

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 3
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):** Literacy is essential for eradicating poverty. [1]

Reason (R): It is a reliable indicator of the socio-cultural, economic, and cultural development of a country.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 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 and choose the correct answer. [1]

List I	List II
(a) Jhuming	(i) North-East India
(b) Milpas	(ii) Indonesia
(c) Ladang	(iii) Central America

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

3. One of the great advantages of water transportation is that it does not require: [1]



- a) Road construction
- b) None of these
- c) Route construction
- d) Rail construction

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

- i. Ancient Towns were developed by king and Sultans of India.
- ii. Medieval Towns were developed by the ancient kings.

- a) Only ii is correct
- b) Both statements are correct and statement ii correctly explains the statement i
- c) Both the statements are incorrect
- d) Only i is correct

5. ILO stands for [1]

- a) International Labour Organisation
- b) International Law Organisation
- c) Indian Labour Organisation
- d) Indian Law Organisation

6. Which one of the following states are the major oil fields located? [1]

- a) Rajasthan
- b) Bihar
- c) Assam
- d) Tamil Nadu

7. Which one of the following authorities was set up to market and transport natural gas? [1]

- a) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation
- b) Indian Bureau of Mines
- c) Geological Survey of India
- d) Gas Authority of India Ltd

8. Which town along the banks of Yamuna is polluted? [1]

- a) Ambala
- b) Allahabad
- c) Mathura
- d) Lucknow

9. The Big Inch pipeline transports: [1]

- a) Petroleum
- b) Liquid Petroleum Gas



c) Water

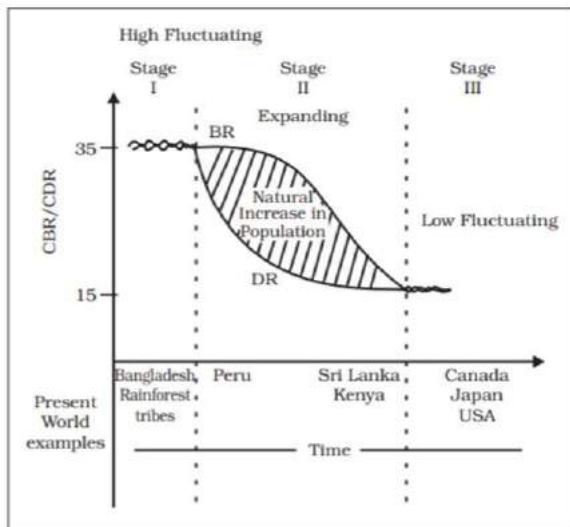
d) Milk

10. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option for the same: [1]
- i. A meaningful life is not just a long one but must be a life with some purpose.
 - ii. People must be healthy, be able to develop their talents, participate in society and be free to achieve their goals.
- a) Both i and ii are correct b) Only ii is correct
- c) Only i is correct d) Both i and ii are incorrect
11. Arrange the following countries in sequential order of their high value index. Choose the correct option [1]
- i. Switzerland
 - ii. Norway
 - iii. Ireland
 - iv. Iceland
- a) iii, ii, iv, i b) ii, iii, i, iv
- c) ii, iv, iii, i d) i, iii, iv, ii
12. The main feature of the Early Colonial period is: [1]
- a) the discovery and exploration of new areas b) grand generalisations and the applicability of universal theories
- c) phase of the quantitative revolution d) identifying the uniqueness of any region
13. Top three states in utilizing potential ground water resources are: [1]
- a) U.P., Gujarat and Punjab b) Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan
- c) Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu d) Rajasthan, Haryana and Tamil Nadu
14. Which is the most ancient town In India? [1]
- a) Chennai b) Varanasi
- c) Agra d) Hyderabad



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

Study the given graph carefully and answer the following questions:



15. Infer the utility of Demographic transition theory?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| a) Used to describe and predict the future population of any area | b) Used to describe and predict the current population of any area |
| c) Used to describe and predict the literacy rate of any area | d) Used to describe and predict the crude death rate of any area |

16. Which factors lead to decline in mortality in II stage?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| a) Improvements in sanitation and health conditions | b) Improvements in buffer stock as food security |
| c) Improvements in acute food shortage in countries | d) All of these |

17. Consider the following features and choose the correct stage after associating them.

- i. Both fertility and mortality decline considerably.
- ii. Population either stabilizes or grows slowly.
- iii. There is a high level of technical know-how in this stage.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| a) III stage | b) In between II and III stage |
| c) II stage | d) I stage |

Section B

18. Read the text carefully and answer the questions: [3]

An industry is a prime component of any country's financial setup, as it produces sellable goods and services, which keeps the economy running. People find employment in companies that may fall under one or more of these industries. The

primary, secondary & tertiary industries represent the different kinds of businesses in a country's economic setup. These major **types of industries** differ based on economic activities and income levels as well. In this article, we will discuss the three **different types of industries** in detail and understand the major differences between them.

- (i) What is meant by the term Industry?
- (ii) What factors affect the establishment of an industry ?
- (iii) Give an example of agro based industry.

19. Study the map given below and answer the questions that follow:

[3]



- a. Identify and name the railway line shown on the map
- b. Name the continents linked by this rail route.
- c. Explain how this railway line is helpful for the promotion of trade in this region.

Section C

20. What are the implications of using groundwater in drought-prone areas of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu?

[3]

OR

Describe the Water Resources of India.

21. Some places in India are densely populated while others are sparsely populated. Explain.

[3]

22. What is the role of sea ports in the foreign trade of India? Write any three points in this regard.

[3]

OR

What steps have been taken for modernisation of Indian ports?

23. How does demand and transport affect tourism. ?

[3]

Section D



24. Describe the main features of Pastoral nomadism and the areas associated with it. [5]
25. Air transport plays an important role in international trade. Support the statement. [5]
26. Write a short note on WTO. [5]

OR

Explain the two types of international trade. Examine any three possible negative impacts of globalisation along with free trade in the world.

27. What do you know about the rice production in India? [5]

OR

Discuss how modern agricultural technology has helped in increasing the chemical consumption and irrigation in enhancing the agricultural production.

28. What are the social and economic benefits of the Integrated Tribal Development Programme ITDP in the Bharmaur Tribal region? [5]

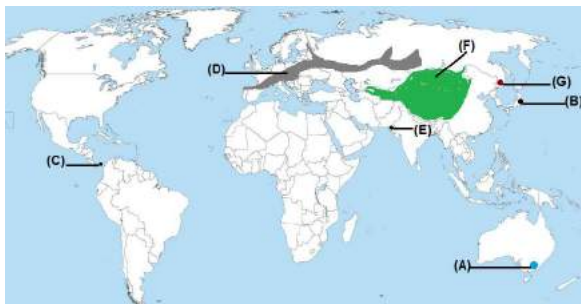
OR

Explain the importance of the **Integrated Tribal Development Project** implemented in 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]

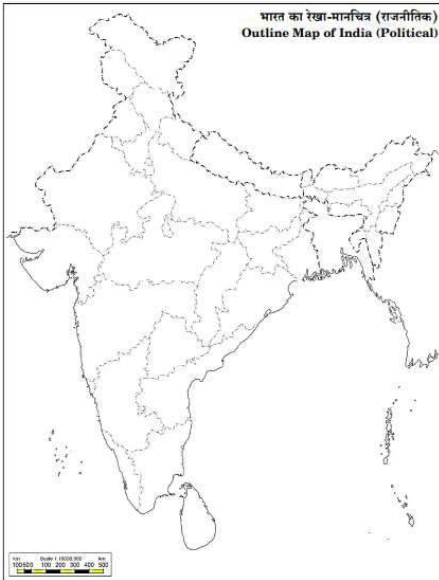
- A. A major seaport
- B. An international airport
- C. An important Seaway
- D. An area of Mixed Farming
- E. An important seaport of Asia
- F. An area of Nomadic Herding
- G. Eastern Terminal of Trans-Siberian



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



- a. Mayurbhanj Iron-ore mines
- b. Shimoga Manganese mines
- c. Jamnagar Oil refinery
- d. An important seaport in West Bengal
- e. Name an important coal mine in Tamil Nadu
- f. The state leading in the production of Cotton
- g. The state with lowest population density



Solutions

Section A

1.
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Explanation: Literacy is essential for eradicating poverty because the ability to read and write influences demographic features such as fertility, mortality, occupations, etc. The ability to read and write and the number of children enrolled in schools show how easy or difficult it is to access knowledge in a particular country.
Both the reason and the assertion are correct but the reason does not explain the assertion.
2.
(b) (a) - (i), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii)
Explanation: (a) - (i), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii)
3.
(c) Route construction
Explanation: The oceans are linked with each other and are negotiable with ships of various sizes. All that is needed is to provide port facilities at the two ends.
4.
(c) Both the statements are incorrect
Explanation: Both the statements are incorrect
5. **(a)** International Labour Organisation
Explanation: International Labour Organisation is a United Nations agency whose mandate is to advance social and economic justice through setting international labour standards.
6.
(c) Assam
Explanation: Assam
7.
(d) Gas Authority of India Ltd
Explanation: Gas Authority of India Ltd
8.
(c) Mathura
Explanation: Mathura
9. **(a)** Petroleum
Explanation: Petroleum
10. **(a)** Both i and ii are correct
Explanation: Both i and ii are correct
11.
(b) ii, iii, i, iv



Explanation: ii, iii, i, iv

12. (a) the discovery and exploration of new areas

Explanation: During the Early Colonial period, imperial and trade interests prompted the **discovery and exploration of new areas**. An encyclopaedic description of the area formed an important aspect of the geographer's account.

13.

(b) Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan

Explanation: Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan

14.

(b) Varanasi

Explanation: Varanasi

15. (a) Used to describe and predict the future population of any area

Explanation: Used to describe and predict the future population of any area

16. (a) Improvements in sanitation and health conditions

Explanation: Improvements in sanitation and health conditions

17. (a) III stage

Explanation: III stage

Section B

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

An industry is a prime component of any country's financial setup, as it produces sellable goods and services, which keeps the economy running. People find employment in companies that may fall under one or more of these industries. The **primary**, secondary & tertiary industries represent the different kinds of businesses in a country's economic setup. These major **types of industries** differ based on economic activities and income levels as well. In this article, we will discuss the three **different types of industries** in detail and understand the major differences between them.

- (i) Industry is a comprehensive term. It includes not only the manufacturing industry but also we use the term like the entertainment industry, tourism industry, film industry, etc. In these processes, there are no factories and processes but we use the term industry. So the term industry is used in the sense of a group of firms producing a similar product. For example; All firms involved in the production of films are a part of the film industry.
- (ii) There are many factors that affect the establishment of an industry. It includes:
 - i. Availability of labour
 - ii. Access to market
 - iii. Access to raw material
 - iv. Access to sources of energy
 - v. Access to transportation and communication
 - vi. Access to agglomeration economies/links between industries and also technology.
- (iii) Examples of the agro-based industry are:
 - i. Sugar industry



ii. Cotton textile

19. a. Trans-Siberian railway
b. It connects Asian countries with European countries..
c. It helps Asian region to market their products in European region.

Section C

20. The implications of using groundwater in drought-prone areas of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu are,
1. The over-use of ground water resources has led to decline in ground water table in these states.
 2. Over withdrawals in some states like Rajasthan and Maharashtra has increased fluoride concentration in groundwater.

OR

- i. India accounts for about 2.45 percent of the world's surface area, 4 percent of the world's water resources and about 16 percent of the world's population.
 - ii. The total water available from precipitation in the country in a year is about 4,000 cubic km.
 - iii. The availability of surface water and replenishable groundwater is 1,869 cubic km.
 - iv. Out of this, only 60 percent can be put to beneficial uses.
 - v. The total utilisable water resource in the country is only 1,122 cubic km.
21. Some places in India are densely populated while others are sparsely populated. It is clear from the following statistics:
1. Spatial variations of population densities in the country which ranges from low as 17 persons per sq. km in Arunachal Pradesh to 11,297 persons in the national capital territory of Delhi.
 2. Among the northern Indian states, West Bengal, Bihar & U.P. have high population densities, while Kerala and Tamil Nadu have higher population densities among the peninsular Indian states.
 3. States like Assam, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhand and Orissa have moderate densities.
 4. The hill states of the Himalayan region and North eastern states of India have relatively low densities (excluded Assam).
 5. The Union Territories (excluded Andaman & Nicobar) have very high densities of population.
22. Seaports function as focal points for foreign trade of India.
- i. Ports act as collection centres of commodities from hinterland for further shipment to foreign destinations and provide cargo transportation, loading and unloading, warehousing and preservation service in the seaport.
 - ii. Ports act as receiving points of foreign consignment coming to India for distribution.
 - iii. Ports are the gateway for foreign trade as these handle exports and imports.

OR



Today Indian ports are handling large volumes of domestic as well as overseas trade. Most of the ports are equipped with modern infrastructure. Such as :

1. The replacement of manual forms by web based e-forms.
2. Installation of container scanners.
3. Introduction of direct port delivery.
4. Paperless transactions.
5. Integration of more seaports with the port community system.

23. More significant in recent years has been the expansion in air transport. For example, air travel allows one to travel anywhere in the world in a few hours of flyingtime from their homes. The advent of package holidays has reduced the costs.

Demand: -

1. Demand for more holiday tour packages has increased rapidly due to higher paying capacity.
2. Improvement in standard of living and increasing leisure time.

Transport:

1. Travelling is easier with better road system.
2. Expansion of air travel has made it more comfortable.
3. Advent of package holidays has reduced the cost.

Section D

24. **Pastoral nomadism:** It is a primitive subsistence activity depending on animals. Since these people do not live a settled life, they are called nomads. They move from one place to another along with their livestock, depending on the amount and quality of pastures and water. Each nomadic community occupies a well-defined territory. In mountain regions, such as Himalayas, Gujjars, Bakarwals, Gaddis and Bhotiyas migrate from plains to the mountains in summers and to the plains from the high altitude pastures in winters. Similarly, in the tundra regions, the nomadic herders move from south to north in summers and from north to south in winters.

Areas: Pastoral nomadism is associated with three important regions:

- i. The core region extends from the Atlantic shores of North Africa eastwards across the Arabian peninsula into Mongolia and Central China.
- ii. The second region extends over the tundra region of Eurasia.
- iii. In the southern hemisphere, there are small areas in South-west Africa and on the island of Madagascar.

25. Air transport is of recent origin in the development of the transport system of a country. Air Transport is one of the World's largest and the fastest growing industries and has a tremendous impact on the nation's economy. The base of the economic structure of a country, whether developed or developing, can be strengthened by bringing in modernisation in its transport system in which air transport plays a pivotal role in the domestic and international communications.

- i. Delivers items quickly over long distances: the major importance of air transport on global trade is attributed to its fast (speedy) delivery of goods, services and



passengers across distant and remote areas.

- ii. It provides contact to areas that are remote where other modes of transport cannot access. This opens the remote areas up for contact and interaction with other communities.
- iii. It is because of air transport that goods can be transported from one part of the globe to the other with a lot of ease and speed. This has spurred economic growth globally.

26. WTO stands for World Trade Organisation. The GATT was transformed into the World Trade Organisation from 1st January 1995. It is only international organisation dealing with the global rules of trade between nations. It sets the rules for the global trading system and resolves disputes between its member nations. WTO also covers trade in services, such as telecommunication and banking, and other issues such as intellectual property rights.

The WTO has received a lot of criticism from people who are worried about the effects of free trade and economic globalisation. It is argued that free trade does not make ordinary people's lives more prosperous but only results in rich people and countries becoming richer. This is because the influential nations in the WTO focus on their own commercial interests. Moreover, many developed countries have not fully opened their markets to products from developing countries. It is also argued that issues of health, worker's rights, child labor and environment are ignored.

OR

International trade is the exchange of capital, goods and services across international borders or territories. There are two types of international trade:

- i. **Bilateral Trade:** It refers to the trade between the two countries. The two countries are specialised in certain commodities and hence, they enter into an agreement to trade specified commodities between them.
- ii. **Multilateral Trade:** It is conducted with many trading countries. The same country can trade with a large number of other countries. The status of the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) can be granted by such country to some of the trading partners.

Three possible negative impacts of globalisation along with free trade in the world are as follows:

- i. It does not provide level playing field by imposing unfavourable conditions hence, retard the growth of trade for developing countries.
 - ii. Cheaper goods from foreign countries may harm the sale of domestic goods.
 - iii. The phenomena of dumping may be visible in the markets of developing countries.
27. i. It is a crop of tropical region. The temperature required is 20 to 27 degree centigrade. It requires 75 to 200 cm of rainfall and alluvial soil is considered to be the best soil for its cultivation.
- ii. In southern states and West Bengal, the climatic conditions allow the cultivation of two or three crops of rice in an agricultural year.



- iii. In the Himalayas and Northwestern parts of the country, it is grown as a Kharif crop during southwest monsoon season.
- iv. India contributes 21.2 % of rice production in the world and ranks second after China. About one-fourth of the total cropped area in the country is under rice cultivation. West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Telangana are six leading rice producing states in the country in 2015-16.

OR

- a. Modern agricultural technology has diffused very fast in various areas of the country. Consumption of chemical fertilizers has increased by 15 times since mid-sixties. In 2018-19 per hectare consumption of chemical fertilizers in India was 133 kg/h. But in the irrigated areas of Punjab and Haryana, the consumption of chemical fertilizers per unit area is three to four times higher than that of the national average.
 - b. Expansion of irrigation has played a very crucial role in enhancing agricultural output in the country. It provided the basis for introduction of modern agricultural technology, such as high yielding varieties of seeds, chemical fertilisers, pesticides and farm machinery. The net irrigated area in the country has increased from 54.66 million ha to 68.35 million ha over the period 2000- 01 to 2018-19. Irrigated area accounts for nearly 48.8 per cent of the 140 million hectares (mha) of agricultural land in India.
28. The process of development of the tribal area of Bharmaur started in the 1970s when Gaddis was included among scheduled tribes. Under the Fifth Five Year Plan, the tribal sub-plan was introduced in 1974 and Bharmaur was designated as one of the five Integrated Tribal Development Projects ITDP in Himachal Pradesh.
- i. 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.
 - ii. The social benefits derived from ITDP include a tremendous increase in literacy rate, improvement in sex ratio and decline in child marriage. The female literacy rate in the region increased from 1.88 per cent in 1971 to 42.83 per cent in 2001. The difference between males and females in literacy level i.e. gender inequality has also declined.
 - iii. The declining importance of pastoralism in the economy of the region can be gauged from the fact that at present only about one-tenth of the total households practise transhumance. But the Gaddis is still very mobile as a sizeable section of them migrate to Kangra and surrounding areas during winter to earn their livings from wage labour.
 - iv. But during the last three decades of the twentieth century, the cultivation of pulses and other cash crops has increased in the Bharmaur region. But the crop cultivation is still done with traditional technology.
 - v. Traditionally, the Gaddis had subsistence agricultural-cum pastoral economy having an emphasis on foodgrains and livestock production.



OR

Bharmaur tribal area comprises of Bharmaur and Holi tehsils of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh. Under the Fifth Five Year Plan, the tribal sub-plan was introduced in 1974 and Bharmaur was designated as one of the Five Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) in Himachal Pradesh.

- i. This area development plan was aimed at improving the quality of life of the Gaddis and narrowing the gap in the level of development between Bharmaur and other areas of Himachal Pradesh.
- ii. This plan laid the highest priority on the development of transport and communication, agriculture and allied activities, and social and community services.
- iii. The most significant contribution of urban sub-plan in the Bharmaur region is the development of infrastructure in terms of schools, health care, potable water, roads and communication.
- iv. The social benefits derived from ITDP include a tremendous increase in literacy rate, improvement in sex ratio, and decline in child marriage. The female literacy rate in the region has also increased.

Section E

29. A. A major seaport (Melbourne)
B. An international airport (Tokyo)
C. An important Seaway (Panama Canal)
D. An area of Mixed Farming (North-western Europe)
E. An important seaport of Asia (Karachi)
F. An area of Nomadic Herding (Mongolia and Central China)
G. Eastern Terminal of Trans-Siberian (Vladivostok)

