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SUMMER BREAK HOLIDAY HOMEWORK FOR CLASS XII-A, 2026

Complete the given assignment in Geography Home work copy.

Fundamentals of Human Geography	**1. Write down any 10 Very Short answer type questions from each of the chapters:-** **Primary Activities, Secondary Activities, Tertiary Activities, Transport & Communication.** **2. Answer the following questions:** **1. Explain the main features of Determinism, Possibilism & Neo-determinism.** **2. Describe the modern approaches to human geography.** **3. Describe the economic Factors of population distribution of the world.** **4. What is Demographic Transition? Explain its four stages with example.** **5. What is the meaning of Human Development? Explain the concept of human developent given by Dr Mehbub Ul Haq & Prof. Amartya Sen.** **6. Describe the four pillars of human development.** **7. Explain the key areas to calculate human development.** **3. Locate the followings on the political outline map of World: The Largest country of :-** **Asia-China, Europe- Spain, Africa- Algeria, S. America- Brazil, N. America- Canada** **Areas of Subsistance Gathering- Fig no. 5.2 Areas of nomadic herding- Fig. no.5.4** **Areas of commercial livestock rearing-Fig no. 5.6** **Areas of extensive commercial grain farming- fig. no. 5.12 Areas of mixed farming- Fig no. 5.14**

India:- People & Economy	**1. Write down any 10 Very Short answer type questions from each of the chapters:-** **Land resource & Agriculture, Water resources, Mineral & Energy resources** **2. Answer the following questions:-** **a. "The distribution of population is highly uneven." Give examples at State & region levels.** **b. Describe briefly the salient features of working population of India.** **c. Discuss the religious composition of Indian population and its spatial distribution.** **d. Describe the objectives of NYP-2014.** **3. Locate the followings on the political outline map of India: State with highest level of urbanization- Goa** **State with lowest level of urbanization- Himachal Pradesh State with highest population density- Bihar** **State with lowest population density- Arunachal Pradesh**

	City with 10 million population- Greater Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata,Cennai, Bengaluru **International air ports of India:- Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Chennai, Kolkata, Guwahati, Delhi, Amritsar, Thiruvananthapuram, Hyderabad.** **Mines:-** **a. Iron ore mines:- Mayurbhanj, Bailadila, Ratnagiri,** **b. Copper mine: Hazaribag, Singhbhum, Khetri,** **c. Bauxite mine:- Katni, Bilaspur, Koraput** **d. Coal mine: Jharia, Bokaro, Raniganj,Neyveli**

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Answer the following source based/ Graph based questions:-

1. **Source based Questions:**

Benda lives in the wilds of the Abujhmaad area of central India. His village consists of three huts deep in the wilds. Not even birds or stray dogs that usually crowd villages can be seen in these areas. Wearing a small loin cloth and armed with his axe he slowly surveys the Penda (forest) where his tribe practices a primitive form of agriculture called shifting cultivation. Benda and his friends burn small patches of forest to clear them for cultivation. The ash is used for making the soil fertile. Benda is happy that the Mahua trees around him are in bloom. How lucky I am to be a part of this beautiful universe, he thinks as he looks up to see the Mahua, Palash and Sal trees that have sheltered him since childhood. Crossing the penda in a gliding motion, Benda makes his way to a stream. As he bends down to scoop up a palmful of water, he remembers to thank Loi-Lugi, the spirit of the forest for allowing him to quench his thirst. Moving on with his 12

friends, Benda chews on succulent leaves and roots. The boys have been trying to collect Gajjhara and Kuchla, from the forest. These are special plants that Benda and his people use. He hopes the spirits of the forest will be kind and lead him to these herbs. These are needed to barter in the madhai or tribal fair coming up the next full moon. He closes his eyes and tries hard to recall what the elders had taught him about these herbs and the places they are found in. He wishes he had listened more carefully. Suddenly there is a rustling of leaves. Benda and his friends know it is the outsiders who have come searching for them in the wilds. In a 326 single fluid motion Benda and his friends disappear behind the thick canopy of trees and become one with the spirit of the forest.

Read the above paragraph and answer the following questions:

1. Which type of agriculture is practiced by the tribal people of Benda's village?
A. Intensive agriculture
B. Plantation farming
C. Commercial extensive farming
D. Primitive subsistence agriculture

2. Which trees dominate the forest area of central India mentioned above?
A. Sal and Mahua
B. Palash and Mangrove
C. Sal and Mangrove
D. Mahua and Mangrove.

3. The above portrayal of the forest life reflects which of the following philosophy of man-nature relationship?
A. Humanisation of nature
B. Naturalisation of human
C. Stop and go determinism
D. All of the above

4. As mentioned in the above paragraph "Gajjhara" and "Kuchla" are _____.
A. Agricultural method
B. Tribal dresses
C. Spirit of the forest
D. Special plants

2	**Read the Case Study given below and answer the questions that follow:** Winters in the town of Trondheim mean fierce winds and heavy snow. The skies are dark for months. Kari drives to work in the dark at 8 am. She has special tyres for the winter and keeps the headlights of her powerful car switched on. Her office is artificially heated at a comfortable 23 degrees Celsius. The campus of the university she works in is built under a huge glass dome. This dome keeps the snow out in winter and lets in the sunshine in the summer. The temperature is controlled carefully and there is adequate lighting. Even though fresh vegetables and plants don't grow in such harsh weather, Kari keeps an orchid on her desk and enjoys eating tropical fruits like banana and kiwi. These are flown in from warmer areas regularly. With a click of the mouse, Kari can network with colleagues in New Delhi. She frequently takes a morning flight to London and returns in the evening in time to watch her favourite television serial. Though Kari is fifty-eight years old, she is fitter and looks younger than many thirty-year-olds in other parts of the world. Read the above paragraph and answer the following questions: 1. How human beings are controlling climatic conditions? A. By making glass house B. By using air conditions C. Both A and B D. None of the above 2. Why Kari looks younger than many thirty-year-olds in other parts of the world though she is fifty-eight years old? A. Because of Medicine B. Because of surgery C. Because of better living standard D. None of the above 3. Which one of the following things makes possible to change nature by the human beings? A. By organization B. By rule C. By using Technology D. None of the above 4. What do you mean by humanisation of Nature? A. Change in climate B. Making full control over climate C. Modifying nature as per requirements D. None of the above
	Answer the following questions. I. Among the top ten countries with the highest population, how many countries are located in Asia? a. Six b. Four c. Nine d. Two II. many countries of Africa are included in the top ten most populous countries? a. Three b. One c. Two d. Four III. Ten most populous countries make up_____ %of world's population a. 65% b. 55% c. 60% d. 50%

	Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: The people of a country are its real wealth. It is they who make use of the country's resources and decide its policies. Ultimately a country is known by its people. It is important to know how many women and men a country has, how many children are born each year, how many people die and how? Whether they live in cities or villages, can they read or write and what do they do? The world at the beginning of the 21st century recorded the presence of over 6 billion people. The population of the world is unevenly distributed. The remark of George B. Cressey about the population of Asia that "Asia has many places where people are few and few places where people are very many" is true about the pattern of population distribution of the world also. **Q1** What is the real wealth of a country? (a). Government (b). People (c). Educational institutes (d). Economy **Q2**. What was the total population of the world in the beginning of the 21st century? (a). over 8 billion (b). less than 6 billion (c).over 6 billion (d).less than 5 billion **Q3**. "Asia has many places where people are few and few places where people are many" Above mentioned remark about uneven distribution of Asia as well as world population is given by..... (a). Dudley Stamp (b). G.B. Cressey (c). Hartshorne (d). Griffith Taylor
	Read the following paragraph carefully and give the suitable answer : Countries with medium levels of human development from the largest group. There are 39 countries in the medium level of human development. Most of these are countries which have emerged in the period after the Second World War. Some countries from this group were former colonies while many others have emerged after break up of the erstwhile Soviet Union in 1991.Many of these countries have been rapidly improving their human development score by adopting more people oriented policies and reducing social discrimination. Most of these countries have a much higher social diversity than the countries with higher human development scores. Many in this group have faced political instability and social uprisings at some point of time in their recent history. Q No.(i) How many countries are there in the group of medium levels of human development? Q No.(ii) How some countries have been rapidly improving their human development score? Q No.(iii) Find any two problems faced by many countries of this group?
	Study the following tables and answer the questions that follows: (a) In which period there was a negative growth of population? (b) Why the growth rate of population was very high from 1951 to 1981? (c) In which census year there was the highest growth rate?

	Read the text carefully and answer the questions: An important aspect of population growth in India is the growth of its adolescents. At present the share of adolescents i.e., up to the age group of 10-19 years is about 20.9 per cent (2011), among which male adolescents constitute 52.7 per cent and female adolescents constitute 47.3 per cent. The adolescent population, though, regarded as the youthful population having high potentials, but at the same time they are quite vulnerable if not guided and channelised properly. There are many challenges for the society as far as these adolescents are concerned, some of which are lower age at marriage, illiteracy – particularly female illiteracy, school dropouts, low intake of nutrients, high rate of maternal mortality of adolescent mothers, high rate of HIV and AIDS infections, physical and mental disability or retardedness, drug abuse and alcoholism, juvenile delinquency and commitence of crimes, etc. In view of these, the Government of India has undertaken certain policies to impart proper education to the adolescent groups so that their talents are better channelised and properly utilised. The National Youth Policy is one example which has been designed to look into the overall development of our large youth and adolescent population. The National Youth Policy (NYP–2014) launched in February 2014 proposes a holistic 'vision' for the youth of India, which is "To empower the youth of the country to achieve their full potential, and through them enable India to find its rightful place in the community of nations". The NYP–2014 has defined 'youth'as persons in the age group of 15–29 years. (a) Why the National Youth Policy has been launched? (b) What is the percentage of male adolescents and female adolescents? (c) What are the major challenges related to adolescent population?