

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 3

Geography (029)

Class XII (2024-25)

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 70

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

1. This question paper contains 30 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. Question paper is divided into five sections A, B, C, D and E.
3. Section A Questions no. 1 to 17 are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
4. Section B Questions no. 18 and 19 are Source-based questions. Each question carries 3 marks.
5. Section C Questions no. 20 to 23 are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries 3 marks. Answer to these questions shall be written in 80 to 100 words.
6. Section D Questions no. 24 to 28 are Long Answer type questions. Each question carries 5 marks. Answer to these questions shall be written in 120 to 150 words.
7. Section E Questions no. 29 and 30 are Map-based questions. Each question carries 5 marks.
8. There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions in all sections other than Section A.

Section A

1. **Assertion (A):** GDP is an important development indicator. [1]

Reason (R): GDP shows the market value of goods and services it produces.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false. d) A is false but R is true.

2. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option: [1]

Column I (Area)	Column II (Animal Domestication)
1. Tropical Africa	(i) Camel
2. Asiatic Deserts	(ii) Cattle

3. Mountainous areas of Tibet	(iii) Reindeer
4. Sub-Arctic areas	(iv) Llamas

- a) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iv), 4-(iii) b) 1-(i), 2-(ii), 3-(iii), 4-(iv)
- c) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iii), 4-(iv) d) 1-(i), 2-(ii), 3-(iv), 4-(iii)

3. Which of the following are the advantages offered by Air transport? [1]

1. Reduced travel time
2. Inaccessible areas becoming accessible
3. Strategic advantages

- a) 1 and 2 b) 1 and 3
- c) 2 and 3 d) 1, 2 and 3

4. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option for the same: [1]

- i. In compacted settlements space between the houses are less or they have no space.
- ii. Semi-Clustered Settlements appears in the form of isolated huts or hamlets of few huts in remote jungles.

- a) Both the statements are incorrect b) Only i is correct
- c) Only ii is correct d) Both statements are correct and statement ii correctly explains the statement i

5. Which of these is **not** a key area on which the Human Development Index of a country is determined? [1]

- a) Education b) Health
- c) Access to resources d) Happiness

6. The North-Eastern plateau region consists of mainly which of the following minerals? [1]

1. Iron-ore
2. Coal
3. Zinc

4. Granite

a) 2 and 3

b) 1 and 3

c) 1 and 2

d) 3 and 4

7. Which one of the following is non-renewable source of energy? [1]

a) Wind power

b) Thermal

c) Solar

d) Hydel

8. Which town do vehicles emit a large amount of carbon monoxide? [1]

a) Bengaluru

b) Delhi

c) Mumbai

d) Kolkata

9. After the construction of which of these canals, the travelling time between Mediterranean sea and Indian ocean has been greatly reduced? [1]

a) Panama canal

b) Suez canal

c) Kra canal

d) Java canal

10. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option for the same: [1]

i. Norway ranked with High Value Index in Human Development Report, 2020.

ii. A higher investment in people and good governance has set Norway apart from the others.

a) Only ii is correct

b) Both the statements are incorrect

c) Only i is correct

d) Both statements are correct and statement ii correctly explains the statement i

11. Arrange the following approaches in sequential order according to their development. [1]

Choose the correct option.

i. Capabilities approach

ii. Income approach

iii. Minimum needs approach

iv. Welfare approach

a) i, iii, iv, ii

b) iii, ii, iv, i

c) ii, i, iv, iii

d) ii, iv, iii, i

12. Which of the following is not a component of natural environment?

[1]

i. Farms

ii. Mountains

iii. Lakes

iv. Roads

a) i and iii

b) i and ii

c) ii and iv

d) i and iv

13. Which one of the following rivers has the highest replenishable groundwater resource in the country?

[1]

a) The Brahmaputra

b) The Indus

c) The Godavari

d) The Ganga

14. Nainital, Mussoorie, Shimla, Pachmarhi, Jodhpur are:

[1]

a) Tourist towns

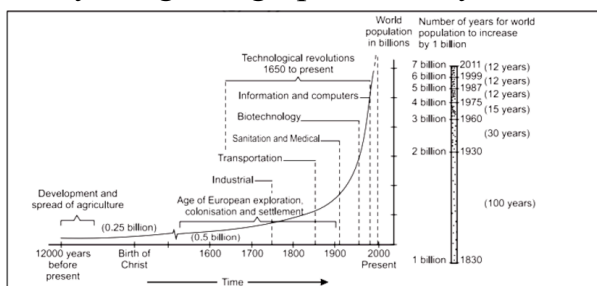
b) Commercial towns

c) Transport towns

d) Industrial towns

Question No. 15 to 17 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer [3] the questions:

Study the given graph carefully and answer the following questions:



15. Which of the following aspects is represented by the graph?

a) Place of Origin, Growth and Destination

b) Resource, Technology and Population Growth

c) Institution, Information and Increase in Population

d) Classification of period in BC, AD and Century

16. During the sixteenth and seventeenth century which factor set the stage for rapid population growth?

a) Expanding world trade

b) Technological revolution

c) Economic reforms

d) Age of European exploration

17. After the evolution and introduction of _____ about 12,000 to 8,000 years ago, the size of population was small-roughly 8 million.

a) Agriculture

b) Industrialisation

c) Technology

d) All of these

Section B

18. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

[3]

Manufacturing involves a full array of production from handicrafts to moulding iron and steel and stamping out plastic toys to assembling delicate computer components or space vehicles. In each of these processes, the common characteristics are the application of power, mass production of identical products and specialised labour in factory settings for the production of standardised commodities. Manufacturing may be done with modern power and machinery or it may still be very primitive. Most of the Third World countries still 'manufacture' in the literal sense of the term. It is difficult to present a full picture of all the manufacturers in these countries. More emphasis is given to the kind of 'industrial' activity which involves less complicated systems of production.

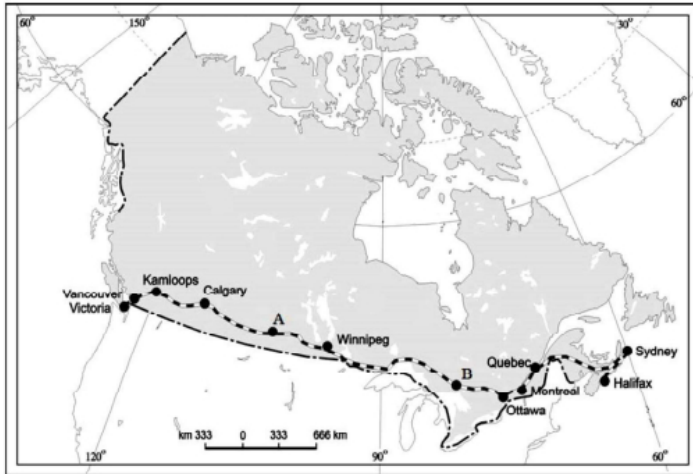
i. What is manufacturing? (1)

ii. What is the smallest unit of manufacturing? (1)

iii. What are the characteristics of modern large-scale manufacturing? (1)

19. Study the given map and answer the following questions.

[3]



- Name the Railway line given in the map. (1)
- Name the stations marked as A and B. (1)
- Explain any one economic significance of this railway line. (1)

Section C

20. Explain watershed management. What is its aim?

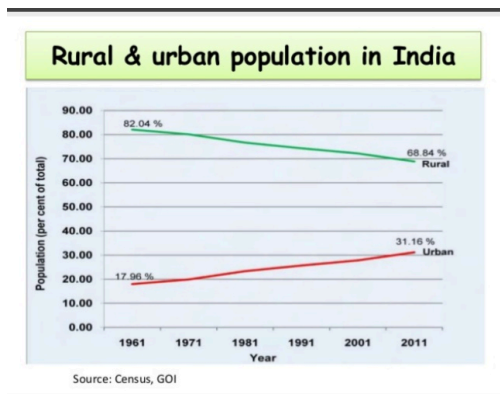
[3]

OR

How is quality of national water resources monitored?

21. Study the chart given below and answer the questions that follow:

[3]



- What is population composition?
- Give a reason why urban population in India is increasing?
- What is the percentage of the rural-urban population in India? Give two reasons why there is a decrease in the rural population in India?

22. Describe in brief the changing nature of export items in the international trade of India.

[3]

23. Technology loosens the shackles of the environment on human beings. Justify.

[3]

Section D

24. Explain the two types of subsistence agriculture systems in the world. [5]
25. Examine the role of Inland Waterways Authority of India. Explain why inland water transport is an important mode of transport. [5]

OR

Explain the factors affecting Indian Railways.

26. Classify the ports on the basis of specialized functions and give one example each. [5]

OR

Explain the two types of international trade. Examine any three possible negative impacts of globalisation along with free trade in the world.

27. How many crop seasons are found in India? [5]

OR

After independence various important strategies were adopted for agricultural development in India. Substantiate the statement.

28. Mention the two approaches of planning. Explain the concept of **Target Area Planning**. [5]

OR

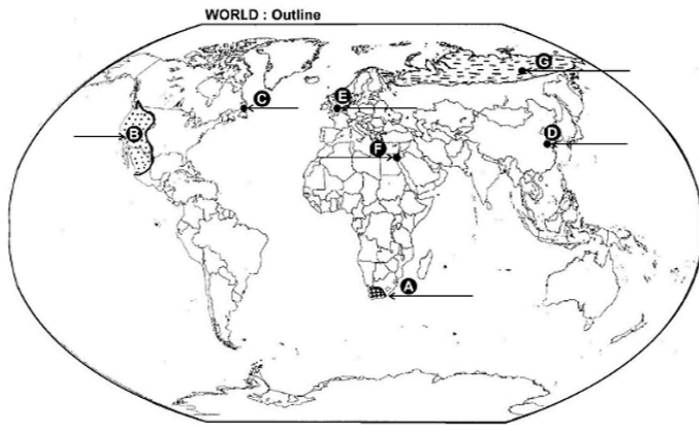
Suggest the measures of promotion of sustainability in Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area.

Section E

29. On the given political outline Map of the World, seven geographical features have been marked as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any **FIVE** correctly with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them: [5]

- A. An area of extensive commercial grain farming
- B. An area of commercial livestock rearing
- C. Eastern most station of 'Trans-Canadian Railways'
- D. A major seaport of Asia
- E. A major international airport of Europe
- F. A shipping canal

G. An area of **Nomadic Herding**



30. On the given political outline map of **India** (on page 23), locate and label any **five** [5]
of the following seven geographical features with appropriate symbols:
- The state with lowest level of population density
 - The city of West Bengal having more than 10 million population
 - The state leading in the production of cotton
 - Bailadila - iron-ore mines
 - Mathura - oil refinery
 - Marmagao - seaport
 - An international airport in Assam



Solution
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Section A

1.
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Explanation:
Per capita GDP is the most universal development indicator because its components are regularly tracked on a global scale, providing for ease of calculation and usage.
Both the reason and the assertion are correct but the reason does not explain the assertion.
2. **(a)** 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iv), 4-(iii)
Explanation:
1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iv), 4-(iii)
3.
(d) 1, 2 and 3
Explanation:
1, 2 and 3
4.
(b) Only i is correct
Explanation:
Only i is correct
5.
(d) Happiness
Explanation:
The enlarging the range of people's choices is the most significant aspect of human development. People's choices may involve a host of other issues, but, living a long and **healthy life, to be educated, and have access to resources** needed for a decent standard of living including political freedom, guaranteed human rights and personal self-respect, etc. are considered some of the non-negotiable aspects of the human development.
6.
(c) 1 and 2
Explanation:
1 and 2
7.
(b) Thermal
Explanation:
Thermal

8.

(b) Delhi

Explanation:

Delhi

9.

(b) Suez canal

Explanation:

Suez canal

10.

(d) Both statements are correct and statement ii correctly explains the statement i

Explanation:

Both statements are correct and statement ii correctly explains the statement i

11.

(d) ii, iv, iii, i

Explanation:

ii, iv, iii, i

12.

(d) i and iv

Explanation:

Farms and Roads

13.

(d) The Ganga

Explanation:

The Ganga

14. **(a)** Tourist towns

Explanation:

A town with a relatively small population that seems to grow exponentially during the summer due to tourists.

15. **(b)** Resource, Technology and Population Growth

Explanation:

Resource, Technology and Population Growth

16. **(a)** Expanding world trade

Explanation:

Expanding world trade

17. **(a)** Agriculture

Explanation:

Agriculture

Section B

18. i. The process of converting raw materials, components, or parts into finished goods that meet a customer's expectations or specifications. Manufacturing commonly employs a man-machine setup with a division of labor in large-scale production. Manufacturing refers to the mass production of any kind of identical goods with the use of power, specialised labour, and a factory. It is done either by hand or with power-driven machinery.
- ii. Cottage industries are the smallest unit of manufacturing. Here the artisans use local raw materials and simple tools to produce everyday goods in their homes with the help of their family members or part-time labour.
- iii. The characteristics of modern large-scale manufacturing are:
- a. Mechanization
 - b. Specialisation of Skills/Methods of Production
 - c. Technological innovations
 - d. Organisational structure and stratification
 - e. Uneven geographical distribution (any two)
19. i. Trans-Canadian Railway line
- ii. Station-A - Regina
Station-B - Cudbury
- iii. a. It connects Quebec-Montreal Industrial region with the wheat belt of the Prairie region.
- b. This line is the economic artery of Canada.

Section C

20. Watershed management means the proper management, use, and saving of surface and groundwater resources. Prevention of surface runoff and storage and recharge of groundwater by different methods such as percolation tanks, recharge wells, etc are done in the watershed management. But in the broader terms, the conservation, regeneration and judicious use of all-natural resources (land, water, plants, and animals) and human resources in a watershed also included in water management.

Major aims of watershed management are as follows:

- i. To create a balance among natural elements as well as in society.
- ii. To enable the villagers to conserve water for various uses such as drinking, irrigation, fisheries, and afforestation.

OR

The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in collaboration with State Pollution Control Boards has been monitoring water quality of national aquatic resources at 507 stations.

The data obtained from these stations show that organic and bacterial contamination continues to be the main source of pollution in rivers.

21.
 - i. Population composition is a distinct field of study within-population geography with a vast coverage of analysis of age and sex, place of residence, ethnic characteristics, tribes, language, religion, marital status, literacy and education, occupational characteristics, etc.
 - ii. The growth rate of the urban population has accelerated due to enhanced economic development and improvement in health and hygienic conditions and an increased rate of rural-urban migration.
 - iii. The rural-urban distribution is 68.84 percent and 31.16 percent respectively. Reasons are- Growth of employment in cities is attracting people from rural areas; more and more people who live in villages may no longer work in agriculture or even in villages, rural people are increasing, engaged in non-farm rural occupations like transport services, business enterprises or craft manufacturing.
22. The changing pattern of the composition of India's exports can be understood through the following points:
 - i. There is a decrease in the share of agriculture and allied products.
 - ii. The share of petroleum products has increased mainly because of the rise in petroleum prices and increase in the petroleum refining capacity of India.
 - iii. A huge decline is registered in the exports of traditional items like coffee, spices, tea, pulses, etc due to the tough international competition.
 - iv. The increase has been registered in floricultural products, fresh fruits, marine products, and sugar, etc.
 - v. Gems and jewellery are other commodities that have a larger share in India's international trade.
23. With the passage of time, people began to understand their environment and the forces of nature. With social and cultural development, humans developed better and more efficient technology. They moved from a state of necessity to a state of freedom. They created possibilities with the resources they obtained from nature. The earlier scholars termed it as 'possibilism' wherein humans harnessed the opportunities provided by nature and developed technology that helped them utilize the resources and loosen the shackles of nature on humans.

Section D

24. **Subsistence agriculture** is often divided into three **different types**, including intensive **subsistence**, which is the traditional method, shifting cultivation, which relies on clearing forest to create new **farm**plots every few years and pastoral nomadism, which relies on

traveling with herds of animals. There are two traditional subsistence agriculture systems in the world:

1. **Primitive-subsistence or Shifting Agriculture:**

- It is the most primitive form of agriculture.
- It is mainly practised by tribes in the tropical forest of Africa, Asia and Central America.
- Natural vegetations are cut and burnt to make a clearing in the forests and the ash is used to increase the fertility of the soil.
- Fields are small and simple tools are used for cultivation.
- After a few years of cultivation, the soil's fertility get exhausted and then the farmer moves to new land and employ the whole process of clearing the forest.
- Farmers return to earlier fields after 5-6 years.
- It is also known as slash and burn agriculture.
- It is prevalent in tropical regions and known by different names, e.g. Jhuming in North eastern states of India, Milpa in Central America and Mexico and Ladang in Indonesia and Malaysia

2. **Intensive Subsistence Agriculture:**

- Intensive cultivation dominated by wet paddy and intensive cultivation dominated by crops other than paddy.
- It is practised in densely populated countries of monsoon Asia such as China and India.
- Yield per acre is high due to high input of family labour.
- Field are small due to high density of population.
- Most of the work is done by labour.
- Farmyard manure is used to maintain fertility of the soil.
- Rice, wheat, soyabean and barley are the important crops grown in this agriculture.
- Crop specialisation is not possible.
- Multiple cropping and intercropping is common in this system.

25. The main role of Inland Waterways Authority of India is to build the necessary infrastructure in the inland waterways, surveying the economic feasibility of new projects and also carrying out administration and regulation.

Importance:

- i. **It is suitable for carrying bulky goods:** It can carry much larger quantities of heavy and bulky goods such as coal and timber at little cost.
- ii. **It carries both cargo and passengers:** Water transport is capable of carrying both cargoes as well as passenger load at any given point of time.

- iii. **It is the cheapest mode of transport:** Rivers are a natural highway which does not require a cost of construction and maintenance. Even the cost of construction and maintenance of canals is much less.
- iv. **It is eco-friendly:** It is eco-friendly as the amount of pollution created waterways is very less than that created by other means of transportation.

OR

PHYSICAL FACTORS :

- i. Construction of bridges on many rivers across their wide beds in Northern India is a great difficulty.
- ii. Railway tracks are laid through low hills, gaps and tunnels in mountainous regions which will cost more.
- iii. It is very challenging to lay railway lines on the deserts of Rajasthan, marshy lands of Gujarat and dense forests of Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Orissa.
- iv. Gaps and passes (ghats) only are to be laid in the continuous stretch of Sahyadri, where more time is involved.
- v. Railing in the west coast also faced enormous problems like sinking of track in some stretches and landslides.

ECONOMIC FACTORS :

- i. Himalayan mountainous regions are not suitable for railway line construction because of low population and lesser economic opportunities.
- ii. Indian railways suffer heavy losses due to ticketless travelling by passengers, etc.
- iii. Thefts and damage to railway property along with unnecessary pulling of chains of moving trains cause heavy damage to Indian Railways.

26. Types of the port on the basis of specialised functions:

- i. **Oil ports:** These ports deal in the processing and shipping of oil. Some of these are tanker ports and some are refinery ports. Maracaibo in Venezuela, Esskhira in Tunisia, Tripoli in Lebanon are tanker ports. Abadan on the Gulf of Persia is a refinery port.
- ii. **Ports of Call:** These are the ports that originally developed as calling points on main sea routes where ships used to anchor for refuelling, watering and taking food items. Later on, they developed into commercial ports. Aden, Honolulu and Singapore are good examples.
- iii. **Packet Station:** These are also known as ferry ports. These packet stations are exclusively concerned with the transportation of passengers and mail across water bodies covering short distances. These stations occur in pairs located in such a way that they face each other across the water body, e.g. Dover in England and Calais in France across the English Channel.

- iv. **Entrepot Ports:** These are collection centres where the goods are brought from different countries for export. Singapore is an entrepot for Asia. Rotterdam for Europe, and Copenhagen for the Baltic region.
- v. **Naval Ports:** These are ports that have only strategic importance. These ports serve warships and have repair workshops for them. Kochi and Karwar are examples of such ports in India.

OR

International trade is the exchange of capital, goods and services across international borders or territories. There are two types of international trade:

- i. **Bilateral Trade:** It refers to the trade between the two countries. The two countries are specialised in certain commodities and hence, they enter into an agreement to trade specified commodities between them.
- ii. **Multilateral Trade:** It is conducted with many trading countries. The same country can trade with a large number of other countries. The status of the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) can be granted by such country to some of the trading partners.

Three possible negative impacts of globalisation along with free trade in the world are as follows:

- i. It does not provide level playing field by imposing unfavourable conditions hence, retard the growth of trade for developing countries.
- ii. Cheaper goods from foreign countries may harm the sale of domestic goods.
- iii. The phenomena of dumping may be visible in the markets of developing countries.

27. India has three cropping seasons — Rabi, Kharif and Zaid.

- o **Rabi:** Rabi crops are also known as winter crops. They are sown from October to December and harvested from April to June. Wheat, barley, pea, gram and mustard are the important rabi crops. Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh are the important producers of rabi crops.
- o **Kharif:** Kharif crops are also known as summer crops. They are sown at the beginning of monsoon and harvested in September-October. Paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur, moong, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut and soyabean are important kharif crops. Assam, West Bengal, coastal regions of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are important rice growing states. In Assam, West Bengal and Orissa; three crops of paddy are grown in a year. These are called Aus, Aman and Boro.
- o **Zaid:** The zaid season falls in between the rabi and kharif seasons. Watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops are some of the crops grown in this season. Sugarcane is planted in this season but takes almost a year to grow.

OR

Strategies adopted for agriculture development after independence in India: -

- After independence, the immediate goal of the government was to increase food grain production by:
- Switching over from cash crops to food crops.
- Intensification of cropping over already cultivated land.
- Increasing cultivated area by bringing cultivable land and fallow land under plough.
- This strategy helped in increasing food grain production. But it stagnated during the late 1950s. Intensive Agricultural District Program and Intensive Agricultural Area Program were launched to overcome this problem.
- New seed varieties of wheat and rice known as HYVs were available for cultivation by the mid-1960s. Package technology including HYVs was introduced in Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat.
- This strategy of agricultural development increased the foodgrains at a very fast rate and this agricultural growth came to be known as the Green Revolution. This strategy of agricultural development made the country self-reliant in food grain production.
- The Planning Commission of India initiated agro-climatic planning in 1988 to induce regionally balanced agricultural development in the country. It also emphasized the need for diversification of agriculture and harnessing of resources for the development of dairy farming, poultry, horticulture etc.

28. There are two approaches to planning, i.e., **sectoral planning** and **regional planning**.

Sectoral planning means formulation and implementation of sets of schemes or programmes aimed at the development of various sectors of the economy. While regional planning is to balance the uneven pattern of development over spaces or regions.

Target Area Planning: The planning process has to take special care of those areas which have remained economically backward. As you know, the economic development of a region depends upon its resource base. But sometimes resource-rich region also remain backward. Economic development requires technology, as well as, investment besides resources. With the planning experience of about one-and-a-half decades, it was realised that regional imbalances in economic development were getting accentuated. In order to arrest the accentuation of regional and social disparities, the Planning Commission introduced the 'target area' and target group approaches to planning. Some of the examples of programmes directed towards the development of target areas are Command Area Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Development Programme, Desert Development Programme, Hill Area Development Programme. The Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) and Marginal Farmers Development Agency (MFDA) which are the examples of target group programme. In the 8th Five Year Plan special area

programmes were designed to develop infrastructure in hill areas, north-eastern states, tribal areas and backward areas.

OR

- i. The first requirement is the strict implementation of water management policy. The canal project envisages protective irrigation and extensive irrigation of crops and pasture development.
- ii. In general, the cropping pattern shall not include water-intensive crops. It shall be adhered to and people shall be encouraged to grow plantation crops such as citrus fruits.
- iii. The CAD programs such as the lining of watercourses, land development and levelling and Warband system shall be effectively Implemented to reduce the conveyance loss of water.
- iv. The areas affected by waterlogging and soil salinity shall be reclaimed The eco-development through afforestation, shelterbelt plantation and pasture development.
- v. The social sustainability in the region can be achieved only if the land allottees having poor economic background are provided adequate financial and institutional support for the cultivation of land.
- vi. The agricultural and allied activities have to develop along with other sectors of the economy. This shall lead to diversification of the economic base and establishment of functional linkages between basic villages, agro-service centres, and market centres.

Section E

29. A. VELDS

B. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

C. HALIFAX

D. SHANGHAI

E. LONDON

F. SUEZ CANAL is shipping canal

G. TUNDRA / EURASIA

30. 1. The state with lowest level of population density - **Arunachal Pradesh**
2. The city of West Bengal having more than 10 million population - **Kolkata**
3. The state leading in the production of cotton - **Gujarat**
4. Bailadila - iron-ore mines - **Chhattisgarh**
5. Mathura - oil refinery - **Uttar Pradesh**
6. Marmagao - seaport - **Goa**
7. An international airport in Assam - **Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi International Airport**

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)

