

Class XII Session 2025-26

Subject - Geography

Sample Question Paper - 6

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):** An uneducated child cannot make the choice to be a doctor. [1]

Reason (R): Her/His choice has got limited by her/his lack of education.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 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 correctly [1]

List I (Type of Activity)	List II (Features)
(a) Subsistence Agriculture	(i) Introduced in colonies
(b) Plantation Agriculture	(ii) Supplies citrus fruits
(c) Dairy farming	(iii) Rearing of Milch animals
(d) Mediterranean Agriculture	(iv) Producers are consumers

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

3. Which one of the following sea routes is the busiest in the world? [1]



- a) The Northern Atlantic Sea Route b) The South Pacific Sea Route
- c) The North Pacific Sea Route d) The Southern Atlantic Sea Route
4. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option for the same: [1]
- i. Ancient Towns were developed by king and Sultans of India.
- ii. Medieval Towns were developed by the ancient kings.
- a) Both statements are correct and statement ii correctly explains the statement i b) Both the statements are incorrect
- c) Only i is correct d) Only ii is correct
5. Which one of the following best describes development? [1]
- a) A constant in size b) An increase in size
- c) A simple change in the quality d) A positive change in quality
6. Which is the prime source of energy in India? [1]
- a) Nuclear b) Thermal
- c) Hydroelectricity d) Wind energy
7. Balaghat-Chhindwara-Mimar-Mandla-Jhabua belt is famous for the mining of [1]
- a) copper b) mica
- c) iron ore d) manganese
8. What % age of total geographical area of India is classified as man-made degraded CWL? [1]
- a) 2.4 % b) 2.18 %
- c) 5.88 % d) 7.51 %
9. Which mode carries high-value light goods? [1]
- a) Railways b) Waterways
- c) Roads d) Airways
10. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option for the same: [1]
- i. Empowerment comes from increasing freedom and capability.
- ii. Good governance and people-oriented policies are required to empower people.
- a) Both the statements are incorrect b) Only i is correct
- c) Only ii is correct d) Both statements are correct and statement ii correctly explains the statement i
11. Arrange the following countries in sequential order according to the life expectancy rate. [1]
- Choose the correct option.
- i. Switzerland
- ii. Hong Kong
- iii. Macao
- iv. Japan
- a) i, ii, iv, iii b) ii, iii, i, iv



c) ii, iv, iii, i

d) i, iii, iv, ii

12. Which one of the following is an example of an **Oil Port**? [1]

a) Singapore

b) Honolulu

c) Tripoli

d) Kochchi

13. Small-scale industries uses: [1]

a) imported raw materials

b) local raw materials

c) Internal raw material

d) no raw materials

14. Which of the following seaports is located on Mahanadi delta? [1]

a) Ennore

b) Vishakhapatnam

c) Haldia

d) Paradwip

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

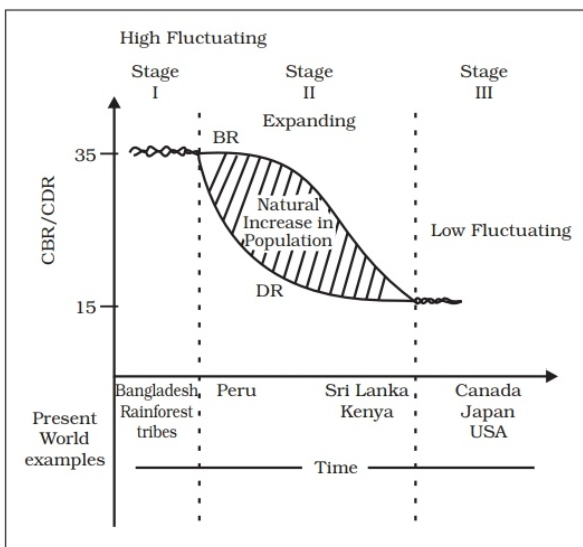


Fig: Demographic Transition theory

15. As per the graph, why two hundred years ago all the countries of the world were in the 1st stage?

a) Better medical facilities

b) Low levels of technology

c) People are literate

d) Political stability

16. Why countries like the USA and Canada have stable or slow growth in population?

a) Arabian society

b) Low level of economic development

c) High technical know-how

d) Female foeticide

17. Why in the Stage-II the net addition to population is high?

a) Decline in health facilities

b) Improvements in health facilities

c) Urbanised society

d) Technological advancement

Section B

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

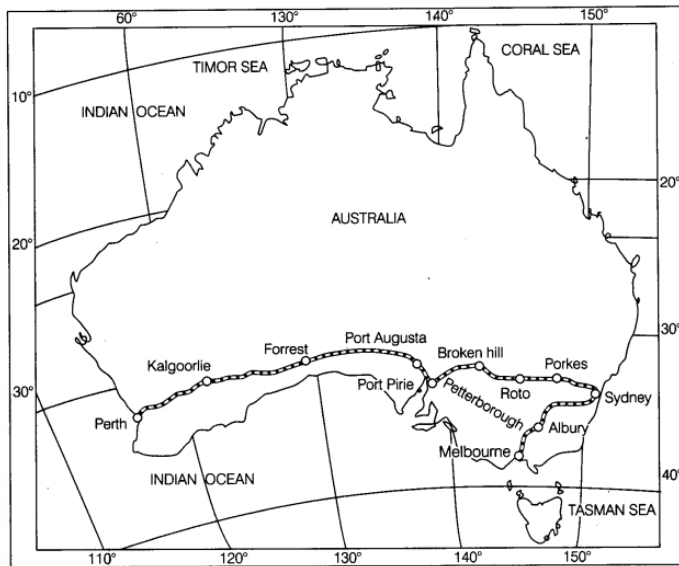
The Ruhr Coal-field, Germany This has been one of the major industrial regions of Europe for a long time. Coal and iron and steel formed the basis of the economy, but as the demand for coal declined, the industry started shrinking. Even after the iron ore was exhausted, the industry remained, using imported 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.

- What is the importance of the Ruhr region of Germany? (1)
- Mention any two major problems of the Ruhr industrial region. (1)
- How has the **New Ruhr** landscape emerged? (1)

19. Study the map given below carefully and answer the following questions:

[3]



- Name the railway line shown in the given map. (1)
- Which are the two terminal stations of this railway line? (1)
- Name the ports located on the coast of Spencer Gulf through which this railway line passes. (1)

Section C

20. Why the share of agriculture sector in total water used in the country is expected to decline?

[3]

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

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

OR

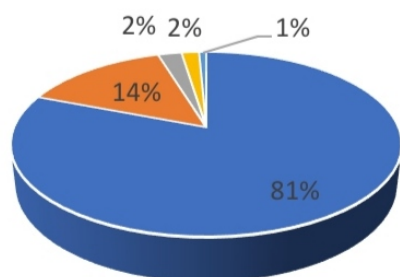
Rain-water harvesting has been practised through various methods by different communities in the country. Justify the statement.

21. Study the following chart and answer:

[3]

Religious communities of India, 2011

■ Hindus ■ Muslims ■ Christians
■ Sikhs ■ Buddhists



Source: Census of India, 2011

- Which are the smallest religious groups in India?
- In which area Christian population is mostly concentrated?
- Why it is important to study the religious composition of any country?

22. How is the favourable balance of trade an indicator of economic development of a country? [3]

23. Define quinary activities. Describe its features and importance. [3]

OR

What are communication services? Explain the factors on which communication services depends.

Section D

24. **India has the second largest road networks in the world.** Examine the statement with examples. [5]

OR

Examine the role of air transport in the promotion of international trade.

25. Explain the significance of **Ports** in the development of international trade. Differentiate between **Entrepot Ports** and **Naval Ports**. [5]

OR

Examine the five bases of international trade which are responsible for promoting international trade.

26. Write notes on: [5]

- Market gardening
- Truck farming
- Flower cultivation
- Fruit cultivation

27. Explain with examples how **modern agricultural technology** has brought a significant increase in agricultural output in India. [5]

28. Explain the importance of the **Integrated Tribal Development Project** implemented in the Bharmaur region of Himachal Pradesh. [5]

OR

Integrated tribal development project laid the highest priority on development of transport and communications, agriculture and allied activities & social and community services. Examine the statement in the context of Bharmaur

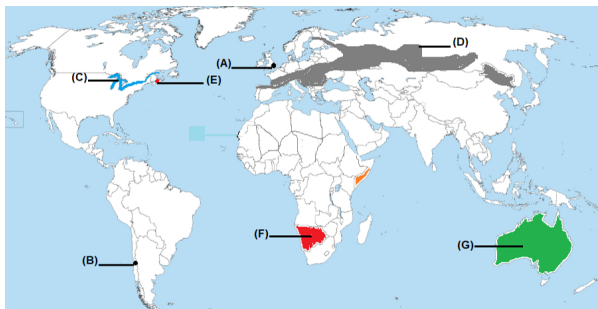


region.

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 in Europe
- B. An international airport
- C. An important Seaway
- D. An area of Mixed Farming
- E. Eastern Terminal of Trans Canadian Railways
- F. Identify this area of Nomadic Herding in the southern hemisphere
- G. Region of commercial livestock rearing



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 Chhattisgarh
 - b. Bauxite mines located in Madhya Pradesh
 - c. Oil Refinery located in Bihar
 - d. The state leading in the production of Tea
 - e. The state with highest population density
 - f. Copper mines of southern Jharkhand
 - g. An international airport in the capital of India





Solution

Section A

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

Explanation:

Building people's capabilities in the areas of health, education, and access to resources are, therefore, important in enlarging their choices. If people do not have capabilities in these areas, their choices also get limited. The reason explains the assertion.

2.

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

Explanation:

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

3. **(a)** The Northern Atlantic Sea Route

Explanation:

The Northern Atlantic Sea Route

4.

- (b)** Both the statements are incorrect

Explanation:

Both the statements are incorrect

5.

- (d)** A positive change in quality

Explanation:

A positive change in quality

6.

- (b)** Thermal

Explanation:

More than 65% of India's electricity generation capacity comes from thermal power plants, with about 85% of the country's thermal power generation being coal-based. Thermal power plants account for nearly two-thirds of India's electricity generation capacity. About 71% of electricity consumed in India is generated by thermal power plants.

7.

- (d)** manganese

Explanation:

manganese

8.

- (c)** 5.88 %

Explanation:

5.88 %

9.

- (d)** Airways

Explanation:

Airways is the fastest and the costliest mode of transport. The manufacturing of large size passenger and cargo aeroplanes and their operations require elaborate arrangements, such as hangar, landing, fuelling, and maintaining facilities. Thus, **air transport is used only for high-value goods** and passengers.

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. **(c)** Tripoli
Explanation:
Tripoli is an oil port and the other options are not.
13. **(b)** local raw materials
Explanation:
Small scale manufacturing is distinguished from household industries by its production techniques and place of manufacture. This type of manufacturing uses local raw material, simple power-driven machines and semi-skilled labour.
14. **(d)** Paradwip
Explanation:
Paradwip
15. **(b)** Low levels of technology
Explanation:
Low levels of technology
16. **(c)** High technical know-how
Explanation:
High technical know-how
17. **(b)** Improvements in health facilities
Explanation:
Improvements in health facilities

Section B

18. i. Ruhr 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.
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. Out-of-town shopping centres have appeared resulting in a 'New Ruhr' landscape.
19. i. Australian Trans-Continental railway line is shown in the given map.
ii. Perth and Sydney are two terminal stations of Australian trans-continental railway line.
iii. Port Augusta and Port Pirie are two ports located on the coast of Spencer Gulf through which this railway line passes.



Section C

20. i. Gujarat has the maximum percentage of net irrigated area to total by well and tube-wells.
ii. To over-use of groundwater resources had led to a decline in groundwater tables in these states. In fact, over withdrawals in some states like Rajasthan, and Maharashtra have to increase fluoride concentration in groundwater, and this practice has led to increase in concentration of arsenic in parts of West Bengal and Bihar.

OR

1. Traditional rainwater harvesting in rural areas is done by using surface storage bodies, like lakes, ponds, irrigation tanks, etc.
2. In Rajasthan, rainwater harvesting structures locally known as Kund or Tanka (a covered underground tank) are constructed near or in the house or village to store harvested rainwater.
3. Groundwater recharge and storage using various techniques, such as percolation tanks, are all part of rainwater harvesting through watershed management by preventing runoff.
4. Harvesting through lakes (Eris): During the rainy season, lakes can hold a lot of river water.
5. To ensure long-term sustainability, harvesting through recharge and service wells by manipulating the groundwater.
21. i. The smallest religious groups in India are Sikhs and Buddhists.
ii. The Christian population is distributed mostly in rural areas of the country. The main concentration is observed along the Western coast around Goa, Kerala and in the north-eastern region.
iii. Religion is one of the most dominant forces affecting the cultural and political life of the majority of Indians. It also permeates into almost all the aspects of people's family and community lives, it is important to study the religious composition.
22. If the value of export is more than the value of import than the country has a positive or favourable balance of trade. It means the country is earning money by selling its goods to another country. Favourable balance of trade is the indicator of economic development of the country.
23. **Quinary Activities:** Services that focus on the creation, re-arrangement and interpretation of new and existing ideas; data interpretation and the use and evaluation of new technology.

Features and importance:

- i. These are called gold collar professions.
ii. They are special and highly paid skills of senior business executives, government officials, and research scientists, financial and legal consultants.
iii. The highest level of decision-makers or policymakers performs quinary activities.
iv. Their importance is significant in the structure of advanced economies.

OR

Activities related to transmission of words and messages, ideas and facts are termed as communication services. It depends on the following factors:

1. Communication services depend on transport network. Where the transport network is efficient, communications are easily spread.
2. Certain developments, such as mobile, telephones and satellites, have made communications independent of transport.
3. Due to the cheapness of the transport systems, very large volumes of mail continue to be handled by post offices all over the world.

Section D

24. i. The total length of roads is 62.16 lakh km.
ii. About 85% of passengers are carried by roads.
iii. Road transport is relatively suitable for shorter distance travel.
iv. National Highways, State Highways, District Roads, Rural Roads are different types of roads in India:-
 - **National highways**- the length of the national highways is 136440km (2020), 2% of total length.
 - **State highways** - these constitute 4% of the total length in the country -176818 km
 - **District roads**- they account for 14% of the total road length of the country.
 - **Rural roads**- They account about 80% of the total road length in the country.
 - **Other roads** - include Border Roads and International Highways. The Border Road runs at an average altitude of 4,270 metres above the mean sea level.
 - **The international highway** promotes the harmonious relationship with the neighbouring countries by providing effective links with India.

OR

- i. It plays important role in international trade. Air transport connects countries across continents, facilitating international trade.



- ii. It takes the least time compared to other modes of transport. It is the quickest mode of transportation.
 - iii. Air transport is extremely helpful in carrying emergency goods. In situations like natural disasters or medical emergencies.
 - iv. Air transport is highly suitable for perishable goods. By ensuring quick delivery, it helps maintain the freshness and quality of goods like fruits, vegetables, and flowers, thus preventing loss due to spoilage and decay.
 - v. Air transport provides connectivity to remote and inaccessible regions. Airports can be established even in challenging terrains, allowing goods and passengers to reach places that are otherwise difficult to access.
25. 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 five bases of international trade that are responsible for promoting international trade are as follows:

- **Difference in national resources:** The world's national resources are unevenly distributed because of differences in their physical make makeup geology, relief soil and climate.
- **Population factors:** The size, distribution, and diversity of people between countries affect the type and volume of goods traded.
- **Stage of economic development:** At different stages of economic development of countries, the nature of items traded undergoes changes. In agriculturally important countries, agro-products are exchanged for manufactured goods whereas industrialised nations export machinery and finished products and import food grains and other raw materials.
- **Extent of foreign investment:** Foreign investment can boost trade in developing countries that lack in capital required for the development of their basic industries. By developing such capital-intensive industries in developing countries, the industrial nations ensure the import of food stuffs, and minerals and create markets for their finished products. This entire cycle steps up the volume of trade between nations.
- **Transport:** With expansions of rail, ocean, and air transport, better means of refrigeration and preservation, trade has experienced spatial expansion

26. **Market Gardening:** It is the commercial production of vegetables, fruits, flowers and other plants on a scale larger than a home garden. This type of agriculture is well developed in densely populated industrial districts of north west Europe, northeastern United States of America and the Mediterranean regions.

Truck Farming: The regions where farmers specialise in vegetables only, farming is known as truck farming. The distance of truck farms from the market is governed by the distance that a truck can cover overnight, hence the name truck farming. California is the greatest vegetable growing state.

Flower Cultivation: deals with the cultivation of flowers and ornamental crops from the time of planting to the time of harvesting. The Netherlands specializes in the cultivation of spring flowers such as Tulips.

Fruit Cultivation: It is growing of fruit crops, including nuts, primarily for use as human food. Mangoes are exported from India to foreign markets of Russia, Middle East and Southern continents supply fruit in winter.

27. **Significance of modern agricultural technology are:**

- i. Production and yield of many crops such as rice and wheat have increased at an impressive rate. Among the other crops, the production of sugarcane, oilseeds and cotton has also increased appreciably. India ranks first in the production of pulses, tea, jute, cattle and milk. It is the second-largest producer of rice, wheat, groundnut, sugarcane and vegetables.
- ii. Modern agricultural technology has diffused very fast in various areas of the country. Consumption of chemical fertilizers has increased by 15 times since the mid-sixties. In 2001-02, per hectare consumption of chemical fertilizers in India was 91 kg which was equal to its average consumption in the world (90 kg). But in the irrigated areas of Punjab and Haryana, the consumption of chemical fertilizers per unit area is three to four times higher than that of the national average. Since the high yielding varieties are highly susceptible to pests and diseases, the use of pesticides has increased significantly since the 1960s.
- iii. The expansion of irrigation has played a very crucial role in enhancing agricultural output in the country. It provided a basis for the introduction of modern agricultural technology such as high yielding varieties of seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides and farm machinery.



28. Bharmaur tribal area comprises of Bharmaur and Holi tehsils of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh. Under the Fifth Five Year Plan, the tribal sub-plan was introduced in 1974 and Bharmaur was designated as one of the Five Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) in Himachal Pradesh.

- i. This area development plan was aimed at improving the quality of life of the Gaddis and narrowing the gap in the level of development between Bharmaur and other areas of Himachal Pradesh.
- ii. This plan laid the highest priority on the development of transport and communication, agriculture and allied activities, and social and community services.
- iii. The most significant contribution of urban sub-plan in the Bharmaur region is the development of infrastructure in terms of schools, health care, potable water, roads aid communication.
- iv. The social benefits derived from ITDP include a tremendous increase in literacy rate, improvement in sex ratio, and decline in child marriage. The female literacy rate in the region has also increased.

OR

Integrated tribal development project in context of Bharmaur region:-

- i. The most significant contribution of tribal sub-plan in Bharmaur region is the development of infrastructure in terms of schools, healthcare facilities, potable water, roads, communications and electricity.
- ii. The social benefits derived from ITDP include tremendous increase in literacy rate, improvement in sex ratio and decline in child marriage.
- iii. The female literacy rate in the region increased from 1.88 percent in 1971 to 65 percent in 2011.
- iv. There has been decline in child marriage.
- v. The female literacy rate increased.

Section E

29. A. A major seaport in Europe (London)
B. An international airport (Santiago)
C. An important Seaway (St. Lawrence Seaways)
D. An area of Mixed Farming (Part of Eurasia)
E. Eastern Terminal of Trans Canadian Railways (Halifax)
F. Identify this area of Nomadic Herding in the southern hemisphere (South-west Africa)
G. Region of commercial livestock rearing (Australia)

