Q. 1. Four geographical features are shown on the given world map:-(i) Mountain, (ii) River, (iii) grassland and (iv) Country  

Write correct name of the related feature in your answer book against each number.
Q. 2. Four geographical features are shown on the given map of India :- (1) River, (2) Park, (3) place of iron and steel industry and (4) coal field. (4x1) = 4

Write correct name of the related feature in your answer book against each number.
Q. 3. Name the submerged portion of the continent which gradually slope seawards from the shore line.  

Q. 4. What is the exact interval between two high tides or low tides?  

Q. 5. Explain the 'Blue Revolution.'  

Q. 6. Classify industries on the basis of source of raw material into two groups.  

Q. 7. State four favourable conditions for the formation of delta.  

Q. 8. Name any four health programmes related to women and children launched by Government of India.  

Q. 9. Explain any two social factors responsible for soil erosion.  

Q. 10. “Norway is located on high latitudes even then its ports are open throughout the year for trade”. Justify the statement.  

Q. 11. Study the given table and answer the questions that follow:-

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Station</th>
<th>T/P</th>
<th>J.</th>
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</table>
11.1 Name the station which has high precipitation throughout the year.

11.2 Give one reason for the same. \((1+1) = 2\)

Q. 12. Which is the lowest layer of the atmosphere? State any three features of this layer. \((1+3) = 4\)

Q. 13. Name the northern most parallel range of the Himalayas. Write three characteristics of this range. \((1+3) = 4\)

Q. 14. Differentiate between Systematic approach and Regional approach in geography by stating four points. \((4 \times 1) = 4\)

Q. 15. Define the term 'biosphere'. Explain the three basic components of biosphere with suitable examples. \((1+3) = 4\)

Q. 16. What is rock? Describe five points of economic significance of rocks. \((1+5) = 6\)

Q. 17. What is the meaning of watershade development? State five benefits which can be achieved by watershed development. \((1+5) = 6\)

Q. 18. Explain any six factors of temperature distribution with suitable examples. \((6 \times 1) = 6\)

Q. 19. Explain any three problems posed by mineral extraction. Also discuss any three measures for conservation of mineral resources. \((3+3) = 6\)

Q. 20. What is compact settlement? Explain five major patterns of compact settlement with suitable examples. \((1+5) = 6\)

SECTION – B
(Attempt the Questions from any one module)

OPTION – I
Local Area Planning

Q. 21. State any four basic requirements of Local Area Planning. \((4 \times 1/2) = 2\)

Q. 22. Enlist any four precautions for collecting information from the field. \((4 \times 1/2) = 2\)

Q. 23. Explain four methods of data presentation through cartographic techniques. \((4 \times 1) = 4\)

Q. 24. Suggest any four ways by which the conditions of the slum areas may be improved. \((4 \times 1) = 4\)

OPTION – II
Geography of Tourism in India

Q. 21. Give four examples of hill resorts. \((4 \times 1/2) = 2\)

Q. 22. Classify international tourism on the basis of distance covered and give one characteristic of each. \((1+1) = 2\)

Q. 23. How does a good tour operator and manager be helped in promoting tourism. Give four points. \((4 \times 1) = 4\)

Q. 24. “Mass tourism is posing a great threat to the environment”. Justify the statement with four examples. \((4 \times 1) = 4\)
DETAILED MARKING SCHEME

1. a. (3) Downs grassland
   b. (4) Japan
   c. (1) Rockies Mountain
   d. (2) Nile River 4x1 = 4 marks

2. a. (2) Corbett National Park
   b. (4) Neyveli
   c. (1) Narmada River
   d. (3) Jamshedpur 4x1 = 4 marks

3. Continental shelf 1 mark

4. 12 hours and 25/26 minutes 1 mark

5. The rapid increase in the production of fish in the country is called Blue Revolution. 1 mark

6. (i) Agro-based industries and
   (ii) Mineral based industries ½+½ = 1 marks

7. Favourable conditions for the formation of delta-
   (i) active vertical and lateral erosion in the upper course of the river to supply large amount of sediments.
   (ii) tideless sheltered coast
   (iii) shallow sea adjoining the delta and
   (iv) no strong current at the river mouth which may wash away the sediments.

8. (i) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)
   (ii) Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)
   (iii) Balika Samridhi Yojana (BSY)
   (iv) Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) 4+½ = 2 marks

9. Social factors responsible for soil erosion
   (i) Deforestation
   (ii) Overgrazing
   (iii) Nature of land use
   (iv) Methods of cultivation
   Any two factors 2x1 = 2 marks

10. A branch of warm current reaches Norway coast. Warm currents keep the area free from freezing.
    (Association of warm current and its impact should be taken into consideration while marking).
    2x1 = 2 marks
11. (1) Thiruvananthapuram

Reason: (i) South-West monsoon facing location
(ii) on the western coast between ocean and Ghats
(iii) Ghats facilities for orographic rain

*Any one point*  1+1=2 marks

12. Troposphere: Lower layer of the atmosphere
(i) Lowest layer of the atmosphere
(ii) Height 8km on the poles and 18km on equator
(iii) Convectional current in the air/vertical mixing of air
(iv) All weather conditions in this layer
(v) Tropopause, upper boundry

*Any three point*  1+3=4 marks

13. The northern most parallel range of the Himalayas is Himadri (Greater Himalaya).

Characteristics of this range:
(i) It is the highest range
(ii) Continuous range from west to east
(iii) Made up of granite, metamorphic as well as sedimentary rock
(iv) Average height of this range – 6100 metre
(v) Over 100 peaks with height more than 6100 metre
(vi) Highest peak of the world Mt. Everest (8848 metre) situated in this range
(vii) Any other points

*Any three point*  1+3=4 marks

14.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Systematic Approach</strong></th>
<th><strong>Regional Approach</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) It deals systems like atmosphere, hydrosphere, lithosphere and biosphere.</td>
<td>(i) A region can be studied based on any factor like, relief, rainfall, vegetation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Focusses on kinds of grass land, forests, flora, fauna, human relationship, quality of living environment.</td>
<td>(ii) Regions can be multifactor i.e. by association of two or more than two factors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Describe culture, population, dynamics of social, economic and political aspects.</td>
<td>(iii) Administrative units like states, districts, tehsils can also be treated as regions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(iv) Deals with methods and techniques for field studies, quantitative, qualitative, Cartographic analysis, GIS, GPS and Remote sensing.

(iv) Includes regional development, regional planning and community planning.

4 x 1 = 4 marks

15. Biosphere refers to the narrow zone of the earth in which all life forms exist. This narrow zone is a place where lithosphere, atmosphere and hydrosphere meet.

Explanation of three basic components

(i) Abiotic,

(ii) Biotic and

(iii) Energy with suitable examples 1 + 3 = 4 marks

16. Rocks are composed of minerals. They are aggregates of physical mixture of one or more minerals.

Economic significance:

(i) Soil derived from rock

(ii) Building material

(iii) Source of mineral

(iv) Raw material for industries

(v) Previous stones

(vi) Fuel

(vii) Fertilizers

*Any five point* 1 x 5 = 6 marks

17. The overall development with proper utilization of water in a particular watershed is considered to be watershed development.

Benefits of watershed development:

(i) Supply of water for drinking and irrigation

(ii) Increases in bio-diversity

(iii) Loss of acidity in the soil and free for standing water

(iv) Increase in agricultural production and productivity.

(v) Increase in the standard of living.

(vi) Decrease in the cutting of forests

(vii) Increase in employment

(viii) Increase in personal get to gather by participation of local people

*Any five point* 1 x 5 = 6 marks
18. Factors of temperature distribution:
   (i) Latitude
   (ii) Land and sea contrast
   (iii) Relief and altitude
   (iv) Ocean currents
   (v) Winds
   (vi) Vegetation cover
   (vii) Nature of soil
   (viii) Slope and aspect

Any six point 6 x 1 = 6 marks

19. Problems posed by mineral extraction:
   (i) Depletion of mineral
   (ii) Ecological problems
   (iii) Pollution
   (iv) Social problems

Any three point 3 x 1 = 3 marks

Measures for conservation of mineral resources:
   (i) Reclamation
   (ii) Recycling
   (iii) Substitution
   (iv) More efficient use

Any three point 3+3 = 6 marks

20. Compact settlement has closely built up areas. The dwellings are concentrated in one central site in such settlements.

Major patterns of compact settlement:
   (i) Linear pattern
   (ii) Rectangular pattern
   (iii) Square pattern
   (iv) Circular pattern
   (v) Radial pattern

1 + 5 = 6 marks
SECTION – B
OPTION – I
Local Area Planning

21. Basic requirements of Local Area Planning:
   (i) Formulation of objectives
   (ii) Fixing targets of planning and its priorities to be achieved
   (iii) Mobilisation of resources for the execution of plan
   (iv) Creating necessary social group or organization for the implementation of the plan
   (v) Regular evaluation and monitoring of the progress made

   Any four point
   $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$ marks

22. Precautions for collecting information from the field:
   (i) Friendly behaviour of the interviewer
   (ii) Respondents should not be hurt by interviewer
   (iii) Socially unacceptable questions need to be avoided.
   (iv) The objective of field work should be clarified to the respondent so that he gives true information.
   (v) The respondent need to be assured that his identity will always be kept undisclosed.

   Any four point
   $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$ marks

23. Methods of data presentation through cartographic techniques:
   (i) Graphical presentation
   (ii) Compound graph
   (iii) Diagrammatic presentation
       (a) Bar diagram
       (b) Pie diagram
   (iv) Presentation of data through maps.

   Any four point
   $4 \times 1 = 4$ marks

24. Suggestions for Slum Area Development:
   (i) Provision for basic social amenities
   (ii) Provision for economic pursuits
   (iii) Other welfare works
   (iv) Environmental quality control

   Any four point
   $4 \times 1 = 4$ marks
OPTION – II

Geography of Tourism in India

21. Hill Resorts:
(i) Naini Tal
(ii) Udagamandalam (Ooty)
(iii) Mt. Abu
(iv) Pachmarhi
(v) Chail
(vi) Shimla
(vii) Dalhousie
(viii) Mussoorie
(ix) Any other resorts

Any four point

4 x ½ = 2 marks

22. Classification of International Tourism:

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Characteristics</th>
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<tr>
<td>Short-haul</td>
<td>distance covered less than 3000km</td>
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</table>

1+1=2 marks

23. (i) Providing trained tour guides
(ii) Arranging travel agents
(iii) Providing good hospitality to tourists
(iv) Managing transport requirements like visa, permit clearance formalities.
(v) Booking of stay
(vi) Any other points

Any four point

4 x 1 = 4 marks

24. (i) Litter of non-degradable material scattering
(ii) Decline in bio-diversity
(iii) Shortage as well as pollution of water
(iv) Degradation of forested hill slopes
(v) Soil particles get compacted or dislodged under an unbearable pressure of pony traffic or of human feet
(vi) Any other points

Any four point

4 x 1 = 4 marks