

Class XII Session 2025-26
Subject - Geography
Sample Question Paper - 7

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. Which of the following **non-geographical factors** affect the distribution of population? **[1]**
 - a) Minerals
 - b) Availability of water
 - c) Soil
 - d) Climate
2. How many stages/phases of population growth in India? **[1]**
 - a) Two
 - b) Three
 - c) One
 - d) Four
3. Which of the following is NOT a key area in human development? **[1]**
 - a) Economic disadvantage
 - b) Education
 - c) Access to resources
 - d) Long and healthy life
4. **Assertion (A):** Mediterranean regions have been inhabited from early periods in history. **[1]**
Reason (R): Plain areas are favourable for the production of crops and to build roads and industries.
 - 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.

5. Growing of grapes is called **[1]**
- a) Floriculture b) Horticulture
- c) Viticulture d) Sericulture

6. Choose the correct pair out of the following [1]

Option	Level of Human Development Index	Countries
(a)	Very High	Australin, Switzerland, Ireland
(b)	High	Singapore, Germany, Denmark
(c)	Medium	Sweden, Korea, Japan
(d)	Low	Qatar, Brazil, Peru

- a) Low - Qatar, Brazil, Peru
- b) Medium - Sweden, Korea, Japan
- c) Very High - Australien, Switzerland, Ireland
- d) High - Singapore, Germany, Denmark

7. Balance of trade favourable when [1]

- a) Exports of capital goods b) Exports excess imports
c) Import of petroleum d) Imports excess exports

8. GATT was formed in: [1]

- a) 1904 b) 1924
c) 1994 d) 1954

9. The number of farmers per unit area of farmland is known as: [1]

- a) Agricultural density of a population b) Industrial density of a population
- c) Population growth d) Working density of a population

10. Modern manufacturing is NOT characterised by which one of the following? [1]

- a) Vast capital b) A complex machine technology
- c) Executive bureaucracy d) Small organisations

11. Which one of the following crops is not cultivated under dryland farming? [1]

- a) Groundnut b) Sugarcane
c) Jowar d) Ragi

12. Match the following correctly and choose the correct option: [1]

List I (Land-use category)	List II (Definition)
(a) Current Fallow	(i) A land left fallow for more than five years
(b) Culturable wasteland	(ii) Land left without cultivation for one or less than one year
(c) Wasteland	(iii) Land which cannot be brought under cultivation

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

13. _____ can be converted to electrical energy, heat energy, or gas for cooking. [1]
- a) Bio-energy
b) Nuclear energy
c) Crude oil
d) Mineral fuel
14. Which of the following states have very low groundwater utilization in India? [1]
1. Chhattisgarh
2. Punjab
3. Kerala
4. Tamil Nadu
- a) 1 and 3
b) 2, 3 and 4
c) 1, 2, 3 and 4
d) 2 and 4
15. **Assertion (A):** Intensive irrigation has led to tremendous rise in agricultural and livestock productivity in the Indira Gandhi command area. [1]
Reason (R): Intensive irrigation has led to excessive water logging and soil salinity.
- 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.
16. Match the Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option: [1]

Column-I (Railway Zone)	Column-II (Headquarters)
(a) Northern	(i) Hajipur
(b) South Central	(ii) Chennai
(c) Southern	(iii) New Delhi
(d) East Central	(iv) Secunderabad

17. Which one of the following cities is the lastmost station of east-west corridor? [1]
- a) Tejpur b) Guwahati
- c) Silchar d) Imphal

the forest for allowing him to quench his thirst. Moving on with his friends, Benda chews on succulent leaves and roots. The boys have been trying to collect Gajjhara and Kuchla, from the forest. These are special plants that Benda and his people use. He hopes the spirits of the forest will be kind and lead him to these herbs. These are needed to barter in the madhai or tribal fair coming up the next full moon. He closes his eyes and tries hard to recall what the elders had taught him about these herbs and the places they are found in. He wishes he had listened more carefully. Suddenly there is a rustling of leaves. Benda and his friends know it is the outsiders who have come searching for them in the wilds. In a single fluid motion, Benda and his friends disappear behind the thick canopy of trees and become one with the spirit of the forest.

- i. Based on the story, it seems that there existed a kind of interaction between nature and humans. What was it called? (1)
- ii. The story gives a hint of the presence of naturalised humans. State one possible reason for this. (1)
- iii. In certain primitive societies nature was a powerful force, worshipped, revered and conserved. Pick one such instance from the given story. (1)

19. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

[3]

Human development is centred on improving people's quality of life by enhancing their choices and opportunities. The four key pillars of this approach are equity, sustainability, productivity, and empowerment. **Equity** means fairness, where every individual has equal access to education, healthcare, and employment opportunities, regardless of gender, income, or caste.

Sustainability focuses on preserving resources so that future generations can also enjoy the same opportunities. Overexploitation of natural, financial, or human resources threatens this balance.

Productivity refers to improving efficiency through better knowledge, skills, and health of people. A healthy and educated population contributes more effectively to economic growth.

Empowerment is about giving people the ability to make decisions in their lives. Policies that reduce inequality and promote participation, especially among marginalized groups, strengthen empowerment.

- i. What is the central focus of human development? (1)
- ii. How is productivity related to human development? (1)
- iii. "Equity is essential for a fair society." Justify the statement with one example. (1)

Section C

20. Why is climate one of the main reasons for the importance of **tourism** in Mediterranean land? Explain with examples. [3]

21. Development of a town gives birth to some values. Can you explain them? [3]

OR

What are ancient towns? Give four examples of ancient towns of India.

22. Elucidate the factors and conditions responsible for having different types of rural settlements in India. [3]

23. Explain any three **push factors** which compel the people to migrate from one area to another area. [3]

OR

Discuss in brief the responsible factors for the declination of worker in agricultural sector.

Section D

24. Explain any five important characteristics of **mixed farming** practiced in the world. [5]

OR

Analyze the main features of Plantation Agriculture in the world.

25. How is the high technology industry latest generation in manufacturing activities? Explain with examples. [5]

OR

Nuclear power has emerged as a viable source in recent years. Examine the statement with suitable arguments in the context of India.

26. Differentiate between semi-clustered and dispersed settlements. [5]
27. How are ports helpful for trade? Give classification of ports on the basis of their location. [5]
28. Explain the objectives of **Drought Prone Area Programme**. [5]

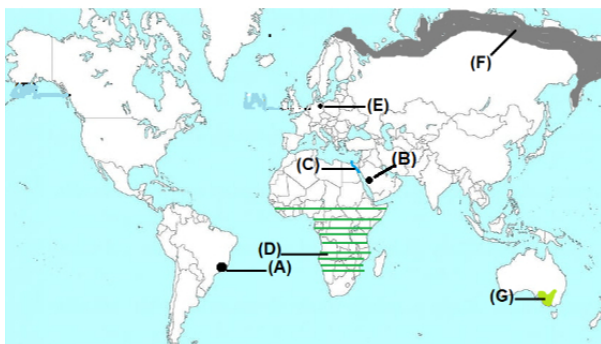
OR

What measures have been proposed to promote sustainable development in the command 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 subsistence gathering in Africa
E. An important seaport of Europe
F. An area of Nomadic Herding
G. Region of extensive commercial grain agriculture



30. On the given political outline map of **India**, locate and label any **five** of the following seven geographical features with appropriate symbols: [5]
- A state with highest level of urbanization
 - A city with more than 10 million population in Maharashtra
 - A state leading in the production of tea
 - Mayurbhanj - iron-ore mines
 - Balaghat - manganese mines
 - Kochi - seaport

vii. Ahmedabad - Airport



Solution

Section A

1. **(a) Minerals**
Explanation:
Areas with mineral deposits attract industries. Mining and industrial activities generate employment. So, skilled and semi-skilled workers move to these areas and make them densely populated.
2. **(d) Four**
Explanation:
Four. There are four distinct phases of population growth in India.
3. **(a) Economic disadvantage**
Explanation:
Economic disadvantage
4. **(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.**
Explanation:
Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
5. **(c) Viticulture**
Explanation:
Viticulture or grape cultivation is a specialty of the Mediterranean region. It is the broad term encompassing the cultivation, protection, and harvest of grapes where the operations are outdoors. Best quality wines in the world with distinctive flavours are produced from high-quality grapes in various countries of this region.
6. **(c) Very High - Australin, Switzerland, Ireland**
Explanation:
Very High - Australin, Switzerland, Ireland
7. **(b) Exports excess imports**
Explanation:
Exports excess imports
8. **(c) 1994**
Explanation:
1994.
In 1948, to liberalise the world from high customs tariffs and various other types of restrictions, General Agreement for Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was formed by some countries in 1994.
9. **(a) Agricultural density of a population**
Explanation:
Agricultural density is a statistical measure of population density. Population growth, development, and stability of a population are indirectly determined with the help of agricultural density. The quality of land largely affects agricultural

density.

10.

(d) Small organisations

Explanation:

Small organisations

11.

(b) Sugarcane

Explanation:

Sugarcane

12. **(a)** (a) - (ii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iii)

Explanation:

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

13. **(a)** Bio-energy

Explanation:

Bio-energy is a potential source of energy conversion. It will also process the waste and garbage and produce energy.

14. **(a)** 1 and 3

Explanation:

1 and 3

15.

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Explanation:

Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

16.

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

Explanation:

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

17.

(c) Silchar

Explanation:

The last station of the East-West Corridor is Silchar The East-West Corridor is part of the National Highways Development Project in India and connects the eastern and western parts of the country, with Silchar being the easternmost terminal point of this corridor.

Section B

18. i. The story represents the direct relationship of a household belonging to an economically primitive society with nature. This type of interaction between primitive human society and strong forces of nature was termed as environmental determinism.
- ii. In that primitive human society, there was very low technological development, we can imagine the presence of a naturalised human, who listened to Nature, was afraid of its fury and worshipped it. Also, there was a direct dependence of human beings on nature for resources which sustain them.
- iii. Nature is a powerful force, worshipped, revered and conserved. In the story, Benda remembers to thank Loi-Lugi, the spirit of the forest for allowing him to quench his thirst. He closes his eyes and tries hard to recall what the elders had taught him about these herbs. These show that nature of revered and worshipped.
19. i. The central focus of human development is **improving people's quality of life by enhancing their choices and opportunities**
- ii. Productivity in human development means **increasing efficiency by improving people's knowledge, skills, and health**, which makes them more effective contributors to growth.

iii. Equity ensures **equal opportunities for all**, regardless of caste, gender, or income.

Example: Providing **reservation in education and jobs** for socially disadvantaged groups ensures fair participation in society.

Section C

20. Most people from colder regions expect to have warm, sunny weather for beach holidays. This is one of the main reasons for the importance of tourism in Southern Europe and the Mediterranean lands. The Mediterranean climate offers almost consistently higher temperatures, than in other parts of Europe, long hours of sunshine and low rainfall throughout the peak holiday season. People taking winter holidays have specific climatic requirements, either higher temperatures than their own homelands, or snow cover suitable for skiing.
21. In towns and cities, there is congestion and crowd. In these circumstances people learn the following values :
1. They make adjustment and live with harmony and cooperation with each other.
 2. They live in smaller areas in more organised manner.
 3. They follow the necessary rules.

OR

Ancient towns of India have historical background of over 2000 years. These towns emerged during the ancient period and were developed by the ancient kings. In comparison to medieval and modern cities ancient cities were quite small in size. These cities were developed in unplanned manner.

Most of these were temple towns. Later, they had become the hub of religion and cultural activities. Varanasi, Prayag (Prayagraj), Patliputra (Patna), Madurai, etc are some of the ancient towns.

Among these cities Varanasi is considered as the oldest one. These cities, even today exhibit dot of ancient features in the form of temples.

22. i. **Climate:** Harsh climate is unfavourable for rural settlements. Areas with favourable climate attract people to reside. North Indian plains, delta regions and coastal plains have a larger population with compact settlements.
- ii. **Fertile soils:** Fertile soils are important for agricultural and allied activities. Clustered settlements are generally found in fertile alluvial plains.
- iii. **Nature of terrain:** Shapes and size of rural settlements are determined by the nature of the terrain. In plain areas, they are compact and have a larger population. On hilly and mountain areas they are scattered and small in size.
23. i. **Unemployment:** People migrate to the land of opportunities in order to find employment or to improve their financial conditions. For example, people from poor countries like Bangladesh move to European countries for better job prospects.
- ii. **Environmental factor:** Migrants are also pushed from their homes by adverse physical conditions. Many people are forced to move by water-related disasters because they live in a vulnerable area, such as a floodplain
- iii. **Political turmoil:** In some places clashes between the political groups lead to an increase in threat and tension and hence forcing people to leave and settle in a new place. For example, most of the asylum seekers from Afghanistan, Iran, etc migrate to countries like France, etc.

OR

In the last few decades agricultural sector has shown a declining trend in the proportion of workers which has various reasons such as:

- Decreasing availability of agricultural land due to increase in urbanisation.
- Due to use of technology in agriculture, there is no need of employment in farm sector.
- There is a shift of workers from agriculture or rural area to urban areas due to industrialisation.
- Less productivity and low income opportunities do not attract many people to work in farms.
- The tertiary and secondary sectors are more attractive due to permanent jobs and higher income as compared to agriculture.

Section D

24. **The main features of mixed farming are:**

1. Mixed farms are moderate in size and usually, the crops associated with it are wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, fodder, and root crops.
2. Fodder crops are an important component of mixed farming.
3. Crop rotation and intercropping play an important role in maintaining soil fertility.
4. Equal emphasis is laid on crop cultivation and animal husbandry.
5. Animals like cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry provide the main income along with crops.
6. High capital expenditure on farm machinery and building and skill and expertise farmers.
7. Extensive use of fertilizers and green manures.

8. It ensures steady income to the farmers.

OR

Plantation agriculture is a form of commercial **farming** where crops are grown for profit. Large land areas are needed for this type of **agriculture**. Countries that have **plantation agriculture** usually experience tropical climate with high annual temperatures and receive high annual rainfall. The main features of Plantation agriculture are:

1. Europeans in their colonies introduced new agricultural system known as plantation agriculture.
2. It is a large-scale profit-oriented farming.
3. Main crops grown are tea, coffee, cocoa, cotton, sugarcane and rubber.
4. Large estates or plantations are made where single crop is grown.
5. Capital investment is huge due to construction of factories on the field.
6. Cultivation is done by scientific methods.
7. Skilled managers and technical staff are employed.
8. Only one specialised crop is grown.
9. Plantations are linked with market through good transportation.
10. Crops are exported.

25. High technology or simply high-tech, is the latest generation of manufacturing activities:

- i. It is best understood as the application of intensive research and development (R and D) efforts leading to the manufacture of products of an advanced scientific and engineering character. Professional (white collar) workers make up a large share of the total workforce.
- ii. 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.
- iii. Robotics on the assembly line, computer-aided design (CAD) and manufacturing, electronic controls of smelting and refining processes, and the constant development of new chemical and pharmaceutical products are notable examples of high-tech industry.
- iv. 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.

OR

- i. Important minerals used for the generation of nuclear energy are uranium and thorium. Uranium deposits occur in the Dharwar rocks.
- ii. Geographically, uranium ores are known to occur in several locations along the Singhbhum Copper belt.
- iii. Thorium is mainly obtained from monazite and ilmenite in the beach sands along the coast of Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
- iv. The world's richest monazite deposits occur in Palakkad and Kollam.
- v. Atomic Energy Commission was established in 1948, progress could be made only after the establishment of the Atomic Energy Institute at Trombay in 1954 which was renamed as the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre.
- vi. The important nuclear power projects are Tarapur, Rawatbhata, Kalpakkam, Narora, Kaiga and Kakrapar.
- vii. Uranium: Found in the Dharwar rocks and several locations along the Singhbhum Copper belt.
- viii. Thorium: Mainly obtained from monazite and ilmenite in the beach sands along the coasts of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The richest monazite deposits are in Palakkad and Kollam.
- ix. Atomic Energy Commission: Established in 1948, with significant progress after the establishment of the Atomic Energy Institute at Trombay in 1954, later renamed the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre.
- x. Nuclear Power Projects: Important projects include Tarapur, Rawatbhata, Kalpakkam, Narora, Kaiga, and Kakrapar.

26.	Basis	Semi-clustered settlements	Dispersed settlements
	Formation	It is formed due to clustering in a restricted area of dispersed settlement. This pattern results from segregation or fragmentation of a large compact area.	It appears in the form of isolated huts or hamlets of few huts in remote jungles, or on small hills with farms and pastures on the slopes.
	Cause for their development	One or more sections of the village society choose or are forced to live a little away from the main cluster or village whereas the land-owning and dominant community occupies the central part of the main village and manual workers settle on the outer flanks of the village.	Extreme dispersion of settlement is often caused by an extremely fragmented nature of the terrain and land resource base of habitable areas.

Areas	Such settlements are widespread in the Gujarat plain and some parts of Rajasthan.	Many areas of Meghalaya, Uttaranchal, H.P and Kerala have this type of settlement.
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27. The chief gateways of the world of international trade are the harbours and ports. Cargoes and travellers pass from one part of the world to another through 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. The importance of a port is judged by the size of cargo and the number of ships handled. The quantity of cargo handled by a port is an indicator of the level of development of its hinterland.

On the basis of location, ports are of two types:

- i. **Inland Ports:** These ports are located away from the sea coast. They are linked to the sea through a river or a canal. Such ports are accessible to flat bottom ships or barges. For example, Manchester is linked with a canal; Memphis is located on the river Mississippi; the Rhine has several ports like Mannheim and Duisburg; and Kolkata is located on the river Hoogli, a branch of the river Ganga.
- ii. **Out Ports:** These are deep-water ports built away from the actual ports. These serve the parent ports by receiving those ships which are unable to approach them due to their large size. For example, Piraeus in Greece.

28. Drought Prone Area Programme' (DPAP) programme was initiated during the Fourth Five Year Plan with the objectives of providing employment to the people in drought-prone areas and creating productive assets. Initially this programme laid emphasis on the construction of labour-intensive civil works. The objectives of the 'Drought Prone Area Programme' (DPAP) were as follows:

- i. **Mitigation of drought:** The primary objective of the DPAP was to mitigate the adverse effects of drought in the identified drought-prone areas of India. The program aimed to reduce the vulnerability of these regions to drought and minimize the impact on agriculture, livestock, and the overall economy.
- ii. **Sustainable agriculture:** The DPAP aimed to promote sustainable agricultural practices in drought-prone areas. It focused on introducing drought-resistant crop varieties, improving water management techniques, promoting soil conservation measures, and implementing suitable agricultural practices to enhance productivity and resilience to drought.
- iii. **Watershed development:** Another objective was to undertake watershed development activities in drought-prone areas. This involved creating and maintaining water-harvesting structures, contour bunding, afforestation, and other measures to conserve rainwater, prevent soil erosion, and recharge groundwater resources.
- iv. **Livelihood diversification:** The program sought to diversify livelihood options in drought-prone areas. It aimed to develop alternative sources of income, such as promoting livestock rearing, horticulture, agroforestry, and cottage industries, to reduce dependence on rain-fed agriculture and enhance overall resilience to drought.
- v. **Capacity building and institutional support:** The DPAP aimed to strengthen the capacities of local communities, farmers, and institutions involved in drought-prone areas. It focused on providing training, technical assistance, and institutional support to enable effective implementation of drought mitigation measures and sustainable development practices.

In nutshell, the Drought Prone Area Programme aimed to reduce the vulnerability of drought-prone areas, enhance agricultural productivity, and improve the livelihoods of communities in these regions by implementing targeted interventions and promoting sustainable development practices.

(use any 4 points)

OR

Seven measures have been proposed to promote sustainable development in the command area are meant to restore ecological balance. They are:

- i. The first requirement is the strict implementation of water management policy. The canal project envisages protective irrigation in Stage-I and extensive irrigation of crops and pasture development in Stage-II.
- ii. In general, the cropping pattern shall not include water-intensive crops. It shall be adhered to and people shall be encouraged to grow plantation crops such as citrus fruits.
- iii. The CAD programmes such as the lining of watercourses, land development and levelling and Warabandi system (equal distribution of canal water in the command area of the outlet) shall be effectively implemented to reduce the conveyance loss of water.
- iv. The areas affected by waterlogging and soil salinity shall be reclaimed.
- v. The eco-development through afforestation, shelterbelt plantation and pasture development is necessary particularly in the fragile environment of Stage-II.

Section E

29. A. A major seaport in South America (**Rio De Janeiro**)
 B. An international airport (**Jeddah**)
 C. An important Seaway (**Suez Canal**)
 D. An area of subsistence gathering in Africa (**Tropical Africa**)
 E. An important seaport of Europe (**Hamburg**)
 F. An area of Nomadic Herding (**Tundra region of Eurasia**)
 G. Region of extensive commercial grain agriculture (**Australian Downs**)
30.
 ◦ A state with highest level of urbanization - **Goa**
 ◦ A city with more than 10 million population in Maharashtra - **Mumbai**
 ◦ A state leading in the production of tea - **Assam**
 ◦ Mayurbhanj - iron-ore mines - **Odisha**
 ◦ Balaghat - manganese mines - **Madhya Pradesh**
 ◦ Kochi - seaport - **Kerala**
 ◦ Ahmedabad - Airport - **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International Airport**

