

CLASS-XII (2022-23)
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 5
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

- Which element is not a part of the cultural environment? [1]
 - Ports
 - Climate
 - Villages
 - Towns
- The first complete population Census conducted in India in: [1]
 - None of these
 - 1883
 - 1882
 - 1881
- Sectoral planning does not include [1]
 - irrigation
 - hill area
 - transport
 - infrastructure
- Which one of the following is not a component of population change? [1]
 - Birth rate
 - Sex ratio
 - Migration
 - Death rate
- According to WHO, about one-fourth of the communicable diseases in India are due to: [1]
 - LOC
 - Radcliffe Line
 - Noise Pollution
 - Air Pollution
- What is the population of mega cities? [1]
 - more than 2 million
 - more than 4 million

- c) more than 5 million d) more than 1 million

7. Who is the chairman of the Niti Aayog in India? [1]
a) President b) Prime Minister
c) Finance Minister d) Vice President

8. _____ makes people vulnerable to drug abuse, alcoholism, crime, vandalism, escapism, apathy and ultimately social exclusion. [1]
a) Crime b) None of these
c) Criticism d) Poverty

9. Who said that Asia has many places where people are few and few place where people are very many? [1]
a) George B. Cressey b) Frances Babcock
c) Aristotle d) Frank G. Cressey

10. Which state in India is the most urbanized? [1]
a) Gujarat b) West Bengal
c) Uttar Pradesh d) Maharashtra

11. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option for the same: [1]
i. The thought of Possibilism in which man was taken as free, uncontrolled, and master of unlimited powers has been criticized.
ii. A consequence of free run of developed economies many problems are being faced today like greenhouse effect, ozone layer depletion etc.
a) Both statements are correct and statement ii correctly explains the statement i b) Only i is correct
c) Only ii is correct d) Both the statements are incorrect

12. Arrange the following countries in sequential order according to the gender gap index. Choose the correct option. [1]
i. USA
ii. New Zealand
iii. Spain
iv. Germany
a) ii, iii, i, iv b) ii, iii, iv, i
c) i, iii, iv, ii d) ii, iv, iii, i

13. **Assertion (A):** States like Arunachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand have fairly large geographical areas yet their population share is not even 1%. [1]
Reason (R): It is not necessary that states having large geographical areas will have more population share.

- 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):** In agriculture, water is mainly used for irrigation. [1]
Reason (R): Provision of irrigation makes multiple cropping possible.

- 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

Position of India and it's neighbouring countries as per Human Development Report.

Order	73	90	104	130	132
Country	Srilanka	China	Maldives	India	Bhutan
HDI	0.759	0.727	0.706	0.609	0.605

Position of India and it's neighbouring countries as per Human Development Report

Order	142	145	147	148	171
Country	Bangladesh	Nepal	Pakistan	Mayanmar	Afghanistan
HDI	0.570	0.548	0.538	0.536	0.465

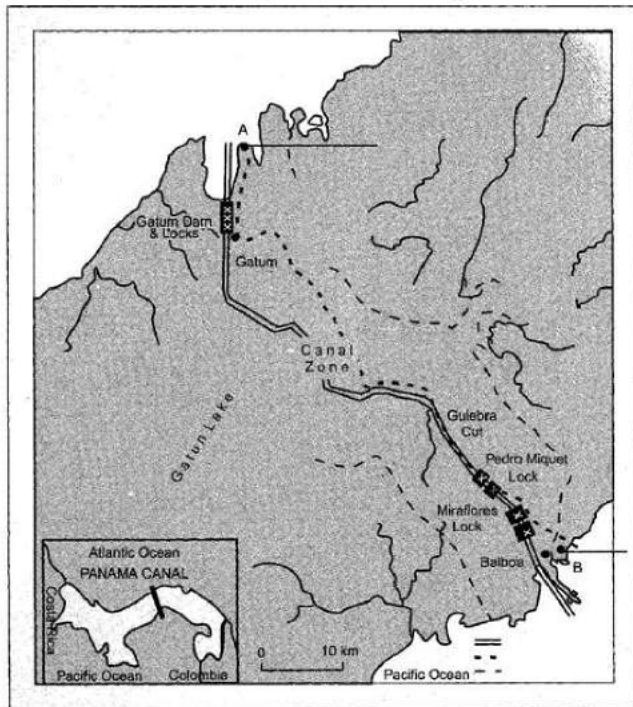
15. India is ahead of which of its neighbouring country in Human Development Index?
a) China b) Maldives
c) Sri Lanka d) Bangladesh
16. As per the given statistics, Bhutan has HDI value of 0.605. In which tier Bhutan is classified based on Human Development Index?
a) Country with low levels of human development b) Country with very high levels of human development
c) Country with high levels of human development d) Country with medium levels of human development
17. Which of the following is incorrect with respect to given information?
a) Afghanistan ranks 171 in HDI b) India falls in the category of Medium level Human Development

c) Nepal has outperformed Bangladesh in terms of HDI

d) Myanmar falls in the category of HDI range of 0.550 to 0.700

Section B

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



- a. Name the waterway shown in the map.
- b. Name the points a and b.
- c. What is the length of this route?
19. Read the text carefully and answer the questions: [3]
- All economic activities namely primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary, revolve around obtaining and utilising resources necessary for survival. Secondary activities add value to natural resources by transforming raw materials into valuable products. Cotton in the boll has limited use but after it is transformed into yarn, becomes more valuable and can be used for making clothes. Iron ore, cannot be used; directly from the mines, but after being converted into steel it gets its value and can be used for making many valuable machines, tools, etc. The same is true of most of the materials from the farm, forest, mine and the sea. Secondary activities, therefore, are concerned with manufacturing, processing and construction (infrastructure) industries.
- (i) What are secondary activities ?
- (ii) What is the importance of secondary activities in the world?
- (iii) Which processes help secondary activities ?
20. Explain how dairy farming is highly capital intensive and labour-intensive. [3]

OR

What are the features of plantation agriculture?

21. Describe the ground water resources in India. [3]
22. State any two advantages of air transport in international trade. [3]
23. Elaborate the statement ,All services require special skills. [3]

OR

Define outsourcing. Which types of activities are outsourced?

Section C

24. Classify Indian farming into two groups on the basis of the main source of moisture for crops. Write two feature of each. [5]
25. Examine the role and importance of the Inland Waterways Authority of India. [5]
26. Write a note on the non-conventional sources of energy. [5]
27. Explain the significance of **Ports** in the development of international trade. [5]
Differentiate between **Entrepot Ports** and **Naval Ports**.

OR

Do you favour free trade? Justify your answer.

28. Describe any five characteristics of highways of the world. [5]

Section D

29. On the outline of the Indian map mark and indicate the following features. [5]
- i. One state with a lowest level population density
 - ii. Largest Rice producing state
 - iii. Copper-mines in Hazaribagh
 - iv. International airport Guwahati
 - v. Highest out-migrating state in India
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. Sea-port in Europe
 - ii. Transcontinental Railways
 - iii. Major Airports
 - iv. A megacity

v. Inland waterways



SOLUTION

Section A

1. **(b)** Climate
Explanation: Climate
2. **(d)** 1881
Explanation: Census of India has been undertaken every 10 years, beginning in 1872 under British Viceroy Lord Mayo, the first complete census was taken in 1881. The report of the 1881 census comprised three volumes.
3. **(d)** infrastructure
Explanation: infrastructure
4. **(b)** Sex ratio
Explanation: Sex ratio
5. **(b)** Radcliffe Line
Explanation: Radcliffe Line
6. **(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.
7. **(b)** Prime Minister
Explanation: Prime Minister
8. **(d)** Poverty
Explanation: Most of the slum population works in low-paid, high risk-prone, unorganised sectors of the urban economy. Consequently, they are the undernourished, prone to different types of diseases and illness and deprive of proper education.
9. **(a)** George B. Cressey
Explanation: George B. Cressey
10. **(d)** Maharashtra
Explanation: Maharashtra is one of the leading urbanised states of India. It annually contributes about 10 lakh to the urban population of India which is more than 10% of the national level. The urban population in Maharashtra is mainly concentrated in the western region, specifically in Mumbai, Pune and Nashik region.
11. **(a)** 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
12. **(b)** ii, iii, iv, i
Explanation: ii, iii, iv, i
13. **(b)** Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Explanation: **Factors like physical features, socioeconomic and historical background determine the population distribution.** States like U.P., Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh along with Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka, and Gujarat, together account for about 76 percent of the total population of the country. On the other hand, the share of the population is very small



in the states like Jammu & Kashmir (1.04%), Arunachal Pradesh (0.11%), and Uttarakhand (0.84%) in spite of these states having fairly large geographical areas.

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

Explanation: There is spatio-temporal variability in rainfall in the country. The large tracts of the country are deficient in rainfall and are drought-prone. Winter and summer seasons are more or less dry in most parts of the country. Hence, it is difficult to practice agriculture without assured irrigation during dry seasons. Provision of irrigation makes multiple cropping possible. It has also been found that irrigated lands have higher agricultural productivity than unirrigated land. Both the reason and the assertion are correct but the reason does not explain the assertion.

15. **(d)** Bangladesh

Explanation: Bangladesh

16. **(d)** Country with medium levels of human development

Explanation: Country with medium levels of human development

17. **(c)** Nepal has outperformed Bangladesh in terms of HDI

Explanation: Bhutan has outperformed Nepal in terms of HDI

Section B

18. a. The waterway shown in the map is Panama Canal.

b. Point a is Colon and point b is Panama.

c. The length of the route is 72 Km.

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

All economic activities namely primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary, revolve around obtaining and utilising resources necessary for survival.

Secondary activities add value to natural resources by transforming raw materials into valuable products. Cotton in the boll has limited use but after it is transformed into yarn, becomes more valuable and can be used for making clothes. Iron ore, cannot be used; directly from the mines, but after being converted into steel it gets its value and can be used for making many valuable machines, tools, etc. The same is true of most of the materials from the farm, forest, mine and the sea. Secondary activities, therefore, are concerned with manufacturing, processing and construction (infrastructure) industries.

- (i) Activities that transform the raw materials into valuable products are called secondary activities. The manufacturing and Industry sector known as the secondary sector, or the production sector, includes all branches of human activities that transform raw materials into products or goods.
- (ii) The importance of secondary activities is that these activities add value to the natural resources by the transformation of raw materials into useful and valuable products.
- (iii) Secondary activities change the form and value of raw material by the following process:
 - i. manufacturing
 - ii. processing
 - iii. construction (infrastructure)

20. Dairy farming is highly capital intensive and labour-intensive because of the following reasons:

- i. Animal sheds, storage facilities for fodder involve big capital investment.
- ii. Feeding and milking machines add to the cost of dairy farming.
- iii. Cattle breeding, health care, and veterinary services also require a large sum of capital.
- iv. It is highly labour-intensive as it involves rigorous care in feeding and milking.
- v. There is no off-season for the workers during the year.
- vi. The transportation/refrigeration/pasteurization and other preservation processes involve huge manpower.

OR

Features of Plantation Agriculture:

- i. Introduced by Europeans in their colonies in tropics
 - ii. Plantation crops are coffee, tea, banana, sugarcane, pineapples, etc.
 - iii. They are large estates
 - iv. They require a large capital investment
 - v. Cheap labour
 - vi. Single crop specialization
 - vii. a good system of transportation which links the estates to the factories and markets for the export of the products
 - viii. Scientific methods of cultivation are used
 - ix. Tea, coffee, cocoa; cotton, sugarcane, etc. are examples of plantation crops
21. The total replenishable groundwater resources in the country are about 432 cubic km. The Ganga and the Brahmaputra basins have about 46 per cent of the total replenishable groundwater resources. The level of groundwater utilisation is relatively high in the river basins lying in the north-western region and parts of south India. Agriculture accounts for 92 per cent of the groundwater utilisation.
22. The advantages of air transport are as follows:
- i. Air transport has a great advantage of handling high value or perishable goods over long distances.
 - ii. It has reduced distances by minimising the travel time, thus, it quickly approaches its destination point.
23. It is absolutely right to say that all services require special skills. Health, education, law, governance and recreation require professional skills. These services also require other theoretical knowledge and practical training. Manpower is the most important factor in tertiary sector. These skilled labourers, professionally trained experts and consultants perform the tertiary activities. One can understand the importance of manpower and skills in tertiary activities by looking at the examples of activities done under it. Common examples are the works of a plumber, electrician, technician, launderer, barber, shopkeeper, driver, cashier, teacher, lawyer, doctor and publisher, etc. Tertiary activities rely more heavily on specialised skills, experience and knowledge of workers.

OR

Outsourcing is giving work to an outside agency to improve efficiency and reduce costs. When outsourcing involves transferring work to overseas locations, it is described by the term off-shoring, although both offshoring and outsourcing are used



together. Outsourcing generally leads to lower cost which leads to more efficient business.

The following activities are outsourced:

- i. Information technology
- ii. Human resources
- iii. Customer support
- iv. Call centre services
- v. Management of accounts receivable and accounts payable (accounting and finance)
- vi. Handling /troubleshooting (marketing)
- vii. Sometimes manufacturing and engineering

Section C

24. In India, farming is classified into the following two groups on the basis of moisture available for crops:

- i. **Irrigated Farming:** The features of the irrigated farming are as follows:
 - a. In this type of farming, the main source of moisture for the crop is irrigation by various methods like wells, tube-wells, etc.
 - b. Irrigated farming may be of two types on the basis of objective of farming i.e. productive and protective. Productivity can be enhanced by productive irrigation and crops can be saved from drought by providing them protective irrigation.
- ii. **Rainfed Farming:** The features of rainfed farming are as follows:
 - a. In this type of farming, the main source of moisture for soil and crops is rainfall.
 - b. Rainfed farming is done in the areas of drylands and wetlands in India. Dryland farming, areas that receive an annual rainfall of less than 75 cm. Crops cultivated are drought resistant. Wetlands are areas that receive sufficient rainfall to cultivate crops. Main crops are rice, jute, sugarcane and other water-intensive crops.

25. The role of Inland Waterways Authority of India can be understood through the following points:

- i. The Inland Waterways Authority was set up in 1986. It is entrusted with the responsibility of the development, maintenance, and regulation of national waterways in the country.
- ii. It does the function of surveying the economic feasibility of new projects and also administration.
- iii. It advises the Central Government on Inland waterways matters.

Importance of inland water transport of India are:

- i. These are an important mode of transport for both passenger and cargo traffic in India.
- ii. These provide the cheapest and most suitable transportation for heavy and bulky material.
- iii. It is fuel-efficient and eco-friendly means of transport.
- iv. Apart from transportation, Inland waterways are also significant for the promotion of tourism, e.g. the famous Nehru Trophy Boat Race (Vallam Kali) which held every year in backwaters.

26. i. **Solar Energy:** It is cost-competitive, environment friendly, and easy to construct. It is generally used more in appliances like heaters, crop dryers, cookers, etc. The western part of India has greater potential for the development of solar energy in Gujarat and Rajasthan.
- ii. **Wind Energy:** Wind energy is absolutely pollution-free, an inexhaustible source of energy. Permanent wind systems such the trade winds, westerlies, and seasonal wind like monsoon have been used as a source of energy. The wind power plant at Lamba in Gujarat in Kachchh is the largest in Asia.
- iii. **Tidal and Wave Energy:** Large tidal waves are known to occur along the west coast of India. The total available wave energy along India's coast is projected at 40 GW at present.
- iv. **Geothermal Energy:** This energy is now considered to be one of the key energy sources which can be developed as an alternate source. In India, a geothermal energy plant has been commissioned at Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh.
- v. **Bio-energy:** Bio-energy refers to energy derived from biological products which include agricultural residues, municipal, industrial, and other wastes. It can be converted into electrical energy, heat energy, or gas for cooking. One such project converting municipal waste into energy is Okhla in Delhi.
27. 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.

OR

The act of opening up economies for trading is known as free trade or trade liberalisation. This is done by bringing down trade barriers like tariffs. Free trade is a mixed blessing because it has positive as well as negative aspects.

Positive aspects :

1. Efficiency--With free trade, domestic firms face competition from abroad and therefore there will be more incentives to cut costs and increase efficiency. Free Trade encourages an efficient utilization of scarce resources.
2. Specialization: Free trade leads to specialization, where a country only produces goods that they are efficient at, i.e., in which they have a lower opportunity cost. Specialization leads to higher levels of output.
3. Consumption: Free trade enables an increase in consumption as countries can consume combinations of goods outside their production possibility curve.



4. **Market Power:** Without trade barriers, free trade decreases the market power of monopolies as they are competing at a global level. It may also prevent domestic monopolies from charging too high prices.
5. **Price:** Local firms now have to compete against firms from all across the world, especially online. Competition is a win for consumers who can enjoy the lowest of prices.

Negative Aspects :

1. **Excessive Dependence:** As a country depends too much on foreign countries, an outbreak of war may upset its economy. During the 1991 Gulf War America refused to sell its products to its enemies (i.e., Gulf countries).
 2. **Obstacles to the Development of Home Industries:** If foreign goods are imported freely, the domestic industries of the developing countries would not be able to develop rapidly due to the superior strength of foreign industries.
 3. **Empire-BUILDER:** Under free trade, the foreign traders particularly the dominant ones may try to become empire-builders in future. In the past free trade gave rise to colonialism and imperialism.
 4. **Import of Expensive Harmful Goods:** A country may also import expensive and harmful foreign goods.
 5. **Rivalry and Friction:** Finally, free trade sometimes creates rivalry and frictions among the trading nations. In other words, commercial rivalries resulting from trade often lead to war.
28. **The characteristics of modern highways of the world are as follows:**
- a. These are metalled roads that help to connect distant places. This helps to procure raw materials easily. This promotes agricultural and industrial development.
 - b. These roads are more than 80 m wide and have several traffic lanes which enhance them to handle increased traffic capacity as compared to city or town streets.
 - c. Bridges, flyovers, embankments are common features at high speed. This helps to connect major industrial towns, agricultural centres, markets and ports. It also provides employment opportunities.
 - d. Highways have also indulged in environmental pollution due to increased vehicular movement and emission of smoke. Low quality roads can result in wear and tear of vehicles and accidents.
 - e. In developed countries, every city and the port town is linked through highways.

Section D



29.



30. i. Humburg
ii. Canada
iii. Beijing
iv. India
v. St. Lawrence waterways