

**Maharashtra State Board**  
**Geography**  
**Sample Question Paper – 2**  
**Academic Year: 2024-2025**

**Note:**

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Draw relevant diagrams/graphs where necessary.
3. Use of colour pencil is allowed.
4. Use of Map Stencil is allowed.
5. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
6. Tie your supplement of the map to your main Answer Sheet.

**Q1 | Answer the sub-questions as per given instructions.**

**1.A | Complete the chain and rewrite in your answer paper :**

**Complete the chain**

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
(1) Intensive subsistence agriculture	(1) Dogger bank	(1) Small size of farm
(2) Pampas grassland region	(2) Offshore oil and gas production	(2) Unfavourable
(3) Fishing	(3) Rice	(3) Bombay high
(4) Gathering	(4) Dense forest	(4) NE Atlantic Ocean
(5) Mining	(5) Commercial animal husbandry	(5) South America

**Solution:**

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
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(1) Intensive subsistence agriculture	(3) Rice	(1) Small size of farm
(2) Pampas grassland region	(5) Commercial animal husbandry	(5) South America
(3) Fishing	(1) Dogger bank	(4) NE Atlantic Ocean
(4) Gathering	(4) Dense forest	(2) Unfavourable Climate
(5) Mining	(2) Offshore oil and gas production	(3) Bombay high

**1.B | State whether right or wrong :**

**1.B.1. State whether right or wrong.**

All the means of communication are used for regional development on a large scale.

**1. Right**

2. Wrong

**Solution:**

This Statement is **Right**.

**1.B.2. State whether right or wrong:**

Mediterranean regions have less population.

1. Right

**2. Wrong**

**Solution:**

This statement is Wrong.

**1.B.3. State whether right or wrong.**

A formal region involves more than one type of physical or political regions.

1. Right

**2. Wrong**

**Solution:**

This Statement is **Wrong**.

**1.B.4. State whether right or wrong.**

The trees in the tropical forest have hardwood.

**1. Right**

2. Wrong

**Solution:**

This Statement is **Right**.

**1.B.5. State whether right or wrong:**

Factors like illiteracy, poverty are affecting regional development.

**1. Right**

2. Wrong

**Solution:**

This statement is **Right**.

**Q1.C | Choose the correct option by identifying the correct co-relation in the given statements.**

**1.C.1. Region is an area inhabited by people who have one or more characteristics in common is \_\_\_\_.**

1. functional region

2. physical region

**3. formal region**

4. political region

**Solution:**

Region is an area inhabited by people who have one or more characteristics in common is **formal region**.

**1.C.2. A region decided on major function in specific area is \_\_\_\_.**

**1. functional region**

2. physical region

- 3. formal region
- 4. political region

**Solution:**

A region decided on major function in specific area is functional region.

**1.C.3. A region decided on the basis of physical factors is \_\_\_\_.**

- 1. functional region

**2. physical region**

- 3. formal region
- 4. political region

**Solution:**

A region decided on the basis of physical factors is physical region.

**1.C.4. Branch of geography which studies various subjects of social sciences:**

- 1. Economic geography
- 2. Physical geography

**3. Human geography**

- 4. Political geography

**Solution:**

Human geography

**1.C.5. If people migrate to a region, the population of the region will \_\_\_\_.**

- 1. Decrease

**2. Increase**

- 3. Stable
- 4. No change

**Solution:**

If people migrate to a region, the population of the region will Increase.

**Q1.D | Identify the correct group or factor.**

**1.D.1. Identify the incorrect factor:**

Raw material based industries.

1. Agro based

**2. Large scale industries**

3. Marine based
4. Forest based

**Solution:**

Large scale industries

**1.D.2. Identify the incorrect factor:**

Physical factors affecting the regional development:

1. Topography
2. Climate

**3. Market**

4. Water supply

**Solution:**

Market

**1.D.3. Identify the incorrect factor:**

The geographical factors in the growth of tourism.

1. Climate
2. Location of a place

**3. Transportation**

4. Biodiversity

**Solution:**

Transportation

**1.D.4. Identify the incorrect factor:**

Modern modes of communication:

1. Mobile
2. Television
- 3. Aeroplane**
4. E-mail

**Solution:**

Aeroplane

**1.D.5. Identify the incorrect factor.**

Factors affecting migration of population :

1. Employment
2. Education
- 3. Census**
4. Health

**Solution:**

Census

**Q2 | Give geographical reasons (Any FOUR) :**

**2.A. Give geographical reason.**

Weight-losing industries located near raw material.

**Solution:**

- i. The place where conversion of products obtained from primary activities into final products takes place, is called 'factory'.
- ii. To set up an industry, one needs raw material and that has to be transported from somewhere.
- iii. The characteristics of the raw material and also the finished product affect the location of industries.
- iv. Weight-losing industries are industries where the raw materials are relatively bulky, but the resulting product is relatively lighter.
- v. For example, sugar industries need sugarcane.



- vi. Sugarcane loses weight and amount of sugar after harvesting as time after harvest increases.
- vii. Sugar industries are, therefore, located near the production of raw material.

**2.B. Give geographical reasons:**

Human settlement increases due to increase in transportation facilities.

**Solution:**

- i. Transportation is a tertiary activity through which passengers, freight and industrial products are carried from one place to another.
- ii. Transportation facilities contribute to development of various economic activities. It also has an impact on human settlements.
- iii. People use a territory to build houses and earn livelihood. The availability of transportation facilities enables them to commute and makes their lives easy.
- iv. Due to transportation facilities, many human settlements like towns and cities have developed in the world.
- v. Particular pattern of human settlements is also found due to transport system. For example: Linear pattern settlements occur along a road, railway, canal or river while triangular pattern settlements are found at the confluence of roads.
- vi. Hence, we can say that human settlements increase due to transportation facilities.

**2.C. Give geographical reasons:**

Regional development is dependent on physical setting.

**Solution:**

The physical factors like relief, climate and location of the region affect regional development. Regional development occurs where agriculture, agro-based industries and trade are developed in areas where there is plain relief and sufficient rainfall. For example, Asian countries have developed agriculture and trade of agricultural goods. Plain relief and sufficient rainfall encourage the development of transportation and industries. There is poor development of economic activities in areas with unfavourable relief like mountains or hills and extreme climates. For example, in northern Russia, economic development is poor due to the extreme cold climate. The location of the country is an important factor. If there is a long and

broken coastline, then there is the development of trade and economy. For example, Japan has economically developed despite limited natural resources due to trade development. On the other hand, landlocked countries remain isolated. They cannot develop trade due to the absence of a coastline. Such countries have poor economic development. For example, Afghanistan, Nepal. Thus, there is a relationship between regional development and physical factors; therefore, we can say that regional development depends on physical factors.

#### **2.D. Give geographical reason:**

Cities are considered as functional regions.

##### **Solution:**

- i. Functional regions are centred on a focal point that connects other areas by various systems, such as transportation, communication or economic activities.
- ii. Cities can be considered functional regions because highways, railroads, subways and buses move people from the suburbs to the central areas of the city.
- iii. A functional region is an area organized to function socially and economically as a single unit.
- iv. Other examples of functional regions are television signal areas of a TV tower, Wireless, Wi-Fi hotspots or pizza delivery areas served by a pizza outlet or milk served by a milk centre.

#### **2.E. Give geographical reasons:**

Distribution of industries is uneven.

##### **Solution:**

Distribution of industries depends upon various physical factors like climate, raw material, water and power supply, labour, transportation, land, etc., and economic factors like capital, market and government policies.

Physical and economic factors vary from region to region, and political factors differ from country to country. Industries are developed where physical and economic factors are favourable for their development, thus, the distribution of industries is uneven.



For example, in India, industries are concentrated in Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Delhi, Chota Nagpur region and in the rest of India, agriculture is the only major economic activity.

## **2.F. Give geographical reasons:**

Regional development is dependent on physical setting.

### **Solution:**

The physical factors like relief, climate and location of the region affect regional development. Regional development occurs where agriculture, agro-based industries and trade are developed in areas where there is plain relief and sufficient rainfall. For example, Asian countries have developed agriculture and trade of agricultural goods. Plain relief and sufficient rainfall encourage the development of transportation and industries. There is poor development of economic activities in areas with unfavourable relief like mountains or hills and extreme climates. For example, in northern Russia, economic development is poor due to the extreme cold climate. The location of the country is an important factor. If there is a long and broken coastline, then there is the development of trade and economy. For example, Japan has economically developed despite limited natural resources due to trade development. On the other hand, landlocked countries remain isolated. They cannot develop trade due to the absence of a coastline. Such countries have poor economic development. For example, Afghanistan, Nepal. Thus, there is a relationship between regional development and physical factors; therefore, we can say that regional development depends on physical factors.

## **Q3 | Distinguish between (Any THREE) :**

### **3.A. Differentiate between:**

Mining and Fishing.

### **Solution:**

<b>Mining</b>	<b>Fishing</b>
(i) Since ancient times, man has used minerals as raw material.	(i) Since ancient times, man has used fish as food.
(ii) Found naturally in the crust of the earth.	(ii) Found naturally but in rivers, lakes, seas and oceans.

(iii) Used as industrial raw materials.	(iii) Used as food.
(iv) Highly uneven distribution.	(iv) Found everywhere in water bodies.
(v) Availability of minerals depends upon the geological structure.	(v) Availability of fish depends on the nature of the coastline, cool climate, cold and warm ocean currents etc.

### 3.B. Differentiate between

Formal regions and Functional regions

#### **Solution:**

Sr. No.	Formal regions	Functional regions
1.	A formal region is an area inhabited by people who have one or more characteristics in common.	A functional region is an area organized to function socially and economically as a single unit.
2.	Shared characteristics may be a common language, economic activities, such as a particular crop production, or physical characteristics, such as the climate of an area.	Functional regions are not bound by any formal characteristic but by a function because that function binds these regions together.
3.	Both, physical and political regions are formal regions but they are distinct from each other.	A functional region may involve more than one type of physical or political regions but still it can be one.
4.	E.g. Europe, Africa, the United States, Canada, Assam and West Bengal, etc.	E.g. television signal areas of a TV tower, Wireless, Wi-Fi hotspots or pizza delivery areas served by a pizza outlet or milk served by a milk centre.

### 3.C. Distinguish between:

Short term migration and Long term migration.

**Solution:**

	<b>Short term migration</b>	<b>Long term migration.</b>
1.	This type of migration can be, for limited time or seasonal.	People leave their place of residence and move to a new place. It is not decided whether they will return soon or not.
2.	Some tribes travel seasonally in search of fodder, this is called seasonal migration	They may come on holidays for a few days and go back.
3.	In some places in Maharashtra, more labor is needed during sugarcane harvesting. Then, these labours work in sugar cane fields. When there is no work on the farm, they go to the city and work as labourers.	if the migrated person returns to the original place after a very long time, it is called a long term migration. But if the person never returns to his original place, it is called permanent migration.
4.	This is an example of seasonal migration.	In addition, migration can be voluntary or involuntary.

**3.D. Differentiate between**

1st and 5th stage of population transition theory

**Solution:**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> stage of population transition theory</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup> stage of population transition theory</b>
1.	In 1 <sup>st</sup> stage of population transition theory, both birth rate and death rate are high. Hence, population growth is stable.	In 5 <sup>th</sup> stage of population transition theory, the birth rate is very low and almost equals the death rate. Hence, population growth is minimal (could be negative in some countries).
2.	It is high stationary stage of population.	It is declining stage of population.



3.	In this stage, having a greater number of children is considered to be a good idea.	In this stage, the number of children is very low.
4.	The economic condition is poor and country in this stage is not developed.	The economic condition of the country in this stage is very good.
5.	The economy is dependent on agriculture or similar primary occupations. People engaged in secondary and tertiary activities are negligible.	In this stage, tertiary activities contribute the most to the economy of the country.
6.	It is characterised by limited educational opportunities, low sanitation, high occurrence of contagious diseases, lack of medical facilities and malnutrition.	It is characterised by high quality educational and medical facilities, healthy environment and pleasant life.
7.	At present, no country falls in this stage.	Sweden and Finland are presently in this stage.

### 3.E. Differentiate between:

Expansive population pyramid and Constrictive population pyramid.

#### **Solution:**

<b>Expansive pyramid</b>	<b>Constrictive pyramid</b>
(i) Expansive pyramid is very broad at the base and becomes narrow at the apex.	(i) Constrictive pyramid is narrow at the base and broader at the apex.
(ii) It shows a higher percentage of young people but a lower percentage of old age people in the country.	(ii) It shows a high percentage of old people and a lower percentage of young people in the country.

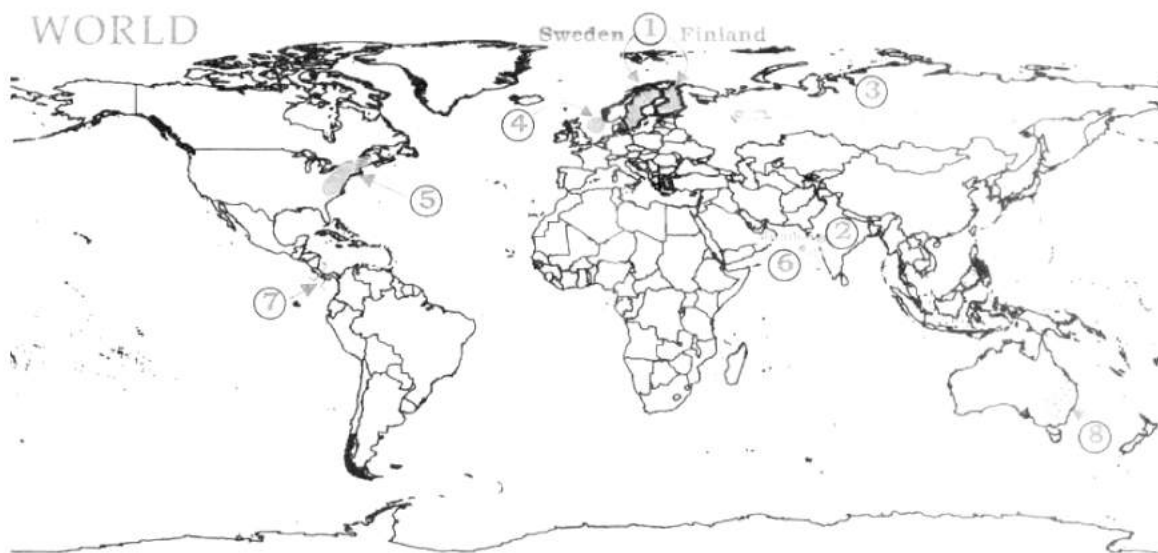
(iii) It indicates a high birth rate, which makes the base broad, and a high death rate, which makes the apex narrow.

(iii) It indicates a low birth rate that narrows the base and a low death rate that makes the apex broad.

**Q4.A. Mark and name the following on the outline map of the index:**

1. Any two countries in the fifth stage of population transition.
2. A city of India has attraction of migration.
3. Trans-Siberian Rail route.
4. Dogger bank - Fishery centre
5. Industrial region in North Eastern part of North America.
6. Mining area in Arabian sea.
7. Panama canal route.
8. Highly populated region in Australia.

**Solution:**

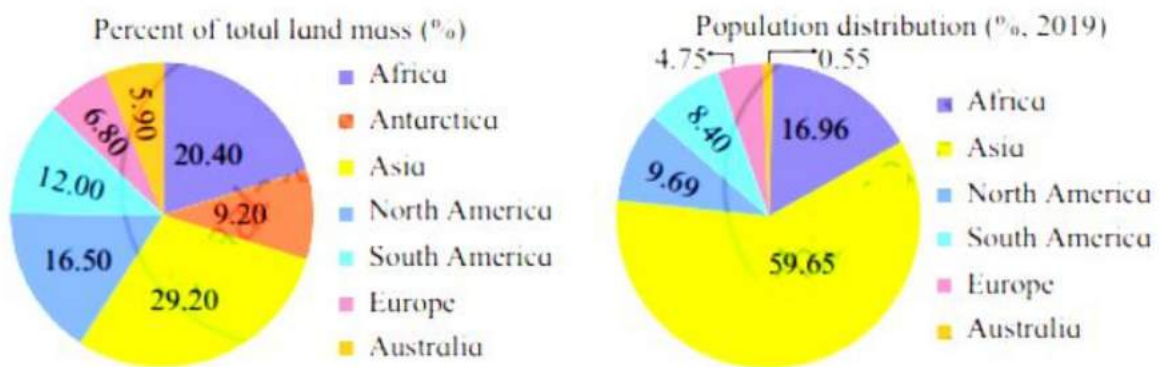


1. Any two countries in the fifth stage of population - Sweden, Finland.
2. A city of India has attraction of migration - Mumbai.
3. Trans - Siberian Rail route.



4. Dogger Bank -Fishery centre.
5. Industrial region in North Eastern part of America.
6. Mining area in Arabian sea.
7. Panama Canal route.
8. Highly populated region in Australia - Sydney and Melbourne.

**4.B. Observe the following diagram and answer the questions given below.**



1. Which continent has the least population?
2. Which continent has the least landmass and also the least population?
3. Which continent has the most landmass as well as most of the population?
4. Which continent is missing in one of the pie charts? Why?
5. What is the percentage of population distribution in Asia?

**Solution:**

1. Australia has the least population.
2. Australia has least landmass and least population.
3. Asia continent has the most landmass and most population.
4. Antarctica is missing in one of the pie chart because it has no permanent human settlements.
5. The percentage of population distribution in Asia is 59.65%.

**Q5 | Write short note on (Any THREE) :**

**5.A. Write a short note on :**

Stage 3 of Demographic Transition theory.

**Solution:**

1. Stage 3 of the Demographic Transition Theory is the stage of expanding the population.
2. Death rates are decreasing From the second stage to this stage. Birth rates are also decreasing. A decrease in both birth rates and death rates reduces the rate of growth of the population. But the population is growing because birth rates are higher than death rates.
3. In this stage, since the country is making progress, the income of the people is above the subsistence level and there is an improvement in the standard of living of the people. Poverty is also reducing
4. There is technology development, as a result, secondary and tertiary activities develop.
5. Due to an increase in education level, people understand the importance of family planning so the size of the family reduces.
6. In short, in stage 3 countries are moving from the developing stage to the developed stage.

**5.B. Write a short note on:**

Occupational structure of a population.

**Solution:**

- i. In all countries working population is engaged in primary, secondary, tertiary, and quaternary activities for their livelihood.
- ii. The percentage of people engaged in these activities is called occupational structure.
- iii. In developing countries, the percentage of people engaged in primary occupations is high compared to people engaged in secondary, tertiary, or quaternary activities.
- iv. In developed countries, the percentage of people engaged in secondary, tertiary, and quaternary activities is more compared to people engaged in primary activities.
- v. Trade and infrastructure are advanced. So, more people are required in secondary, tertiary, and quaternary activities.

- vi. The More people engaged in secondary, tertiary, and quaternary activities, the more developed the country.
- vii. Thus, the occupation structure of the country is an indicator of the country's economic development level.

**5.C. Write short notes on:**

Factors affecting regional development

**Solution:**

The factors affecting regional development are as follows:

**1. Physical factors:**

- a. Physical factors like climate and relief of region affect its development. Areas where land is less fertile, water is scarce, and diseases flourish will be less developed, For example, the region in the tropical rainforests.
- b. Whereas the region with fertile land, favourable climate and good rainfall promotes development, for example, the Mediterranean region.

**2. Population:**

- a. Population and development are closely interrelated. All the parameters of development are measured, keeping in mind the population of a region. The population's Quality and quantity are important for a region's development.
- b. In stage 5 of the Demographic transition, regions with low growth rates will have greater development. But, at the same time, the quality of the population is also equally important.
- c. Also, if the migration is high in a region, it can add pressure on resources and facilities in the recipient region.

**3. Land use:**

- a. As socio-economic conditions change, land use keeps on changing. The way the people of a region use their land will help the region develop faster.
- b. With faster economic development and changes in land use, the transition of rural areas to urban areas also increases at a quicker rate.



**4. Economic activities:**

Generally, tertiary activities contribute more to the region's income and depend less on primary activities, and more development has been seen in such areas.

**5.D. Write a short note on:**

Mixed land use.

**Solution:**

1. Mixed land use is observed in some of the urban areas.
2. It is an area where different types of land use exist together.
3. In some cities, residential, industrial, commercial, and administrative functions are found in an integrated manner.
4. In many cities in developing countries, one can find schools, clinics, houses, and business shops in one place itself.
5. Generally, mixed land use is found in cities which are growing very fast because land in the city is not sufficient to reserve certain areas for certain land use, therefore there is mixed land use.

**5.E. Write short notes on:**

Physical Geography is related to various branches of Science.

**Solution:**

1. Almost every discipline, under natural and social sciences, is linked with geography.
2. Geomorphology, Climatology, Oceanography and Biogeography are the branches of physical geography.
3. Geomorphology studies landforms, rock types, processes of formation of rocks, landforms, etc. Therefore, it is related to geology.
4. Climatology studies elements of the atmosphere such as temperature, winds, rainfall, humidity, and natural disasters like cyclones, anticyclones, storms, etc. Therefore, it is related to meteorology.
5. Oceanography studies oceans and seas on the earth's surface, ocean currents, ocean routes, etc. Therefore, it is related to Hydrology.

6. Biogeography studies the distribution of plants and animals, their species, ecosystems, etc. Therefore, it is related to biology.
7. Knowledge of mathematics is important for cartographic techniques, such as drawing maps and diagrams. Similarly, statistical knowledge is useful for data analysis since various statistical techniques and hypothesis testing are used in data analysis.
8. Thus, physical geography is related to various branches of science.

**Q6.A | Read the following passage and answer the question given below :**

**Read the following passage and answer the question given below**

The word petroleum is derived from the original Latin words *petra* and *olium*. *Petra* means rock and *oleum* means oil. Petroleum is a mixture of several types of hydrocarbons.

The stratified rock in which the remains of marine microbial plant plankton (phytoplankton), algae and bacteria are found; such stratified rocks produce oil and natural gas. The remains of marine flora and fauna are stored at the bottom of the ocean, and silt accumulates and is buried beneath the silt layer. Due to the weight of the sludge and the heat generated from it, the organic matter deposited under the sludge is converted into droplets of fine oil. When the temperature of organic matter reaches up to 120 degrees Celsius, then the organic matter is converted into oil particles. These oil particles penetrate into the microscopic pores of the rock and thus form rocks with a source of petroleum. Sandstones with high porosity are more likely to contain oil. It consists mainly of biofuels. The fuels currently in use include minerals such as coal, petroleum, natural gas and atoms.

1. How the word petroleum is formed?
2. How rocks with petroleum sources are formed?
3. Which rock is more likely to contain oil?
4. What minerals are present in the fuel currently in use?

**Solution:**

1. The word petroleum is formed from two Latin words '*petra*' meaning rock and '*olium*' meaning oil.
2. The rocks with petroleum sources are formed by the following process:



- a. The remains of marine flora and fauna are stored at the bottom of the ocean, and silt accumulates and is buried beneath the silt layer.
- b. Due to the weight of the sludge and the heat generated from it, the organic matter deposited under the sludge is converted into droplets of fine oil.
- c. When the temperature of organic matter reaches up to 120 degrees Celsius, then the organic matter is converted into oil particles.
- d. These oil particles penetrate into the microscopic pores of the rock and thus form rocks with a source of petroleum.

3. Sandstone rock with high porosity is more likely to contain oil.

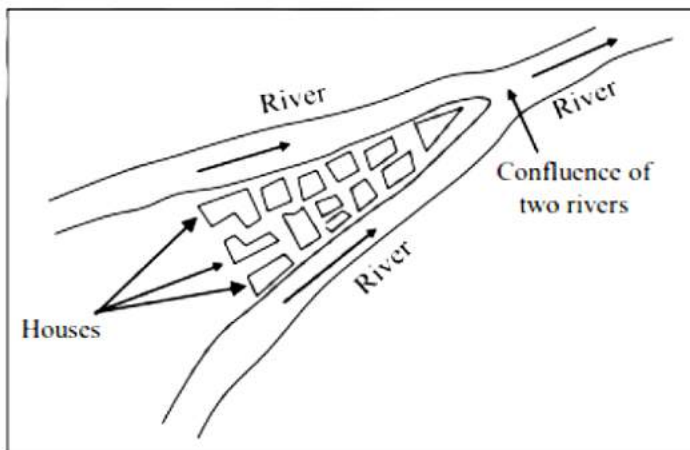
4. The minerals such as coal, petroleum, natural gas and atoms are present in the fuel currently in use.

**Q6.B | Draw diagrams and label it (Any TWO) :**

**6.B.1. Draw a diagram and label it.**

Triangular pattern settlement

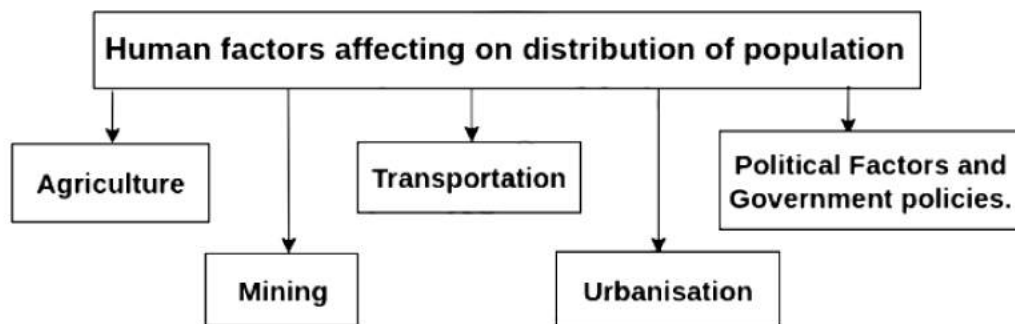
**Solution:**



**6.B.2. Draw a diagram and label it:**

Human factors affecting on distribution of population

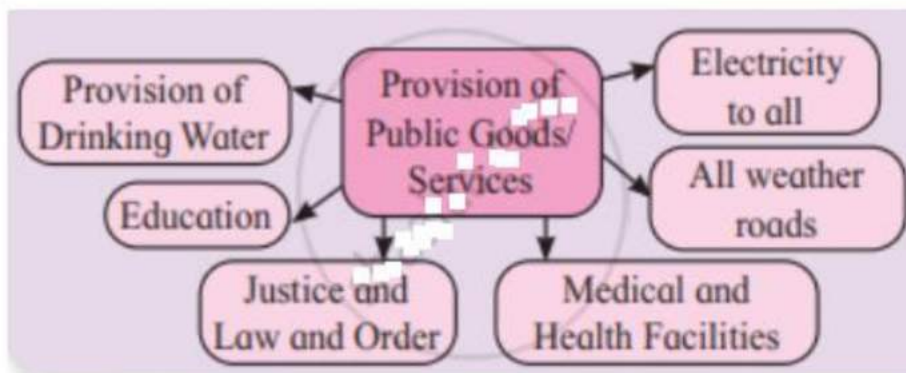
**Solution:**



### 6.B.3. Draw diagram and label it:

Provisions of public goods and services.

**Solution:**



**Q7 | Answer the following question in detail (Any ONE) :**

**7.A. Answer in detail:**

**Explain the physical factors affecting the distribution of the population.**

**Solution:**

**Physical factors affecting the distribution of the population are:**

- (i) Relief
- (ii) Climate
- (iii) Availability of water
- (iv) Soils

i. **Relief**

- Distribution of population is greatly affected by relief features.
- Generally, flat plains or gently sloping lands are densely populated.

- Plains are suitable for agricultural activities.
- In these areas, it is easier to construct roads and railways and the development of industries and trade. As a result, many people are attracted to plains and become densely populated. For example, the Ganga plains are thickly populated.
- On the other hand, in mountainous and hilly areas, population density is low. This is because, in such areas, agricultural development is difficult.
- The construction and development of transport facilities are very difficult and costly too. Such areas are inaccessible.
- Due to inaccessibility, the movement of goods and people is restricted. Therefore, mountainous and hilly areas are thinly populated. For example, the northeastern states of India have less population due to hilly and mountainous relief.

ii. **Climate**

- Climate is the most important factor of all the factors influencing the distribution of the population.
- Areas with a very hot or cold climate, heavy rainfall is uncomfortable for human settlement. Such areas are thinly populated.
- For example, polar regions where Eskimos and Lapps live are sparsely populated due to the extremely cold climate. The Sahara Desert is sparsely populated due to the extremely hot climate.
- On the other hand, areas with an equable climate, that is, a climate having not much seasonal variation attract people. People feel comfortable staying in these areas.
- For example, coastal areas have dense populations because of the equable climate and wide scope for developing agriculture, industries, and trade.

iii. **Availability of water**

- Water is the most important factor affecting the distribution of the population. It is the most essential factor for all human activities.
- Therefore, more people live where potable and sufficient water is available. As a result, most of the river valleys are densely populated, like the Nile River valley.
- Even in desert areas, more population is near the oasis due to water availability.

iv. **Soil**

- Fertile soils are most important for the development of agriculture.
- The areas with fertile alluvial soil have developed intensive agriculture and support many people. Hence, they are densely populated, e.g., Gangetic Plain,

Plains of Mississippi, Irrawaddy, and the Yangtze, etc.

- Similarly, in the areas with very fertile black cotton soil or regur soil, agriculture is well-developed; hence, such areas are densely populated.
- The volcanic soil is very fertile; hence, it supports agriculture. Therefore, the slopes of volcanic mountains have a dense population—for example, the volcanic mountain slopes of Java Island.

#### **7.B. Answer in detail:**

Discuss the problems faced by countries in stage 4 and stage 5.

#### **Solution:**

##### **Problems faced by stage 4 countries are as under:**

- The death rate is very low and going down as the medical facilities have improved and pandemics like the plague, cholera, smallpox, etc., are eradicated.
- Birth rate is the same as the death rate, so population growth is minimal.

##### **Problems face by stage 5 countries are as under:**

- In this stage, the birth rate is very low, and the death rate is high. Therefore, the growth of the population is slow or negative growth of the population is seen.
- Due to a large number of old people, the death rate is high, and due to a smaller number of young people, the birth rate is low.
- Due to a large number of old people, the dependent population is high.
- Due to the less young age population, the working population is limited.
- As a result, the size of the dependent population is larger than the active population and adversely affects the country's economy.