

Class XII Session 2025-26

Subject - Geography

Sample Question Paper - 3

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 70

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

1. This question paper contains 30 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. Question paper is divided into five sections A, B, C, D and E.
3. Section A Questions no. 1 to 17 are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
4. Section B Questions no. 18 and 19 are Source-based questions. Each question carries 3 marks.
5. Section C Questions no. 20 to 23 are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries 3 marks. Answer to these questions shall be written in 80 to 100 words.
6. Section D Questions no. 24 to 28 are Long Answer type questions. Each question carries 5 marks. Answer to these questions shall be written in 120 to 150 words.
7. Section E Questions no. 29 and 30 are Map-based questions. Each question carries 5 marks.
8. There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions in all sections other than Section A.

Section A

1. **Assertion (A):** Growth is quantitative and value-neutral. [1]

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. | b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. |
| c) A is true but R is false. | d) A is false but R is true. |

2. Choose the correct pair of the following types of towns: [1]

a)

(Types of Town)	(Town)
Administrative	Ankleshwar

b)

(Types of Town)	(Town)
Industrial	Itarsi

c)

(Types of Town)	(Town)
Garrison	Satna

d)

(Types of Town)	(Town)
Mining	Singrauli

3. The Big Trunk Route runs through: [1]

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) The South Atlantic Ocean | b) The North Atlantic Ocean |
| c) The Mediterranean - Indian Ocean | d) The North Pacific Ocean |



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13. The largest use of water resource in India is for: [1]

- a) Irrigation
- b) Drinking and domestic purposes
- c) Pisciculture
- d) Hydroelectric power

14. Which chemical has concentrated in water in Bihar? [1]

- a) Salt
- b) Fluoride
- c) Salinity
- d) Arsenic

Question No. 15 to 17 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions: [3]

India-Trends of Urbanisation from 1901 to 2011

Year	Number of Towns/UAs	Urban population (in Thousands)	% of Total Population	Decennial Growth (%)
1901	1,827	25,851.9	10.84	-
1911	1,815	25,941.6	10.29	0.35
1921	1,949	28,086.2	11.18	8.27
1931	2,072	33,456.0	11.99	19.12
1941	2,250	44,153.3	13.86	31.97
1951	2,843	62,443.7	17.29	41.42
1961	2,365	78,936.6	17.97	26.41
1971	2,590	1,09,114	19.91	38.23
1981	3,378	1,59,463	23.34	46.14
1991	4,689	2,17,611	25.71	36.47
2001	5,161	2,85,355	27.78	31.13
2011*	6,171	3,77,000	31.16	31.08

15. In which year the highest decennial growth (in %) is seen?

- a) 1951
- b) 1991
- c) 2011
- d) 1981

16. Arrange the following years in descending order based on their population size.

- i. 1951
- ii. 1921
- iii. 2001

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

17. Between 1901 and 2011, how much of a population surge was recorded (in thousands)?

- a) 351148 (approx.)
- b) 350167 (approx.)
- c) 345112 (approx.)
- d) 351058 (approx.)



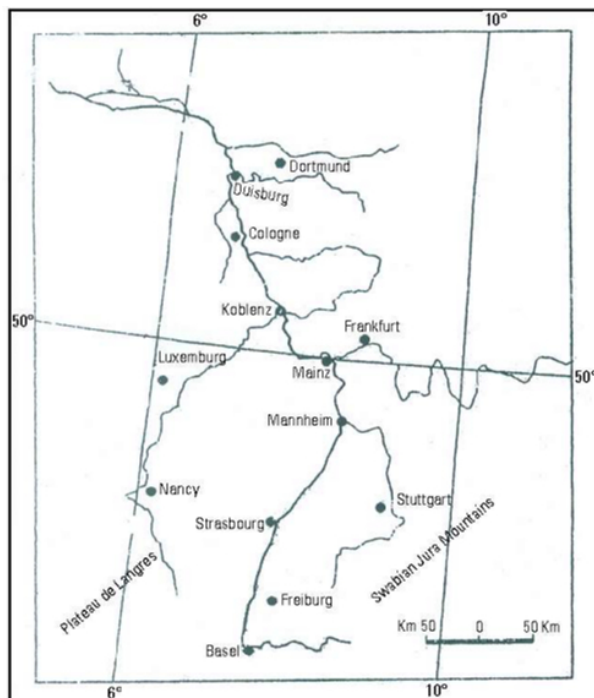
Section B

18. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow: [3]

Basic industries or key industries supply their products to other industries as raw materials for these industries so that other goods can be produced. Some examples of basic industries are iron and steel industry, copper smelting, aluminum smelting etc. The iron and steel industry provides steel as a raw material to other industries like automobile industry. Basic industries are the industries that provide other industries with raw materials so that they can operate and produce other products.

- What do you understand by basic industry? (1)
- Give two examples each of the Basic and Consumer industries. (1)
- Why Iron and Steel industry is considered as a basic industry? (1)

19. Study the map given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: [3]



- Identify the waterway and name it.
- Through which countries does this waterway pass?
- Explain the economic importance of this waterway.

Section C

20. “The nature and human beings are so intricately intertwined that they cannot be separated.” Justify the statement. [3]

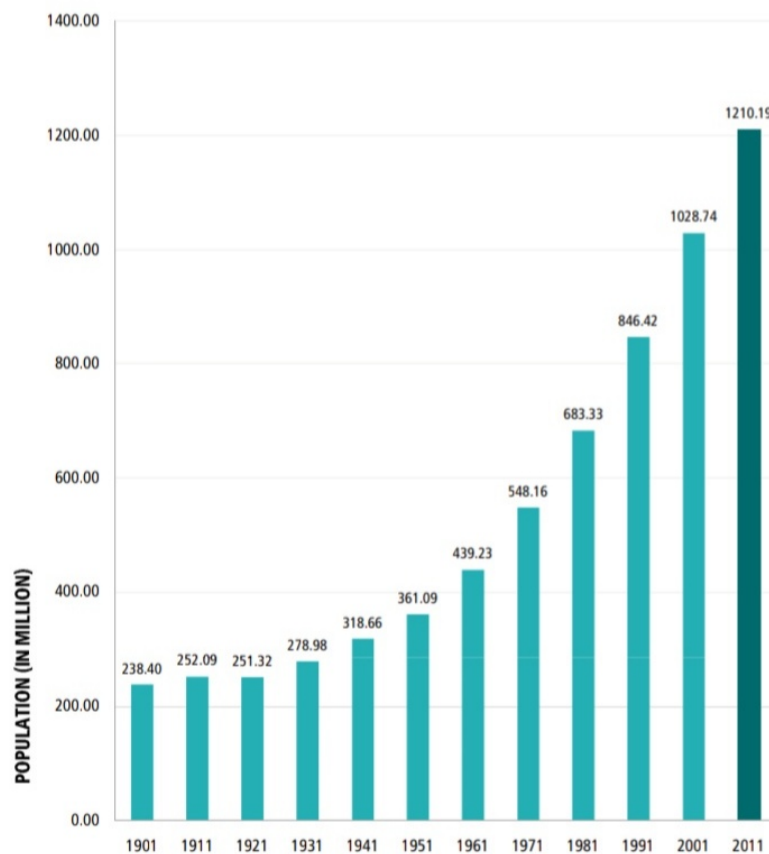
OR

Distinguish between Positivism and Humanism.

21. Study the chart given below and answer the questions that follow: [3]



India
Population (in millions): 1901-2011



Source: Census of India

- i. What do you mean by the decadal growth rate?
- ii. Explain why the decades 1951-81 are referred to as the period of population explosion in India?
- iii. In which decade the population growth rate has increased to 181 million? Give a reason why it has increased?

22. Describe any five features of changing patterns of the composition of India's import. [3]
23. What are the major components of services? [3]

OR

Differentiate Rural Marketing Centres and Urban Marketing Centres

Section D

24. Hunting and gathering are the oldest known economic activities. Explain. [5]
25. What is pipeline and why is it important? [5]

OR

Why is air transport important for India? Describe the different types of Air transport in India.

26. Classify the ports on the basis of specialized functions and give one example each. [5]

OR

What are Regional Trade Blocs? State their objectives. Mention the three factors on which the membership of trading blocs depend?

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

OR

Discuss the five measures adopted to solve the problems of Indian agriculture in order to increase food production.

28. Attaining sustainable development in the command area requires major thrust upon the measures to achieve ecological sustainability. Highlight the measures proposed to promote sustainable development in the command [5]

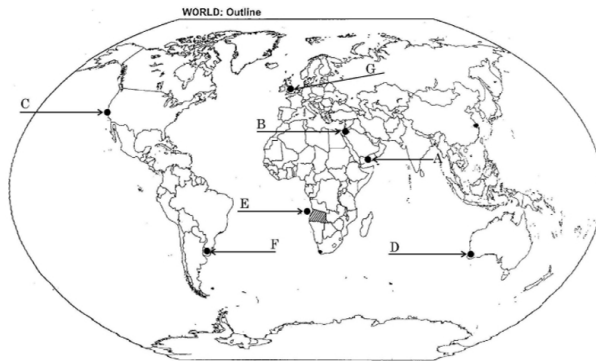


area of Indira Gandhi Rajasthan Canal.

Section E

29. On the given political outline map of the world seven geographical features have been marked as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any **five** and name them on the lines marked near them. [5]

- A. An International Airport in Asia.
- B. A canal linking Red sea with Mediterranean sea.
- C. A major seaport in North America.
- D. A terminal station on the Trans-Australian Railway.
- E. A major area of nomadic herding in Africa.
- F. A major area of extensive commercial grain farming.
- G. International airport of Europe.



30. On the given political outline map of India, locate and label any **five** from the following **geographical features** [5]
with appropriate symbols:

- a. Bauxite mines located in Odisha.
- b. Ratnagiri-iron-ore mines.
- c. An oil refinery in Uttar Pradesh.
- d. Hazribagh copper mines.
- e. The eastern-most station on the East-West corridor.
- f. The Southern-most metropolitan city connected by Golden Quadrilateral.



Solution

Section A

1.

(c) A is true but R is false.

Explanation:

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

The assertion is correct but the reason is incorrect.

2.

(d)

(Types of Town)	(Town)
Mining	Singrauli

Explanation:

(Types of Town)	(Town)
Mining	Singrauli

3.

(b) The North Atlantic Ocean

Explanation:

The North Atlantic Ocean

4.

(c) Both i and ii are correct

Explanation:

Both i and ii are correct

5.

(d) All of these

Explanation:

All of these

6.

(b) Odisha

Explanation:

Orissa is the largest producer of manganese ore of India. It is obtained from Gondite deposits in the Sundargarh district and Kodurite and Khondolite deposits in Kalahandi and Koraput Districts. Manganese is also mined from the lateritic deposits in Bolangir and Sambalpur districts. Odisha contributes about 30% of manganese ore production in India.

7.

(c) Noonmati

Explanation:

It is the first oil refinery to be commissioned by the then Indian Oil Company Limited, now known as Indian Oil Corporation Limited. Noonmati Refinery is supplied by crude oil from the pipeline of Oil India Limited. The Refinery produces various



products and supplies them to North-eastern India as well as beyond, up to Siliguri end through the Guwahati-Siliguri Pipeline, spanning 435 KM, which was the first Pipeline of Indian Oil and commissioned in 1964.

8.
(c) Agricultural runoff
Explanation:
Agricultural runoff
9.
(d) NH44
Explanation:
NH 44.
It is the longest national highway in India with a length of 3,745 kilometres running from Srinagar in the north to Kanyakumari in the South.
10.
(d) Only ii is correct
Explanation:
Only ii is correct
11.
(b) (i), (iii), (ii)
Explanation:
(i), (iii), (ii)
12. **(a) Tarapur**
Explanation:
Tarapur
13. **(a) Irrigation**
Explanation:
Irrigation
14.
(d) Arsenic
Explanation:
Arsenic
15. **(d) 1981**
Explanation:
1981
16. **(d) iii, i, ii**
Explanation:
iii, i, ii
17. **(a) 351148 (approx.)**
Explanation:
 $377000 - 25851.9 = 351148$ (approx.)

Section B

18. i. The industry whose products are used to make other goods by using them as raw materials are basic industries.
ii. Iron and steel and Copper industries are basic industries. Tea and Soap are consumer industries.
iii. Iron and steel industry provides a base for all other industries, so it is called a basic industry. It is used to make everything from a sewing needle to rail sheets, wires, machines etc.



19. i. Rhine Waterway
 - ii. The Rhine Waterway passes through Germany and the Netherlands.
 - iii. It connects the industrial areas of Switzerland, Germany, France, Belgium and the Netherlands with the North Atlantic Sea Route. It provides a cheap and safe way of transportation.

Section C

20. Nature and human beings cannot be separated as they are intertwined and they should be seen holistically. Man has broadened his nature by creating his own environment through his design and skill to have provision for better food, shelter, access and comfort. Both nature and human phenomena are described in metaphors using symbols from the human anatomy. We often talk of the 'face' of the earth, 'eye' of storm, 'mouth' of the river, 'snout' (nose) of the glacier, 'neck' of the isthmus and 'profile' of the soil. All the above nicknames are given by humans to nature. By doing so, humans have made it easy to understand the various natural phenomenon. German scholars describe the 'state' as a living organism. Very often, networks of road, railways and waterways are referred to as 'arteries of circulation' to give nature a human twist.

OR

Positivism	Humanism
It is exclusively derived from experience of natural phenomena and their properties and relations.	It emphasizes the value and agency of human beings, individually and collectively
It leads to Behavioural approach.	It leads to a welfare approach.
It includes human powers.	It includes the human agency, consciousness and creativity.

21. i. The decadal growth rate is a vital part of Census operations. This gives an overview of the percentage of total population growth in a particular decade.
 - ii. A rapid fall in the mortality rate but a high fertility rate of population in the country. It is in this period, after the, Independence that developmental activities were introduced through a centralised planning process and economy started showing up ensuring the improvement of living condition of people at large. Consequently, there was a high natural increase and higher growth rate.
 - iii. During 2001-2011 period because downward trend of crude birth rate is held responsible for such a population growth. This was, in turn, affected by an increase in the mean age at marriage, improved quality of life particularly education of females in the country.
22. The changing pattern of the composition of India's import is discussed below:
 - i. During the 1950s and 1960s, India faced serious food shortage, thus the country had to import food grains, capital goods, machinery and equipment at large scale.
 - ii. After 1970, when the success of the Green Revolution took place, it results in discontinuation of the foodgrain import.
 - iii. The energy crises of 1973 raised the import prices of petroleum and fertilizers along with machine and equipment, special steel, edible oil, and chemicals.
 - iv. Import of capital goods like non-electrical machinery, transport equipment, manufactures of metals and machine tools registered a steady increase. This increase could be because of the increasing demand in the export-oriented industrial and domestic sectors.
 - v. Pearls and semi-precious stones, gold and silver, metallic ferrous ores and metal scrap non-ferrous metals, electronic goods, etc are other important items of India's import.
23. Major components of services may be grouped as follows:
 - i. Business services including advertising, legal services, public relations and consultancies.
 - ii. Finance, insurance and real estate including saving and banking services.
 - iii. Wholesale and retail trading linking the producers with consumers.
 - iv. Personal services such as maintenance services, beauticians and repair works.
 - v. Transport and communication including post and telegraph services.
 - vi. Entertainment including television, radio, films and publishing.
 - vii. Government services including bureaucrats, police, army, etc.
 - viii. Non-government agencies set up for charity, education, health care, rural development, etc.

OR

Rural Marketing Centres	Urban Marketing Centres



Rural marketing centre provide facility to nearby settlements.	Urban marketing centre provide facility to wide services to large areas.
Rural centres are mostly rudimentary type.	Urban centres offer specialised services.
Personal and professional services are undeveloped in rural centres.	They are highly developed in urban centres.
Rural marketing centres acts as a local collecting and distributing centres.	Urban marketing centres provide services beyond cities at national or international levels.

Section D

24. The earliest known primary activities are hunting and gathering. Gathering is practised in regions with harsh climatic conditions. It is practised in primitive societies who extract plants and animals to satisfy their needs for food, shelter and clothing. Gathering is I practised in:

1. High latitude zones which include Northern Canada, Northern Eurasia and Southern Chile.
2. Low latitude zones such as the Amazon Basin, Tropical interior part of South East Asia.

In modern times some gathering is market oriented. Gatherers collect valuable plants and after simple processing they sell these plants in the market. They use different parts of the plants. For example, they use:

- (i) Bark of the tree for making quinine, tannin extract and cork;
- (ii) Leaves are used to produce beverages, drugs, cosmetics, fibre, thatch and fabrics;
- (iii) Nuts are used for food and oils and
- (iv) Tree trunk provides rubber, balata, gums and raisins. There are little chances that gathering can ever become a global activity because it cannot compete in the world market. Moreover, synthetic products often provide better quality at cheaper rates. It makes it economically non viable. These synthetic items have replaced many items supplied by the gatherers in tropical forests.

25. Pipeline transport network is a new arrival on the transportation map of India. Earlier it was used to transport water but these days its usage has increase due to the following reasons:

1. Pipeline is the cheapest means of transport as only once the construction has to be done and it has low operational cost.
2. It is the most convenient and efficient mode of transporting liquids and gases over long distances.
3. It solves the problems of loading and unloading of raw materials and finished goods.
4. This ensures the uninterrupted supply of raw materials to the refineries and finished products to the consumers.
5. It is ideally suited for transport of liquids and gases. Even solids can be transported through pipelines when converted into slurry.
6. It can be laid through difficult terrain and underwater as well.
7. It involves low energy consumption.
8. It rules out trans-shipment (during transportation) losses or delays.

OR

Importance of Air Transport:

Air transport is the fastest mode of transport. It is an important mode for a country of the size of India where the terrain and the climatic conditions are so diverse. It is vital for our internal transport system as well as for the links with other countries.

Types of Air transport:

- i. **Air India:** The Air India handles the foreign traffic, both passengers and cargo from four focal points, Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata. It connects all the continents through its services.
- ii. **Indian Airlines:** The domestic traffic is handled by the Indian Airlines Corporation. It carries passengers, cargo and mail to different destinations within the country as well as to eight neighbouring countries.
- iii. **Vayudoot:** It generally provides links with remote and inaccessible areas which are not covered by the Indian Airlines.
- iv. **Pawan Hans:** It was established to provide helicopter services in order to link far-flung and inaccessible areas in hilly and forested regions.

26. Types of the port on the basis of specialised functions:

- 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, Esskhira in Tunisia, Tripoli in Lebanon are tanker ports. Abadan on the Gulf of Persia is a refinery port.
- ii. **Ports of Call:** These are the ports that 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.

- 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. 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.
- iv. **Entrepot Ports:** These are collection centres where the goods are brought from different countries for export. Singapore is an entrepot for Asia. Rotterdam for Europe, and Copenhagen for the Baltic region.
- v. **Naval Ports:** These are ports that have only strategic importance. These ports serve warships and have repair workshops for them. Kochi and Karwar are examples of such ports in India.

OR

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.

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

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

OR

- 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.
28. The measures proposed to promote sustainable development in the Indira Gandhi Rajasthan Canal Command Area are
- Strict implementation of water management policy is required. The canal project envisages protective irrigation in Stage-I and extensive irrigation of crops and pasture development in Stage-II.



- In general, 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.
- The CAD (Common Area Development) programmes such as lining of water courses, land development and leveling and warabandi system (equal distribution of canal water in the command area of outlet) shall be effectively implemented to reduce the conveyance loss of water.
- The areas affected by water logging and soil salinity shall be reclaimed.
- The eco-development through afforestation, shelterbelt plantation and pasture development is necessary particularly in the fragile environment of Stage-II.
- 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.

Section E

29. A. Aden
B. Suez Canal
C. San Francisco
D. Perth
E. South West Africa
F. Pampas
G. London



30. a. Bauxite mines located in Odisha: **Koraput**
b. **Ratnagiri**-iron-ore mines.
c. An oil refinery in Uttar Pradesh: **Mathura**
d. **Hazribagh** copper mines.
e. The eastern-most station on the East-West corridor: **Silchar**
f. The Southern-most metropolitan city connected by Golden Quadrilateral: **Chennai**

