

Design of Question Paper

Subject: Geography (Theory)
Class XII

Max. Marks: 70
Time: 3 hours

1. Weightage to objectives

Objectives	Marks	% of marks
Knowledge (K)	24	35
Understanding (U)	28	40
Application (A)	07	10
Skill (S)	11	15

2. Weightage to form of questions

Form of questions	No. of questions	Marks for each question	Total marks	Estimated time (in minutes)
Long answer (L.A.)	3	5	15	45 minutes
Short answer I (S.A. I)	5	4	20	40 minutes
Short answer II (S.A. II)	10	3	30	60 minutes
Mapj question	1	5	5	15 minutes
Total	19	---	70	160+20 minutes for revision

Total time: 180 minutes

3. Weightage to content (Chapter nos. of NCERT textbooks are given against each unit within brackets)

Part A : Fundamentals of Human Geography

35 marks

1. Human Geography: Nature and scope (Ch. 1) **3 marks**
2. People (Ch. 2 and 3) **5 marks**
3. Human Activities (Ch. 4 to 7) **10 marks**
4. Transport, Communication and Trade (Ch. 8 and 9) **10 marks**
5. Human Settlements (Ch. 10) **5 marks**
6. Map work—World map (for identification only relating to units 1 to 5) **2 marks**

Part B: India—People and Economy

35 Marks

7. People (Ch. 1 to 4) **5 Marks**
8. Human Settlements (Ch. 5 and 6) **4 Marks**
9. Resources and sustainable development (Ch. 7 to 12) **12 Marks**
10. Transport, Communication and International Trade (Ch. 13 and 14) **7 Marks**
11. Geographical Perspective on Selected Issues and Problems (Ch. 15) **4 Marks**
12. Map work (Map of India relating to Units 7 to 11) **3 Marks**

(Locating & tabelling)

4. Weightage to Difficulty Level

Estimated Difficulty Level	Percentage
(i) Easy (E)	20%
(ii) Average (AV)	65%
(iii) Difficult (D)	15%

5. Scheme of options

No internal choice expect for blind students

BLUE PRINT
CLASS XII

Subject : Geography (Theory)
Max. Marks :

Set I

Objectives	Knowledge		Understanding				Application		Skill	Total														
	LA	SA I	SA II	LA	SA I	SA II	LA	SA I			SA II													
A. Fundamentals of Human Geography																								
1. Human Geography, Nature and Scope (Ch. 1)	5	4	3	5	4	3		5	4											3 (1)				
2. People (Ch 2 & 3)	5 (1)		3(1)					5 (1)												-----				
3. Human Activities (Ch 4 to 7)									4 (1)											4 (1)	6 (2)			
4. Transport Communication and Trade (Ch. 8 and 9)		4 (1)				3 (1)														4 (1)	3 (1)	3 (1)		
5. Human Settlement (Ch. 10)	5 (1)																			-----	5 (1)	-----		
6. Map work - World map (for identification only) relating units 1 to 5.																						2 (1)*		2 (1)

B. India, People and Economy

Objectives	Knowledge				Understanding				Application				Skill				Total
	LA	SA I	SA II	LA	SA I	SA II	LA	SA I	SA II	LA	SA I	SA II	LA	SA I	SA II		
A. Fundamentals of Human Geography																	
7. People (Ch. 1 to 4	5 5 (1)	4	3	5	4	3	5	4	3	5	4	3	5 (1)				
8. Human Settlement (Ch. 5 & 6		4 (10)												4 (1)			
9. Resources and sustainable Development (Ch 7 to 12.)						9 (3)						3 (1)			9 (3)	3 (1)	
10. Transport Communication and International Trade (Ch.13 and 14).		4 (1)				3 (1)								4 (1)	3 (1)		
11. Geographical Perspective on Selected issues and problems (Ch. 15)									4 (1)					4 (1)			
12. Map Work - Map of India (relating to units 7 to 11)															3 (-)	3 (-)	
Sub total	10 (2)	8 (2)	6 (2)	5 (1)	8 (2)	15(5)	-----	4 (1)	3 (1)	15 (3)	20 (5)	24 (8)	11 (3)	24 (8)	11 (3)		
Total		24(6)			28 (8)				7 (2)				11 (3)		70 (19)		

Note : 1. *Marked questions have been combined to form one question.

Geography Theory

Class XII

Recommended List of Topics for Map-work on outline map of the world (For identification only)

Text book I—Fundamentals of Human Geography (NCERT)

Ch. 2—The world population: Trends and patterns

The most & least populated country of each continent, a country with highest growth rate/lowest growth rate/declining growth rate/stable growth rate.

Ch. 3 — Population composition

Most/least urbanised countries of the world.

Ch. 4 —Human activities.

Primary—One area each of hunting, food gathering, nomadic herding, commercial rearing, coal, mineral oil and natural gas reserves in each continent.

Ch. 5 — Agriculture—Important areas of rice, wheat, maize, sugarcane, tea, coffee and cotton production (one area in each continent—most important one). One area each of plantation, subsistence, intensive, commercial, dairy farming, mixed farming in the world.

Areas of hunger and mal-nutrition in the world—one area in each continent.

Ch. 6 — Secondary Activities—Manufacturing : most important petrochemical complex of USA, Europe, Middle East, India, (one each), Software industry one each in N. America, Europe, Asia.

Ch. 7 — Tertiary and Quaternary Activities—global cities of the world, regional centres of processing of service activities, new techno-parks in Asia and USA.

Ch. 8 — Transport and Communication—Trans-continental railways and important highways of the world. Important sea ports and air ports of the world (2 from each continent).

Ch. 9 — International Trade—One country each from Europe, Asia, Oceania and Latin America with positive and Negative balance of trade. Countries dependent mainly on one item of export e.g. petroleum, bananas, coffee and copper.

Ch. 10 — Human Settlements—Important fast growing cities of the world, one from each continent.

Recommended list of Topics for map work on Outline map of India.

Locating and Labelling on Out Line Map of India (Based on Text book: India—"People and Economy" published by NCERT)

Chapter 1— Population: Distribution and Growth: (i) Biggest state in terms of area. (ii) Smallest state in terms of area. (iii) Most populous state. (iv) Least populated state. (v) State with highest density of population. (vi) State with lowest density of population. (vii) State with highest growth rate of population. (viii) State with lowest growth rate of population. (ix) State with highest rural population growth rate. (x) State with highest urban population growth rate.

Chapter 2— Population Composition: (i) State/UT with lowest % of rural population. (ii) State/UT with highest % of rural population. (iii) The most urbanised state/UT. (iv) The least urbanised state/UT. (v) State/UT having highest sex ratio. (vi) State/UT having lowest sex ratio. (vii) State with highest participation rate. (viii) State with lowest participation rate. (ix) State with highest number of male workers. (x) State with lowest number of male workers. (xi) State with highest female workers. (xii) State with lowest female workers.

Chapter — 3 Social and Cultural Attributes of Population: (i) State/UT with high-

est % of scheduled caste population. (ii) State/UT with highest of scheduled tribe population. (iii) States with no scheduled caste population. (iv) Malayalam speaking state. (v) Telugu speaking state (vi) State where Tamil is spoken (vii) States where Marathi, Oriya, Assamese are spoken respectively. (viii) State with highest number of Hindu population. (ix) State with lowest number of Hindu population. (x) State with largest number of Muslims. (xi) State with largest number of Christians. (xii) State with largest number of Sikhs. (xiii) State having maximum number of Buddhist population. (xiv) State with highest number of Jains.

Chapter 4 — Human Development: (i) State/UT with highest literacy rate. (ii) State/UT with lowest literacy rate. (iii) State with highest primary level enrolment ratio. (iv) State with lowest primary enrolment ratio. (v) State with highest enrolment ratio for boys. (vi) State with highest primary enrolment for girls. (vii) States with lowest primary enrolment for girls. (viii) States with lowest enrolment ratio for boys. (ix) State recording highest level of HDI (Human development index). (x) States where Above 40% of population live below poverty line.

Chapter 5— Rural Settlements: (i) States where mainly linear pattern of settlements are found. (ii) States having dispersed settlements. (iii) State with highest density of villages. (iv) State with lowest density of villages.

Chapter 6 — Urban Settlements: (i) one important ancient town of India. (ii) First town of modern industry in India. (iii) A satellite town around Delhi. (iv) largest metropolitan city of India. (v) State with maximum number of million plus cities. (vi) State with highest percentage of slum population. (vii) State with lowest percentage of slum population. (viii) Metropolitan city having highest % of slum population. (ix) Million plus cities of India (35). (x) State with least no. of million plus cities. (xi) City with least no. of slum population.

Chapter 8 — Water Resources: (i) State with maximum ground water potential. (ii) State with highest percentage of ground water utilisation. (iii) State with highest proportion of irrigated area. (iv) State with lowest proportion of irrigated area. (v) State with maximum canal irrigation. (vi) State with maximum well irrigation. (vii) State with largest area under tank irrigation.

Chapter 9 — Agriculture: (i) State with highest % of net sown area. (ii) State with lowest % of net sown area. (iii) State with highest intensity of cropping. (iv) State with

lowest intensity of cropping. (v) Largest rice producing state. (vi) Largest wheat producing state. (vii) Largest sugarcane producing state. (viii) The most important tea producing state. (ix) The most important coffee producing state. (x) State with largest rubber production. (xi) The most important cotton producing state. (xii) The most important Jute producing state. (xiii) State having highest per hectare consumption of fertilisers.

Chapter 10 — Mineral and Power Resources: (i) One state with maximum coal production. (ii) The most important oil field of India. (iii) Oldest oil field. (iv) An oil refinery set up in joint sector. (v) An oil refinery set up in private sector/Biggest refinery. (vi) The principal iron ore producing state. (vii) State with maximum copper production. (viii) Important mine of copper in Rajasthan. (ix) The most important manganese producing state. (x) Largest Bauxite producing state. (xi) All the nuclear power stations of India. (xii) All oil refineries.

Chapter 11— Manufacturing Industries: (i) All iron and steel plants. (ii) Leading centres of cotton textile Industry: Mumbai, Coimbatore, Ahmedabad and Kanpur. (iii) Leading sugar producing state of India. (iv) Largest petrochemical centre. (v) Software technology parks. (vi) Major industrial clusters.

Chapter 13 — Transport and Communication Network: (i) Longest national Highway with two terminal stations. (ii) Terminal centres of north-south corridor and east-west corridor. (iii) State with high density of roads. (iv) State with lowest density of roads. (v) Six centres of manufacturing of rolling stock of railways (vi) HBJ pipeline.

Chapter 14 — International Trade: (i) Major ports. (ii) All international airports.

Chapter 15 — Poverty and Environmental Degradation: (i) State with lowest poverty ratio. (ii) State with highest poverty ratio.

Sample Question Paper-I Geography (Theory)

Class XII

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 70

General Instructions:

1. *There are 19 general questions.*
2. *All questions are compulsory.*
3. *Marks for each question are indicated against it.*
4. *Question number 1 to 10 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 80 words.*
5. *Question numbers 11 to 15 are also short answer questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 120 words.*
6. *Question numbers 16, 17 and 18 are long answer questions of 5 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 150 words.*
7. *Question no. 19 contains test items of very short answer. It is of 5 marks.*
8. *Outline maps of the **world and India** provided to you must be attached with your answer book.*
9. *Use of **templates** or **stencils** for drawing outline maps is allowed.*
10. *Questions 9, 10 and 19 are not for blind students but in lieu of these, Question 20 is provided for them.*

- Q 1. State *any three* recent approaches adopted in the study of Human Geography. 3×1=3
- Q 2. Name the six classes of resources as suggested by Renner on the basis of conser-
vational strategy. 6×½=3
- Q 3. Group the following crops under the *two heads* given below:
Rubber, Oats, Rye, Coffee, Sugar beet and Sugacane
Heads A: Grown mainly in Tropical Region.
B: Grown mainly in Temperate Region 6×½=3
- Q 4. Distinguish between Pastoral Nomadism and Commercial Livestock Rearing
by stating *three* points of difference of each. 3×1=3
- Q 5. Distinguish between export and import. How are they related to balance of

trade.

3×1=3

- Q 6. Why is the demand for water for irrigation in our country very high? Explain it with any *three reasons*.
- Q 7. Explain with suitable examples the *three* major changes in India's export trade since Independence. 3×1=3
- Q 8. Study the table given below and answer the questions that follow :

Area, production and yield of cereals in India:

Crop	1950-51			2000-01		
	Area (Million hectares)	Production (Million tonnes)	Yield (In Kg/ha)	Area (Million hectares)	Production (Million tonnes)	Yield (In Kg/ha)
Rice	30.81	20.58	668	44.3	84.9	1913
Wheat	09.75	06.46	663	25.21	68.7	2743
Jowar	15.57	5.50	353	10.0	7.7	772
Bajra	9.00	2.60	288	9.8	7.1	719
Maize	3.16	1.71	547	6.6	12.1	1841

- (8.1) Which crop leads in the area and production in both the years (1950-51 and 2000-01)?
- (8.2) What is the proportionate increase in the area, production and yield of this crop during the period of 50 years?
- (8.3) Which item (area or yield) is mainly responsible for increasing the total production of the crop during this period? $\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}+1=3$

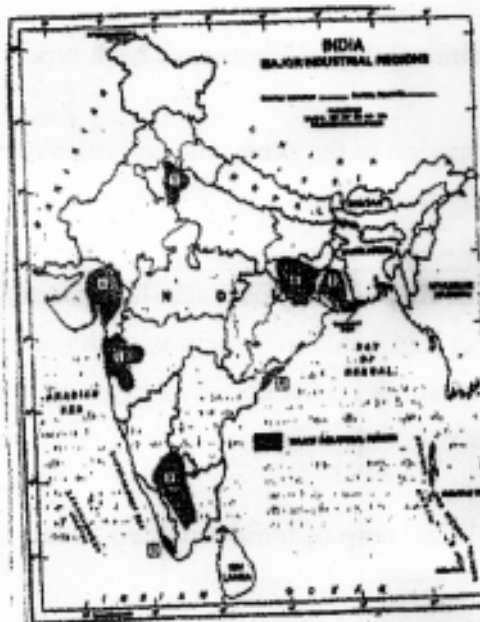
Q 9. Study the map given and write the answers of the following questions in your answer book.

- (9.1) Name the railway line shown in this map.
- (9.2) Name its terminal stations marked in the map as A and B.
- 9.3 Name the two ocean-coasts which are being connected by this railway line.

1+1+1=3



10. Draw or trace the outline map of India given below. Mark and name in this map, the industrial region 2. Write the most important industry of this region.



1+1+1=3

11. What is the meaning of transport? Name the four modes of transport.
State the various activities included in transport. 1+2+1=4
12. Describe the four advantages of pipeline transport over other modes of transport in India.

4×1=4

13. Explain the functional classification of towns and cities in India by stating any **eight** categories of functions with a suitable example of each.

$8 \times \frac{1}{2} = 4$

14. Explain the main difference between the pollution and that pollutant. State the **three** forms of pollutants and the type of pollutions associated with them.

$1 + 1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 4$

15. Why is the share of employment in the tertiary sector (service sector) increasing throughout the world? Suggest **four** reasons for it. $4 \times 1 = 4$

16. Define the term 'Human Development'. State the **three** indicators which form the basis of calculating the Human Development Index (HDI). Name **two** countries forming the highest and the lowest ranks each in the HDI.

$1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} + 2 = 5$

17. Name any **five** types of rural settlement pattern developed in different parts of the world and write **one** typical feature of each type. $5 \times 1 = 5$

18. Why is the female participation in the economic activities nominal in India? Explain it by giving **five** reasons. $5 \times 1 = 5$

19. (19.1) In the given outline map of the world are shown four features from serial number 1 to 4. Identify them with the help of map legend. Write their correct names on the dotted lines given in the map. $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$

map $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$

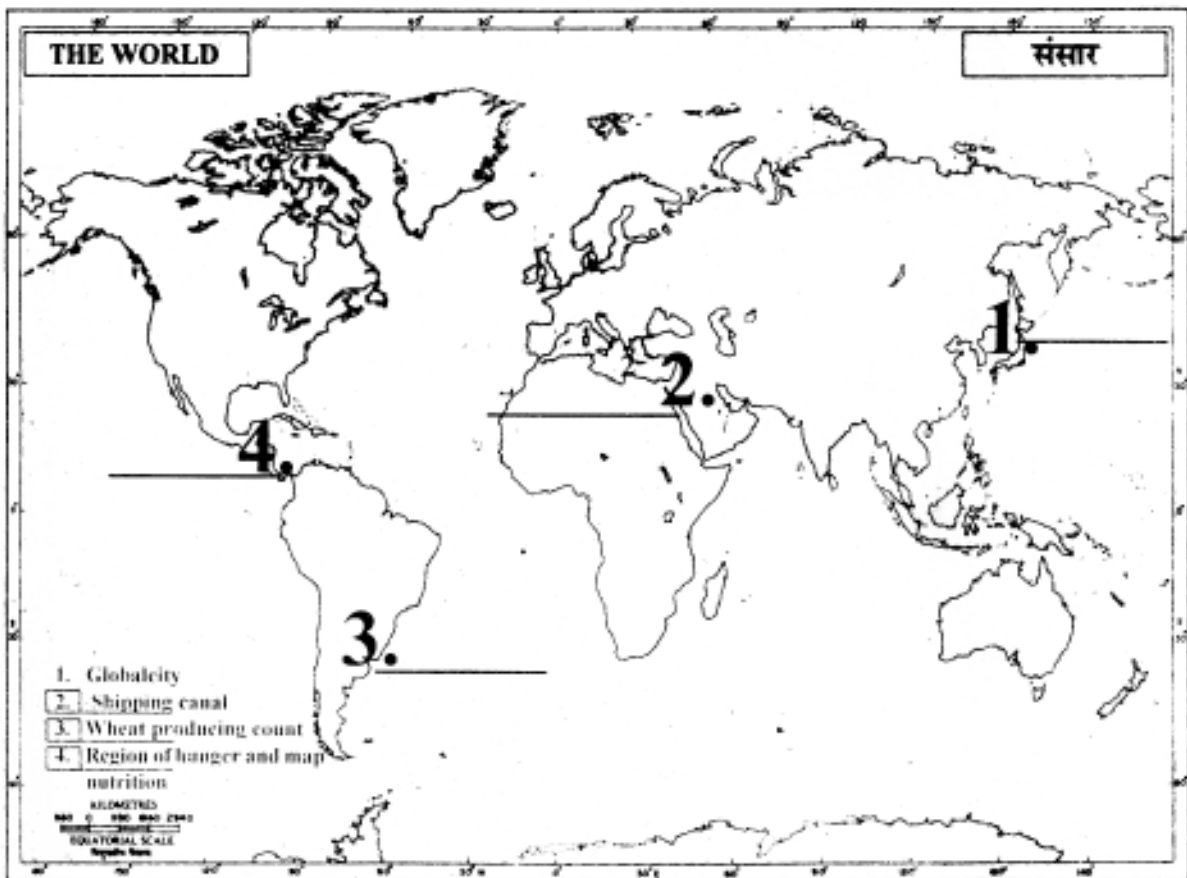
- 19.2 On an outline Political map of India provided, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

(i) Largest Metropolitan city of India.

(ii) A State in which Telugu is mainly spoken.

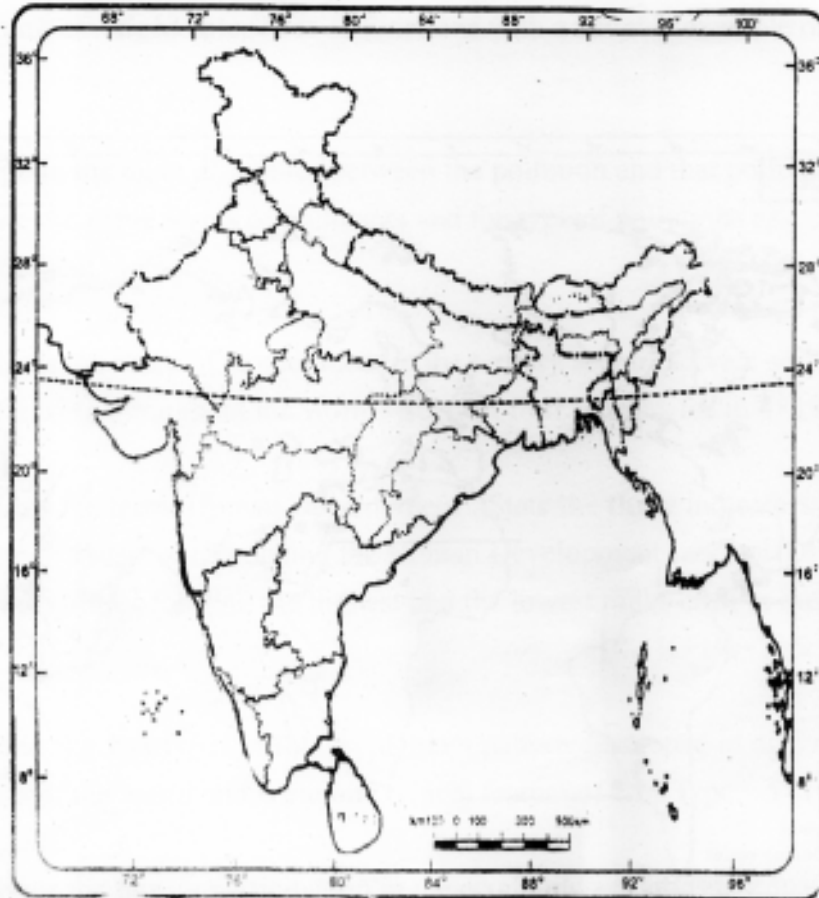
(iii) A steel plant in Chhatisgarh.

$3 \times 1 = 3$



The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.
 The coastlines of India agree with the Revised Master Copy certified by Survey of India
 © Government of India, 1940 Published by

भारत-राज्यों की राजधानियाँ



For Blind Students Only

20. (In lieu of questions 9, 10 and 19)

3×1=3

- (a) (i) Name the longest transcontinental railway of the world.
(ii) Name the country in which this railway line is situated.
(iii) Name the two terminal stations of this railway line. 3×1=5
- (b) (i) Name the major industrial region of West Bengal.
(ii) Name the most important industry of this region.
(iii) Name the most important industrial centre of this region. 3×1=5
- (c) (i) Name the global city of Japan.
(ii) Name the shipping canal connecting Red Sea with the Mediterranean Sea.
(iii) Which is the most important wheat producing country of South America?
(iv) Name the largest Metropolitan city of India.
(v) Name a State in which Telugu is mainly spoken. 5×1=5

Sample Question Paper—I
Question Wise Analysis
Geography (Theory) Class XII

S.No.	Instructional Objective	Specification	Content Unit	Form of Question LA/SA/VSA	Marks Allotted	Estimated Difficulty Levels +(A,B,C)
1.	Knowledge	Recalls	1	SA II	3	AV
2.	Knowledge	Recalls	9	SA II	3	AV
3.	Understanding	Groups	3	SA II	3	E
4.	Understanding	Distinguishes	3	SA II	3	AV
5.	Understanding	Distinguishes	4	SA II	3	E
6.	Understanding	Give Reasons	9	SA II	3	AV
7.	Understanding	Explains	10	SA II	3	AV
8.	Application	Analysis	9	SA II	3	D
9.	Skill	Interprets	4	SA II	3	D
10.	Skill	Identifies	9	SA II	3	AV
11.	Knowledge	Recalls	4	SA I	4	AV
12.	Knowledge	Recalls	10	SA I	4	E
13.	Understanding	Explains	8	SA I	4	E
14.	Understanding	Explains	11	SA I	4	AV
15.	Application	Give Reasons	3	SA I	4	AV
16.	Knowledge	Explains	2	LA	5	AV
17.	Knowledge	Recalls	5	LA	5	AV
18.	Understanding	Give Reasons	7	LA	5	AV
19.	Skill	Identifies and Locates	1 to 7 7 to 11	MAP Questions	5	D

Marking Scheme of Sample Question Paper-I Geography (Theory) for Class XII

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 70

Note: Page Nos. of the following textbooks are given along with each answer for its verification:

Text book I (T.B. I): Fundamentals of Human Geography, Published by NCERT.

Text book II (T.B. II): India-People and Economy, Published by NCERT.

Q.No.	Outline of Answers and Value Points	Marks
1.	<p>Three Approaches are:</p> <p>(1). Positivism: Which lays stress on the use of quantitative techniques for analysing the geographical pattern of various phenomena.</p> <p>(2). Behaviouralism: In this approach emphasis is given on cognitive power of human beings.</p> <p>(3). Welfare: This approach emphasises on the study of issues like poverty, regional inequalities in development, urban slums and deprivation.</p> <p>(4). Humanism: Under this approach the study of self of a human being is emphasised in terms of human awareness, human agency, human consciousness and human creativity.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points, 1 mark for each)</p> <p>(T.B. I, Page no. 7)</p>	<p>3×1=3</p>
2.	<p>The six classes of resources are:</p> <p>1. Inexhaustible and Immutable Resources.</p> <p>2. Inexhaustible but Misusable Resources.</p> <p>3. Maintainable and Renewable Resources.</p> <p>4. Maintainable but Non-renewable Resources.</p> <p>5. Exhaustible but Reusable Resources.</p> <p>6. Exhaustible but Non-reusable Resources</p> <p>(½ mark for each point)</p> <p>(T.B. II, Page no. 63)</p>	<p>6×½=3</p>

3. A: **Grown mainly in Tropical Region:** Rubber, Coffee and Sugar cane.
 B: **Grown mainly in Temperate Region:** Oats, Rye and Sugar beet.
 (½ mark for each) 6×½=3

(T.B. I, Page no. 49)

4. **Pastoral Nomadism**

Commercial Livestock Rearing

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. It is a subsistence activity depending on animals.</p> <p>2. Nomadic herders do not live a settled life and their movement follows the change of seasons.</p> <p>3. The animals depend entirely on natural vegetation.</p> <p>4. Main areas are: deserts, mountain and high latitudinal regions</p> <p>5. Major emphasis is on the number of animals.</p> <p>6. Any other relevant point.</p> | <p>1. It is a commercial activity in which rearing of animals is undertaken scientifically.</p> <p>2. Herders live a settled life.</p> <p>3. Fodder crops and grasses are cultivated for animals over extensive areas.</p> <p>4. Main areas are: temperate grasslands of developed countries.</p> <p>5. Major emphasis is on improving the quality of animals.</p> <p>6. Any other relevant point.</p> |
|---|--|

(Any three matching points from both the columns, 1 mark each) 3×1=3
 (T.B. I, Page no. 38, 39)

5. 1. **Export:** Goods despatched from one country to another country.
 2. **Import:** Goods brought into a country from another country.
 3. **Balance of Trade:** The difference in value between imports and exports is referred to as the balance of trade. If exports exceed imports, a country is said to have a favourable

balance of trade, while if imports exceed exports it has an unfavourable or adverse or negative balance of trade.

(1 mark for each point)

1×3=3

(T.B. I, Page no. 99)

6. **Reasons are:**

1. Major part of India is located in tropical and subtropical regions where the evapotranspiration is very high.
2. The spatial distribution of rainfall is very uneven.
3. The temporal distribution of rainfall is also very uneven.
4. Amount of rainfall is highly variable.
5. Rainfall is also very uncertain.
6. Certain crops such as rice, sugarcane, jute, etc. require high amount of water through irrigation.
7. High yielding crops need regular water supply.
8. Growing period of crops is throughout the year hence irrigation is necessary.
9. Productivity of irrigated lands is higher.

(Any three points, 1 mark each)

3×1=3

(T.B. II, Page no. 68)

7. **Major changes in Export Trade:**

1. Switch over from primary to secondary products. For example the share of agricultural and mineral products has declined to 16.1 percent in 2000-01 as against of 52.7 per cent in 1960-61.
2. Decline in export of tea, raw cotton, jute, minerals, etc.
3. Increase in the share of manufactured products from 44 percent in 1960-61 to 78 percent in 2001.
4. Engineering goods such as machinery and equipments, transport equipments, electronic goods, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, etc. have emerged as major export items.
5. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points, 1 mark each)

3×1=3

(T.B. II, Page no. 162)

8. (8.1) Rice

- (8.2) (i) Proportionate increase in the Area: (½)
Less than 1½ times increase
- (ii) Proportionate increase in the Production: (½)
About 4 times increase
- (iii) Proportionate increase in the Yield: (½)
About 3 times increase

(8.3) Yield (1)

(T.B. II, Page no. 85)

$\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$

9. (9.1) Trans-Siberian Railway (1)

(9.2) A : Vladivostok

$(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2})$

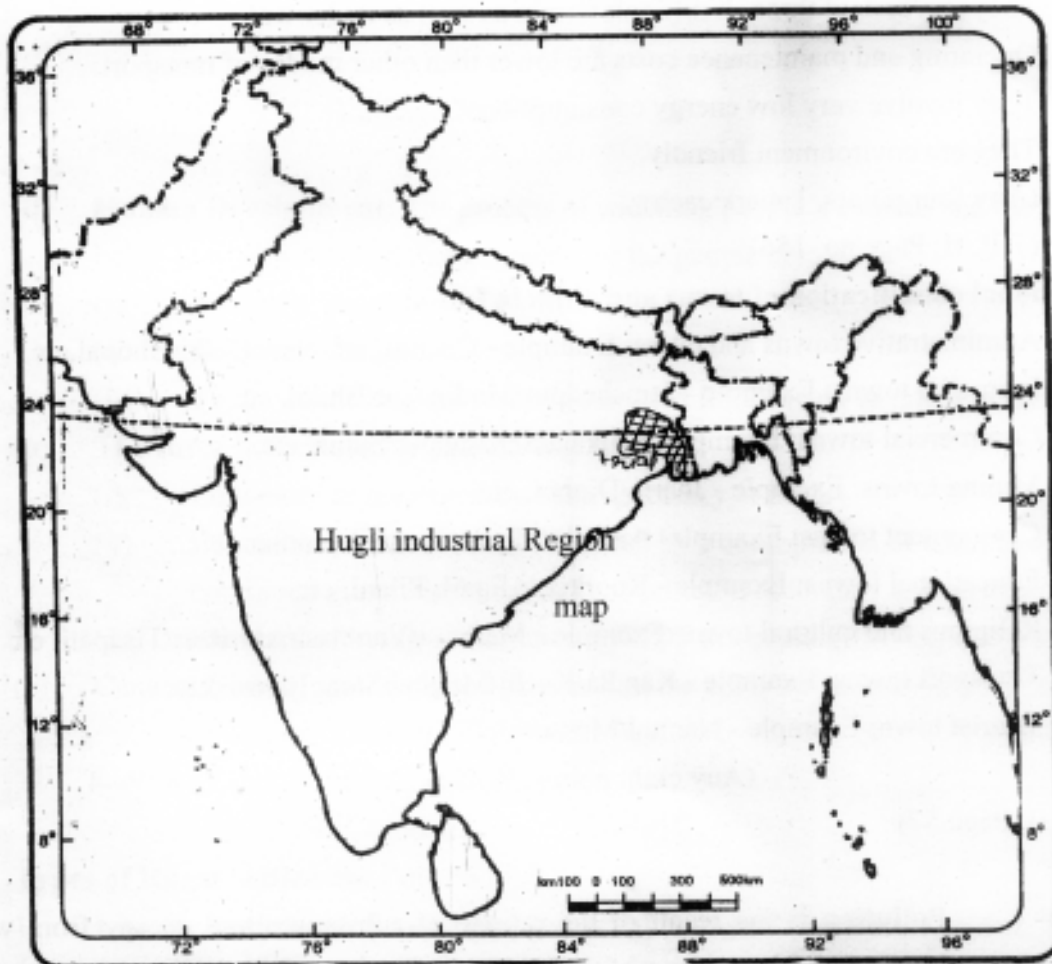
B : St. Petersburg

(9.3) Pacific Coast, Atlantic Coast ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$)

$1 + 1 + 1 = 3$

(T.B. I, Page no. 86)

10. (a) For drawing or tracing outline map of India. (1)
(b) For locating and labelling correctly the industrial region 2—
The name of industrial region is **Hugli Industrial Region.** (1)



(c) Jute Industry is the most important industry.

(1 mark for each)

1+1+1=3

(T.B. II, Page no. 133)

11. (a) **Transport:** It refers to the carriage of goods and passengers from one place to the other using humans, animals and different kinds of vehicles. (1)
- (b) Four modes of transport are: Land, water, air and pipelines. ($4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$)
- (c) **Activities included are:** Maintenance of transport arteries, vehicles to carry people and goods and organisation to handle loading, unloading and safe delivery.

(Any two activities, $\frac{1}{2}$ mark each = 1 mark)

1+2+1=4

(T.B. I, Page no. 83)

12. **Advantages of pipeline transport:**

- (1). Most convenient mode of transport for petroleum, petroleum products and gas in large quantities over long distances;
- (2). Solids after converting them into slurry can also be transported by pipelines;
- (3). They can be laid through difficult terrain as well as under water;
- (4). Operating and maintenance costs are lower than other modes of transport;
- (5). They involve very low energy consumption;
- (6). They are environment friendly.

(Any four points, 1 mark each)

4×1=4

(T.B. II, Page no. 156)

13. **Functional classification of towns and cities in India:**

- (i) Administrative towns and cities: Example - Chandigarh/New Delhi/Bhopal, etc.
- (ii) Industrial towns: Example - Jamshedpur/Modinagar/Bhilai, etc.
- (iii) Commercial towns: Example- Kolkata/Saharanpur/Satna, etc.
- (iv) Mining towns: Example - Jharia/Digboi, etc.
- (v) Cantonment towns: Example- Ambala/Meerut cantt./Jalandhar, etc.
- (vi) Educational towns: Example - Roorkee/Aligarh/Pilani, etc.
- (vii) Religious and cultural towns: Example - Mathura/Varanasi/Amritsar/Tirupati, etc.
- (viii) Transport towns: Example - Kandla/Kochi/Mughal Sarai/Itarsi, etc.
- (ix) Tourist town: Example - Nainital/Mussoorie/Shimla, etc.

(Any eight points, $\frac{1}{2}$ mark each)

8× $\frac{1}{2}$ =4

(T.B. II, Page 57)

14. (a) (i) **Pollution** is the result of the release of substances and energy from waste products of human activities. They cause harmful changes in the natural environment.
- (ii) **Pollutant** is any form of energy or matter that causes degradation and pollution

in the natural balance of ecosystem. ($\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$)

(b) **Forms of pollutants are:** gaseous, liquid and solid. ($1\frac{1}{2}$)

(c) **Related Pollutions are:** air pollution, water pollution and land pollution. ($1\frac{1}{2}$)

$$1+1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}=4$$

(T.B. II, Page no. 174, 175)

15. (i) More employment opportunities for women in tertiary sector which is best suited for them.
- (ii) Increase in the per capital income has generated additional demand for service sector, such as healthcare, entertainment, transport, office management, etc.
- (iii) Rise in demand for educational services due to increasing demand for literacy, mathematical and computer skills at various work places.
- (iv) Manufacturing companies need administrative set up to collect and process information and take strategic decisions. As such they need clerical staff, sales people, researchers, advertisers, public relations expert, accountants, financial experts and legal advisers.

(1 mark for each point) $4 \times 1 = 4$

(T.B. I Page 76, 77)

16. (a) **Human Development:** The process of widening people's choices and the level of well being they achieve. The three choices for the people are:

(i) To lead a long and healthy life.

(ii) To be knowledgeable.

(iii) To have access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living. $1\frac{1}{2}$

(b) **The three indicators for calculating HDI are:**

(i) Longevity as measured by life expectancy at birth.

(ii) Educational attainment as measured by a combination of adult literacy and the combined gross enrolment ratio of primary, secondary and tertiary education.

(iii) Standard of living is measured by GDP per capita (PPP US dollar). $1\frac{1}{2}$

(c) Canada, Norway rank at the top (highest) on the HDI, while Sierra Leone and Wiger are at bottom (lowest). ($4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$) $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} + 2 = 5$

(T.B. I, Page no. 31 & 32)

17. **Types of Rural Settlement Pattern:**

1. **Linear:** Settlements develop along either side of roads, rivers or canals.

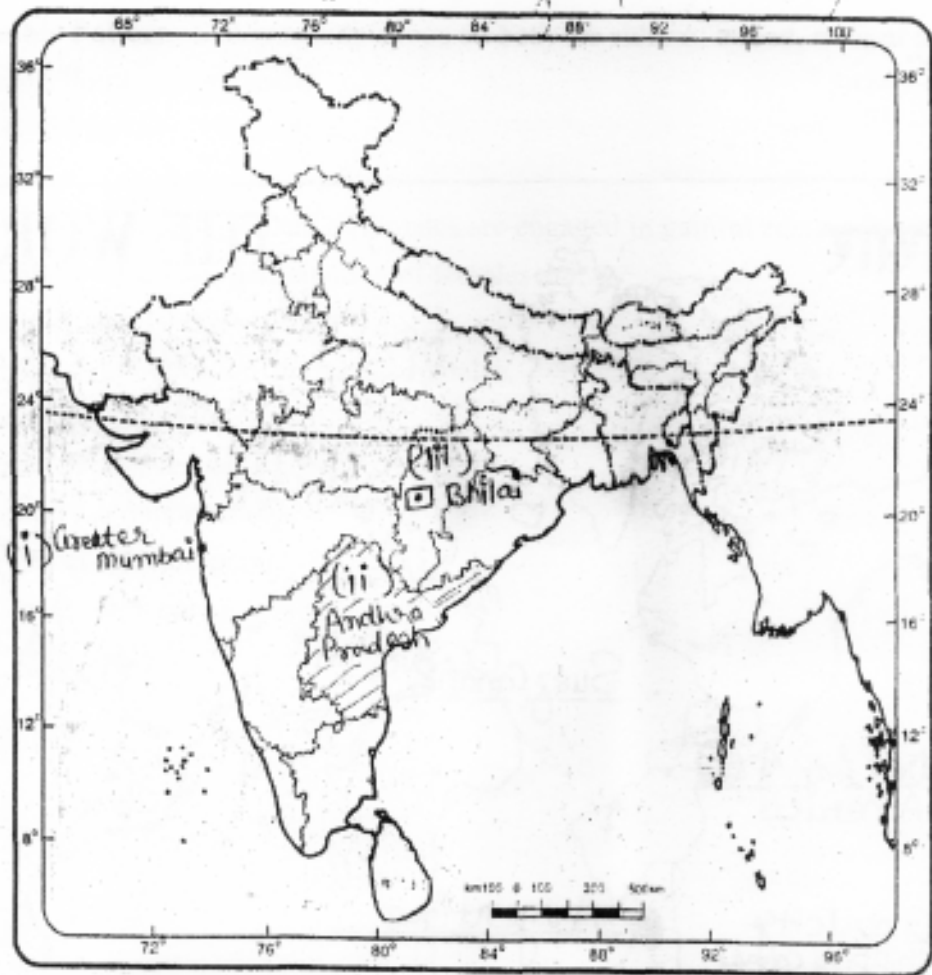
2. **Circular:** Settlements develop around pond, tank, crater, hill top or cattle coral.

3. **Square:** Due to physical or any other obstruction on one or two sides, the settlement pattern takes square form.

4. **Cross shaped:** Settlement develops at the intersection of four roads.
5. **Star-like Pattern:** Settlement develops along several roads near their intersection and takes a star like pattern.
6. **T-shaped Pattern:** Settlement develops along three roads near their trijunction.
7. **Double Pattern:** Settlement develops on both the sides of a road, river or a canal.
(Any 5 Point, 1 mark each) 5×1=5
(T.B. I, Page no. 108 & 109)

18. (i) In India only 14.68 per cent of females are engaged in gainful economic activities. The main reasons for poor participation of females are:
- (i) The joint family system.
 - (ii) Low level of education among the females.
 - (iii) Frequent child births.
 - (iv) Greater family responsibility.
 - (v) Limited job opportunities.
 - (vi) Any other relevant point.
- (Any 5 point, 1 mark each) 5×1=5
(T.B. II, Page no. 21)





20. (a) (i) Trans-Siberian Railway
 (ii) Russia
 (iii) St. Petersburg and Vladivostok 3×1=3
- (b) (i) Hughli Industrial Region
 (ii) Jute Industry
 (iii) Kolkata 3×1=3
- (c) (i) Tokyo
 (ii) Suez Canal
 (iii) Argentina
 (iv) Greater Mumbai
 (v) Andhra Pradesh 5×1=5

BLUE PRINT
CLASS XII

Subject : Geography (Theory)
Max. Marks :

Set II

Objectives	Knowledge			Understanding			Application			Skill			Total	
	LA	SA I	SA II	LA	SA I	SA II	LA	SA I	SA II	LA	SA I	SA II		Skill
A. Fundamentals of Human Geography														
1. Human Geography, Nature and Scope (Ch. 1)	5	4	3	5	4	3	5	4	3	5	4	3		
2. People (Ch 2 & 3)				5 (1)		3(1)				5 (1)		3 (1)		
3. Human Activities (Ch 4 to 7)			3 (1)		4 (1)						4 (1)	3(1)		
4. Transport Communication and Trade (Ch. 8 and 9)			3 (1)		4 (1)				3 (1)		4 (1)	6(2)		
5. Human Settlement (Ch. 10)	5 (1)									5 (1)	-----	-----		
6. Map work - World map (for identification only) relating units 1 to 5.													2 (1)*	2 (1)

B. India, People and Economy

Objectives	Knowledge		Understanding		Application		Skill		Total	
	LA	SA I	SA II	LA	SA I	SA II	LA	SA I	SA II	SKILL
A. Fundamentals of Human Geography										
7. People (Ch. 1 to 4)	5 5 (1)	4	3	5	4	3	5	4	3	
8. Human Settlement (Ch. 5 & 6)		4 (10)						4 (1)		
9. Resources and sustainable Development (Ch 7 to 12)			9 (3)						9 (3)	3 (1)
10 Transport Communication and International Trade (Ch.13 and 14).		4 (1)	3 (1)					4 (1)	3 (1)	
11. Geographical Perspective on Selected issues and problems (Ch. 15)								4 (1)		
12. Map Work - Map of India (relating to units 7 to 11)										3 (-)
Sub total	10 (2)	8 (2)	6 (2)	5 (1)	8 (2)	15(5)	-----	4 (1)	3 (1)	11 (3)
Total		24(6)		28 (8)					7 (2)	11 (3)
										70 (19)

Note : 1. *Marked questions have been combined to form one question.
2. Number given with in circle indicates Serial number of the question in the question paper.

Sample Question Paper-II Geography (Theory) Class XII

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 70

General Instructions:

1. *There are 19 general questions.*
2. *All questions are compulsory.*
3. *Marks for each question are indicated against it.*
4. *Question number 1 to 10 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 80 words.*
5. *Question numbers 11 to 15 are also short answer questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 120 words.*
6. *Question numbers 16, 17 and 18 are long answer questions of 5 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 150 words.*
7. *Question no. 19 contains test items of very short answer. It is of 5 marks.*
8. *Outline maps of the **world** and **India** provided to you must be attached with your answer book.*
9. *Use of **templates** or **stencils** for drawing outline maps is allowed.*
10. *Questions 9, 10 and 19 are not for Blind students but in lieu of these, Question 20 is provided for them.*

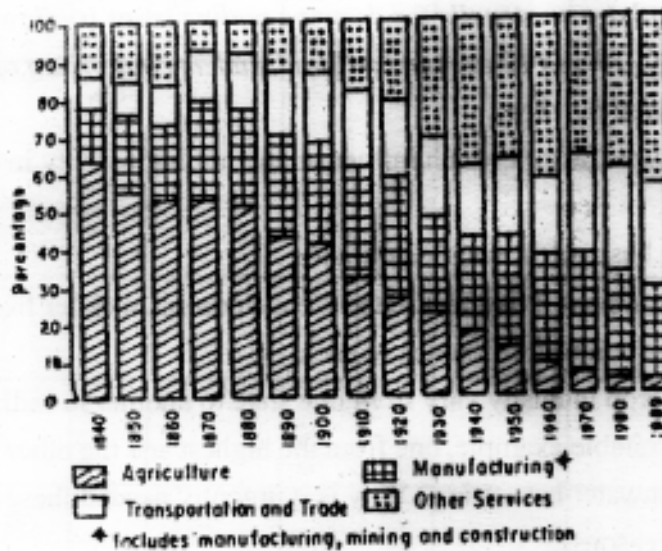
- Q 1. State any *three* factors which influence the mining activity in the world.
3×1=3
- Q 2. State *three* bases of international trade.
3×1=3
- Q 3. How Determinism, Possibilism and Neodeterminism differ from one another?
Explain one point of difference of each. 3×1=3
- Q 4. Why does crop intensity vary from one state to another in India? Give *two* reasons with suitable example, one from the highest and the other from the lowest.
- Q 5. What is rainwater harvesting? Why is it urgently needed these days in India?
Give *four* reasons. 1+2=3
- Q 6. "India has three dominant electricity regions, based on various sources of electricity". Support this statement with *three* suitable examples.
- Q 7. Why is road transport better than rail transport? State any three reasons.
3×1=3
- Q 8. Study the data given below and answer the questions that follow:
1+2=3

World: Production of Bauxite

Year	Production (In Million Metric Tonnes)
1970	60
1980	90
1990	110
1999	122

- (a) What is the proportionate increase in the production of bauxite from 1970 to 1999?
- (b) Why has been the production of bauxite steadily increasing since 1970? Give *four* reasons. 1+2=3

9. The diagram given below shows the employment shares by economic sector in the USA. Study the diagram and answer the question that follow:



- (a) In which sector is the share of employment declining continuously?
- (b) Name the sector in which the share of employment is increasing continuously.
- (c) What do you conclude from the answers of the above *two* questions. 1+1+1=3

10. Draw and trace the outline map of India given below. Name in this map the

software parks A and B. What type of industry has developed in the software technology parks?

1+1+1=3



11. State *two* characteristics each of clustered and dispersed rural settlements of India. 2+2=4
12. What role do major seaports play in the development of our country? Name recently developed ports, one each on West and East Coast. State the main purpose of their development. 2+1+1=4
13. Differentiate between subsistence and commercial agriculture of the world. 4×1=4
14. Why has the North Atlantic oceanic route become the busiest one in the world? Give *four* reasons. 4×1=4

15. Table: Poverty Ratio in India—1973-74 and 1999-2000 of some States.

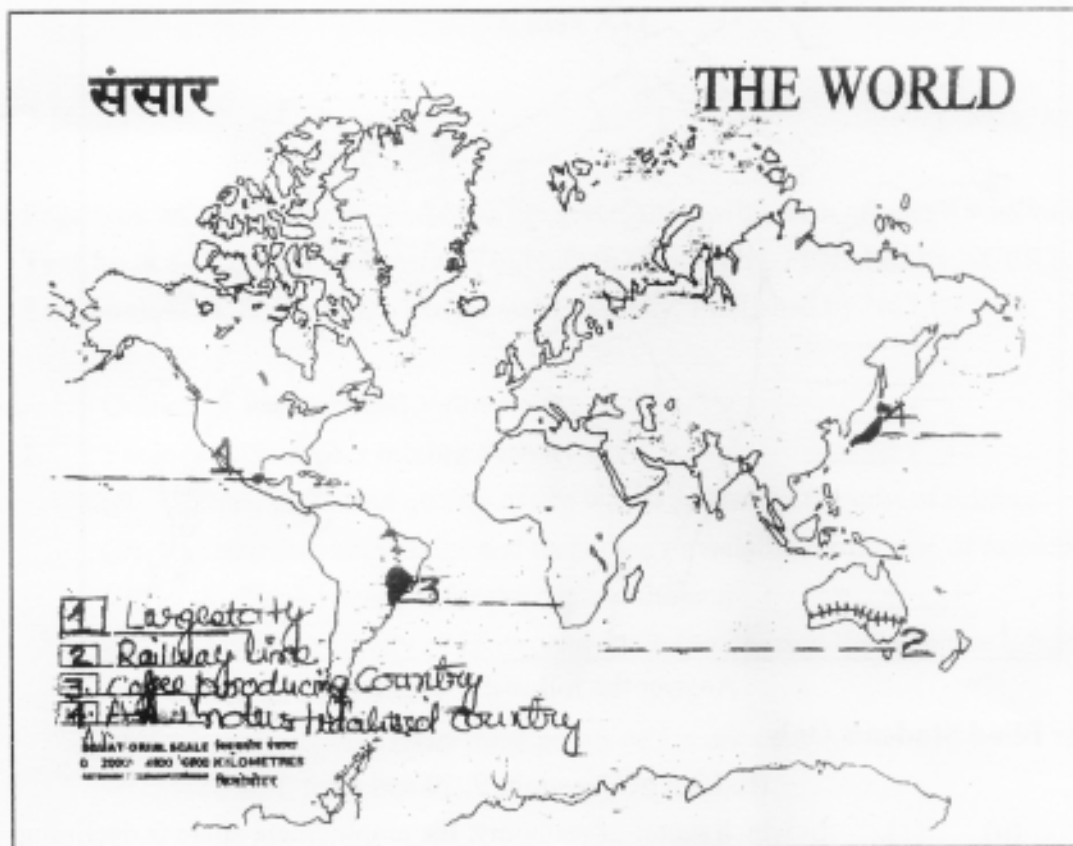
4×1=4

S.No.	States	1973-74	1999-2000
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48.96	15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	51.93	33
3.	Assam	51.21	36
4.	Bihar	61.91	42
5.	Gujarat	48.15	14
6.	Haryana	35.36	8
7.	Karnataka	54.47	20
8.	Kerala	59.79	12
9.	Madhya Pradesh	61.78	37
10.	Orissa	66.18	47
11.	Punjab	28.15	6
12.	Tripura	51.00	34
	All India	54.88	26

Study carefully the table given above and answer the following questions:

- 15.1. What percentage of poverty ratio of India has declined between the period 1973-74 and 1999-2000?
 - 15.2. Explain the main reason for this reduction in poverty ratio.
 - 15.3. Name the State where poverty ratio has declined the most during the period of 1973-74 to 1999-2000. Also give the main reason for it.
 - 15.4. Name *two* states where the decline in poverty ratio is the least during the same period.
16. Describe any *five* main problems of urbanization in developing countries of the world. 5×1=5
 17. What is migration? Describe any *four* important situations under which people generally migrate in India.
 18. Explain the term density of population. Give *four* reasons responsible for the variations in the density of population in different parts of the world. 1+4=5
 19. (19.1) In the given outline map of the world are shown four features from serial number 1 to 4. Identify them with the help of map legend. Write their correct names on the dotted lines given in the map.

Write their correct names on the dotted lines given in the map.



(19.2) On the outline political map of India provided, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols.

- (i) Least urbanized State of India.
- (ii) A nuclear power plant in Karnataka.
- (iii) Western terminal of East-West corridor. $3 \times 1 = 3$

Marking Scheme of Sample Question Paper-II
Geography (Theory)
Class XII

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 70

Note: Page Nos. of the following textbooks are given along with each answer for its verification.

Text book I (T.B. I): Fundamentals of Human Geography, Published by NCERT.

Text book II (T.B. II): India, People and Economy, Published by NCERT.

Q. No.	Outline of Answers and Value Points	Marks
1.	<p>Factors influencing mining activity are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) Size, depth and quality of ore which determine the cost of mining.(ii) Desirable knowledge and technology available for the use of minerals.(iii) Sufficient demand for the ore and mineral(iv) Adequate supply of labour and capital to develop the requisite infrastructure as well as the mines. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points of 1 mark each)</p> <p>(T.B. I, Page no. 45)</p>	3×1=3
2.	<p>Bases of International Trade are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) The need for International trade arises mainly from the regional differences in production and productivity. Some regions are surplus in production while others have deficit production. Hence, surplus regions export commodities to the deficit regions.(ii) Some countries specialise in the production of certain goods and services which are in great demand globally. For example, Indian spices, handicrafts and jewellery.(iii) Peace and political stability in the producing region is a primary condition for international trade as conflicts and wars disrupt production and transportation of goods and services.(iv) Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points, 1 mark for each)</p> <p>(T.B. I, Page no. 97, 98)</p>	3×1=3
3(a)	<p>Determinism: It supports environmental control on human action. Accordingly, history, culture, lifestyle and stage of development of a social group, society or</p>	

nation are exclusively or largely governed by the physical factors of the environment to rain, climate, fauna and flora. Humans are considered as passive agent.

- (b) **Possibilism:** In this approach humans are considered as an active agent. The physical environment offers a series of possibilities for humans to exploit it for their benefits. The differences between various groups in similar environment are the outcome of variations in attitudes, values and habits.
- (c) **Neo-determinism:** This approach considers that a geographer's role is essentially that of an advisor and not to interpret the nature's plans.

(Three points, 1 mark each)

$3 \times 1 = 3$

(T.B. I, Page no. 6 and 7)

4. **Reasons with examples for the variations in the crop intensity:**

(i) crop intensity is highest *i.e.* 189 per cent in Punjab. In general the intensity of cropping is higher in the densely populated northern plains, coastal plains and deltas. The main reasons are:

- (a) Fertile soils
- (b) Assured Irrigation facility
- (c) Higher Input use such as fertilizers, Hyvseed, mechanization, insecticides and pesticides etc.

(ii) Crop intensity is lowest in Mizoram *i.e.* 100 per cent. It is low in the hilly, arid, semi-arid and semi-humid lands. The main reasons are:

- (a) Infertile soils, rugged and sandy terrain,
- (b) Irrigation facilities are absent or negligible.
- (c) Low input use as majority of the farmers are poor in these areas.

($\frac{1}{2}$ mark for each) $1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 3$

(T.B. II, Page no. 81)

5. (i) **Rainwater Harvesting:** It is a technique of increasing the recharge of ground water by capturing and storing rainwater locally in subsurface water reservoirs to meet the household needs. (1)

(ii) **Need For Rainwater Harvesting:**

- (a) To meet the ever increasing demand for water.
- (b) To reduce the run off which chokes drains.
- (c) To avoid the flooding of roads.

- (d) To augment the ground water storage and raise the water table.
- (e) To reduce ground water pollution to improve the quality of ground water.
- (f) To supplement domestic water requirement during summer and drought.

(Any four points $\frac{1}{2}$ mark each $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$) $1 + 2 = 3$

(T.B. II, Page no. 76)

6. **Three dominant electricity regions based on the sources of electricity in India are :**

- (1). **Hydro-electricity dominated region:** It extends over Karnataka, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim. These are far away from coal fields but have optimum conditions for the development of hydro-electricity.
- (2). **Thermal power dominated region:** It includes Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Assam, West-Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra. Majority of these states have reserves of coal, which are utilised for power generation. In Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab coal is supplied through efficient railway network.
- (3). **Nuclear power dominated region:** It is Rajasthan where about 54 per cent of total commercial energy is nuclear, as this state is deficit in both coal and water.

(Three points of 1 mark each)

$3 \times 1 = 3$

(T.B. II, Page no. 116)

7. **Importance of road transport over railway in India:**

1. Construction cost of road is much lower than that of railway lines.
2. Roads can be constructed through difficult terrain like mountainous regions, dissected and undulating topography and sandy regions.
3. Road transport is economical for carrying few persons and goods.
4. Cost of loading and unloading is much lower in case of road transport, because it provides door-to-door service.
5. Road transport also supplements the other modes of transportation. It provides link between railway stations and ports and their hinterlands.
6. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points, 1 mark each) $3 \times 1 = 3$

(T.B. II, Page no. 148)

8.(a) About 2 times.

(1)

(b) The production of Bauxite has been steadily increasing because it is being widely used in a variety of ways such as:

- (i) machine tools
- (ii) electricals
- (iii) utensils
- (iv) aeroplanes
- (v) packing
- (vi) construction

(Any four $\frac{1}{2}$ mark for each $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$)

1+2=3

(T.B. I, Page no. 42)

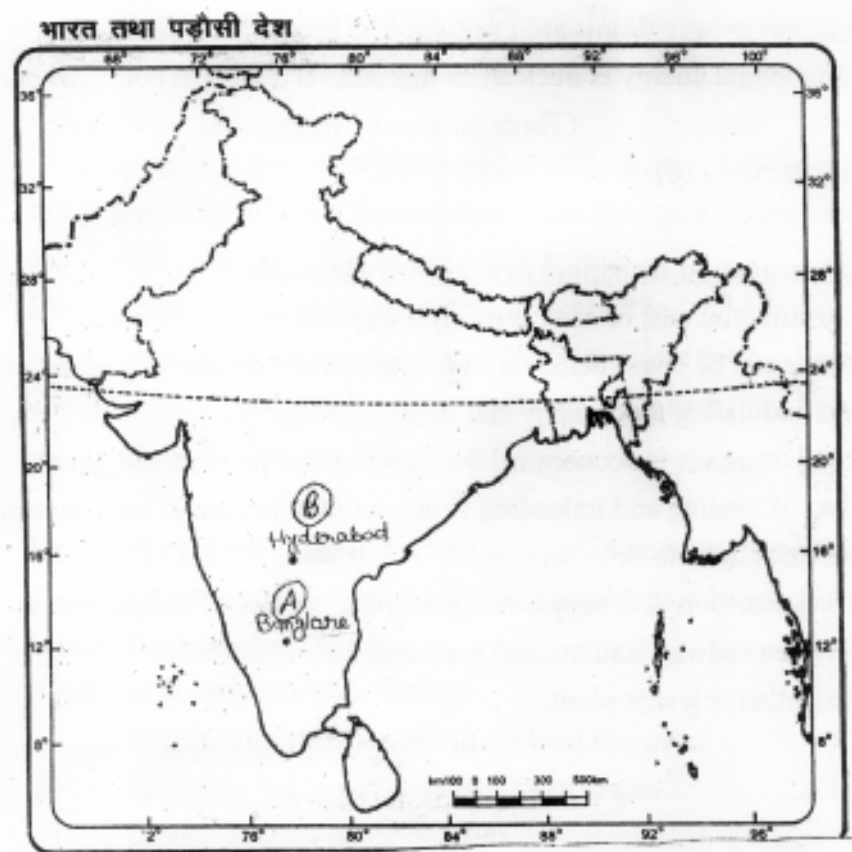
9. (a) The share of agriculture sector is declining over the years in the total employment share in the USA because of complete mechanization. (1)

(b) The share of service sector has increased in recent years because of rising per capita income, has generated demand for various kinds of services especially health care, entertainment and transport. (1)

(c) The tertiary sector is gaining importance over primary sector. (1) 1+1+1=3

(T.B. I, Page no. 76)

10.



- (a) For drawing or tracing outline map of India. (1)
- (b) For writing correctly the name of software technology park, A & B.
 A : Bangalore
 B : Hyderabad $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
- (c) Name of the industry developed, in the software technology park is knowledge based industries such as information technology and software development.(1)
 (1 mark for each point) 1+1+1=3
 (T.B. II, Page no. 131)

11(a). **Characteristics of Clustered Rural Settlements:**

- (i) The clustered rural settlement is a compact or closely built area of houses.
 (ii) Narrow winding lanes separate two rows of houses.
 (iii) Their layout plans may be linear, rectangular, L-shaped or shapeless.
 (iv) Such settlements are generally found in highly productive alluvial plains.
 (Any two points of 1 mark each), (2×1=2)

(b) **Characteristics of Dispersed Rural Settlements**

- (i) They appear in the form of isolated huts or hamlets of few huts.
 (ii) Scattered huts are found in remote jungles or on small hills with farms or pastures on the slopes.
 (iii) Many areas of Meghalaya, Uttaranchal, and Himachal Pradesh have this type of settlement.

(Any two points of 1 mark each 2×1=2) 2+2=4
 (T.B. II, Page no. 45 and 47)

12. (i) **Role of sea ports for the development of the country:**

- (1). Sea ports function as focal points for foreign trade of India.
 (2). They act as collection centres of commodities from hinter lands to the ports and as receiving points of foreign consignments and distribute them in the interior parts of the country. (1 mark for each)
- (ii) (a) (i) Recently developed port on West Coast is Jawaharlal Nehru port at Nhavasheva.
 (ii) Main purpose of its development:
 To release the pressure of the Mumbai port. ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$)
 (b) (i) Recently developed port on East Coast is Haldia/Ennore.

(ii) Main purpose of its development:

To remove the congestion at Kolkata port/Chennai port. ($\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$) 2+1+1=4

(T.B. II, Page no. 166 and 168)

13. **Subsistence Agriculture**

Commercial Agriculture

(1). The main objective of this farming is self sustenance as most of the production is consumed by the producers.

(1). The main objective is to produce surplus for trade.

(2). The production units are small in this type of agriculture.

(2). The production units are large in this type of agriculture.

(3). It is a labour intensive farming as heavy input of labour is employed to get higher yields per unit area.

(3) It is a capital intensive farming as use of specialised machinery reduces the human labour.

(4). About half of world's population of developing countries is engaged in this type of farming.

(4). Less than ten per cent of world's population of developed countries is engaged in this type of farming.

(5). Any other relevant point

(5). Any other relevant point.

(Any four matching points, 1 mark each)

4×1=4

(T.B. I, Page no. 60 and 61)

14. **North Atlantic route is the busiest route in the world. The main reasons are:**

(1). It connects two most developed regions of the world, eastern part of Canada and the USA with the Western Europe.

(2). Both the coasts have good port and harbour facilities.

(3). Large quantities of manufactured items: textiles, chemicals, machinery, fertilisers, steel and wine are exported to United States and Canada from Europe.

(4). From Canada and USA, large quantities of food grains and raw materials, like wheat, wood pulp, copper as well as iron and steel, transport equipment etc. are sent to Western Europe.

(5). Any other relevant point

(Any four points, 1 mark each)

4×1=4

15. (15.1) The poverty ratio of India has declined 28.78% during the period between 1973-74 and 1999-2000. (1)

(15.2) **Main reasons:** (i) Stable agricultural growth. (ii) Impact of the poverty alleviation programmes of Government.

(Any one point) (1)

(15.3) (i) Kerala (ii) **Reason:** Human Resource Development programme of the state.

($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$)

(15.4) The states in which the decline in poverty ratio is the least are: (i) Assam and (ii) Tripura.

($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$) $4 \times 1 = 4$

(T.B. II, Page no. 170 to 174)

16. Main problems of Urbanization in Developing Countries are

(i) Migration of productive labour force from rural to urban areas;

(ii) Ecological degradation in urban areas due to over crowding.

(iii) Social pollution in the form of rising crimes.

(iv) Shortage of housing, transport, health facilities, drinking water and other civic amenities.

(v) Increase in the illegal settlements such as, squatter settlements (Jhuggi-Jhopri Colony), shanty town.

(vi) Any other relevant point.

(Any five points 1 mark each) $5 \times 1 = 5$

(T.B. I, Page no. 113 and 114)

17. (a) **Migration:** The change of place of residence for a comparatively long period of time is known as migration.

OR

A migrant is one who is enumerated at a place other than his/her place of birth. (1)

(b) **Situations responsible for migration:**

(i) *Marriage:* Female migration is mainly after marriage.

(ii) *Employment:* People migrate in search of employment.

(iii) *Education:* People migrate for getting better education facility.

(iv) *Better living condition:* Better sanitation, medical and health care facilities social and civic amenities etc.

(v) *Security of life:* People migrate to those areas where better conditions of security of life exists.

(vi) *Political & Government policies:*

(vii) Any other relevant points

(Any four points with explanation 1 mark each)

1+4=5

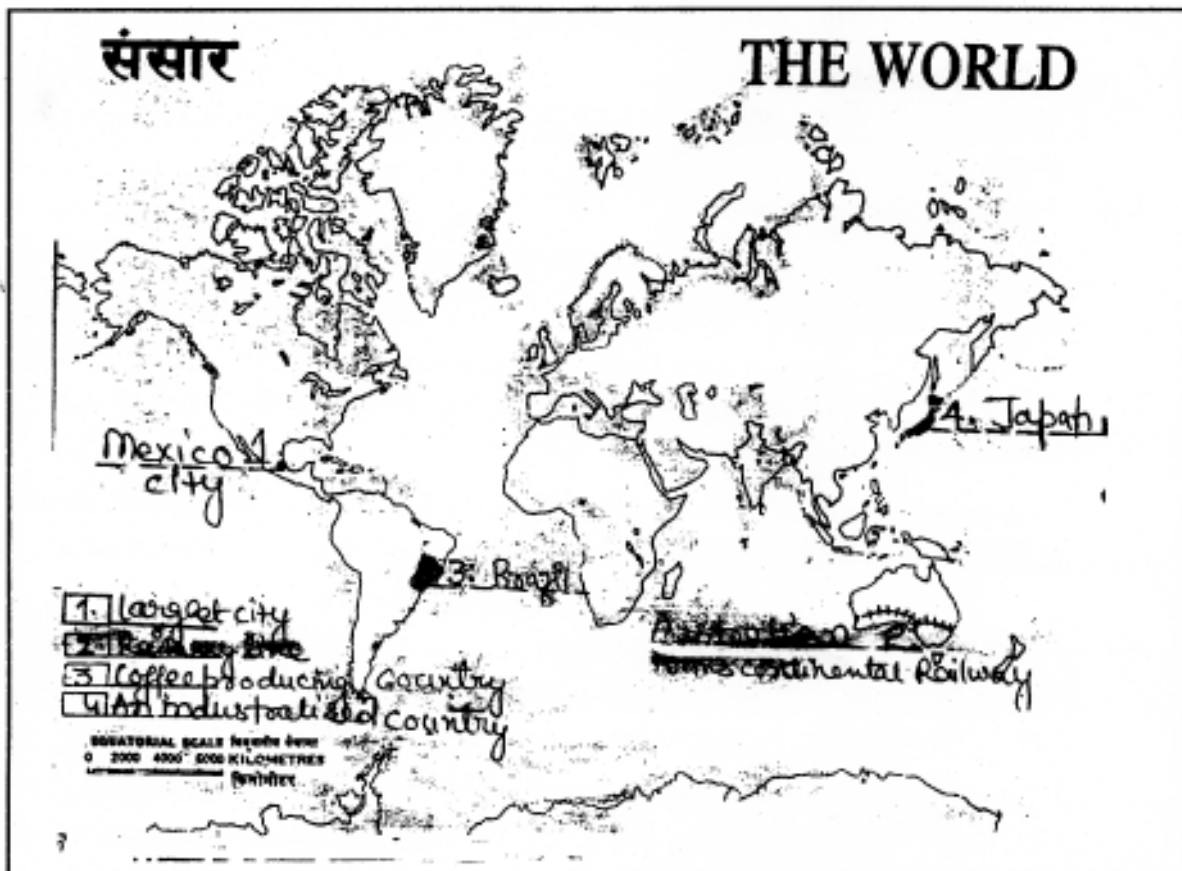
(T.B. II, Page no. 11 to 13)

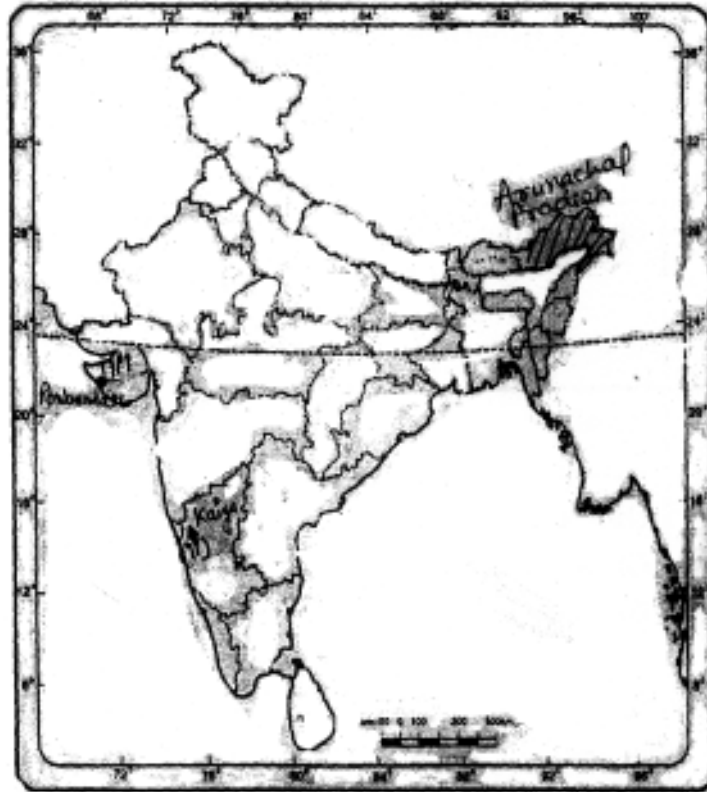
18. (a) **Density of population:** Number of people living in per unit area/i.e. 1 sq. km. (1)
- (b) **Factors responsible for the variations in the density of population in the world are:**
- (i) **Physical factors:** Relief, climate, soil, natural vegetation, water, minerals, etc.
 - (ii) **Cultural factors:** Traditions, religion and language etc.
 - (iii) **Push factors:** such as difficult economic conditions, unemployment, religious, ethnic or political intolerance, conflicts and wars.
 - (iv) **Pull factors:** such as improved economic opportunities.
 - (v) **Political factors:** Political unrest and war, Ethnic reprisals and revolutions.
 - (vi) Any other relevant point.

(Any four points with brief explanations 1 mark for each $4 \times 1 = 4$) 4+1=5

(T.B. I, Page no. 11 to 13)

19. (19.1)





map20. (A)

- (i) Agriculture
- (ii) Service Sector
- (iii) The tertiary Sector is going importance over primary sector 3×1=3

20. (B)

- (i) Knowledge based Industries. (1)
 - (ii) Names of software parks of:
 - (1). Andhra Pradesh: Hyderabad/Vishakapatnam (any one)
 - (2). Karnataka: Mysore/Banglore (any one)
- (1 mark for each 2×1=2) 1+2=3

20. (C)

- (i) Mexico city.
 - (ii) Australian Trans Continental railway.
 - (iii) Brazil
 - (iv) Japan
- (½ mark for each) 4×½=2

(II)

- (i) Arunachal Pradesh
 - (ii) Kaiga
 - (iii) Porbandar
- (1 mark for each) 3×1=3

Sample Question Paper II
Question Wise Analysis
Geography (Theory) Class XII

Q.No.	Instructional Objective	Specification	Content Unit	Form of Question LA/SA/VSA	Marks Allotted	Estimated Difficulty Levels
1.	Knowledge	Recalls	3	SA II	3	AV
2.	Knowledge	Recalls	4	SA II	3	AV
3.	Understanding	Differentiates	1	SA II	3	D
4.	Understanding	Gives Reasons	9	SA II	3	AV
5.	Understanding	Gives Reasons	9	SA II	3	E
6.	Understanding	Explains	9	SA II	3	AV
7.	Understanding	Explains	10	SA II	3	E
8.	Application	Analyses	3	SA II	3	AV
9.	Skill	Interprets	4	SA II	3	AV
10.	Skill	Draws and locates	9	SA II	3	D
11.	Knowledge	Recalls	8	SA I	4	E
12.	Knowledge	Recalls	10	SA I	4	AV
13.	Understanding	Differentiates	3	SA I	4	E
14.	Understanding	Gives Reasons	4	SA I	AV	
15.	Application	Analyses	11	SA I	4	D
16.	Knowledge	Recalls	5	LA	5	AV
17.	Knowledge	Recalls	7	LA	5	AV
18.	Understanding	Gives Reasons	2	LA	5	AV
19.	Skill	Identifies and Locates	1 to 5 7 to 11	Map Questions	5	D