

C. B. S. E.

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER (2020-21) MARKING SCHEME

GEOGRAPHY (029)

CLASS 12

Time: 3hours

Max. Marks 70

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS-

- i. Question paper is divided into 3 Sections - A, B and C.
- ii. In Section A Question numbers 1 to15 are Objective type Multiple choice questions carrying 1 mark each. Attempt any 14 questions. Write the correct answer only in your answer sheets.
- iii. In Section B, Question numbers 16 and 17 are Short Source Based and Graph Based questions respectively carrying 3 marks each. **Answer any three questions out of 4.** Each of these sub-questions carry 1 mark .
- iv. In Section C, Question numbers 18 to 22 are **short answer questions** carrying 3 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 60-80 words.
- v. In Section C, Question numbers 23 to 27 are **long answer questions** carrying 5 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 120-150 words.
- vi. Question numbers 28 and 29 are related to location and labeling and Identification of geographical features on maps respectively, carrying 5 marks each.
- vii. Outline map of India and World provided to you must be attached with your answer book.
- viii. Use of template or stencils for drawing outline maps is allowed.

SECTION A

Q1	Fill in the blanks- _____ and _____ densities should be found out, in order to get a better insight into the human-land ratio: ANSWER – c) Physiological and Agricultural	1
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Q2	<p>Arrange the following approaches in a correct order according to their development</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Spatial organization 2. Regional approach 3. Areal differentiation 4. Humanistic approach <p>ANSWER – (c) 2. , 3. , 1. , 4.</p>	1
Q3	<p>Panna, Para, Palli, Nagla and Dhani are examples of Which of the following settlements?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Clustered Settlements b) Semi-Clustered Settlements c) Dispersed Settlements d) Hamleted Settlements <p>ANSWER – d) Hamleted Settlements</p>	1
Q4	<p>Examine which of the following problems are generally confronted by the villages of South Asia.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Lack of facilities due to high density b) Political instability c) Occurrence of floods and droughts d) Fear of wild animals <p>ANSWER – c) Occurrence of floods and droughts</p>	1
Q5		1

	<p>Which of the following programs sponsored by central government aims at enabling the rural population to conserve water for drinking, irrigation, fisheries and afforestation?</p> <p>a) Arvary Pani Sansad b) Haryali c) Neeru-Meeru d) Narmada bachao</p> <p>ANSWER - b) Haryali</p>	1
Q6	<p>Population of India according to their economic status is divided into:</p> <p>a) Main workers, Marginal workers, Non workers b) Marginal workers, Household industrial workers, Non workers c) Non workers, agricultural labourers, Marginal workers d) Cultivators, Main workers, Marginal workers</p> <p>ANSWER – a) Main workers, Marginal workers, Non workers</p>	1
Q7	<p>The concept of Human Development was developed by _____</p> <p>Answer- Dr. Mahbub ul Haq</p>	1
Q8	<p>Which of the following best describes development?</p> <p>a) An increase in size b) A constant in size c) A positive change in quality d) A simple change in quality</p> <p>Answer- c) A positive change in quality</p>	1

Q12	<p>Which of the following is not an example of Knowledge Processing Outsourcing (KPO) ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) E- Learning b) Intellectual property c) Collection of information d) Legal profession <p>Ans. c) Collection of information</p>	1
Q13	<p>Relate the most important factor responsible for high density of population found in Katanga, Zambia Plateau located in Africa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Availability of Copper in abundance b) Availability of Forests resources c) Close Social ties d) Scenic Natural beauty <p>Answer – a) Availability of Copper in abundance</p>	1
Q14	<p>If a country is having large proportion of young population, it would mean-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) High Birth rate and the population is youthful b) Large working population 	1

	<p>c) Expenditure on healthcare facilities</p> <p>d) Heavy pressure on government to arrange basic facilities.</p> <p>ANSWER – a) High Birth rate and the population is youthful</p>	
Q15	<p>Age and skill selective migration from rural areas have not adverse effect on which of the following demographic attributes ?</p> <p>a) Downfall recorded in working population</p> <p>b) The whole burden of agricultural work has to be borne by the old population in rural areas</p> <p>c) Old people and women are left behind in the place of origin</p> <p>d) Balance in age and sex composition</p> <p>Answer – d) Balance in age and sex composition</p>	3

Q16

SECTION B

SOURCE BASED QUESTION

1x3=3

Read the Case Study given below and answer the questions that follow:

Based on the universal law “Polluter pays”, a silent but strong effort to restore the ecology and safeguard the human health with people’s participation has taken place in Daurala near Meerut. These efforts are now bearing fruits after a span of three years when Meerut based NGO had developed a model for ecological restoration. The recent meeting of the Daurala Industries officials, NGOs, Government officials and other stakeholders at Meerut has brought out results which usually come out mainly through the Court’s decisions.

The powerful logics, authentic studies and the pressure of the NGO has in a way brought a new lease of life to the twelve thousand residents of this village. It was in the year 2003, that the pitiable condition of Dauralaites drew the attention of the civil society. The groundwater of this village with a population of 12,000 persons was

contaminated with heavy metals. The reason was that the untreated wastewater of Daurala industries was leaching to the groundwater table and was also being used for irrigation. The activists of the NGO conducted a door to door survey of the health status of the residents and came out with a report. The group reported that 192 deaths in the past five years have been recorded in the village due to consumption of contaminated water. The industry came under pressure due to activism. The organisation, the village community and people’s representatives sat together to find out sustainable solutions to this problem. The industrialists showed a keen interest towards checking the deteriorating ecology. The overhead water tank’s capacity in the village was enhanced and a 900m extra pipeline was laid to serve potable water to the community. The silted pond of the village has been cleaned and recharged by desilting it. Large quantity of silt was removed paving way to pure water so that it percolated deep down the aquifers. Rainwater harvesting structures have been constructed at different places which has helped in diluting the contaminants of the groundwater after the monsoons. 1000 trees have also been planted which have improved the environment.

Answer any three questions

- a. What type of pollution is faced by the people of Daurala?
 - i. Noise pollution

- ii. Air pollution
- iii. Water pollution
- iv. Land pollution

Answer – iii Water Pollution

b. Which process led to contamination of ground water?

- i. Salinisation
- ii. Alkalization
- iii. Leaching
- iv. Over irrigation

Answer – iii Leaching

c. What was the most important step taken as sustainable solution to the health problem faced by the villagers?

- i. Relocation of industries
- ii. Controlled irrigation
- iii. Evacuation from the affected area
- iv. Enhancement of water storage capacity

Answer – iv- Enhancement of water storage capacity

d. Which water conservation strategy help in diluting the contamination of the ground water?

- i. Rain water harvesting
- ii. Universal law of ‘Polluter Pays’
- iii. Industrial waste treatment plant
- iv. Over utilization of ground water.

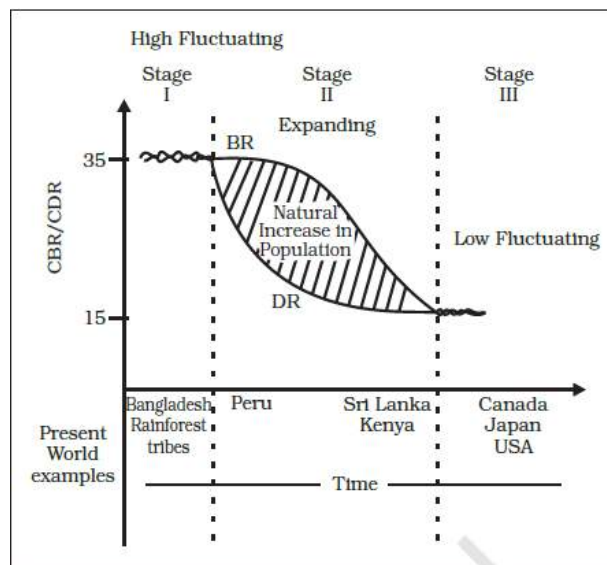
Answer – i. Rain water harvesting

Q17

SOURCE/GRAPH BASED QUESTION

1x3=3

Study the given graph carefully and answer the following questions:



Answer any three questions-

- a. How does the natural increase in population occur as per the graph?
 - i. Birth Rate – Death Rate
 - ii. Death Rate + Birth Rate
 - iii. Growth Rate- Birth Rate
 - iv. Birth Rate + Migration

Answer – i. Birth Rate – Death Rate

- b. What does the transition from high fluctuating stage to low fluctuating stage indicate ?

- i. Shift from Urban Industrial Economy to Rural Agrarian economy
- ii. Shift from Rural Agrarian economy to Urban Industrial economy
- iii. Low Birth and Death Rate to High Birth and Death Rate
- iv. Migration from Urban to Rural areas

Answer – ii. Shift from Rural Agrarian economy to Urban Industrial economy

c. From the given graph, what condition can you infer about the developing countries?

- v. High Birth Rate and High Death Rate
- vi. Low Birth Rate and Low Death Rate
- vii. High Birth Rate and Low Birth Rate
- viii. Low Birth Rate and High Death Rate

Answer – iii. High Birth Rate and Low Birth Rate

- a. In which stage of Demographic Transition, population explosion took place :
 - i. Stage I
 - ii. Stage II
 - iii. Stage III
 - iv. Post Stage III

Answer – ii. Stage II

For Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of Q.No. 17 (Graph Based Question)

Answer any three questions-

- a. Why are Fertility and Mortality rates high in the first stage of this theory?
- i. People have a lot of buffer stock as food security.
 - ii. People reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemics.
 - iii. People are highly educated at this stage.
 - iv. There is technological advancement in all fields.

Answer – ii. People reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemics

- b. What led to decline in Mortality rate in the second stage of this theory?
- i. Due to improvement in Sanitation and Health conditions.
 - ii. Due to insufficient supply of food grain that led to starvation.
 - iii. Due to widespread illiteracy all over the world.
 - iv. Due to unfavorable sex ratio prevailing in developing countries.

Answer – i. Due to improvement in Sanitation and Health conditions

- c. Why does fertility rate show a declining trend in the third stage?
- i. This is because human beings are not able to adjust their fertility.
 - ii. Literacy rates show a downward trend all over the world.
 - iii. The population becomes urbanized and has high technical knowhow.
 - iv. There is acute food shortage in countries with a high Human Development Index.

	<p>Answer - iii. The population becomes urbanized and has high technical knowhow.</p> <p>d. In which stage of Demographic Transition, population explosion took place :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Stage I ii. Stage II iii. Stage III iv. Post Stage III <p>Answer - ii. Stage II</p>	

SECTION C

Q18	<p>Justify the high demand of water for irrigation in India.</p> <p>ANSWER –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Rainfall in India is concentrated only for few months and therefore, irrigation is required in the other months. Rainfall is uneven and deccan plateau remains dry due to deficient rainfall and agriculture cannot be practiced in the absence of irrigation. b) Water requirement of certain crops such as Jute, Sugarcane and Rice is high which can be met only by irrigation c) Use of HYV seeds, fertilizers and multiple cropping in the fields have made irrigation essential. 	3
		3

	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>‘ Rainwater Harvesting is considered as a low cost and eco-friendly technique of preserving water resources.’, Justify.</p> <p>Rain water harvesting is a method to capture and store rainwater for various uses. It is also used to recharge groundwater aquifers. It is a low cost and eco-friendly technique for preserving every drop of water by guiding the rain water to bore well, pits and wells. Rainwater harvesting increases water availability, check the declining ground water table, improves the quality of groundwater through dilution of contaminants like fluorides and nitrates, prevents soil erosion, and flooding and arrests salt water intrusion in coastal areas if used to recharge aquifers</p>	3
Q19	<p>What are the basic differences between rural and urban settlements in India?</p> <p>Answer –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Rural Settlements derive their basic economic needs from land based primary economic activities whereas urban settlements depend on processing of raw materials and manufacturing of finished goods as well as a variety of services. b) Cities act as nodes of economic growth, provide goods and services not only to urban dwellers, but also to the people of rural settlements in their hinterlands in return for food and raw materials. The functional relationship between the urban and rural settlements takes place through transport and communication network. c) Rural and Urban settlements differ in terms of social relationship, attitude and outlook. Rural people are less mobile and therefore, social 	3

	relations among them are intimate. In Urban areas, on the other hand, way of life is complex and fast with formal social relations.	
Q20	<p>Explain how Human Geography in the early 20th century has become more integrative and inter- disciplinary in its approach.</p> <p>ANSWER – The subject matter of human geography continues to grow over the period. It has widened its scope considerably. In the early 20th century, several new branches emerged out of it such as population geography, political geography, agricultural geography, etc. Its aim was to study emerging issues and problems like political dimensions and social relevance. In doing so, human geography has not only become more integrative and interdisciplinary in nature but has also incorporated several new approaches into its field. It gives the necessary spatial and systematic view point to the other social sciences which they otherwise lack. At the same time, human geography draws on other sciences, the analysis and identifies with its sub-fields such as political, economic and social geography.</p>	3
Q21	<p>‘Some countries of the world have a high Human Development Index’. Try to find out reasons for such a scenario.</p> <p>ANSWER –</p> <p>The reasons why some countries of the world have a high Human Development Index are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Pattern of government expenditure on the social sector, that is, how much is being spent on the welfare of the people in the society than on defence sector. Mostly these countries represent the industrialised western world. b) Political environment of the country, that is, the stability of the government or the form of government, freedom of the people, 	3

rights of the people including the right to vote, Equitable distribution of resources among the people.

- c) Many of these countries have been the former imperial powers. The degree of social diversity in these countries is not very high. Providing education and healthcare is an important government priority.

OR

Explain any three approaches to study Human Development in the world.

There are many ways of looking at the problem of human development-

Income approach – Oldest approach; Human Development is seen as being linked to income. The idea is that the level of income reflects the level of freedom an individual enjoys. Higher the level of income, the higher is the level of human development

Welfare Approach – This approach looks at human beings as beneficiaries of all development activities. The approach argues for higher govt. expenditure on education, health, social secondary and amenities. People are not participants in development but only passive recipients. The govt. is responsible for increasing levels of human development by maximizing expenditure on welfare.

Basic Needs Approach – Proposed by ILO; Six basic needs i.e health, education, food, water supply, sanitation, and housing were identified. The question of human choices is ignored and the emphasis is on the provision of basic needs of defined section.

Capability Approach – This approach is associated with Prof. Amartya Sen. Building human capabilities in the areas of health, education and access to resources is the key to increasing human development.

	(Any three of the above)	
Q22	<p>Growth of Service Sector in modern economies plays a vital role. Derive it's implications for such economies.</p> <p>ANSWER - Services are an important constituent of modern economic development, which include retailing and sale of goods to the people, education, health and welfare, leisure, recreation and business services. Business services include advertising, recruitment and personal training. Service sector was not given as much attention as was given to the production of goods. But in advanced countries, service-based development has been very rapid. During the developmental process, a normal course of events take place in most countries over a period of time. There is a transition from the primary sector to the secondary sector and in the later stage to the tertiary and quaternary sector. The growing importance of services has now given it an independent status as a productive sector in the economy. Instead of being an accessory to manufacturing or to the people at large, it is a huge contributor to a country's export.</p>	3
Q23	<p>What are the Economic consequences of migration in India?</p> <p>ANSWER – A major benefit for the source region is the remittance sent by migrants. Remittances from the international migrants are one of the major sources of foreign exchange. Punjab, Kerala and Tamil Nadu receive very significant amount from their international migrants. The amount of remittance sent by the internal migrants is very meagre as compared to the international migrants, but it plays an important role in the growth of economy of the source area. Remittances are mainly used for food, repayment of debts, treatment, marriages, children's education, agricultural inputs, construction of houses, etc. Thousands of poor villages of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, etc. remittance works as a lifeline for their economy. Migration from the rural areas of eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar,</p>	5

	<p>Madhya Pradesh and Odisha to the rural areas of Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh accounted for the success of their Green Revolution strategy for agricultural development. Besides this, unregulated migration to the metropolitan cities of India has caused overcrowding. Development of slums in industrially developed states such as Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Delhi is a negative consequence of unregulated migration within the country.</p>	
Q24	<p>Critically analyse the Socio-economic benefits that are being experienced by implementation of Integrated Tribal Development Project in Bharmaur district of Himachal Pradesh.</p> <p>ANSWER – Under the fifth five-year plan, the tribal sub-plan was introduced in 1974 and Bharmaur was designated as one of the five Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) in Himachal Pradesh. This project drastically improved the life of the Gaddis and narrowed the gap in the level of development between Bharmaur and other areas of Himachal Pradesh. A lot of development was made in the field of transport and communication, agriculture and allied activities and social and community services. The most significant contribution of the ITDP -in the region is the development of infrastructure in terms of schools, healthcare facilities, potable water, roads, electricity and communication network. The villages located along river Ravi in Holi and Khani areas are the main beneficiaries of infrastructural development. The social benefits from ITDP are the tremendous increase in literacy rate, improvement in sex-ratio and decline in child marriages. The cultivation of pulses and other cash crops has increased in Bharmaur region. In addition to this, now only ten percent of the total households practice transhumance.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">5</p> <p style="text-align: center;">5</p>

	<p>Critically analyse the measures to promote sustainability in Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area.</p> <p>Answer-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Strict implementation of water management policy. The canal project envisages protective irrigation in Stage – I and extensive irrigation of crops and pasture development in Stage – II. 2- In general, the cropping pattern shall not include water intensive crops. It shall be adhered to and people shall be encouraged to grow plantation crops such as citrus fruits. 3. The CAD programme such as lining of water courses, land development and levelling and warabandi system (equal distribution of canal water) shall be effectively implemented to reduce the conveyance loss of water. 4. The area affected by water logging and soil salinity shall be reclaimed. 5. The eco development through afforestation, shelterbelt plantation and pasture development is necessary particularly in the fragile environment of Stage II. 6- The social sustainability in the region can be achieved only if the land allottees having poor economic background are provided adequate financial and institutional support for cultivation of land. 7- The economic sustainability in the region cannot be attained only through development of agriculture and animal husbandry. The agricultural and allied activities have to develop along with other sectors of economy. This shall lead to diversification of economic base and establishment of functional linkages between basic villages, agro-service centres and market centres. 	
Q25	Substantiate the evidences to prove that Subsistence Agriculture is still practised in different parts of the globe.	5 5

Subsistence agriculture is one in which farming areas consume all, or nearly so, of the products locally grown. It can be grouped into two categories – Primitive Subsistence Agriculture and Intensive Subsistence Agriculture. Primitive Subsistence Agriculture or Shifting cultivation is widely practiced by many tribes in tropics, especially in Africa, south and central America and southeast Asia. The vegetation is usually cleared by fire and the ashes add to the fertility of the soil. It is thus, also called Slash and Burn Agriculture. The cultivated patches are very small and cultivation is done with very primitive tools such as sticks and hoes. After the soil loses its fertility, the farmer shifts to another parts and clears other patches of forests for cultivation. One of the major problems of shifting cultivation is that the cycle of Jhum becomes less and less due to loss of fertility in different parcels.

Intensive Subsistence agriculture is largely found in densely populated regions of monsoon Asia. There are two types of intensive subsistence agriculture – intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by wet paddy cultivation. Land holdings are very small due to the high density of population. Farmers work with family members leading to intensive use of land. Use of machinery is limited and most work is done manually. Farm yard manure is used. Yield per unit area is high but per labour productivity is low. Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by crops other than paddy. Due to difference in relief, climate, soil and some other geographical factors, it is not practical to grow paddy in many parts of monsoon Asia. Wheat, Soyabean, barley and sorghum are grown in northern China, Manchuria, North Korea and North Japan. In India, Wheat is grown in western parts of Indo-Gangetic plains and millets are grown in dry parts of western and southern India. Most of the characteristics of this type of agriculture are similar to those dominated by wet paddy except that irrigation is often used.

OR

	<p>Highlight the features of Commercial Livestock Rearing, practised in the developed and developing countries</p> <p>Answer-</p> <p>Unlike nomadic herding, commercial livestock rearing is more organised and capital intensive. Commercial livestock ranching is essentially associated with western cultures and is practiced on permanent ranches. These ranches cover large areas and are divided into a number of parcels, which are fenced to regulate the grazing. When the grass of one parcel is grazed, animals are moved to another parcel. The number of animals in a pasture is kept according to the carrying capacity of the pasture. This is a specialised activity in which only one type of animal is reared. Important animals include sheep, cattle, goats and horses. Products such as meat, wool, hides and skin are processed and packed scientifically and exported to different world markets. Rearing of animals in ranching is organised on a scientific basis. The main emphasis is on breeding, genetic improvement, disease control and health care of the animals. New Zealand, Australia, Argentina, Uruguay and United States of America are important countries where commercial livestock rearing is practised.</p>	
Q26	<p>Analyse the problems associated with Urban Settlements in developing countries.</p> <p>ANSWER – Major problems of urban settlements in developing countries are:</p> <p>Economic problems- over urbanization or uncontrolled urbanization in developing countries is due to large scale in-migration of rural people. Decreasing employment opportunities in the rural as well as smaller urban areas has caused large scale rural-urban migration, Urban areas suffer from shortage of housing, transport, health and civic amenities. A large number of</p>	5

	<p>people live in substandard housing, i.e. slums and squatter settlements or on the streets.</p> <p>Socio-cultural problems – cities in the developing countries suffer from several social ills. Inadequate social infrastructure and basic facilities is due to lack of financial resources and over population in cities. The available educational and health facilities remain beyond the reach of the urban poor. Cities suffer from poor health conditions. Lack of employment and education tends to aggravate the crime rates. Male selective migration to the urban areas distorts the sex-ratio in these cities.</p> <p>Environmental problems – The large urban population in developing countries uses and disposes off a huge quantity of waste material in river water. Many cities of the developing countries do not provide the minimum required quantity of drinkable water and water for domestic and industrial uses. An improper sewerage system creates unhealthy conditions. Massive use of traditional fuel in the domestic as well as industrial sectors severely pollutes the air. Huge concrete structures of buildings create heat in the cities.</p>	
Q27	<p>Classify minerals into two groups on the basis of chemical and physical properties and give one example of minerals of each group. Mention any two features of the three minerals belts of India.</p> <p>Minerals are classified on the basis of their physical properties and chemical properties such as:</p> <p>Metallic Minerals</p> <p>Metallic minerals are those that are rich in metals and a source to procure a variety of metals like copper, gold, iron, etc. Bauxite, iron-ore are some examples of metallic minerals. There are two types of metallic minerals i.e. ferrous and non-ferrous.</p>	5

	<p>Non-Metallic Minerals</p> <p>Non-metallic minerals are those that do not have metal components. For features of the three mineral belts of India,</p> <p>The mineral belts of minerals in India are as follows:</p> <p>The North-Eastern Plateau Region This belt includes the regions of Chotanagpur (Jharkhand), Odisha plateau, West Bengal and parts of Chhattisgarh. Important minerals are iron ore, coal, manganese, bauxite, mica.</p> <p>The South-Western Plateau Region This belt includes Karnataka, Goa and contiguous uplands of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Ferrous metals and bauxite are concentrated here along with high-grade iron-ore, manganese, and limestone. Neyveli has lignite coal deposit. Deposits of Monazite sand and thorium are found in Kerala. Mines of iron-ore are located in Goa.</p> <p>The North-Western Region Minerals of this belt are associated with the Dharwar system of rocks which are found in the Aravali in Rajasthan and parts of Gujarat. Major minerals are copper and zinc. Rajasthan is rich in building stones i.e. sandstone, granite, marble, fuller’s earth, and gypsum</p>	
Q28	<p>MAP BASED QUESTIONS</p> <p>A. On the given map of India, locate and name any five of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A state with lowest density of population- Arunachal Pradesh 2. A state with highest level of urbanization- Goa 	1x5=5

	<p>3. Bengaluru – Mega City</p> <p>4. Mayurbhanj Iron Ore Mines</p> <p>5. Jamnagar Oil Refinery</p> <p>6. Katni Bauxite Mines</p> <p>7. Neyveli Lignite Field</p> <p>For Visually Impaired Candidates, in lieu of Q. No. 28.</p> <p>Write the names of any five of the following places in your answer sheet</p> <p>1. Largest Oil Refinery of India. – Jamnagar Oil Refinery</p> <p>2. A state with highest density of population. - Bihar</p> <p>3. A major Iron ore mine in Odisha.- Mayurbhanj Iron Ore Mines</p> <p>4. Single largest Lignite coal reserves In Tamil Nadu.- Neyveli Lignite coalfield</p> <p>5. A Bauxite mine in Madhya Pradesh. –Katni Bauxite Mine</p> <p>6. A state with lowest level of urbanization. -Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>7. A Mega City located in Karnataka. - Bengaluru</p>	
Q29.	<p>With the help of the following key, identify the areas marked as A, B, C, D and E on the given outline map of World. Write the correct name of the place in the blank space given on the map.</p> <p>A Region in Africa practising Nomadic Herding</p>	1x5=5

B A Mega City of Asia

C Region of Europe practising Commercial Grain Farming

D Mega City of South America

E Region of North America practising Subsistence Gathering

For **Visually Impaired Candidates**, in lieu of Q. No. 29

Write the names of the following places

1. Name the region of Russia which is known for Nomadic Herding. –

Tundra Region of Siberia

2. Name the Mega City located in Argentina. – Buenos Aires,

Argentina.

3. Its a country known for Commercial livestock rearing in North

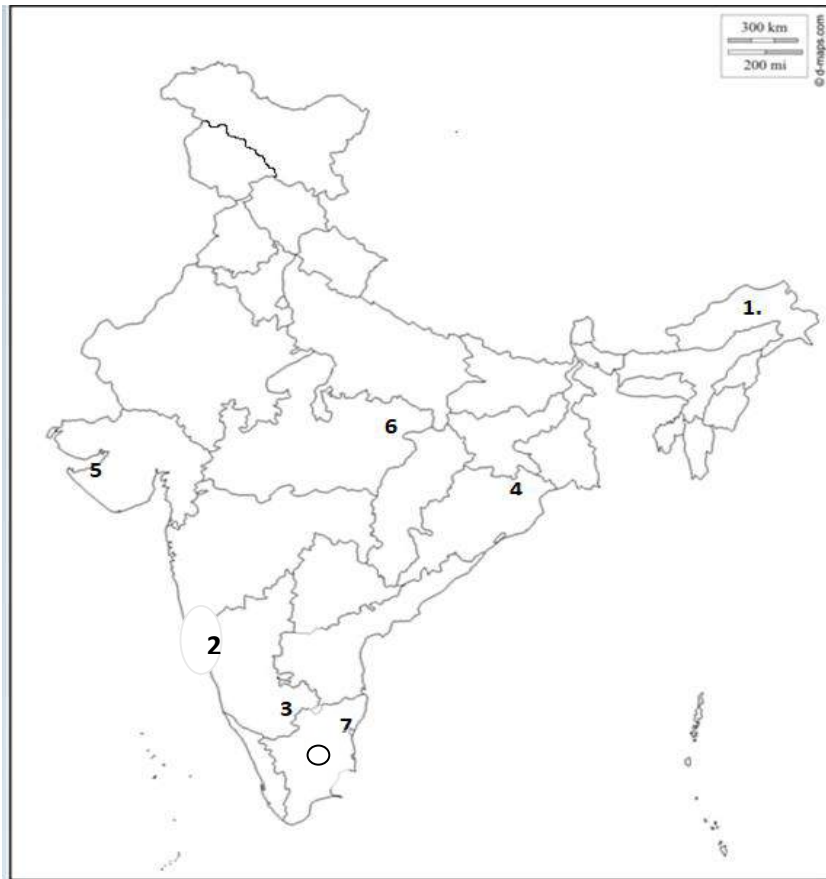
America. – U.S.A.

4. Its the largest Mega City of the world. – Tokyo, Japan

5. Name the largest region of commercial dairy farming in the world. –

North Western Europe.

Q27



Q28

