

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 1
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):** Productivity is a major determinant of economic growth. **[1]**
Reason (R): It has an enormous impact on the human development index.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 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 is the longest railway in the world? **[1]**

a) Trans Andean

b) Canadian National

c) Trans Siberian

d) Union Pacific

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 introduced the concept of Human Development? [1]

a) Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq

b) Ratzel

c) Prof. Amartya Sen

d) Ellen C. Semple

6. The ore which is used in manufacturing aluminium is: [1]

a) Copper

b) Iron

c) None of these

d) Bauxite

7. The kinetic energy of wind, through turbines, is converted into: [1]

a) None of these

b) Electrical energy

c) Geothermal energy

d) Bio-energy

8. What is the main source of pollution? [1]

a) Crops

b) Forests

c) Solid waste

d) Animals

9. The Big Trunk Route runs through: [1]

a) The North Atlantic Ocean

b) The Mediterranean - Indian Ocean

c) The South Atlantic Ocean

d) The North Pacific Ocean

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

i. The indicator chosen to assess health is the life expectancy at birth.

ii. Life expectancy means that people have a greater chance of living longer and healthier lives.

a) Both the statements are incorrect

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

c) Only i is correct

d) Only ii is correct

11. Arrange the following countries in sequential order according to the gender gap index. [1]

Choose the correct option.

i. USA

ii. New Zealand

iii. Spain

iv. Germany

a) ii, iii, i, iv

b) ii, iii, iv, i

c) i, iii, iv, ii

d) ii, iv, iii, i

12. Which of these factors is the most important consideration for the relationship between humans and environment? [1]

a) Human brotherhood

b) Technology

c) People's perception

d) Human intelligence

13. The purity of water or water without unwanted foreign substances is known as: [1]

a) Water quantity

b) Water availability

c) None of these

d) Water quality

14. Nainital, Mussoorie, Shimla, Pachmarhi, Jodhpur are: [1]

a) Tourist towns

b) None of these

c) Transport towns

d) Industrial towns

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

Countries	Population in Million
Mexico	~80
Russia	~120
Bangladesh	~150
Nigeria	~180
Pakistan	~200
Brazil	~220
Indonesia	~250
U.S.A.	~300
India	~1300
China	~1350



- ## Section B

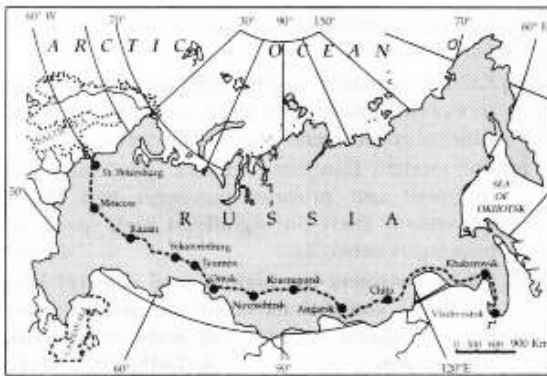
- Labour supply is an important factor in the location of industries. Some types of manufacturing still require skilled labour. Increasing mechanisation, automation and flexibility of industrial processes have reduced the dependence of industry upon the labours. Speedy and efficient transport facilities to carry raw materials to the factory and to move finished goods to the market are essential for the development of industries. The cost of transport plays an important role in the location of industrial

units. Western Europe and eastern North America have a highly developed transport system which has always induced the concentration of industries in these areas. Modern industry is inseparably tied to transportation systems. Improvements in transportation led to integrated economic development and regional specialisation of manufacturing.

- (i) Give a factor that has reduced the dependence of industries upon the labours?
- (ii) Why do developed regions of the world (like Europe, North America, Japan) provide large global markets?
- (iii) Which is the most important component that modern industry should be updated on? What does its improvement lead to?

19. Study the diagram given below and answer the questions :

[3]



- a. Name this trans-continental railway line?
- b. Which two oceans are connected by this transcontinental railway?
- c. How has this railway line helped in the economic development of this region?

Section C

20. What are the adverse impacts of over exploitation of ground water?

[3]

OR

Why is irrigation more developed in northern plains than in peninsular India?

21. "Socio-economic factors influence high density of population". Give reasons.

[3]

22. Describe the changes in composition of India's exports.

[3]

OR

Why are ports known as gateways of international trade? Explain any three characteristics of inland ports.

23. State a few important features of quaternary activities.

[3]

Section D

24. Why is dairy farming known as the most advanced and efficient type of farming in the world? Explain any five reasons. [5]
25. Describe the major oil and gas pipelines of India. [5]
26. What are the different types of ports? Give examples of each port. [5]

OR

How are ports helpful for trade? Give classification of ports on the basis of their location.

27. Low productivity and fragmentation of land-holding are the major problems of Indian agriculture. Suggest and explain measures to overcome these problems. [5]

OR

Erratic monsoon and Indebtedness are the major problems of Indian agriculture. Suggest and explain the measures to overcome these problems.

28. Describe five main points of the integrated tribal development project implemented in Bharmaur region. [5]

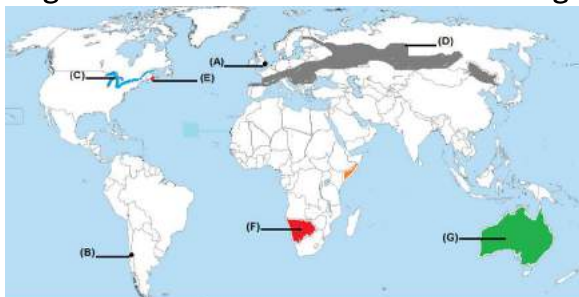
OR

The restoration of ecological balance between water, soil, plants, the human and animal population should be a basic consideration in the strategy of development of drought-prone areas in India. Explain the statement with suitable facts.

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 Europe
- B. An international airport
- C. An important Seaway
- D. An area of Mixed Farming
- E. Eastern Terminal of Trans Canadian Railways
- F. Identify this area of Nomadic Herding in the southern hemisphere
- G. Region of commercial livestock rearing



30. Locate and label any five of the following geographical features on the Political Outline map of India with appropriate symbols:

[5]

- a. Iron ore mines of Chhattisgarh
- b. Bauxite mines located in Madhya Pradesh
- c. Oil Refinery located in Bihar
- d. The state leading in the production of Tea
- e. The state with highest population density
- f. Copper mines of southern Jharkhand
- g. An international airport in the capital of India



Solutions

Section A

1. **(a)** Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Explanation: Productivity means human labour productivity or productivity in **terms of human work**. Such productivity must be constantly enriched by building capabilities in people. Ultimately, it is people who are the real wealth of nations.

The reason explains the assertion.

2.

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

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

3.

(c) Trans Siberian

Explanation: The **Trans-Siberian** Railway which connects Moscow with the Russian far east is still the world's longest direct rail route, running for 9,259 kilometers or 5,753 miles.

4.

(c) Both i and ii are correct

Explanation: Both i and ii are correct

5. **(a)** Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq

Explanation: The concept of human development was introduced by Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq. He described human development as development that enlarges people's choices and improves their lives. People are central to all development under this concept. These choices are not fixed but keep on changing. The basic goal of development is to create conditions where people can live meaningful lives.

6.

(d) Bauxite

Explanation: Bauxite is the best and only material for making aluminium. It holds great importance as being the primary ore of aluminium.

7.

(b) Electrical energy

Explanation: The permanent wind systems such the trade winds, westerlies and seasonal wind like monsoon have been used as a source of energy. Besides these, local winds, land and sea breezes can also be used to produce electricity.

8.

(c) Solid waste

Explanation: Solid waste

9. **(a)** The North Atlantic Ocean

Explanation: The North Atlantic Ocean

10. (c) Only i is correct
Explanation: Only i is correct
11. (b) ii, iii, iv, i
Explanation: ii, iii, iv, i
12. (b) Technology
Explanation: Technology
13. (d) Water quality
Explanation: Water gets polluted by foreign matters, such as micro-organisms, chemicals, industrial and other wastes. Such matters deteriorate the quality of water and render it unfit for human use.
14. (a) Tourist towns
Explanation: A town with a relatively small population that seems to grow exponentially during the summer due to tourists.
15. (c) 60%
Explanation: 60%
16. (b) The way people are spaced over the earth's surface.
Explanation: The way people are spaced over the earth's surface.
17. (d) 10%
Explanation: 10%

Section B

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

The existence of a market for manufactured goods is the most important factor in the location of industries. 'Market' means people who have a demand for these goods and also have the purchasing power (ability to purchase) to be able to purchase from the sellers at a place. Remote areas inhabited by a few people offer small markets. The densely populated regions of South and South-east Asia also provide large markets. Labour supply is an important factor in the location of industries. Some types of manufacturing still require skilled labour. Increasing mechanisation, automation and flexibility of industrial processes have reduced the dependence of industry upon the labours. Speedy and efficient transport facilities to carry raw materials to the factory and to move finished goods to the market are essential for the development of industries. The cost of transport plays an important role in the location of industrial units. Western Europe and eastern North America have a highly developed transport system which has always induced the concentration of industries in these areas. Modern industry is inseparably tied to transportation systems. Improvements in transportation led to integrated economic development and regional specialisation of manufacturing.

- (i) Factors that have reduced the dependence of industry upon the labours are:
 - Increasing mechanisation and automation
 - Flexibility of industrial processes
- (ii) The developed regions of Europe, North America, Japan and Australia provide large global markets as the purchasing power of the people is very high.
- (iii) Transport and communication is the most important component that modern industry should be updated on regularly.
Improvements in transportation and communication lead to:
 - integrated economic development
 - regional specialisation of manufacturing
 - swift exchange and management of information

19. a. This is the trans-Siberian railway line.
 b. The Pacific Ocean in the East and the Atlantic Ocean in the West.
 c. It is the most important route in Asia and the longest (9,332 km) double-tracked and electrified transcontinental railway in the world. It has helped in opening up its Asian region to West European markets. It runs across the Ural mountains and Yenisei rivers. Chita is an important agro-centre and Irkutsk, a fur centre.

Section C

20. The present impacts on the groundwater itself are manifested in the drop in groundwater levels, reduction in or ceasing of spring discharges, saltwater intrusions and deteriorating water quality. The socio-economic impacts are results of reduced water quality and quantity. The negative impacts, both on the groundwater resources as such, and on socio-economics are expected to intensify with the passage of time. Rethinking in the management of the water sector has become very essential and radical changes towards a balanced resources/demand equation have become inevitable for a continual yield of water resources to guarantee future generations equity in these resources. There are many adverse impacts of over exploitation of ground water. Some of these are given below:
1. Decline in ground water table.
 2. Increased fluoride concentration in ground water has led to increase in concentration of arsenic matters, for example, West Bengal and Bihar.
 3. Deterioration of water quality.

OR

Irrigation is more developed in northern plains than in peninsular India due to following reasons:

1. Northern plains have plain surface whereas in Peninsular India land is undulating.
2. The demand for irrigation is very high in North India as a variety of crops are grown.
3. Availability of perennial rivers.
4. Digging of canals and wells is easy due to nature of terrain and soft soil.
5. Type of cultivation is intensive.

21. It is absolutely right to say that socio-economic factors influence high density of population:

1. Evolution of settled agriculture and agricultural development.
2. Pattern of human settlement.
3. Development of transport network.
4. Urbanisation and industrilisation before.
5. River plains and coastal areas; urban centres/industrial areas.

22. The composition of export of India:

The share of agriculture and allied products has declined, whereas, shares of petroleum and crude products and other commodities have increased. The shares of ore minerals and manufactured goods have largely remained constant over the years from 2009-10 to 2010-11 and 2015-16 to 2016-17. The decline in traditional items is largely due to the tough international competition. Amongst the agricultural products, there is a decline in the export of traditional items, such as coffee, cashew, etc., though an increase has been registered in floricultural products, fresh fruits, marine products, and sugar, etc. Manufacturing sector alone accounted for 73.6% of India's total value of export in 2016-17. Engineering goods have shown a significant growth in the export. China and other East Asian countries are our major competitors. Gems and jewellery contribute a larger share of India's foreign trade.

OR

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. Quaternary activities involve some of the following: the collection, production and dissemination of information or even the production of information. Its features are:

1. These services are advanced and specialised economic activities.
2. These services are concerned mainly with information processing, research and development.
3. These services offer high income.
4. These services are mainly concentrated in developed countries.

Section D

24. **Dairy farming is the most advanced and efficient type of rearing of milch animals:**

- i. It is highly capital intensive. Animal sheds, storage facilities for fodder, feeding and milking machines add to the cost of dairy farming.
- ii. Special emphasis is laid on cattle breeding, health care and veterinary services.
- iii. It is highly labour intensive as it involves rigorous care in feeding and milking. There is no offseason during the year as in the case of crop raising.

- iv. Huge market for fresh milk and dairy products. The development of transportation, refrigeration pasteurisation and other preservation processes have increased the duration of storage of various dairy products.
 - v. It is practised mainly near urban and industrial centres and industrial centres which provide neighbourhood market for fresh milk and dairy products.
25. i. **Naharkatiya Barauni pipeline:** Oil India Limited constructed the first pipeline of 1,152 km from Naharkatiya oilfield in Assam to Barauni refinery in Bihar via Noonmati (1962-68).
- ii. **Haldia-Kanpur pipeline:** To transport refined petroleum products. Barauni-Kanpur pipeline was laid down in 1966. Haldia-Maurigram-Rajbandh pipeline was constructed later.
- iii. **Ankleshwar-Koyali pipeline:** The first pipeline connected the Ankleshwar oilfield to Koyali refinery (1965). Later, Kalol-Sabarmati crude pipeline, the Navagaon-Kalol-Koyali pipeline and the Mumbai High-Koyali pipeline were laid.
- iv. **Ahmedabad-Koyali pipeline:** Ahmedabad has been linked with Koyali by pipeline for transport of petroleum products.
- v. **Ankleshwar-Vadodara pipeline:** Gas pipelines have also been laid down between Khambhat and Dhuvaran, Ankleshwar and Uttaran, and Ankleshwar and Vadodara.
- vi. **HBJ gas pipeline:** Construction of a cross country 1,750 km long Hazira-Bijapur-Jagdishpur (HBJ) pipeline has already been completed. This pipeline has now been extended from Bijapur to Dadri in Uttar Pradesh.
- vii. **Kandla-Delhi pipeline:** GAIL is also implementing a 1,246 km long LPG pipeline project from Kandla/Jamnagar in Gujarat to Luni in Uttar Pradesh via Delhi.

26. There are different types of ports which are given below:

Types of port according to cargo handled-

1. **Industrial Ports:** These ports specialise in bulk cargo-like grain, sugar, ore, oil, chemicals and similar materials.
2. **Commercial Ports:** These ports handle general cargo-packaged products and manufactured goods. These ports also handle passenger traffic.
3. **Comprehensive Ports:** Such ports handle bulk and general cargo in large volumes. Most of the world's great ports are classified as comprehensive ports.

Types of ports classified on the basis of their location-

1. **Inland Ports:** These ports are located away from the sea coast. They are linked to the sea through a river or a canal. Such ports are accessible to flat bottom ships or barges. For example, Manchester is linked with a canal; Memphis is located on the river Mississippi; Rhine has several ports like Mannheim and Duisburg; and Kolkata is located on the river Hoogli, a branch of the river Ganga.
2. **Out Ports:** These are deep water ports built away from the actual ports. These serve the parent ports by receiving those ships which are unable to approach them due to

their large size. Classic combination, for example, is Athens and its out port Piraeus in Greece.

Types of ports classified on the basis of the specialised tasks-

1. **Oil Ports:** These ports deal in processing and shipping of oil. Some of these are tanker ports and some refinery ports. Maracaibo in Venezuela, Essekhir in Tunisia, Tripoli in Lebanon are tanker ports. Abadan on the Gulf of Persia is a refinery port.
2. **Naval Ports:** These are ports which have only strategic importance. These ports serve warships and have repair workshops for them. Kochi and Karwar are examples of such ports in India.
3. **Entrepot Ports:** These ports act as collection centres. Imported goods are collected and shipped to different countries as exports. Singapore is an entrepot for Asia. Rotterdam for Europe, and Copenhagen for the Baltic region.
4. **Packet Stations:** These are also known as ferry ports. These packet stations are exclusively concerned with the transportation of passengers and mail across water bodies covering short distances. These stations occur in pairs located in such a way that they face each other across the water body, e.g. Dover in England and Calais in France across the English Channel.
5. **Ports of Call:** These are the ports which originally developed as calling points on main sea routes where ships used to anchor for refuelling, watering and taking food items. Later on, they developed into commercial ports. Aden, Honolulu and Singapore are good examples.

OR

The chief gateways of the world of international trade are the harbours and ports. Cargoes and travellers pass from one part of the world to another through ports. The ports provide facilities of docking, loading, unloading and the storage facilities for cargo. Port authorities make arrangements for maintaining navigable channels, arranging tugs and barges, and providing labour and managerial services. The importance of a port is judged by the size of cargo and the number of ships handled. The quantity of cargo handled by a port is an indicator of the level of development of its hinterland.

On the basis of location, ports are of two types:

- i. **Inland Ports:** These ports are located away from the sea coast. They are linked to the sea through a river or a canal. Such ports are accessible to flat bottom ships or barges. For example, Manchester is linked with a canal; Memphis is located on the river Mississippi; the Rhine has several ports like Mannheim and Duisburg; and Kolkata is located on the river Hoogli, a branch of the river Ganga.
- ii. **Out Ports:** These are deep-water ports built away from the actual ports. These serve the parent ports by receiving those ships which are unable to approach them due to their large size. For example, Piraeus in Greece.

27. Measures to overcome the problems of low productivity are as follows:

- i. To aware all the farmers about new technologies like the use of improved implements, seeds, chemicals, manures, etc.
- ii. Double cropping, better rotation of crops, fighting plant, diseases and pests, etc should be given due emphasis. Different sources of irrigation should be provided to all farmers.
- iii. Timely soil testing should be done in rural areas by establishing soil testing labs.
- iv. Institutional credit or loan facilities should be provided to all farmers at low-interest rates, for e.g. Kisan credit card scheme.

Measures to overcome the problems of fragmentation of land holdings are as follows:

- i. Big areas of land which are laying waste can be reclaimed and made fit for cultivation.
- ii. Co-operative farming can be helpful to check the sub-division and fragmentation of holding. This farming would result in the adoption of modern technology on so-called big farms. In this way, agriculture will become a profitable occupation through economies of large-scale farming.
- iii. There should be framed a new agricultural policy to improve this situation.
- iv. The stress of the population on land should be reduced.

OR

Suggestions for Erratic Monsoon:

- i. Nature of monsoon is very erratic in India. It is true that the means of irrigations were developed after independence, but the cultivated area under irrigation is only 33%. So, there should be more stress on developing various means of irrigation especially in unirrigated areas of India.
- ii. Water disputes between states should be ended in order to provide equitable water resources to each cultivable land in India. There should be stress on rainwater harvesting technique to improve and recharge the ground-water table. So that farmers can easily harvest their land with the use of these sources.
- iii. Drought resistant crops should be used more in areas where shortage of water occurs.

Suggestions for Indebtedness:

- i. Encourage co-operative credits in rural areas and private lending should be eliminated.
- ii. Agriculture should be conducted on a scientific basis so that the income of the farmers would increase and they could meet the unproductive expenses and would not force to take any loan.
- iii. Encourage minimum support price policy for all farmers.
- iv. Rural banks and cooperative banks should provide storage facilities at cheap interest rates.

28. Five main points of the integrated tribal development project implemented in Bharmaur region:

- i. Improving the quality of life of the Gaddis and narrowing the gap in the level of development between Bharmaur and other districts of Himachal Pradesh.
- ii. The highest priority was on the development of transport and communications, agriculture and attired activities as well as social and community services.
- iii. Improvement in the basic infrastructure of health care facilities, potable water supply, schools, transport and communication, training, marketing, credit and electricity supply, e.g. villages located along the river Ravi in Holi and Khani areas are main beneficiaries of infrastructural development.
- iv. Employment generation through agricultural allied activities like horticulture, animal husbandry and cottage industry.
- v. The Gaddis had traditionally subsistence agriculture cum-pastoral economy, later on, during the last three decades of the twentieth century, pulses and other cash crops became one of the main crops of this region.

OR

The restoration of ecological balance between water, soil, plants and human and animal population should be a basic consideration in the strategy of development of drought-prone areas in India due to the following factors:

- i. Growing population pressure is forcing society to utilize the marginal lands for agricultural that lead to ecological degradation.
- ii. There is a need to create more employment opportunities.
- iii. There is salinity due to waterlogging.

Thus, in order to restore ecological balance as mentioned above the following steps have been taken:

- i. Emphasis has been taken laid on irrigation projects, land development programmes afforestation grasslands development and creative of basic rural infrastructures such as electricity roads market credit and services.
- ii. Integrated watershed development approach at the micro-level has been adopted.

Section E

29. A. A major seaport in Europe (London)
 B. An international airport (Santiago)
 C. An important Seaway (St. Lawrence Seaways)
 D. An area of Mixed Farming (Part of Eurasia)
 E. Eastern Terminal of Trans Canadian Railways (Halifax)
 F. Identify this area of Nomadic Herding in the southern hemisphere (South-west Africa)
 G. Region of commercial livestock rearing (Australia)

30.

