

Class XII Session 2025-26
Subject - Geography
Sample Question Paper - 2

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. Rohini satellite was launched in the year **[1]**
- a) 2010 b) 1980
- c) 1960 d) 2001

2. Match the following correctly [1]

Europeans	Crops introduced in colonies
(a) French	(i) Tea garden in India
(b) Spanish and Americans	(ii) Sugarcane in Indonesia
(c) British	(iii) Coffee and cocoa in West Africa
(d) Dutch	(iv) Coconut and Sugarcane in Philipines

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

3. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option for the same: **[1]**
- i. Cities act as nodes of economic growth.
 - ii. Cities provide goods and services only to urban dwellers.

iii. Taiwan

iv. France

a) ii, i, iv, iii

b) i, iii, iv, ii

c) iii, ii, i, iv

d) iv, i, iii, ii

12. Which geographer out of the following belongs to France? [1]

a) Vidal de la Blache

b) Huntigton

c) Sample

d) Trewartha

13. _____ involves the prevention of runoff and storage and recharge of groundwater through various methods like percolation tanks, recharge wells, etc. [1]

a) Underground preservation

b) Watershed management

c) Rainwater harvesting

d) Water preservation

14. River Thames is situated in [1]

a) Cologne

b) Bangkok

c) London

d) Cairo

15. Which of the following Oil Refineries is under Private Management? [1]

a) Barauni

b) Digboi

c) Mathura

d) Jamnagar

16. **Assertion (A):** "Waterway is an important mode of transport both for passengers and cargo traffic in India." [1]

Reason (R): "It is fuel efficient and eco-friendly mode of transport."

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. How many ports are there in India? [1]

a) 12

b) 10

c) 9

d) 11

Section B

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

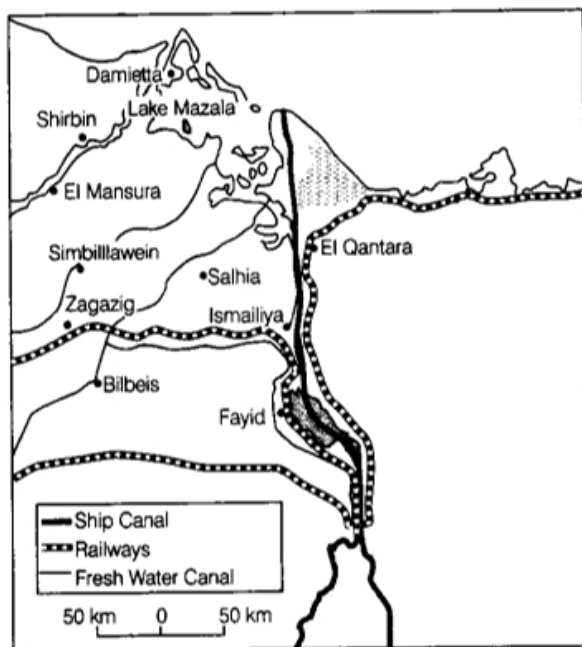
Manufacturing involves a full array of production from handicrafts to moulding iron and steel and stamping out plastic toys to assembling delicate computer components or space vehicles. In each of these processes, the common characteristics are the application of power, mass production of identical products and specialised labour in factory settings for the production of standardised commodities. Manufacturing may be done with modern power and machinery or it may still be very primitive. Most of the Third World countries still 'manufacture' in the literal sense of the term. It is difficult to present a full picture of all the manufacturers in these countries. More emphasis is given to the kind of 'industrial' activity which involves less complicated systems of production.

i. What is manufacturing? (1)

ii. What is the smallest unit of manufacturing? (1)

iii. What are the characteristics of modern large-scale manufacturing? (1)

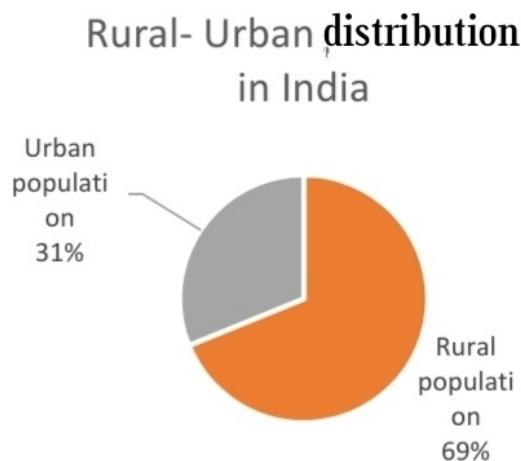
19. Study the following map of the Suez Canal carefully and answer the questions that follow. [3]



- Name the country through which this canal passes.
- Name the seas connected by this canal.
- Why is this canal considered a gateway of Europe to the Indian Ocean?

Section C

20. Study the chart given below and answer the questions that follow: [3]



Source: Census of India, 2011

- On what bases the rural and urban population divided?
- Give one difference between rural and urban populations?
- Why the growth rate of the urban population in India has accelerated?

21. Why is conservation of water necessary? State its two methods. [3]

OR

Analyse economic and social values of 'rainwater harvesting'.

22. Give a brief description of Haldia Port and Paradip Port. [3]

23. What is medical tourism? Explain the scope of medical services for overseas patients in India. [3]

OR

How do secondary activities add value to natural resources? Explain with three examples.

Section D

24. Give the classification of Indian roads according to their importance. [5]

OR

Explain the factors affecting Indian Railways.

25. Explain the following Basis of International trade: [5]

- The Difference in National Resources
- Population Factors

OR

Why are ports called gateways of international trade? Explain any three facilities provided by them.

26. Explain how **modern agriculture technology** and the **expansion of irrigation** played a crucial role in enhancing agricultural output in India. [5]

27. Why is dairy farming known as the most advanced and efficient type of farming in the world? Explain any five reasons. [5]

28. Analyze any five positive effects of **Integrated Tribal Development Project** in Bharmaur Region. [5]

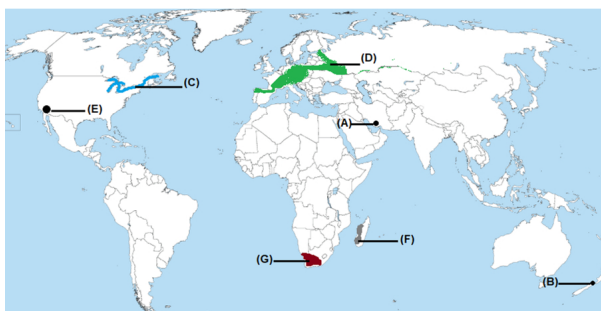
OR

What features are covered under the Hill Area Development Programme?

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 major seaport
- An international airport
- An important Seaway
- An area of Mixed Farming
- Western Terminal of Trans Canadian Railways
- An area of Nomadic Herding
- Region of extensive commercial grain agriculture



30. Locate and label any five of the following geographical features on the Political Outline map of India with appropriate symbols: [5]

- Iron ore mines of Odisha
- Oil Refinery located in Bihar
- A coal mine in West Bengal
- An important seaport in Karnataka
- The state leading in the production of Cotton
- Hazaribagh Copper mines
- The state with lowest population density



Solution

Section A

1.
(b) 1980
Explanation:
1980
2.
(d) (a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)
Explanation:
(a) - (iii), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)
3. **(a)** Only i is correct
Explanation:
Only i is correct
4.
(d) A is false but R is true.
Explanation:
The concept of human development was introduced by Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq. Dr. Haq has described human development as development that enlarges people's choices and improves their lives. **People are central to all development under this concept.** All the developments are moving around the people. These **choices are not fixed but keep on changing.** The basic goal of development is to create conditions where people can live meaningful lives.
The assertion is incorrect but the reason is correct.
5.
(d) Both economic growth and education
Explanation:
Both economic growth and education were used to measure the development of a country. Economic growth is measured by increasing gross domestic product or GDP. While adult literacy and combined secondary and tertiary school enrollment evaluate the educational growth.
6.
(b) Barauni
Explanation:
Barauni
7.
(d) 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) Decibel
Explanation:
Decibel.

The level of steady noise is measured by sound level expressed in terms of decibels (dB).

9.
(b) 2, 3 and 4
Explanation:
2, 3 and 4
10.
(b) Both i and ii are correct
Explanation:
Both i and ii are correct
11.
(c) iii, ii, i, iv
Explanation:
iii, ii, i, iv
12. **(a)** Vidal de la Blache
Explanation:
Vidal de la Blache
13.
(b) Watershed management
Explanation:
Watershed management includes conservation, regeneration and judicious use of all resources – natural (land, water, plants and animals) and human within a watershed.
14.
(c) London
Explanation:
London
15.
(d) Jamnagar
Explanation:
The Jamnagar Refinery is a private sector crude oil refinery owned by Reliance Industries Limited in Jamnagar, Gujarat, India.
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. **(a)** 12
Explanation:
12

Section B

18. i. The process of converting raw materials, components, or parts into finished goods that meet a customer's expectations or specifications. Manufacturing commonly employs a man-machine setup with a division of labor in large-scale production. Manufacturing refers to the mass production of any kind of identical goods with the use of power, specialised labour, and a factory. It is done either by hand or with power-driven machinery.
- ii. Cottage industries are the smallest unit of manufacturing. Here the artisans use local raw materials and simple tools to produce everyday goods in their homes with the help of their family members or part-time labour.
- iii. The characteristics of modern large-scale manufacturing are:
- a. Mechanization

- b. Specialisation of Skills/Methods of Production
- c. Technological innovations
- d. Organisational structure and stratification
- e. Uneven geographical distribution (any two)

19. i. Egypt
 ii. Mediterranean Sea and Red Sea.
 iii. Suez canal was constructed in 1869 in Egypt between Port Said in North and Port Suez in the South. It is a sea level canal without locks and sea water flows freely through it. It is about 160 km and 11 to 15 metre deep. It provides a direct sea route for Europe in the Indian Ocean. Therefore, it is considered as a gateway of Europe to the Indian Ocean.

Section C

20. i. The division of the population into rural and urban is based on residence and occupation.
 ii. The rural population refers to people living in rural areas whereas the Urban population is the people living in urban areas.
 iii. The growth rate of the urban population has accelerated due to enhanced economic development and improvement in health and hygienic conditions.
21. There is a declining availability of fresh water and increasing demand, the need has arisen to conserve and effectively manage this precious life-giving resource for sustainable development.

India has to take quick steps for its conservation:

- i. Developing water-saving technologies and methods, attempts are also to be made to prevent pollution.
- ii. To encourage watershed development, rainwater harvesting, water recycling and reuse, and conjunctive use of water for sustaining water supply in long run.

OR

Economic Values:

- 1. It helps in optimum utilisation of water resources.
- 2. It decrease the community dependence on groundwater for domestic use.
- 3. It helps in bridging the demand-supply gap.
- 4. It can also save energy to pump groundwater as recharge leads to rise in groundwater table

Social Values:

- 1. It helps in developing a spirit of cooperation and making use of best practices.

22. **Haldia Port** is located 105 km downstream from Kolkata. It has been constructed to reduce the congestion at Kolkata port. It handles bulk cargo like iron ore, coal, petroleum, petroleum products and fertilisers, jute, jute products, cotton and cotton yarn, etc
- Paradip Port** is situated in the Mahanadi delta, about 100 km from Cuttack. It has the deepest harbour especially suited to handle very large vessels. It has been developed mainly to handle the large-scale export of iron-ore. Orissa, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand are the parts of its hinterland.

23. When medical treatment is combined with international tourism activity, it lends itself to what is commonly known as medical tourism. The scope of medical tourism for overseas patients in India is as follows:
- i. In 2005, about 55,000 patients from the USA visited India for treatment. In this way, India has emerged as the leading country of medical tourism in the world.
 - ii. It brings foreign currency to India.
 - iii. World-class hospitals with the latest technology are located in metropolitan cities of India. These hospitals cater to patients all over the world.
 - iv. This kind of tourism brings abundant benefits to developing countries like India.

OR

Secondary activities add value to natural resources by transforming raw materials into valuable products. By various processes, secondary activities add value to natural products. The examples are as follows:

- i. Cotton as the ball has limited use, but after transforming into yarn, it becomes more valuable and can be used for making clothes.
- ii. Iron ore cannot be used directly from the mines but after being converted into steel, it gets its value and can be used for making many valuable machines, tools, etc.
- iii. Materials from the farms, forest products and resources of the sea can be put into greater use by secondary activities.

Section D

24. The roads can be classified into the following categories according to their importance:

- i. **National Highways:** These roads connect state capitals, big cities, important centres of trade and commerce and important ports. They also connect the distant most parts of India. The Central Public Works Department is responsible for their construction and maintenance.
- ii. **State Highways:** These roads connect state capital with district headquarters and other important cities. These are also connected with national highways. The State Public Works Department is responsible for their construction and maintenance.
- iii. **District Roads:** These roads connected district headquarter with important towns and villages of the district.
- iv. **Village Roads:** These roads are generally unsurfaced roads. They connect the villages with nearby towns. The local institutions look to the maintenance of these roads.
- v. **Border Roads:** The Border Road Organisation (BRO) was established in May 1960 for accelerating economic development and strengthening defence preparedness through the rapid and coordinated improvement of strategically important roads along the northern and north-eastern boundary of the country.

OR

PHYSICAL FACTORS :

- i. Construction of bridges on many rivers across their wide beds in Northern India is a great difficulty.
- ii. Railway tracks are laid through low hills, gaps and tunnels in mountainous regions which will cost more.
- iii. It is very challenging to lay railway lines on the deserts of Rajasthan, marshy lands of Gujarat and dense forests of Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Orissa.
- iv. Gaps and passes (ghats) only are to be laid in the continuous stretch of Sahyadri, where more time is involved.
- v. Railing in the west coast also faced enormous problems like sinking of track in some stretches and landslides.

ECONOMIC FACTORS :

- i. Himalayan mountainous regions are not suitable for railway line construction because of low population and lesser economic opportunities.
 - ii. Indian railways suffer heavy losses due to ticketless travelling by passengers, etc.
 - iii. Thefts and damage to railway property along with unnecessary pulling of chains of moving trains cause heavy damage to Indian Railways.
25. a. **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.
- i. **Geological structure:** It determines the mineral resource base and topographical differences ensure the diversity of crops and animals raised. Lowlands have greater agricultural potential. Mountains attract tourists and promote tourism.
 - ii. **Mineral Resources:** The availability of mineral resources provide the basis for industrial development.
 - iii. **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 a cold region. Banana, rubber can grow in tropical regions.
- b. **Population Factors:** The size distribution and diversity of people between countries affect the type and volume of goods traded.
- i. **Cultural Factors:** Distinctive forms of art and craft develop in certain countries that are valued the world over eg. China produces the finest porcelains and brocades. The carpets of Iran are famous.
 - ii. **Size of Population:** Density of population have a large volume of internal trade but little external trade because most of the agricultural and industrial production is consumed in the local markets. The standard of living of the population determines the demand for better quality imported products because with a standard of living only a few people can afford to buy costly imported goods.

OR

The word 'port' is derived from the Latin word 'porta' which means door or gateway. It plays an important role in international trade. Cargos and travellers pass from one part of the world to another through these ports. Therefore they are called gateways of International trade.

The three facilities provided by them are:

- i. The ports provide facilities of docking, loading, unloading and the storage facilities for cargo.
- ii. Port authorities make arrangements for maintaining navigable channels, arranging tugs and barges, and providing labour and managerial services.
- iii. They act as collection centres of commodities from their hinterland for further shipment to foreign destinations on one hand. On the other hand, they act as receiving centres of foreign consignment.

26. There has been a significant increase in agricultural output and improvement in technology during the last fifty years. The expansion of irrigation has played a very crucial role in enhancing agricultural output in the country. It provided a basis for the

introduction of modern agricultural technology such as high-yielding varieties of seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and farm machinery. The net irrigated area in the country has increased from 20.85 to 54.66 million ha over the period 1950-51 to 2000-01. Over these 50 years, the area irrigated more than once in an agricultural year has increased from 1.71 to 20.46 million ha. Production and yield of many crops such as rice and wheat have increased at an impressive rate. Among the other crops, the production of sugarcane, oilseeds, and cotton has also increased appreciably. India ranked first in the production of pulses and jute in 2008-09. It is the second-largest producer of rice, wheat, groundnut, sugarcane, and vegetables.

27. Dairy farming is the most advanced and efficient type of rearing of milch animals:

- i. It is highly capital intensive. Animal sheds, storage facilities for fodder, feeding and milking machines add to the cost of dairy farming.
- ii. Special emphasis is laid on cattle breeding, health care and veterinary services.
- iii. It is highly labour intensive as it involves rigorous care in feeding and milking. There is no offseason during the year as in the case of crop raising.
- iv. Huge market for fresh milk and dairy products. The development of transportation, refrigeration pasteurisation and other preservation processes have increased the duration of storage of various dairy products.
- v. It is practised mainly near urban and industrial centres and industrial centres which provide neighbourhood market for fresh milk and dairy products.

28. Integrated Tribal Development Project in Bharmaur Region.

- i. The plan laid the highest priority on the development of transport and communication.
- ii. Emphasis has been laid the development of agriculture and allied activities as not only food grain and livestock production is practiced but the cultivation of pulses and other cash crops has increased in this region.
- iii. Under the development of social and community service , infrastructure in terms of schools, healthcare facilities and potable water etc. have been improved.
- iv. Development of electrical Infrastructure and its facilities.
- v. Tremendous increase in female literacy rate (1.88% to 65%) and gender inequality has also declined in literacy level.
- vi. Improvement in sex ratio and decline in child marriage.

OR

- i. Hill Area Development Programmes were initiated during the Fifth Five Year Plan covering 15 districts comprising all the hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh (present Uttarakhand), Mikir Hill and North Cachar Hills of Assam, Darjeeling district of West Bengal and Nilgiri district of Tamil Nadu.
- ii. The National Committee on the Development of Backward Area in 1981 recommended that all the hill areas in the country having a height above 600 m and not covered under tribal sub-plan be treated as backward hill areas.
- iii. The detailed plans for the development of hill areas were drawn keeping in view their topographical, ecological, social and economic conditions.
- iv. The main objectives of the Programme were eco-preservation and eco-restoration.
- v. Schemes were to be rooted in the existing cultural system so that they were easily acceptable and would provide maximum benefit to the people.
- vi. These programs aimed at harnessing the indigenous resources of the hill areas through the development of horticulture, plantation agriculture, animal husbandry, poultry, forestry and small-scale and village industry.

Section E

29. A. A major seaport (Aden)
 B. An international airport (Wellington)
 C. An important Seaway (St. Lawrence Seaways)
 D. An area of Mixed Farming (North-western Europe)
 E. Western Terminal of Trans Canadian Railways (Vancouver)
 F. An area of Nomadic Herding (island of Madagascar)
 G. Region of extensive commercial grain agriculture (Velds of South Africa)

