a. Both A and R are true and R gives correct explanation of A</p> <p>b. Both A and R are true but R doesn't provide proper explanation to A</p> <p>c. A is true and R is false</p> <p>d. Both A and R are false</p>	a
12	<p>Which is not the reason of low HDI?</p> <p>a. Political Turmoil, Famine, Social Instability</p> <p>b. Education, Good Governance, better healthcare</p> <p>c. Civil war, social discrimination, political turmoil</p> <p>d. None of these</p>	b
13	<p>Into how many groups are the countries on the basis of human development scores earned by them?</p> <p>a. 3</p> <p>b. 4</p> <p>c. 5</p> <p>d. None of the above</p>	b
14	<p>The concept of human development was introduced by</p> <p>a. Patrick Geddes</p> <p>b. Mahbub ul Haq</p> <p>c. Amartya Sen</p> <p>d. Thomas Malthus</p>	b
15	<p>Which criterion was used in the early period to measure development?</p> <p>a. Industrial growth</p> <p>b. Agricultural growth</p> <p>c. Economic growth</p> <p>d. Population growth</p>	c
16	<p>The shortfalls of human development include</p> <p>a. underweight children</p> <p>b. adult literacy</p> <p>c. access to clean water</p> <p>d. high life expectancy</p>	b
17	<p>The key areas of human development does not include</p> <p>a. access to resource</p> <p>b. access to health</p> <p>c. access to food</p> <p>d. access to education</p>	c
18	<p>Assertion(A):- Very often, people have the capability and freedom to make basic choices in the areas of low human development.</p> <p>Reason(R):- This may be due to their inability to acquire knowledge, their material poverty, social discrimination, inefficiency of institutions and other reasons.</p>	d

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. c. A is true and R is false d. A is false and R is true 	
19	<p>Assertion(A):- The Human Development Index ranks the countries based on their performance in the key areas of health, education and access to resources</p> <p>Reason(R) :- These ranking are based on a score between 0 to 1, that a country earns from it scored in the key areas of human development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. c. A is true and R is false d. A is false and R is true 	a
20	<p>Assertion(A): High level of human development group has 53 countries as per 2020 HDR.</p> <p>Reason(R): A higher investment in people and good governance has set this group apart from others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. c. A is true and R is false d. A is false and R is true 	a
21	<p>Assertion(A)- Income approach is one of the oldest approaches to human development</p> <p>Reason(R)- This approach looks at human beings as beneficiaries or targets of all development activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. c. A is true and R is false d. A is false and R is true 	c
22	<p>Which of the following is the basic goal of development?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To create conditions where people can live meaningful life b. People must be healthy, be able to develop their talents c. Participation of people in society and be free to achieve their goals d. All the above 	a
23	<p>Arrange the countries from highest HDI to Lower HDI as per HDI report 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Norway 2. Ireland 3. Switzerland 4. Hongkong a. 1-2-3-4 b. 2-3-1-4 c. 1-4-2-3 d. 1-3-4-2 	a
24	<p>Which country is the first in rank in human development index as per HDI report 2020?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Latvia b. Norway c. Finland 	b

	d. USA	
25	<p>Assertion(A):- Empowerment means to have the power to make choices, which comes from increasing freedom and capabilities.</p> <p>Reason(R):- Therefore, efforts to increase their knowledge, or provide better health facilities ultimately leads to better work efficiency.</p> <p>a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>b. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>c. A is true and R is false</p> <p>d. A is false and R is true</p>	b
26	<p>Which is not used to measure the human development index?</p> <p>a. Literacy rate</p> <p>b. Per capita income</p> <p>c. Life expectancy</p> <p>d. Social status of the people</p>	d
27	<p>What is the range of measuring human development index?</p> <p>a. 0 to 1</p> <p>b. -1 to 1</p> <p>c. 0 to -1</p> <p>d. None of the above</p>	a
28	<p>Assertion(A):- The government has introduced “Beti Bachao Beti Padhao” programme.</p> <p>Reason(R):- This programme address the issue of increasing social crime.</p> <p>a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A .</p> <p>b. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>c. Both A and R are true</p> <p>d. Both A and R are false</p>	b
29	<p>What is the weightage given to each indicator in the human development index ?</p> <p>a. $\frac{2}{3}$</p> <p>b. $\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>c. $\frac{1}{3}$</p> <p>d. $\frac{1}{4}$</p>	c
30	<p>Consider the following points, evaluate them and choose the correct option from the given options</p> <p>I. High level of human development group has 53 countries.</p> <p>II. A higher investment in people and good governance has set this group apart from others</p> <p>a. Both statements are true, statement II does not explain statement I correctly</p> <p>b. Both statements are true and statement II very correctly explains the statement I</p> <p>c. Both statements I and II are wrong.</p> <p>d. d. Both Statements are invalid</p>	b
31	<p>Consider the following points, evaluate them and choose the correct option from the given options</p> <p>I. Development occurs when positive growth takes place. Yet, positive growth does not always lead to development.</p>	b

	<p>II. Development occurs when there is a positive change in quality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Both statements are true, statement II does not explain statement I correctly b. Both statements are true and statement II very correctly explains the statement I c. Both statements I and II are wrong. d. Both Statements are invalid 	
32	<p>Consider the following points, evaluate them and choose the correct option from the given options</p> <p>I. If a community does not stress the importance of sending its girl children to school, many opportunities will be lost to these young women when they grow up. Their career choices will be severely curtailed and this would affect other aspects of their lives.</p> <p>II. Each generation must ensure the availability of choices and opportunities to its future generations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Both statements are true, statement 2 does not explain statement 1 correctly b. Statements 1 is true but statement 2 is false and statement 2 does not explains the statement 1 c. Both statements 1 and 2 are wrong. d. Both Statements are correct and related to each other 	d

CHAPTER-5- PRIMARY ACTIVITY



1	Jhumming in Mexico is called a. Ladang b. Milpa c. Roca d. Masole	b
2	----- is a slash and burn agriculture a. Extensive farming b. Jhumming c. Intensive farming d. None of these	b
3	Intensive subsistence agriculture is largely practised in the densely populated regions of a. South West Africa b. South East Asia c. North West Europe d. North East USA	b
4	5. Which among the following is a community practising transhumance? a. Gujjar	d

	b. Bhotiya c. Bakarwal d. All of the above	
5	5. Which among the following is not a plantation crop? a. Cotton b. Pine apple c. Oil palm d. Wheat	d
6	5. Which type of farming is characterised by low yield per acre but high yield per person? a. Intensive subsistence agriculture b. Extensive commercial grain farming c. Plantation agriculture d. Market gardening and horticulture	b
7	5. Which among the following is not a region of extensive commercial grain cultivation? a. Steppes b. Prairies c. Savannas d. Velds	c
8	Fazendas are used for growing: a. Tea b. Coffee c. Cocoa d. Sugarcane	b
9	Which of the following is NOT the other name of slash and burn agriculture? a. Jhuming b. Milpa c. Ladang d. Kolkhoz	d
10	Assertion (A) People engaged in primary activities are called red collar workers. Reason: (R) This is due to outdoor nature of the work. a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A c. A is true but R is false d. A is false but R is true	a
11	Why has the number of pastoral nomads been decreasing over the years? a. Imposition of political boundaries b. New settlement plans by countries c. Both A and B d. None of them	c
12	Why are the developed economies retreating from mining? a. They have to spend a high labour cost. b. They have achieved higher living standards.	a

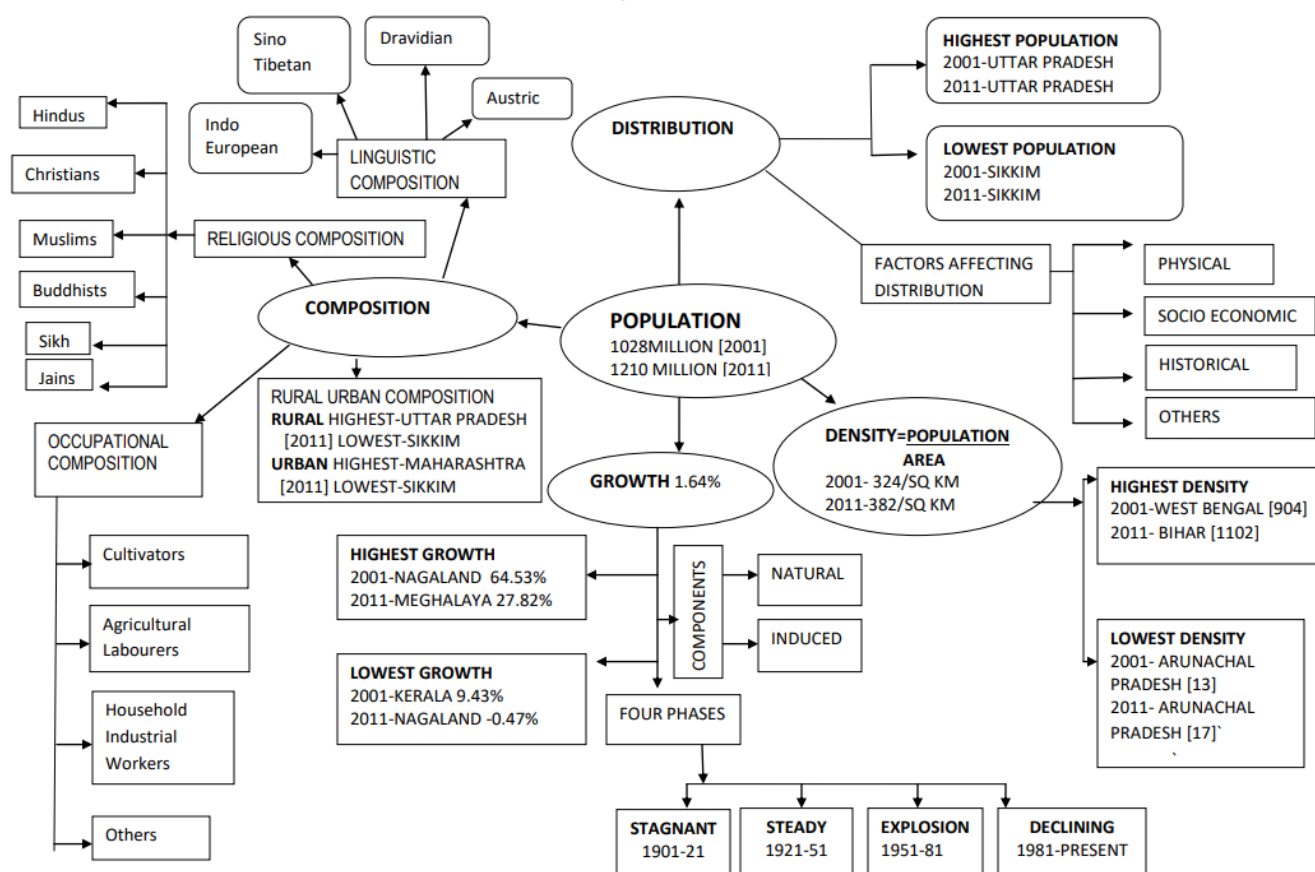
	<p>c. They do not have rich deposits of minerals.</p> <p>d. Technology for extraction is not known.</p>	
13	<p>Assertion: Products obtained by gathering activity cannot compete in the world Market.</p> <p>Reason: Synthetic products, often of better quality and at lower prices, have replaced many items supplied by the gatherers.</p> <p>a. Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.</p> <p>b. Both Assertion and reason are correct but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.</p> <p>c. Assertion is correct but Reason is incorrect.</p> <p>d. Assertion is Incorrect but Reason is correct.</p>	a
14	<p>Assertion: The number of pastoral nomads has been decreasing and the areas operated by them shrinking.</p> <p>Reason: Political boundaries have been imposed and new settlement plans announced by different countries.</p> <p>a. Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.</p> <p>b. Both Assertion and reason are correct but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.</p> <p>c. Assertion is correct but Reason is incorrect</p> <p>d. Assertion is Incorrect but Reason is correct</p>	a
15	<p>Assertion: Dairy farming is practised mainly near urban and industrial centres which provide neighbourhood markets for fresh milk and dairy products.</p> <p>Reason: The development of transportation, refrigeration, pasteurisation and other preservation processes have increased the duration of storage of various dairy products.</p> <p>a. Assertion is correct but Reason is incorrect.</p> <p>b. Assertion is Incorrect but Reason is correct.</p> <p>c. Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.</p> <p>d. Both Assertion and reason are correct but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion</p>	d
16	<p>Fazendas are used for growing:</p> <p>a. Tea</p> <p>b. Coffee</p> <p>c. Grapes</p> <p>d. Vegetables</p>	b
17	Which of the following NOT the other name is of slash and burn agriculture?	d

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Jhuming b. Milpa c. Ladang d. Kolkhoz 	
18	<p>Assertion(A)Commercial livestock rearing is totally opposite to the nomadicHerding</p> <p>Reason (R) : It is more organized and capital intensive, the livestock rearing isPracticed on permanent ranches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A c. A is true but R is false d. A is false but R is true. 	a
19	<p>Farming which involves specialization in vegetables only known as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Truck farming b. Market gardening. c. Horticulture. d. Vegetable farming 	a
20	<p>Chicle is made from the milky juice of-----tree.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Rubber b. Zapota c. Balata. d. None 	b
21	<p>Prairies and Pampas are known for ----- type of agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Plantation agriculture b. Extensive commercial farming. c. Subsistence agriculture d. Dairy farming 	b
22	<p>Several countries of Africa and few of south America and Asia have over fifty per cent of the earnings from -----alone.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Agriculture b. Migrant remittance c. Minerals d. Dairy farming 	c
23	<p>Grazing in parcels is an important characteristics of which of the following activity?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Nomadic herding b. Commercial livestock rearing c. Dairy farming d. Factory farming 	b
24	<p>Which of the following countries specialises in growing flowers especially tulips</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Norway b. Sweden c. Netherlands d. Italy 	c
25	Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer	a

	<p>I. Commercial grain cultivation is practised in the interior parts of semi-arid lands of the mid-latitudes.</p> <p>II. There is high yield per acre but low yield per person.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Only I is correct. Only II is correct Both the statements are incorrect Both statements are correct and statement II correctly explains the statement 	
26	<p>Depending on the mode of occurrence and the nature of the ore, mining is of two types: surface and underground mining. The surface mining also known as open-cast mining is the easiest and the cheapest way of mining minerals that occur close to the surface. Overhead costs such as safety precautions and equipment is relatively low in this method. The output is both large and rapid. When the ore lies deep below the surface, underground mining method (shaft method) has to be used. In this method, vertical shafts have to be sunk, from where underground galleries radiate to reach the minerals. Minerals are extracted and transported to the surface through these passages. It requires specially designed lifts, drills, haulage vehicles, ventilation system for safety and efficient movement of people and material. This method is risky. Poisonous gases, fires, floods and caving in lead to fatal accidents. Have you ever read about mine fires and flooding of coal mines in India? The developed economies are retreating from mining, processing and refining stages of production due to high labour costs, while the developing countries with large labour force and striving for higher standard of living are becoming more important. Several countries of Africa and few of south America and Asia have over fifty per cent of the earnings from minerals alone.</p> <p>I. Which type of mining is also known as open-cast mining?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Underground mining Shaft mining Surface mining Sea bed mining <p>II. In which type of mining the output is large and rapid?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Underground mining Opencast mining Shaft mining None of the above <p>III. What type of accidents can occur in underground mining?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Poisonous gases fires floods All of the above <p>IV. Why developed countries are retreating from mining?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Large labour force Striving for higher standard of living High labour costs Fatal accidents 	<p>c</p> <p>b</p> <p>d</p> <p>c</p>

BOOK-2- INDIA-PEOPLE AND ECONOMY

CHAPTER-1- POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, DENSITY, GROWTH AND COMPOSITION

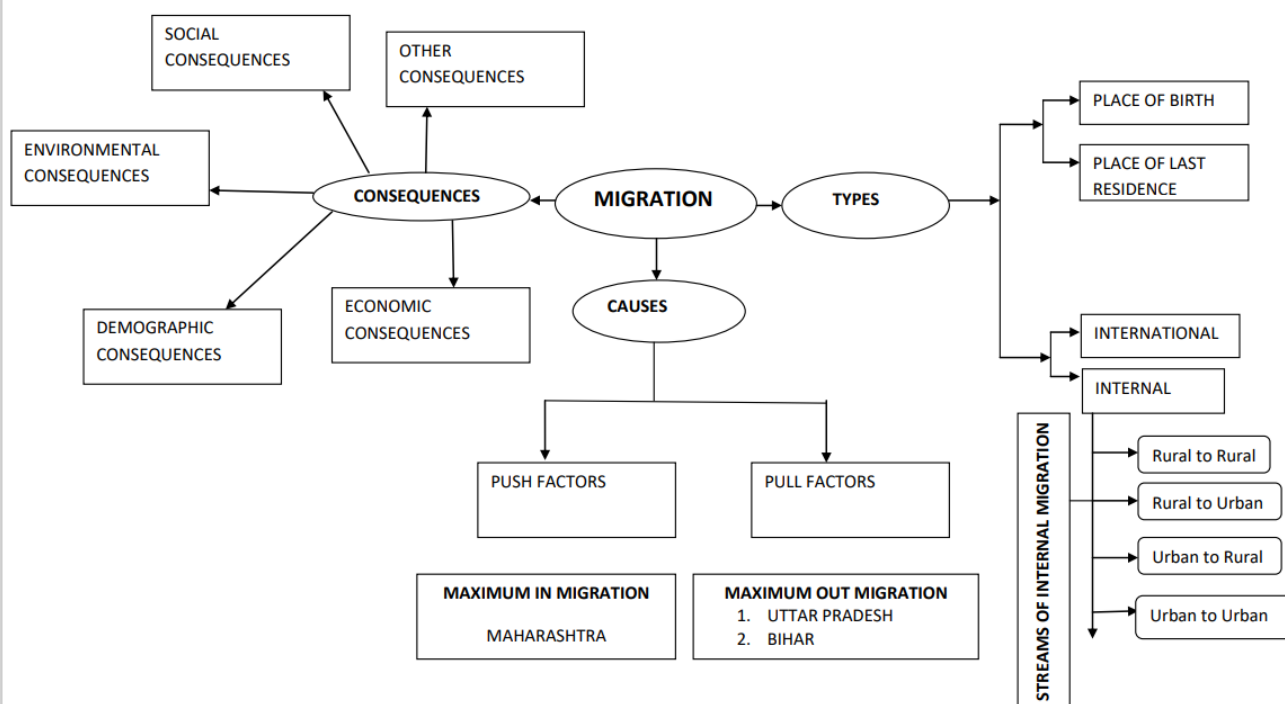


1	The period of steady population growth was of a. 1921-1951 b. 1911-1921 c. 1901-1911 d. 1931-1941	a
2	Which one of the following state has the highest density of population? a. Uttar Pradesh b. West Bengal c. Bihar d. Greater Mumbai	c
3	The average density of population of India (2011) is persons per km. a. 216 b. 382 c. 221 d. 328	b
4	According to Census 2011, what percentage of population belongs to adolescent age [10-19 years]? a. 19.2%	c

	b. 19.5% c. 20.9% d. 21.6%	
5	Identify the formula to calculate the Physiological density a. Total population /total agriculture population b. Total population/ Net cultivated area c. Net Cultivated area/ total population d. Net Cultivable area / Total agricultural population	b
6	The first population census in India was conducted in... a. 1872 b. 1875 c. 1880 d. 1890	a
7	According to census 2011, annual population growth rate of our country was...? a. 2.1% b. 2.3% c. 1.8% d. 1.64%	d
8	According to National Youth Policy – 2014, which age range is called ‘youth’ population? a. 14-20 years b. 15-25 years c. 15-59 years d. 15-29 years	d
9	The ratio between total agricultural population and net cultivable area is called as.. a. Arithmetic Density b. Physiological Density c. Agricultural Density d. None of these	c
10	<p>Growth of population is the change in the number of people living in a particular area between two points of time. Its rate is expressed in percentage. Population growth has two components namely; natural and induced. While the natural growth is analysed by assessing the crude birth and death rates, the induced components are explained by the volume of inward and outward movement of people in any given area. However, in the present chapter, we will only discuss the natural growth of India’s population. The decadal and annual growth rates of population in India are both very high and steadily increasing over time. The annual growth rate of India’s population is 1.64 per cent (2011). The growth rate of population in India over the last one century has been caused by annual birth rate and death rate and rate of migration and thereby shows different trends.</p> <p>I. What is the annual growth rate of India’s population as per 2011 census?</p> a. 1.15 b. 1.64 c. 1.9	B

	d. Both the statement are irrelevant	
14	Which of the following features is not related with the phase IV of population growth in India? a. Increase in age at marriage b. Increment in standard of living c. Improvement in women's education d. Improvement in income	D
15	In the year 2015, a policy was formulated for the adolescents to give them proper guidance and the better development of their talent a. Skill development and entrepreneurship b. Universalisation of education c. Rejuvenation of schools d. None of the above	a
16	Consider the following statements and explain the cause and effect relationship between these two by choosing correct answer from the given options I. The areas which were previously very thinly populated have now become the regions of Medium to high concentration of population II. Development of irrigation, availability of minerals and energy resources and the development of network of transport is mainly responsible for it a. Only statement I is true b. Only statement II is true c. Both the statements are correct and the statement II correctly explains the statement I d. Above both the statements are incorrect	c

CHAPTER-2- MIGRATION-TYPES , CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES



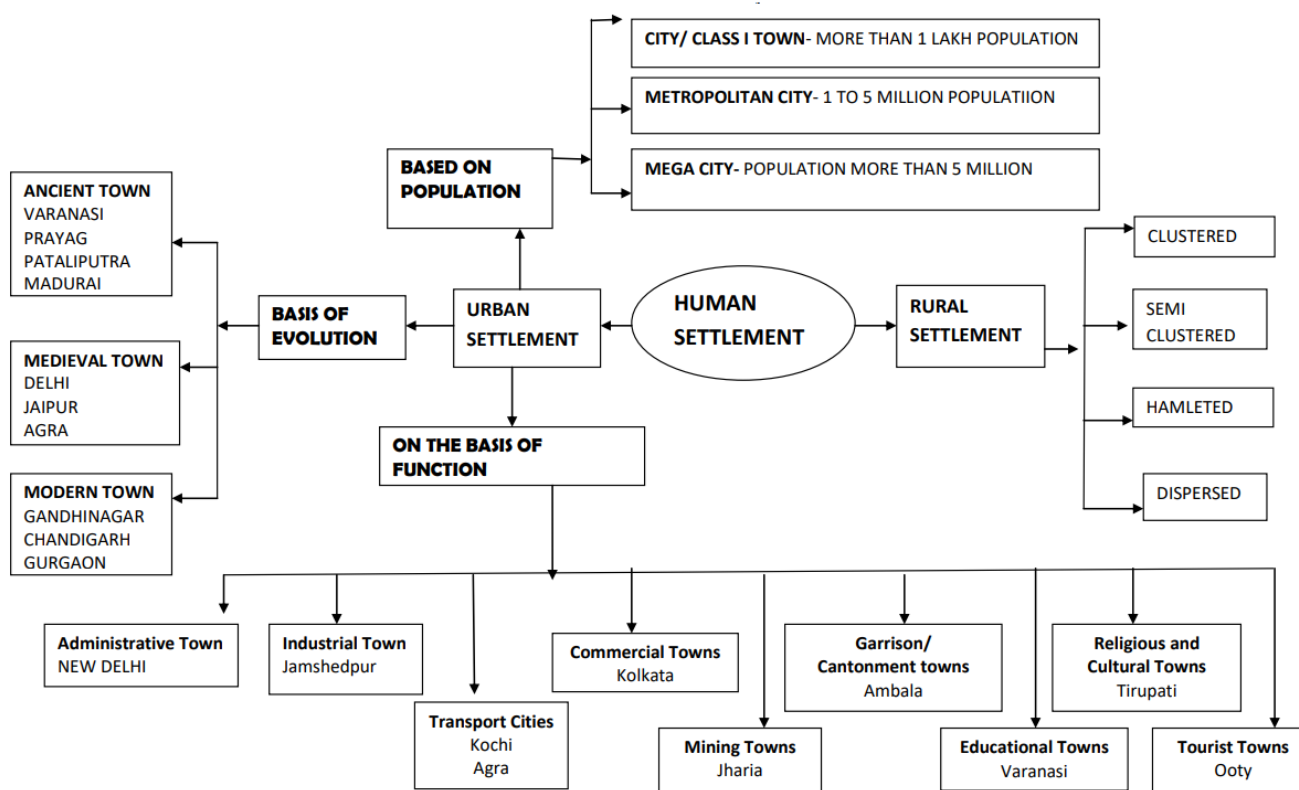
1	Name the country from where maximum immigrants arrived in India a. Bangladesh b. Pakistan c. Myanmar d. Srilanka	a
2	The third wave of migration from India was to ----- a. Mauritius, Fiji b. Thailand, Malaysia c. USA, Canada d. Singapore, Brunei	c
3	Largest number of out-migrants are from the state of a. UP b. Bihar c. West Bengal d. Odisha	a
4	Which is the main reason for male migration in India? a. Marriage b. Business c. Work and employment d. Education	c
5	The Indian emigration act is also known as a. Diaspora Act b. Girmit Act c. Out migration Act d. None of the above	b

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Bad behavior of local people c. Lack of basic amenities d. Continued feeling of dejection 	
11	<p>As per census 2011 what percent of total population in India is declared migrant by place of last residence?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 37% b. 25% c. 40% d. 10% 	A
12	<p>Which is not the demographic consequence of migration in destination region?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sex Ratio changes b. Population Density increases c. Population Density decreases d. Total population increases 	C
13	<p>Which one of the following is not a positive consequence of migration in source region?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Population Density decreases b. Social vacuum increases c. Remittances are received d. Technical knowledge increases 	b
14	<p>In which stream, female migration is highest?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Rural to Rural b. Rural to Urban c. Urban to Urban d. Urban to Rural 	a
15	<p>Which of the following cities, who receives highest no. of migrants?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Mumbai b. New Delhi c. Calcutta d. Chennai 	a
16	<p>As per 2011 Census, how many people have migrated to India from other countries?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. More than 5 million persons b. More than 6 million persons c. More than 7 million persons d. More than 8 million persons 	a
17	<p>Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer:</p> <p>I. Pull factors cause people to leave their place of residence or origin.</p> <p>II. The pull factors for majority of the rural migrants to urban areas are poverty, high population pressure on the land, lack of basic infrastructural facilities, natural disasters, wars and local conflicts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Only I is correct. b. Only II is correct c. Both the statements are incorrect d. Both statements are correct and statement II correctly explains the statement 	c
18	<p>Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer:</p> <p>I. The reason for migration of males and females are different.</p> <p>II. Work and employment have remained the main cause for female migration</p>	a

	<p>a. Only I is correct.</p> <p>b. Only II is correct</p> <p>c. Both the statements are incorrect</p> <p>d. Both statements are correct and statement II correctly explains the statement</p>																																		
19	<p>Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer:</p> <p>I. Age and skill selective out migration from the rural area have adverse effect on the rural demographic structure.</p> <p>II. High out migration leads to serious imbalances in age and sex composition.</p> <p>a. Only I is correct.</p> <p>b. Only II is correct</p> <p>c. Both the statements are incorrect</p> <p>d. Both statements are correct and statement II correctly explains the statement</p>	d																																	
20	<p>Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer:</p> <p>I. Migrants act as agents of social change.</p> <p>II. The ideas related to new technologies, family planning, girl's education, etc. get diffused from urban to rural areas through them.</p> <p>a. Only I is correct.</p> <p>b. Only II is correct</p> <p>c. Both the statements are incorrect</p> <p>d. Both statements are correct and statement II correctly explains the statement</p>	d																																	
21	<p>Study the given data and answer the following questions:-</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Migrants classified by place of last residence outside India, 2011</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Countries</th><th>No of Migrants</th><th>% of total Migrants</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total migration</td><td>53,63,099</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr> <td>Migration from neighbouring countries</td><td>47,66,231</td><td>88.9</td></tr> <tr> <td>Afghanistan</td><td>6,476</td><td>0.1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Bangladesh</td><td>27,47,062</td><td>51.2</td></tr> <tr> <td>Bhutan</td><td>7,964</td><td>0.1</td></tr> <tr> <td>China</td><td>18,114</td><td>0.3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Myanmar</td><td>59,282</td><td>1.1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Nepal</td><td>8,10,158</td><td>15.1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Pakistan</td><td>9,18,982</td><td>17.1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sri Lanka</td><td>1,98,193</td><td>3.7</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Which country contributed to the largest migrants in India?</p> <p>a. Nepal</p> <p>b. Bangladesh</p> <p>c. Afghanistan</p> <p>d. China</p> <p>Which country contributes the least number of migrants to India?</p> <p>a. Pakistan</p> <p>b. Afghanistan</p> <p>c. Sri Lanka</p> <p>d. China</p>	Countries	No of Migrants	% of total Migrants	Total migration	53,63,099	100	Migration from neighbouring countries	47,66,231	88.9	Afghanistan	6,476	0.1	Bangladesh	27,47,062	51.2	Bhutan	7,964	0.1	China	18,114	0.3	Myanmar	59,282	1.1	Nepal	8,10,158	15.1	Pakistan	9,18,982	17.1	Sri Lanka	1,98,193	3.7	<p>B</p> <p>B</p>
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	<p>What was the total percentage of migration from the neighbouring countries?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 91% b. 81% c. 89% d. 100% 	C
	<p>Arrange the following countries in decreasing order of their migration to India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal b. Nepal , Pakistan, Bangladesh c. Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh d. Bangladesh, Nepal , Pakistan 	A

CHAPTER-4- HUMAN SETTLEMENTS



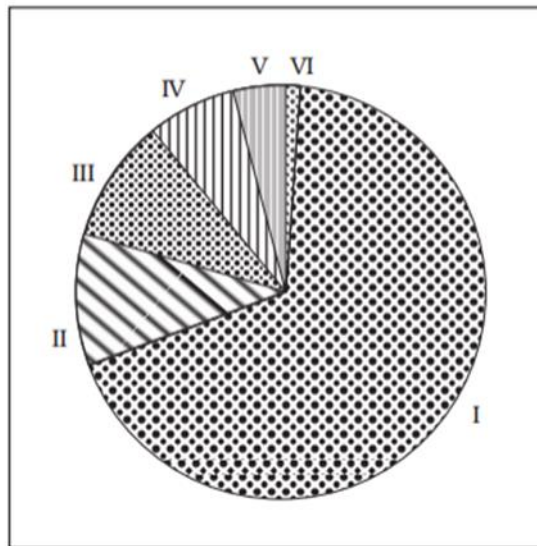
1	<p>The type of settlements found in the lower valleys of the Himalayas are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Semi-clusteredb. Hamletedc. Dispersedd. Clustered	b								
2	<p>Which among the following is not an ancient city?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Varanasib. Harappac. Pataliputrad. Madurai	b								
3	<p>Match the following</p> <table><tr><td>1. Mining town</td><td>A. Coimbatore</td></tr><tr><td>2. Industrial town</td><td>B. Ambala</td></tr><tr><td>3. Garrison town</td><td>C. Digboi</td></tr><tr><td>4. Educational town</td><td>D. Varanasi</td></tr></table> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. 1A,2C,3D,4Bb. 1C,2A,3B,4Dc. 1B,2C,3A,4Dd. 1C,2B,3D,4A	1. Mining town	A. Coimbatore	2. Industrial town	B. Ambala	3. Garrison town	C. Digboi	4. Educational town	D. Varanasi	b
1. Mining town	A. Coimbatore									
2. Industrial town	B. Ambala									
3. Garrison town	C. Digboi									
4. Educational town	D. Varanasi									

4	The clustered rural settlement is a. Closely built up houses b. Sparsely built up houses c. Scattered houses d. Infinite built up houses	a
5	Cities having more than 5 million population are known as a. Metropolitan city b. Mega city c. Class I city d. Million city	b
6	A town containing military base is known as a. Defence town b. Military town c. Garrison town d. Fort town	c
7	Ghaziabad, Rohtak, Gurugram are the examples of- a. Port towns b. Garrison towns c. Satellite towns d. Transport towns	c
8	Nainital, Mussoorie, Shimla are a. Transport town b. Recreational town c. Tourist town d. Holiday town	c
9	Which of these is not a medieval town? a. Delhi b. Hyderabad c. Jaipur d. Madurai	d
10	Nagaland is a state in India having nucleated settlement. Identify the reason behind the same a. Tribal tradition b. Security reason c. Scarcity of water d. Caste	b
11	In which one of the following environments does NOT one expect the presence of dispersed rural settlements-? a. Alluvial plain of Ganga b. Forest area of India c. Desert area of Rajasthan d. Hilly area of North –East	a
12	How many metropolitan cities are there in India? a. 468 b. 53	b

	c. 60 d. 4	
13	Which of the following is NOT matched correctly? a. City - 1 Lakh and more b. Metropolitan city- 10 Lakh to 50 Lakh c. Urban agglomeration - 55 to 60 Lakh d. Mega city - More than 50 Lakh	c
14	Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer: I. Rural and urban settlements differ in terms of social relationship, attitude and outlook. II. Rural people are less mobile and social relations among them are intimate whereas way of life is complex and, social relations are formal in urban areas. a. Only I is correct. b. Only II is correct c. Both the statements are incorrect d. Both statements are correct and statement II correctly explains the statement	d
15	Assertion(A):There are number of towns in India having historical background spanning over 2000 years Reason(R):These towns have been developed by Britishers and Europeans. a. Only Assertion is correct. b. Only Reason is correct. c. Both Assertion and Reason is correct and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion. d. Both Assertion and Reason correct but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.	a
16	Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer: I. The clustered rural settlements are fragmented into several units physically separated from each other bearing a common name. II. These units are locally called panna, para, palli, nagla, dhani, etc. in various parts of the country. Only I is correct. Only II is correct Both the statements are incorrect Both statements are correct and statement II correctly explains the statement	C

17

India : Distribution of urban population (%), according to size class of urban centre — 2011



- I. Which class of urban centres has the lowest urban population?
 - a. Class V
 - b. Class I
 - c. Class VI
 - d. Class III
- II. What is the population size of a Class I Town?
 - a. 1 lakh and more
 - b. More than 5 million
 - c. 1 to 5 million
 - d. 10 lakhs and more
- III. What is the population size of the second class of cities?
 - a. 50 000 to 99 999
 - b. 20,000-49,999
 - c. 1,00,000 -10,00,000
 - d. 10,000-19,999
- IV. Which among the following is not a megacity in India
 - a. Bengaluru
 - b. Hyderabad
 - a. Chennai
 - b. Kochi

c

a

a

b

18

The number of towns in India is:

- a. 4161
- b. 5161
- c. 6161
- d. 7161

b

19

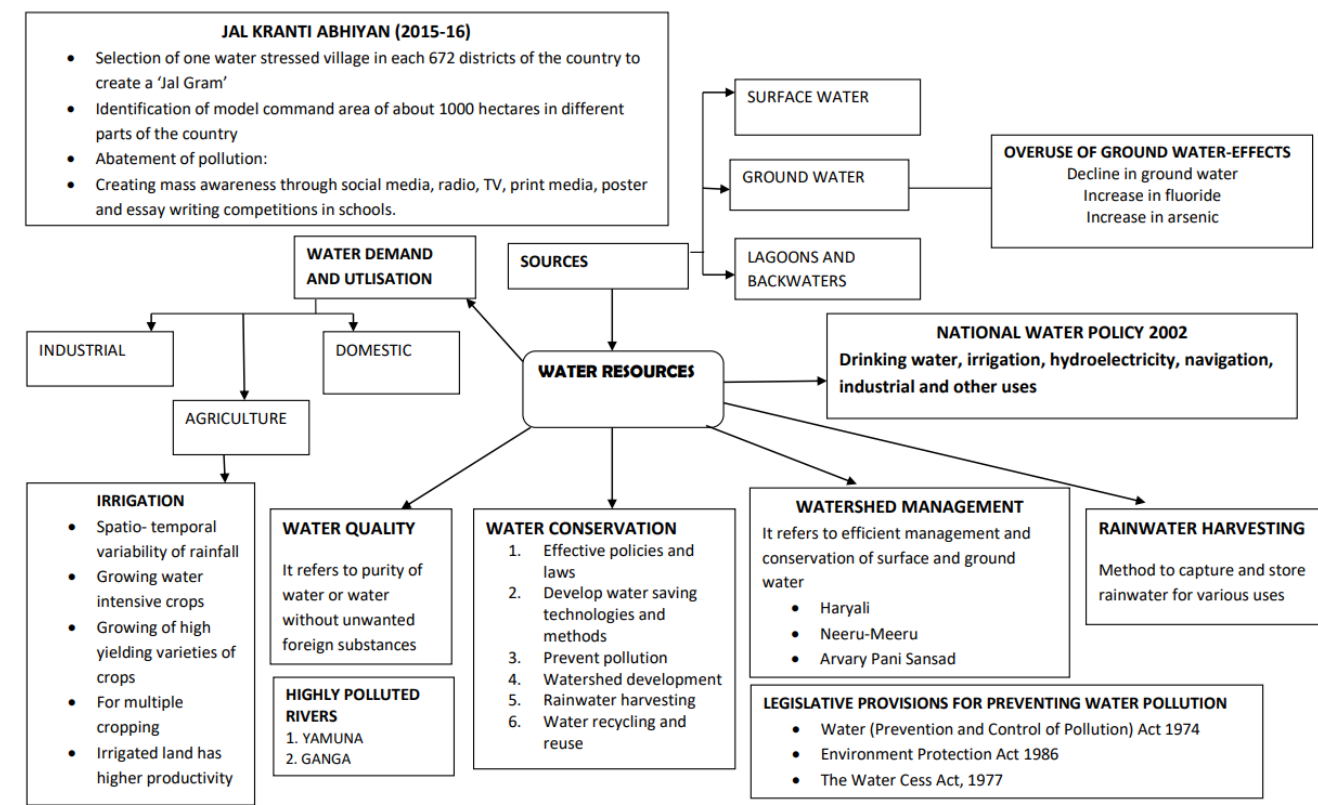
Which one of the following is NOT part of the definition of a town as per the census of India?

c

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Population density of 400 persons per sq km. b. Presence of municipality, corporation, etc. c. More than 75% of the population engaged in the primary sector d. Population size of more than 5,000 persons 	
20	<p>Urbanization is expressed in terms of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Absolute number b. Ratio c. percentage d. none of above 	c
21	<p>Settlements vary in size and type. They range from a hamlet to metropolitan cities. With size, the economic character and social structure of settlements changes and so do its ecology and technology. Settlements could be small and sparsely spaced; they may also be large and closely spaced. The sparsely located small settlements are called villages, specialising in agriculture or other primary activities. On the other hand, there are fewer but larger settlements which are termed as urban settlements specialising in secondary and tertiary activities. The basic differences between rural and urban settlements are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rural settlements derive their life support or basic economic needs from land based primary economic activities, whereas, urban settlements, depend on processing of raw materials and manufacturing of finished goods on the one hand and a variety of services on the other. • Cities act as nodes of economic growth, provide goods and services not only to urban dwellers but also to the people of the rural settlements in their hinterlands in return for food and raw materials. This functional relationship between the urban and rural settlements takes place through transport and communication network. • Rural and urban settlements differ in terms of social relationship, attitude and outlook. Rural people are less mobile and therefore, social relations among them are intimate. In urban areas, on the other hand, way of life is complex and fast, and social relations are formal <p>I. Rural and urban settlements differ in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. economic activities b. differ in terms of social relationships c. attitude and outlook d. all of these <p>II. The sparsely located small settlements are called, specializing in agriculture or other primary activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. towns b. cities c. villages d. None of these. <p>III. Rural people are relationship among them are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. less mobile, intimate b. more mobile, less intimate c. less active, intimate d. more active, less intimate 	<p>d</p> <p>c</p> <p>a</p>

	<p>IV. Which of these statements is not true?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Villages are rural settlements that specialize in primary activities such as forestry, farming, fishing, diary, etc. b. Rural settlements are centers of manufacturing finished goods c. Cities provide goods and services to both urban dwellers and rural population living nearby d. Urban settlements are based on tertiary activities. 	b
22	<p>Census of India classifies urban centres into six classes as presented in Table 4.2. Urban centre with population of more than one lakh is called a city or class I town. Cities accommodating population size between one to five million are called metropolitan cities and more than five million are mega cities. Majority of metropolitan and mega cities are urban agglomerations. An urban agglomeration may consist of any one of the following three combinations: (i) a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths, (ii) two or more contiguous towns with or without their outgrowths, and (iii) a city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths together forming a contiguous spread. It is evident from Table 4.2 that more than 60 per cent of urban population in India lives in Class I towns. Out of 468 cities, 53 cities/ urban agglomerations are metropolitan cities. Six of them are mega cities with population over five million each. More than one-fifth (21.0%) of urban population lives in these mega cities. Among them, Greater Mumbai is the largest agglomeration with 18.4 million people. Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Bengaluru and Hyderabad are other mega cities in the country.</p> <p>I. Urban centres with population of more than 1 lakh is called</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. class I town b. Class III Town c. Class IV town d. Class V Town <p>II. Cities having population size between 1 to 5 million are called</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Mega cities b. Class V towns c. metropolitan cities d. Class VI towns <p>III. Out of 468 cities, how many are metropolitan cities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 43 b. 53 c. 58 d. 62 <p>IV. What percentage of urban population lives in mega cities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 10 percent b. 15 percent c. 21 percent d. 30 percent 	<p>a</p> <p>c</p> <p>b</p> <p>c</p>

CHAPTER-6- WATER RESOURCES



1	Decline in ground water table has increased the fluoride concentration in which of the following states? a. Rajasthan b. West Bengal c. Bihar d. Tamil nadu	a
2	Decline in ground water table has increased the arsenic concentration in which of the following states? a. Rajasthan b. West Bengal c. Maharashtra d. Tamil nadu	b
3	The most polluted river in the country is a. Ganga b. Yamuna c. Godavari d. Krishna	b

4	<p>Which is the correct order of water allocation priority stipulated in the National Water Policy 2002?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Irrigation, navigation, hydro power, drinking water b. Drinking water, navigation, irrigation, hydropower c. Drinking water, irrigation, hydro power, navigation d. Drinking water, hydropower, irrigation, navigation 	c
5	<p>The only south Indian state with high utilisation of ground water is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Kerala b. Tamil Nadu c. Karnataka d. Telangana 	b
6	<p>Which of the following sector stands second in surface water utilisation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Agriculture b. Industries c. Domestic d. None of these 	c
7	<p>Which of the following is not correctly matched?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act- 1974 b. Environment Protection Act . 1988 c. The Water Cess Act- 1977 d. None of the above 	b
8	<p>Which of the following statement about water resources is NOT true?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Water is a cyclic resources. b. Approximately 71% of the Earth's surface is covered with fresh water c. Approximately 97% of the total water on the earth is saline wate. d. India accounts about 4% of the world's water resources. 	c
9	<p>Which one is not a key feature of India's National Water Policy, 2002?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Providing drinking water to all human beings and animals should be the first priority. b. Measures should be taken to limit and regulate the exploitation of groundwater. c. The efficiency of utilisation in all the diverse uses of water should be improved. d. Awareness of water as a scarce resource should not be fostered 	d
10	<p>Water scarcity is possibility to pose the greatest challenge on account of.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Increasing population. b. Excess use of water. c. Water pollution. 	d

	d. All of the above	
11	Which part of the Yamuna river is most polluted in India? a. Between Mathura and Etawa. b. Between Delhi and Mathura. c. Between Delhi and Etawa. d. Between Agra and Mathura.	c
12	Assertion (A): The states like Kerala, Orissa and West Bengal have vast surface water resources in lagoons and lakes. Reason(R): It is used for fishing and irrigating certain varieties of paddy crops, coconut etc., a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A b. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A c. A is true but R is false d. A is false but R is true	b
13	In which year, Government of India has launched “Jal Kranthi Abhiyan”? a. 2011-12 b. 2013-14 c. 2015-16 d. 2017-18	c
14	What is the share of India in the world’s water resources? a. 1% b. 2% c. 3% d. 4%	d
15	How much percent of surface water in India can be used? a. 22% b. 25% c. 32% d. 35%	c
16	The highest proportion of the total water used in the country is in which one of the following sectors? a. Agriculture b. Industries c. Domestic use d. None of the above	a
17	The lagoons of states like Kerala, Odisha and West Bengal are not utilized to which of the following purpose? a. Fishing b. Irrigating certain varieties of paddy crops c. Irrigation of coconut	d

	d. For drinking purpose in house hold	
18	<p>Consider and evaluate the following statements and choose the correct answer from the given options.</p> <p>I. The availability of usable water is limiting day by day.</p> <p>II. The available water resource is getting polluted due to increase in population, industrial, agricultural and domestic effluents.</p> <p>a. Only statement II is correct</p> <p>b. Both are correct. Statement II correctly explains statement I</p> <p>c. Both are correct but not related to each other</p> <p>d. Both are wrong</p>	b
19	<p>Which of the following states made compulsory to install rainwater harvesting system while constructing houses or buildings?</p> <p>a. Tamil Nadu</p> <p>b. Karnataka</p> <p>c. Kerala</p> <p>d. Andhra Pradesh</p>	a
20	<p>Assertion (A) India has to take quick steps and make policies and laws for conservation of water resources.</p> <p>Reason (R) The per capita availability of water is declining due to increasing population and existing resources are getting polluted.</p> <p>a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A</p> <p>b. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A</p> <p>c. A is true, but R is false</p> <p>d. A is false, but R is true</p>	a
21	<p>Assertion (A) Irrigation is needed in India because of spatio-temporal variability of rainfall in the country.</p> <p>Reason (R) Agriculture accounts for 92% of groundwater utilisation in India.</p> <p>a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A</p> <p>b. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A</p> <p>c. A is true, but R is false</p> <p>d. A is false, but R is true</p>	b
22	<p>Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer:</p> <p>I. Rainwater harvesting is a method to capture and store rainwater for various uses.</p> <p>II. Rainwater harvesting decreases water availability.</p> <p>a. Only I is correct.</p> <p>b. Only II is correct</p> <p>c. Both the statements are incorrect</p> <p>d. Both statements are correct and statement II correctly explains the statement</p>	a

23

Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer:

- I. In Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh, more than 85 per cent of their net sown area is under irrigation.
 - II. Intensive irrigation in Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh is increasing salinity in the soil and depletion of groundwater irrigation.
- a. Only I is correct.
 - b. Only II is correct
 - c. Both the statements are incorrect
 - d. Both statements are correct and statement II correctly explains the statement I

d

MAP

WORLD POLITICAL

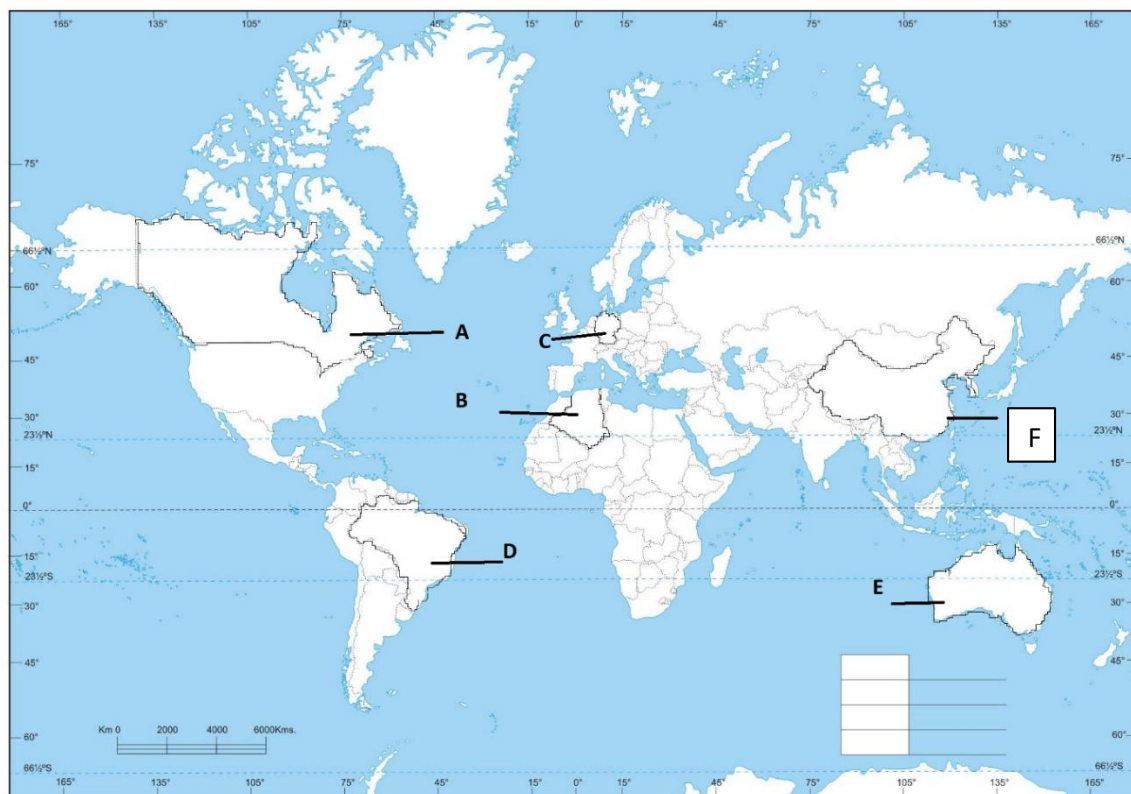
Name :

Class :

Sec :

Roll No. :

School :



A. A Largest country of North America

- a. China
- b. U.S.A
- c. Canada
- d. Mexico

B. The largest country of Africa

- a. Algeria
- b. China

c

a

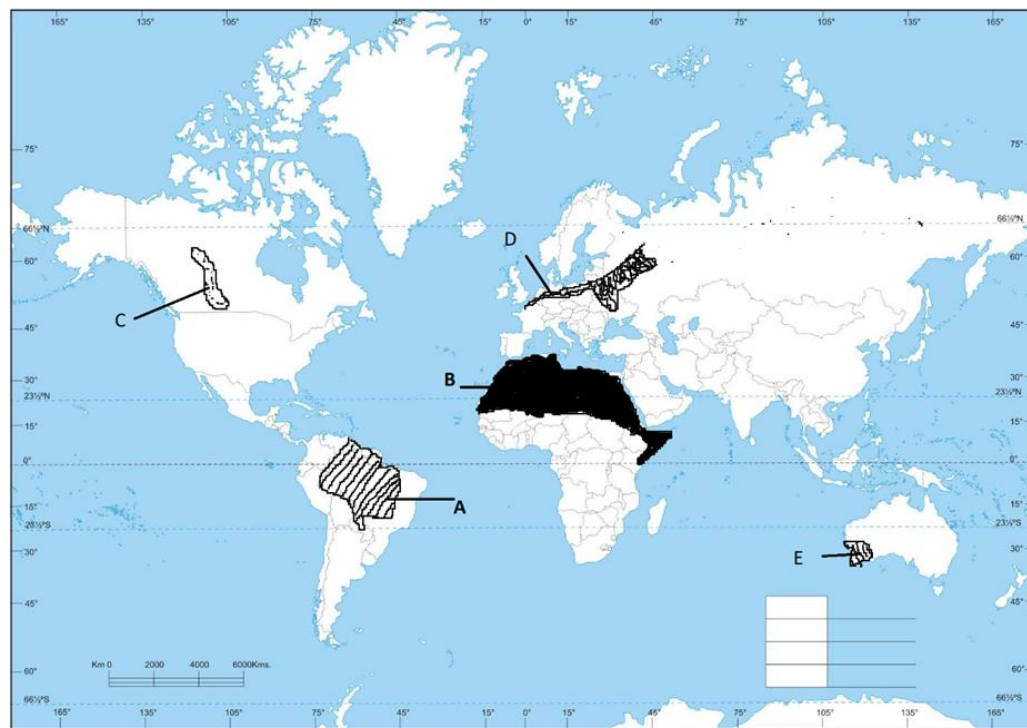
- c. Brazil
- d. Sudan
- C. A Largest country of Europe
- a. U K
- b. Germany
- c. Russia
- d. Brazil
- D. A Largest country of South America
- a. Russia
- b. Argentina
- c. Uruguay
- d. Brazil
- E. A Largest country of Oceania
- a. Russia
- b. Australia
- c. Uruguay
- d. Newzealand
- F. A Largest country of Asia
- a. Russia
- b. China
- c. India
- d. Indonesia

b

d

b

b



	<p>A. An important area of Subsistence Gathering</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Northern Canada b. Norther Eurasia c. Amazon Basin d. The Pampas of Argentina 	c
	<p>B. An important area of nomadic herding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Tundra region of Eurasia b. South West Africa c. North Africa d. Mongolia 	c
	<p>C. An area of Extensive Commercial Grain Farming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Eurasian Steppes b. The Canadian Prairies c. Eastern N America d. The Australian Downs 	b
	<p>D. An area of Mixed Farming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Eastern N.America b. North western Europe c. Northern Eurasia d. Veld 	b
	<p>E. An area of Mediterranean Agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. South Western Australia b. South Africa c. Southern California d. Tunisia 	a