

Q.1 A Complete the chain

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A	B	C
1) Intensive Subsistence agriculture	1) Dogger Bank	1) Small size of farm
2) Pampas Grassland region	2) Off shore oil and gas production	2) Unfavorable
3) Fishing	3) Rice	3) Bombay High
4) Gathering	4) Dense forest	4) NE Atlantic Ocean
5) Mining	5) Commercial animal husbandry	5) South America

B. Identify the correct co-relation :

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- 1) A : Increase in dependency ratio will affect the economy.
R : Medical costs are high when there are more elderly in the population.
 - 1) Only A is correct
 - 2) Only R is correct
 - 3) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - 4) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

- 2) A : In population pyramid, a broad base indicates high number of children in a country.
R : Broad apex is an indicator of high number of elderly in a country.
 - 1) Only A is correct
 - 2) Only R is correct
 - 3) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - 4) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

- 3) A : Settlements can be of various types.
R : Various physical factors affect the growth of settlements.
 - 1) Only A is correct.
 - 2) Only R is correct.

- 3) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- 4) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

- 4) A : When cities grow, their functions also grow.
R : Cities can have only one function.

- 1) Only A is correct.
- 2) Only R is correct.
- 3) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- 4) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

- 5) A : In stage 2, death rate reduces but birth rate is constant.
R : The population increases rapidly in stage 2.

- 1) Only A is correct
- 2) Only R is correct
- 3) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- 4) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C) Choose the correct option and complete the sentence :

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1) Gathering of various products from the forests for livelihood is mainly carried in

- a) Temperate coniferous forests
- b) Temperate Deciduous forests
- c) Tropical deciduous forests
- d) Equatorial evergreen forests

2) Ideal location for fishing

- a) rugged coasts, shallow seas, hot climate, growth of planktons
- 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) Primary Economic activity not related directly to latitudinal locations

- a) lumbering b) fishing c) mining d) agriculture

4) Characteristics of extensive commercial agriculture.

- a) monoculture, use of water, tropical, cereal production
- b) monoculture, use of machinery, tropical, cereal production
- c) monoculture, use of manual labour, equator, Thailand, horticulture
- d) monoculture, use of scientific know how, sub-tropical, production of pulses

5) Hunting was a

- a) primitive activity of man to obtain food.
- b) carried out on large scale on the Western coast of Africa than on the Eastern coast.
- c) Wide expanse of the continental shelf with presence of shallow water
- d) the traditional skills of some people who are naturally good

D) Look at the table carefully. Answer the following questions: Q.1-1 mark

, Q.4- 2marks

(5)

Table 2.1 : India - Demographic Dividend

Decade	Ratio of working/ non-working population	Percentage of working population
2001-10	1.33 : 1	57.1
2011-20	1.53 : 1	60.5
2021-30 (projected)	1.81 : 1	64.4
2031-40 (projected)	1.72 : 1	63.2

Source : Economic Survey, 2016-17. Pg. 33

- 1) What does the table show?
- 2) What is the relationship between second and third column?
- 3) How will this relationship affect the economy of India?
- 4) What will happen if the ratio decreases over the years?

Q.2 Geographical Reason (any 4)

- 1) Agriculture is done on a large scale in India.
- 2) In rural settlements, land use is related to agriculture.
- 3) Migration is not always permanent.
- 4) Population distribution is uneven.
- 5) Population increases because of transportation facilities.
- 6) Growth of urban areas is linked to land use .

Q.3 Differentiate between : Any 3

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- 1) Expansive pyramid and Constrictive pyramid.
- 2) Radial pattern and Circular pattern
- 3) Nucleated and Dispersed settlement
- 4) Mining and Fishing.

Q.4 On an outline map of the world, show the following with appropriate symbols and prepare an index :

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- 1) Dogger Bank fishing area.
- 2) Area of lumbering in Asia.
- 3) Area of animal husbandry in Australia
- 4) An area of agriculture in Europe.
- 5) Mining area in Arabian Sea.
- 6) Fishing area in South-West Atlantic Ocean.
- 7) Greenland
- 8) Sahara desert
- 9) Highly populated region in Australia
- 10) Amazon basin
- 11) Great plains

Q.5 Write short notes (any 3)

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- 1) Plantation agriculture
- 2) Literacy rate
- 3) correlation between birth rates and death rates
- 4) Mixed land use .
- 5) Problems of urban settlements.

Q.6 A Read the given passage and answer the following questions :

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Different types of human settlements include hamlets, villages, small towns, large towns, isolated places, cities and conurbations. In some systems, types of human settlements are broken up into urban, suburban and rural; for example, the U.S. Census Bureau divides settlements into urban or rural categories based on precise definitions. Small settlements, such as hamlets and villages, have low populations and restricted access to services. Larger types of settlements, such as cities, have higher populations, higher densities and greater access to services. For example, a village may have only one or two general stores, while a large metropolis may have many specialized stores and chain stores. These differences are known as low-order service settlements and high-order service settlements. Larger settlements also have a sphere of influence affecting surrounding settlements. Settlements may also be divided by the site chosen, such as sites

selected based on resources, trading points, defensive sites, shelter and relationship to water resources. The functions of human settlements also differ, as settlements may be established as ports, market towns and resorts. Types of rural settlements may also be classified by function, such as proximity to farming, fishing and mining. Settlements that focus on one economic activity are called single functional settlements. Human settlements may be permanent or temporary. For example, a refugee camp is a temporary settlement, while a city is a permanent settlement .

- 1) Which human settlements are mentioned in the passage above?
- 2) On what basis are urban and rural areas classified?
- 3) What are the functions carried out in rural settlements?
- 4) Explain the difference between low-order service and high-order service settlements.

B. Draw a neat and well-labelled diagram for :(any 2)

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- 1) Linear settlement 2) Radial settlement
- 3) Compact settlement 4) Dispersed settlement

Q.7 Answer the following questions in detail (any 1)

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- 1) Explain the physical factors affecting distribution of population.
- 2) Examine the impact of migration on the population structure of a country .