

DIRECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT EXAMINATION, CHENNAI – 6.
HIGHER SECONDARY SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION – MARCH '2023
GEOGRAPHY KEY ANSWER

NOTE: Answers written with Blue or Black ink only to be evaluated.

1. PART-I, Choose the Correct Answer and Write with option code.

If one of them (Option or Answer) is wrong, then award Zero mark only.

PART – I Maximum Marks:70

		Answer All the Questions	15 x 1 = 15
1	b	Population	1
2	d	Supporting the family	1
3	c	64% and 86% respectively.	1
4	d	Mumbai's population rose by 5.1%	1
5	c	Limited quantity and once used cannot be returned.	1
6	a	Using plastic instead of using bags or boxes for shopping.	1
7	c	Mediterranean region	1
8	d	Australia, Canada, France, Germany and Italy	1
9	b	China	1
10	b	Astric -Munda, Mon-Kimr	1
11	b	Russia	1
12	b	INTELSAT	1
13	c	Underground	1
14	d	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	1
15		Iraq	1

PART – II

Question No. 24, Compulsory

6x2=12

16	<p>Factors affecting population distribution:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Earthquake 2. Accessible location 3. Adequate water supply 4. Soil 5. Economic and Political Factors 		2		
17	<p>List of Types of Rural Settlements:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="337 768 1312 1094"> <tr> <td data-bbox="337 768 889 1094"> <p>Close (or) community housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Houses in close quarters are located side by side. * Eg : plains area </td> <td data-bbox="889 768 1312 1094"> <p>Scattered settlements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * In this type of settlement, the houses are spaced apart and mixed with fields. * Eg : Hilly area </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Close (or) community housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Houses in close quarters are located side by side. * Eg : plains area 	<p>Scattered settlements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * In this type of settlement, the houses are spaced apart and mixed with fields. * Eg : Hilly area 		2
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18	<p>Energy producing places in India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Sundarbans in West Bengal Durgathunicreek in Delta * Gulf of Kutch in Gujarat, Gulf of Cambay 		2		
19	<p>Intensive Agriculture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Agricultural land is the type of land used intensively for agriculture. * Cultivation twice or thrice in a year in small land area. * This method is followed in places where Arable land is less. 		2		
20	<p>Thodas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * They live in the Nilgiri Hills. * Their residences are called as Mundus. * Tribal men, do jobs like grazing buffaloes and milking. 		2		

21	<p>Galilean GNSS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * It is universal in Europe, A satellite system. * Government controlled system. * It is with GPS and GLONASS Interoperable. * This is a current weight scale, accurate to the meter 		2
22	<p>Summary of Sustainable Development Goal 15:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Sustainable forest management doing * Prevention of desertification. * Prevent and restore land degradation prosperity. * Prevention of biodiversity loss. 		2
23	<p>Major Crowded Places: (Any four)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Entertainment programs will be held places * Moving stairs * Walking trails * Alms places * Religious festivals * Processions * Sports programs will be held places 		2
24	<p>Confronting climate change categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * There are two types of climate change. Let's face it. 1. Recoverability :- It is a greenhouse gas Reducing emissions. 2. Adaptation:- As a result of climate change, How to deal with the consequences Diminishing – Mentioning about. 		2

PART – III

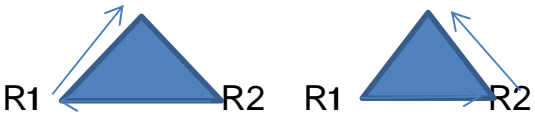

Question No. 33, Compulsory

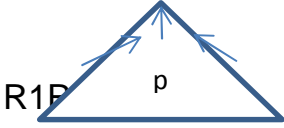
6x3=18

25	Three differences between the expansion pyramid and the standard pyramid:		3
	Expanding pyramid	Standard pyramid	
	Young people are more of a group. Showing high birth rate.	It shows that all the age groups have almost equal proportion.	
	Population growth has been high.	Population growth is stable without any fluctuations.	
	Examples: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Kenya and Latin American countries	Example: Austria	
26	Million City Definition and Example: * A city with a population of one million or more is called a million city. * London - also in 1800 * Paris - also in 1850 * New York - million in 1860 became cities.		3
27	The World's only Solar Power Plant and Solar Power in India: * The world's largest single solar power plant is located at Kamudi [Tamil Nadu]. * India in solar power generation industry It is a fast growing country. * 2014 - Annual solar power generation capacity is 2650 MW. * 2018 - Annual solar power generation capacity expanded to 26 GW.		3

28	<p>Three Assumptions of Van Doonen's Agricultural Theory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Van Doonen's "singularity" theory, is modelled around a city, with various ring systems. * It is cost of land plus transportation cost based on. * This land is covered by rivers, A flat landscape not interrupted by mountains * Soil type and climate are similar throughout the land. 		3												
29	<p>Boundary and between Boundary lines difference in:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="337 625 1300 1142"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="337 625 821 688">Boundary</th> <th data-bbox="821 625 1300 688">Boundary lines</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="337 688 821 758">Naturally occurring</td> <td data-bbox="821 688 1300 758">Mostly man-made.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="337 758 821 827">Diffusion theory</td> <td data-bbox="821 758 1300 827">Limit theory.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="337 827 821 932">There is no room for any political issue at the border</td> <td data-bbox="821 827 1300 932">Often disputed by neighbouring countries.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="337 932 821 1079">They are generally mountainous, desert, and swampy</td> <td data-bbox="821 932 1300 1079">Boundary lines have no such basis.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="337 1079 821 1142">The border will change.</td> <td data-bbox="821 1079 1300 1142">Boundary lines are fixed.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Boundary	Boundary lines	Naturally occurring	Mostly man-made.	Diffusion theory	Limit theory.	There is no room for any political issue at the border	Often disputed by neighbouring countries.	They are generally mountainous, desert, and swampy	Boundary lines have no such basis.	The border will change.	Boundary lines are fixed.		3
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30	<p>Difference between Geostationary Satellite and Heliostationary Satellite:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="337 1255 1300 1701"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="337 1255 821 1318">Geostationary Satellite</th> <th data-bbox="821 1255 1300 1318">Heliostationary Satellite</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="337 1318 821 1430">Earth revolves around the equator from west to east.</td> <td data-bbox="821 1318 1300 1430">Circling from one pole to another.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="337 1430 821 1577">It continuously monitors and collects information about only one specific location.</td> <td data-bbox="821 1430 1300 1577">Tracking information across the globe collects.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="337 1577 821 1701">Eg : GOES INSAT</td> <td data-bbox="821 1577 1300 1701">Eg: LANSAT SEASAT</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Geostationary Satellite	Heliostationary Satellite	Earth revolves around the equator from west to east.	Circling from one pole to another.	It continuously monitors and collects information about only one specific location.	Tracking information across the globe collects.	Eg : GOES INSAT	Eg: LANSAT SEASAT		3				
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31	<p>Three reasons for rainwater harvesting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overcoming water scarcity. 		3												

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pavement found in city area • Filling the area with soil. • Of groundwater through water augmentation character development. • Green Park, Farm and Water to irrigate the garden to receive. 		
32	<p>Two are to reduce industrial risks instructions:</p> <p>* Security audits</p> <p>Regular monitoring of security systems.</p> <p>Monitoring the movement of safety equipment.</p> <p>Follow up with these carrying out</p> <p>* Contingency plan:</p> <p>A thorough study of the impact of outcomes and their mechanisms in practice should be conducted.</p> <p>* Training :</p> <p>Proper training of workers, Security services should also be provided.</p>		3
33	<p>Types of Industries Based on Workers:</p> <p>* Large Scale Factories:</p> <p>More workers operate with more capital.</p> <p>Eg: Cotton, jute mills</p> <p>* Medium Scale Industries:</p> <p>Manpower and investment will be modest.</p> <p>Eg : Bicycle, TV set manufacturing plants</p> <p>* Small scale industries:</p> <p>Operates with small investment and less labor.</p> <p>Eg : Twine, Match making factory</p>		3

	<p>2.Awareness about conservation of resources</p> <p>3. Recycling of resources</p> <p>4.Using renewable resources as a substitute for non-renewable resources</p> <p>5. Promoting waste-reducing usage patterns</p> <p>6. Environmental damage caused by various products, promotion.</p> <p>7. Opt for less packaged items</p> <p>Any marks out of 5</p>		
<p>35(b)</p>	<p>1.Alfred Weber was a German economist</p> <p>2.Some raw materials are available at specific locations.</p> <p>3. Transport cost, weight of ingredients, distance found in some market places.</p> <p>This principle is triangular in shape</p> <p>R1,R2 are raw material availability locations</p> <p>M - market</p> <p>P - Industrial Location</p>  <p>R1, R2 are raw material availability locations</p> <p>M - market</p> <p>P - Industrial Location</p> <p>Image – cM</p>  <p>M - Location of production center close to market, transport cost is high due to heavy weight and weight reduction of goods.</p>	<p>5</p>	

	<p>image – dM</p>  <p>If the market center is located near R1, R2 then the transportation cost will be less.</p>		
36(a)	<p>1. Agriculture</p> <p>Obtaining information such as crop identification, cultivated area, condition of crops, efficiency etc</p> <p>2. Forest management</p> <p>Forest fires, deforestation and encroachment of forests are a challenge for environmentalists.</p> <p>3. Geology:</p> <p>Geological Mapping Geological Mapping Mineral Surveys Hydrocarbon Surveys</p> <p>4. In disaster</p> <p>Monitoring the depth of the sea, knowing the amount of vegetation, the amount of sediments studied, etc</p> <p>5. Geography</p> <p>Get information for urban areas, rural areas, hilly areas, deserts etc</p> <p>6. Meteorology</p> <p>Collection of land and sea weather information by satellite, weather forecasting</p> <p>7. In between:</p> <p>Helping to record and identify landforms on three-dimensional terrain</p> <p>8. Town planning</p> <p>Obtaining information related to natural socio-economics in urban areas through tele-sensing, urban planning</p>		5

	[Any five references]		
36(b)	<p>Drainage Water Management</p> <p>Drainage Water Management Maintenance of soil and water</p> <p>Importance: Conservation of land, maintenance of forests, protection of arable lands and pastures, conservation of soil, construction of dams to control drainage and flood.</p> <p>Steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Drawing boundaries of watershed 2. Imaging water sources in arid lands 3. Taking note of natural and man-made hydrological conditions found in wetlands 4. Delineation of land use and topography 5. Preparation of drainage map 6. Identification of the soil eroded by the river <p>Examining the nature of water</p>		5
37 (a)	<p>) Function of Geodatabase :</p> <p>The function of the newsletter is to explain the stages in implementation</p> <p>Data Capture:</p> <p>Data input to geospatial data collection is by methods such as aerial photo scanning</p> <p>Digitization - Storing map sheets in a computer</p> <p>Digitization is done in two modes manual and scanning</p> <p>Data Storage:</p> <p>Information storage is the digitization of map data – based on models</p> <p>Raster and vector- data models</p>		5

	<p>Simplifying the data in the graph</p> <p>Investigation and Inspection:</p> <p>Use of geospatial information in newly developed area-based planning methods</p> <p>This system of analysis is the essence of GIS</p>		
37(b)	<p>Things to do:</p> <p>In case of fire, sound the alarm bell to warn everyone</p> <p>Using sand and fire extinguisher</p> <p>Disconnect the main power supply</p> <p>If clothing catches fire, make the victim fall and roll on the ground</p> <p>Don'ts:</p> <p>Do not pour water on electrical appliances that are in operation.</p> <p>Do not jump through windows from upper floors.</p> <p>Don't panic.</p> <p>Do not try to put out the fire yourself.</p>		5
38(a)	<p>Population density</p> <p>A sq. km. Population density is the number of people living on a land area.</p> <p>Population density = total population / total area of the country</p> <p>Highly populated areas are more than 100 people per square kilometer.</p> <p>Eg: South Asia - China, India, Bangladesh</p> <p>Areas with moderate population density are 10 to 80 people per square kilometer.</p> <p>Ex: Brazil Mexico</p> <p>Areas with less population density are less than</p>		5

10 people per square kilometer

Ex: Australia. Canada



Countries are called developed because they have the characteristics of total internal change, gross national product, per capita income, education, standard of living of people, industrial development and high income.

A - Canada, United States of America, United Kingdom.

Countries in economic transition:

Economies in transition refer to countries that are transitioning from a centrally planned economy to a market economy.

Eg India, South Africa

Backward Countries:

Low socio-economic development, poverty - per capita income has decreased for more than three consecutive years. Economic vulnerability, agricultural instability, export import instability,

38
(b)

5

population migration, etc.



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