

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 4
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):** Growth is quantitative and value-neutral. [1]

Reason (R): There is a positive change in quality.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 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 (Areas of Nomadic Herding)	List II (Animals)
(a) Sahara Desert	(i) Llamas
(b) Andes mountain	(ii) Reindeer
(c) Arctic	(iii) Camel
(d) Tropical Africa	(iv) Cattle

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

3. Which seas are joined by the Panama canal? [1]



- a) Pacific and Indian
- b) the Mediterranean and Red sea
- c) Atlantic and Pacific
- d) Atlantic and Indian

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

- i. More concentration of population resulted in compact or clustered rural settlements.
- ii. Fertile plain provides a more agricultural output which attracts more population to live and engage in agriculture.

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

5. How many countries have a high level of human development(2020)? [1]

- a) 67
- b) 57
- c) 53
- d) 37

6. Lignite coal is found in: [1]

- a) Raniganj
- b) Jharua
- c) Bokaro
- d) Neyveli

7. Which one of the following mineral is known as brown diamond? [1]

- a) Lignite
- b) Mica
- c) Manganese
- d) Iron

8. Combustion of fossil fuels, mining and industries are the main sources of: [1]

- a) Noise pollution
- b) None of these
- c) Smog
- d) Air pollution

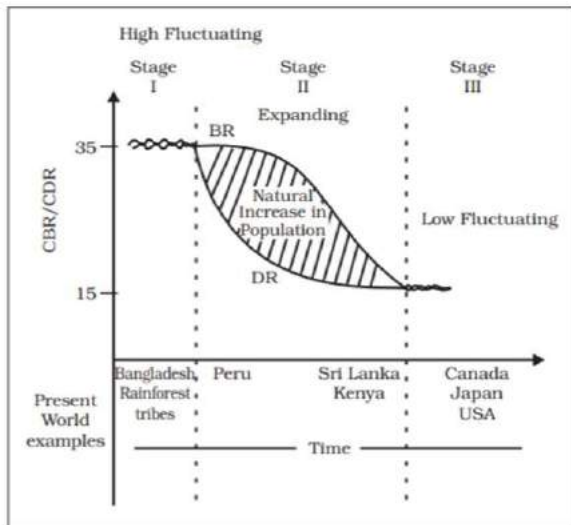
9. Which mode is suited for carrying a large volume of bulk materials? [1]

- a) Airways
- b) Railways
- c) Roads
- d) Pipeline



- 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. Consider the following statements with reference to Demographic transition theory and choose the correct option for the same.
- It tells us that population of any region changes from high births and high deaths to low births and low deaths.
 - Society progresses from rural agrarian and illiterate to urban industrial and literate society
- Both are incorrect
 - Only ii is correct
 - Only i is correct
 - Both i and ii are correct
16. The first stage has high fertility and high mortality because _____.
- The expanding world trade during the sixteenth and seventeenth century set the stage for rapid population growth
 - There is a very low level of literacy and technological advancement in this stage.
 - The population is urbanised, literate and has high technical knowhow
 - People reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemics and variable food supply.
17. In which stage of Demographic Transition, fertility remains high in the beginning of but it declines with time?
- II stage
 - Both II and III stage
 - I stage
 - III stage

Section B

18. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

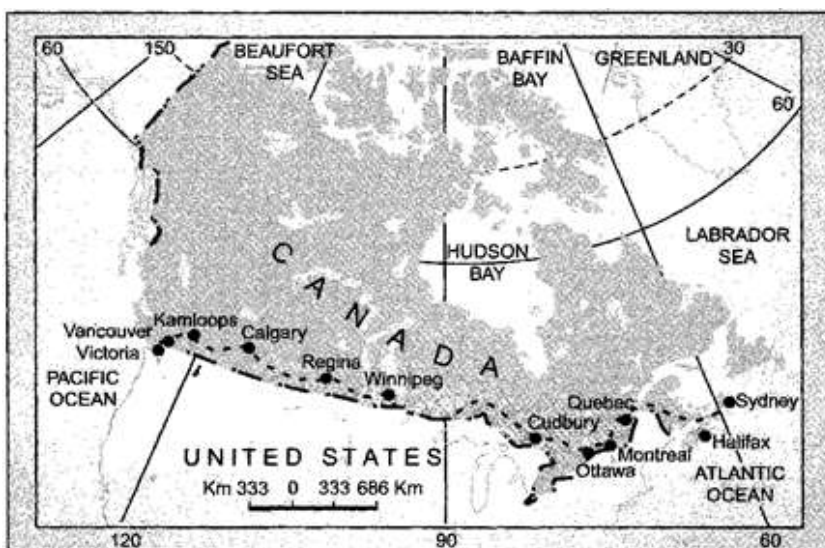
[3]

Manufacturing involves a full array of production from handicrafts to moulding iron and steel and stamping out plastic toys to assembling delicate computer components or space vehicles. In each of these processes, the common characteristics are the application of power, mass production of identical products and specialised labour in factory settings for the production of standardised commodities. Manufacturing may be done with modern power and machinery or it may still be very primitive. Most of the Third World countries still 'manufacture' in the literal sense of the term. It is difficult to present a full picture of all the manufacturers in these countries. More emphasis is given to the kind of 'industrial' activity which involves less complicated systems of production.

- (i) What is manufacturing?
- (ii) What is the smallest unit of manufacturing ?
- (iii) What are the characteristics of modern large-scale manufacturing?

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

[3]



- i. Name the transport route shown in the map.
- ii. Write the names of two places located at two distant points.
- iii. What is the length of this route?

Section C

20. Why has the development of irrigation assigned a very high priority in the Five Year Plans?

[3]

OR

What are the main features of the National Water Policy of India 2002? Explain.

21. Differentiate between Positive and Negative Growth of Population.

[3]



22. Explain the causes behind increase in foreign trade in India. [3]

OR

Distinguish between imports and exports.

23. Describe the different types of stores. [3]

Section D

24. Gathering and hunting are the primitive economic activities meant for the subsistence of tribal societies, but in modern times gathering is market-oriented and has become commercial. Examine the statement. [5]

25. Differentiate the following: [5]

i. Air India and Indian Airlines

ii. Personal Communication and Mass Communication

26. Differentiate between bilateral trade and multi-lateral trade. For which type of trade do we need ports? [5]

OR

Explain the significance of **Ports** in the development of international trade. Differentiate between **Entrepot Ports** and **Naval Ports**.

27. Differentiate between Barren & Wasteland and Culturable Wasteland. [5]

OR

Why is the area under pastures is decreasing in India? How do the changes in the economy affect the changes in land use? Explain.

28. Analyse the results of Integrated Tribal Development Project in Bharmaur region. [5]

OR

Discuss the programmes designed to reduce regional disparities in India.

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 Asia

B. An international airport

C. An important Seaway

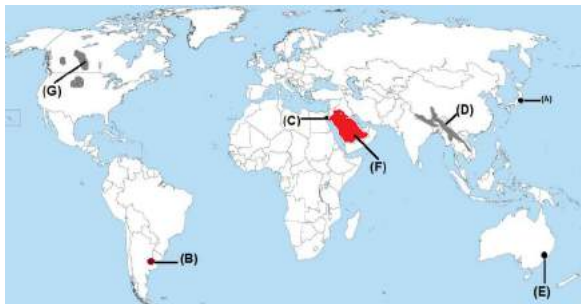
D. An area of subsistence gathering

E. Eastern terminal of Trans-Australian Railways

F. An area of Nomadic Herding



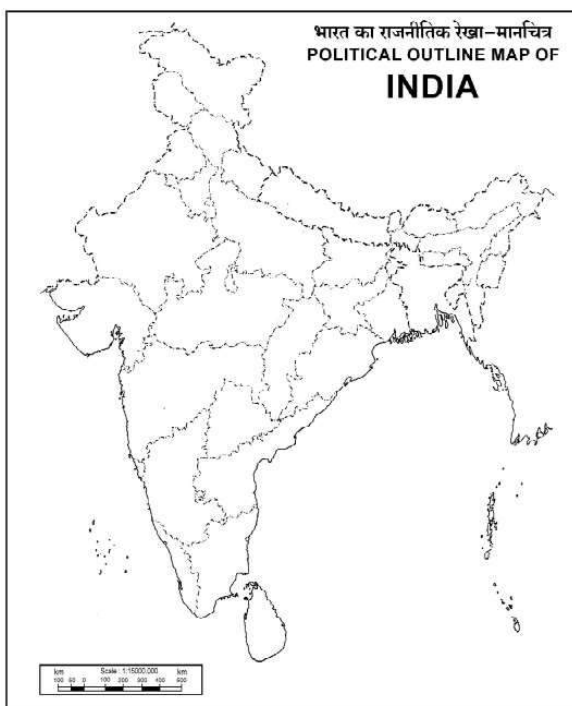
G. Region of extensive commercial grain agriculture



30. On the given political outline map of India, locate and label any five from the following Geographical features with appropriate symbols:

[5]

- Raniganj - Coal mines
- Balaghat - Manganese mines
- Khetri - Copper mines
- Jamnagar - Oil refineries.
- The southern-most station of North-South Corridor.
- The eastern-most metropolitan city connected by golden quadrilateral.



Solutions

Section A

1.

(c) A is true but R is false.

Explanation: Both growth and development refer to changes over a period of time. The difference is that growth is quantitative and value-neutral. It may have a positive or a negative sign. This means that the change may be either **positive** (showing an increase) or **negative** (indicating a decrease).

The assertion is correct but the reason is incorrect.

2.

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

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

3.

(c) Atlantic and Pacific

Explanation: The length of the Panama Canal from the shoreline to the shoreline is about 40 miles (65 km) and from deep water in the **Atlantic** (more specifically, the Caribbean sea to deep water in the **Pacific** about 50 miles (82 km).

4.

(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

5.

(c) 53

Explanation: 53.

High level of human development group has 53 countries.

6.

(d) Neyveli

Explanation: Neyveli

7. **(a)** Lignite

Explanation: Lignite

8.

(d) Air pollution

Explanation: These processes release oxides of sulphur and nitrogen, hydrocarbons, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, lead and asbestos.

9.

(b) Railways

Explanation: Railways

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. (a) iii, ii, i, iv

Explanation: iii, ii, i, iv

12. (a) Possibilism

Explanation: Possibilism

13. (a) 1122 cubic km

Explanation: 1122 cubic km.

The availability from surface water and replenishable groundwater is 1,869 cubic km. Out of this, only 60 per cent can be put to beneficial uses. Thus, the total utilisable water resource in the country is only 1,122 cubic km.

14.

(c) more than 5 million

Explanation: more than 5 million.

Six cities in India are mega cities with population over five million each. More than one-fifth (21.0%) of urban population lives in these mega cities.

15. (d) Both i and ii are correct

Explanation: Both i and ii are correct

16. (d) People reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemics and variable food supply.

Explanation: People reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemics and variable food supply.

17. (a) II stage

Explanation: II stage

Section B

18. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

Manufacturing involves a full array of production from handicrafts to moulding iron and steel and stamping out plastic toys to assembling delicate computer components or space vehicles. In each of these processes, the common characteristics are the application of power, mass production of identical products and specialised labour in factory settings for the production of standardised commodities. Manufacturing may be done with modern power and machinery or it may still be very primitive. Most of the Third World countries still 'manufacture' in the literal sense of the term. It is difficult to present a full picture of all the manufacturers in these countries. More emphasis is given to the kind of 'industrial' activity which involves less complicated systems of production.

- (i) The process of converting raw materials, components, or parts into finished goods that meet a customer's expectations or specifications. Manufacturing commonly employs a man-machine setup with a division of labor in large-scale production. Manufacturing refers to the mass production of any kind of identical goods with the



use of power, specialised labour, and a factory. It is done either by hand or with power-driven machinery.

- (ii) Cottage industries are the smallest unit of manufacturing. Here the artisans use local raw materials and simple tools to produce everyday goods in their homes with the help of their family members or part-time labour.
- (iii) The characteristics of modern large-scale manufacturing are:
 - i. Mechanization
 - ii. Specialisation of Skills/Methods of Production
 - iii. Technological innovations
 - iv. Organisational structure and stratification
 - v. Uneven geographical distribution (any two)

19. i. The transport route shown in the map is Trans-Canadian Railway
ii. Two places located at two distant points are Vancouver in the west and Halifax in the east.
iii. The length of this route is 7,050 Km.

Section C

20. India has traditionally been an agrarian economy, about two-thirds of its population has been dependent on agriculture. Indian agriculture was found to be largely conditioned and unevenly distributed rainfall. All this necessitated the Government to take immediate steps for irrigation development. Hence, development of irrigation to increase agricultural production has been assigned a very high priority in the Five Year Plans.

OR

The main features of the National Water Policy of India 2002 are:

- i. To make the available drinking water to everyone.
 - ii. To check the exploitation of groundwater.
 - iii. To start a program to check and improve the quality of water.
 - iv. To create awareness among people about water in the form of Rarely available resources.
 - v. Scientific use of water.
 - vi. Increasing conservation awareness by educational institutions and other enterprises.
21. Positive growth of population happens when the birth rate is more than the death rate between two points of time or when people from other countries migrate permanently to a region.
Negative growth of population occurs when the birth rate falls below the death rate or people migrate to other countries between two points of time. Negative growth rate found during 1911-1921.
22. There are numerous reasons for this sharp increase in foreign trade:
1. Maximum Use of Natural Resources: Foreign trade helps each country to specialize in the production of those goods, which best suits its environment. It, thus leads to



maximum use of its natural resources.

2. **Availability of Goods:** It enables a country to obtain goods by importing which it cannot produce due to higher costs at home.
3. **Specialization:** Foreign trade leads to specialize in the production of goods. Specialization leads to lowering the costs and improving the quality of goods. The countries therefore, benefit from international trade.
4. **Economics of Large Scale:** The expansion of foreign trade leads to production of goods on large scale. The economics of large scale production (both external and internal) are thus availed of by the trading countries of the world.

OR

When a country produces a commodity more than its needs, this commodity is sent to the deficit countries. It is called export. When a country produces a commodity less than its needs, it has to get the commodity from other countries. This is called import. Import at a high level shows a robust domestic demand, which indicates that the economy is growing. As against, a high level of export represents a trade surplus, which is good for the overall growth of the economy.

23. i. **Consumer co-operatives:** These provide large scale retailing. A consumer cooperative store is a retail unit owned and controlled by consumers. Any consumer can join the consumer cooperative store by buying its shares.
- ii. **Departmental stores:** Heads of each department purchases and sells commodities. It is a large retailing business unit which handles a wide variety of shopping and speciality goods
- iii. **Chain stores:** A chain store is a group of similar retail shops that sell the same type of goods.

Section D

24. Gathering and hunting are considered as the most primitive or ancient activity. Most of the ancient societies depend on it heavily. In very cold and extremely hot climates people survived by hunting animals. In spite of having modernisation of fishing due to technological progress, still, people living in the coastal areas are engaged in catching fishes.

The gathering is the collection of plants and animals for food shelter and clothing. It is mainly practised by primitive societies who live in harsh climatic regions. Main features of the gathering activity are:

- i. Low capital/skill investment.
- ii. Low yield per person.
- iii. Non-surplus in production.

Gathering is basically practised in the following areas:

- i. **High Latitude Zones:** It includes Northern Canada, Northern Eurasia and Southern Chile.
- ii. **Low Latitude Zones:** It includes the Amazon Basin, Tropical Africa, Northern Fringe of Australia and the interior parts of South-East Asia.



In modern times gathering is market-oriented because gatherers collect plants and other items on a large scale for selling in the market. Gatherers sell products made from valuable plants. They use various parts of the plant, for example, the bark is used for quinine, tannin extract and cork-leaves supply materials for beverages, drugs, cosmetics, fibres and fabrics; nuts for food and oils and tree trunk yield rubber, balata, gums and resins. The gathering has become a major way of earning an income so it is commercial.

25. (i) Difference between Air India and Indian Airlines:

Basis	Air India	Indian Airlines
Service	It provides overseas air transport.	It provides domestic air transport.
Purpose	Air India provides International Air Services for both passengers and cargo traffic. It connects all the continents of the world through its services.	It is the country's largest state-owned domestic carrier, Indian Airlines dropped the word 'Airlines' from its name and is known as 'Indian' w.e.f. December 8, 2005.
Share in air traffic	In 2005, it carried 12.2 million passengers and 4.8 lakh metric tonnes of cargo	In 2005, the domestic movement involved 24.3 million passengers and 20 lakh metric tonnes of cargo.

(ii) Difference between Personal Communication and Mass Communication:

Basis	Personal Communication	Mass Communication
Purpose	When communication takes place between two or more persons at a personal level, i.e. either orally or in writing but the persons interacting have personal involvement, it is called personal communication.	When communication takes place for the public at large or when a means is used to convey a message to many people simultaneously, it is called mass communication.
Means	Telephone, email, letter, fax, oral face to face interaction.	Radio, TV, newspaper, magazines, internet, etc.

26.

Bilateral Trade	Multi-lateral Trade
Bilateral trade is the exchange of commodities between the two countries.	Multi-lateral trade is the exchange of goods or services among a number of countries.
Here, only commodities are exchanged. Eg, one country providing raw materials and the other manufactured goods in exchange	Here goods and services are brought or sold in terms of values.



Bilateral Trade	Multi-lateral Trade
Here commodities of two countries are complimentary.	Here, raw-material, finished goods and services all becomes items of trade. The trade is not complimentary but supplementary.
This type of trade is possible only to a limited extent for certain commodities.	This type of trade is trade based on has no limit for same commodities only.

OR

Ports constitute an important economic activity in coastal areas. Ports are known as gateways of international trade because cargoes and travellers pass 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. Port authorities make arrangements for maintaining navigable channels, arranging tugs and barges, and providing labour and managerial services.

Entrepot Ports:

- i. Entrepot ports are collection centres where the goods are brought from different countries for export.
- ii. Examples of entrepot ports are Singapore for Asia, Rotterdam for Europe and Copenhagen for the Baltic region.

Naval Ports:

- i. These are ports which have only strategic importance.
- ii. These ports serve warships and have repair workshops for them. Kochi and Karwar are examples of such ports in India.

27. **Barren and Wasteland-** The land which cannot be used for cultivation is called barren land such as hilly terrains, desert, ravines. The barren land covers all barren and uncultivated lands in mountains and hill slopes, deserts, and rocky areas. These areas cannot be brought under plough except at high input cost with possible low returns. The largest amount of land in this category is in Andhra Pradesh followed by Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, and Bihar.

Culturable Wasteland- The “wasteland survey and reclamation committee” defines “culturable waste” as the land available for cultivation but not used for cultivation for one reason or the other. This land was used in the past but has been abandoned for some reason. It is not being used at present due to such constraints as lack of water, salinity or alkalinity of the soil, soil erosion, water-logging, an unfavourable physiographic position, or human neglect.

OR

The land under pastures is decreasing due to the following reasons:

- i. The pasture land is being used for agriculture as the pressure increased on land due to the increasing population.



- ii. The land is acquired for the construction of roads, rails and other public interest activities.
- iii. Industries are being extended as the industrial revolution is going on.
- iv. To provide houses to the increasing population mostly pasture land is taken for the construction of houses.

It is correct that the change in the economy affects the changes in land use also with other changes in the economy. There are three changes that affect land use. It includes the size of the economy, structure of the economy and pressure of agriculture on the land. Land use in a region to a large extent is influenced by the nature of economic activities carried out in that region. While economic activities change over time land like many other natural resources is fixed in terms of area.

28. The integrated Tribal Development Project in Bharmaur region has shown the following results:
- i. The most important contribution of tribal project-the development of infrastructure in terms of school.
 - ii. Development of Health care, potable water, roads, communications and electricity facilities.
 - iii. Tremendous increase in literacy rate.
 - iv. Improvement in sex ratio.
 - v. Decline in child marriage.
 - vi. The cultivation of pulses and other cash crops increased.

OR

The programmes designed to reduce regional disparities can be classified into two groups are as follow:

- i. **Integrated Area Approach and Local Planning:** One of the important measures for reducing regional disparities in India relates to the preparation of integrated plans for selected areas and to the formation of district plans. Among them, integrated plans for hill areas, drought-prone areas, tribal areas and areas with a concentration of marginal and small farmers are worth mentioning.
 - Hill Area Development Programmes
 - Tribal Area Development Programmes
 - Drought Prone Area Programmes
 - Metropolitan Region Planning
- ii. **Special Integration in Sectoral Plans:** The following programmes, specially designed to promote balanced regional development were integrated within sectoral programmes during different plans.
 - Community Development Programme
 - Industrial Location and Regional Development
 - Intensive Agricultural Development Programme

Section E

29. A. A major seaport in Asia (Yokohama)



- B. An international airport (**Buenos Aires**)
 - C. An important Seaway (**Suez Canal**)
 - D. An area of subsistence gathering (interior parts of **Southeast Asia**)
 - E. Eastern terminal of Trans-Australian Railways (**Sydney**)
 - F. An area of Nomadic Herding (**Arabian peninsula**)
 - G. Region of extensive commercial grain agriculture (**Canadian and American Prairies**)
30. a. **Raniganj** - Coal mines
- b. **Balaghat** - Manganese mines
- c. **Khetri** - Copper mines
- d. **Jamnagar** - Oil refineries.
- e. The southern-most station of North-South Corridor: **Kanyakumari**
- f. The eastern-most metropolitan city connected by golden quadrilateral.: **Kolkata**

