

DAY — **19**

SEAT NUMBER

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2025 III 07

1500

J-420**(E)****GEOGRAPHY (39)****Time : 3 Hrs.****(8 Pages)****Max. Marks : 80**

- Note :** (1) *All questions are compulsory.*
 (2) *Draw relevant diagrams / graphs wherever necessary.*
 (3) *Use of colour pencil is allowed.*
 (4) *Use of map stencil is allowed.*
 (5) *Figures to the right indicate full marks.*
 (6) *Tie your supplement of map to your main answer sheet.*

Q. 1. Answer the sub-questions as per given instructions :**[20]****(A)** Complete the chain and rewrite in your answer paper : (5)

No.	'A'	'B'	'C'
(1)	Amazon River basin	(1) Manufacturing Activities	(1) Tata Iron and Steel Industries.
(2)	Constrictive Pyramid	(2) Commercial cattle rearing	(2) Low population density.
(3)	Industrial Region	(3) Individual	(3) Low birth rate and least death rate.
(4)	Pampas Grassland	(4) Dense equatorial Forest	(4) South America
(5)	Private	(5) More old age Population	(5) Availability of Employment

(B) Do as directed: (5)

Choose the correct option and write.

- (1) Appalachian mountain region of U.S.A has dense population because-
 - (A) uneven physical condition
 - (B) inaccessible mountainous region
 - (C) development of iron-ore and coal mines
 - (D) war-like condition
- (2) Ideal location for fishing .
 - (A) rugged coast, shallow seas, hot climate, growth of plankton.
 - (B) shallow seas, confluence of warm and cold ocean currents, growth of planktons, cold climate
 - (C) continental shelf, growth of planktons, good fishing skills, cold climate
 - (D) continental shelf, rugged coasts, growth of planktons, cold climate.
- (3) In USA, industrial areas are found in North-Eastern region.
 - (A) dense population
 - (B) availability of capital
 - (C) availability of rich deposits of coal and iron-ore
 - (D) centralization of transport route.
- (4) Choose one subregion in northern plain region of India.
 - (A) The Nile plain
 - (B) The Ganga-Yamuna plain
 - (C) The Mississippi Basin
 - (D) The Amazon Basin
- (5) Major physical factor which affects regional development.
 - (A) Natural resources
 - (B) Sex-ratio
 - (C) School register ratio
 - (D) Employment

(C) Identify the correct co-relation in the given statements (5)
and write :

A : Assertion

R : Reasoning

- (1) A: Hardwood trees are found in equatorial evergreen Forest.
R: Lumbering is not developed on a commercial level in equatorial regions.
(A) Only A is correct
(B) Only R is correct
(C) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
(D) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (2) A : In India, industrial areas are found concentrated in few regions.
R : India is agricultural country.
(A) Only A is correct
(B) Only R is correct
(C) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
(D) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (3) A : In tertiary occupation, there is no derivation from the nature.
R : It provides only services so it is known as service sector
(A) Only A is correct
(B) Only R is correct
(C) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
(D) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

- (4) A : Each formal regions have distinct boundaries which make them easy to identify.

R : Region is bounded by economic activities.

- (A) Only A is correct
(B) Only R is correct
(C) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
(D) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (5) A : Physical or human factors are not static but highly dynamic. They change over time.

R : The earth is dynamic. We find there are variations in its physical and cultural environments.

- (A) Only A is correct
(B) Only R is correct
(C) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
(D) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(D) Identify the incorrect factor and write it : (5)

- (1) Densely populated region due to mineral deposits –
(a) Gold mine region of Australian desert.
(b) Mineral oil region of South West Asia.
(c) Mineral producing Chhota Nagpur region of India.
(d) Prairie grassland region in North America.
- (2) Primary occupations depending upon natural resources –
(a) Agriculture (b) Hunting
(c) Motor industry (d) Lumbering

- (3) Footloose industries :
 - (a) Cement industries
 - (b) Clock making industries
 - (c) Diamond cutting industries
 - (d) Hairpin making industries
- (4) Permanent Human Settlements are not found in Antarctica.
 - (a) Very cool climate
 - (b) Fertile soil
 - (c) Frozen land
 - (d) Long winter
- (5) Factors studied in physical geography
 - (a) Atmospheric factors
 - (b) Relief
 - (c) Lakes
 - (d) Transport

Q. 2. Give geographical reasons (Any FOUR) : **[12]**

- (1) Literacy rate is the indicator of economic and social development of the country.
- (2) Agriculture is practised on a large scale in India.
- (3) Distribution of industries is uneven.
- (4) Industrial development is not found in Central Australia.
- (5) Factors like illiteracy, poverty affects the regional development.
- (6) Nature of Geography is dualistic.

Q. 3. Differentiate between (Any THREE) : **[9]**

- (1) Land use and Land cover
- (2) Public sector industry and Private industry.
- (3) Physical region and Political region
- (4) Regional development and Regional imbalance
- (5) Possibilism and Determinism.

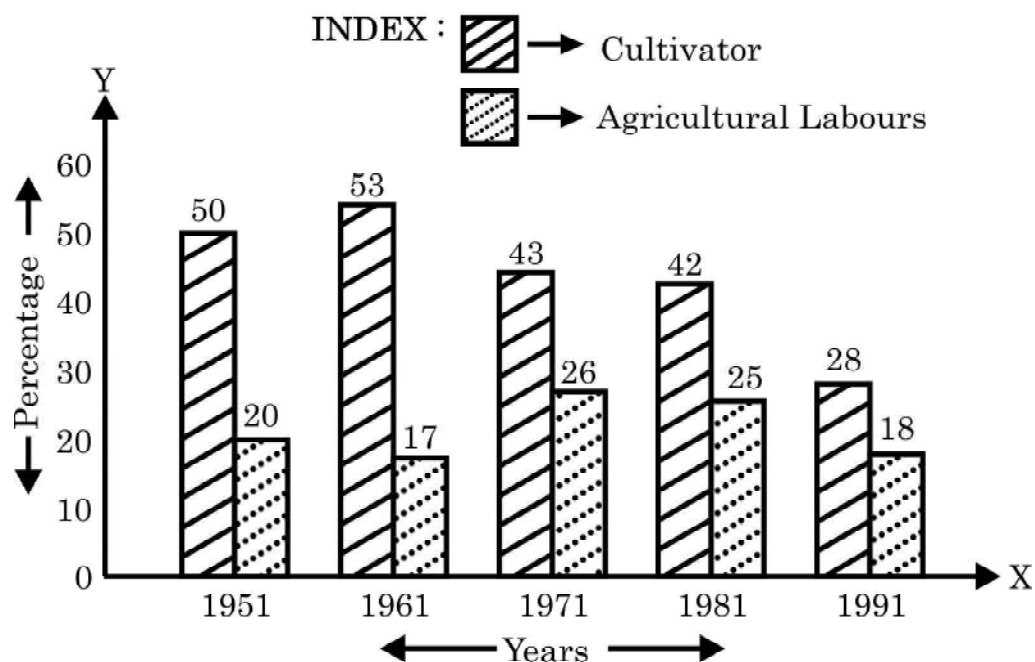
Q. 4. (A) Mark and name the following on the outline map of the world with suitable index (Any SIX) : [11]
(6)

- (1) Thinly populated region of South America.
- (2) Show an African Country in second phase of demographic transition.
- (3) Major administrative city in Maharashtra.
- (4) Area of animal husbandry in Australia.
- (5) Leading country of Asia in Fishing.
- (6) Cape of Good Hope waterways
- (7) Nile River basin
- (8) Siberian plateau

(B) Read the following map/graphs and answer the questions given below : (5)

**INDIA : Occupational Structure
(Primary Service Sector)**

Scale : 1 cm = 10%



Questions :

- (1) What is shown in the above graph?
- (2) Which decade has maximum percentages of cultivators?
- (3) Which decade has minimum percentages of agricultural labourers?
- (4) In present graph, which factor have maximum percentages in every decade?
- (5) In 1971 what is the percentage of cultivators and agricultural labour?

Q. 5. Write short notes on the following (Any THREE) : [12]

- (1) Correlation between birth rate and death rate
- (2) Mixed land use
- (3) Hunting and loss of ecosystem
- (4) Role of transportation in industries.
- (5) Importance of satellites as means of communication.

Q. 6. (A) Read the following passage and answer the questions given below : [8]
(4)

Considering the latitudinal distribution of animal husbandry in the world, it is located between 30°N to 60°N and 30°S to 55°S latitudes.

Climate is one of the most influencing factors in the development of animal husbandry. It is more developed in the Northern Hemisphere. Presence of grasslands in Australia and North and South America has led to distribution of this occupation. But, this occupation is influenced by advanced technology market and availability of large estates.

It has developed on a commercial basis in North America, South America and Australia. The animal husbandry in North

and South America is carried out with the help of advanced technology on a commercial scale.

Dense forests, inhospitable climate, low quality fodder in equatorial region has discouraged the development of animal husbandry in these regions.

Questions :

- (1) In which latitude, world distribution of animal husbandry is found?
- (2) Which hemisphere has maximum development of animal husbandry?
- (3) Which factor affects animal husbandry in Australia and South and North America continents?
- (4) Which continents have maximum mechanization of animal husbandry in the world?

(B) Draw neat, labelled diagrams (Any TWO) : (4)

- (1) Stationary Pyramid
- (2) Circular Settlement
- (3) Relationship of Geography with other subjects

Q. 7. Answer the following questions in detail (Any ONE) : [8]

- (1) Explain the human factors affecting distribution of population.
- (2) Explain the factors affecting trade.

