

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 2

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):** Health is the key area of human development. [1]

Reason (R): It shows people improvement in health.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 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 the following correctly [1]

List I (Type of Activity)	List II (Features)
(a) Subsistence Agriculture	(i) Introduced in colonies
(b) Plantation Agriculture	(ii) Supplies citrus fruits

(c) Dairy farming	(iii) Rearing of Milch animals
(d) Mediterranean Agriculture	(iv) Producers are consumers

- a) (a) - (i), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iv) b) (a) - (i), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iii), (d) - (iv)
- c) (a) - (iv), (b) - (i), (c) - (iii), (d) - (ii) d) (a) - (iv), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iii)

3. Which mode carries high-value light goods? [1]
- a) Railways b) Roads
- c) Waterways d) Airways
4. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option for the same: [1]
- i. Hamleted Settlement is a fragmented physical unit of settlement.
- ii. The units are locally called panna, para, palli, nagla, dhani, etc.
- a) Only ii is correct b) Only i is correct
- c) Both i and ii are correct d) Both are incorrect
5. Who, among the following economists created the Human Development Index in the year 1990? [1]
- a) Ellen C. Semple b) Prof. Amartya Sen
- c) Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq d) Dr. Manmohan Singh
6. Which of the following states produces sea salt? [1]
- a) West Bengal b) Orissa
- c) Gujarat d) Andhra Pradesh
7. Where is the largest coalfield of India? [1]
- a) Raniganj b) Jharia
- c) Neyveli d) Singareni
8. What is the source of pollution along the banks of Ganga? [1]

a) Paper industry

b) Gases

c) Leather industry

d) Waste

9. Transportation does not help in:

[1]

a) Unity

b) Defence

c) Cooperation

d) Hunting

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

[1]

i. Growth is a qualitative change, which is always positive.

ii. Development have a positive or a negative sign that the change may be either positive (showing an increase) or negative (indicating a decrease).

a) Both are incorrect

b) Only ii is correct

c) Only i is correct

d) Both i and ii are correct

11. Arrange the following countries in sequential order of their health care index.

[1]

Choose the correct option:

i. Denmark

ii. South Korea

iii. Taiwan

iv. France

a) iii, ii, i, iv

b) ii, i, iv, iii

c) i, iii, iv, ii

d) iv, i, iii, ii

12. Which branch of Geography deals with the relation between physical and socio-cultural environment?

[1]

a) Human Geography

b) Environmental Geography

c) Physical Geography

d) Economical Geography

13. Which one of the following south Indian states has the highest groundwater utilization (in percent) of its total groundwater potential?

[1]

a) Karnataka

b) Gujarat

c) Tamil Nadu

d) Andhra Pradesh

14. Areas of Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala have which type of settlement? [1]

a) Clustered Settlements

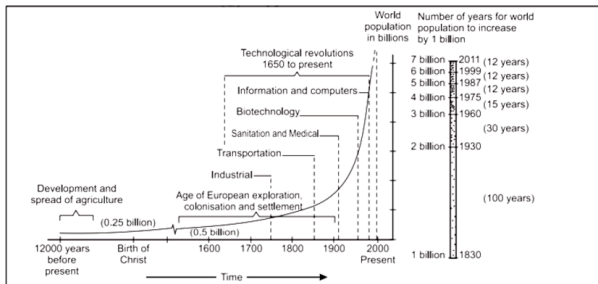
b) Dispersed Settlements

c) Semi-Clustered Settlements

d) Hamleted Settlements

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 elements has aided in the reduction of the death rate?

a) Biotechnology

b) Technological advancement

c) Information and Computers

d) Globalisation

16. What was facilitated by technological advances?

a) Increasing biotechnology

b) Increasing population growth

c) Decreasing imports

d) Decreasing population growth

17. “Science and Technology helped Population Growth”. Which of the following is incorrect with respect to given statement?

a) Agricultural and industrial production grew as a result of mechanised water and wind energy.

b) The steam engine replaced human and animal energy and also provided mechanised energy of water and wind.

c) Inoculation against epidemics and other communicable diseases lead to a global increase in death rates.

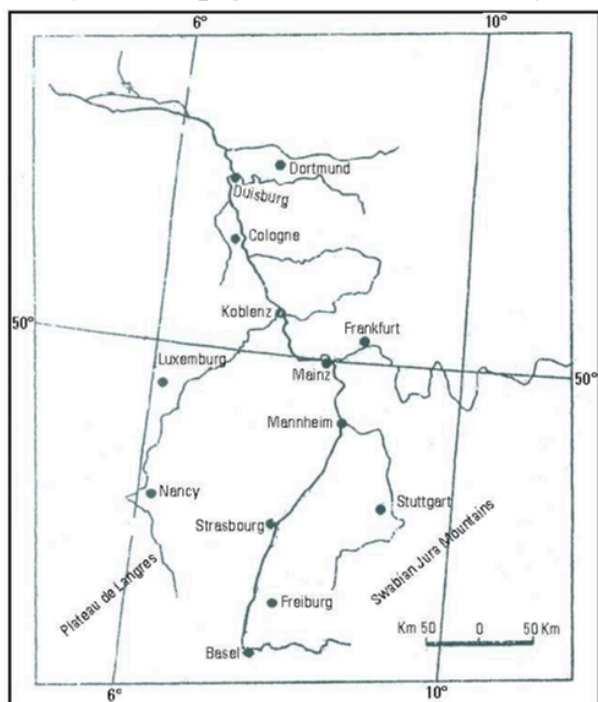
d) All of these

Section B

18. Basic industries or key industries supply their products to other industries as raw materials for these industries so that other goods can be produced. Some examples of basic industries are iron and steel industry, copper smelting, aluminum smelting etc. The iron and steel industry provides steel as a raw material to other industries like automobile industry. Basic industries are the industries that provide other industries with raw materials so that they can operate and produce other products. [3]

- i. Define the term basic industry?
- ii. Give two examples each of the Basic and Consumer industries.
- iii. Why Iron and Steel industry is considered a basic industry?

19. Study the map given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: [3]



- i. Identify the waterway and name it.
- ii. Through which countries does this waterway pass?
- iii. Explain the economic importance of this waterway.

Section C

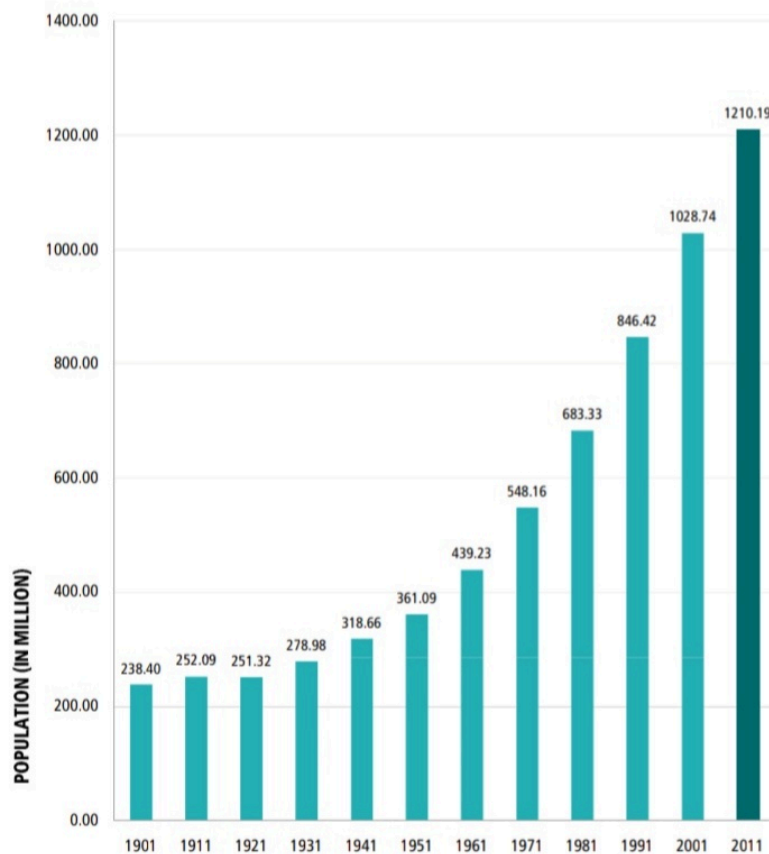
20. What do you know about the groundwater resources of India? [3]

OR

Why has the need for conservation and management of water resources in India arisen?

21. Study the chart given below and answer the questions that follow: [3]

India
Population (in millions): 1901-2011



Source: Census of India

- i. What do you mean by the decadal growth rate?
 - ii. Explain why the decades 1951-81 are referred to as the period of population explosion in India?
 - iii. In which decade the population growth rate has increased to 181 million? Give a reason why it has increased?
22. Why are ports known as gateways of international trade? Explain any three characteristics of inland ports. [3]
 23. What is telecommunication? Why is it important? [3]
- Section D**
24. Hunting and gathering are the oldest known economic activities. Explain. [5]
 25. The distribution of roads in India is not uniform. Examine the statement by giving three reasons. [5]

OR

Why is air transport important for India? Describe the different types of Air transport in India.

26. How is international trade considered a basis of the world economy? [5]

OR

What are the concerns related to international trade?

27. Mention any five land use categories as maintained in the Land Revenue Records. [5]

OR

Write any suggestions to overcome low productivity of land and to overcome fragmentation of land holding.

28. Development is a multi-dimensional concept and signifies the positive, irreversible transformation of the economy, society and environment. Support the statement with suitable arguments from India. [5]

OR

What is Sustainable Development? Explain any two aspects of the concept of sustainable development.

Section E

29. On the given political map of the World, seven geographical features have been marked as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any five with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near each feature. [5]

A. A major seaport in Asia

B. An international airport

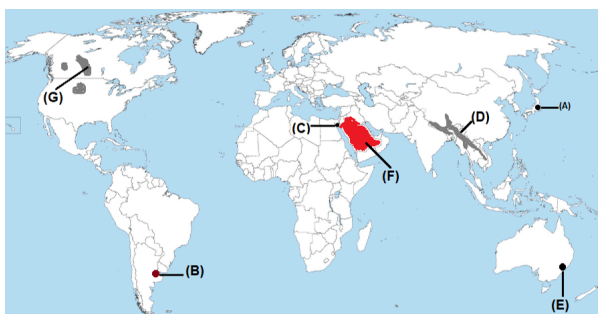
C. An important Seaway

D. An area of subsistence gathering

E. Eastern terminal of Trans-Australian Railways

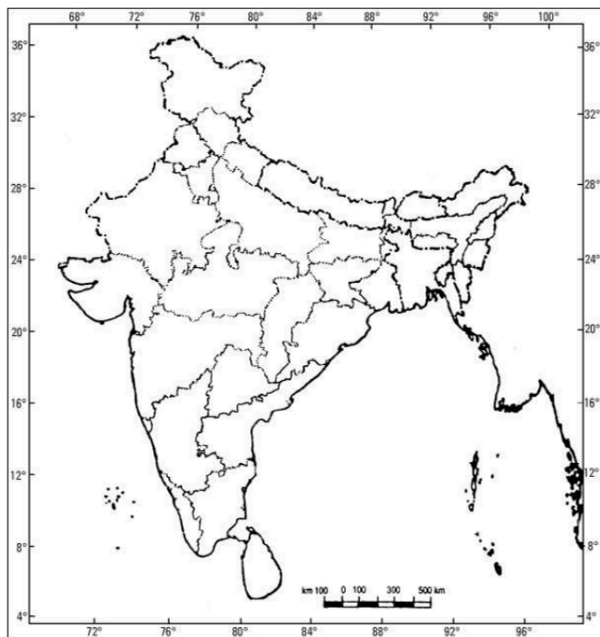
F. An area of Nomadic Herding

G. Region of extensive commercial grain agriculture



30. Locate and label **any five** of the following geographical features on the political outline map of **India** with appropriate symbols: [5]

- i. A major seaport in Gujarat
- ii. The Headquarter of Central Railway Zone
- iii. Software Technology Park in Telangana
- iv. The iron and steel plant located in Karnataka
- v. The leading rice producer State in India
- vi. An oil refinery in Assam
- vii. A mine of Bauxite in Odisha
- viii. The leading State in the field of out-migration



Solution
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Section A

1.

(c) A is true but R is false.

Explanation:

A meaningful life is not just a long one. It must be a life with some purpose. This means that people must be **healthy**, be able to develop their talents, participate in society and be free to achieve their goals. Healthy people are capable of using all the resources and create wealth out of them.

The assertion is correct but the reason is incorrect.

2.

(c) (a) - (iv), (b) - (i), (c) - (iii), (d) - (ii)

Explanation:

(a) - (iv), (b) - (i), (c) - (iii), (d) - (ii)

3.

(d) Airways

Explanation:

Airways is the fastest and the costliest mode of transport. The manufacturing of large size passenger and cargo aeroplanes and their operations require elaborate arrangements, such as hangar, landing, fuelling, and maintaining facilities. Thus, **air transport is used only for high-value goods** and passengers.

4.

(c) Both i and ii are correct

Explanation:

Both i and ii are correct

5.

(c) Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq

Explanation:

Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq

6.

(c) Gujarat

Explanation:

Gujarat and Rajasthan both have rich sources of salt. **Gujarat** is the largest salt producer state of India and the third-largest in the world. The state contributes 76 per cent

to the total salt production in India, Kharaghoda, Bhavnagar, Porbandar and Rann of Kutch of Gujarat are major salt produced districts.

7.

(b) Jharia

Explanation:

Jharia.

Jharia coalfield is a large coal field located in the east of India in Jharia, Jharkhand. Jharia represents the largest coal reserves in India having estimated reserves of 19.4 billion tonnes of coking coal.

8.

(c) Leather industry

Explanation:

Leather industry.

The Leather industry releases large amounts toxic chemicals and acidic effluents concentrated with heavy metal Chromium, Cadmium, Lead, Arsenic, Cobalt, Copper, Iron, Lead, Zinc, Manganese. All of these highly potent chemicals make their way into the Ganges.

9.

(d) Hunting

Explanation:

Hunting

10. **(a) Both are incorrect**

Explanation:

Both are incorrect

11. **(a) iii, ii, i, iv**

Explanation:

iii, ii, i, iv

12. **(a) Human Geography**

Explanation:

Human Geography

13.

(c) Tamil Nadu

Explanation:

Tamil Nadu

14.

(b) Dispersed Settlements

Explanation:

Extreme dispersion of settlement is often caused by the extremely fragmented nature of the terrain and land resource base of habitable areas. Many areas of **Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh** and **Kerala** have this type of settlement.

15. (b) Technological advancement**Explanation:**

Technological advancement

16. (b) Increasing population growth**Explanation:**

Increasing population growth

17. (c) Inoculation against epidemics and other communicable diseases lead to a global increase in death rates.**Explanation:**

Inoculation against epidemics and other communicable diseases lead to a global decrease in death rates.

Section B

18.
 - i. The industry whose products are used to make other goods by using them as raw materials are basic industries.
 - ii. Iron and steel and Copper industries are basic industries. Tea and Soap are consumer industries.
 - iii. Iron and steel industry provides a base for all other industries, so it is called a basic industry. It is used to make everything from a sewing needle to rail sheets, wires, machines etc.
19.
 - i. Rhine Waterway
 - ii. The Rhine Waterway passes through Germany and the Netherlands.
 - iii. It connects the industrial areas of Switzerland, Germany, France, Belgium and the Netherlands with the North Atlantic Sea Route. It provides a cheap and safe way of transportation.

Section C

20.
 - i. The total replenishable groundwater resources in the country are about 432 cubic km.
 - ii. The level of groundwater utilisation is relatively high in the river basins lying in the north-western region and parts of south India.
 - iii. The groundwater utilisation is very high in the states of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, and Tamil Nadu. However, there are states like Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Kerala, etc. which utilise only a small proportion of their groundwater potentials.
 - iv. States like Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Tripura, and Maharashtra are utilising their groundwater resources at a moderate rate.

OR

Need for the conservation and management of water resource in India:

- i. The demand for freshwater is increasing due to the ever-growing population, but the availability of freshwater has declined.
 - ii. The over-use of groundwater resources has led to declining in groundwater tables in some states like Rajasthan and Maharashtra.
 - iii. The high yield varieties of crops require more irrigation.
 - iv. The available water is getting polluted due to domestic, agricultural, and industrial effluents.
21.
 - i. The decadal growth rate is a vital part of Census operations. This gives an overview of the percentage of total population growth in a particular decade.
 - ii. A rapid fall in the mortality rate but a high fertility rate of population in the country. It is in this period, after the, Independence that developmental activities were introduced through a centralised planning process and economy started showing up ensuring the improvement of living condition of people at large. Consequently, there was a high natural increase and higher growth rate.
 - iii. During 2001-2011 period because downward trend of crude birth rate is held responsible for such a population growth. This was, in turn, affected by an increase in the mean age at marriage, improved quality of life particularly education of females in the country.
22. Ports are known as gateways of international trade because of cargoes and travellers from one part of the world to another through these ports. The ports provide facilities of docking, loading, unloading and the storage facilities for cargo.

Characteristics of inland ports:

- a. These ports are located away from sea coast.
 - b. They are linked to the sea through a river or a canal.
 - c. Such ports are accessible to flat bottom ships or barges. For example Kolkata Port
23. Telecommunication is the exchange of U information over significant distances by electronic means.

Importance of telecommunication are:

- Modern technology has changed the old pattern of communication. It has made communication independent of transport.
- The use of mobile phones and internet has brought a revolution in modern communication.
- It has reduced the speed with which messages are sent to destination. It has reduced the communication time from weeks to minutes.

- It has made the communication direct and instantaneous at any time and from anywhere irrespective of location.
- It is now easier to cater to a wide range of audience across the world through radio, television or internet.

Section D

24. The earliest known primary activities are hunting and gathering. Gathering is practised in regions with harsh climatic conditions. It is practised in primitive societies who extract plants and animals to satisfy their needs for food, shelter and clothing. Gathering is I practised in:

1. High latitude zones which include Northern Canada, Northern Eurasia and Southern Chile.
2. Low latitude zones such as the Amazon Basin, Tropical interior part of South East Asia. In modern times some gathering is market oriented. Gatherers collect valuable plants and after simple processing they sell these plants in the market. They use different parts of the plants. For example, they use:
 - (i) Bark of the tree for making quinine, tannin extract and cork;
 - (ii) Leaves are used to produce beverages, drugs, cosmetics, fibre, thatch and fabrics;
 - (iii) Nuts are used for food and oils and
 - (iv) Tree trunk provides rubber, balata, gums and raisins. There are little chances that gathering can ever become a global activity because it cannot compete in the world market. Moreover, synthetic products often provide better quality at cheaper rates. It makes it economically non viable. These synthetic items have replaced many items supplied by the gatherers in tropical forests.

25. The distribution of roads in India is not uniform. Reasons behind this uneven distribution of roads are:

- i. Roads can be easily and cheaply constructed in plain areas whereas it can be difficult and costly in hilly, mountainous and plateau areas. That's why most of the northern states and southern states have a dense network of roads as compared to Himalayan and North-Eastern states.
- ii. The level of economic development also plays an important role in deciding the network of roads in an area. That's why having plain areas, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh have a less dense network of roads.
- iii. Inaccessible areas also have less density of roads in India. Forested rainy and high altitude areas have less density of roads.

OR

Importance of Air Transport:

Air transport is the fastest mode of transport. It is an important mode for a country of the

size of India where the terrain and the climatic conditions are so diverse. It is vital for our internal transport system as well as for the links with other countries.

Types of Air transport:

- i. **Air India:** The Air India handles the foreign traffic, both passengers and cargo from four focal points, Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata. It connects all the continents through its services.
- ii. **Indian Airlines:** The domestic traffic is handled by the Indian Airlines Corporation. It carries passengers, cargo and mail to different destinations within the country as well as to eight neighbouring countries.
- iii. **Vayudoot:** It generally provides links with remote and inaccessible areas which are not covered by the Indian Airlines.
- iv. **Pawan Hans:** It was established to provide helicopter services in order to link far-flung and inaccessible areas in hilly and forested regions.

26. International trade is the result of specialization in production. It benefits the world economy if different countries practice specialization and division of labour in the production of commodities or provision of services. Each kind of specialization can give rise to trade. Thus, international trade is based on the principle of comparative advantage, complementarity, and transferability of goods and services and in principle, should be mutually beneficial to the trading partners.

- i. **Specialisation in production:** Instead of trying to produce everything by themselves, countries often concentrate on producing things that they can produce most efficiently. They then trade for other goods and services. In doing so, both the country and the world become wealthier.
- ii. **It is based on the comparative advantage:** Even if one country can produce everything more efficiently than another country, there is still scope for trade. A country can maximize its wealth by putting its resources into its most competitive industries, regardless of whether other countries are more competitive in those industries. This is called the law of comparative advantage.
- iii. **Complementarity and transferability of goods and services:** Sometimes it is difficult to move resources from one industry to another as it would cost a great deal of money. For example, it would require a great deal of effort to turn a shoe factory into a car factory. Governments try to keep in mind certain factors before formulating foreign policies.
- iv. **Formation of foreign policy on the basis of international trade:** Trade provides people with a greater selection of goods and services to choose from and often these goods are available at lower prices than those in the domestic economy. Thus, the foreign policies of the countries are based on international trade.

- v. **Competitiveness:** Competitiveness is used to describe the relative productivity of companies and industries. If one company can produce better products at lower prices than another, it is said to be more competitive. This is a matter of concern for the government since it is difficult for uncompetitive industries to survive. This also helps the countries in formulating their foreign policies.

(Explain **any 3** points in detail)

OR

The international trade is mutually beneficial to nations if it leads to regional specialization, a higher level of production and a better standard of living, worldwide availability of goods and services, equalisation of prices and wages and diffusion of knowledge and culture. International trade can prove to be detrimental to nations if it leads to dependence on other countries, uneven levels of development, exploitation and commercial rivalry leading to wars.

Global trade affects many aspects of life; it can impact everything from the environment to the health and well-being of the people around the world. As countries compete to trade more, production and the use of natural resources spiral up, resources get used up faster than they can be replenished. The marine life is also depleting fast, forests are being cut down and river basins sold off to private drinking water companies. If these concerns are not addressed, then it could lead to serious implications in the future.

27. i. **Forests:** It is important to note that area under actual forest cover is different from area classified as forest. The latter is the area which the government has identified and demarcated for forest growth. The land revenue records are consistent with the latter definition.
- ii. **Land put to non-agricultural uses:** Land under settlements (rural and urban), infrastructure (roads, canals, etc.), industries, shops, etc. are included in this category.
- iii. **Barren and Wastelands:** The land which may be classified as a wasteland such as barren hilly terrains, desert lands, ravines, etc., normally cannot be brought under cultivation with the available technology.
- iv. **Area under Permanent Pastures and Grazing Lands:** Most of this type of land is owned by the Village Panchayat or the Government. Only a small proportion of this land is privately owned.
- v. **Culturable Wasteland:** Any land which is left fallow (uncultivated) for more than five years is included in this category.

OR

- i. **Proper irrigation facility:** Canals, tube wells should be constructed to provide better irrigation facilities for the security of the crops.

- ii. **Timely availability of good seeds, fertilizers, manure, pesticides:** The farmers should be supplied with quality inputs at the proper time and controlled prices. To protect the farmers from exploitation, effective steps are needed to be taken to check sale of adulterated fertilizers, poor quality seeds, etc.
- iii. **Guidance of exports/educate the farmer:** Marketing infrastructure should be widened and strengthened to help the farmers to sell their products at local as well as international markets.
- iv. **Easy availability of labs for soil testing:** Labs for soil testing should be set up in villages so that the farmers can be educated about the soil and how to preserve and regain its fertility.
- v. **Agricultural education:** In a bid to guide and advise the farmers regarding the adoption of new technology arrangements should be made for agricultural education and extension services.

28. Development is a multi-dimensional and dynamic concept that is used to describe the state of particular societies and the process of changes experienced by them.

The state of societies has been mainly determined by the interaction processes between human societies and their natural environments. The process of human environment interaction depends upon the level of technology in a society and the institutions nurtured by the society.

Development signifies positive and irreversible transformation of the economy, society and the environment.

It refers to qualitative change in the life of an individual for e.g. increasing literacy, longevity etc. In economic sphere, creating resources, technological developments such as industries etc. are irreversible in nature. Earlier, development was measured by only the economic growth. Later, the development started including equity and redistribution along with economic growth. Later, it was realised that development cannot be restricted to only the economic sphere. It must include well being of the people, improving their living standards, education, health, political and civil rights etc.

In the case of India, when it was realised that regional imbalances are getting more noticeable, the Planning Commission introduced the 'target area' and target group approaches to planning that aimed at removing regional disparities that have occurred due to development. So, area specific plans such as Hill Area Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Development Programme etc. were launched to make development more balanced.

OR

The notion of **sustainable development** emerged in the wake of general rise in the awareness of environmental issues in the late 1960s in the Western World. It reflected the

concern of people about the undesirable effects of industrial development on the environment.

Sustainable development takes care of **ecological**, **social**, and **economic** aspects of development during the present times and pleads for conservation of resources to enable the future generations to use these resources. It takes into account the development of whole humankind which have common future.

- **Ecological Aspect:** The environmental aspect of sustainable development commits to protecting the environment by reducing risks and measuring the environmental impacts of human activities. It aims to improve human welfare through the protection of natural capital (e.g. land, air, water, minerals etc.).
- **Economic Aspect:** Development should take care of the protection of the environment encouraged by various methods like recycling of products, the use of renewable energy etc.
- **Social Aspect:** Development should promote equality and respect for individual rights.

(any Two aspect)

Section E

29. A. A major seaport in Asia (**Yokohama**)
B. An international airport (**Buenos Aires**)
C. An important Seaway (**Suez Canal**)
D. An area of subsistence gathering (interior parts of **Southeast Asia**)
E. Eastern terminal of Trans-Australian Railways (**Sydney**)
F. An area of Nomadic Herding (**Arabian peninsula**)
G. Region of extensive commercial grain agriculture (**Canadian and American Prairies**)
30. ◦ A major seaport in Gujarat: **Kandla Port**
◦ The Headquarter of Central Railway Zone: **Mumbai**
◦ Software Technology Park in Telangana: **Hyderabad**
◦ The iron and steel plant located in Karnataka: **JSW Steel Plant in Vijayanagar**
◦ The leading rice producer State in India: **West Bengal**
◦ An oil refinery in Assam: **Numaligarh Refinery**
◦ A mine of Bauxite in Odisha: **Panchpatmali**
◦ The leading State in the field of out-migration: **Uttar Pradesh**

