

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 5
SUBJECT- GEOGRAPHY (029)
CLASS XII (2023-24)

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 70

General Instructions:

1. This question paper contains **30** questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. This question paper is divided into five sections. Sections-**A, B, C, D and E**.
3. **Section A** - Question number **1 to 17** are Multiple Choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.
4. **Section B** - Question number **18 and 19** are Source based questions carrying 3 marks each.
5. **Section C** - Question number **20 to 23** are Short Answer type questions carrying 3 marks each. Answers to these questions shall be written in 80 to 100 words.
6. **Section D** - Question number **24 to 28** are Long Answer type questions carrying 5 marks each. Answers to these questions shall be written in 120 to 150 words.
7. **Section E** - Question number **29 and 30** are Map based questions.

Section A

1. **Assertion (A):** Countries with low levels of human development spend more on defense rather than social sectors. **[1]**

Reason (R): They have not been able to accelerate economic development.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 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: **[1]**

Areas of extensive commercial grain farming	Continent
(a) Downs	(i) Eurasia
(b) Prairies	(ii) Australia
(c) Pampas	(iii) Africa
(d) Velds	(iv) South America
(e) Steppes	(v) North America

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) (a) - (iv), (b) - (i), (c) - (iii), (d) - (ii), (e) - (5) | b) (a) - (v), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i), (e) - (iv) |
|--|--|

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

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

3. Which is not carried by pipelines? [1]

a) Coal

b) Gas

c) Water

d) Mineral oil

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. A country's level of development is measured only in terms of its: [1]

a) None of these

b) economic growth

c) human growth

d) medical growth

6. Most of the metallic minerals in India occur in the: [1]

a) Northern Plains

b) None of these

c) Peninsular plateau region

d) Himalayan Ranges

7. Which state in India is the leading producer of manganese? [1]

a) Odisha

b) Bihar

c) Assam

d) Madhya Pradesh

8. Which one of the following diseases is caused by water pollution? [1]

a) Diarrhorea

b) Bronchitis

c) Respiratory infections

d) Conjunctivitis

9. Which is the eastern terminal of Trans Siberian Railway? [1]

 - a) Shanghai
 - b) Vladivostok
 - c) Tokyo
 - d) Hanoi

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

 - i. Empowerment comes from increasing freedom and capability.
 - ii. Good governance and people-oriented policies are required to empower people.
 - a) Only i is correct
 - b) Both the statements are incorrect
 - c) Only ii 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. Choose the correct option. [1]

 - 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. Who gave the concept of stop and go determinism? [1]

 - a) Griffith Taylor
 - b) E.C Semple
 - c) Ratzel
 - d) Vidal de la blache

13. What is the mean annual flow in India? [1]

 - a) 3,869 cubic km
 - b) 1,698 cubic km
 - c) 1,988 cubic km
 - d) 1,869 cubic km

14. Which of the following city is the largest agglomeration with over 18.4 million people? [1]

a) Greater Mumbai

b) Chennai

c) Bengaluru

d) Kolkata

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

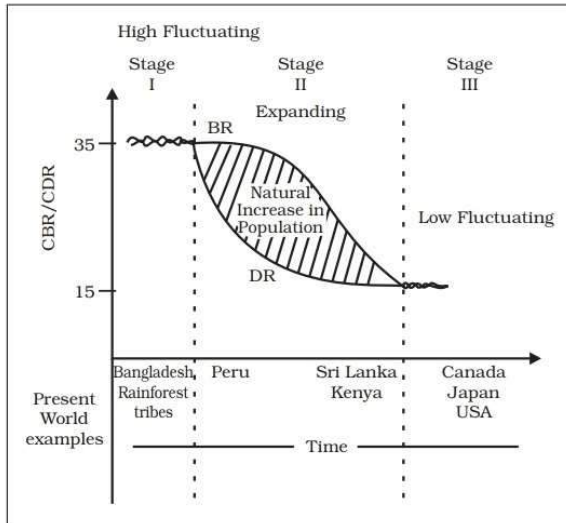


Fig: Demographic Transition theory

15. As per the graph, why two hundred years ago all the countries of the world were in the 1st stage?

a) Political stability

b) Better medical facilities

c) Low levels of technology

d) People are literate

16. Why countries like the USA and Canada have stable or slow growth in population?

a) High technical know-how

b) Female foeticide

c) Arabian society

d) Low level of economic development

17. Why in the Stage-II the net addition to population is high?

a) Technological advancement

b) Urbanised society

c) None of these

d) Improvements in health facilities

Section B

18. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

[3]

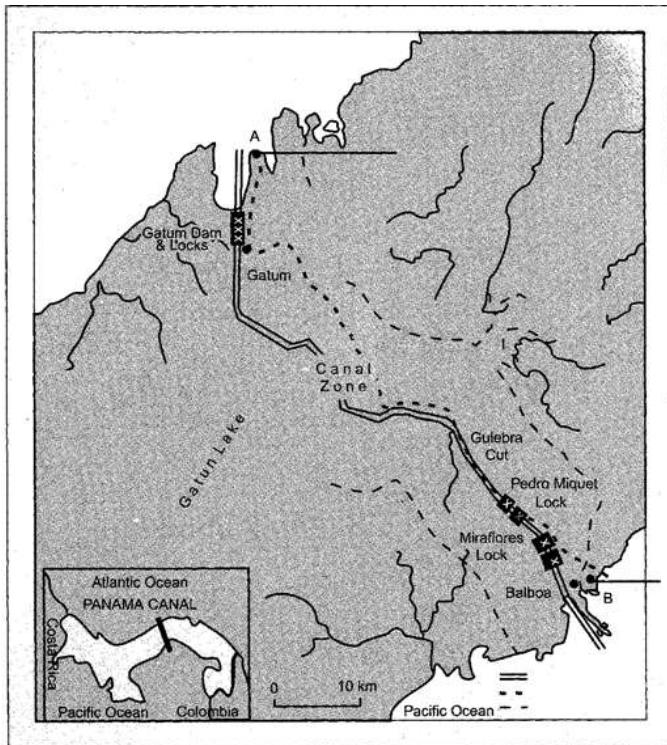
Basic industries or key industries supply their products to other industries as raw materials for these industries so that other goods can be produced. Some examples of basic industries are iron and steel industry, copper smelting, aluminum smelting etc. The iron and steel industry provides steel as 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.

- (i) What do you understand by basic industry?
- (ii) Give two examples each of the Basic and Consumer industries.
- (iii) Why Iron and Steel industry is considered as a basic industry?

19. Study the following map carefully and answer the questions given below :

[3]



- a. Name the waterway shown in the map.
- b. Name the points a and b.
- c. What is the length of this route?

Section C

20. What factors are responsible for the highest groundwater development in the states of Punjab, Haryana, and Tamil Nadu? [3]

OR

What do you know about the groundwater resources of India?

21. Distinguish between Arithmetic density and Physiological density of population. [3]

22. What changes have taken place in exports of India due to increased competition? [3]

OR

Why did India's external trade increase rapidly between 1951-2004?

23. Write a short note on different types of retail stores. [3]

Section D

24. What are two types of animal rearing? Discuss their main features. [5]
25. Examine the role and importance of the Inland Waterways Authority of India. [5]
26. Examine the five bases of international trade which are responsible for promoting international trade. [5]

OR

Explain with examples the development of International Trade.

27. Explain the importance of foodgrains in the Indian agricultural economy. Describe any three characteristics of rice cultivation. [5]

OR

Compare the features of productive and protective irrigation.

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

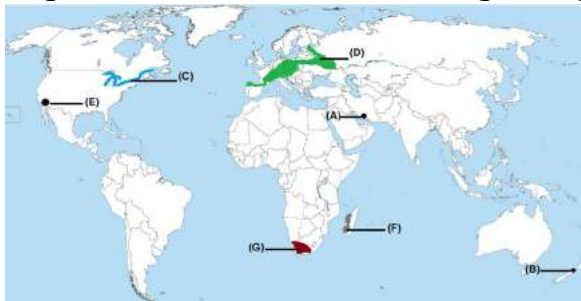
OR

Describe the main geographical and other features of the Bharmaur region of Himachal Pradesh.

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
 - B. An international airport
 - C. An important Seaway
 - D. An area of Mixed Farming
 - E. Western Terminal of Trans Canadian 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]

- Oil refinery located in Bihar
- Khetri Copper mines
- Katni Bauxite mines
- An international airport in Punjab
- An important seaport in Gujarat
- The state with highest population density
- The state leading in the production of Tea



Solutions

Section A

1.
(c) A is true but R is false.
Explanation: Countries with low levels of human development spend more on defense rather than social sectors because these countries tend to be located in areas of political instability.
The assertion is correct but the reason is incorrect.
2.
(c) (a) - (ii), (b) - (v), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii), (e) - (i)
Explanation: (a) - (ii), (b) - (v), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii), (e) - (i)
3. **(a)** Coal
Explanation: Coal
4.
(b) Only i is correct
Explanation: Only i is correct
5.
(b) economic growth
Explanation: This meant that the bigger the economy of the country, the more developed it was considered, even though this growth did not really mean much change in the lives of most people.
6.
(c) Peninsular plateau region
Explanation: Most of the metallic minerals in India occur in the peninsular plateau region in the old crystalline rocks. There are three minerals belts in India- The North-Eastern Plateau Region; The South-Western Plateau Region; The North-Western Region.
7. **(a)** Odisha
Explanation: Orissa is the largest producer of manganese ore of India. It is obtained from Gondite deposits in the Sundargarh district and Kodurite and Khondolite deposits in Kalahandi and Koraput Districts. Manganese is also mined from the lateritic deposits in Bolangir and Sambalpur districts. Odisha contributes about 30% of manganese ore production in India.
8. **(a)** Diarrhorea
Explanation: Diarrhorea
9.
(b) Vladivostok
Explanation: Vladivostok
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. **(a)** Griffith Taylor

Explanation: Griffith Taylor

13.

(d) 1,869 cubic km

Explanation: Water flow in a river depends on the size of its catchment area or river basin and rainfall within its catchment area. The availability of surface water and replenishable groundwater is **1,869 cubic km**. Out of this, only 60 percent can be put to beneficial uses. Thus, the total utilisable water resource in the country is only 1,122 cubic km.

14. **(a)** Greater Mumbai

Explanation: Greater Mumbai.

Greater Mumbai is the largest agglomeration with 18.4 million people. The region has an area of 6,355 square kilometres (2,454 sq mi) and it is among the most populous metropolitan areas in the world.

15. **(c)** Low levels of technology

Explanation: Low levels of technology

16. **(a)** High technical know-how

Explanation: High technical know-how

17. **(d)** Improvements in health facilities

Explanation: Improvements in health facilities

Section B

18. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

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.

(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. a. The waterway shown in the map is Panama Canal.
- b. Point a is Colon and point b is Panama.
- c. The length of the route is 72 Km.

Section C

20. Groundwater development in the states of Punjab, Haryana, and Tamil Nadu has been intense due to irrigated agriculture, this is because:
 - Spatio-temporal variability in rainfall makes irrigation a necessary alternative for agriculture in the country.
 - Irrigation makes multiple cropping possible.
 - Irrigated lands have higher agricultural productivity than unirrigated land.
 - HYV crops, introduced during the Green Revolution, required a regular supply of moisture.

OR

- 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.

21.	Arithmetic density	Physiological density
	This is measured to express the number of people per unit area. This is also called real density.	It is measured to express the ratio of total population to the cultivated area.
	The arithmetic density of India. $\frac{12102 \text{ lakh persons}}{32.8 \text{ lakh km}^2} = 382$	The physiological density of India. $\frac{12102 \text{ lakh persons}}{15.6 \text{ lakh km}^2} = 780$
	It explains the variation in the distribution of population.	It shows the number of persons dependent on cultivated land.

22. Due to tough international competition, amongst the agricultural products, there is a great decline in the exports of traditional items such as coffee, spices, tea, pulses, etc. through an increase has been registered in floricultural products, fresh fruits, marine products, and sugar, etc.

OR

India's external trade increased rapidly due to:

- i. The sharp rise in overseas trade.
- ii. The momentum picked up by the manufacturing sectors.
- iii. The liberal policies of the government.

iv. The diversification of the market.

The percentage of trade in the period 1951-2004 was nearly 99%.

23. Retail trading is concerned with the sale of goods directly to the consumers. There are mainly three types of stores:

1. **Consumer Cooperatives:** They were the first of large scale innovations in retailing. They are owned and operated in the form of a cooperative society.
2. **Departmental Stores:** These stores delegate the responsibility and authority to departmental heads for purchasing of commodities and for overseeing the sale in different sections of the stores.
3. **Chain Stores:** These stores are able to purchase merchandise most economically. In extreme cases they direct the manufacturers to manufacture the goods as per their specifications. They employ highly skilled specialists in many executive tasks. They have the ability to experiment in one store and apply the results to many.

Section D

24. There are two types of animal rearing:

1. Nomadic Herding
2. Commercial Livestock rearing

Nomadic herding is a primitive subsistence activity in which the herders rely on animals for food, clothing and shelter, tools and transport.

The features of nomadic herding are:

1. They move from one place to another along with their livestock depending on the amount and quality of pastures and water.
2. Each nomadic community occupies a well-defined territory as a matter of tradition.
3. In mountain regions such as Himalayas, Gujjars, Bakkarwals, Gaddis and Bhotiyas migrate from plains to mountains in summer and from the mountain pastures to plains in winter. Similarly, in the Yundra regions, the nomadic herders move from north to south in winters and from south to north in summer.
4. A wide variety of animals are kept in different regions of the world. In tropical Africa, cattle are the most important livestock, while in Sahara and Asiatic deserts, sheep, goats and camels are reared. In the mountainous areas of Tibet and Andes, yak and llamas and in the Arctic and sub-Arctic areas, reindeer are the most important animals.

The capital-intensive and organised rearing of animals on scientific lines is called commercial livestock rearing.

The main features of commercial livestock rearing are:

1. It is practised in permanent ranches.
2. The rearing of animals is being undertaken scientifically.
3. Fodder crops and grasses are cultivated to feed the animals.
4. Special breeds of animals are reared to give maximum yields of milk and meat.
5. Great emphasis is given on genetic improvement, disease control and health care of animals.

6. Every activity is carried out mechanically.

7. It is mostly practised in developed countries such as New Zealand, Australia, Argentina, United States of America.

25. The role of Inland Waterways Authority of India can be understood through the following points:

- i. The Inland Waterways Authority was set up in 1986. It is entrusted with the responsibility of the development, maintenance, and regulation of national waterways in the country.
- ii. It does the function of surveying the economic feasibility of new projects and also administration.
- iii. It advises the Central Government on Inland waterways matters.

Importance of inland water transport of India are:

- i. These are an important mode of transport for both passenger and cargo traffic in India.
- ii. These provide the cheapest and most suitable transportation for heavy and bulky material.
- iii. It is fuel-efficient and eco-friendly means of transport.
- iv. Apart from transportation, Inland waterways are also significant for the promotion of tourism, e.g. the famous Nehru Trophy Boat Race (Vallam Kali) which held every year in backwaters.

26. The five bases of international trade that are responsible for promoting international trade are as follows:

- **Difference in national resources:** The world's national resources are unevenly distributed because of differences in their physical make makeup geology, relief soil and climate.
- **Population factors:** The size, distribution, and diversity of people between countries affect the type and volume of goods traded.
- **Stage of economic development:** At different stages of economic development of countries, the nature of items traded undergoes changes. In agriculturally important countries, agro-products are exchanged for manufactured goods whereas industrialised nations export machinery and finished products and import food grains and other raw materials.
- **Extent of foreign investment:** Foreign investment can boost trade in developing countries that lack in capital required for the development of their basic industries. By developing such capital-intensive industries in developing countries, the industrial nations ensure the import of food stuffs, and minerals and create markets for their finished products. This entire cycle steps up the volume of trade between nations.
- **Transport:** With expansions of rail, ocean, and air transport, better means of refrigeration and preservation, trade has experienced spatial expansion

OR

Nations trade internationally when there are not the resources or capacity to satisfy domestic needs and wants domestically. By developing and exploiting their domestic resources, countries can produce a surplus. They may use this surplus to buy goods they need from abroad, i.e. through international trade.

Development of International Trade:

- i. In ancient times, transporting goods over long distances was risky, hence trade was restricted to local markets.
- ii. Earlier people spent most of their resources on the basis of necessities-food and clothes.
- iii. Only the rich people bought jewellery, costly dresses and this resulted in the trade of luxury items.
- iv. Fifteenth-century onwards, the European colonization began along with the trade of exotic commodities (a new form of trade emerged which was called the slave trade)
- v. After the Industrial Revolution, the industrialised nation imported primary products as raw material and exported the value-added finished products to the non-industrialized nations.
- vi. In the latter half of the nineteenth century, the industrial nations became each other's principal customers.
- vii. Post World War II, organizations like GATT (WTO) was formed to reduce tariffs to regulate International Trade.

27. The importance of foodgrains:

- i. Foodgrain crops occupy about two-thirds of the total cropped area in the country.
- ii. Foodgrains are dominant crops in all parts of the country.
- iii. Foodgrains are classified as cereals and pulses.
- iv. Cereals include rice, wheat, jawar, bajra, maize and ragi.
- v. India accounts for about one-fifth of the total production of pulses in the world.
- vi. Gram and tur are the main pulses cultivated in India.

Characteristics of rice cultivation:

- i. Rice is a staple food for the majority of the population in India and considered to be a crop of tropical humid areas.
- ii. It has about 3, 000 varieties which are grown in different agro-climatic regions. In West Bengal, farmers grow these crops of rice called 'aus', 'aman' and 'boro'.
- iii. India contributes 22 per cent of rice production in the world.

OR

◦ Protective farming:

- 1.Objective: The objective of protective farming is to protect the crops from adverse affects of lack of soil moisture.
- 2.Irrigation: Irrigation acts as an additional source of water over and above the rainfall.
- 3.Water requirement: The strategy of this kind of irrigation is to provide soil moisture to maximum possible area.

◦ Productive farming:

- 1.Objective : In cropping season,it tend to provide sufficient soil moisture.
- 2.Irrigation : To achieve high productivity,irrigation is practised.
3. Water requirement : In such irrigation the water input per unit per of cultivated land is higher than protective irrigation.

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

Main features of the Bharmour Region of Himachal Pradesh are as given below:

- i. It comprises Bharmour and Holi Tehsil of Chamba district.
- ii. It is a notified tribal area since 21 November 1975.
- iii. Bharmour is inhabited by Gaddis, a tribal community, which converse through the Gaddiali dialect.
- iv. The region has harsh climate conditions, a low resource base and fragile environment.
- v. In 2001 census its total population was 37246 in 20 people per sq.km.
- vi. The region economically and socially backward and the economy is largely based on agriculture sheep and goat rearing.
- vii. The Gaddis are still Metropolitan sizeable section.
- viii. The most significant contribution of tribal sub-plan in the Bharmaur region is the development of infrastructure in terms of schools, health care facilities, potable water, roads, communications and electricity.

Section E

29. A. A major seaport (Aden)

- B. An international airport (Wellington)
- C. An important Seaway (St. Lawrence Seaways)
- D. An area of Mixed Farming (North-western Europe)
- E. Western Terminal of Trans Canadian Railways (Vancouver)
- F. An area of Nomadic Herding (island of Madagascar)
- G. Region of extensive commercial grain agriculture (Velds of South Africa)

