

**SAMPLE PAPER 2022-2023**

**CLASS: XII**

**TIME DURATION: 3 HRS**

**SUBJECT: Geography(029)**

**MM:70**

General Instructions-

- (i) Question paper is divided into 3 Sections - A, B C and D.
- (ii) In Section A question number 1 to 17 are Multiple Choice Questions carrying 1 mark  
Write **the correct answer/options only** in your answer sheets.
- (iii) In Section B question number 18 and 23 are SA type questions (80-100 words). Question 18 and 19 are Sourced based questions.
- (iv) In Section C question numbers 24 to 28 are Long Answer based questions (120-150 words).
- (v) In Section D question numbers 29 to 30 are Map based questions having 5 sub parts.

**SECTION A**

**1\*17=17**

**(There are 17 questions in this section. All are mandatory)**

1. The Big Inch pipeline transports

- (a) Milk                      (b) Water              (c) Liquid petroleum gas (LGP)              (d) Petroleum

2.

<b>Regional Trading Blocks</b>	<b>Headquarters</b>
(a) European Union (EU)	i) Minsk, Belarus
(b) Common Wealth of Independent States (CIS)	ii) Vienna, Austria
(c) Oil and Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	iii) Jakarta, Indonesia
(d) Association of South-East Asian Nations	iv) Brussels, Belgium

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

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

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

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

3. Which one of the following states has the highest density of population in India?

- (A) West Bengal                                      (B) Uttar Pradesh  
(C) Kerala    (D) Bihar

4.  $CBR = \frac{B_i}{P} \times 1000$ . Here P refers to

- a. Population of an area
- b. Population growth
- c. Population birth
- d. Mid year population of an area

5. In which state is Ennore port located?

- (A) Gujarat
- (B) Tamil Nadu
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) Karnataka

6. Which of the following is a feature of Kolkata port?

- a. Located on Mahanadi river[128km inland]
- b. Designed to receive petroleum and petroleum products
- c. Port facility for land locked countries of Nepal and Bhutan
- d. It is largest oil terminal

7. Which of the following mines are not associated with Odisha ?

- a. Badampahar
- b. Mayurbhanj
- c. Rajahra
- d. Gurumahisani

8. Identify the metal with the help of the features given:

Features: • It is an indispensable metal in the electrical industry for making wires, electric motors, transformers and generators.

- It is alloyable, malleable and ductile.
- It is also mixed with gold to provide strength to jewellery.

Options: a. Mica b. Tin c. Bauxite d. Copper

9. Which of the following is Educational Town

- (A) Agra
- (B) Jharia
- (C)Roorki
- (D)Mhow

10. Consider the following features and choose the correct title after associating them.

I. More often such a pattern may also result from segregation or fragmentation of large compact village.

II. The land- owning and dominant community occupies the central part of the main village whereas people of lower strata of society and menial workers settle on the outer flanks of the village.

III They are found in Gujarat plains and some parts of Rajasthan.

Options (A) Helmeted Settlement (B) Semi-clustered or fragmented

(C) Clustered Settlements

(D) Isolated Settlements

11. Arrange the following in correct sequence: Following is the sequence of generating geothermal :

- (i) It is so hot that when it rises to the earth's surface, it turns into steam.
- (ii) Groundwater in such areas (where the geothermal gradient is high) absorbs heat from the rocks and becomes hot.
- (iii) This steam is used to drive turbines and generate electricity.
- (iv) Geothermal energy exists, because the earth grows progressively hotter with increasing depth.

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

12. Study the data given in the following table and answer the question.

**Table 11.1 India's Foreign Trade**  
Value in Rs. Crores

Year	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance
2004-05	3,75,340	5,01,065	-1,25,725
2009-10	8,45,534	13,63,736	-5,18,202
2013-14	19,05,011	27,15,434	-8,10,423
2016-17	18,52,340	25,77,422	-7,25,082

Source: <http://commerce.nic.in/publications/annual-report-2010-11> and Economic Survey 2016-17

(1) How is 'Trade balance' calculated?

- a. Trade balance – Exports
- b. Trade balance – Imports
- c. Imports – Exports
- d. Exports – Imports

13. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer:

I. The clustered rural settlements are fragmented into several units physically separated from each other bearing a common name.

II. These units are locally called panna, para, palli, nagla, dhani, etc. in various parts of the country.

- a. Only I is correct.
- b. Only II is correct
- c. Both the statements are incorrect
- d. Both statements are correct and statement II correctly explains the statement

14. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer

1. Commercial grain cultivation is practiced in the interior parts of semi-arid lands of the mid latitudes. Rice is the principal crop.

2. Entire operation of cultivation is mechanised. It has low yield per acre but high yield per person

Options :- a) Only 1 is correct.

b) Only 2 is correct

c) Both the statements are incorrect

d) Both statements are correct and statement 2 correctly explains the statement

In agriculture, water is mainly used for irrigation. Irrigation is needed because of spatio-temporal variability in rainfall in the country. The large tracts of the country are deficient in rainfall and are drought prone. North-western India and Deccan plateau constitute such areas. Winter and summer seasons are more or less dry in most part of the country. Hence, it is difficult to practise agriculture without assured irrigation during dry seasons. Even in the areas of ample rainfall like West Bengal and Bihar, breaks in monsoon or its failure creates dry spells detrimental for agriculture. Water need of certain crops also makes irrigation necessary. For instance, water requirement of rice, sugarcane, jute, etc. is very high which can be met only through irrigation. Provision of irrigation makes multiple cropping possible. It has also been found that irrigated lands have higher agricultural productivity than un irrigated land. Further, the high yielding varieties of crops need regular moisture supply, which is made possible only by a developed irrigation systems.

15. Green revolution strategy has largely been successful in Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh because of

(i) ample rainfall.

(ii) better soil quality.

(iii) high yielding varieties of crops.

(iv) provision of irrigation.

16. Over withdrawals of groundwater in some states, like Rajasthan and Maharashtra, has concentration in an increased.....groundwater.

(i) arsenic

(ii) fluoride

(iii) bacterial

(iv) nitrate

17. Which chemical has concentrated in water in Bihar?

(i) Salt

(ii) Salinity

(iii) Fluoride

(iv) Arsenic

## SECTION B

**Question numbers 18-23 are SA type questions. Question 18 and 19 are Sourced based questions**

18. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

1\*3=3

Indira Gandhi Canal, previously known as the Rajasthan Canal, is one of the largest canal systems in India. Conceived by Kanwar Sain in 1948, the canal project was launched on 31 March, 1958. The canal originates at Harike barrage in Punjab and runs parallel to Pakistan border at an average distance of 40 km in Thar Desert (Marusthali) of Rajasthan. The total planned length of the system is 9,060 km catering to the irrigation needs of a total culturable command area of 19.63 lakh hectares. Out of the total command area, about 70 per cent was envisaged to be irrigated by flow system and the rest by lift system. The construction work of the canal system has been carried out through two stages. The command area of Stage-I lies in Ganganagar, Hanumangarh and northern part of Bikaner districts. It has a gently undulating topography and its culturable command area is 5.53 lakh hectares. The command area of Stage-II is spread over Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur and Churu districts covering culturable command area of 14.10 lakh ha. It comprises desert land dotted with shifting sand dunes and temperature soaring to 50°C in summers. In the lift canal, the water is lifted up to make it to flow against the slope of the land.

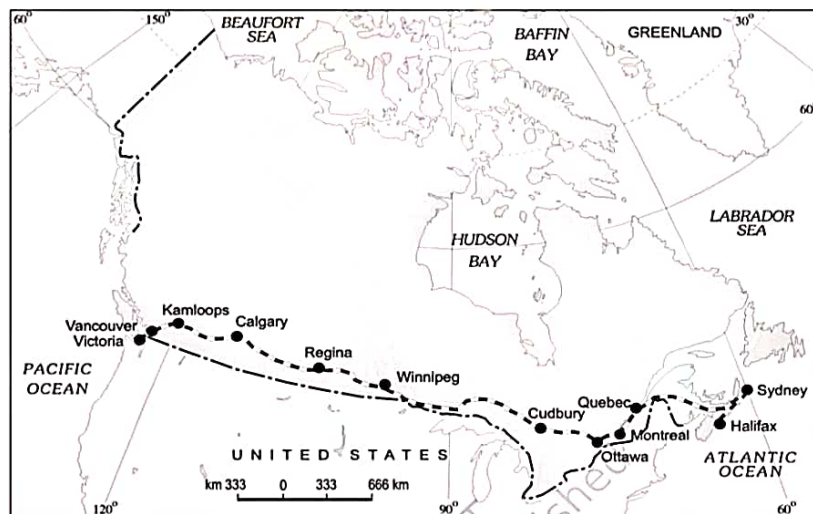
18.1 Where is Command area of the canal located?

18.2 State the positive impact of canal irrigation.

18.3 State the negative impact of canal irrigation.

19. Observe the given map and answer the following questions:

1\*3=3



1. Name the railway line shown on the map.

2. State the economic significance of this route.

3. What is another name of this railway line?

20. What is meant by the density of population? Explain with examples the economic factors which affect population distribution. 3

21. Examine the features of small scale manufacturing. 3

22. "Nature provides opportunities and humans makes use of these and slowly nature gets humanized and starts bearing imprints of human endeavours." Analyse the statement with examples. 3

23. Elucidate any 3 characteristics of the most effective and advanced personal communication system in India. 3

Or

How has satellite communication brought revolutionary changes in the field of communication? Explain with three suitable examples.

### SECTION C

**Question numbers 24-28 are Long Answered based questions**

24. Mention any five points of difference between Primitive subsistence farming and Intensive Subsistence farming. 5

25. Define population growth. Explain the Demographic Transition Theory with the help of diagram. 5

OR

Discuss the problems of rural- urban migration in context of development of slums in India.

26. Discuss the various approaches to human development. Highlight the aspect of human development brought forward by Amartya Sen. 5

27. How are 'tertiary occupation' helpful in promoting the economic development of a country? Explain it with suitable examples. 5

28. On the basis of the main source of moisture for crops, analyse the types of farming in the Indian scenario. 5

### SECTION D

**Question numbers 29-30 are Map based questions having 5 sub-parts each.**

29. On the given political map of the world, the following five features are shown. Identify these features and write their correct names on the lines marked near each feature.

A. An International Airport

B. A major sea-port

C. Grasslands of Africa with extensive commercial grain farming

D. An important Shipping Canal

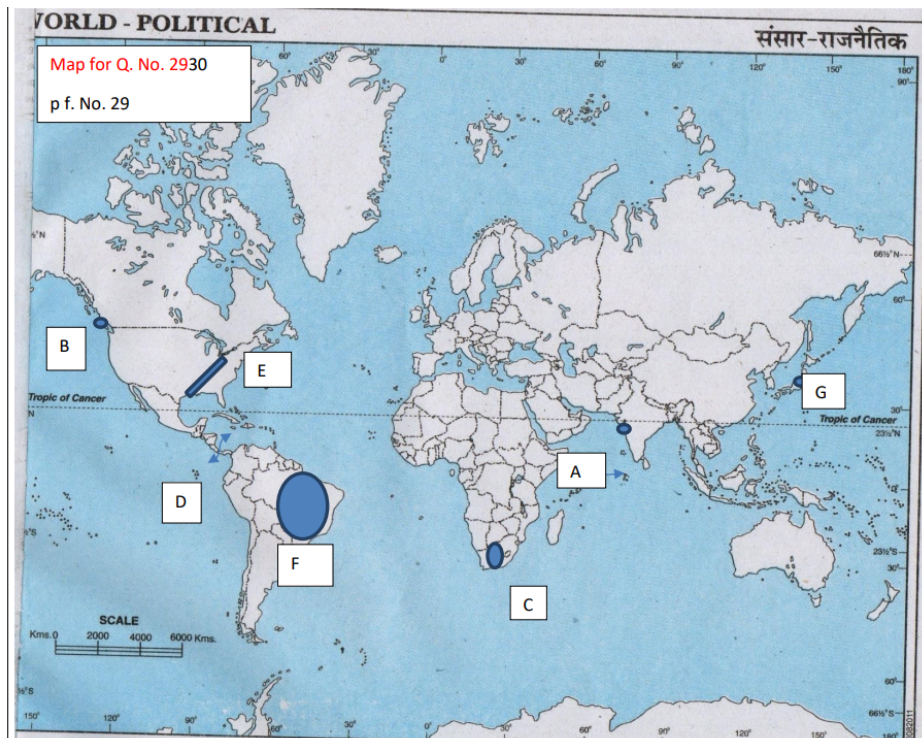
E. Industrial region of the US

F. Largest Country of South America

G. An International Airport

30. On the given political outline map of the India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols.

- i. Copper mine located in Rajasthan
- ii. A field based oil refinery located in Uttar Pradesh
- iii. A seaport situated on the Mahanadi delta
- iv. An international airport of Kerala
- v. Largest coffee producing state



## MARKING SCHEME

1. D Petroleum
2. A.(a) - (iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iii)
3. D. Bihar
4. D. Mid year population of an area
5. B. Tamil Nadu
6. C. Port facility for land locked countries of Nepal and Bhutan
7. C. Rajahra
8. D. Copper
9. C. Roorki
10. B. Semi-clustered or fragmented
11. A. (iv) - (ii) - (i) - (iii)
12. D. Exports – Imports
13. C. Both the statements are incorrect
14. B Only 2 is correct
15. iv provision of irrigation.
16. ii fluoride
17. iv Arsenic
  
- 18.1 The command area of the canal is located in the north-western part of the Thar desert of Rajasthan in the districts of Ganganagar, Bikaner, Barmer, Jodhpur, Churu and Jaisalmer.
- 18.2 The introduction of canal irrigation has increased the net sown area and double cropped area both by about 33 per cent within a period of about 10 years.
- 18.3 The negative impact of canal irrigation is waterlogging and soil Salinity.
- 19.1 Trans Canadian
- 19.2 It connects Quebec –Montreal industrial region with wheat belt of Prairie
- 19.3 The economic artery of Canada



Ans20. Density of population means number of people living in per square km or per unit area.

- I- Minerals - Area with mineral deposits attract industries. Mining and industrial activities generate employment. For example Katanga Zambia copper belt in Africa.
- II- II- Urbanisation – Cities offer better employment opportunities, educational and medical facilities, better means of transportation and communication and good civic amenities which attract population.
- III- III- Industrialisation – Industrial belts provide job opportunities not for only factory workers but also transport operators, shopkeepers, bank employees, doctors, teachers and other services. The Kobe-Osaka region of Japan is thickly populated because of presence of a number of industries.

Ans21. Small scale manufacturing is distinguished from household industries by its production techniques and place of manufacture a workshop outside the home/cottage of the producer. This type of manufacturing uses local raw material, simple power-driven machines and semi-skilled labour. It provides employment and raises local purchasing power.

Therefore, countries like India, China, Indonesia and Brazil, etc. have developed labour-intensive small scale manufacturing in order to provide employment to their population.

Ans22. The people begin to understand their environment and the forces of nature with the passage of time. With the social and cultural development, human developed better and more efficient technology.

(a) They move from the state of necessity to the state of freedom. They create possibilities with the resource obtained from the environment.

(b) The human activities created cultural landscape. The imprints of human activities are created everywhere ; health resorts on highlands, huge urban sprawls, fields, orchards and pastures in plain and rolling hills, ports on the coasts, oceanic routes on the oceanic surface and satellites on space.

(c) Nature provides opportunities and human beings make use of these and slowly nature gets humanized and starts bearing the imprints of human endeavour.

Ans23. The Internet is the most effective and advanced personal communication system in India.

2. Enables the user to establish direct access to the word of knowledge and information.
3. It's like a huge central warehouse of data with detailed information on various topics.

4. Provides information on low cost

5. Its being used increasingly for e-commerce and carrying out money transactions

OR

The revolutionary changes brought about by satellite system in the field of communication are:

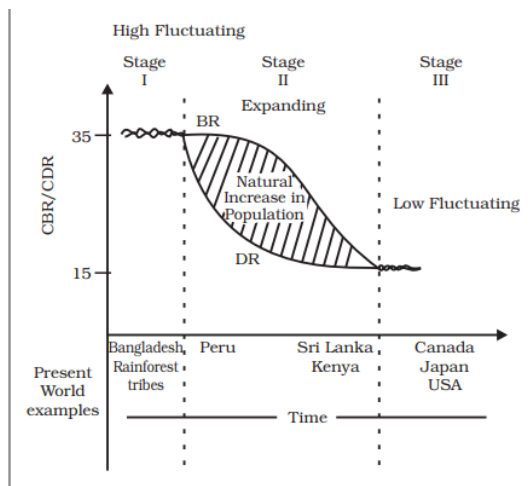
This system has rendered the unit cost and time of communication invariant with respect to time.

It has made radio, television and long distance communication very effective in receiving information about weather and forecasting about changes in weather very effectively.

It is also helpful in providing information about potential energy resources, monitoring pollution and locating areas of deforestation and mineral

Ans24.

PRIMITIVE SUBSISTENCE FARMING	INTENSIVE SUBSISTENCE FARMING
1. Farms are not permanent they keep on shifting	1. Farms are generally small and permanent.
2. Primitive tools like hoe, dao, & digging sticks are used for farming	2. The cultivation is done using modern machines and implements
3. Yield per hectare is low and for self consumption	3. The per capita and per hectare yield is comparatively high
4. Mainly food crops are grown	4. All the necessary crops needed by the farmer are grown
5. Mainly practiced in densely forested region such as Tropical Africa, Tribal regions of India	5. Mainly practiced in regions with high density of population such as South East Asia



Ans25:

The above diagram explains the three-staged model of Demographic Transition Theory:

The first stage has high fertility and high mortality because people reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemics and variable food supply. The population growth is slow and most of the people are engaged in agriculture where large families are an asset.

Life expectancy is low, people are mostly illiterate and have low levels of technology. Two hundred years ago all the countries of the world were in this stage.

- Fertility remains high in the beginning of the second stage but it declines with time. This is accompanied by a reduced mortality rate. Improvements in sanitation and health conditions lead to decline in mortality. Because of this gap the net addition to population is high.
- In the last stage, both fertility and mortality decline considerably. The population is either stable or grows slowly. The population becomes urbanised, literate and has high technical knowhow and deliberately controls the family size. This shows that human beings are extremely flexible and are able to adjust their fertility..

OR

The slums or “jhuggi-jhopari” are clusters and colonies of shanty structures in towns and cities, inhabited by poor people who migrated from the rural areas in search of livelihood.

Major Problems of slums in metropolitan cities of India are:

- i. The slums or “Jhuggi-Jhopari” are colonies of shanty structures.
- ii. These are environmentally unsuited and degraded areas.
- iii. Houses in slums are decaying.
- iv. Hygienic conditions are poor.
- v. There is no proper ventilation in houses and colony.
- vi. Basic amenities like drinking water, light and toilet facilities, etc. are not there.

vii. These areas are overcrowded having narrow street pattern prone to serious hazards from fire.

viii. They are illegal colonies settled on the vacant government lands.

ix. People living in slums are poor therefore problems of drug abuse, alcoholism, crime, vandalism, etc. are common.

Ans26.( a) **Income Approach** This is one of the oldest approaches to human development. Human development is seen as being linked to income. The idea is that the level of income reflects the level of freedom an individual enjoys. Higher the level of income, the higher is the level of human development.

(b) **Welfare Approach** This approach looks at human beings as beneficiaries or targets of all development activities. The approach argues for higher government expenditure on education, health, social secondary and amenities. People are not participants in development but only passive recipients. The government is responsible for increasing levels of human development by maximising expenditure on welfare.

(c) **Basic Needs Approach** This approach was initially proposed by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Six basic needs i.e.: health, education, food, water supply, sanitation, and housing were identified. The question of human choices is ignored and the emphasis is on the provision of basic needs of defined sections.

(d) **Capability Approach** This approach is associated with Prof. Amartya Sen. Building human capabilities in the areas of health, education and access to resources is the key to increasing human development.

Ans27. Tertiary activities includes all kinds of services provided to people such as education, health, trade and transport.

Tertiary occupations are important in modern economic development of the country. Advertising, recruitment and personnel training enhance the productivity and efficiency of the other activities and help them to maintain their significant role.

- Advanced services like finance, insurance, information gathering, management of information services, research and development now form the core of all economic activities.

- Modern means of transportation system has given free choice of location to industries. Quick and well developed means of transport have enabled industries to be located in any corner of the country.

- Advanced medical sciences has increased the lifespan of humans. They now have long and healthy life which forms the most important resource for the economic development of any country.

- The improving per capita income in the developed countries has increased the demand for several services mainly for health care, entertainment and transport.

Ans 28. On the basis of the main source of moisture for crops, the farming can be classified as irrigated and rainfed barani.

There is difference in the nature of irrigated farming, as well as based on the objective of irrigation, i.e., protective or productive. The objective of protective irrigation is to protect the crops from adverse effects of soil moisture deficiency which often means that irrigation acts as a supplementary source of water over and above the rainfall. The strategy of this kind of irrigation is to provide soil moisture to the maximum possible area. Productive irrigation is meant to provide sufficient soil moisture in the cropping season to achieve high productivity. In such irrigation the water input per unit area of cultivated land is higher than protective irrigation. Rainfed farming is further classified on the basis of adequacy of soil moisture during cropping season into dry land and wetland farming.

In India, the dryland farming is largely confined to the regions having annual rainfall less than 75 cm. These regions grow hardy and drought resistant crops such as ragi, bajra, moong, gram and guar (fodder crops) and practise various measures of soil moisture conservation and rainwater harvesting. In wetland farming, the rainfall is in excess of the soil moisture requirement of plants during the rainy season. Such regions may face flood and soil erosion hazards. These areas grow various water intensive crops such as rice, jute and sugarcane and practise aquaculture in the freshwater bodies.

Ans 29A. Chhatrapati Shivaji international airport

B. Vancouver

C. Velds

D. Appalachian

E. Brazil

F. Panama

G. Tokyo

Ans30. i. Khetri

ii. Mathura

iii. Paradip Port

iv. Tiruuanantpuram

v. Karnataka