

SECOND YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATION MARCH 2021

GEOGRAPHY – ANSWER KEY(Unofficial)

Qn No	Key Points	Split score	Total score
1	(C) Educational facilities	1	1
2	(A)Hunting	1	1
3	(B) Rural – Urban	1	1
4	(B) Life free from illness	1	1
5	(D) Kolkata Port	1	1
6	(C) Drought Prone Area Development Programme	1	1
7	To define Human Geography	2	2
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Used to show the age-sex structure of a populationThe left side of the pyramid shows the percentage of males while the right side shows the percentage of females in each age group	1 1	2
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Industries that are owned and managed by governments Eg. Any suitable example from India	1 1	2
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Quaternary activity is an advanced form of services and also involve research and developmentQuinary activities focus on the creation, rearrangement and interpretation of new and existing ideas, data interpretation and the use and evaluation of new technologies	1 1	2
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ports which originally developed as calling points on main sea routes where ships used to anchor for refuelling, watering and taking food items. Eg. Aden or any suitable example	1 1	2
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Water supplyLand or any other relevant factors	1+1	2
13	(a) Conurbation – large area of urban development that resulted from the merging of originally separate towns or cities. (b) Megalopolis – super metropolitan region extending as union of conurbations	1 1	2
14	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Dependence on erratic monsoonLow productivity or any other relevant points	1+1	2
15	<ul style="list-style-type: none">BirthDeathMigration	1 1 1	3
16	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Growth is quantitative and the value is neutralDevelopment is qualitative and the vale is always	1 ½ + 1 ½	3

	positive		
17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability • Productivity • Empowerment 	1 1 1	3
18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large estates • Large capital investment Single crop specialisation (any three points) or any other relevant points	1+1+1	3
19	Any three relevant points related to underground mining	1+1+1	3
20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only means of transport in dense forests • Very heavy cargo can be easily transported • Boats and steamers are used as means of transport or any other relevant points (any three points)	1+1+1	3
21	Density : the ratio between the number of people to the size of the land Physiological density : the ratio between total population and net cultivated area Agricultural density : the ratio between total agricultural population and net cultivable area	1 1 1	3
22	Border roads: strategically important roads along the boundary of the country. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate economic development • Strengthen defence preparedness or any other relevant importance	1 1+1	3
23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancient towns • Medieval towns • Modern towns 	1 1 1	3
24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increases water availability • Checks the declining ground water table • Prevents soil erosion (any three points) or any other relevant points related	1+1+1	3
25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occurs in sedimentary rocks of the tertiary period • ONGC manages exploration and production of petroleum • Digboi in Assam is the first oil producing region or any other relevant points (any three points)	1+1+1	3
26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pull factors make the place of destination attractive. - These include • Better education • Better health facilities • Availability of regular work • Higher wages (any four points)	1+1+1+1	4
27	Positive growth – happens when the birth rate is more than the rate between two points of time or when people from	2	

	other countries migrate permanently to a region. Negative growth – happens when the birth rate falls below the death rate or people migrate to other countries	2	4
28	1. Income approach 2. Welfare approach 3. Basic Needs approach 4. Capability approach To write the names of approaches To write one point each about these approaches	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 2$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 2$	4
29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most advanced and efficient type of rearing of milch animals. • Highly capital intensive • Highly labour intensive • No off season during the year or any other relevant points (any four points)	1+1+1+1	4
30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herders rely on animals for food, clothing, shelter, tools and transport • Move from one place to another along with their livestock • Each community occupies a well defined territory • A wide variety of animals are reared or any other relevant points (any other points)	1+1+1+1	4
31	Satellite communication <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect even the remote corners of the globe with limited on site verification\ • Have rendered the unit cost and time of communication invariant in terms of distance • Made television and radio transmission very effective • Expands the economic and social space of humans or any other relevant points (any four points)	1+1+1+1	4
32	Migration : permanent, temporary or seasonal change of residence Life time migrant : if the place of birth is different from the place of enumeration Migrant by last residence : if the place of last residence is different from the place of enumeration	2 1 1	4
33	Rural settlements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depend on land based primary economic activities • Provide food and raw materials • People are less mobile and the social relations among them is intimate (any two points) Urban settlements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depend on manufacturing and services • Provide goods and services 	1+1 1+1	4

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Way of life is complex and fast and the social relations are formal (any two points) 		
34	<p>-The renewable energy resources that provide more sustained eco friendly and cheaper energy. Any three points about solar, wind, tidal, geothermal or bio energy</p>	1 1+1+1	4
35	To write any four points about Mumbai – Pune industrial region	1+1+1+1	4
36	<p>To state the theory To write about the three stages (two points each) OR To draw the demographic transition model</p>	2 4	6
37	<p>To write the social consequences (any three points) To write the economic consequences (any three points)</p>	3 3	6
38	<p>To write any six type of urban centres based on their function To write one example each</p>	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ = 3 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ = 3	6
39	<p>(a) Greater Mumbai (b) Karnataka (c) Any market based refinery (d) Jharia (e) New Delhi (f) Yamuna (g) Odisha To identify each To locate each</p>	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ = 3 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ = 3	7