

CLASS-XII (2022-23)
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 2
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. According to 2011 the highest number of tribes is found in [1]
a) Madhya Pradesh b) Assam
c) Mizoram d) Goa
2. The negative impact of the canal irrigation taken up in the areas surrounding the Indira Gandhi Canal is: [1]
a) Reduce wind erosion b) None of these
c) Soil salinity d) Increase in fertility level
3. Which of these factors is the most important consideration for the relationship between humans and environment? [1]
a) Human brotherhood b) Technology
c) People's perception d) Human intelligence
4. Which of the following is the highest altitude national park? [1]
a) Nagarhole National Park b) Hemis National Park
c) Jim Corbet Park d) Kaziranga National Park
5. If the population decreases between two points of time, it is known as: [1]
a) Positive growth of population b) Neutral growth of population
c) Population growth rate d) Negative growth of population
6. Which is the natural source of air pollution? [1]
a) Volcanoes b) Water



- c) Agriculture d) Man
7. The sparsely located small settlements are called: [1]
a) Catchment area b) Village
c) Town d) None of these
8. Cities having more than 5 million population are known as: [1]
a) None of these b) Hyper city
c) Metropolitan city d) Mega city
9. The first five year plan was started in: [1]
a) 1948 b) 1954
c) 1951 d) 1952
10. Arrange the following countries in sequential order of their high value index. [1]
Choose the correct option
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
11. Those factors which make the place of origin seem less attractive are known as: [1]
a) Immigration factors b) None of these
c) Push factors d) Pull factors
12. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option for the same: [1]
i. Technology is the most important factor in the interaction between people and the environment.
ii. It is extremely important 'with the help of what tools and techniques do human beings produce and create.'
a) Only i is correct b) Only ii is correct
c) Both i and ii are correct d) Both are incorrect
13. **Assertion (A):** Certain states and districts have large numerical strength of one religion. [1]
Reason (R): Muslims form a majority in Kashmir valley and Lakshadweep.



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.

14. **Assertion (A):** Neeru-Meeru and Arvary Pani Sansad programmes were introduced by the government of India. [1]

Reason (R): For the conservation of surface and groundwater resources.

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

Human Development: Categories, Criteria and Countries

Level of Human	Score in Development Index	Number of Countries
Very High	above 0.800	59
High	between 0.701 up to 0.799	53
Medium	between 0.550 up to 0.700	39
Low	below 0.549	38

Data (Year): 2018

15. The above data is presented in which of the following?
- a) Development of Human Report b) World Bank Development Report
- c) Census Report d) Human Development Report
16. Which of the following is the feature of Countries with very high human development?
- a) Score range of 0.701 to 0.800 b) Both (53 countries) and (0.800 + score)
- c) 0.800 + score d) 53 countries
17. In the given data, countries are classified into four groups based on the _____ earned by them.
- a) Human expectancy scores b) High development scores
- c) Human mortality scores d) Human development scores

Section B

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

High technology, or simply high-tech, is the latest generation of manufacturing activities. It is best understood as the application of intensive research and development (R and D) efforts leading to the manufacture of products of an advanced scientific and engineering character. Professional (white collar) workers



make up a large share of the total workforce. These highly skilled specialists greatly outnumber the actual production (blue collar) workers. Robotics on the assembly line, computer -aided design (CAD) and manufacturing, electronic controls of smelting and refining processes, and the constant development of new chemical and pharmaceutical products are notable examples of a high-tech industry.

- (i) What is the meaning of high-tech industries?
- (ii) Give any two examples of High tech Industries.
- (iii) Why technological innovations are important for industries?

19. What do you mean by plantation agriculture? [3]

OR

What do you mean by Kolkhoz? How did it begin? Explain its features.

20. Study the diagram given below and answer the questions : [3]



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

21. Why the share of agriculture sector in total water used in the country is expected to decline? [3]

State	Percentage
Gujarat	86.6
Rajasthan	77.2
Madhya Pradesh	66.5
Maharastra	65.0
Uttar Pradesh	58.2
West Bengal	57.6
Tamil Nadu	54.7

- i. Which state has the maximum percentage of net irrigated area to total by well and tube-wells?
- ii. What are the implications of excessive use of groundwater?

22. Describe in brief any three measures that have been adopted by India to increase its share in the international trade. [3]
23. Which sector do you think can create good opportunities for India without much effort and why? [3]

OR

Define the term 'quaternary activities'.

Section C

24. Describe the major oil and gas pipelines of India. [5]
25. Low productivity and fragmentation of land-holding are the major problems of Indian agriculture. Suggest and explain measures to overcome these problems. [5]
26. Explain any five bases of international trade. [5]

OR

How is the trade of services different from the trade of primary and manufacturing sectors?

27. Explain the merits and demerits of road transport in the world. [5]
28. Describe the production and distribution of coal in India. [5]

Section D

29. On the given political map of the world, the following five features are shown. Identify these features with the help of the given key and write them on the blanks marked i, ii, iii, iv and v. [5]
- i. A major airport in Australia
 - ii. The largest country in each continent in terms of area
 - iii. Major sea-port in Asia
 - iv. Appalachian region
 - v. A megacity



30. On the outline of the Indian map mark and indicate the following features. [5]
- i. One state with the lowest level of HDI
 - ii. Copper-mines in Hazaribagh
 - iii. Largest coffee-producing state
 - iv. Major seaport in Chennai

v. Golden Quadrilateral east of India



SOLUTION

Section A

1. (c) Mizoram

Explanation: Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, and Karnataka are the State having a larger number of Scheduled Tribes These states account for 83.2 % of the total Scheduled Tribe population of the country. Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Jammu & Kashmir, Tripura, Mizoram, Bihar, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu, accounting for another 15.3 % of the total Scheduled Tribe population.

2. (c) Soil salinity

Explanation: The intensive irrigation and excessive use of water have led to the emergence of twin environmental problems of waterlogging and soil salinity.

3. (b) Technology

Explanation: Technology

4. (b) Hemis National Park

Explanation: Hemis National Park (or Hemis High Altitude National Park) is a high altitude national park in the eastern Ladakh Union Territory of the Republic of India.

5. (d) Negative growth of population

Explanation: It occurs when the birth rate falls below the death rate or people migrate to other countries. **Negative population growth** can be good in an area that is overpopulated but not in a stable environment.

6. (a) Volcanoes

Explanation: Volcanoes.

When an eruption occurs, it produces tremendous amounts of sulfuric, chlorine, and ash products, which are released into the atmosphere and can be picked up by winds to be dispersed over large areas.

7. (b) Village

Explanation: The sparsely located small settlements are called villages, specialising in agriculture or other primary activities. In India, the rural settlement varies with the diversity of climatic condition in India that is compact or clustered village of a few hundred houses is a rather universal feature, particularly in the northern plains.

8. (d) Mega city

Explanation: Megacities are quantitatively defined as cities having a population of more than five, eight or ten million people. Delhi and Mumbai are the two key megacities of India with a 20 million plus population. These two cities attract more than 200 migrants every day in search of livelihood.

9. (c) 1951

Explanation: The First Five-year Plan was launched in 1951 which mainly focused on development of the primary sector.

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

Explanation: ii, iii, i, iv

11. (c) Push factors

Explanation: The Push factors make the place of origin seem less attractive for

reasons like unemployment, poor living conditions, political, turmoil unpleasant climate, natural disasters, epidemics and socio-economic backwardness.

12. (c) Both i and ii are correct

Explanation: Both i and ii are correct

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

Explanation: The spatial distribution of religious communities in the country shows that there are certain states and districts having large numerical strength of one religion, while the same may be very negligibly represented in other states.

Jains have a major concentration in the urban areas of Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Maharashtra, while the Buddhists are concentrated mostly in Maharashtra. Muslims, the largest religious minority, are concentrated in Jammu & Kashmir, certain districts of West Bengal and Kerala, many districts of Uttar Pradesh, in and around Delhi, and in Lakshadweep. They form a majority in Kashmir valley and Lakshadweep.

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

Explanation: These projects have taken up constructions of various water harvesting structures - percolation tanks, dug-out ponds, check dams through people participation.

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

15. (d) Human Development Report

Explanation: Human Development Report

16. (c) 0.800 + score

Explanation: 0.800 + score

17. (d) Human development scores

Explanation: Human development scores

Section B

18. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

High technology, or simply high-tech, is the latest generation of manufacturing activities. It is best understood as the application of intensive research and development (R and D) efforts leading to the manufacture of products of an advanced scientific and engineering character. Professional (white collar) workers make up a large share of the total workforce. These highly skilled specialists greatly outnumber the actual production (blue collar) workers. Robotics on the assembly line, computer-aided design (CAD) and manufacturing, electronic controls of smelting and refining processes, and the constant development of new chemical and pharmaceutical products are notable examples of a high-tech industry.

- (i) High tech industry is the latest generation of manufacturing activities. These industries make use of the application of research and development (R&D) efforts leading to the manufacture of products of an advanced scientific and engineering nature. In these industries, the number of white-collar workers is more than blue-collar workers.
- (ii) Two examples of High-tech Industries are Computer Industries and Chemical Industries.
- (iii) Technological innovations through research and development strategy are an important aspect of modern manufacturing for quality control, eliminating waste and inefficiency, and combating pollution.



19. It is a method of farming in which large estates or plantations are purchased and large capital investment is done along with providing for scientific and technical support and most modern methods of cultivation with specialisation in a single crop. It was introduced by the Europeans in colonies situated in the tropics. **Plantation agriculture** is a form of commercial farming where crops are grown for profit. Countries that have **plantation agriculture** usually experience tropical climate with high annual temperatures and receive high annual rainfall.

OR

Kolkhoz is the name for collective farming in Soviet Union.

1. This type of farming is based on social ownership of the means of production and collective labour.
 2. It was introduced in erstwhile Soviet Union.
 3. The farmers pool in all their resources like land, livestock and labour.
 4. Yearly targets are set by the government and the produce is also sold to the state at fixed prices.
 5. Members are paid according to the nature of the work allotted to them by the farm management.
20. a. This is the trans-Siberian railway line.
b. The Pacific Ocean in the East and the Atlantic Ocean in the West.
c. It is the most important route in Asia and the longest (9,332 km) double-tracked and electrified transcontinental railway in the world. It has helped in opening up its Asian region to West European markets. It runs across the Ural mountains and Yenisei rivers. Chita is an important agro-centre and Irkutsk, a fur centre.
21. i. Gujarat has the maximum percentage of net irrigated area to total by well and tube-wells.
ii. To over-use of groundwater resources had led to a decline in groundwater tables in these states. In fact, over withdrawals in some states like Rajasthan, and Maharashtra have to increase fluoride concentration in groundwater, and this practice has led to increase in concentration of arsenic in parts of West Bengal and Bihar.
22. India has adopted such policies which accelerate the foreign trade of India. These policies are:
i. India became a member of WTO. The fundamental structure of international trade has been based on a few trading blocks. Most of the world's trade has been taking place within these blocks.
ii. India has joined regional trading blocks in order to reduce protectionism and enhance economic relations among member states such as GATT.
iii. India has adopted the liberalisation policy. License system has been abolished to settle any type of industry in the country.
23. Tourism can really benefit a lot to Indian economy because:
1. It does not require huge investment or technological advancement.
2. It is a labour-intensive industry and can create employment opportunities.
3. Indian culture and civilisation is one of the oldest in the world and therefore India provides an immense opportunity for tourists who desire to visit it.



4. There are many world heritage sites in India. Most important is Taj Mahal. India climate is also suitable for all types of people and has lot of cultural, traditional, ethnic and heritage diversity.

OR

Quaternary activities involve some of the following: the collection, production and dissemination of information or even the production of information. Quaternary activities centre around research, development and may be seen as an advanced form of services involving specialised knowledge and technical skills.

Section C

24. i. **Naharkatiya Barauni pipeline:** Oil India Limited constructed the first pipeline of 1,152 km from Naharkatiya oilfield in Assam to Barauni refinery in Bihar via Noonmati (1962-68).
- ii. **Haldia-Kanpur pipeline:** To transport refined petroleum products. Barauni-Kanpur pipeline was laid down in 1966. Haldia-Maurigram-Rajbandh pipeline was constructed later.
- iii. **Ankleshwar-Koyali pipeline:** The first pipeline connected the Ankleshwar oilfield to Koyali refinery (1965). Later, Kalol-Sabarmati crude pipeline, the Navagaon-Kalol-Koyali pipeline and the Mumbai High-Koyali pipeline were laid.
- iv. **Ahmedabad-Koyali pipeline:** Ahmedabad has been linked with Koyali by pipeline for transport of petroleum products.
- v. **Ankleshwar-Vadodara pipeline:** Gas pipelines have also been laid down between Khambhat and Dhuvaran, Ankleshwar and Uttaran, and Ankleshwar and Vadodara.
- vi. **HBJ gas pipeline:** Construction of a cross country 1,750 km long Hazira-Bijapur-Jagdishpur (HBJ) pipeline has already been completed. This pipeline has now been extended from Bijapur to Dadri in Uttar Pradesh.
- vii. **Kandla-Delhi pipeline:** GAIL is also implementing a 1,246 km long LPG pipeline project from Kandla/Jamnagar in Gujarat to Luni in Uttar Pradesh via Delhi.
25. Measures to overcome the problems of low productivity are as follows:
- To aware all the farmers about new technologies like the use of improved implements, seeds, chemicals, manures, etc.
 - Double cropping, better rotation of crops, fighting plant, diseases and pests, etc should be given due emphasis. Different sources of irrigation should be provided to all farmers.
 - Timely soil testing should be done in rural areas by establishing soil testing labs.
 - Institutional credit or loan facilities should be provided to all farmers at low-interest rates, for e.g. Kisan credit card scheme.
- Measures to overcome the problems of fragmentation of land holdings are as follows:
- Big areas of land which are laying waste can be reclaimed and made fit for cultivation.
 - Co-operative farming can be helpful to check the sub-division and fragmentation of holding. This farming would result in the adoption of modern technology on so-called big farms. In this way, agriculture will become a profitable occupation through economies of large-scale farming.
 - There should be framed a new agricultural policy to improve this situation.
 - The stress of the population on land should be reduced.



26. Five bases of international trade are as follows:

- i. **The difference in National Resources:** The distribution of the world's national resources is uneven due to different physical make-ups like geology, relief, soil and climate.
- ii. **Population Factors:** Type and volume of goods traded between different regions of the world are affected by the size, distribution and diversity of people. It includes cultural factors and the size of the population.
- iii. **Stage of Economic Development:** The nature of commodities traded changes with the change in the stage of economic development of countries. In less developed countries, agriculture is the most important sector. These countries export agro-products to the industrialised nations and import machinery and finished products from them.
- iv. **The extent of Foreign Investment:** Developing countries lack the capital which is required for the development of mining, oil drilling, heavy engineering, lumbering and plantation agriculture.
- v. **Transport:** With the development of modern means of transport and the expansion of rail, ocean and air transport, trade has expanded spatially. In early time, only high-value items, e.g. gems, silk and spices were traded over long distances because of the lack of efficient means of transport.

OR

The trade in the service sector is quite different from trade in the products of primary and manufacturing sectors:

1. The trade in services can be expanded infinitely.
2. It can be consumed by many at the same time.
3. It is weightless.
4. Once produced it can be easily replicated.
5. Thus, service trade is capable of generating more profit than producing goods.
6. In 2010 service sector which includes travel, transportation and other commercial services have been shown an upward trend.
7. In service sector the trade can be cross-border; for example, where a U.S. stockbroker buys stock for a client in another country.
8. Unlike trade in goods, trade in services does not necessarily mean that services are produced in one country and consumed in another.
9. Trade in services records the value of services exchanged between residents and non-residents of an economy, including services provided through foreign affiliates established abroad.

27. Merits of road transport are:

- i. It is the most economical mode for short distances as compared to railways.
- ii. It offers door-to-door services.
- iii. It is best suited for the transportation of perishable and breakable goods.
- iv. Construction of the road is comparatively cheaper and easy.
- v. In road transport, it is very easy to monitor vehicles and goods.

Following are the demerits of road transport:

- i. Road transport is not sustainable in all seasons.
- ii. Unmetalled roads become unmotorable during the rainy season. Metalled ones are also damaged by floods.



- iii. Road construction is very difficult in mountainous or desert areas.
 - iv. The maintenance of roads requires heavy expenditure.
 - v. Goods are susceptible to damage through careless driving.
 - vi. Transport is subject to traffic delays in the case of road transport.
28. **Coal Production:** The coal production increased from 565.77 MT in 2013-14 to 730.35 MT in 2018-19, an absolute increase of 164.58 MT as compared to an increase of coal production of 73.01 MT between 2008-09 and 2013-14.

Distribution: India has two types of coalfields:

- i. Gondwana coal fields (98%)
 - ii. Tertiary coal fields (2%)
- i. **Gondwana coal fields:**
- a. **West Bengal:** West Bengal has the oldest coalfield of India at Raniganj.
 - b. **Bihar and Jharkhand State:** This region produces 50% of coal in India. The major coalfields of Jharia, Bokaro, Karanpura, Daltonganj are found in Damodar valley.
 - c. **Madhya Pradesh:** Suhagpur, Korba, (Chhattisgarh), Rampur, Tatapani, Singrauli.
 - d. Other areas. Singareni in Andhra; Talchar in Mahanadi valley; Chanda-Wardha coalfields of Maharashtra.
- ii. **Tertiary coal fields:** It occurs in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland. It is extracted from Darangiri, Cherrapunji, Mewlong and Langrin (Meghalaya); Makum, Jaipur and Nazira in upper Assam, Namchik – Namphuk (Arunachal Pradesh) and Kalakot (Jammu and Kashmir).

Section D

29. i. Drarwin
ii. Russia
iii. Kolkata
iv. America
v. Mumbai

30.

