

Class XII Session 2025-26

Subject - Geography

Sample Question Paper - 4

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):** Empowerment concept supports the idea of human development. [1]

Reason (R): Empowerment comes from freedom and capability.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 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. Match the following [1]

Column I (Types of Agriculture)	Column II (Regions)
(a) Mediterranean Agriculture	(i) Tunisia
(b) Co-operative Farming	(ii) Netherlands
(c) Market Gardening and Horticulture	(iii) N-E USA
(d) Collective Farming	(iv) USSR

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) (a) - (i), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iii), (d) - (iv) | b) (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii) |
| c) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (i) | d) (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i) |

3. Which seas are joined by the Panama canal? [1]



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iv. Welfare approach

a) iii, ii, iv, i

b) i, iii, iv, ii

c) ii, iv, iii, i

d) ii, i, iv, iii

12. Who was the father of modern human geography?

[1]

a) Humboldt

b) Ritter

c) Campbell

d) Ratzel

13. Which one of the following statements is wrong?

[1]

a) The development of hydro-electricity and petroleum reduced to a great extent the importance of coal energy as a locational factor for the industry.

b) Sugar, cotton textiles and vegetable oils are footloose industries.

c) Port towns in India have attracted industries.

d) Cheap water transport has facilitated the jute mill industry along the Hooghly.

14. Which one of the followings is the false reason of high growth rate of urban population in India?

[1]

a) Improvement in health condition in cities

b) Higher economic development in cities

c) Rapid expansion of urban areas

d) Availability of employment opportunities in cities

15. Match column I with column II and choose the correct option.

[1]

Column I (Sub-fields of Human Geography)	Column II (Sister disciplines)
(a) Behavioural Geography	(i) Anthropology
(b) Geography of Leisure	(ii) Business Geography
(c) Geography of Marketing	(iii) Sociology
(d) Cultural Geography	(iv) Psychology

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

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

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

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

16. Combustion of fossil fuels, mining and industries are the main sources of:

[1]

a) water pollution

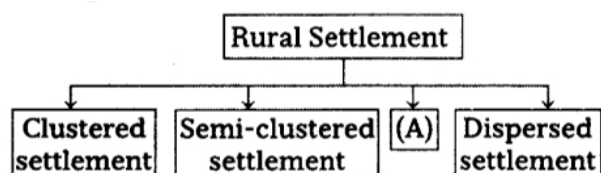
b) Air pollution

c) Smog

d) Noise pollution

17. Complete the chart using the options given below.

[1]



a) Fragmented settlement

b) Nucleated settlement

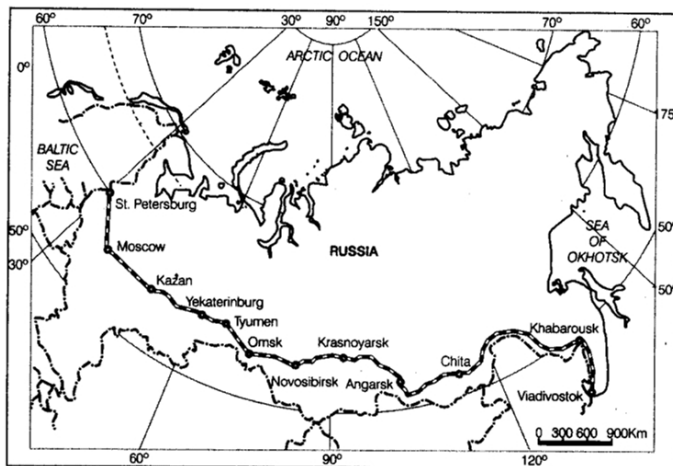
c) Hamleted settlement

d) Isolated settlement



Section B

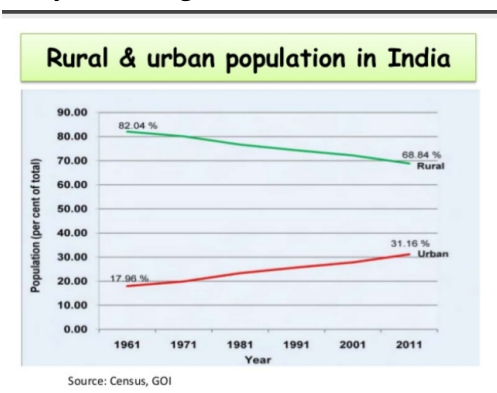
18. The Ruhr Coal-field, Germany This has been one of the major industrial regions of Europe for a long time. Coal and iron and steel formed the basis of the economy, but as the demand for coal declined, the industry started shrinking. Even after the iron ore was exhausted, the industry remained, using imported ore brought by waterways to the Ruhr. The Ruhr region is responsible for 80 per cent of Germany's total steel production. Changes in the industrial structure have led to the decay of some areas, and there are problems of industrial waste and pollution. The future prosperity of the Ruhr is based less on the products of coal and steel, for which it was initially famous, and more on the new industries like the huge Opel car assembly plant, new chemical plants, universities. Outof-town shopping centres have appeared resulting in a 'New Ruhr' landscape. [3]
- What is the importance of Ruhr region of Germany?
 - Mention any two major problems of Ruhr industrial region.
 - How has the 'New Ruhr' landscape emerged?
19. Study the map given below carefully and answer the following questions. [3]



- Identify and name the railway line shown on the map. (1)
- Name the continents linked by this rail route. (1)
- Explain how this railway line is helpful for the promotion of trade in this region? (1)

Section C

20. Explain the major aspects of India's **National Water Policy, 2002**. [3]
- OR
- Provision of irrigation makes multiple cropping possible in India. Justify the statement.
21. Study the chart given below and answer the questions that follow: [3]



- What is population composition?
- Give a reason why urban population in India is increasing?

iii. What is the percentage of the rural-urban population in India? Give two reasons why there is a decrease in the rural population in India?

22. Describe the importance of sea routes in handling India's foreign trade. [3]

23. How does transport affect tourism? Explain. [3]

OR

What do you mean by market gardening? What types of crops are grown under it?

Section D

24. Why is a wide variety of animals kept by pastoral nomads in different regions of the world? Explain the process of transhumance with an example. [5]

25. Explain with five suitable examples, how **the level of economic development** and **nature of terrain** affect the density of roads in India. [5]

OR

Explain the merits and demerits of pipeline in India.

26. Define the term **international trade**. Describe two types of **international trade** in the world. [5]

OR

Describe any five types of ports in the world, on the basis of specialized functions.

27. In spite of significant developments Indian agriculture suffers from certain problems. Explain. [5]

28. Suppose you have given the power to modify the planning process. How would you use this power wisely and what would be your plan? Explain with reason. [5]

OR

What was the main plan of the **Tribal Sub-Plan**. What was its contribution on the development of the Bharmaur area?

Section E

29. On the given political map of the World, seven geographical features have been marked as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any five with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near each feature. [5]

A. A major seaport

B. An international airport

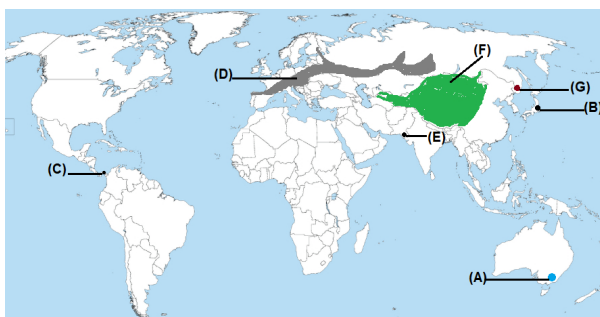
C. An important Seaway

D. An area of Mixed Farming

E. An important seaport of Asia

F. An area of Nomadic Herding

G. Eastern Terminal of Trans-Siberian



30. Locate and label any five of the following geographical features on the Political Outline map of India with appropriate symbols: [5]

a. Iron ore mines of Maharashtra



- b. Jharia coal mines
- c. Manganese mines in Madhya Pradesh
- d. An international airport in Kerala
- e. The state leading in the production of Coffee
- f. Bauxite mines located in Chhattisgarh
- g. An important seaport in Andhra Pradesh



Solution

Section A

1.
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Explanation:
Empowerment means **having the power to make better decisions and choices in life which leads to human development**. Such power comes from **increasing freedom and capability**. Good governance and people-oriented policies are required to empower people. The empowerment of socially and economically disadvantaged groups is of special importance. Both the reason and the assertion are correct but the reason does not explain the assertion.
2. **(a)** (a) - (i), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iii), (d) - (iv)
Explanation:
(a) - (i), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iii), (d) - (iv)
3.
(c) Atlantic and Pacific
Explanation:
The length of the Panama Canal from the shoreline to the shoreline is about 40 miles (65 km) and from deep water in the **Atlantic** (more specifically, the Caribbean sea to deep water in the **Pacific** about 50 miles (82 km).
4.
(c) Both statements I and II are correct and statement II is the correct example of statement I.
Explanation:
Both statements I and II are correct and statement II is the correct example of statement I.
5.
(c) over 0.8
Explanation:
A country scores a higher HDI when the lifespan is higher, the education level is higher, and the gross national income GNI (PPP) per capita is higher.
6. **(a)** Gujarat
Explanation:
Gujarat
7.
(b) Mica
Explanation:
Mica
8. **(a)** Solid waste
Explanation:
Solid waste refers to a variety of old and used articles, for example, stained small pieces of metals, broken glassware, plastic containers, polythene bags, ash, floppies, CDs, etc. dumped at different places.
9. **(a)** 1869
Explanation:
Suez canal had been constructed in 1869 in Egypt between Port Said in the north and Port Suez in the south linking the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea.



10.
(d) Both statements are correct and statement ii correctly explains the statement i
Explanation:
Both statements are correct and statement ii correctly explains the statement i
11.
(c) ii, iv, iii, i
Explanation:
ii, iv, iii, i
12.
(d) Ratzel
Explanation:
Ratzel
13.
(b) Sugar, cotton textiles and vegetable oils are footloose industries.
Explanation:
Sugar, cotton textiles and vegetable oils are footloose industries.
14.
(c) Rapid expansion of urban areas
Explanation:
Rural-to-urban migration: People move to cities in search of better employment opportunities, education, and living standards.
15.
(b) (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)
Explanation:
(a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)
16.
(b) Air pollution
Explanation:
These processes release oxides of sulphur and nitrogen, hydrocarbons, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, lead and asbestos.
17.
(c) Hamleted settlement
Explanation:
Hamleted settlement

Section B

18. (i) It has been a major industrial region of Europe for a long time. With time the demand for coal has declined as petrol, diesel, CNG, solar energy have replaced coal and therefore coal industry is shrinking but as iron and steel form the basis of industrial growth the Ruhr region is responsible for 80% of Germany's steel production.
(ii) The two major problems of the Ruhr industrial region are as follows:
a. Changes in the industrial structure as the demand for coal declined, led to the decay of this region.
b. There are other problems related to industrial waste disposal and pollution.
(iii) The 'New Ruhr' landscape has emerged as a result of more focus on the concentration of new industries like the huge Opel car assembly plant, new chemical plants, universities and out of town shopping centres.
19. i. Trans-Siberian railway line has been shown on the map.
ii. It connects Asia and Europe.



- iii. This railway line runs across the Ural mountains and connects agro centres like Chita and Irkutsk. It also acts as a linkage between different manufacturing centres.

Section C

20. Major aspects of India's National Water Policy 2002-

- i. Irrigation and multi-purpose projects should invariably include drinking water component, wherever there is no alternative source of drinking water.
- ii. Providing drinking water to all human beings and animals should be the first priority.
- iii. Measures should be taken to limit and regulate the exploitation of groundwater.
- iv. Both surface and groundwater should be regularly monitored for quality. A phased programme should be undertaken for improving water quality.
- v. The efficiency of utilisation in all the diverse uses of water should be improved.
- vi. Awareness of water as a scarce resource should be fostered.
- vii. Conservation consciousness should be promoted through education, regulation, incentives and disincentives.

OR

- i. It has been found that irrigated lands have higher agricultural productivity than unirrigated land.
 - ii. Crops with high-yielding varieties require consistent moisture, which can only be achieved with an advanced irrigation system.
 - iii. In fact this is way that green revolution strategy of agriculture development in the country has largely been successful.
21. i. Population composition is a distinct field of study within-population geography with a vast coverage of analysis of age and sex, place of residence, ethnic characteristics, tribes, language, religion, marital status, literacy and education, occupational characteristics, etc.
- ii. The growth rate of the urban population has accelerated due to enhanced economic development and improvement in health and hygienic conditions and an increased rate of rural-urban migration.
 - iii. The rural-urban distribution is 68.84 percent and 31.16 percent respectively. Reasons are- Growth of employment in cities is attracting people from rural areas; more and more people who live in villages may no longer work in agriculture or even in villages, rural people are increasing, engaged in non-farm rural occupations like transport services, business enterprises or craft manufacturing.
22. Importance of sea routes in handling India's foreign trade
- i. No track needs to be prepared.
 - ii. A huge tonnage of goods can be easily carried through the sea.
 - iii. India is surrounded by sea from three sides and is bestowed with a long coastline.
 - iv. Water provides a smooth surface for very cheap transport provided there is no turbulence.
 - v. Today Indian ports are handling large volumes of domestic as well as overseas trade. Most of the ports are equipped with modern infrastructure.
 - vi. The capacity of Indian ports increased from 20 million tonnes of cargo handling in 1951 to more than 500 million tonnes at present.
23. Transportation enables to transport tourists to locations where other (tourism) services are provided. For tourists, transport is a means to benefit from these services.

OR

A **market garden** is the relatively small-scale production of fruits, vegetables and flowers as cash crops, frequently sold directly to consumers and restaurants. In market gardening, high value crops such as vegetables, fruits and flowers are cultivated solely for the urban areas. Under this the size of farms is small and they are located where there are good transportation links with the urban centres where high income consumers are located. It is both labour and capital intensive and lays emphasis on the use of irrigation, HYV seeds, fertilisers, insecticides, green houses and artificial heating in colder regions. This type of agriculture is well developed in densely populated industrial districts of North West Europe, North Eastern United States of America and the Mediterranean regions. The Netherlands specialises in flowers and horticulture crops especially tulips which are exported all over Europe. Those regions where farmers specialise in vegetables only, it is called truck farming.

Section D

24. i. Pastoral nomadism is a primitive subsistence activity, in which the herders keep a large variety of animals as they rely on animals for food, clothing, shelter, tools, and transport.
- ii. They move from one place to another along with their livestock, depending on the amount and quality of pastures and water.



- iii. Nomads living in different climatic conditions select and domesticate animals found in those regions. The process of migration from plain areas to pastures on mountains during summers and again from mountain pastures to plain areas during winters is known as transhumance.
 - iv. For example in mountain regions, such as the Himalayas, Gujjars, Bakarwals, Gaddis, and Bhotiyas migrate from plains to the mountains in summers and to the plains from the high altitude pastures in winters. Similarly, in the Tundra regions, the nomadic herders move from South to North in summers and from North to South in winters.
25. Nature of terrain and level of economic development affect the density of roads in following ways:
- i. Construction of roads in plains is easy and cheaper in comparison to hilly and mountainous areas. Therefore, Gangetic plains have high density of roads as compared to hilly North-Eastern States.
 - ii. Difficult terrain, thick forest do not provide suitable conditions for the development of roads. That's the reason for having low density of roads in Himalayan and North-Eastern region.
 - iii. Sandy soil is also a restriction in the development of roads, that's the reason for less density of roads in Western Rajasthan. Similarly in the sandy region of Gujarat, the density of road is very less.
 - iv. Economic development also affects the density of roads. Karnataka Plateau and Maharashtra have high density of roads due to high concentration of industries and urbanisation in these areas.
While in the some states, there is very less density of roads in areas which are economically backward and have less natural resources.
 - v. High density of road network is found in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh in the Northern India. This is due to advanced agriculture, industry and urbanisation in these areas. Density of roads is also high in West Bengal.

After analysing these example we can say that density of roads is dependent on level economic development and nature of terrain.

OR

The merits of pipeline:

- i. Pipelines provide an uninterrupted flow of water, gas and petroleum.
- ii. The initial cost of laying pipelines is high but, the running cost is minimal'.
- iii. They are eco-friendly, energy efficient, do not contribute to pollution and save fuel.
- iv. It rules out trans-shipment losses or delays.
- v. These can be laid in difficult terrains, underwater and dense-forested areas.
- vi. They are ideally suited to transport liquids and gases.
- vii. It involves very low energy consumption.
- viii. Pipelines are safe, accident-free and environmentally friendly.
- ix. It needs very little maintenance.

The demerits of pipeline:

- i. Leakage in the pipelines is difficult to detect.
 - ii. Safeguarding the pipeline from the extremists is very difficult.
 - iii. It is not flexible, i.e. it can be used only for a few fixed points.
 - iv. Once laid, capacity cannot be increased.
 - v. Underground pipelines cannot be easily repaired.
26. Exchange of goods and services among countries across national boundaries is called International trade.
- Types of international trade in the world-

- a. **Bilateral trade:** Bilateral trade is done by two countries with each other. They enter into agreement to trade specified commodities amongst them. For example: In exchange for agreeing to buy a certain item from country B, country A may agree to trade some raw materials, or vice versa.
- b. **Multi-lateral trade:** Multilateral trade is carried out with numerous trading nations. The same country can trade with a number of other countries. The country may also grant the status of the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) on some of the trading partners.

OR

- i. **Oil Ports:** These ports deal in the processing and shipping of oil. Some of these are tanker ports and some are refinery ports. Maracaibo in Venezuela is tanker port. Abadan on the Gulf of Persia is a refinery port.
- ii. **Ports of Call:** These are the ports which originally developed as calling points on main sea routes where ships used to anchor for refuelling, watering and taking food items. Later on, they developed into commercial ports. Aden, Honolulu and Singapore are examples.



- iii. **Packet Station:** These are also known as ferry ports. These packet stations are exclusively concerned with the transportation of passengers and mail across water bodies covering short distances. Example, Dover in England and Calais in France across the English Channel.
 - iv. **Entrepot Ports:** These are collection centres where the goods are brought from different countries for export. Singapore is an entrepot for Asia.
 - v. **Naval Ports:** These are ports which have only strategic importance. These ports serve warships and have repair workshops for them. Kochi and Karwar are examples of such ports in India.
27. It is true that there is a significant development in Indian agriculture but it is still low in comparison to the developed countries of the world. Several factors are responsible for these situations. These are:
- i. **Environmental factors:** The most serious problem is the erratic nature of monsoons. The period of rainfall is limited and it is highly variable and uncertain. This situation affects agricultural development.
 - ii. **Economic factors:** Indian agriculture is today well on road of industry and commerce. For good agriculture, some investments have to be made. The investment on tractors, HYV seeds and fertilizers etc. to make agriculture a profitable enterprise.
 - iii. **Institutional factors:** Due to the increasing pressure of population on the cropped land, the size of land-holdings are also being uneconomic and getting smaller and fragmented. It is the major obstacle in the way of modernization of agriculture.
 - iv. **Technological factors:** Agricultural techniques are old and inefficient, mechanisation is very limited. The only one-third area is under irrigation. These conditions keep the agriculture productivity and intensification of farming at a low level.
 - v. **Inadequate irrigation facilities:** Agriculture in India depends on monsoonal rainfall. Due to uncertain and variable rainfall irrigation is necessary. Only 22% of cultivated land is under irrigation. Therefore, irrigation is required to increase yield productivity.
28. If I had some power to modify the present planning process, I would have broadened the planning process by adding some important terms such as:
- i. **Equity:** It means making equal access to opportunities available to everybody. The opportunities available to people must be equal irrespective of their gender, race, income and caste.
 - ii. **Sustainability:** It refers to continuity in the availability of opportunities. This means that each generation must have the same opportunities, therefore we must use our environmental, financial and human resources in such a way that our future generations are not deprived of these opportunities.
 - iii. **Empowerment:** It refers to have the power to make choices. Such power comes from increasing freedom and capability. Good governance and people-oriented policies are required to empower people. The empowerment of social and economically disadvantaged groups are of special importance.

OR

The main aim of the 'Tribal Sub-Plan' was to bridge the gap between the Schedule Tribes (STs) and the general population with respect to all socio-economic development indicators in a time-bound manner.

The most significant contribution of tribal sub-plan in Bharmaur region is the development of:

- i. **Infrastructure in terms of School:** The main aim is to develop and provide basic primary education so as to make them aware of their basic rights and duties.
- ii. **Health care facilities:** It was decided to provide basic health care facilities to each and everyone which includes compulsory vaccinations and proper pre and post-natal care, etc.
- iii. **Potable water:** Water is one of the most important requirements of human beings. It was made sure that each and every household gets potable water to drink so as to reduce the risk of water-borne diseases.
- iv. **Communication:** Communication services such as TV, telephones, internet connections were provided for the development of the people and to keep them in sync with the outside world.

Section E

29. A. A major seaport (Melbourne)
 B. An international airport (Tokyo)
 C. An important Seaway (Panama Canal)
 D. An area of Mixed Farming (North-western Europe)
 E. An important seaport of Asia (Karachi)
 F. An area of Nomadic Herding (Mongolia and Central China)
 G. Eastern Terminal of Trans-Siberian (Vladivostok)



