

BLUE PRINT
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER II
CLASS XII

Max. Marks : 70

Subject : Geography (Theory)

Part A Book 1 : Fundamentals of Human Geography (NCERT Publication)

Form of Q.	Total				Total of Unit
	Long Answer	Short Answer	Very Short Answer	MapQ.	
Mark	5	3	1	2	Unit
Unit					
1. Human Geography: Nature & Scope (ch. 1)		3(1)			3(1)
2. People (ch.2 to 4)	5(1)				5(1)
3. Human Activities (ch.5to7)	5(1)	3(1)	2(2)		10(4)
4. Transport, Communication & Trade (ch.8 & 9)	5(1)	3(1)	2(2)		10(4)
5. Human Settlements (ch. 10)	5(1)				5(1)
6. Map Work- World Map Based on units (1 to 5)				2(1)	2(1)
7. People (ch. 1, 2 & 3)	5(1)				5(1)
8. Human Settlements (ch. 4)		3(1)	1(1)		4(2)
9. Resources & Development 12(4) (ch. 5 to 9)		12(4)			12(4)
10. Transport, Communication & Trade (ch. 10 & 11)		3(1)	4(4)		7(5)
11. Geographical Perspective on Selected Issues & Problems (ch. 12)		3(1)	1(1)		4(2)
12. Map Work- Map of India [relating to units 7 to 11] (3)				3(-)	3(-)
Sub-Total (A&B)	25(5)	30(10)	10(10)	5(1)	70(26)
Grand Total		70(26)			

Note: 1. Figures given within brackets indicate number of questions and outside the brackets, their total marks.

Sample Question Paper-II

GEOGRAPHY (Theory)

CLASS XII

Time : 3 hrs.

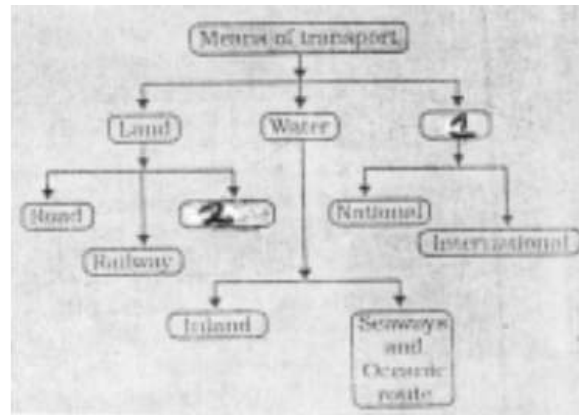
Max. Marks : 70

General Instructions:

1. There are 26 questions in all.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Marks for each question are indicated against it.
4. Question numbers 1 to 10 are very short answer questions carrying 1 mark each.
Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 20 words.
5. Question numbers 11 to 20 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each.
Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 80 words.
6. Question numbers 21 to 25 are long answer questions of 5 marks each.
Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 150 words.
7. Question no. 26 is related to identification or locating and labelling of geographical features on maps.
8. Outline maps of the World and India provided to you must be attached within your answer book.
9. Use of templates or stencils for drawing outline maps is allowed.

- Q 1. What term is used for a railway line that runs across a continent and links its two ends? 1
- Q 2. Name the famous petroleum pipeline which connects the oil wells of the Gulf of Mexico to the North-Eastern States in USA. 1
- Q 3. Name the air service of India which connects all the continents. 1
- Q 4. Explain the term truck farming. 1
- Q 5. Name the type of industry which has the following characteristics:
assembly-line technique of mass production, advanced technology, use of various raw materials and enormous energy. 1

- Q 6. Which type of rural settlement in India includes Panna, Para, Palli, Nagla, Dhani etc. 1
- Q 7. Complete the following table by writing in your answer book the appropriate names of item No. 1 & 2 1



- Q 8. Name the two cities of Uttar Pradesh that are mainly responsible for polluting the River Ganga. 1
- Q 9. Which category of roads in India constitute only 2% of the total road length but they carry 40% of the total road traffic? 1
- Q 10. Name a port of Maharashtra and a Port of Tamil Nadu which have been constructed to reduce the pressure on the existing major ports. 1
- Q 11. Name the two most important cereal crops of India. Give the names of any two states which are the important producers of each of these crops. 1+2=3
- Q 12. Describe three main features of Indian Railways. 3x1=3
- Q 13. Explain three main features of possibilism approach in Human Geography. 3x1=3
- Q 14. Explain the three factors on which the development of Inland waterways in the world depends. 3x1=3
- Q 15. Explain the main features of any three categories of towns in India classified on the basis of their functions. 3x1=3
- Q 16. Explain the impact of technology in increasing the agricultural output in India. Give three points in this regard. 3x1=3

Q 17. Explain the meaning of Rainwater Harvesting. How is rainwater harvesting beneficial to us? Give four points for it.

1+2=3

Q 18. Explain any three sources of air pollution in India.

3x1=3



Q 19. Study the above picture and answer the following questions:

(19.1) Give a suitable title to the given picture.

(19.2) State two typical features of the service shown in the picture.

1+2=3

For Blind Candidates only, in lieu of question 19

(19.1) Name the service which provides food to office goers in Mumbai.

(19.2) Explain two main features of this service.

1+2=3



Q 20. Study the above diagram showing the location of a major steel plant of India and answer the following questions:

(20.1) Name the state in which this steel plant is located.

(20.2) What is the source of iron ore for this plant?

(20.3) Name the two sources providing water and power to this steel plant.

1+1+1=3

For Blind Candidates only in lieu of question 20

Name any three major industrial regions of India.

3x1=3

Q 21. Name the two types of international trade. Describe two main features of each.

1+2+2=5

Q 22. Describe any five environmental problems associated with urban settlements in the developing countries of the world.

5x1=5

Q 23. Name the four language families in India. Which one of them is spoken by the largest number of people in the country? Name any four states in which this language is mainly spoken.

2+1+2=5

Q 24. On the basis of place of residence, classify the population of the world into two groups. Explain two main characteristics of each group of population.

1+2+2=5

Q 25. "The modern economic development in the world is mainly the result of the development of Quaternary Services". Justify the statement with five suitable arguments.

5x1=5

Q. 26.



(26.1) In the given outline political map of the World four features are shown by A, B, C, D. Identify the features with the help of the information given below and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map:

A. Country with the highest HDI in the world.

B. Country famous for Commercial livestock rearing.

C. A major sea port.

D. Country famous for coffee plantations.

4x½=2

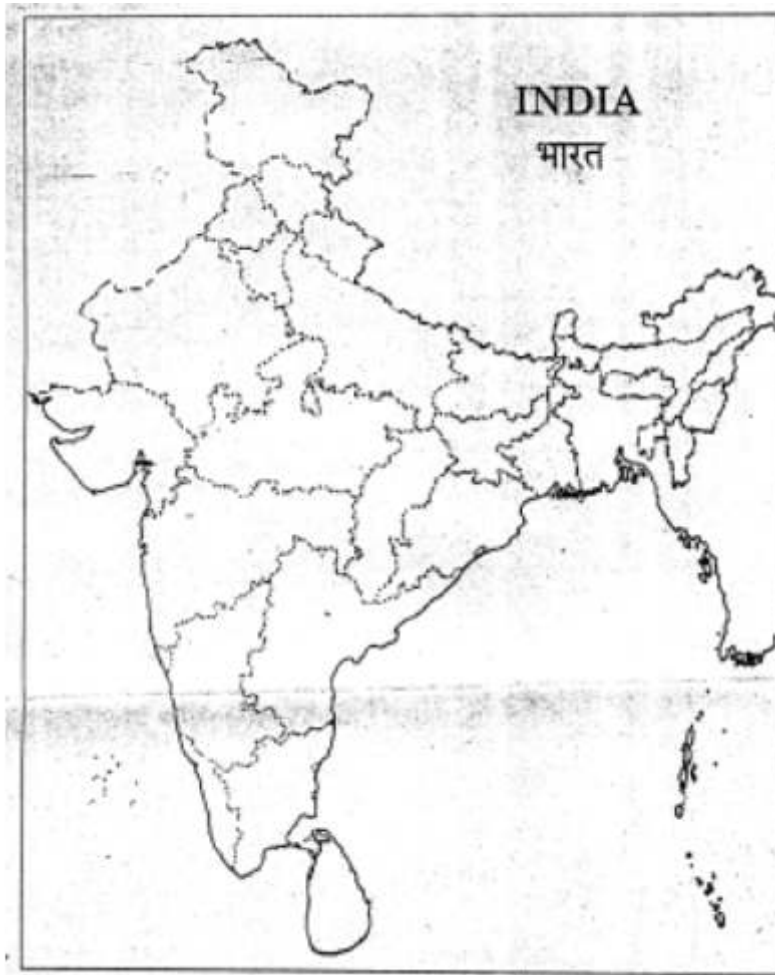
(26.2) Locate and label the following on the given outline political map of India.

(i) Largest metropolitan city of India.

(ii) An oil refinery in Haryana.

(iii) An international airport in North-east India.

3x1=3



For Blind Candidates only in lieu of question 26

Answer the following questions :

1. Name the country with the highest HDI in the world.
2. Which country is famous for coffee plantations in the world.
3. Name the largest metropolitan city of India.
4. Name an oil refinery in Haryana.
5. Which is the international airport in North-east India.

5x1=5

Sample Question Paper-II
GEOGRAPHY CLASS XII
Marking Scheme

Time : 3 hrs.

Max. Marks : 70

Note : Page numbers of NCERT Text Books (TB I for Units 1 to 6 and TB II for units 7 to 12) are given after the answer of each question for its verification.

Question No:	Outline of Answers	Value Points
1.	Trans continental railway (TB I pg. 70)	1
2.	The Big Inch. (TB I pg. 78)	1
3.	Air India (TB II pg. 121)	1
4.	Truck farming - The regions where farmers specialise in growing vegetables only, the farming is known as truck farming The distance of truck farms from the market is governed by the distance that a truck can cover overnight, hence the name truck farming. (TBI pg 40)	1
5.	Large Scale Manufacturing (TB I pg 49)	1
6.	Hamleted Settlement (TB II pg 33)	1
7.	Flow diagram 1. Air, 2. Pipeline (TB II pg 113)	$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$
8.	(i) Kanpur, (ii) Allahabad, (iii) Varanasi, (iv) Patna and (v) Kolkata (Any two, $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$ mark) (TB II pg 136)	1
9.	National Highways (TB II pg 114)	1

10. (i) Tamil Nadu : Ennore
(ii) Maharashtra : Jawaharlal Nehru Port (Nhava Sheva) ½+½=1
(TB II pg. 131, 133)
11. (a) Most important cereal crops of India : Rice & Wheat (½+½ =1 mark)
(b) (i) Important Rice Producing States : West Bengal, Punjab,
Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
(any two states, 2x½=1 mark)
(ii) Important Wheat Producing States : Uttar Pradesh, Punjab,
Haryana, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh
(any two states, 2x½=1 mark)
(TB II Pg 45, 47) 1+2=3
12. Three main features of Indian Railways :
- (i) Indian railway network is one of the longest in the world.
 - (ii) It facilitates movement of passengers and freight and contributes to growth of economy.
 - (iii) Indian railways is the largest government undertaking in the country.
 - (iv) The length of Indian railways network is 63, 221 km.
 - (v) The railway system has been divided into sixteen zones for management/administrative purposes
 - (vi) Metre and narrow gauge lines are being converted to broad gauge.
 - (vii) Steam engines have been replaced by diesel and electric engines.
 - (viii) Metro rail has revolutionised the urban transport system in Delhi and Kolkata.
 - (ix) The railway network is less dense in the hilly areas of north eastern states, central parts of India & Rajasthan
 - (x) Railways continues to remain the main means of transport for the masses.
- (Any three points) 3x1=3

(TB II pg 118 and 119)

13. Main features of Possibilism Approach :

- (1) People begin to understand environment and the forces of nature over time.
 - (2) With social and cultural development humans develop efficient technology.
 - (3) People move from a state of necessity to a state of freedom
 - (4) Man creates possibilities with the resources obtained from nature.
 - (5) Nature provides opportunities and human beings make use of these and slowly nature gets humanised and shows the results of human activities. e.g. creation of health resorts on highlands, ports on the coast, satellites in space, fields-orchards and pastures in plains, etc.
- (Any three points)

3x1=3

(TB 1 pg 3)

14. Inland Waterways development depends on following factors :

- (1) Navigability-width and depth of the channel.
- (2) Continuity in the water flow throughout the year
- (3) Transport technology in use.

3x1=3

(TB I pg 75)

15. Main features of towns in India classified on the basis of their functions :

- (i) Administrative towns and cities - Town supporting administrative headquarters of higher order e.g. New Delhi, Chandigarh, Bhopal, Gandhinagar, Jaipur, Chennai, etc.
- (ii) Industrial towns - Industries are the prime motive force of these cities e.g. Mumbai, Bhilai, Jamshedpur, Modinagar, Salem, Coimbatore, etc.
- (iii) Transport cities - These may be ports engaged in export and import activities like Kandla, Kochi, Vishakhapatnam or hubs of inland transport like Agra, Dhulia, Mughal Sarai, Itarsi, Katni, etc.
- (iv) Commercial towns - Towns and cities specialising in trade and commerce like Kolkata, Saharanpur, Satna, etc.

- (v) Mining towns - These towns have developed in mineral rich areas e.g. Raniganj, Jharia, Digboi, Singrauli, Ankaleshwar, etc.
- (vi) Garrison or Cantonment towns - They emerged as garrison towns like Ambala, Jalandhar, Udhampur, Mhow, Babina, etc.
- (vii) Educational towns - They are the centres of education. Some of the towns have grown into major campus towns like Roorkee, Varanasi, Aligarh, Allahabad, Pillani, etc.
- (viii) Religious and Cultural towns - Some towns have become important due to their religious and cultural significance like Varanasi, Haridwar, Mathura, Amritsar, Madurai, Puri, Ajmer, Tirupati, etc.
- (ix) Tourist towns - Nainital, Darjeeling, Shimla, Mussoorie, Mount Abu, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Udagamandalam (Ooty) are some of the tourist destinations. (Any three points)

3x1= 3

(TB II pg 37, 38)

16. Impact of technology on growth of Agricultural Output in India

- (i) The use of modern technology in agricultural has resulted in increase of production and yield of many crops as wheat & rice. Production of sugarcane, oilseeds and cotton has also increased a lot. Therefore India ranks first in production of tea, coffee, pulses, cattle and milk. India is also the second largest producer of rice, wheat, groundnut, sugarcane and vegetables
- (ii) Expansion of irrigation has played an important role in enhancing agricultural output and use of modern agricultural technology as HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers, pesticides and farm machinery.
- (iii) Consumption of chemical fertilisers has increased by 15 times since mid-sixties in the country. But in the irrigated areas of Punjab & Haryana the consumption of chemical fertilizers per unit area is three to four times higher than the national average.
As the HYV seeds are highly susceptible to pests & diseases the use of pesticides has increased significantly.
- (iv) Any other relevant point.

(Any three points)

3x1=3

(TB II pg 55)

17. (a) **Rain Water Harvesting** is a method to capture and store rain water for various uses. It is also used to recharge ground water aquifers. It is a low cost eco-friendly technique for preserving rain water and guiding it to wells, borewells & pits. (1 mark)

(b) **Rain water harvesting is beneficial to us in following ways:**

- (i) Increases water availability
 - (ii) Raises the ground water table
 - (iii) Improves quality of ground water by diluting contaminants like flourides and nitrates.
 - (iv) Prevents soil erosion and flooding
 - (v) Arrests salt water intrusion in coastal areas whenever used to recharge acquifers.
 - (vi) Any other relevant point
- (Any four points $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$ marks)

(TB II pg 67)

1+2 = 3

18. **Sources of air pollution in India :**

- (i) Air pollution is the addition of contaminants like dust, fumes, gas, fog, odour, smoke or vapour to the air in sufficient proportion and duration that may be harmful to flora and fauna and to property.
- (ii) The increasing use of varieties of fuels as source of energy has resulted in a sharp increase in emission of toxic gases into the atmosphere causing air pollution.
- (iii) Combustion of fossil fuels and
- (iv) Mining and Industries: Both these processes release oxides of sulphur and nitrogen, hydrocarbons, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, lead and asbestos and are thus the main sources of air pollution.

(Any three points)

3x1=3

(TB II pg 137)

19. (19.1) **Suitable Title** : Dabbawala Service in Mumbai (1 mark)

(19.2) **Features of this service:**

- (i) This service provides food to people working in different offices in Mumbai
- (ii) People working in this service are mainly migrant and unskilled workers.
- (iii) This tiffin service provides food to 1,75,000 customers all over the city of Mumbai.
- (iv) This type of service comes under the Informal/Non-formal/Unorganised sector.

(Any two points, 2x1=2 marks)

(TB I pg 59)

1+2=3

For Blind Candidates only in lieu of Q.19

(19.1) }
 Same Answer as given above.

(19.2) }

1+2=3

20. (20.1) **State where steel plant is located :** Orissa

(20.2) **Source of iron ore for this plant :** Kiriburu

(20.3) **Two sources providing water and power to this steel plant**

(i) Mandira Dam

(ii) Hirakud Dam

(TB II pg 89)

1+1+1=3

For Blind Candidates Only in lieu of Q. 20

Major Industrial regions of India :

- (i) Mumbai-Pune Region
- (ii) Hugli Region
- (iii) Bangalore-Tamil Nadu Region
- (iv) Gujarat Region
- (v) Chotanagpur Region
- (vi) Vishakhapatnam-Guntur Region
- (vii) Gurgaon-Delhi-Meerut Region
- (viii) Kollam-Triuvantapuram Region

(Any three Points)

(TB II pg 98, 99)

3x1=3

21. (a) **The two types of international trade are :**

(i) Bilateral trade

(ii) Multilateral trade

($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ mark)

(b) **Characteristics of –**

(i) Bilateral trade :

(1) It is done by two countries with each other.

(2) There is an agreement to trade specified products amongst them.

(3) Example–Country A may agree to trade raw materials with agreement to purchase some other specified item from country B or vice versa.

(Any two points, $2 \times 1 = 2$ marks)

(ii) Multilateral trade :

(1) It is conducted with many trading countries.

(2) The same country can trade with a number of other countries

(3) The country may also grant the status of “Most Favoured Nation” on some of the trading partners.

(Any two points, $2 \times 1 = 2$ marks)

(TB I pg 85)

$1 + 2 + 2 = 5$

22. Environmental problems associated with urban settlements in developing countries :

1. The large urban population in developing countries uses and also disposes off a huge quantity of water and all types of waste material.
2. Many cities in developing countries find it extremely difficult to provide the minimum required quantity of potable water and water for domestic and industrial uses.
3. An improper sewerage system also creates problems.
4. Massive use of traditional fuel in domestic and industrial sectors severely pollutes the air.

5. The domestic and industrial wastes are let into general sewerages or dumped without treatment at unspecified locations.
6. Huge concrete structures to accomodate population and economy (housing, industry & offices) create heat islands.
7. Increasing rural to urban migration has put an enormous pressure on urban infrastructure and services that are already under serious stress.
8. Any other relevant point.
(Any five points)
(TB I pg 100, 101) 5x1=5
23. (a) The four language families in India are :
- (i) Austric (Nishada)
 - (ii) Dravidian (Dravida)
 - (iii) Sino-Tibetan (Kirata)
 - (iv) Indo-European (Aryan) (4x½=2 marks)
- (b) Language spoken by the largest number of people in India :
Indo-European (Aryan) (1 mark)
- (c) States in which this language is mainly spoken : Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, U.P., Rajasthan, M.P., Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam.
(any 4 states, 4x½=2 marks)
(TB II pg 10) 2+1+2=5
24. (a) Based on residence population is grouped into :
- (i) Rural Population
 - (ii) Urban Population (½+½=1 mark)
- (b) Characteristics :
- (i) Rural population
 - (1) Life style is slow and simple
 - (2) Social relations are close
 - (3) Most of the people are engaged in primary occupations

(4) Any other relevant point. (any two points 1+1= 2 marks)

(ii) Urban Population

(1) Life style is fast paced

(2) Social relations are formal

(3) Most of the people are engaged in secondary and tertiary activities.

(4) Any other relevant point (any two points 1+1=2 marks)

(TB I pg 19)

1+2+2=5

25. Arguments in favour of Quaternary Services :

(1) The greater the economic development the higher the proportion of people engaged in Quaternary activities in a country.

(2) It is a segment of the service sector that is knowledge oriented and the demand for information based services is very high

(3) Both its parts the quaternary and quinary activities help in economic development in the country.

(4) Quaternary activities centre around research and development, specialised knowledge, technical skill and administrative skills required for economic development of a country.

(5) Quinary activities involves the highest level of decision making or policy making. They involve the special and highly paid skills of senior business executives, government officials, research scientists, financial and legal consultants who contribute at the highest level in the economic development of any country.

(6) Any other relevant point. (Any five points)
(TB I pg 61, 62)

5x1=5

(26.1) See attached map for answers.

4x½=2

(26.2) See answers on the attached map.

3x1=3

For Blind Candidates only

1. Norway

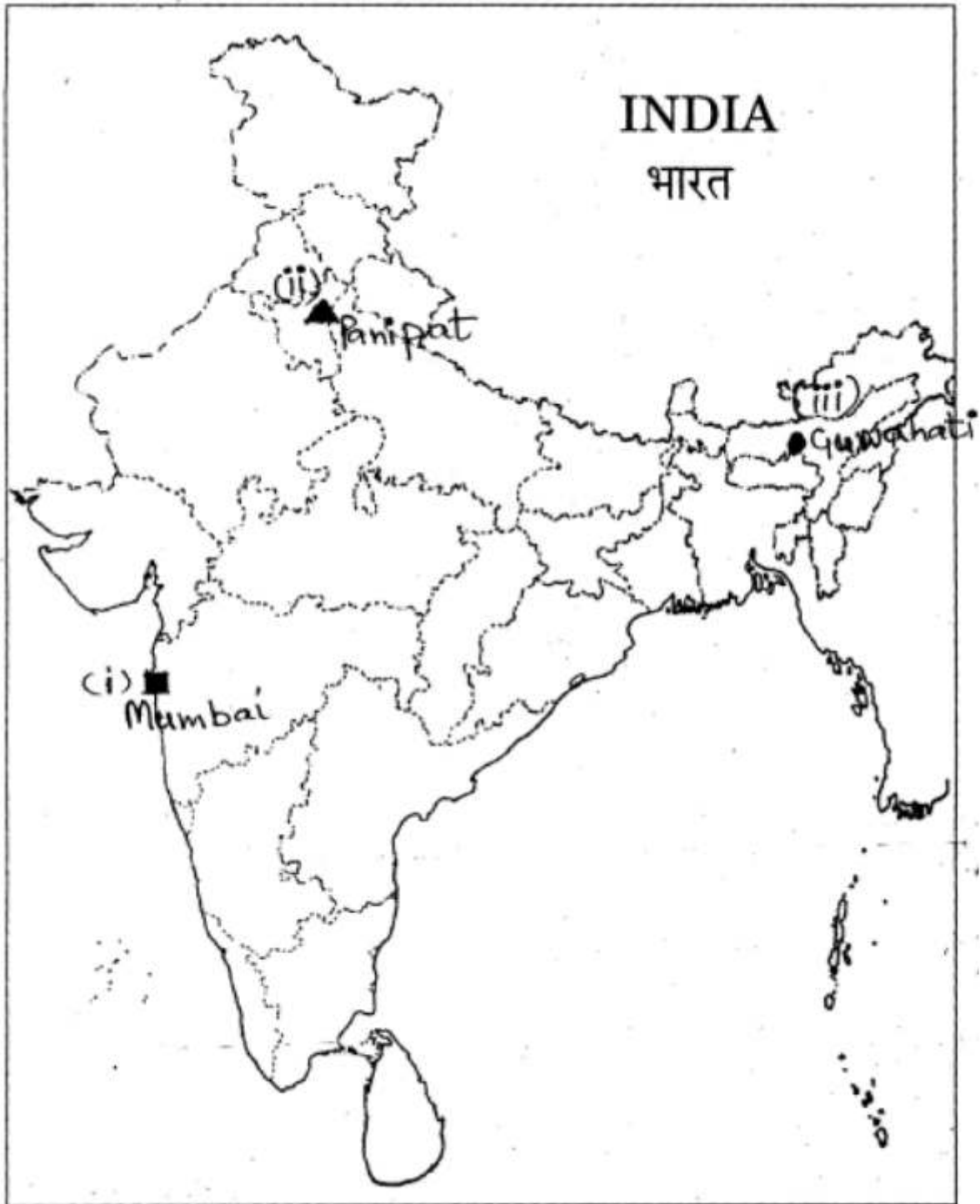
2. Brazil
3. Mumbai
4. Panipat
5. Guwahati

5x1=5

Ans. of Q. (26.1)



Ans. of Q. (26.2)



SAMPLE QUESTION PAPERS II

Subjects: Geography

Class XII

Max Marks 70
(Year of Exam 2008)

QUESTION-WISE ANALYSIS

Sl.No. of Question	Unit	Form of Ques.	Marks Allotted	Estimated Time in Minutes	Estimated Difficulty level	Remarks
1	U-4	VSA	1	2 min	C	
2	U-4	VSA	1	"	B	
3	U-10	VSA	1	"	C	
4	U-3	VSA	1	"	B	
5	U-3	VSA	1	"	B	
6	U-8	VSA	1	"	B	
7	U-10	VSA	1	"	A	
8	U-11	VSA	1	"	C	
9	U-10	VSA	1	"	B	
10	U-10	VSA	1	"	B	
11	U-9	SA	3	7 min	C	
12	U-10	SA	3	"	C	
13	U-1	SA	3	"	B	
14	U-4	SA	3	"	B	
15	U-8	SA	3	"	B	
16	U-9	SA	3	"	B	
17	U-9	SA	3	"	B	
18	U-11	SA	3	"	B	
19	U-3	SA	3	"	B	
20	U-9	SA	3	"	A	
21	U-4	LA	5	11 min	B	
22	U-5	LA	5	"	B	
23	U-7	LA	5	"	C	
24	U-2	LA	5	"	B	
25	U-3	LA	5	"	A	
26.1	U-6	Map	2	7	A	
26.2	U-12	Map	3	8	A	

Estimated Difficulty Level of Questions

A Difficult	20%	14 marks.
B Average	60%	42 marks.
C Easy	20%	14 marks.