

## MODEL QUESTION PAPER (SOLVED)

Time : 3 hrs

M.M. 70

- Q1. Which country has the lowest sex ratio in the world? What is its sex ratio? 1  
Ans UAE has the lowest sex ratio in the world. Its sex ratio is 468 females per thousand males.
- Q2. Which are the two main types of Iron ore found in India? 1  
Ans Haematite and Magnetite iron-ore.
- Q3. Name the country which has the highest human development index? 1  
Ans Norway.
- Q4. Which age group of population indicates the largest working population. 1  
Ans 15-59 Age group.
- Q5. Which is the famous and longest petroleum pipeline of USA? 1  
Ans Big - Inch (famous and longest pipeline).
- Q6. Name the international organisation dealing with the Global rules of trade between nations. 1  
Ans World Trade Organization is an international organization.
- Q7. Name the river valley where Gondwana coalfields of India are located. 1  
Ans Damodar River Valley.
- Q8. Name the first millenium city of the world. 1  
Ans London is the First million city of the world.
- Q9. Name any two fossil fuels. 1  
Ans Coal and Natural Gas are fossil fuels.
- Q10. Name the western biggest sea-port of India. 1  
Ans "Mumbai" is the Western biggest sea-port of India.
- Q11. Name the three mineral belts of India and also state any one mineral found in each belt. 3  
Ans Three mineral belts -  
(a) North - Eastern Plateau - Iron ore, Manganese, Mica, Bauxite.

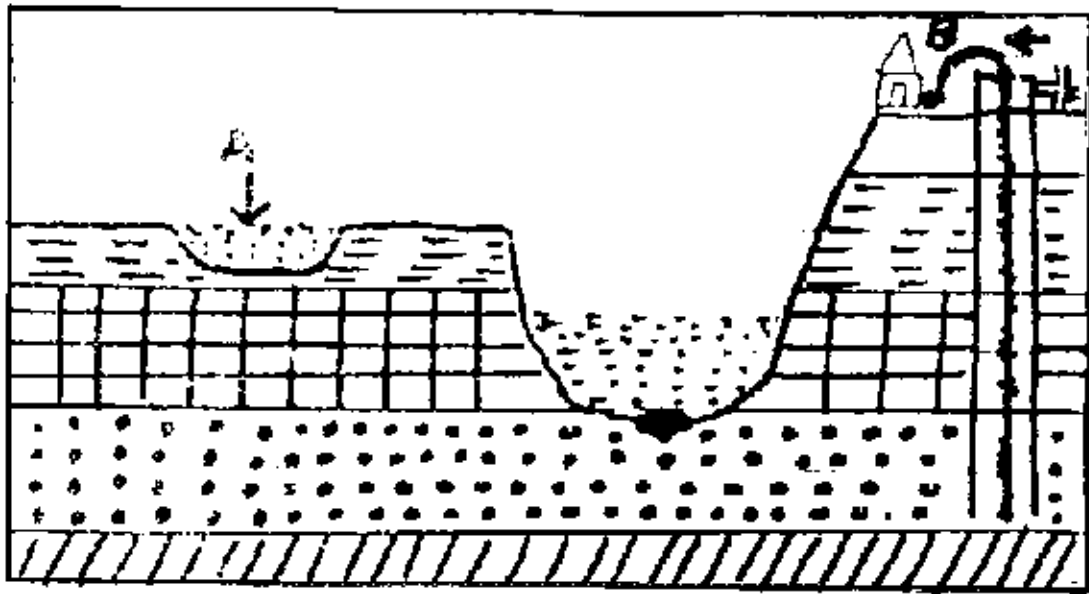
- (b) South Western Plateau - Gold Fields, Iron Ore, Bauxite.
- (c) North Western Plateau - Petroleum, Natural Gas, Copper.

Q12. Explain with example any three geographical factors which influence the distribution of population in the world. 3

Ans The three geographical factors which influence the distribution of population in the world. 3

1. Relief features
2. Climate
3. Soil
4. Water.

Q13. Study the diagram given below and answer the questions as follow. 1+1+1=3



- (i) Two types of mining are shown as A and B identify them and give the correct name of each.
- (ii) State two characteristics of each type of mining.

Ans The two types of mining are

- A - open cast Mining
- B - shaft Mining.

13.2 The main characteristics of open cast mining are -

1. It is easiest and the cheapest way of extracting minerals
2. The cost of safety precautions and equipment is relatively less.

Shaft mining -

1. Vertical shafts and horizontal galleries are made
2. The minerals are extracted and transported to the surface through passage
3. There is always risk of fire, leakage of poisonous gases. Floods, which led to the fatal accidents.

Q14. Why is irrigation necessary in India? Explain any three reasons. 3

Ans

1. Spatio-Temporal variability in Monsoon Rainfall in the country
2. Unreliability of Monsoon
3. Need for more water.

Q15. State any two major sources of air pollution in India? How is air pollution harmful to human health? Explain. 1+2=3

Ans The Major Sources of air Pollution are -

1. Combustion of coal, Petrol and diesel
2. Industrial processes
3. Solid waste disposal
4. Sewage disposal.

The effects of air Pollution on human health are as follows :

1. The ozone layer of the atmosphere gets damaged by different types of chemical pollution. The Ozone layer is depleted by the chlorofluore-carbon and great shrinkage in the glaciers.
2. Spread of diseases related to lungs, skin and throat etc.
3. Air Pollution also caused acid-rains.
4. Accumulation of the 'Urban smog' in the major towns and cities by the poisonous gases prevailing in the atmosphere.

Q16. State six different fields of human geography? 3

Ans The six different fields of human Geography are -

1. Social Geography
2. Urban Geography
3. Political Geography
4. Population Geography
5. Settlement Geography
6. Economic Geography.

Q17. On the basis of ownership classify industries of the world into three groups. Explain the main features of each group. 3

Ans On the basis of ownership, industries are classified into -

1. Public Sector
2. Private Sector
3. Government Sector
4. Joint Sector

Q18. Explain any three major problems related to water in India? 3

Ans The problems of water resources in India are -

1. Availability of water
2. Utilization of water
3. Quality of water.

Q19. Which is the longest trans-continental railway in the world? Write any four characteristics of this trans-continental railway line. 1+2=3

Ans Trans-Siberian Railways is the longest - Trans-Continental railway in the world. It covers a total distance of 9332 km. which joins St. Petersburg in the west of Vladivostok in the east. Its construction started in 1891. It was completed in 1905 after fourteen years.

1. This railway line was constructed for administrative and Military purpose.
2. Siberia has benefited a lot from this railway. It is very rich in mineral, forest, agriculture and animal resources.
3. Products like coal, Metals, wood pulp, fur, feather, milk products and wheat are

carried from Siberia to European Russia and Most of the finished goods are transported From European Russia to Eastern Destinations.

4. This railway track crosses a number of navigable rivers like volga, ob and Amur.

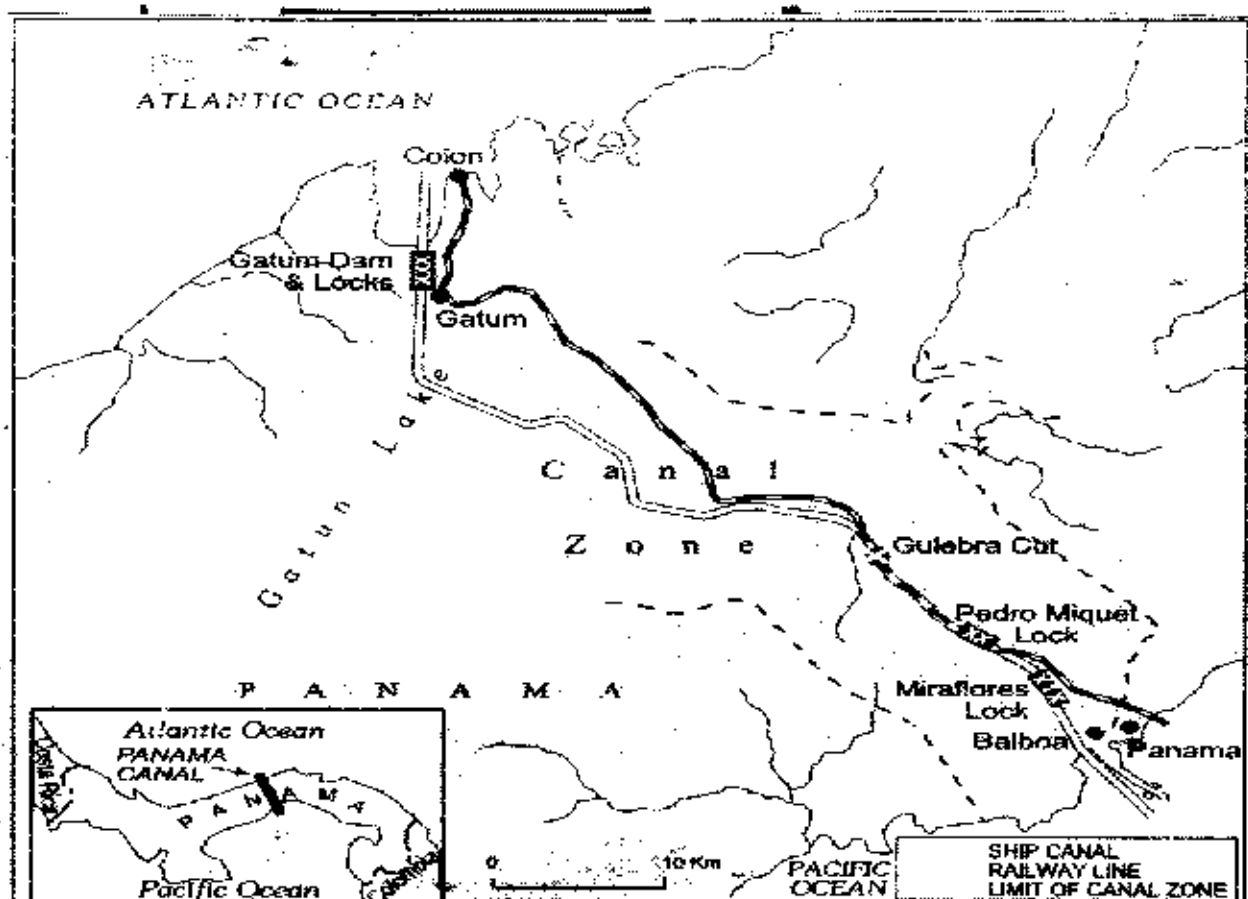
Q20. Study the map given below and answer the Questions that follows.

3

20.1 Name the shipping canal shown in the map.

20.2 Name its ports situated on the coast of Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean.

20.3 Why is this canal mostly used by USA?



- Ans 1. Panama Shipping Canal is shown in this map.
2. Colon Port of Atlantic Coast and Panama port on the Pacific Ocean.
3. As the 8 km area of Panama isthmus between Panama city and Colon is pur-

chased by the government of the United States hence the canal is mostly used by the USA.

Q21. Name any six crops of plantation agriculture of the world. Describe any four characteristics of plantation agriculture. 1+4=5

Ans The production of specialised commercial crops is called plantation agriculture. Six crops under this category are - 5

Tea, Coffee, cocoa, oil palm, rubber and jute, Banana, Cotton, Sugarcane

Following are the characteristics of plantation agriculture

1. Large size of land holdings
2. This type of farming is done mainly in sparsely populated area of Brazil, Malasia, Indonesia, SriLanka, and Siberia.
3. The machines and fertilizers are used.
4. This type of farming was started by Europeans but not under the management of local government.
5. Plantation crops have great demand in the global market.

Q22. Name five sources of non - conventional energy in India and state one potential area of each source of non - conventional energy. 5

Ans Five sources of non-conventional energy in India -

1. Solar Energy - India is a tropical country so sunlight is abundantly available in all the parts of the country except north-Eastern India.
2. Wind Energy - Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Maharastra, Orissa
3. Geothermal Energy - Manikaran (HP) 5 kw power plant.
4. Biogas - It is used as cooking fuel and also used for lighting and power generation in villages.
5. Tidal Energy - A 900 MW tidal energy power plant is set up Gulf of Kuchchh by National Hydropower corporation.

Q23. Study the data given below in the table and Answer the questions that follow.

1+2+1+1=5

Religious communities of India - 2001

	Religious Groups	Population (Million)	% of Total
1.	Hindu	827.6	80.5%
2.	Muslims	138.2	13.5%
3.	Christians	24.1	2.3%
4.	Sikhs	19.2	1.9%
5.	Buddhists	8.0	0.9%
6.	Jains	4.2	0.4%
7.	Others	6.6	0.6%

(i) Which religious community occupies the second place in the total population of India?

Ans : Muslims occupy the second place in the total population of India

(ii) Name a state and a union Territory, where the people of this community are in majority.

Ans : State - Jammu and Kashmir (Kashmir Valley)

Union Territory - Lakshdweep

(iv) Which is the smallest religious community in India?

Ans : Jains (0.4%) are the smallest religious community in India

(v) Name the two states where this community is mainly concentrated.

Ans : Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan are the states where the people of this community are in majority.

Q24. What are the major objectives of the new Industrial policy of India 1991. State any six measures initiated within this policy. 2+3=5

Ans Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization has helped Industrial development in India in the following ways.

Liberalization -

It means remove of all restrictions on the private sector, making it more competitive.

The main features of liberalization are -

1. Abolition of Industrial licensing.
2. Free Entry to foreign technology.
3. Direct Foreign investment policy.

4. Access to capital Market
  5. Open trade
  6. Abolition of phased manufacturing programme
  7. Liberalized Industrial location Programme.
2. Privatization - it means bringing ownership of Industries and their central and Management under private sector. It results in the reduction or removal of the monopoly of the government. The government policy towards public sector strives.
1. To bring down the government equity in all non-strategic public sector undertakings to 26% or less.
  2. To restructure and revive potentially viable undertakings.
  3. To close down or privatise these undertakings which can not revived.
  4. To protect fully the interests of the workers.
3. Globalization - It means connecting the economy of the country with the economics of the other countries through free trade and free mobility of the capital and labour.

Q25. What is the importance of tourism? Explain with examples the four factors of tourist attractions in the world. 1+4=5

Ans Tourism in travel is undertaken for purposes of recreation rather than business. The four main areas of tourist attraction are -

1. Climate - Climate is the important constituent that enhances tourism. The people from colder areas are more expected to have holidays in the warm and sunny weather for beach holidays. The Mediterranean sea coast is a major tourist point for the north Europeans. The summer regions people are more keen to have holidays in the lap of mountainous region to get rid of scorching heat.
2. Landscape - Mass tourism often transforms the whole landscape. Multistoried hotels are built along beaches, where there are only dunes palm trees or orchards. The coastal areas, lakes and lagoons are main and major tourist points.

History and Art -

The pyramid of Egypt, The great wall of China, The Taj Mahal and statue of Liberty have great potential to influence the tourists from all over the world. Temples, mosques etc

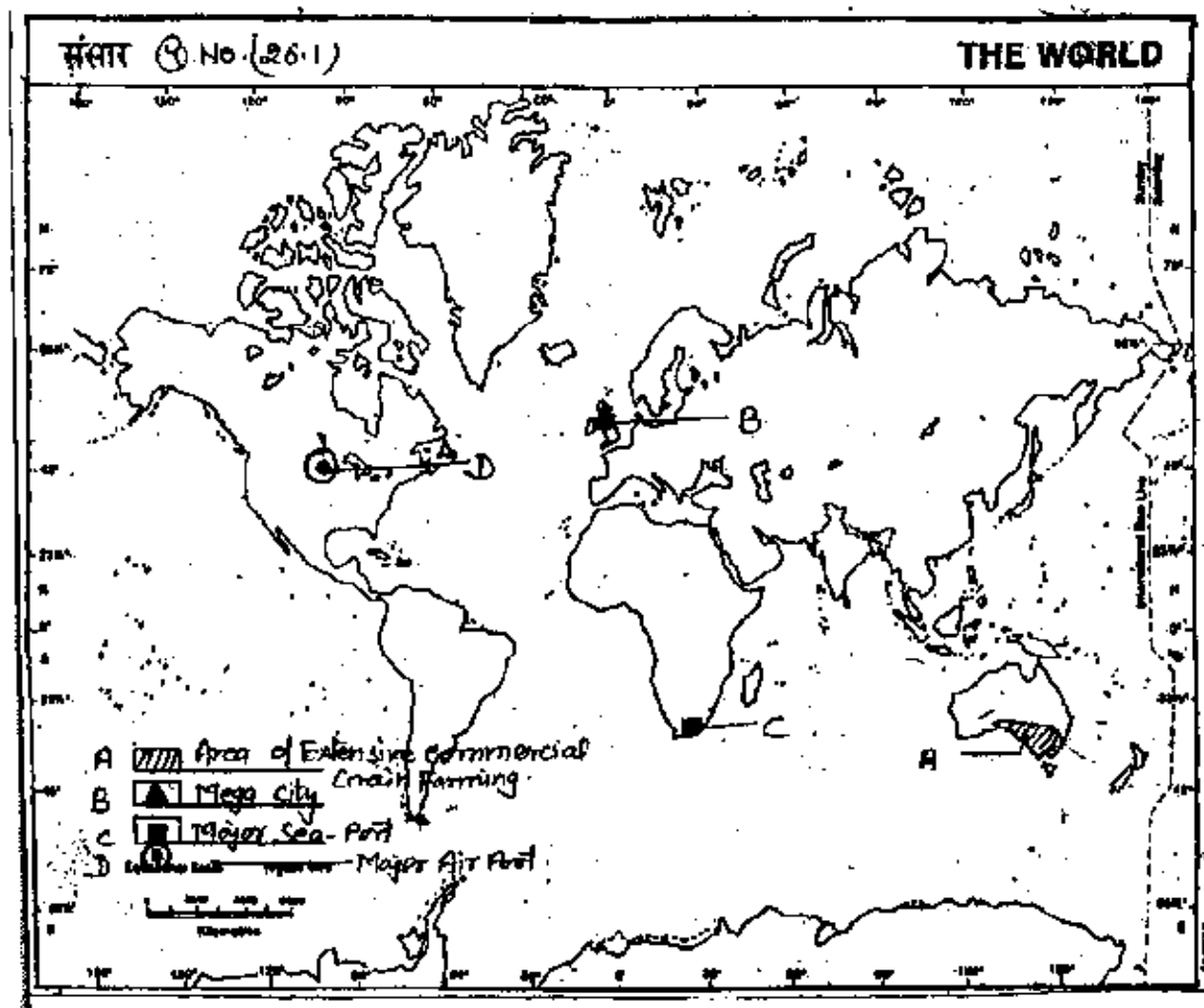


also influence the tourists.

**Culture and Economy** - The palaces built on lakes in Brunei, the Gaya and Bodhgaya, Mysore, Laddakh and Istanbul attract tourists nationally and globally with percent per experiencing ethnic culture.

- Q26. (i) In the given political outline map of the world 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 line marked on the map.

2



- (a) Area of Extensive Commercial Grain Farming
- (b) A Mega city of Europe
- (c) A Major sea port of South Africa
- (d) A Major Airport of USA.

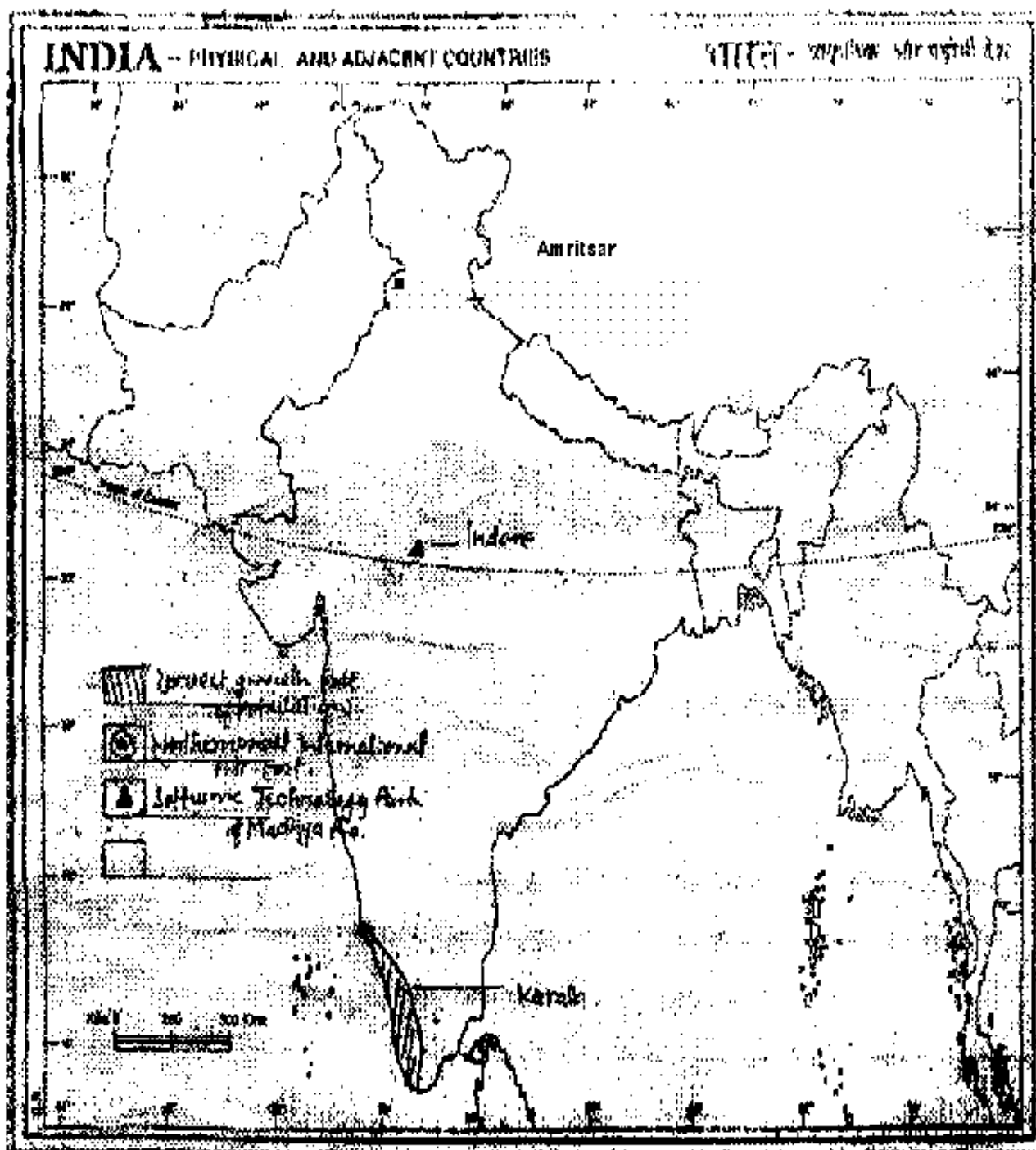
Ans : 26.1 See attached world map.

- A. Downs
- B. London
- C. Cape-Town
- D. Chicago

26.2 On the given political outline map of India provided to you locate and label the following with appropriate symbols.

- (a) The State having lowest growth rate of Population
- (b) The northern most international Airport
- (c) The Software technology park of Madhya Pradesh

- 26.2
- 1. Kerala
  - 2. Amritsar
  - 3. The software Technology park of Madhya Pradesh (Indore).



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