

CLASS-XII (2022-23)
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 1
GEOGRAPHY (029)

Time: 3Hrs.

Max. Marks 70

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS-

- i. Question paper is divided into 4 sections A ,B,C&D**
- ii. In section A question number 1 to 17 are MCQ type questions.**
- iii. In section B question number 18-23 are SA type questions(80-100 words). Question 18 & 19 are Source based questions.**
- iv. In section C question number 24 to 28 are Long Answer based questions (120-150 words).**
- v. In section D question number 29&30 are Map based questions having 5 sub parts.**



Section A

1. India is poorly endowed with non-ferrous metallic minerals except _____. [1]
a) Copper b) Graphite
c) Bauxite d) Platinum
2. Which of the following two South Asian economists put forward the idea of human development? [1]
a) Dr. Manmohan Singh and Amartya Sen b) Mahbub-ul-Haq and Amartya Sen
c) Dr. Arun Jaitely and Mahbub-ul-Haq d) None of these
3. Which one of the following is the cause of acid rain? [1]
a) Air pollution b) Water pollution
c) Land pollution d) Noise pollution
4. Reindeer is a pack animal in: [1]
a) Australia b) Africa
c) Siberia d) South America
5. Which of the following is not included in different approaches to human development? [1]
a) Inability Approach b) Welfare Approach
c) Basic Needs Approach d) Income Approach
6. Which of the following geographical factors affect the distribution of population? [1]

- a) Availability of water b) Climate
c) Minerals d) Soil
7. The ore which is used in manufacturing aluminium is: [1]
a) Copper b) Iron
c) None of these d) Bauxite
8. Glasswares, plastic containers, polythene bags, ashes, floppies, CDs, are examples of: [1]
a) Fertilizers b) None of these
c) Solid waste d) Pollutants
9. Which seas are joined by the Suez canal? [1]
a) The North Sea and Baltic Sea b) Black and the Mediterranean
c) Baltic and White sea d) The Mediterranean and Red sea
10. Which of the following are the pillars of Human development? [1]
a) Sustainability b) All of these
c) Productivity d) Equity
11. Arrange the following period in sequential order according to Doubling Time of World Population. [1]
Choose the correct option.
i. 1974 A.D
ii. 2025 A.D
iii. 10,000 B.C
iv. 1927 A.D
a) i, iii, iv, iv b) iii, iv, i, ii
c) iv, iii, iv, i d) iii, i, ii, iv
12. **Assertion (A):** Water is a cyclic resource with abundant supplies on the globe. [1]
Reason (R): The availability of freshwater does not vary over space and time.
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.
13. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option for the same: [1]
i. The size of the farm in commercial grain cultivation is very large.



ii. The entire operations of cultivation from ploughing to harvesting are mechanised.

a) Both the statements are incorrect

b) Only i is correct

c) Only ii is correct

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

14. **Assertion (A):** Urbanisation in India is taking place at a faster rate. [1]
Reason (R): Cities specialize in certain functions and they are known for some specific activities, products, or services.

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.

Question No. 15 to 17 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions: 3.0

Deterioration of Water Quality

Water quality refers to the purity of water or water without unwanted foreign substances. 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. When toxic substances enter lakes, streams, rivers, oceans, and other water bodies, they get dissolved or lie suspended in water. This results in pollution of water, whereby the quality of water deteriorates affecting aquatic systems. Sometimes, these pollutants also seep down and pollute groundwater. The Ganga and the Yamuna are the two highly polluted rivers in the country.

Water Conservation and Management

Since there is a declining availability of fresh water and increasing demand, the need has arisen to conserve and effectively manage this precious life-giving resource for sustainable development. Given that water availability from sea/ocean, due to the high cost of desalination, is considered negligible, India has to take quick steps and make effective policies and laws, and adopt effective measures for its conservation. Besides developing water-saving technologies and methods, attempts are also to be made to prevent pollution. There is a need to encourage watershed development, rainwater harvesting, water recycling and reuse, and conjunctive use of water for sustaining water supply in long run.

15. _____ pollute water, _____ the quality and damaging aquatic systems.

a) Pure substances, enhancing

b) Chemicals, enhancing

c) Desalination, decreasing

d) Toxic substances, degrading

16. Complete the sentence:

Given that, the availability of water from the sea/ocean is regarded negligible due to the expensive cost of desalination, _____.

- a) India must create water-saving strategies and technologies.
- b) India must act quickly to develop appropriate regulations and laws.
- c) India must implement effective conservation measures.
- d) All of these

17. The teacher invited the students to make a list of the aspects of water management and conservation that they thought were important. As a response, the students said:

Student P: Water should be recycled as much as possible.

Student Q: To ensure long-term water availability, it is necessary to resist watershed development.

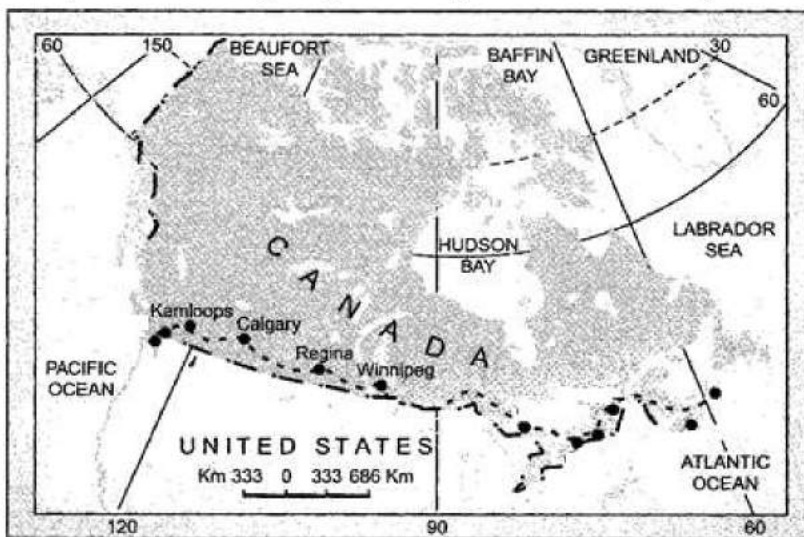
Student R: In addition to establish water-saving technology and processes, efforts will be undertaken to avoid water contamination.

Which student(s) response is **inaccurate**?

- a) None of these
- b) Only Q
- c) Both Q and R
- d) Only P

Section B

18. Study the following map carefully and answer the questions given below : [3]



- i. Name the transport route shown in the map.
- ii. Name the last station located at Atlantic coast.
- iii. Why is this route known as artery of the country from where it goes?

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

Manufacturing Industry

Manufacturing literally means 'to make by hand'. However, now it includes goods 'made by machines'. It is essentially a process which involves transforming raw materials into finished goods of higher value for sale in local or distant markets. Conceptually, an industry is a geographically located manufacturing unit maintaining books of accounts and records under a management system. As the term industry is comprehensive, it is also used as synonymous with 'manufacturing'. When one uses terms like 'steel industry' and 'chemical

industry', one thinks of factories and processes. But there are many secondary activities which are not carried on in factories such as what is now called the 'entertainment industry' and 'Tourism industry', etc. So for clarity, the longer expression 'manufacturing industry' is used.

- (i) What do you mean by the term Manufacturing?
- (ii) **Manufacturing involves value addition.** Explain with any one suitable example.
- (iii) Name two industries that provide services rather than the production of goods.
20. Geography is an integrated discipline. How? [3]
- OR
- How does humanisation of nature occur? Explain with examples.
21. Distinguish between port and harbour. [3]
- OR
- Give two reasons for the increase in difference between value of import and exports trade of India.
22. Which are the major demographic attributes of human population? [3]
23. What is the importance of periodic markets? [3]

Section C

24. Compare the features of Mixed farming and Dairy farming in five points. [5]
25. What are Regional Trade Blocs? State their objectives. Mention the three factors on which the membership of trading blocs depend? [5]
- OR
- Explain the types of ports on the basis of specialised functions.
26. How are Indian railways contributing to the growth of national economy? Explain with examples. [5]
27. What measures for promotion of sustainable development have been taken under Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area? [5]
28. What do you know about the rice production in India? [5]
- OR
- What are plantation crops? What conditions are required for these crops?

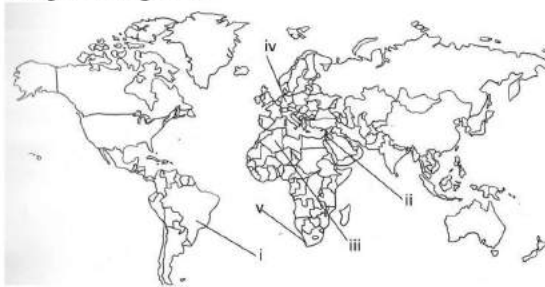
Section D

29. On the outline of the Indian map mark and indicate the following features. [5]
- i. One state with the highest level of HDI
 - ii. Iron ore mines in Ratnagiri
 - iii. The international airport in Delhi

- iv. Steel plant in Jamshedpur
- v. Oil Refinery in Jamnagar

30. On the given political map of the world, the following five features are shown. [5]
Identify these features with the help of the given key and write them on the blanks marked i, ii, iii, iv and v.

- i. A megacity.
- ii. Mediterranean agriculture.
- iii. Largest country.
- iv. Ruhr region.
- v. Major seaport.



SOLUTION

Section A

1. (c) Bauxite

Explanation: Our country is well-placed in respect of ferrous minerals both in reserves and production. However, it is poorly endowed with non-ferrous metallic minerals except **bauxite**. Bauxite is the ore, which is used in manufacturing aluminium. It is found mainly in tertiary deposits and is associated with laterite rocks occurring extensively either on the plateau or hill ranges of peninsular India and also in the coastal tracts of the country.

2. (b) Mahbub-ul-Haq and Amartya Sen

Explanation: Two South Asian economists **Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq and Prof Amartya Sen** were close friends and have worked together under the leadership of Dr. Haq to bring out the initial Human Development Reports. Both these South Asian economists have been able to provide an alternative view of development.

3. (a) Air pollution

Explanation: Air pollution

4. (c) Siberia

Explanation: Reindeers are used in Siberia to draw sledges over snow-covered ground.

5. (a) Inability Approach

Explanation: Inability Approach

6. (c) Minerals

Explanation: Minerals

7. (d) Bauxite

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

8. (c) Solid waste

Explanation: Solid waste refers to a variety of old and used articles, for example, stained small pieces of metals, broken glassware, plastic containers, polythene bags, ash, floppies, CDs, etc. dumped at different places.

9. (d) The Mediterranean and Red sea

Explanation: Suez canal had been constructed in 1869 in Egypt between Port Said in the north and Port Suez in the south linking the **Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea**.

10. (b) All of these

Explanation: The idea of human development is supported by the concepts of **equity, sustainability, productivity**, and empowerment.

11. (b) iii, iv, i, ii

Explanation: iii, iv, i, ii

12. (c) A is true but R is false.

Explanation: Water is a cyclic resource with abundant supplies on the globe. Approximately, 71 percent of the earth's surface is covered with it but freshwater constitutes only about 3 percent of the total water. In fact, a very small proportion of freshwater is effectively available for human use. **The availability of freshwater**

varies over space and time.

The assertion is correct but the reason is incorrect.

13. **(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

14. **(b)** Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Explanation: The enlargement of urban centres and the emergence of new towns have played a significant role in the growth of the urban population and urbanization in the country.

Both the reason and the assertion are correct but the reason does not explain the assertion.

15. **(d)** Toxic substances, degrading

Explanation: Toxic substances, degrading

16. **(d)** All of these

Explanation: All of these

17. **(b)** Only Q

Explanation: Watershed development must be encouraged in order to ensure long-term water supply.

Section B

18. i. Trans Canadian

ii. Railway Halifax

iii. It is called economic artery of Canada because it connected the Quebec-Montreal Industrial region with the Wheat belt of the Prairie region and the coniferous forest region in the north. Therefore, each of these regions became complementary to each other. A loop line from Winnipeg to Thunder Bay connects this rail line with one of the important waterways of the world.

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

Manufacturing Industry

Manufacturing literally means 'to make by hand'. However, now it includes goods 'made by machines'. It is essentially a process which involves transforming raw materials into finished goods of higher value for sale in local or distant markets. Conceptually, an industry is a geographically located manufacturing unit maintaining books of accounts and records under a management system. As the term industry is comprehensive, it is also used as synonymous with 'manufacturing'. When one uses terms like 'steel industry' and 'chemical industry', one thinks of factories and processes. But there are many secondary activities which are not carried on in factories such as what is now called the 'entertainment industry' and 'Tourism industry', etc. So for clarity, the longer expression 'manufacturing industry' is used.

(i) Manufacturing literally means 'to make by hand'. However, now it includes goods 'made by machines'.

(ii) It is essentially a process that involves transforming raw materials into finished goods of higher value. For example, Raw cotton is transformed into more valuable threads and then threads are further transformed into more valuable fabric.

(iii) Two industries that provide services rather than the production of goods are the **entertainment industry and tourism industry.**



20. Geography as an integrating discipline has interface with numerous natural and social sciences. All the sciences, whether natural or social, have one basic objective, of understanding the reality. Geography attempts to comprehend the associations of phenomena as related in sections of reality. Every discipline, concerned with scientific knowledge is linked with geography as many of their elements vary over space. Geography helps in understanding the reality in totality in its spatial perspective. Geography, thus, not only takes note of the differences in the phenomena from place to place but integrates them holistically which may be different at other places.

OR

With social and cultural development, humans develop better and more efficient technology. They move from a state of necessity to a state of freedom. They create possibilities with the resources obtained from the environment. The human activities create cultural landscape. The imprints of human activities are created everywhere; health resorts on highlands, huge urban sprawls, fields, orchards and pastures in plains and rolling hills, ports on the coasts, oceanic routes on the oceanic surface and satellites in the space. For example, Winters in the town of Trondheim mean fierce winds and heavy snow. The skies are dark for months. Kari drives to work in the dark at 8 am. She has special tyres for the winter and keeps the headlights of her powerful car switched on. Her office is artificially heated at a comfortable 23 degrees Celsius. The campus of the university she works in is built under a huge glass dome. This dome keeps the snow out in winter and lets in the sunshine in the summer. The temperature is controlled carefully and there is adequate lighting. Even though fresh vegetables and plants don't grow in such harsh weather, Kari keeps an orchid on her desk and enjoys eating tropical fruits like banana and kiwi. These are flown in from warmer areas regularly.

21. Ports	Harbours
It is the point on the coast where the ship can be tied up for anchoring.	It is an area at the sea providing shelter to the ship.
It provides facilities for loading and unloading for the ship.	Ships are encouraged and given protection from waves and stones.
Indented coastline provided natural ports.	Rivers with estuaries provide natural resources.
It is limited with the fertile and productive hinterland.	It provides an adequate room for harbouring of ships.
Ports are commercial venues using water facilities.	Harbors are more recreational.

OR

In 2010-11 value of imports was ₹ 1,683,467 crore and the value of exports was ₹ 1,142,649 crore and the difference was ₹ 540,818 crore. The gap between import and export values has widened, resulting in a mounting adverse balance of trade.

There are two major reasons for this state of affairs:

- i. The hike in prices on the world level
- ii. The declining value of Indian rupee in the world market.

22. **The major attributes of the population are:**

- i. **Sex Ratio:** A population is comprised of males and females; who are of different age groups.
 - ii. **Population Size or Density:** It is the number of individuals of a species per unit area or volume.
 - iii. **Birth Rate (Natality):** It is the rate of production (birth rate) of new individuals per unit of population per unit time.
 - iv. **Death Rate (Mortality):** It is the rate of loss of individuals (death rate) per unit time due to death or due to the different environmental changes, competition, predation, etc.
23. Periodic markets in rural areas are found where there are no regular markets and local periodic markets are organised at different temporal intervals. These may be weekly, biweekly markets from where people from the surrounding areas meet their temporally accumulated demand. These markets are held on specified dates and move from one place to another. The shopkeepers thus, remain busy on all the days while a large area is served by them. .

Section C

24. **Mixed Farming:**

Characteristics:

- i. Mixed farms are moderate in size.
- ii. It represents a truly mixed economy because crops and livestock are equally integrated.
- iii. Cereals are grown with other crops practising crop rotation, intercropping and crop-combination.
- iv. Mixed farming is characterised by high capital expenditure on machinery and farm building.
- v. Chemical fertilizers are extensively used to maintain the fertility of the soils. The labour is skilled and expert in farming.

Dairy Farming:

Characteristics:

- i. Dairy is the most advanced and efficient type of rearing of milch animals.
 - ii. It is highly capital intensive.
 - iii. Animal sheds, storage facilities for fodder, feeding and mulching machines add to the cost of dairy farming.
 - iv. Special emphasis is laid on cattle breeding, health care and veterinary services.
 - v. It is highly labour intensive as it involves rigorous care in feeding and mulching.
25. **Regional Trade Blocs:** Regional Trade Blocs or Regional Trade Agreements (or Free Trade Agreements) are a type of regional intergovernmental arrangement, where the participating countries agree to reduce or eliminate barriers to trade like tariffs and non-tariff barriers. The RTBs are thus historically known for promoting trade within a region by reducing or eliminating tariff among the member countries. All regional trade blocs don't have the same degree of trade liberalisation. They may differ in terms of the extent of tariff cutting, coverage of goods and services, treatment of cross border investment among them, agreement on movement of labour etc.

Objectives and Importance of Trading Blocs:



- Its main objective is to reduce tariffs and quotas on imports between the member countries.
- It regulates trade within the bloc and with other trading blocs of the world.
- To encourage free trade between member countries.
- It helps in increasing economic relations among member countries.
- To remove trade restrictions among member nations.
- To improve social, political, economic and cultural relations among member nations.
- To encourage free transfer of resources.
- To establish collective bargaining.
- To promote economic growth.

Membership of Trading Blocs Depend on:

- Geographical distance of the member countries.
- Historical and cultural relationships.
- Geo-political reasons such as controlling trade in a particular commodity and retaining the power.

OR

- i. **Oil Ports:** These ports deal in the processing and shipping of oil. Some of these are tanker ports and some are refinery ports. Maracaibo in Venezuela is tanker port. Abadan on the Gulf of Persia is a refinery port.
 - ii. **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 examples.
 - iii. **Packet Station:** 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. Example, Dover in England and Calais in France across the English Channel.
 - iv. **Entrepot Ports:** These are collection centres where the goods are brought from different countries for export. Singapore is an entrepot for Asia.
 - v. **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.
26. 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.

27. 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.
28. 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 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



- Plantation agriculture involves growing and processing of a single cash crop purely meant for sale. Rubber, tea, coffee, spices, coconut and fruits are some of the important crops which come under the category of plantation agriculture.
- Tea and Coffee are the most important plantation crops of India.

Tea is the most important beverage crop of India.

- Climatic conditions :

(i) Temperature : The tea plant grows well in tropical and sub tropical climate. Tea bushes require warm and moist, frost-free climate all through the year. Tea bushes need temperature of more than 25°C.

(ii) Rainfall : Tea plant needs heavy rainfall ranging between 150 cm to 250 cm. The rainfall should be well distributed throughout the year.

(iii) Soil : The plant requires a light loamy soil. The soil should be rich in humus and iron content. Tea is a soil exhausting crop, so frequent use of chemical fertilisers and manure is essential.

Coffee:

1. Coffee is a tropical plantation Crop.
2. It is grown in coastal plains.
3. India mostly grows superior quality coffee, arabica, which is in great demand in International market. But India produces only about 3.2 per cent coffee of the world and ranks seventh after Brazil, Vietnam, Colombia, Indonesia, Ethiopia and Mexico in 2008-09.

Coffee is cultivated in the highlands of Western Ghats in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Karnataka alone accounts for more than two-third of total production of coffee in the country.

Section D



30. i. Saopaulo
ii. Israel



- iii. Algeria
- iv. North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany
- v. Cape town