

**Competency Based Questions**

**XII- GEOGRAPHY (Part 1)**

**BOOK -1 FUNDAMENTALS OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHY**

GEOGRAPHY: NATURE & SCOPE

1. Q1. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow: Benda lives in the wilds of the Abujh Maad area of central India. His village consists of three huts deep in the wilds. Not even birds or stray dogs that usually crowd villages can be seen in these areas. Wearing a small loin cloth and armed with his axe he slowly surveys the penda (forest) where his tribe practices a primitive form of agriculture called shifting cultivation. Benda and his friends burn small patches of forest to clear them for cultivation. The ash is used for making the soil fertile. Benda is happy that the Mahua trees around him are in bloom. How lucky I am to be a part of this beautiful universe, he thinks as he looks up to see the Mahua, Palash and Sal trees that have sheltered him since childhood. Crossing the penda in a gliding motion, Benda makes his way to a stream. As he bends down to scoop up a palmful of water, he remembers to thank Loi-Lugi, the spirit of the forest for allowing him to quench his thirst.

1.Benda practices which of the following type of agriculture ?

a. Subsistence gathering

b. Slash burn cultivation

c, Extensive grain farming

d. Horticulture

2.The state of the society in the passage can be described by the following term-

a. Neo determinism

b. Areal differentiation

c. Possibilism

d. Environmental determinism

3. What has allowed humans to loosen the shackles of the nature ?

A, Development of agriculture

B Development of new tools

c. Discovery of fir e

d . All of the above

THE WORLD POPULATION: DISTRIBUTION,DENSITY & GROWTH

1. A: Ramu migrated from Uttarakhand to Delhi along with his family due to scarcity of livelihood and frequent landslides. This is an example of Push Factor.

R: The push factors make the place of destination seem less attractive for reasons like unemployment, natural disasters, socio-economic backwardness, etc.

1. a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
2. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
3. c) A is true but R is false.
4. d) A is false but R is true.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

1. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow:

For many decades, a country’s level of development was measured only in terms of its economic growth. This meant that the bigger the economy of the country, the more developed it was considered, even though this growth did not really mean much change in the lives of most people.

The idea that the quality of life people enjoy in a country, the opportunities they have and freedoms they enjoy, are important aspects of development, is not new.

These ideas were clearly spelt out for the first time in the late eighties and early nineties. The works of two South Asian economists, Mahbub-ul-Haq and Amartya Sen are important in this regard.

The concept of human development was introduced by Dr Mahbub-ul-Haq. Dr Haq has described human development as development that enlarges people’s choices and improves their lives. People are central to all development under this concept. These choices are not fixed but keep on changing. The basic goal of development is to create conditions where people can live meaningful lives.

A meaningful life is not just a long one. It must be a life with some purpose. This means that people must be healthy, be able to develop their talents, participate in society and be free to achieve their goals.

Q1.1 Which criterion was used in the early period to measure development?

a. Industrial growth

b. Agricultural growth

c. Economic growth

d. Population growth

Q1.2 Who introduced the concept of Human development?

a. Prof, Amartya Sen

b. Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq

c. Alexander Von Humboldt

d. Ratzel

Q1.3 Which of the following is not an important aspect of development?

a. The quality of life

b. Opportunities

c. Freedom

d. People’s movement

Q1.4 According to Dr Mahbub-ul-Haq which of the following is central to development?

a. Basic infrastructure

b. People

c. Stress on education

d. Safety and security

Q1.5 People must be healthy, be able to develop their talents, participate in society and be free to achieve their goals are the features of which of the following?

a. Meaningful life

b. Enjoyable life

c. Terrible life

d. Rigid life

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

“As many as 33 countries record low levels of human development. A large proportion of these are small countries which have been going through political turmoil and social instability in the form of civil war, famine or a high incidence of diseases. There is an urgent need to address the human development requirements of this groups through well thought out policies.

International comparisons of human development can show some very interesting results. Often people tend to blame low levels of human development on the culture of the people. For example, X country has lower human development because its people follow Y religion, or belong to Z community. Such statements are misleading.

To understand why a particular region keeps reporting low or high levels of human development it is important to look at the pattern of government expenditure on the social sector. The political environment of the country and the amount of freedom people have is also important. Countries with high levels of human development invest more in the social sectors and are generally free from political turmoil and instability. Distribution of the country’s resources is also far more equitable.

On the other hand, places with low levels of human development tend to spend more on defense rather than social sectors. This shows that these countries tend to be located in areas of political instability and have not been able to initiate accelerated economic development.

2.1 How many countries are lying in the low ranking HDI group?

a. 36

b. 33

c. 42

d. 44

2.2 Which of the following reason responsible for low HDI rankings ?

a. high governmental expenditure on social sector

b. accelerated economic growth

c. equitable distribution of resources

d. political turmoil

2.3 How does the political environment determines the country’s high HDI ranking?

a. The government is not accountable to its people.

b. The high level of corruption and poor governance.

c. The government formulates policies for public welfare.

d. Incompetency of the government schemes

2.4 The countries with high level of human development invest more on which of the following?

a. Defense sector

b. Agricultural sector

c. Social sector

d. private sector

2.5 The countries with high level of human development experiences which of the following?

a. political instability and Social turmoil

b. food insecurity and famines

c. high incidences of epidemics

d. accelerated economic development

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

“The human development index measures attainments in human development. It reflects what has been achieved in the key areas of human development. Yet it is not the most reliable measure. This is because it does not say anything about the distribution. The human poverty index is related to the human development index. This index measures the shortfall in human development. Since 1990, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has been publishing the Human Development Report every year. This report provides a rank-wise list of all member countries according to the level of human development. The Human Development index and the Human Poverty index are two important indices to measure human development used by the UNDP.”

It is a non-income measure. The probability of not surviving till the age of 40, the adult illiteracy rate, the number of people who do not have access to clean water, and the number of small children who are underweight are all taken into account to show the shortfall in human development in any region. Often the human poverty index is more revealing than the human development index.

Looking at both these measures of human development together gives an accurate picture of the human development situation in a country.

1 The key areas of human development does not include:

a. access to Resource

b. access to Health

c. access to Food

d. access to Education

2 The shortfalls of human development include:

a. underweight children

b. adult literacy

c. access to clean water

d. high life expectancy

3 The first human development report was published in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. 1989

b. 1990

c. 1991

d. 1992

4 The human development report is published by:

a. UNESCO

b. UNGA

c. UNDP

d. WHO

5 Which of the following is not true about human poverty index ?

a. It measures the shortfall of human development

b. It is income generated measure.

c. It is often more revealing than the human development index.

d. All of the above

PRIMARY ACTIVITIES

1. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow.

Each nomadic community occupies a well identified territory as a matter of tradition. Pastoral nomadism is associated with three important regions. The core region extends from Atlantic shores of North Africa eastwards across the Arabian peninsula into Mongolia and central China. The second region extends over the Tundra region of Eurasia. In the southern hemisphere there are small areas in south West Africa and on the island of Madagascar. Movement in search of pastures is undertaken either over vast horizontal distances or vertically from one elevation to another in mountainous regions. The process of migration from plain areas to pastures on mountains during summers and again from mountain pastures to plains are as during winters is known as “Transhumance”. In mountain regions such as Himalayas Gujjars, Bakarwals, Gaddis and Bhotiyas migrate from plains to mountains in summer and to the plains from high altitude pastures in winters. Similarly in the Tundra region the nomadic herders move from south to north in summers and from North to south in winters.

Q 1. Why each nomadic community occupies a well identified territory?

A) As a matter of tradition

B) As a matter of division

C) As a matter of enmity

D) As a matter of segregation.

Q.2. Why do nomadic communities move from one place to another?

A) Due to change in season

B) As part of their traditional habits

C) Due to terrorist threat

D) All of these.

Q. 3. Where are Gaddis tribes found?

A) Madhya Pradesh

B) Jammu and Kashmir

C) Uttarakhand

D) Uttar Pradesh

Q.4 In which region the nomadic herders move from south to north in summers and from north to south in winters?

A) Taiga

B) Tundra

C) Equatorial

D) Polar.

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**BOOK – 2 INDIA –PEOPLE AND ECONOMY**

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, DENSITY, GROWTH AND COMPOSITION

1. Study the given diagram/figure and answer the questions that follow:



(1) In which category of occupation the highest population is engaged?

(a) Household industries workers

(b) Cultivators and Agriculture laborers

(c) Other works

(d) none of the above

(2) Why are more people engaged in cultivation in India?

(A)Due to illiteracy

(B) more agriculture landless population

(c)lack of industrial development

(D) all of the above

(3) Which of the following state/UT have highest percentage of cultivators?

(a) Himachal Pradesh

(B) Bihar

(C) Uttar Pradesh

(D) Punjab

(4) Which of the following state/UT have highest percentage of other workers?

(A) Rajasthan

(B) Chhattisgarh

(C) Chandigarh

(D) Andhra Pradesh

(5) If the proportion of main and marginal workers will decline in India, what would be its effects?

(A) More number of dependent people

(B) Less number of dependent people

(C) No change in number of productive people

(D) More number of productive people

HUMAN SETTLEMENT

1. Read the paragraph and chose the correct answers.

Different types of human settlements include Panna, Para, Villages, small town, big cities, all remote places, towns and groups of towns. In some system human settlement are divided into rural and urban settlement on the basis of vary in size and type, economic character and social structure of settlements changes. Settlement could be small and sparsely spaced: they may also be large and closely spaced.

In small settlements, such as Padas and villages, access to low population and service is limited. Large settlements, such as cities, have higher population, higher densities and greater access to service, for example, a village may have only one or two general stores, while a large metropolis may have specialized store. These differences are known as low order service settlement and high order service settlement. The functions of human habitation are also different, specialising in agriculture, fishing, mining and other primary activities. On the other hand, urban settlement is specialising in secondary and tertiary activities.

1.Which human settlements are mentioned in the given passage?

(a) Village

(b) Small towns

(c) Big cities

(d) All of the above

2 .Urban and Rural areas are classified on the basis of what?

(a) Economic activities and social characters

(b) Landscape

(c) Pollution

(d) None of the above

3 .What type of activities are practiced in rural areas?

(a)Primary activity

(b)Secondary activity

(c)Tertiary and quaternary activity

(d)All of the above

4. Which type of activities are practiced in urban areas?

(a)Primary activities

(b)Secondary and tertiary activities

(c)Low order services

(d)None of these

1. Read the paragraph and chose the correct answers.

Towns flourished since prehistoric times in India. Even at the time of Indus valley civilisation, towns like Harappa and Mohenjo Daro were in existence. The following period has witnessed the evolution of towns. It continued with periodic ups and downs until the arrival of Europeans in India in the eighteenth century. On the basis of their evolution in different periods, Indian towns may be classified as:

Ancient towns, Medieval towns & modern Towns.

Ancient Towns: There are a number of towns in India having historical background spanning over 2000 years. Most of them developed as religious and cultural centres. Varanasi is one of the important towns among these. Prayag (Allahabad), Pataliputra (Patna), Madurai are some other examples of ancient towns in the country.

Medieval Towns: About 100 of the existing towns have their roots in the medieval period. Most of them developed as headquarters of principalities and kingdoms. These are fort towns which came upon the ruins of ancient towns. Important among them are Delhi, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Agra and Nagpur.

Modern Towns: The British and other Europeans have developed a number of towns in India. Starting their foothold on coastal locations, they first developed some trading ports such as Surat, Daman, Goa, Pondicherry, etc. The British later consolidated their hold around three principal nodes – Mumbai (Bombay),Chennai (Madras), and Kolkata (Calcutta) –and built them in the British style.

1.Towns are classified on the basis of evolution as:

(a) Ancient Towns

(b) Modern Towns

(c) Medieval Towns

(d) All of the above

2.Which of the following is a Medieval town?

(a) Agra

(b) Varanasi

(c) Jamshedpur

(d) Chandigarh

3.Which of the following is not an ancient town?

(a) Prayag

(b) Pataliputra

(c) Madurai

(d) Hyderabad

4.In which of the valleys were Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro towns located?

(a) Ganga

(b) Narmada

(c) Indus

(d) Brahmaputra

5.In which of the following regions has the oldest well documented urban settlement found?

(a) Hwang Ho valley

(b) Indus valley

(c) Nile valley

(d) Mesopotamia

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