

# Class XII Session 2025-26

## Subject - Geography

### Sample Question Paper - 8

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. Match the following:

[1]

| Areas of extensive commercial grain farming | Continent          |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Downs                                   | (i) Eurasia        |
| (b) Prairies                                | (ii) Australia     |
| (c) Pampas                                  | (iii) Africa       |
| (d) Velds                                   | (iv) South America |
| (e) Steppes                                 | (v) North America  |

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

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

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

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

2. Aryabhata was launched on:

[1]

a) 19 April 1977

b) 19 April 1975

c) 19 April 1976

d) 19 April 1978



3. **Assertion (A):** GDP is an important development indicator. [1]  
**Reason (R):** GDP shows the market value of goods and services it produces.
- 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.
4. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option for the same: [1]  
i. Hamleted Settlement is a fragmented physical unit of settlement.  
ii. The units are locally called panna, para, palli, nagla, dhani, etc.
- a) Both are incorrect      b) Only i is correct  
c) Both i and ii are correct      d) Only ii is correct
5. Which one of the following scholars introduced the concept of Human Development? [1]  
a) Dr. Mahbub-ul Haq      b) Ellen C. Semple  
c) Ratzel      d) Prof. Amartya Sen
6. Which among the following is NOT the mineral based industry? [1]  
a) Salt      b) Iron and steel  
c) Cement      d) Aluminium
7. India is poorly endowed with non-ferrous metallic minerals except \_\_\_\_\_. [1]  
a) Bauxite      b) Platinum  
c) Copper      d) Graphite
8. The immediate alterations that the world is witnessing due to: [1]  
a) Reservoirs      b) Waterborne diseases  
c) Ozone depletion      d) Global warming
9. Which one of the following water ways has drastically reduced the oceanic distance between India and Europe? [1]  
a) The Cape of good hope as a route      b) Rhine Water way  
c) Panama Canal      d) Suez Canal
10. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option for the same: [1]  
i. A meaningful life is not just a long one but must be a life with some purpose.  
ii. People must be healthy, be able to develop their talents, participate in society and be free to achieve their goals.
- a) Both i and ii are incorrect      b) Both i and ii are correct  
c) Only i is correct      d) Only ii is correct
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. The main feature of the Early Colonial period is: [1]

a) phase of the quantitative revolution

b) grand generalisations and the applicability of universal theories

c) the discovery and exploration of new areas

d) identifying the uniqueness of any region

13. The state with the largest proportion of net irrigated area in the country is [1]

a) Uttar Pradesh

b) Bihar

c) Punjab

d) Gujarat

14. Scarcity of water has necessitated which kind of the following settlements? [1]

a) Clustered Settlements

b) Dispersed Settlements

c) Semi-Clustered Settlements

d) Hamleted Settlements

15. Which of the following states produces sea salt? [1]

a) Gujarat

b) West Bengal

c) Andhra Pradesh

d) Orissa

16. **Assertion (A):** Indian Railways has been divided into 18 Zones. [1]

**Reason (R):** Large size of railways puts a lot of pressure on a centralised management system.

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.

17. Which port is known as 'Queen of the Arabian Sea'? [1]

a) New Mangalore Port

b) Kochchi Port

c) Marmagao Port

d) Jawaharlal Nehru Port

### Section B

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

#### High Technology Industry

Neatly spaced, low, modern, dispersed, office-plant-lab buildings rather than massive assembly structures, factories and storage areas mark the high-tech industrial landscape. Planned business parks for high-tech start-ups have become part of regional and local development schemes. High-tech industries which are regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialised are called technopolies. The Silicon Valley near San Francisco and Silicon Forest near Seattle are examples of technopolies.

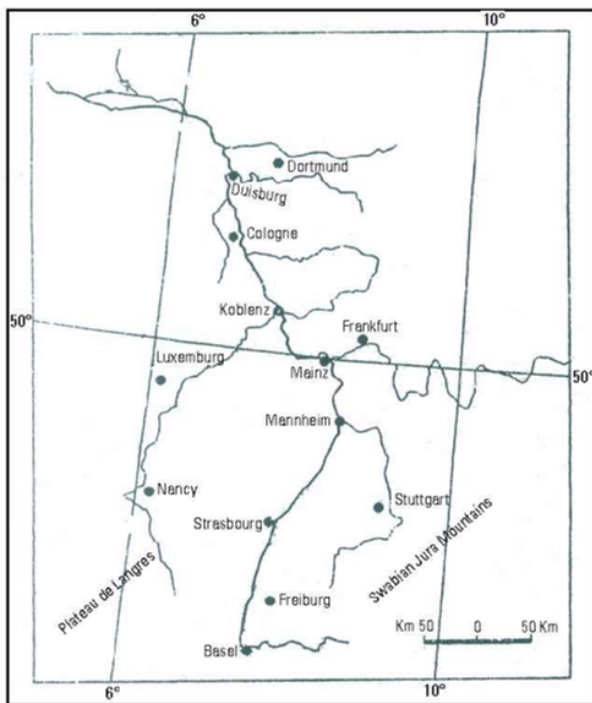
i. What is marked as the **high-tech industrial landscape**? (1)

ii. What has become a part of **regional and local development schemes**? (1)

iii. Write any two examples of **technopolies**. (1)

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





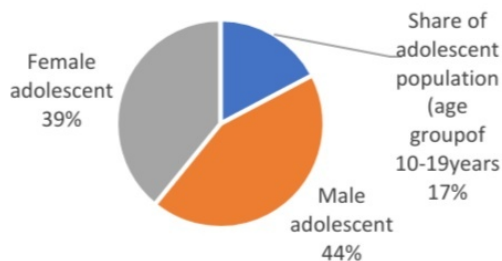
- i. Identify the waterway and name it.
- ii. Through which countries does this waterway pass?
- iii. Explain the economic importance of this waterway.

### Section C

20. Study the pie-chart given below and answer the questions that follow:

[3]

Share of Adolescent population  
in India, 2011



Source: Census of India, 2011

- i. What does the above-given pie chart describe about the adolescent population in India?
- ii. What has an important step taken by the government of India for the development of the adolescent population?
- iii. What are the main problems of an adolescent?

21. Mention different watershed programmes being managed by the government (central and state).

[3]

OR

How groundwater is used in different states of India?

22. Explain the hinterland of Kolkata port.
23. Define outsourcing. Which types of activities are outsourced?

[3]

[3]

OR

Why is **access to market** essential for setting up industries in the world? Explain.

### Section D

24. In India **Satellite Communication** has become vital for the country. Examine the statement.

[5]



OR

Which is the apex body in India to improve the quality of National Highways? Examine the significance of National Highways.

25. Differentiate between bilateral trade and multilateral trade. Explain how ports are helpful in trade. [5]

OR

Explain the two types of international trade. Examine any three possible negative impacts of globalisation along with free trade in the world.

26. What is the importance of pulses in our diet? What are the main pulses grown in India? [5]  
27. Classify and differentiate between two types of intensive subsistence agriculture. [5]  
28. Mention the two approaches of planning. Explain the concept of **Target Area Planning**. [5]

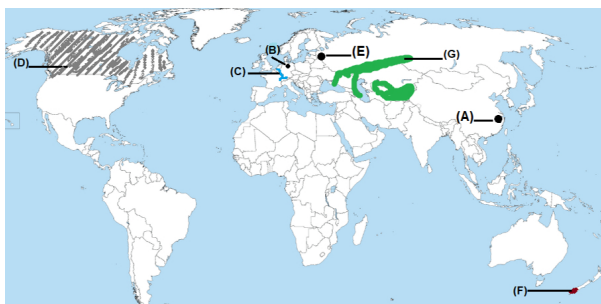
OR

How did the notion of sustainable development emerge? Also, state some of its salient features.

### 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 Asia
- B. An international airport
- C. An important Seaway
- D. An area of subsistence gathering in North America
- E. Western terminal of Trans-Siberian Railways
- F. An area of commercial livestock rearing
- G. Region of extensive commercial grain agriculture



30. On the given political outline map of **India** (on page 23), locate and label any **five** of the following seven geographical features with appropriate symbols: [5]
- i. The state with highest density of population
  - ii. The easternmost city of India having more than 10 million population
  - iii. The leading cotton producing state
  - iv. Oil Refineries located in Uttar Pradesh
  - v. Coal mines located in Tamil Nadu
  - vi. Major seaport located in Odisha



vii. International Airport located in Punjab



# Solution

## Section A

1.  
**(d)** (a) - (ii), (b) - (v), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii), (e) - (i)  
**Explanation:**  
(a) - (ii), (b) - (v), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii), (e) - (i)
2.  
**(b)** 19 April 1975  
**Explanation:**  
Aryabhata was the first unmanned Earth satellite built by India, assembled at Peenya, near Bangalore, but launched from the Soviet Union by a Russian-made rocket in 1975.
3.  
**(b)** Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
**Explanation:**  
Per capita GDP is the most universal development indicator because its components are regularly tracked on a global scale, providing for ease of calculation and usage.  
Both the reason and the assertion are correct but the reason does not explain the assertion.
4.  
**(c)** Both i and ii are correct  
**Explanation:**  
Both i and ii are correct
5. **(a)** Dr. Mahbub-ul Haq  
**Explanation:**  
Dr. Mahbub-ul Haq
6.  
**(c)** Cement  
**Explanation:**  
Cement is not considered a mineral-based industry because it is primarily produced from raw materials like limestone, clay, and gypsum, rather than directly from minerals. On the other hand, industries like Iron and steel, Aluminium, and Salt are all directly related to mineral-based raw materials.
7. **(a)** Bauxite  
**Explanation:**  
Our country is well-placed in respect of ferrous minerals both in reserves and production. However, it is poorly endowed with non-ferrous metallic minerals except **bauxite**. Bauxite is the ore, which is used in manufacturing aluminium. It is found mainly in tertiary deposits and is associated with laterite rocks occurring extensively either on the plateau or hill ranges of peninsular India and also in the coastal tracts of the country.
8.  
**(d)** Global warming  
**Explanation:**  
It occurs when carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and other air pollutants and greenhouse gases collect in the atmosphere and absorb sunlight and solar radiation that have bounced off the earth's surface.



9. **(d) Suez Canal**  
**Explanation:**  
 Suez Canal was opened for trade in 1869. The distance between India and Europe has been reduced by 7000kms.
10. **(b) Both i and ii are correct**  
**Explanation:**  
 Both i and ii are correct
11. **(c) ii, iv, iii, i**  
**Explanation:**  
 ii, iv, iii, i
12. **(c) the discovery and exploration of new areas**  
**Explanation:**  
 During the Early Colonial period, imperial and trade interests prompted the **discovery and exploration of new areas**. An encyclopaedic description of the area formed an important aspect of the geographer's account.
13. **(a) Uttar Pradesh**  
**Explanation:**  
 Uttar Pradesh has a large number of perennial rivers as well as ample ground water supply. Uttar Pradesh has the largest area under irrigation in terms of total acreage.
14. **(a) Clustered Settlements**  
**Explanation:**  
 In Rajasthan, scarcity of water has necessitated compact settlement or **clustered settlements** for maximum utilisation of available water resources.
15. **(a) Gujarat**  
**Explanation:**  
**Gujarat and Rajasthan** both have rich sources of salt. **Gujarat** is the largest salt producer state of India and the third-largest in the world. The state contributes 76 per cent to the total salt production in India, Kharaghoda, Bhavnagar, Porbandar and Rann of Kutch of Gujarat are major salt produced districts.
16. **(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.**  
**Explanation:**  
 Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
17. **(b) Kochchi Port**  
**Explanation:**  
**Kochchi Port**, situated at the head of Vembanad Kayal, popularly known as the '*Queen of the Arabian Sea*', is also a natural harbour. This port has an advantageous location being close to the Suez-Colombo route. It caters to the needs of Kerala, southern Karnataka and southwestern Tamil Nadu.

### Section B

18. i. Neatly spaced, low, modern, dispersed, office-plant-lab buildings are marked as the high-tech industrial landscape.  
 ii. Planned business parks for high-tech start-ups have become part of regional and local development schemes.  
 iii. The Silicon Valley near San Francisco and Silicon Forest near Seattle are examples of technopolies.
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. i. The above-given chart shows that the share of adolescents i.e., up to the age group of 10-19 years is about 20.9%, among which male adolescents constitute 52.7% and female adolescents constitute 47.3%.
- ii. The National Youth Policy is one example that has been designed to look into the overall development of our large youth and adolescent population.
- iii. School dropouts, low intake of nutrients, high rate of maternal mortality of adolescent mothers, high rate of HIV and AIDS infections, physical and mental disability or retardedness, drug abuse and alcoholism.
21. Haryali: Haryali is a watershed development project sponsored by the Central Government which aims at enabling the rural population to conserve water for drinking, irrigation, fisheries and afforestation.
- Neeru-Meeru (Water and You) Programme in Andhra Pradesh and Arvary Pani Sansad in Alwar, Rajasthan has taken up constructions of various water-harvesting structures such as percolation tanks, dug-out ponds (Johad), check-dams, etc. through people's participation.
- Tamil Nadu has made water harvesting structures in the houses compulsory.

OR

The groundwater is mainly utilized for agricultural irrigation. 92% of the ground water is mainly used for irrigation. The groundwater utilisation is very high in the states of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, and Tamil Nadu. However, there are States like Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Kerala, etc., which utilise only a small proportion of their groundwater potentials. States like Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Tripura and Maharashtra are utilising their ground water resources at a moderate rate.

22. Hinterland is the influence area which is closely connected to the port with roads and railways. The products of this area are sent to the port for export and imported material is distributed here for sale and consumption. Kolkata Port has a vast hinterland, comprising the entire Eastern India including West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Assam, North Eastern States and the two landlocked neighbouring countries viz. Nepal and Bhutan. The industrial development, commerce and trade of this vast hinterland are inseparably linked to the life and development of Kolkata Port and vice-versa.
23. 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:
- Information technology
  - Human resources
  - Customer support
  - Call centre services
  - Management of accounts receivable and accounts payable (accounting and finance)
  - Handling /troubleshooting (marketing)
  - Sometimes manufacturing and engineering

OR

- The existence of a market for manufactured goods is the most important factor in the location of industries.
- 'Market' means people who have a demand for these goods and also have the purchasing power (ability to purchase) to be able to purchase from the sellers at a place.
- Remote areas inhabited by a few people offer small markets.
- An efficient transport system offers connectivity with the market.

### Section D

24. i. After the U.S.A. and former U.S.S.R. pioneered space research communication through satellites emerged as a new area in communication technology since the 1970s.
- ii. Satellite communication is beneficial in telecommunication. The internet has completely transformed our country's telecommunications system.
- iii. It has improved our country's weather forecasting system. India's weather forecasting system is now more accurate and can detect natural disasters such as cyclones much earlier.
- iv. Furthermore, it aids India in maintaining border surveillance.
- v. It also aids the country in the preservation of its natural resources. It aids in the detection of new mining ventures.



OR

The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is the nodal agency responsible for building, upgrading and maintaining most of the national highways network. It operates under the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

The significance of National Highways can be examined through the following points:

- i. National Highways form the lifeline of road transport and constitute the framework of the road system in India.
- ii. These roads are meant for inter-state and strategic defense movements.
- iii. These also connect the state capitals, major cities, important ports, railway junctions, etc.
- iv. The National Highways constitute only 1.67% of the total road length but carry 40% of the road traffic.

|     |                                |                                                                            |                                                                                    |
|-----|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 25. | <b>Basis</b>                   | <b>Bilateral Trade</b>                                                     | <b>Multilateral Trade</b>                                                          |
|     | Involvement of countries       | Bilateral trade is done by two countries with each other.                  | As the term suggests multi-lateral trade is conducted with many trading countries. |
|     | Complementary or Supplementary | In this type of trade, commodities of the two countries are complementary. | The trade is not complementary but supplementary.                                  |
|     | Variation in Commodities       | This type of trade is limited to certain commodities.                      | This type of trade includes .exchange of various types of goods and services.      |

Ports are helpful in a trade because:

- i. Ports are gateways of international trade.
- ii. They promote international trade.
- iii. Ports provide facilities of docking, loading, unloading and storage facilities for cargo.
- iv. A large amount of goods can be taken in by ships.
- v. The quantity of cargo handled by a port is an indicator of the level of development of its hinterland.

OR

International trade is the exchange of capital, goods and services across international borders or territories. There are two types of international trade:

- i. **Bilateral Trade:** It refers to the trade between the two countries. The two countries are specialised in certain commodities and hence, they enter into an agreement to trade specified commodities between them.
- ii. **Multilateral Trade:** It is conducted with many trading countries. The same country can trade with a large number of other countries. The status of the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) can be granted by such country to some of the trading partners.

Three possible negative impacts of globalisation along with free trade in the world are as follows:

- i. It does not provide level playing field by imposing unfavourable conditions hence, retard the growth of trade for developing countries.
- ii. Cheaper goods from foreign countries may harm the sale of domestic goods.
- iii. The phenomena of dumping may be visible in the markets of developing countries.

26. 1. India is one of the largest producer and consumer of pulses in the world. Bengal Gram (Desi Chick Pea / Desi Chana), Pigeon Peas (Arhar / Tur / Red Gram), Green Beans (Moong Beans), Chick Peas (Kabuli Chana), Black Matpe (Urad / Mah / Black Gram), Red Kidney Beans (Rajma), Black Eyed Peas (Lobiya), Lentils (Masoor), White Peas (Matar) are major pulses grown and consumed in India.

2. Pulses are rich in proteins and found to be main source of protein to vegetative people of India. It is second important constituent of Indian diet after cereals. Therefore pulses, are important for Indian economy.

3. All pulse are leguminous(except, arhar) plants which helps in soil fertility, by fixing nitrogen from the air. They add organic matter into soil in the form of leaf mould. They require less manuring. They are helpful for checking soil erosion as they have more leafy growth and close spacing. Majority of pulses are short duration so that second crop may be taken on same land in a year. That is why they are mostly grown in rotation with other plants.

4. The major pulse producing states in India are Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka.

27. **Classification of intensive subsistence agriculture:**

- i. Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by wet paddy cultivation
- ii. Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by crops other than paddy.

**Differentiation:**

|                                                                       |                                                                        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by wet paddy cultivation. | Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by crops other than paddy. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|



|                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| It is practised mostly in Monsoon Asia.                                          | Due to the difference in relief, climate, soil and other geographical factors, it is not practical to grow paddy in many parts of monsoon Asia. |
| In wet paddy agriculture, traditionally much manual and hand labour is required. | Manual labour not used.                                                                                                                         |
| The yield per unit area is high.                                                 | The yield per unit area is not high.                                                                                                            |
| Per labour productivity is low.                                                  | Per labour productivity is high.                                                                                                                |
| Irrigation is not required often.                                                | Irrigation required often.                                                                                                                      |

28. There are two approaches to planning, i.e., **sectoral planning** and **regional planning**. Sectoral planning means formulation and implementation of sets of schemes or programmes aimed at the development of various sectors of the economy. While regional planning is to balance the uneven pattern of development over spaces or regions.

**Target Area Planning:** The planning process has to take special care of those areas which have remained economically backward. As you know, the economic development of a region depends upon its resource base. But sometimes resource-rich region also remain backward. Economic development requires technology, as well as, investment besides resources. With the planning experience of about one-and-a-half decades, it was realised that regional imbalances in economic development were getting accentuated. In order to arrest the accentuation of regional and social disparities, the Planning Commission introduced the 'target area' and target group approaches to planning. Some of the examples of programmes directed towards the development of target areas are Command Area Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Development Programme, Desert Development Programme, Hill Area Development Programme. The Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) and Marginal Farmers Development Agency (MFDA) which are the examples of target group programme. In the 8th Five Year Plan special area programmes were designed to develop infrastructure in hill areas, north-eastern states, tribal areas and backward areas.

OR

The notion of sustainable development emerged in the wake of general rise in the awareness of environmental issues in the late 1960s in Western World. It reflected the concern of people about undesirable effects of industrial development on the environment. The publication of 'The Population Bomb' by Ehrlich in 1968 and 'The Limits to Growth' by Meadows and others in 1972 further raised the level of fear among environmentalists in particular and people in general. This sets the scenario for the emergence of new models of development under a broad phrase 'sustainable development.'

Salient Features:

- It takes care of ecological, social and economic aspects of development.
- It takes into account the development of whole human being.
- There should be a sustained rise in real per capita income and economic welfare on long term basis.
- Natural resources should be rationally used in a manner such that they are not over exploited.
- It aims at making use of natural resources and environment for raising the existing standard of living in such a way as not to reduce ability of the future generations to meet their own needs.

#### Section E

29. A. A major seaport in Asia (**Shanghai**)  
 B. An international airport (**Berlin**)  
 C. An important Seaway (**Rhine waterways**)  
 D. An area of subsistence gathering in North America (**northern Canada**)  
 E. Western terminal of Trans-Siberian Railways (**St. Petersburg**)  
 F. An area of commercial livestock rearing (**New Zealand**)  
 G. Region of extensive commercial grain agriculture (**Eurasian steppes**)
30. 1. Bihar  
 2. kolkata  
 3. gujrat  
 4. mathura  
 5. Amritsar

