

CLASS-XII (2022-23)
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 4
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. The Indira canal originates from Harike barrage in which state? [1]
a) Haryana
b) Rajasthan
c) Himachal Pradesh
d) Punjab
2. Which one of the following states has the highest proportion of urban population in India according to 2001 census? [1]
a) Tamil Nadu
b) Kerala
c) Gujarat
d) Maharashtra
3. Huntington divides human geography as physical conditions and [1]
a) Specific Geography
b) Human Responses
c) Cultural Environment
d) General Geography
4. Which of the following states in India is most adversely affected by the cyclones? [1]
a) Goa
b) Odisha
c) Uttar Pradesh
d) Maharastra
5. What helps us to understand the demographic characteristics of any area? [1]
a) Population distribution and density
b) Availability of natural resources
c) Geographical conditions
d) Shapes of terrain
6. Which town along the banks of Yamuna is polluted? [1]
a) Ambala
b) Allahabad

- c) Mathura d) Lucknow
7. Semi-Clustered Settlements are widely spread in which of the following areas? [1]
- a) Middle and lower Ganga plain b) Lower valleys of the Himalayas
- c) Gujarat Plain d) Remote jungles of the north-east
8. In _____, scarcity of water has necessitated compact settlement for maximum utilisation of available water resources. [1]
- a) Delhi b) Haryana
- c) Bihar d) Rajasthan
9. ITDP means [1]
- a) Integrated tribal development project b) Integrated tribal development programme
- c) Indian tribal development program d) Indian tribal development project
10. Arrange the following approaches in sequential order according to their development. [1]
Choose the correct option.
- i. Capabilities approach
ii. Income approach
iii. Minimum needs approach
iv. Welfare approach
- a) i, iii, iv, ii b) iii, ii, iv, i
- c) ii, i, iv, iii d) ii, iv, iii, i
11. The consumption of resources on a faster rate than it can be replenished is known as: [1]
- a) Depletion of resources b) None of these
- c) Declining of resources d) Development of resources
12. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option for the same: [1]
- i. Population geography is a branch of human geography that investigates the earth's surface's part settled by humans.
- ii. Political geography is a branch of human geography concerned with various aspects of cities.
- a) Only i is correct b) Both the statements are incorrect



c) Only ii is correct

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

13. **Assertion (A):** According to occupational status, workers are divided into three groups: main workers, marginal workers, and non-workers. [1]

Reason (R): A Marginal Worker is a person who works for less than 183 days (or six months) in a year.

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):** Jal Kranti Abhiyan is a pilot project launched by the Union Government nationwide. [1]

Reason (R): It aims to ensure water security in the 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.

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

Classification of countries on the basis of Human Development Index, as per Human Development Report

S.No.	Countries with Human Development	Division Order	Human Development Index	Main Countries
1.	Highest Human Development	1 to 49	above 0.802	Norway, Australia, Switzerland, Denmark, Netherlands, America, Singapore, Britain, Japan, France
2.	Highest Human Development	50 to 105	0.700 to 0.798	Russia, Malaysia, Iran, Srilanka, Mexico, Brazil, China, Thailand, Jamaica
3.	Medium Human Development	106 to 143	0.555 to 0.698	Indonesia, Phillippines, South Africa, Iraq, India
4.	Low Human Development	144 to 188	below 0.550	Kenya, Pakistan, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Niger

15. Identify the incorrect pair based on above report.

a) Switzerland-0.759 HDI

b) Niger-0.348 HDI

c) India-0.609 HDI

d) Australia-0.935 HDI

16. As per the given statistics, how many countries were included in HDR, 2015?

- a) 143
- b) 144
- c) 105
- d) 188

17. As per the HDR, Sri Lanka is in the category of High Human Development. What is the HDI of Sri Lanka as per report?

- a) 0.935
- b) 0.348
- c) 0.605
- d) 0.759

Section B

18. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

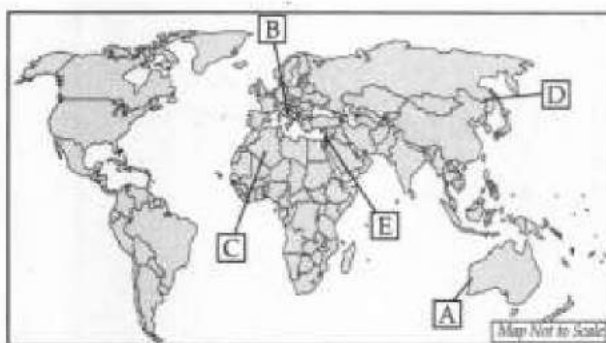
[3]

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. In the given political outline map of the world, the following five features are shown. Identify these features and write their correct names on the lines marked near each feature:

[3]



- A. A major sea port
- B. A major airport
- C. The Country with largest area in Africa
- D. A major railway terminal station
- E. Inland waterway

20. Why has the need for conservation and management of water resources in India arisen? [3]
21. Review any five measures adopted to solve the problems of Indian Agriculture. [3]

OR

What is Plantation Agriculture? Why is it practised mainly in tropical and sub-tropical areas of the world?

22. What is trade? What is its aim? What are the trading centers? [3]

OR

How does demand and transport affect tourism. ?

23. Distinguish between imports and exports. [3]

Section C

24. Describe any five characteristics of the National Highways of India. [5]
25. Discuss the five measures adopted to solve the problems of Indian agriculture in order to increase food production. [5]
26. Classify minerals into two groups on the basis of chemical and physical properties and give one example of minerals of each group. Mention any two features of the three minerals belts of India. [5]
27. What are the different types of ports? Give examples of each port. [5]

OR

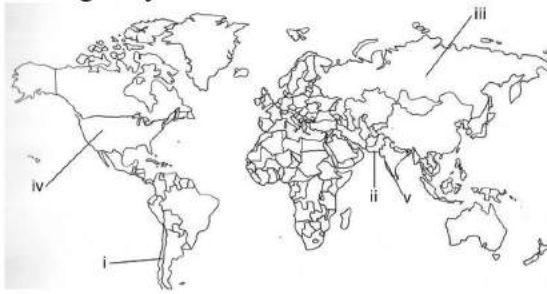
Give information on the growing importance of the Regional Trade Blocs in International trade with special reference to the European Union (EU) and the Oil Producing and Exporting Countries.

28. Define the term Trans-Continental railways. Write four characteristics each of Trans-Siberian railways and Trans-Canadian railways. [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
 - ii. Major seaport
 - iii. Largest country
 - iv. Great lakes region

v. A megacity



30. On the outline map of India mark and indicate the following features.

[5]

- i. State which has the lowest urban population
- ii. Iron and steel plant in Bhadravati
- iii. major seaport in Tuticorin
- iv. Coal mines in Jharia
- v. Cotton textile in Varanasi

SOLUTION

Section A

1. **(d)** Punjab
Explanation: Punjab
2. **(d)** Maharashtra
Explanation: Maharashtra
3. **(b)** Human Responses
Explanation: Human Responses
4. **(b)** Odisha
Explanation: Four States (Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal) and one UT (Pondicherry) on the East Coast and One State (Gujarat) on the West Coast are more vulnerable to cyclone disasters. Odisha is the most adversely affected by the cyclones.
5. **(a)** Population distribution and density
Explanation: **Patterns of population distribution and density** help us to understand the demographic characteristics of any area.
6. **(c)** Mathura
Explanation: Mathura
7. **(c)** Gujarat Plain
Explanation: In Semi-Clustered Settlements, one or more sections of the village society choose or are forced to live a little away from the main cluster or village. In such cases, generally, the land-owning and dominant community occupies the central part of the main village, whereas people of lower strata of society and menial workers settle on the outer flanks of the village. Such settlements are widespread in **the Gujarat plain and some parts of Rajasthan.**
8. **(d)** Rajasthan
Explanation: Rajasthan
9. **(a)** Integrated tribal development project
Explanation: Integrated tribal development project
10. **(d)** ii, iv, iii, i
Explanation: ii, iv, iii, i
11. **(a)** Depletion of resources
Explanation: Resource Depletion occurs when renewable and non-renewable natural resources become scarce because they are consumed faster than they can recover. The term resource depletion is commonly associated with water usage, fossil fuel consumption, trees and fishing.
12. **(b)** Both the statements are incorrect
Explanation: Both the statements are incorrect
13. **(d)** A is false but R is true.
Explanation: The population of India **according to their economic status** is divided into three groups, namely; main workers, marginal workers, and non-workers. According to the Standard Census Definition, the main worker works for at least 183 days (or six months) in a year while a marginal worker works for less than 183 days



(or six months) in a year. The assertion is incorrect but the reason is a correct statement.

14. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Explanation: The Jal Kranti Abhiyan was launched by the Government of India in 2015–16 with an aim to ensure water security through the per capita availability of water in the country. The reason explains the assertion.

15. (a) Switzerland-0.759 HDI

Explanation: Switzerland-0.759 HDI

16. (d) 188

Explanation: 188

17. (d) 0.759

Explanation: 0.759

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. A. Perth
B. Rome
C. Algeria
D. Khabarovsk
E. Suez Canal

20. Need for the conservation and management of water resource in India:



- i. The demand for freshwater is increasing due to the ever-growing population, but the availability of freshwater has declined.
 - ii. The over-use of groundwater resources has led to declining in groundwater tables in some states like Rajasthan and Maharashtra.
 - iii. The high yield varieties of crops require more irrigation.
 - iv. The available water is getting polluted due to domestic, agricultural, and industrial effluents.
21. Main measures adopted to solve the problems of Indian agriculture are:
- i. **Irrigation System:** Earlier Indian agriculture was totally depended on rainfall. But now canals, wells, tube-wells were made to decrease the dependence of agriculture on rainfall.
 - ii. **Improvement of Credit Facilities:** Banks are giving easy credit to the farmer at a very low-interest rate.
 - iii. **Land Reforms:** It had changed the distribution of cultivable land and helps in agricultural development.
 - iv. **Commercialisation:** This helps to increase in the per hectare production increase and also per person production increases.
 - v. **High yield variety seeds:** The HYV Seeds greatly helps Indian agriculture as it requires less water and fertilizer. This increase in production.

OR

It is a special type of farming in which crops like tea, coffee, bananas and rubber etc. are grown in big estates by using modern techniques. Crops are grown for commercial purposes. This agriculture requires more investment. Reasons for plantation agriculture in tropical areas:

- 1. Hot and humid climate
 - 2. Fertile soil
 - 3. Availability of cheap labour due to high density of population.
22. Trade is essentially buying and selling of items produced elsewhere. It is of two types. Wholesale and Retail trade.

The trade services are intended for profit, making available goods and services. The towns and cities where all these works(wholesale and retail) take place are known as a trading centre. The rise of trading from barter at the local level to money-exchange of international scale has produced trading centre.

OR

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.



23. 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.

Section C

24. Characteristic of National Highways of India are as follows:

- i. These roads are constructed and maintained by the Central Government. They are made for inter-state transport and movement.
 - ii. These highways connect the state capitals, major cities, important ports, railway junctions and extreme places of India.
 - iii. They carry about 40% of the road traffic, despite they constitute only 1.67% of total road length.
 - iv. The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI-1995) is an autonomous body, under the Ministry of Surface Transport which is assigned for the improvement of the quality of National Highways.
 - v. National Highways reduce the time, distance and cost of movement between cities.
 - vi. It is entrusted with the responsibility of development, maintenance and operation of National Highways. This is also the apex body to improve the quality of the roads designated as National Highways.
25. i. **Intensification of cropping over cultivated land:** Food availability is a necessary condition for food security. Intensification of cropping over cultivated land has helped in increasing food production.
- ii. **Increase cultivated area wherever possible:** The government has introduced measures to abolish intermediary rights on the land. More and more land was given to farmers in order to increase the production of crops and hence solve the problem of food scarcity.
 - iii. **Use of HYV seeds:** Farmers are being educated and encouraged to make use of HYV seeds along with easy availability of fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides.
 - iv. **Expansion of irrigation facilities:** Improved management of irrigation water is essential in enhancing production and productivity, food security and poverty alleviation. Modern methods of irrigation like sprinklers, drip irrigation, fertigation, among other water efficient tools need to be adopted on a larger scale.
 - v. **User modern agricultural technology:** Integrated pest management and integrated weed management has been provided to ensure higher production and sustainability of production base.

26. Minerals are classified on the basis of their physical properties and chemical properties such as:

- i. **Metallic Minerals:** Metallic minerals are those that are rich in metals and a source to procure a variety of metals like copper, gold, iron, etc. Bauxite, iron-ore are some examples of metallic minerals. There are two types of metallic minerals i.e. ferrous and non-ferrous
- ii. **Non-Metallic Minerals:** Non-metallic minerals are those that do not have metal components. Some examples of non-metallic minerals are limestone, manganese, mica, gypsum, coal, dolomite, phosphate, salt, granite, etc.

The mineral belts of minerals in India are as follows:

- i. **The North-Eastern Plateau Region:** This belt includes the regions of Chotanagpur (Jharkhand), Odisha plateau, West Bengal and parts of Chhattisgarh. Important minerals are iron ore, coal, manganese, bauxite, mica.
 - ii. **The South-Western Plateau Region:** This belt includes Karnataka, Goa and contiguous uplands of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Ferrous metals and bauxite are concentrated here along with high-grade iron-ore, manganese and limestone. Neyveli has lignite coal deposit. Deposits of Monazite sand and thorium are found in Kerala. Mines of iron-ore are located in Goa.
 - iii. **The North-Western Region:** Minerals of this belt are associated with the Dharwar system of rocks which are found in the Aravali in Rajasthan and parts of Gujarat. Major minerals are copper and zinc. Rajasthan is rich in building stones i.e. sandstone, granite, marble, fuller's earth and gypsum.
27. There are different types of ports which are given below:

Types of port according to cargo handled-

1. **Industrial Ports:** These ports specialise in bulk cargo-like grain, sugar, ore, oil, chemicals and similar materials.
2. **Commercial Ports:** These ports handle general cargo-packaged products and manufactured goods. These ports also handle passenger traffic.
3. **Comprehensive Ports:** Such ports handle bulk and general cargo in large volumes. Most of the world's great ports are classified as comprehensive ports.

Types of ports classified on the basis of their location-

1. **Inland Ports:** These ports are located away from the sea coast. They are linked to the sea through a river or a canal. Such ports are accessible to flat bottom ships or barges. For example, Manchester is linked with a canal; Memphis is located on the river Mississippi; Rhine has several ports like Mannheim and Duisburg; and Kolkata is located on the river Hoogli, a branch of the river Ganga.
2. **Out Ports:** These are deep water ports built away from the actual ports. These serve the parent ports by receiving those ships which are unable to approach them due to their large size. Classic combination, for example, is Athens and its out port Piraeus in Greece.

Types of ports classified on the basis of the specialised tasks-

1. **Oil Ports:** These ports deal in processing and shipping of oil. Some of these are tanker ports and some refinery ports. Maracaibo in Venezuela, Esskhira in Tunisia, Tripoli in Lebanon are tanker ports. Abadan on the Gulf of Persia is a refinery port.
2. **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.
3. **Entrepot Ports:** These ports act as collection centres. Imported goods are collected and shipped to different countries as exports. Singapore is an entrepot for Asia. Rotterdam for Europe, and Copenhagen for the Baltic region.
4. **Packet Stations:** 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. These stations occur in pairs located in such a way that they face each other across the water body, e.g. Dover in England and Calais in France across the English Channel.

5. **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 good examples.

OR

Regional Trade Blocs have come up in order to encourage trade between countries with geographical proximity, similarity and complementarities in trading items and to curb restrictions on the trade of the developing world. Today, 120 regional trade blocs generate 52% of the world trade. These trading blocs developed as a response to the failure of the global organizations to speed up intra-regional trade.

European Union(EU):

- i. Headquarters at Brussels, Belgium,
- ii. EU consists of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.
- iii. The commodities traded include-Agro products, minerals, chemicals, wood, paper, transport vehicles, optical instruments, clocks, antiques, etc.

Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC):

- i. Headquarters at Vienna, Austria.
- ii. Member countries include Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE and Venezuela.
- iii. to ensure price stability in the world oil market; to obtain a stable revenue for oil-producing nations; and to provide a regular, reliable, efficient and economic supply to consuming countries.

28. Trans-Continental railways run across the continent and link its two ends. They were constructed for economic and political reasons to facilitate long runs in different directions

Four features of Trans-Siberian railways are as follows:

- i. The Trans-Siberian railways run from St Petersburg in the West to Vladivostok on the Pacific coast in the East. It is Asia's most important route.
- ii. It links the Asian region with the West European market.
- iii. It runs across the Ural mountains where Chita is an agro center and Irkutsk, a fur center.
- iv. There are several connecting links to the South.

Four features of Trans-Canadian railways are as follows:

- i. This railway line covers a distance of 7,050 km running from Halifax in the East to Vancouver on the Pacific coast.
- ii. It connects important cities of Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, and Calgary.
- iii. It connects the Quebec-Montreal industrial region with the wheat belt of the Prairie region, thus gaining economic significance.
- iv. This line also connects the coniferous forest region in the North to Quebec-Montreal and the Prairies. All these regions have become complementary to each other.

Section D

29. i. Santiago
ii. Karachi
iii. Russia

iv. North America
v. Mumbai

30.

