

CLASS-XII (2022-23)
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 3
GEOGRAPHY (029)

Time: 3Hrs.

Max. Marks 70

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS-

- i. Question paper is divided into 4 sections A,B,C&D
- ii. In section A question number 1 to 17 are MCQ type questions.
- iii. In section B question number 18-23 are SA type questions(80-100 words). Question 18 & 19 are Source based questions.
- iv. In section C question number 24 to 28 are Long Answer based questions (120-150 words).
- v. In section D question number 29&30 are Map based questions having 5 sub parts.

Section A

1. Minerals are formed by inorganic processes of: [1]
 - a) None of these
 - b) Long duration
 - c) Stagnant duration
 - d) Short duration
2. _____ is a powerful medium of collecting information from the computer. [1]
 - a) None of these
 - b) Television
 - c) Internet
 - d) Satellite communication
3. Access to _____, health and education are the key areas in human development. [1]
 - a) resources
 - b) None of these
 - c) transport
 - d) politics
4. _____ means continuity in the availability of opportunities. [1]
 - a) None of these
 - b) Empowerment
 - c) Productivity
 - d) Sustainability
5. What is the main source of pollution? [1]
 - a) Crops
 - b) Forests
 - c) Solid waste
 - d) Animals
6. What is the one way by which the population size changes? [1]
 - a) Migration
 - b) Competition
 - c) Determination
 - d) None of these

7. Which one of the following is a famous Copper mine? [1]

a) Khetri b) Jharia

c) Nellore d) Bastar
8. What is the source of pollution along the banks of Ganga? [1]

a) Paper industry b) Gases

c) Leather industry d) Waste
9. Which country has the highest density of railway network? [1]

a) Brazil b) U.S.A.

c) Canada d) Russia
10. Which is not a key area of human development? [1]

a) Access to resources b) Industrial development

c) Education d) Good health
11. Arrange the following countries in sequential order according to the population growth rate. [1]
Choose the correct option.
i. Japan
ii. Russia
iii. Nigeria
iv. Brazil

a) iii, i, ii, iv b) iv, iii, ii, i

c) ii, i, iv, iii d) i, iii, ii, iv
12. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option for the same: [1]

i. Shifting cultivation is also called slash and burn agriculture.

ii. The vegetation is usually clear by fire, and the ashes add to the fertility of the soil.

a) Only ii is correct b) Both statements i and ii are incorrect

c) Both statements are correct and statement 2 correctly explains the statement i d) Only i is correct
13. **Assertion (A):** Garrison towns formation is a result of the setting up of a military base. [1]
Reason (R): It is specially designed for the purpose of military, navy, or airforce activities.

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.

14. **Assertion (A):** The total surface water resource in the country is only 1,869 cubic km. [1]

Reason (R): The total utilisable water resource in the country is only 1,122 cubic km.

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.

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

3.0

Available water resources are degrading rapidly. The major rivers of the country generally retain better water quality in less densely populated upper stretches in hilly areas. In plains, river water is used intensively for irrigation, drinking, domestic and industrial purposes. The drains carrying agricultural (fertilizers and insecticides), domestic (solid and liquid wastes), and industrial effluents join the rivers. The concentration of pollutants in rivers especially remains very high during the summer season when the flow of water is low. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in collaboration with State Pollution Control Boards has been monitoring water quality of national aquatic resources at 507 stations. The data obtained from these stations show that organic and bacterial contamination continues to be the main source of pollution in rivers. The Yamuna river is the most polluted river in the country between Delhi and Etawah. Other severely polluted rivers are the Sabarmati at Ahmedabad, the Gomti at Lucknow, the Kali, the Adyar, the Cooum (entire stretches), the Vaigai at Madurai, and the Musi of Hyderabad and the Ganga at Kanpur and Varanasi. Groundwater pollution has occurred due to high concentrations of heavy/toxic metals in different parts of the country. The legislative provisions such as the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974, and Environment Protection Act 1986 have not been implemented effectively. The result is that in 1997, 251 polluting industries were located along the rivers and lakes. The Water Cess Act, 1977, meant to reduce pollution has also made marginal impacts. There is a strong need to generate public awareness about the importance of water and the impacts of water pollution. Public awareness and action can be very effective in reducing the pollutants from agricultural activities, domestic and industrial discharges.

15. Which of the following is **not** a legislative provision in India to combat water pollution?

a) Central Pollution Control Act

b) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act

c) Environment Protection Act

d) The Water Cess Act

16. High levels of heavy/toxic metals viz. _____ and _____ have contaminated groundwater in several sections of the country.

a) copper, carbon

b) alum and phosphate

c) fluoride, nitrates

d) fertilizers, insecticides

17. Complete the sentence:

_____, according to data collected from 507 stations.

a) The principal source of increasing pollution is lack of public awareness

b) The principal source of pollution is fertilizers and insecticides

c) The principal source of pollution in rivers is organic and bacterial contaminants

d) The principal source of pollution in rivers are the industries

Section B

18. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

[3]

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. The densely populated regions of South and South-east Asia also provide large markets.

Labour supply is an important factor in the location of industries. Some types of manufacturing still require skilled labour. Increasing mechanisation, automation and flexibility of industrial processes have reduced the dependence of industry upon the labours. Speedy and efficient transport facilities to carry raw materials to the factory and to move finished goods to the market are essential for the development of industries. The cost of transport plays an important role in the location of industrial units. Western Europe and eastern North America have a highly developed transport system which has always induced the concentration of industries in these areas. Modern industry is inseparably tied to transportation systems. Improvements in transportation led to integrated economic development and regional specialisation of manufacturing.

- (i) Give a factor that has reduced the dependence of industries upon the labours?
- (ii) Why do developed regions of the world (like Europe, North America, Japan) provide large global markets?
- (iii) Which is the most important component that modern industry should be updated on? What does its improvement lead to?

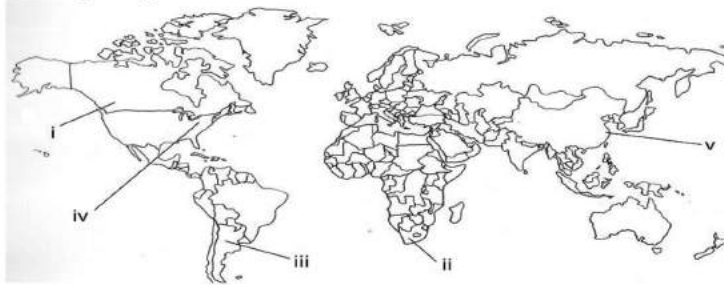
19. Name the three approaches introduced in the 1970s in human geography. State the main feature of each approach. [3]

OR

What do you mean by Behavioural School of Thought?

20. Study the following map of the Suez Canal carefully and answer the questions that follow : [3]

v. A megacity.



25. Classify the ports on the basis of specialized functions and give one example each. [5]

OR

What factors act as a basis of international trade? Discuss.

26. Define the term road density. Explain with examples, the two main determinants of road density in India. [5]
27. What was the main plan of the **Tribal Sub-Plan**. What was its contribution on the development of the Bharmaur area? [5]
28. Describe the conditions of growth, production and distribution of coffee in India. [5]

OR

Define the term 'Net Sown Area'. Explain any two features of each of dryland farming and wetland farming.

Section D

29. Describe in five points the main features of plantation agriculture practised in the world. [5]
30. On the outline of the Indian map mark and indicate the following features. [5]
- i. Name the state leading producer of sugarcane.
 - ii. Jute producing state.
 - iii. Software Technology Park in the central area.
 - iv. Highest in-migrating state in west India.
 - v. West-end corridor.

SOLUTION

Section A

1. (b) Long duration

Explanation: The process can take millions of years. Ninety-five percent of the Earth's crust is formed from nine minerals, all of which are silicates, formed in this manner.

2. (d) Satellite communication

Explanation: Communication through satellites emerged as a new area in communication technology. It is helpful in telecommunications, radio and television along with internet applications.

3. (a) resources

Explanation: Leading a long and healthy life, being able to gain knowledge and having enough means to be able to live a decent life are the most important aspects of human development.

4. (d) Sustainability

Explanation: To have sustainable human development, each generation must have the same opportunities. All environmental, financial and human resources must be used keeping in mind the future. Misuse of any of these resources will lead to fewer opportunities for future generations.

5. (c) Solid waste

Explanation: Solid waste

6. (a) Migration

Explanation: Migration

7. (a) Khetri

Explanation: Khetri.

Khetri is situated at the foothills of the Aravalli Range, which hosts copper mineralization, giving rise to a 80 km long metallogenetic province from Singhana in the north to Raghunathgarh in the south, popularly known as Khetri Copper Belt.

8. (c) Leather industry

Explanation: Leather industry.

The Leather industry releases large amounts toxic chemicals and acidic effluents concentrated with heavy metal Chromium, Cadmium, Lead, Arsenic, Cobalt, Copper, Iron, Lead, Zinc, Manganese. All of these highly potent chemicals make their way into the Ganges.

9. (b) U.S.A.

Explanation: U.S.A.

10. (b) Industrial development

Explanation: Industrial development

11. (b) iv, iii, ii, i

Explanation: iv, iii, ii, i

12. (c) Both statements are correct and statement 2 correctly explains the statement i

Explanation: Both statements are correct and statement 2 correctly explains the statement i

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

Explanation: The main function of the garrison towns is to cater to the needs of defence and people employed in defence services of the nation.

Both the reason and the assertion are correct but the reason does not explain the assertion.

14. (c) A is true but R is false.

Explanation: The mean annual flow in all the river basins in India is estimated to be 1,869 cubic km. Due to topographical, hydrological, and other constraints, only about 690 cubic km (32 percent) of the available surface water can be utilized.

The assertion is correct but the reason is incorrect.

15. (a) Central Pollution Control Act

Explanation: The Central Pollution Control Board of India is a statutory organisation. It is not an act or provision but it is a statutory organisation or board.

16. (c) fluoride, nitrates

Explanation: fluoride, nitrates

17. (c) The principal source of pollution in rivers is organic and bacterial contaminants

Explanation: The principal source of pollution in rivers is organic and bacterial contaminants

Section B

18. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

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. The densely populated regions of South and South-east Asia also provide large markets. Labour supply is an important factor in the location of industries. Some types of manufacturing still require skilled labour. Increasing mechanisation, automation and flexibility of industrial processes have reduced the dependence of industry upon the labours. Speedy and efficient transport facilities to carry raw materials to the factory and to move finished goods to the market are essential for the development of industries. The cost of transport plays an important role in the location of industrial units. Western Europe and eastern North America have a highly developed transport system which has always induced the concentration of industries in these areas. Modern industry is inseparably tied to transportation systems. Improvements in transportation led to integrated economic development and regional specialisation of manufacturing.

- (i) Factors that have reduced the dependence of industry upon the labours are:

- Increasing mechanisation and automation
- Flexibility of industrial processes

- (ii) The developed regions of Europe, North America, Japan and Australia provide large global markets as the purchasing power of the people is very high.

- (iii) Transport and communication is the most important component that modern industry should be updated on regularly.

Improvements in transportation and communication lead to:

- integrated economic development
- regional specialisation of manufacturing

- swift exchange and management of information

19. The three approaches introduced in the 1970s in human geography are:

- i. Welfare or humanistic school of thought in human geography was mainly concerned with the different aspects of social well-being of the people. These included aspects such as housing, health and education. Geographers have already introduced a paper as 'Geography of Social well-being in the Post Graduate curriculum'.
- ii. Radical school of thought employed Marxian theory to explain the basic cause of poverty, deprivation and social inequality. Contemporary social problems were related to the development of capitalism.
- iii. Behavioural school of thought laid great emphasis on lived experience and also on the perception of space by social categories based on ethnicity, race and religion, etc.

OR

15. Behavioural school of thought laid great emphasis on lived experience and also on the perception of space by social categories based on ethnicity, race and religion, etc. Behaviouralism is an important approach adopted mainly by psychologist and philosophers to analyze the man-environment relationship. The essence of behavioural approach in geography lies in the fact that the way in which people behave is mediated by their understanding of the environment in which they live or by the environment itself which they are confronted.

20. a. Egypt

b. Mediterranean Sea and Red Sea

c. Gateway of Europe to the Indian Ocean :

- i. It is considered a gateway of Europe to the Indian Ocean as it reduces the distance between Europe and Asia.
- ii. It gives direct sea route distance between Liverpool and Colombo compared to Cape of Good Hope Route.
- iii. It saves time and fuel.
- iv. Any other relevant point.

21. Some important features of 'National Youth Policy' announced in 2003 are as follows:

1. Empowering youth to enable them to play an efficient, effective and capable leadership in decision making;
2. Empowering women to bring gender equality
3. Creating awareness among youth about changes and creativity in the fields of science and technology.
4. Encouraging youth for health, sports and games.

22. i. Tertiary activities are related to the service sector.

ii. Tertiary activities mean rendering services. This mainly includes activities like transport, trade and commerce, communication, education, hospital services, general healthcare and other activities of rendering various services.

iii. Tertiary activities are not directly involved in the processing of physical raw materials. It involves the provision of services rather than producing goods.

- iv. Workers engaged in transport, trade and commerce are called pink-collar workers, while those involved in skill-based services such as teaching and research are called white-collar workers.

23. 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.

OR

Today Indian ports are handling large volumes of domestic as well as overseas trade. Most of the ports are equipped with modern infrastructure. Such as :

1. The replacement of manual forms by web based e-forms.
2. Installation of container scanners.
3. Introduction of direct port delivery.
4. Paperless transactions.
5. Integration of more seaports with the port community system.

Section C

24. i. Moscow
ii. South Africa
iii. Brazil
iv. Indiana
v. Shanghai

25. Types of the port on the basis of specialised functions:

- i. **Oil ports:** These ports deal in the processing and shipping of oil. Some of these are tanker ports and some are refinery ports. Maracaibo in Venezuela, Esskhira in Tunisia, Tripoli in Lebanon are tanker ports. Abadan on the Gulf of Persia is a refinery port.
- ii. **Ports of Call:** These are the ports that originally developed as calling points on main sea routes where ships used to anchor for refuelling, watering and taking food items. Later on, they developed into commercial ports. Aden, Honolulu and Singapore are good examples.
- iii. **Packet Station:** These are also known as ferry ports. These packet stations are exclusively concerned with the transportation of passengers and mail across water bodies covering short distances. These stations occur in pairs located in such a way that they face each other across the water body, e.g. Dover in England and Calais in France across the English Channel.
- iv. **Entrepot Ports:** These are collection centres where the goods are brought from different countries for export. Singapore is an entrepot for Asia. Rotterdam for Europe, and Copenhagen for the Baltic region.
- v. **Naval Ports:** These are ports that have only strategic importance. These ports serve warships and have repair workshops for them. Kochi and Karwar are examples of such ports in India.

OR

Basis of International Trade :

1. Difference in national resources: The world's national resources are unevenly distributed because of differences in their physical make up i.e. geology, relief soil and climate.
 - a. Geological structure: It determines the mineral resource base and topographical differences ensure diversity of crops and animals raised. Lowlands have greater agricultural potential. Mountains attract tourists and promote tourism.
 - b. Mineral resources: They are unevenly distributed the world over. The availability of mineral resources provides the basis for industrial development.
 - c. Climate: It influences the type of flora and fauna that can survive in a given region. It also ensures diversity in the range of various products, e.g. wool production can take place in cold regions, bananas, rubber and cocoa can grow in tropical regions.
 2. Population factors: The size, distribution and diversity of people between countries affect the type and volume of goods traded.
 - a. Cultural factors: Distinctive forms of art and craft develop in certain cultures which are valued the world over, e.g. China produces the finest porcelains and brocades. Carpets of Iran are famous while North African leather work and Indonesian batik cloth are prized handicrafts.
 - b. Size of population: Densely populated countries have large volume of internal trade but little external trade because most of the agricultural and industrial production is consumed in the local markets. Standard of living of the population determines the demand for better quality imported products because with low standard of living only a few people can afford to buy costly imported goods.
 3. Stage of economic development: At different stages of economic development of countries, the nature of items traded undergo 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.
 4. Extent of foreign investment: Foreign investment can boost trade in developing countries which lack in capital required for the development of mining, oil drilling, heavy engineering, lumbering and plantation agriculture. By developing such capital intensive industries in developing countries, the industrial nations ensure import of food stuffs, minerals and create markets for their finished products. This entire cycle steps up the volume of trade between nations.
 5. Transport: In olden times, lack of adequate and efficient means of transport restricted trade to local areas. Only high value items, e.g. gems, silk and spices were traded over long distances. With expansions of rail, ocean and air transport, better means of refrigeration and preservation, trade has experienced spatial expansion.
26. The density of roads is defined as the length of roads per 100 sq km of surface area. It is a method to compare the road network of an area to another area. The nature of the terrain and the level of economic development are the main determinants of the density of roads. Construction of roads is easy and cheaper in the

plain areas while it is difficult and costly in hilly and plateau areas. Therefore, not only the density but also the quality of roads is relatively better in plains as compared to roads in high altitude areas, rainy and forested regions.

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

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

- i. **Infrastructure in terms of School:** The main aim is to develop and provide basic primary education so as to make them aware of their basic rights and duties.
 - ii. **Health care facilities:** It was decided to provide basic health care facilities to each and everyone which includes compulsory vaccinations and proper pre and post-natal care, etc.
 - iii. **Potable water:** Water is one of the most important requirements of human beings. It was made sure that each and every household gets potable water to drink so as to reduce the risk of water-borne diseases.
 - iv. **Communication:** Communication services such as TV, telephones, internet connections were provided for the development of the people and to keep them in sync with the outside world.
28. **Conditions of Growth:**
- i. **Temperature:** Coffee requires uniformly high temperature (22 °C), throughout the year.
 - ii. **Rainfall:** Coffee needs an annual rainfall of 100 to 150 cm.
 - iii. **Soils:** Coffee needs deep, fertile soil. It should contain iron, potash and organic content. Lava soils and deep loams are suitable.
 - iv. **Land:** Coffee grows best on well-drained hill slopes. Most of coffee is grown at a height up to 1000 metres.
 - v. **Cheap Labour:** Coffee has to be hand picked. Therefore large, cheap labour is required. The transplanting, pruning, harvesting and processing of coffee need a large supply of human labour.

Production: Coffee production in India stood at 348,000 metric tonnes in 2015-16. In 2015-16, India accounted for 4.05% of global coffee production. About 60% of the total production is exported through the ports of Kozhi-Kode, Chennai and Mangaluru. India earns foreign exchange of about ₹1500 crores by this export.

Areas of Cultivation: Coffee is mostly grown in the hills and plateaus of Southern India in Shimoga, Kadoor, Hassan and Coorg districts (Nilgiris in Karnataka).

OR

o **Net Sown Area:**

The physical extent of land on which crops are sown and harvested is known as net sown area.

o **Features of dryland farming are as follows:**

1. It is largely confined to the regions having annual rainfall less than 75 cms. Regions face the problem of deficiency of moist soil.
2. Cultivation of hardy and drought resistant crops is done in dry farming. It adopts various measures of soil conservation and rainwater harvesting methods.

o **Features of wetland farming are as follows:**

1. Rainfall is in excess of soil moisture requirement plant during rainy season. They may face the problem of floods and soil erosion hazards.
2. Cultivation of water intensive crops is done in wetland farming. It practises aquaculture in fresh water bodies.

Section D

29. The plantation agriculture of intensive subsistence farming was introduced by the Europeans in colonies located in the tropics. Some of the important plantation crops are tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber, cotton, oil palm, sugarcane, bananas and pineapples. The characteristic features of this type of farming are
- i. Large estates or plantations - Plantation agriculture will be mainly practised in large estates and huge plots. These types of farming were mainly started by the Europe colonialism which was done in most of the world countries.
 - ii. Large capital investment - Since these type of agriculture is practised in large areas and plots this will be in need of huge investment. Therefore it will own by the huge capitalist and no farmers will be practising this type of agriculture. The farmers involved will be labourers.
 - iii. Managerial and technical support - This agriculture needs managerial and technical support from the developed countries or from any other sources for the efficient production of the products.
 - iv. Cheap labour - There will be in need of the more number of labour and workers for the cheap wage rate. This will increase the production of the product of farming land. If the wage rates are very high then the efficiency in production reduces.
 - v. Transportation - When the area is highly connected with all forms of transportation, it will be an inexpensive water transport network, reinforced by a good network of railways, roadways and waterways. This helps in the easy and cheap movement of raw materials, labour and finished products to different regions and the world.

30.

