SAMPLE PAPER
GEOGRAPHY (THEORY)
CLASS XII

Time Allowed 3 hrs. Max.Marks:70

General Instructions:-

1. There are 26 questions in all.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Marks of each question are indicated against it.
4. Question No.1 to 10 are very short answer questions carrying 1mark each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 20 words.
5. Question Nos.11 to 20 are also short answer question of 3 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 80 words.
6. Question Nos.21 to 25 are long answer questions of 5 marks each Answer 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. Out line map of the World and India provided to you must be attached within your answer book.
9. Use of templates or stencils for drawing outline map is allowed.

सामान्य निर्देश :

(i) *प्रश्नों की कुल संख्या **26** है ।*

(ii) *सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं ।*

(iii) *प्रत्येक प्रश्न के सामने उसके अंक दिये हैं ।*

(iv) *प्रश्न संख्या **1** से **10** तक अति लघु-उत्तर वाले प्रश्न हैं और प्रत्येक प्रश्न का **1** अंक है । इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर **20** शब्दों से अधिक का नहीं होना चाहिए ।*

(v) *प्रश्न संख्या **11** से **20** तक लघु-उत्तर वाले प्रश्न हैं और प्रत्येक प्रश्न के **3** अंक हैं । इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर **80** शब्दों से अधिक का नहीं होना चाहिए ।*

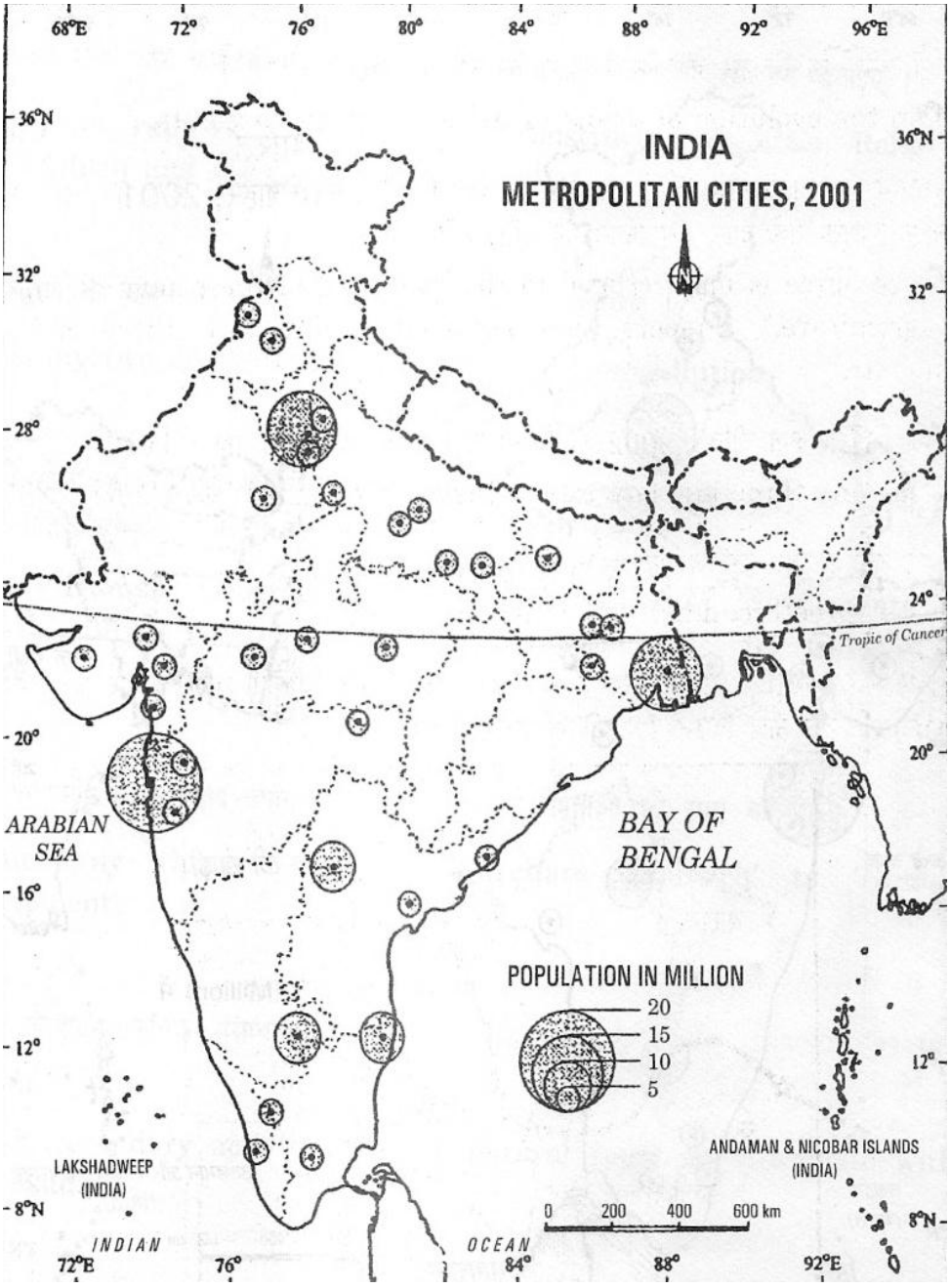
(vi) *प्रश्न संख्या **21** से **25** तक लंबे-उत्तर वाले प्रश्न हैं और प्रत्येक प्रश्न के **5** अंक हैं । इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर **150** शब्दों से अधिक का नहीं होना चाहिए ।*

(vii) *प्रश्न संख्या **26** मानचित्रों पर दिए गए भौगोलिक लक्षणों को पहचानने या स्थिति दिखाने और नामांकन करने से संबंधित है ।*

(viii) ***संसार*** *और* ***भारत*** *के दिये गये रेखा-मानचित्रों को अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में अवश्य नत्थी कीजिए ।*

(ix) *रेखा-मानचित्र बनाने के लिये* ***साँचों*** *या* ***स्टेंसिलों*** *के प्रयोग की अनुमति दी जाती है ।*

1. What is the open sky policy?
   मुक्त आकाश नीति से क्या अभिप्राय है? 1 mark
2. What is trade?
   व्यापार किसे कहते है? 1 mark
3. Define noise pollution.
   ध्वनि प्रदुषण को परिभाषित करो। 1 mark
4. How is cropping intensity [C.I] calculated?
   कृषि गहनता की गणना कैसे की जाती है? 1 mark
5. Which Indian state received the maximum number of immigrants?
   भारत के उस राज्य का नाम बताओ जो सर्वाधिक आप्रवासियों को आकर्षित किया। 1 mark
6. Name two member nations of SAFTA
   साफ़्टा के दो सदस्य राष्ट्रों के नाम बताइए। (1/2+1/2= 1 mark)
7. What are satellite towns?
   अनुषंगी नगर से आपका क्या अभिप्राय है? 1 mark
8. Which state of India registered the lowest growth rate of population during 1991-2001?
   १९९१-२००१ के दौरान भारत के किस राज्य मे जनसंख्या की वृद्धि दर सबसे कम है?1 mark
9. What is medical tourism?
   चिकित्सा पर्यटन क्या है? 1 mark
10. Name two inland waterways of North America.
    उत्तरी अमेरिका के दो आंतरिक जलमार्गों के नाम लिखो। (1/2+1/2=1 mark)
11. What is the new concept of Griffith Taylor in the field of human geography? Describe this new concept with examples
    मानव भूगोल मे ग्रिफिथ टेलर का नयी संकलपना क्या था? इस संकल्पना का उदाहरण सहित वर्णन करो। (1+2=3)

12. 

Study the diagram given below and answer the questions that follow:

नीचे दिए गए भारत के मानचित्र का आध्ययन कीजिए और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिजिए

(12.1) Define the term metropolitan city

महानगरीय शहर शब्द की परिभाषा दीजिए|

(12.2) which state of India bordering Pakistan has only one metropolitan city

पकिस्तान की सीमा से लगा, भारत क वह कौन सा राज्य है जहाँ एक ही महानगरीय शहर है

(12.3) Name two metropolitan cities of Uttar Pradesh which are also ancient towns of India

उत्तर प्रदेश के उन दो महानगरीय शहरों के नाम बताइए जो भारत के प्राचीन नगर भी है |

(3 x 1=3)

13. Study the following table and answer the questions that follows:
दिए गए तालिका का अध्ययन करो तथा निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दो|
Percentage of net irrigated area to total by wells and tube wells
कुओं और नलकूपों द्वारा कुल शुद्ध सिंचित क्षेत्र क प्रतिशत

State राज्य	Percentage प्रतिशत
Gujarat गुजरात	86.6
Rajasthan राजस्थान	77.2
Madhya Pradesh मध्यप्रदेश	66.5
Maharashtra महाराष्ट्र	65.0
Uttar Pradesh उत्तर प्रदेश	58.21
West Bengal पश्चिम बंगाल	57.6
Tamil Nadu तमिलनाडु	54.7

(13.1)Name the state having (a) highest and (b) lowest percentage of net irrigated area

[१] सर्वाधिक और [२] निम्नतम प्रदिशत सिंचित क्षेत्र वाले राज्यओं के नाम लिखो |

(13.2) what are the implications of using ground water in drought prone areas.

सूखा संभाव्य क्षेत्रों में भौम जल के उपयोग से क्षेत्र पर क्या क्या प्रभाव पड़ा? (1+2=3)

14. Distinguish between retail trading services and wholesale trading services in three points

फुटकर व्यापार सेवाएँ एवं थोक व्यापार सेवाओं के तीन बिंदुओं में अंतर स्पष्ट करो| (3 x1=3)

15. Indian culture and civilization have been very sensitive to the issues of population, resource and development for a long time. It would not be incorrect to say that the ancient scriptures were essentially concerned about the balance and harmony among the elements of nature. Mahatma Gandhi in the recent times advocated the reinforcement of the harmony and balance between the two.

भारतीय संस्क्रति और सभ्यता लम्बे समय से ही जनसंख्या, संसाधन और विकास के प्रति संवेदनशील रही है | यह कहना गलत नहीं होगा कि प्राचीन ग्रन्थ मूलतः प्रकृति के तत्वों के बीच संतुलन और समरसता के प्रतिचिंतित थे| महात्मा गाँधी ने अभिनव समय में ही दोनों के बीच संतुलन और समरसता के प्रबलन को प्रषित किया है |

(a) What made Gandhiji apprehensive about the on going development?

गांधीजी हो रहे विकास के प्रति क्यों आशंकित थे?

(b) What kind of values are needed to bring about parity between resources and population?

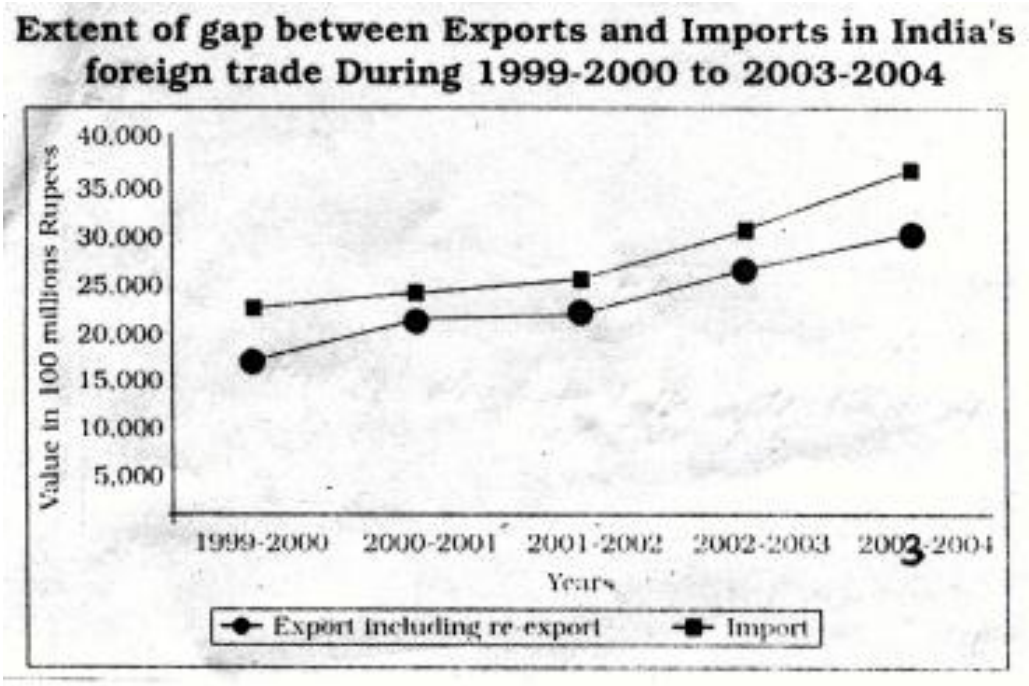
संसाधन और जनसंख्या के बीच समता बनाएं रखने के लिए किस प्रकार के मूल्यों की आवश्यकता है? (1+2 =3)

16. Mention three merits and three demerits of international trade.
अंतर्राष्टीय व्यापार के तीन लाभ तथा तीन हानियो का उल्लेख किजिए| (1 ½+1 ½= 3)

17. Why are sugar mills located within the cane producing regions? Explain any three reasons.
चीनी मिलें गन्ना उत्पादन क्षेत्रों मे क्यों स्थापित की जाती है? किन्ही तीन कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (3 x 1 =3)

18. What are the three categories of the track of Indian railways? Write any one feature of each.
भारतीय रेलों की पटरियो के तीन वर्ग कौन से है? प्रत्येक वर्ग की एक विशेषता लिखिए।
(1 ½+1 ½ =3)

19. Study the diagram given below and answer the questions that follows
नीचे दिए गए रेखा चित्र का आध्ययन कीजिए और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिजिए



(19.1) In which year is the gap between exports and imports least? How much is the deficit in our foreign trade in this year?
किस वर्ष में आयात -निर्यात अंतर सबसे कम था? इस वर्ष विदेशी व्यापार में कितना घाटा था?

(19.2) which year shows the highest deficit in our foreign trade? Give its value.
किस वर्ष में भारतीय विदेशी व्यापार में सर्वाधिक घाटा था? कितना?

(19.3) what is the main reason behind an increase in our trade deficit?
हमारे व्यापार घाटे में वृद्धि का मुख्य कारण क्या था? (1+1+1 =3)

20. How have the Bhils in 'Petlawad Block' of Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh revitalised large parts of common property resources through their own efforts? Explain with examples.

मध्यप्रदेश के झाबुआ जिले के पेटलावाड विकास खणड के भीलों ने अपने स्वयं के प्रयासों द्वारा साझा सम्पदा संसाधनों के बृहत भागों को किस प्रकार पुनर्जीवित किया है? उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए| (3 marks)

21. Describe the salient features of 'Dairy farming' in the world under the following heads:

निम्नलिखित शीर्षकों के अतर्गत विश्व में डेरी कृषक के प्रमुख विशेषताओं की व्याख्या किजिए|

21.1 Meaning अर्थ

21.2 Capital पूंजी

21.3 Labour श्रम

21.4 Market बाज़ार

21.5 Main regions मुख्य क्षेत्र (1 x 5 = 5)

22. Explain any five bases of international trade

अंतर्राष्टीय व्यापार के किन्ही पांच आधारों की व्याख्या किजिए| (1 x 5 = 5)

23. Suggest the measures of promotion of sustainability in Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area. (1 x 5 = 5)

इंदिरा गाँधी नहर कमान क्षेत्र में सतत पोषणीय विकास को बढावा देने के लिए उपाय सुझाएँ|

24. Explain the five types of urban settlements in the world

विश्व के नगरीय बस्तियो के पांच प्रकारों का वर्णन करो| (1 x 5 = 5)

25. Define 'Population density'. Explain any four geographical factors that affect the distribution of population in the world.

जनसंख्या घनत्व को परिभाषित कीजिए| जनसंख्या वितरण को प्रभावित करने वाले चार भौगोलिक कारकों का वर्णन करो| (1+4=5)

26.

(26.1)In the given political outline map of the world, the following four features are shown. Identify these features and write their correct names on the lines market near each feature [2 MARKS]

संसार के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा मानिचत्र में निम्नलिखित चार लक्षण दिखाए गए है| इन लक्षणो के सामने खिंची गई रेखा पर उसका सही नाम लिखिए|

A: Area of extensive commercial grain farming

विस्तृत वाणिज्य अनाज कृषि क क्षेत्र

B: A mega City

एक मेगा नगर

C: A major sea port of Australia

ऑस्ट्रेलिया क एक प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन

D: The country having lowest density of population in Africa

अफ्रीका में जनसंख्या के सबसे कम घनत्व वाला देश

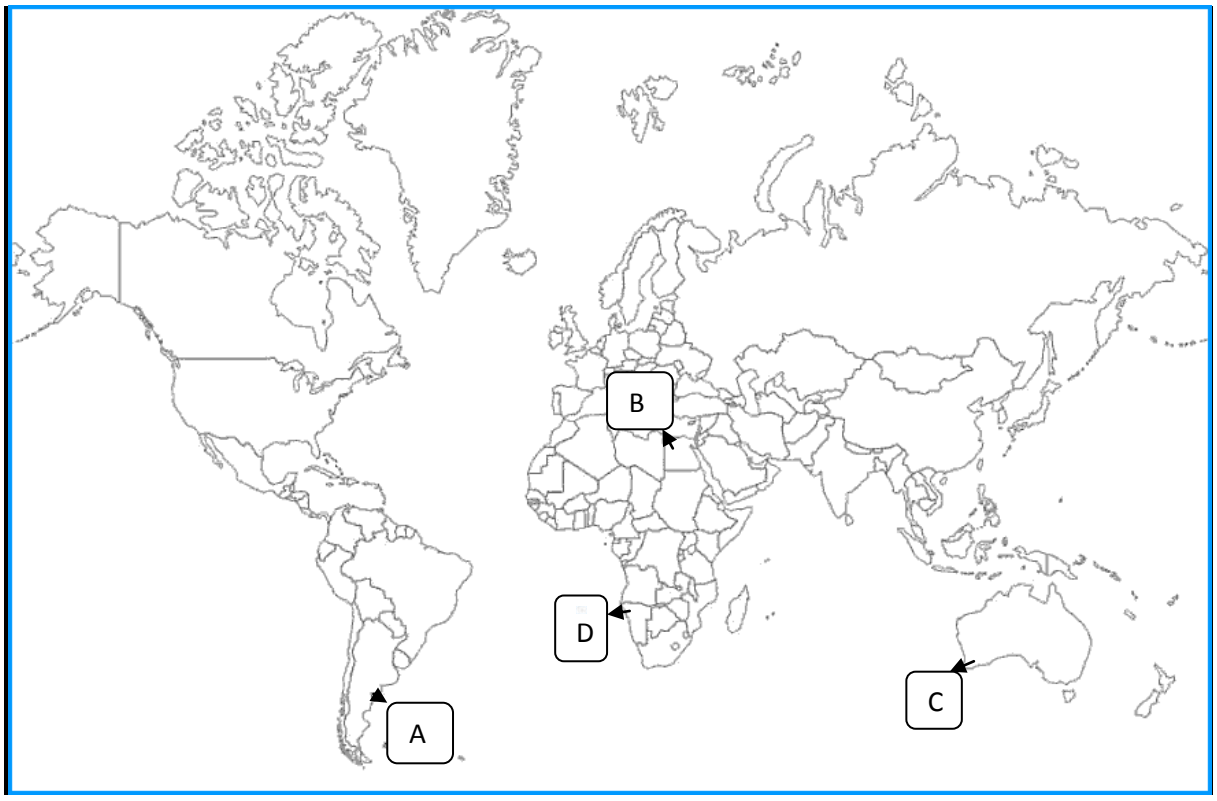
(26.2)In the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols [3 MARKS]

भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा मानिचत्र में निम्नलिखित की स्तिथि उपयुक्त चिन्हों द्वारा दिखाइए और उनके नाम लिखिए|

(1) The state having the lowest growth rate of population
न्यूनतम जनसंख्या वृद्धि दर वाला राज्य

(2) The state leading in rice production
चावल उत्पादन में अग्रणी राज्य

(3) An iron ore mine of Karnataka
कर्नाटक की लोहा अयस्क की एक खान



MARKING SCHEME

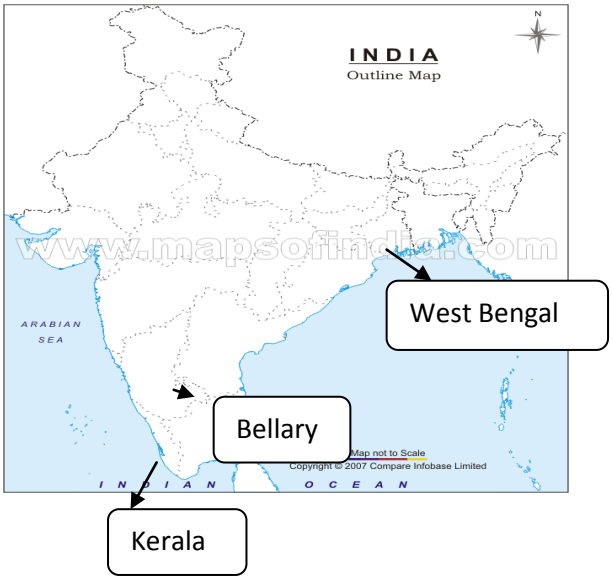
Q. No	*Value points*	*Marks*
1	*To help the Indian exporters and make their export more competitive the government had introduced an Open sky policy for cargo in April 1982. Under this policy foreign airlines or association of exporters can bring any freighters to the country.*	*1*
2	*Trade is buying and selling of items produced elsewhere*	*1*
3	*Noise pollution refers to the state of unbearable and uncomfortable to human beings which is caused by noise from different sources.*	*1*
4	*CI=GCA x 100* *NSA*	*1*
5	*Maharashtra*	*1*
6	*These are developed around metropolitan cities such as Ghaziabad, Rohtak, Gurgaon around Delhi*	*1*
7	*Kerala*	*1*
8	*When medical treatment is combined with international tourism activity it is called medical tourism*	*1*
9	*The Great Lakes-St Lawrence seaway* *The Mississippi waterways*	*1/2+1/2=1*
10	*Bangladesh, Maldives, Bhutan, Nepal, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka*	*½+1/2= 1*
11	*New concept of Griffith Taylor in the field of Human Geography: Neo determinism or stop and go determinism.* *1. Neither is there a situation of absolute necessity nor is there a condition of absolute freedom.* *2. Human beings can conquer nature by obeying it.* *3. Possibilities can be created within the limits which do not damage environment.* *4. Attempts to bring about a balance between environmental determinism and possibilism.* *5. Example of traffic lights – red, amber (orange) green*	*1+2 = 3*
12	*1. Cities accommodating population size between one to five million* *2. Rajasthan* *3. Varanasi, Allahabad*	*1+1+1=3*
13	*1. Highest- Gujarat* *Lowest-Tamil Nadu* *2. Implications* *1. Decline in ground water table* *2. Concentration of fluoride content in ground water* *3. Concentration of arsenic in ground water*	*112+1/2+2 =3*
14	*Retail trading services* *1. This is the business concerned with the sale of goods directly to consumers* *Wholesale trading services* *1. Wholesale trading business consists of bulk business through numerous intermediary*	*1+1+1=3*

		2. *Retail trading takes place in fixed establishments or stores solely devoted to selling* 3. *Retailers generally do not extend the credit facility to the consumers* 4. *Eg- street peddling, door to door vending, machines, internet*	*merchants and supply houses* 2. *Wholesale trading is done through large stores or godowns* 3. *Whole sale sellers often extend credit to retailers* 4. *Eg-trading through various agency dealers & other suppliers etc*
15	1. *Gandhiji was apprehensive about the ongoing development particularly the way industrialisation has institutionalised the loss of morality, spirituality, self reliance, and mutual cooperation and environment* 2. *Austerity for individual* *Trusteeship of social wealth* *Non violence* *Concern for environment*		*1+2=3*
16	*Merits* 1. *It leads to regional specialisation* 2. *Helps in higher level of production* 3. *World wide availability of goods and services* 4. *Equalisation of prices and wages* *Demerits* 1. *It leads to dependence on other countries* 2. *Uneven levels of development* 3. *Commercial rivalry leading to wars* 4. *Global trade affects many aspect of life*		*1½+1 ½ =3*
17	*Sugarcane is a weight losing crop* *Its sucrose content begins to dry immediately after it is harvested from the field* *For better recovery of sugar it should be crushed without delay*		*3 x 1=3*
18	*Broad gauge- the distance between rails is 1.676 metre* *Total length- 46807 km* *74.14 percent of the total length of rail routes* *Metre gauge- the distance between rails is 1 metre* *Total length- 13290 km* *21.02% of rail route* *Narrow gauge- the distance between rails 0.762 metre or 0.610 metre* *3124km of route length* *4.94 % of total length*		*1½+1 ½ =3*
19	(a) **Least gap** between export and import is in 2000-2001 (b) **Deficit** in foreign trade was Rs. 500000 million (½+½=1 mark) (a) **Highest deficit** in foreign trade is in year 2003-2004 (b) **Value of deficit** 37,000-30,000= Rs. 700000 million (½+½=1 mark)		*1+1+1=3*

	Reason for trade deficit : Price rise of crude petroleum in the international market as it is the major import item of India (1 mark)	
20	*Each household planted and maintained one tree on the common property* *They planted fodder grass on the pasture land* *Adopted social fencing of lands for atleast two years* *No open grazing on these lands but stall feeding of cattle.*	*3 x1 =3*
21	*Meaning- diary farming is the most advanced and efficient type of rearing of milch animals* ***Capital**-It is highly capital-intensive. Animal sheds, storage facilities for fodder, feeding and milching machines add to the cost of dairy farming. Special emphasis is laid on cattle breeding, health care and veterinary services which requires huge amount of capital.* *(21.3) **Labour**-It is highly labour-intensive as it involves rigorous care in feeding and milching. There is no off-season during the year unlike crop-raising so a large no. skilled and semi-skilled labourers gets ample employment opportunities in dairy farming.* *(21.4) **Market**-Dairy farming is mainly practiced near urban and industrial centers which provide neighbourhood market for fresh milk and dairy products.* *(21.5) **Main Regions**-three main regions in the world* *A) The largest is North-Western Europe* *B) Canada & North-Eastern USA* *C) South-Eastern Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania*	*1 x5 =5*
22	*<u>Difference in national resources</u>* *National resources are unevenly distributed because of differences in geology, relief, soil and climate* *Geology determines the mineral resource base and topographical differences ensure diversity of crops and animals raised* *Climate influences the type of flora and fauna in a given region* *<u>Population factors</u>* *Distinctive forms of art and craft develop in certain cultures which are valued world over* *Eg porcelains from china, carpets of Iran* *Densely populated countries have large volume of internal trade but little external trade* *Standard of living of the population determines the demand for better quality imported products* *<u>Stage of economic development</u>* *Stage of economic development influence the nature of items traded* *In agriculturally important countries agro products are exchanged for manufactured goods* *Industrialised nations export machinery and finished products and import food grains and other raw materials* *<u>Extent of foreign investment</u>* *It boost trade in developing countries which lack in capital* *They develop capital intensive industries like mining, oil drilling, plantation agriculture etc* *The industrial nations ensure import of food stuffs and minerals and create markets for their finished products* *<u>Transport</u>* *Expansion of rail, ocean and air transport, better means of refrigeration*	*1 x5 =5*

	and preservation trade has experienced spatial expansion	
23	1. *Strict implementation of water management policy- protective irrigation in stage 1 and extensive irrigation of crops and pastures in stage ii* 2. *The cropping pattern shall not include water intensive crops* 3. *Reduce conveyance loss of water* 4. *Reclaim the areas affected by water logging and soil salinity* 5. *Eco development through afforestation, shelter belt plantation and pasture development* 6. *Land allottees to be provided adequate financial and institutional support for cultivation of land* 7. *The agriculture and allied activities have to develop along with other sectors of the economy*	*1 x 5=5*
24	*Types of urban settlements in the world.* *(1) Town* *(2) City* *(3) Conurbation* *(4) Megalopolis* *(5) Million city* *Features :* *(1) Towns perform - Special functions such as* *(i) Manufacturing* *(ii) Retail* *(iii) Wholesale trade* *(iv) Professional services* *(2) City –* *(i) leading town* *(ii) Much larger than towns* *(iii) Greater number of economic functions* *(iv) Have transport terminals / major financial institutions / regional administrative offices.* *(3) Conurbation* *(i) large area of urban development resulting from merging of originally separate towns or cities.* *(ii) Examples Greater London, Manchester, Chicago and Tokyo* *(4) Megalopolis* *(i) Signifies Super metropolitan region extending as union of conurbations.* *(ii) Cities together with their suburbs with a population of more than 10 million people.* *(iii) Example Washington* *(5) Million City -* *(i) Population of more than one million.* *(ii) Number of these cities is increasing* *(iii) London was the first city to reach the million mark followed by Paris and New York .*	*1 x 5 =5*

	(iv) *The rate of increase in these cities has been three fold in every three decades – around 160 in 1975 to around 438 in 2005. T.B. I Pg 98 and 99*	
25	*Density of population= Population / Area* *Availability of water* 1. *People live in areas where fresh water is easily available* 2. *So river valleys are densely populated* 3. *Eg-Gangetic plains* *Landforms* 1. *People prefer living on flat plains and gentle slopes as it is favourable for agriculture and industrial development* 2. *Mountainous and hilly areas hinder the development of transport and so are less populated* 3. *Eg- Ganga plains are densely populated Himalayas are scarcely populated* *Climate* 1. *Extreme climate are uncomfortable of human habitation* 2. *Areas with comfortable climate attract more people* 3. *Areas with very heavy rainfall have low population* 4. *Eg Mediterranean regions are populated due to pleasant climate* *Soils* 1. *Areas with fertile soil are densely populated* 2. *Eg Gangetic plains*	*1+4=5*
26	*26.1* *A- Pampas* *B- Cairo* *C- Perth* *D- Namibia* *26.2* *1. Kerala* *2. West Bengal* *3. Bellary*	



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Geography [theory]
Max marks: 70

	Total				
Form of Q	Long Answer	Short answer	Very short answer	Map Q	Total of unit
Marks	5	3	1	2+3=5	
Unit					
Human geography: nature & scope	-	3(1)	-	-	3(1)
People	5(1)	-	-	-	5(1)
Human Activities	5(1)	3(1)	2(2)	-	10(4)
Transport, communication & trade	5(1)	3(1)	2(2)	-	10(4)
Human settlements	5(1)	-	-	-	5(1)
Map work	-	-	-	2(1)	2(1)
People		3(1)	2(2)		5(3)
Human settlements	-	3(1)	1(1)	-	4(2)
Resources and development	5(1)	6(2)	1(1)	-	12(4)
Transport, communication and Trade	-	6(2)	1(1)	-	7(3)
Geographical perspective on selected issues and problems	-	3(1)	1(1)	-	4(2)
Map work-map of india	-	-	-	3(-)	3(-)
Sub total	**25(5)**	**30(10)**	**10(10)**	**5(1)**	**70(26)**
Grand total	**70(26)**				