

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 2
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):** 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]**

Europeans	Crops introduced in colonies
(a) French	(i) Tea garden in India
(b) Spanish and Americans	(ii) Sugarcane in Indonesia
(c) British	(iii) Coffee and cocoa in West Africa
(d) Dutch	(iv) Coconut and Sugarcane in Philipines

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

3. When was the first public railway line opened? **[1]**

a) 1815

b) 1830

c) 1825

d) 1885

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

i. Cities act as nodes of economic growth.

ii. Cities provide goods and services only to urban dwellers.

a) Only ii is correct

b) Both are incorrect

c) Only i is correct

d) Both i and ii are correct

5. Which of these is **not** a key area on which the Human Development Index of a country is determined? [1]

a) Education

b) Health

c) Access to resources

d) Happiness

6. Which of the following nuclear mineral resources is found abundantly in India? [1]

a) Uranium

b) Thorium

c) Zircon sands

d) Monazite

7. Which minerals are used for generating atomic or nuclear power? [1]

a) Uranium and Thorium

b) Chromium and Uranium

c) Vanadium and Uranium

d) Thorium and Chromium

8. Which one of the following is the first National Park in India? [1]

a) Kaziranga National Park

b) Kanha Tiger Reserve

c) None of these

d) Corbett National Park

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 according to the life expectancy rate. [1]

Choose the correct option.

i. Switzerland

ii. Hong Kong

iii. Macao

iv. Japan

a) ii, iv, iii, i

b) ii, iv, iii, i

c) ii, iii, i, iv

d) i, iii, iv, ii

12. Who coined neo-determinism? [1]

a) Ratzel

b) Griffith Taylor

c) Paul Vidal de la Blache

d) Ellen C. Semple

13. The per capita availability of water is dwindling day by day due to the: [1]

a) Stagnation in population

b) None of these

c) Increase in population

d) Decrease in population

14. Harappa and Mohenjodaro towns were found in: [1]

a) Indus valley

b) Ganga valley

c) Brahmaputra valley

d) Narmada valley

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

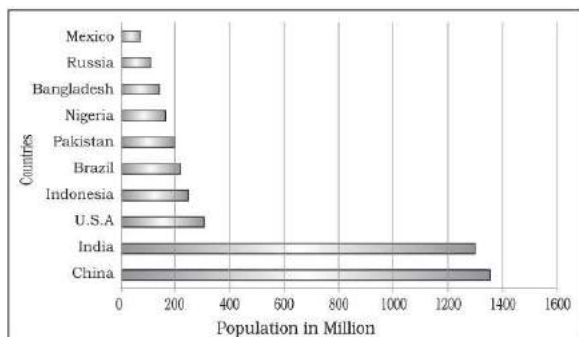


Fig: Most Populous Countries

15. Why in the Mediterranean region population is high?
- Drought prone area
 - Pleasant climate
 - Rugged topography
 - Extreme climate
16. Why India has a high density of population as compared to Russia?
- Low-level land
 - Economically developed
 - High literacy rate
 - Technological advancement
17. Where is the majority of the world's population located?
- Africa
 - Europe
 - Asia
 - North America

Section B

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

[3]

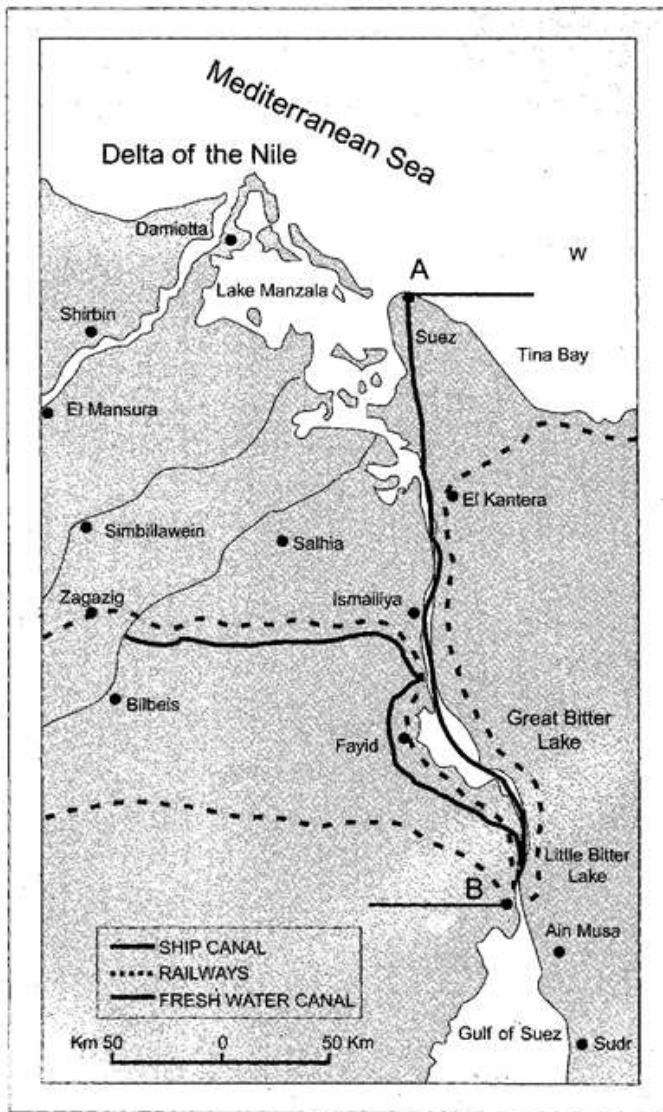
The Ruhr Coal-field, Germany This has been one of the major industrial regions of Europe for a long time. Coal and iron and steel formed the basis of the economy, but as the demand for coal declined, the industry started shrinking. Even after the iron ore was exhausted, the industry remained, using imported ore brought by waterways to the Ruhr. The Ruhr region is responsible for 80 per cent of Germany's total steel production.

Changes in the industrial structure have led to the decay of some areas, and there are problems of industrial waste and pollution. The future prosperity of the Ruhr is based less on the products of coal and steel, for which it was initially famous, and more on the new industries like the huge Opel car assembly plant, new chemical plants, universities. Outof-town shopping centres have appeared resulting in a 'New Ruhr' landscape.

- What is the importance of the Ruhr region of Germany?
- Mention any two major problems of the Ruhr industrial region.
- How has the **New Ruhr** landscape emerged?

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

[3]



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

Section C

20. What is watershed management and what are its components?

[3]

OR

Describe the ground water resources in India.

21. Why are the decades 1901-1921 is referred to as a period of stationary phase of growth of India's population?

[3]

22. Mumbai port is the largest port of India. Substantiate.

[3]

OR

What changes have taken place in India's foreign trade after independence?

23. Discuss the significance and growth of the service sector in modern economic development. [3]

Section D

24. Classify mining methods on the basis of mode of occurrence and the nature of the ore, into two categories. How are they different from each other? Explain with examples. [5]

25. How are Indian railways contributing to the growth of national economy? Explain with examples. [5]

26. What factors act as a basis of international trade? Discuss. [5]

OR

What is the basic function of the World Trade Organisation (WTO)? What benefits do nations get by forming trading blocs?

27. How many crop seasons are found in India? [5]

OR

Analyse the geographical conditions required for the cultivation of Sugarcane. Describe the major producing areas of Sugarcane in India.

28. Differentiate between development and sustainable development. [5]

OR

What measures for promotion of sustainable development have been taken under Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area?

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

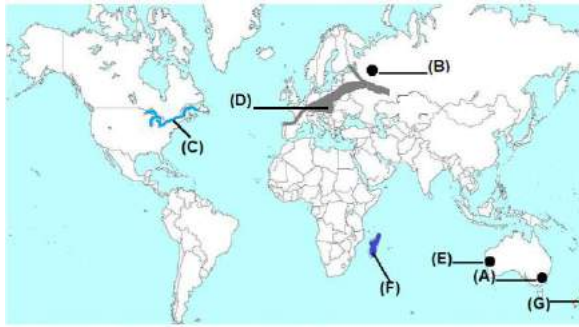
C. An important Seaway

D. An area of Mixed Farming

E. Western terminal of Trans-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]

- Iron ore mines located in Karnataka
- Oil Refinery located in Uttar Pradesh
- Manganese mines in Karnataka
- The state leading in the production of Jute
- The state with lowest population density
- Bauxite mines located in Odisha
- An important seaport in Gujarat



Solutions

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.

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

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

3.

(c) 1825

Explanation: 1825

4.

(c) Only i is correct

Explanation: Only i is correct

5.

(d) Happiness

Explanation: The enlarging the range of people's choices is the most significant aspect of human development. People's choices may involve a host of other issues, but, living a long and **healthy life, to be educated, and have access to resources** needed for a decent standard of living including political freedom, guaranteed human rights and personal self-respect, etc. are considered some of the non-negotiable aspects of the human development.

6.

(b) Thorium

Explanation: Thorium is an important nuclear mineral resource is found abundantly in India. Thorium is mainly obtained from monazite and limonite in the beach sands along the coast of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The country's thorium reserves were 11.93 million tonnes with a significant majority found in the three eastern coastal states of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Odisha.

7. **(a)** Uranium and Thorium

Explanation: Nuclear energy has emerged as a viable source in recent times. Important minerals used for the generation of nuclear energy are **uranium and thorium**.

8.

(d) Corbett National Park

Explanation: Corbett National Park

9.
(d) Hunting
Explanation: Hunting
10. (a) Both are incorrect
Explanation: Both are incorrect
11.
(b) ii, iv, iii, i
Explanation: ii, iv, iii, i
12.
(b) Griffith Taylor
Explanation: A geographer, **Griffith Taylor**, introduced another concept which reflects a middle path (Madhyam Marg) between the two ideas of environmental determinism and possibilism. He termed it as **Neodeterminism** or stop and go determinism.
13.
(c) Increase in population
Explanation: Insufficient water per person as a result of population growth. The total amount of usable water has been estimated to be between 700 to 1,200 billion cubic meters (bcm). With a population of 1.2 billion according to the 2011 census, India has only 1,000 cubic meters of water per person, even using the higher estimate.
14. (a) Indus valley
Explanation: Indus valley
15. (b) Pleasant climate
Explanation: Pleasant climate
16. (a) Low-level land
Explanation: Low-level land
17. (c) Asia
Explanation: Asia

Section B

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

The Ruhr Coal-field, Germany This has been one of the major industrial regions of Europe for a long time. Coal and iron and steel formed the basis of the economy, but as the demand for coal declined, the industry started shrinking. Even after the iron ore was exhausted, the industry remained, using imported ore brought by waterways to the Ruhr. The Ruhr region is responsible for 80 per cent of Germany's total steel production.

Changes in the industrial structure have led to the decay of some areas, and there are problems of industrial waste and pollution. The future prosperity of the Ruhr is based less on the products of coal and steel, for which it was initially famous, and more on the new industries like the huge Opel car assembly plant, new chemical plants, universities. Outof-town shopping centres have appeared resulting in a 'New Ruhr' landscape.

- (i) Ruhr has been one of the major industrial regions of Europe for a long time. Coal and iron and steel formed the basis of the economy, but as the demand for coal declined, the industry started shrinking. Even after the iron ore was exhausted, the industry remained, using imported ore brought by waterways to the Ruhr. The Ruhr region is responsible for 80 per cent of Germany's total steel production.
- (ii) The two major problems of the Ruhr industrial region are as follows:
 - i. Changes in the industrial structure as the demand for coal declined, led to the decay of this region.
 - ii. There are other problems related to industrial waste disposal and pollution.
- (iii) The 'New Ruhr' landscape has emerged as a result of more focus on the concentration of new industries like the huge Opel car assembly plant, new chemical plants, universities. Out-of-town shopping centres have appeared resulting in a 'New Ruhr' landscape.

19. i. The waterway shown in the map is Suez Canal.
ii. Point a is Port said and point b is Port Suez.
iii. The length of the route is 160 Km.

Section C

20. Watershed management refers to efficient management and conservation to all resources natural or human made.

Its components are:

- 1. Conservation
- 2. Regeneration
- 3. Judicious use of all resources - natural (like land, water, plants and animals) and human

OR

The total replenishable groundwater resources in the country are about 432 cubic km. The Ganga and the Brahmaputra basins have about 46 per cent of the total replenishable groundwater resources. The level of groundwater utilisation is relatively high in the river basins lying in the north-western region and parts of south India. Agriculture accounts for 92 per cent of the groundwater utilisation.

21. **The period from 1901-1921 is referred to as a period of stationary phase of growth of India's population as:**
- i. Both the birth rate and death rate were high keeping the rate of increase low. Even this period record a negative growth rate during 1911-1921.
 - ii. Poor health and medical services were responsible for the stagnant growth rate.
 - iii. Illiteracy of people at large and inefficient distribution system of food and other basic necessities were largely responsible for the high birth and death rates during this period.
22. Mumbai is a natural harbour and the biggest port of the country.

- i. The port is 20 km long and 6-10 km wide with 54 berths and has the country's largest oil terminal.
- ii. The port is situated closer to the general routes from the countries of the Middle East, Mediterranean countries. North Africa, North America and Europe where the major share of the country's overseas trade is carried out.
- iii. M.P., Maharashtra, Gujarat, U.P, and parts of Rajasthan constitute the main hinterlands of Mumbai ports.
- iv. Mumbai Port has played an important role in the development of trade and commerce in the country.
- v. The port handles about 10 percent volume of the sea-borne trade handled by major ports of the country.

OR

Many changes have taken place in India's foreign trade. These are as under:

- i. **The volume of trade:** The volume of trade has increased many times. In 1951 it was 1250 crore rupees.
 - ii. **Change in the composition of exports:** The export trade has undergone many changes, India used to export tea, jute, leather, iron ore, spices, etc. The manufactured goods are exported such as engineering goods, readymade garments, handicrafts, etc.
 - iii. **Change in the composition of imports:** The ratio of food grains, cotton, jute reduced in import trade but raw petroleum, fertilizers, steel, industrial raw material, machinery, chemicals are mainly imported.
23. Tertiary or service sector is more developed in developed countries. It includes both production and exchange. The service sector is gaining importance all around the world. Employment in this sector is increasing steadily.
- i. In developing countries like India, the service sector is growing faster than in the manufacturing sector.
 - ii. New York, Tokyo and London together cover the world for the purpose of financial trading.
 - iii. Rising aged population in Japan and North America has led to an increase in employment and development of medical services.

Section D

24. **Depending on the mode of occurrence and the nature of the ore, mining is of two types:**

- i. **Surface Mining:** Surface mining is a form of mining in which the soil and the rock covering the mineral deposits are removed.
- ii. **Underground Mining:** In underground mining, the overlying rock is left behind, and the required mineral deposits are removed through shafts or tunnels.

Differences:

- i. Surface mining is known as open-cast mining whereas, underground mining is known as shaft method.

- ii. Surface mining is the cheapest way of mining, contrary to underground mining which is expensive.
- iii. The former occurs close to the surface whereas, in the latter method vertical shafts have to be sunk, from where underground galleries radiate to reach the minerals.
- iv. Overhead cost for equipment is relatively low in open-cast, but for underground mining the equipment such as lifts, drills, etc. used are expensive.
- v. Open-cast mining is less risky than underground mining which has more possibility of people becoming a victim of poisonous gases, fire, floods, etc.

25. India has one of the longest railway networks in the world. Indian railways virtually form the lifeline of India catering to its needs for large scale movement of traffic, both freight and passenger, thereby contribution to economic growth and also promoting national integration.

Indian railways transport carries about 45849 lakh passengers and 4782 lakh tonnes of goods and traveled over a distance of 14 lakh km every-day. The number of passengers has risen from 1284 million in 1950-51 to 6219 million in 2006-07 and 7651 million in 2010-11. On average, 13 million people are moved every-day by the Indian Railways. Apart from the passenger traffic, the freight also increased tremendously. Development in the industrial and agricultural sectors has generated a high demand for all transport. Major commodities transported by railways include coal, iron and steel ores, petroleum products and essential commodities such as food grains, fertilizers, cement, sugar, salt, edible oils, etc.

Indian railways also contribute to the tourism sector by connecting hill stations, religious places and other important tourist attractions places. It is largest government undertaking that provides employment to millions of people in India.

26. Basis of International Trade :

1. Difference in national resources: The world's national resources are unevenly distributed because of differences in their physical make up i.e. geology, relief soil and climate.
 - a. Geological structure: It determines the mineral resource base and topographical differences ensure diversity of crops and animals raised. Lowlands have greater agricultural potential. Mountains attract tourists and promote tourism.
 - b. Mineral resources: They are unevenly distributed the world over. The availability of mineral resources provides the basis for industrial development.
 - c. Climate: It influences the type of flora and fauna that can survive in a given region. It also ensures diversity in the range of various products, e.g. wool production can take place in cold regions, bananas, rubber and cocoa can grow in tropical regions.
2. Population factors: The size, distribution and diversity of people between countries affect the type and volume of goods traded.
 - a. Cultural factors: Distinctive forms of art and craft develop in certain cultures which are valued the world over, e.g. China produces the finest porcelains and brocades.

Carpets of Iran are famous while North African leather work and Indonesian batik cloth are prized handicrafts.

- b. Size of population: Densely populated countries have large volume of internal trade but little external trade because most of the agricultural and industrial production is consumed in the local markets. Standard of living of the population determines the demand for better quality imported products because with low standard of living only a few people can afford to buy costly imported goods.
3. Stage of economic development: At different stages of economic development of countries, the nature of items traded undergo 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.
4. Extent of foreign investment: Foreign investment can boost trade in developing countries which lack in capital required for the development of mining, oil drilling, heavy engineering, lumbering and plantation agriculture. By developing such capital intensive industries in developing countries, the industrial nations ensure import of food stuffs, minerals and create markets for their finished products. This entire cycle steps up the volume of trade between nations.
5. Transport: In olden times, lack of adequate and efficient means of transport restricted trade to local areas. Only high value items, e.g. gems, silk and spices were traded over long distances. With expansions of rail, ocean and air transport, better means of refrigeration and preservation, trade has experienced spatial expansion.

OR

Functions of World Trade Organisation:

- i. WTO is the only international organisation dealing with the global rules of trade between nations.
- ii. It sets the rules for the global trading system and resolves disputes between its member nations.
- iii. WTO also covers trade in services, such as telecommunication and banking, and other issues such as intellectual rights.
- iv. It shall facilitate the implementation, administration and operation of the WTO trade agreements, such as multilateral trade agreements, plurilateral trade agreements.
 - **Benefits of forming trading blocs:**
 - a. Regional Trade Blocs have come up in order to encourage trade between countries with geographical proximity, similarity and complementarities in trading items and to curb restrictions on the trade of the developing world.
 - b. Today, 120 regional trade blocs generate 52 per cent of the world trade. These trading blocs developed as a response to the failure of the global organisations to speed up intra-regional trade.

27. India has three cropping seasons — Rabi, Kharif and Zaid.

- **Rabi:** Rabi crops are also known as winter crops. They are sown from October to December and harvested from April to June. Wheat, barley, pea, gram and mustard are the important rabi crops. Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh are the important producers of rabi crops.
- **Kharif:** Kharif crops are also known as summer crops. They are sown at the beginning of monsoon and harvested in September-October. Paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur, moong, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut and soyabean are important kharif crops. Assam, West Bengal, coastal regions of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are important rice growing states. In Assam, West Bengal and Orissa; three crops of paddy are grown in a year. These are called Aus, Aman and Boro.
- **Zaid:** The zaid season falls in between the rabi and kharif seasons. Watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops are some of the crops grown in this season. Sugarcane is planted in this season but takes almost a year to grow.

OR

Geographical conditions of Growth:

- Temperature:** High temperatures between 21°C and 27°C are required throughout the year. It is grown in a long sunny growing season. Frost and cloudiness are harmful to sugarcane.
- Rainfall:** A rainfall of 100 to 175 cm is required. The harvesting period should be dry. Sugarcane is grown under irrigation in dry areas.
- Soils:** Sugarcane is grown well on deep, fertile soils which can retain moisture. Alluvial soils, volcanic soils and calcareous (Limestone) soils are best suited for the growth of sugarcane.
- Land:** Sugarcane is cultivated on level, well drained low lands. Such areas provide easy transportation, irrigation and use of machines.

Major Sugarcane Producing Areas:

About 60% of sugarcane is produced in Northern plain due to fertile soils. The sugar belt of India extends from Gurdaspur (Punjab) to Darbhanga (Bihar), Uttar Pradesh. It is grown in Doab, Terai and Gorakhpur region. Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Punjab and Bihar are other main producers of sugarcane.

28.

Development	Sustainable Development
In this type of development, attention is paid for fulfilling the needs of the present generation.	In this type of development, attention is paid towards fulfilling the needs of the present as well as future generations.
Much attention is not paid towards the conservation of renewable resources.	Full attention is paid towards the reproduction and promotion of renewable resources e.g. forest, fisheries.

Special emphasis is not given on control of environmental pollution in this type of development.	In this development environment is taken as a resource and hence all measures are adopted to make it pollution free and healthy.
Special attention is not paid towards scientific management of resources in this type of development.	Special attention is paid towards the continuity of resources and their scientific management.
It is an old concept of development.	It is comparatively a new concept of development.

OR

The following measures for promotion of sustainable development have been taken under Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area:

- i. The first requirement is strict implementation of water management policy. It envisages protective irrigation in Stage-I and extensive irrigation of crops and pasture development in Stage-II.
- ii. The cropping pattern shall not include water-intensive crops. It shall be adhered to and people shall be encouraged to grow plantation crops such as citrus fruits.
- iii. The CAD programmes such as lining of water courses, land development and levelling and warabandi system shall be effectively implemented to reduce the conveyance loss of water.
- iv. The areas affected by waterlogging and soil salinity shall be reclaimed.
- v. The eco-development through afforestation, shelterbelt plantation and pasture development is necessary particularly in the fragile environment of Stage II.
- vi. The social sustainability in the region can be achieved only if the land allottees having poor economic background are provided adequate financial and institutional support for cultivation of land.
- vii. The agricultural and allied activities have to develop along with other sectors of economy. It leads to diversification of economic base and establishment of functional linkages between basic villages, agro-services centres and market centres.
- viii. Salinity occurred due to water logging should be properly checked, as it increases vast regime in the Thar Desert region.
- ix. Setting up proper infrastructure such as roads, markets, storage facilities and drinking water.
- x. The construction of proper warabandi (the equal distribution of canal water in the command area of outlet) system for fair and efficient distribution of irrigation water.
- xi. Selection and adoption of suitable agronomic practices. People of this region are encouraged to grow plantation crops such as citrus fruits, dates and palm.

Section E

29. A. A major seaport (**Melbourne**)
- B. An international airport (**Moscow**)
- C. An important Seaway (**St. Lawrence Seaways**)

- D. An area of Mixed Farming (**North-western Europe**)
E. Western terminal of Trans-Australian Railways (**Perth**)
F. An area of Nomadic Herding (**island of Madagascar**)
G. Region of extensive commercial grain agriculture. (**Canterbury Plains of New Zealand**)

