

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

- Please check that this question paper contains 07 printed pages including maps
- Check that this question paper contains 30 questions.
- Write down the Serial Number of the question in the left side of the margin before attempting it.
- 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed 15 minutes prior to the commencement of the examination. The students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer script during this period.

**CLASS - XII  
GEOGRAPHY (CODE 029)**

**Time allowed: 3 Hours**

**Maximum Marks:70**

**General Instructions:**

1. This question paper contains **30** questions. **All** questions are compulsory.
2. This question paper is divided into five Sections. Sections – **A, B, C, D** and **E**
3. Section A – Question no. **1 to 17** are **Multiple Choice type** questions carrying 1 mark each.
4. Section B – Question number **18 & 19** are **Source based** questions carrying 3 marks each.
5. Section C- Question number **20 to 23** are **Short answer type** questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to these questions shall be written in 80 to 100 words.
6. Section D- Question number **24 to 28** are **Long answer type** questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer to these questions shall be written in 120 to 150 words.
7. Section E -Question number **29 & 30** are **Map based** questions.
8. Outline maps of India and World given in question paper must be attached inside your answer book.

**SECTION-A**

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

1. “Asia has many places where people are few and few places where people are many” **1**  
Above mentioned remark about uneven distribution of Asia as well as world population is given by  
A. Dudley Stamp    B. G.B. Cressey    C. Hartshorne    D. Griffith Taylor
2. **Assertion:** Ramu migrated from Uttarakhand to Delhi along with his family due to **1**  
scarcity of livelihood and frequent landslides. This is an example of Push Factor.  
**Reason:** The push factors make the place of destination seem less attractive for reasons like unemployment, natural disasters, socio-economic backwardness, 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.
3. Who among the following is related to 'capability approach'? 1  
A. Dr Mahbub-ul-haq    B. Prof Amartya Sen    C. Malthus    D. Ratzel
4. "Each community occupies a well-identified territory as a matter of tradition". Above mentioned line is an important characteristic of which of the following activity? 1  
A. Subsistence agriculture                      B. Nomadic herding  
C. Plantation agriculture                      D. Collective farming
5. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option for the same: 1  
I. Grape cultivation is the speciality of the Mediterranean agriculture.  
II. Wines are produced from high quality grapes and the inferior grapes are dried into raisins and currants.  
Options;  
A. Only 1 is correct                      B. Both 1 and 2 are correct  
C. Only 2 is correct                      D. Both are incorrect
6. What are mandis? 1  
A. Urban centres    B. Rural markets    C. Wholesale markets    D. Co-operatives
7. Which of the following is incorrectly matched? 1  
**NAME OF THE STATE                      COAL MINING CENTRE**  
A.    Telangana                                      Singareni  
B.    Maharashtra                                      Korba  
C.    Odisha    Talcher  
D.    West Bengal                                      Raniganj
8. Monazite ore is the main source of which mineral? 1  
A. Thorium    B. Copper    C. Mica    D. Manganese
9. In which five-year plan drought prone area programme was initiated. 1  
A. Fourth five-year Plan                      B. Fifth five-year plan  
C. First five-year plan                      D. None of these
10. WCED stands for? 1  
A. Water Conservation and Environment Development  
B. World Commission on Environment and Development  
C. Water Conservation and Environment Degradation  
D. World Commission on Environmental Degradation
11. Name the Headquarters of Northern Railway Zone of India 1  
A. Lucknow    B. Kanpur    C. New Delhi    D. Chandigarh
12. The major export from New Mangalore port is 1  
A. Coal    B. Iron ore    C. Mica    D. Copper
13. Which of the following is a feature of Kandla Port? 1  
A. It is the biggest port of the country  
B. Its harbor is situated at Zuari estuary  
C. It is situated at the head of Gulf of Kachchh  
D. It is the oldest port of India
14. India aims to double its share in international trade within the next five years. Which of the following is not suitable message for this aim? 1  
A. Import liberalisation                      B. Deduction in import duties  
C. Imposing trade barriers                      D. Delicensing

**Read the following case study answer the question number 15 to 17**

**Jal Kranti Abhiyan (2015-16)**

Water is a recyclable resource but its availability is limited and the gap between supply and demand will be widening over time. Climate change at the global scale will be creating water stress conditions in many regions of the world. India has a unique situation of high population growth and rapid economic development with high water demand. The Jal Kranti Abhiyan launched by the Government of India in 2015–16 with an aim to ensure water security through per capita availability of water in the country. People in different regions of India had practised the traditional knowledge of water conservation and management to ensure water availability. The Jal Kranti Abhiyan aims at involving local bodies, NGOs and citizens, at large, in creating awareness regarding its objectives.

The following activities have been proposed under the Jal Kranti Abhiyan: 1. Selection of one water stressed village in each 672 districts of the country to create a 'Jal Gram'. 2. Identification of 13 model command area of about 1000 hectares in different parts of the country, for example, UP, Haryana (North), Karnataka, Telangana, Tamil Nadu (South), Rajasthan, Gujarat (West), Odisha (East), Meghalaya (North-East). 3. Abatement of pollution: • Water conservation and artificial recharge. • Reducing groundwater pollution. • Construction of Arsenic-free wells in selected areas of the country. 4. Creating mass awareness through social media, radio, TV, print media, poster and essay writing competitions in schools. Jal Kranti Abhiyan is designed to provide livelihood and food security through water security

15. Present day world is experiencing acute water paucity due to: 1  
A. Climate Change B. Industrial Pollution  
C. Rising Sea level D. Forest Depletion
16. Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of Model Command Area in India? 1  
A. Water conservation and artificial recharge  
B. Reducing groundwater pollution  
C. Construction of Arsenic-free wells in selected areas of the country  
D. d. Not concerned with food security and livelihood of the people
17. The main aim of The Jal Kranti Abhiyan is to ensure water security through----- 1  
A. Creating Jal Grams B. Reducing ground water pollution  
C. Per capita availability of water D. Construction of arsenic free wells

**SECTION-B**

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

18. **Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:** 1x3=3  
Satellites are mode of communication in themselves as well as they regulate the use of other means of communication. However, use of satellite in getting a continuous and synoptic view of larger area has made satellite communication very vital for the country due to the economic and strategic reasons. Satellite images can be used for the weather forecast, monitoring of natural calamities, surveillance of border areas, etc.  
On the basis of configuration and purposes, satellite system in India can be grouped into two: Indian National Satellite System (INSAT) and Indian Remote Sensing Satellite System (IRS). The INSAT, which was established in 1983, is a multi-purpose

satellite system for telecommunication, meteorological observation and for various other data and programmes.

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

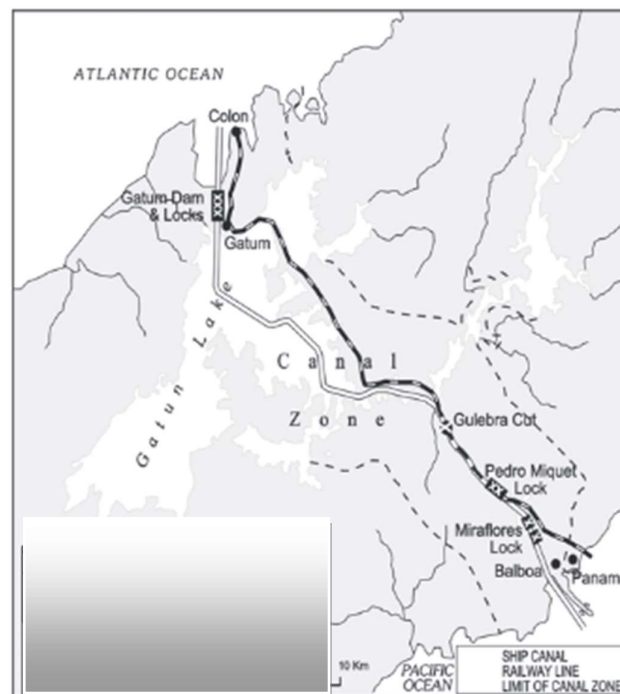
18.1. The satellite communication is very vital for the country. Explain the reason.

18.2. Why is INSAT called a multipurpose satellite system?

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

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

1x3=3



19.1 Name the shipping canal.

19.2 Name the country which has constructed this canal.

19.3 Name the terminal ports of this shipping canal.

### SECTION-C

**Question numbers 20 to 23 are Short Answer type questions.**

20. Both physical and human phenomena are described in metaphors. Give some examples. 3

OR

How is Possibilism different from Environmental Determinism? Explain with suitable Examples.

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

22. Write the characteristics of dispersed settlements 3

OR

Classify the Indian towns on the basis of their function.

23. There has been a significant increase in agricultural output in India during last fifty years. Substantiate the statement. 3

#### SECTION-D

**Question numbers 24 to 28 are Long Answer type questions.**

24. Some regions of the world keep on reporting high level of human development while other regions have low level of human development. Examine the statement. 5
25. Explain any five factors that influence the location of industries. 5
26. What is outsourcing? What is its effect on the economy of the country? 5

**OR**

Differentiate between BPO and KPO.

27. The decades 1951-1981 are referred to as the period of population explosion in India. Identify the key features to explain the statement. 5

**OR**

Describe the religious composition of Indian population.

28. How is the use of plastic bags harmful for environmental degradation? Evaluate it by citing suitable reasons.

**OR**

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

#### SECTION-E

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

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

Qs. No-29

