

First Terminal Evaluation 2019-20

TSE II

Geography

| Sl. No. | Answer key | Score | Total |
|---------|---|-------|-------|
| 1. | c. Humanism, Radicalism and Behaviouralism | 1 | 1 |
| 2. | b. Increased life expectancy | 1 | 1 |
| 3. | d. Less than 5000 | 1 | 1 |
| 4. | Prof. Amartya Sen | 1 | 1 |
| 5. | Assamchal Pradesh | 1 | 1 |
| 6. | Kerala | 1 | 1 |
| 7. | Electoral geography, Military geography | 1+1 | 2 |
| 8. | Human geography is the synthetic study of relationship between human societies and earth's surface. OR any other definition | 2 | 2 |
| 9. | Crude Birth Rate - the number of live births in a year per thousand of population. Crude Death Rate - the number of deaths in a year per thousand of population. | 1 | 2 |
| 10. | If the population decreases between two points of time, it is known as negative growth of population. It occurs when the birthrate falls below the deathrate or people migrate to other countries. | 1 | 2 |
| 11. | Human poverty Index measures the shortfall in development. It is a non-income measure. OR the four criteria for measuring Human Poverty Index | 2 | 2 |
| 12. | Total population / net cultivated area | 2 | 2 |

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| 13 | (i) Place of birth, if the place of birth is different from the place of enumeration (known as lifetime migrant) (ii) Place of residence, if the place of last residence is different from the place of enumeration (known as migrant by place of last residence) | 1 1 | 2 |
| 14 | Poverty is a state of deprivation. It reflects the inability of an individual to satisfy certain basic needs for a sustained, healthy and reasonably productive living. | 2 | 2 |
| 15 | To explain the concept neo determinism. Griffith Taylor | 2 1 | 3 |
| 16 | - Practice of female foeticide - female infanticide - domestic violence against women - lower socio-economic status of women - male selective outmigration etc (any three) | 1+1+1 | 3 |
| 17 | Health, education, food, water supply, sanitation and housing | $\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ | 3 |
| 18 | New Delhi, London - Administrative towns Jerusalem, Varanasi - Cultural towns Winnipeg, Agra - Trade and commercial towns | $\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ | 3 |
| 19 | Migration of people within the country is called internal migration. Four streams: (i) Rural to Rural (ii) Rural to Urban (iii) Urban to Rural (iv) Urban to Urban | 1 $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ | 3 |

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| 20 | Any three features of literacy of India. | 1x3 | 3 |
| 21 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - unsustainable concentration of population - congested housing and streets - lack of drinking water facilities - lack of infrastructure such as electricity, sewage disposal, health and education facilities - water and air pollution. - Lack of employment - imbalances in sex ratio etc (any six) | 7x6 | 3 |
| 22 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To identify the pyramid as expanding population pyramid - To write the inferences (any three) | 1 3 | 4 |
| 23 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To write the characteristics of countries with high HDI (any two) - To write the characteristics of countries with low HDI (any two) | 2 2 | 4 |
| 24 | To write one example each for economic, social, demographic and environmental consequences of migration | 1x4 | 4 |
| 25 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Metropolitan cities - population size between one million to five million. Mega cities - population size b. Ancient towns - towns developed over 2000 years ago as religious and cultural centres. Medieval towns - towns developed as headquarters of principalities and kingdoms. | 1 1 1 1 | |
| 26 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) A town and its adjoining urban outgrowths (ii) Two or more contiguous towns with or without their outgrowths (iii) A city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths. <p>Greater Mumbai</p> | 1 1 1 1 | 4 |

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| 27 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rural settlements depend on basic primary activities while urban settlements depend on processing of raw materials, manufacturing of finished goods and services. - Urban settlements provide goods and services while rural settlements provide food and raw materials. - Rural people are less mobile and so the social relations among them are intimate. while in Urban areas, way of life is complex and fast and social relations are formal. | | 4 |
| 28 | <p>To list out the geographical factors as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of water - Land forms - Climate - Soils <p>To explain each</p> | $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ $1 \times 4 = 4$ | 6 |
| 29 | <p>To mention the four phases as</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I - Period of stagnant or stationary growth II - Period of steady growth III - Period of Rapid growth or population explosion IV - Period of declining growth. <p>or</p> <p>mention the phases by years</p> <p>To explain any two phases.</p> | $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ $2 \times 2 = 4$ | 6 |
| 30 | <p>To mark and label</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Sikkim (b) Kerala / Nagaland (c) Maharashtra (d) Greater Mumbai (e) Chhattisgarh (f) New Delhi | 1×6 | 6 |