

**Class XII Session 2025-26**  
**Subject - Geography**  
**Sample Question Paper - 1**

**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

- Who said that Asia has many places where people are few and few place where people are very many? [1]  
a) Frank G. Cressey  
b) Aristotle  
c) George B. Cressey  
d) Frances Babcock
- The percentage of India's population lives in villages is: [1]  
a) 88.8%  
b) 58.8 %  
c) 78.8%  
d) 68.8%
- Which of the following countries was at the highest rank in Human Development Index in 2020? [1]  
a) Netherlands  
b) Norway  
c) Switzerland  
d) Denmark
- Assertion (A):** Mountainous areas do not favour agricultural and industrial development. [1]  
**Reason (R):** These areas tend to be less populated.  
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. Which is the oldest activity of man?

[1]

a) Gathering

b) Farming

c) Fishing

d) Manufacturing

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 - Australin, Switzerland, Ireland

d) High - Singapore, Germany, Denmark

7. In which of the following trade blocs is, India an associate member?

[1]

a) SAFTA

b) OECD

c) OPEC

d) ASEAN

8. What is the main motive of OPEC countries?

[1]

a) Cooperation on matters of politics

b) Single market with single currency

c) Coordinate and unify petroleum policies

d) Reduce tarrifs on international trade

9. The state in India which has the highest concentration of Buddhists and Jains is

[1]

a) Haryana

b) Madhya Pradesh

c) Maharashtra

d) Rajasthan

10. Small scale manufacturing is characterised by

[1]

a) Highly skilled labour

b) Simple power driven machines

c) Use of imported raw materials

d) Both Use of imported raw materials  
and Highly skilled labour

11. Wheat, gram and mustard are:

[1]

a) Rabi crops

b) Zaid crops

c) Legume crops

d) Kharif crops

12. Match the following correctly and choose the correct option:

[1]

List I (Crop)	List II (Cultivating Region/State)
(a) Rice	(i) Maharashtra
(b) Wheat	(ii) Malwa Plateau
(c) Tur (Arhar)	(iii) West Bengal

- a) (a) - (i), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii)                      b) (a) - (i), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iii)
- c) (a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii)                      d) (a) - (iii), (b) - (ii), (c) - (i)
13. What is the hardest mineral? [1]
- a) Basalt                      b) Gabbro
- c) Granite                      d) Diamond
14. In which year National Water policy was implemented? [1]
- a) 2005                      b) 2002
- c) 2008                      d) 2015
15. **Assertion (A):** The economic development of a region depends upon its resource base. [1]  
**Reason (R):** Economic development requires technologies as well as investment.
- 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 following correctly and choose the correct answer. [1]
- | National Waterway | Strech                    |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) NW I          | (i) Sadiya - Dhubri       |
| (b) NW II         | (ii) Allahabad - Haldia   |
| (c) NW III        | (iii) Kottapuram - Kollam |
- a) (a) - (i), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii)                      b) (a) - (i), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iii)
- c) (a) - (ii), (b) - (iii), (c) - (i)                      d) (a) - (ii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iii)
17. The helicopter service operating in hilly areas and is widely used by tourists in north-eastern sector is known as: [1]
- a) Indian Airlines                      b) Air India Ltd.
- c) Pawan Hans Ltd.                      d) BHEL Ltd.

### Section B

18. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** [3]
- Benda lives in the wilds of the Abujh Maad area of central India. His village consists of three huts deep in the wilds. Not even birds or stray dogs that usually crowd villages can be seen in these areas. Wearing a small loin cloth and armed with his axe he slowly surveys the penda (forest) where his tribe practices a primitive form of agriculture called shifting cultivation. Benda and his friends burn small patches of forest to clear them for cultivation. The ash is used for making the soil fertile. Benda is happy that the Mahua trees around him are in bloom. How lucky I am to be a part of this beautiful universe, he thinks as he looks up to see the Mahua, Palash and Sal trees that have sheltered him since childhood. Crossing the penda in a gliding motion, Benda makes his way to a stream. As he bends down to scoop up a palmful of water, he remembers to thank Loi-Lugi, the spirit of 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]

Equity refers to making equal access to opportunities available to everybody. The opportunities available to people must be equal irrespective of their gender, race, income and in the Indian case, caste. Yet this is very often not the case and happens in almost every society.

Sustainability means continuity in the availability of opportunities. 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. Productivity here means human labour productivity or productivity in terms of human work. Such productivity must be constantly enriched by building capabilities in people. Ultimately, it is people who are the real wealth of nations. Therefore, efforts to increase their knowledge, or provide better health facilities ultimately leads to better work efficiency.

Empowerment means to have the power to make choices. Such power comes from increasing freedom and capability. Good governance and people-oriented policies are required to empower people. The empowerment of socially and economically disadvantaged groups is of special importance.

- i. What is explained in the given passage? (1)
- ii. How is equity different from sustainability? (1)
- iii. Mention two ways in which we can empower people. (1)

**Section C**

20. Rural marketing centres cater to nearby settlements. Explain the statement.

[3]

21. What are the main factors for the location of villages in desert regions?

[3]

OR

How does an agglomeration develop?

22. Distinguish between towns and villages on the basis of occupation.

[3]

23. Explain any three features of the second phase of 'Theory of Demographic Transition'.

[3]

OR

Why is the density of population increases in every successive census?

**Section D**

24. What is plantation Agriculture? What are its characteristics? Name the areas and crops grown there.

[5]

OR

Gathering and hunting are the primitive economic activities meant for the subsistence of tribal societies, but in modern times gathering is market-oriented and has become commercial. Examine the statement.

25. High technology, is the latest generation of manufacturing activities. Examine the statement.

[5]

OR

Explain any five characteristics of quaternary activities.

26. Explain any five major problems of the rural settlements faced in India. [5]
27. Name the canal connecting the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. Explain its main features. [5]
28. Describe the measures for the promotion of sustainable development in the command area. [5]

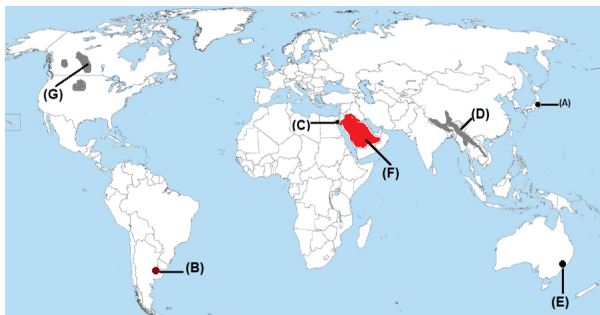
OR

Explain the measures necessary for the promotion of sustainable development in the Indira Gandhi Canal 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 in Asia
- B. An international airport
- C. An important Seaway
- D. An area of subsistence gathering
- E. Eastern terminal of Trans-Australian Railways
- F. An area of Nomadic Herding
- G. 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]
- a. Iron ore mines of Karnataka
  - b. Bokaro Coal mines
  - c. Manganese mines in Madhya Pradesh
  - d. The state leading in the production of Tea
  - e. An important seaport in Kerala
  - f. Copper mines of southern Jharkhand
  - g. The state with highest population density



# Solution

## Section A

1.  
**(c)** George B. Cressey  
**Explanation:**  
George B. Cressey
2.  
**(d)** 68.8%  
**Explanation:**  
According to the 2011 census of India, 68.84% of Indians (around 833.1 million people) live in 640,867 different villages. The size of these villages varies considerably. 236,004 Indian villages have a population of fewer than 500, while 3,976 villages have a population of 10,000+.
3.  
**(b)** Norway  
**Explanation:**  
Norway ranks **first** with a Human Development Index **HDI value of 0.953 among** 189 countries of the world.
4. **(a)** Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
**Explanation:**  
The mountainous and hilly areas **hinder the development of transport networks** and hence initially do not favour agricultural and industrial development. So, these areas tend to be less populated.  
The reason explains the assertion.
5. **(a)** Gathering  
**Explanation:**  
Gathering
6.  
**(c)** Very High - Australin, Switzerland, Ireland  
**Explanation:**  
Very High - Australin, Switzerland, Ireland
7.  
**(d)** ASEAN  
**Explanation:**  
ASEAN
8.  
**(c)** Coordinate and unify petroleum policies  
**Explanation:**  
Coordinate and unify petroleum policies
9.  
**(c)** Maharashtra  
**Explanation:**  
Maharashtra.  
Jains and Buddhists have major concentration in the urban areas of Maharashtra.

10. **(b)** Simple power driven machines  
**Explanation:**  
Simple power driven machines
11. **(a)** Rabi crops  
**Explanation:**  
Such crops are grown in the winter season and harvested in the spring.
12. **(d)** (a) - (iii), (b) - (ii), (c) - (i)  
**Explanation:**  
(a) - (iii), (b) - (ii), (c) - (i)
13. **(d)** Diamond  
**Explanation:**  
Diamond.  
The heat and pressure causes the diamonds molecules to change so that they're so close together, the molecules can't move. The closeness of these molecules forms a rigid bond, therefore making the diamond hard.
14. **(b)** 2002  
**Explanation:**  
2002.  
The first National Water Policy was adopted in September, 1987. It was reviewed and updated in 2002 and later in 2012.
15. **(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.
16. **(d)** (a) - (ii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iii)  
**Explanation:**  
(a) - (ii), (b) - (i), (c) - (iii)
17. **(c)** Pawan Hans Ltd.  
**Explanation:**  
Pawan Hans Ltd. fly to various points in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Sikkim, Nagaland, Guwahati in Assam.

### 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 given passage explains the concepts of equity, sustainability, productivity and empowerment which form the pillar that supports the idea of human development.



- ii. Equity refers to making equal access to opportunities available to everybody. The opportunities available to people must be equal irrespective of any bias. Whereas, sustainability means continuity in the availability of opportunities. To have sustainable human development, each generation must have the same opportunities.
- iii. Good governance and people-oriented policies are required to empower people.

### Section C

- 20.
  - Rural marketing centres are quasi-urban centres that serve as trading centres of the most rudimentary type.
  - Here personal and professional services are not well-developed.
  - These form local collecting and distributing centres.
  - Most of these have mandis (wholesale markets) and also retailing areas.
  - They are significant centres for making available goods and services which are most frequently demanded by rural folk.
- 21. Desert regions are characterized by aridity that is lack of water, hence scanty vegetation which is xerophytic in nature. The main factor in the desert for settlement patterns is the supply of water. In Rajasthan in India, there tend to be clustered settlements around the oasis and other regions of water availability. Since these are the only few regions where water is available, therefore settlement around the water source becomes clustered and is the main driving force for habitation.

OR

Majority of metropolitan and megacities are urban agglomerations. An urban agglomeration developed through these processes:

- i. a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths
- ii. two or more contiguous towns with or without their outgrowths
- iii. a city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths together forming a contiguous spread
- 22.
  - i. A village is a small community in a rural area. A town is a populated area with fixed boundaries and a local government.
  - ii. On the basis of occupation is that in towns the main occupation of the people is related to secondary and tertiary sectors, while in the villages most of the people are engaged in primary occupations such as agriculture, fishing, lumbering, mining, animal husbandry, etc.
- 23. Three features of the second phase of Theory of Demographic Transition are as follows:
  - 1. In this stage, birth rate remains high.
  - 2. Death rate declines sharply due to technological advancements in health and improvements in sanitation conditions.
  - 3. Because of this gap between death and birth rate the net addition to population is high and the population growth is rapid.

OR

The density of population is increasing in every successive census due to:

- i. Density increases with an increase in population on a fixed land area.
- ii. During 1921-51 the population increased steadily with the development of medical facilities which reduced deaths caused by epidemics like plague, cholera, and malaria.
- iii. The agricultural economy showed improvement, crude death rates declined, but crude birth rates remained high.

### Section D

- 24. **Plantation Agriculture:** Plantation agriculture is a large scale specialised commercial farm of a single cash crop on estates or plantations. Some of the main crops are rubber, oil palm, cotton, tea, cocoa, bananas, pineapples, coffee and sugarcane.

**Areas:** Plantations are found in many parts of tropical regions of Asia, Africa and America.

- i. West Indies, Cuba and Jamaica.
- ii. Guinea and the west coast of Africa.
- iii. India, Sri Lanka, Malaysia and Indonesia, Phillippines.

**Characteristics:**

- i. Plantation farms are generally large (more than 40 hectares) and known as estates or plantations.
- ii. Plantation agriculture is highly sophisticated and scientific methods are used for large-scale production.
- iii. There is a specialization of a single crop in plantation agriculture, e.g. coffee in Brazil, tea in India, rubber in Malaysia, etc.
- iv. It aims at high yields, high quality production and a large output for export.
- v. Plantations are located in coastal areas with a developed network of roads, railways, harbours and navigable rivers.

OR

Gathering and hunting are considered as the most primitive or ancient activity. Most of the ancient societies depend on it heavily. In very cold and extremely hot climates people survived by hunting animals. In spite of having modernisation of fishing due to technological progress, still, people living in the coastal areas are engaged in catching fishes.

The gathering is the collection of plants and animals for food shelter and clothing. It is mainly practised by primitive societies who live in harsh climatic regions. Main features of the gathering activity are:

- i. Low capital/skill investment.
- ii. Low yield per person.
- iii. Non-surplus in production.

Gathering is basically practised in the following areas:

- i. **High Latitude Zones:** It includes Northern Canada, Northern Eurasia and Southern Chile.
- ii. **Low Latitude Zones:** It includes the Amazon Basin, Tropical Africa, Northern Fringe of Australia and the interior parts of South-East Asia.

In modern times gathering is market-oriented because gatherers collect plants and other items on a large scale for selling in the market. Gatherers sell products made from valuable plants. They use various parts of the plant, for example, the bark is used for quinine, tannin extract and cork-leaves supply materials for beverages, drugs, cosmetics, fibres and fabrics; nuts for food and oils and tree trunk yield rubber, balata, gums and resins. The gathering has become a major way of earning an income so it is commercial.

25.
  - i. High technology, or simply high-tech, is the latest generation of manufacturing activities. 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. These highly skilled specialists greatly outnumber the actual production (blue collar) workers.
  - ii. 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 a high-tech industry.
  - iii. 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.
  - 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.
  - v. Manufacturing contributes significantly to the world economy. Iron and steel, textiles, automobiles, petrochemicals and electronics are some of the world's most important manufacturing industries.

OR

**Five characteristics of quaternary activities are:**

- a. Quaternary activities involve some of the following: Collection, production and dissemination of information or even the production of information. It is the economic activity based on the intellectual or knowledge-based economy.
- b. Quaternary activities centre around research, development and may be seen as an advanced form of services involving specialised knowledge, technical skills and administrative competence.
- c. It involves work that conceives, creates, interprets, organizes, directs and transmits with the help and support of scientific and technical knowledge.
- d. New trends in quaternary services like KPO (Knowledge processing outsourcing) and homeshoring. KPO involves more high skilled workers. It is information driven knowledge outsourcing.
- e. It is the sector of mind, knowledge, and skill. It creates value for the society from technology applications or human ingenuity.

**26. Problems of rural settlements faced in India are:**

- i. Supply of water to rural settlements is not adequate. People in villages, particularly in mountainous and arid areas have to walk long distances to fetch drinking water.
- ii. Waterborne diseases such as cholera and jaundice are common problems because of lack of safe drinking water and unhygienic conditions.
- iii. Villages are adversely affected by the conditions of drought and flood. This, in turn, affects the crop cultivation.
- iv. The houses made up of mud, wood, and thatch gets damaged during heavy rains and floods.
- v. It is also difficult to provide adequate health and educational infrastructure for a large population. The problem is particularly serious where houses are scattered over a large area.

**27. Panama canal** connects the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.

**Features of Panama Canal are as follows:-**

- i. It has been constructed across the Panama Isthmus between Panama city and Colon by the US government.
- ii. The Panama canal is about 72 kms long.
- iii. It has a six lock system.
- iv. It shorten the distance between Newyork and San Francisco.

- v. The distance between western Europe and the West coast of U.S.A; and north -Eastern and Central U.S.A and East and South east Asia is shortened.
  - vi. It is vital to the economies of Latin America.
28. Some measures proposed to promote sustainable development in the command area:-
- i. The first requirement is the strict implementation of water management policy. The canal project envisages protective irrigation in the stage -1 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 encouraged to grow plantation crops such as citrus fruits.
  - iii. In CAD programs such as the lining of watercourses. Land development and leveling 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 shelter belt plantation and pasture development is necessary particularly in the fragile environment of Stage -II
  - vi. The social sustainability in the region can be achieved only if the land allottees having poor economic background and institutional support for the cultivation of land.

OR

Measures for the promotion of sustainability in 'Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area' are as follows:

- i. Rigorous implementation of water management policy is the first and foremost requirement of this project.
- ii. Adoption of plantation crops such as citrus fruits, instead of water-intensive crops.
- iii. In order to reduce the conveyance loss of water, few important programmes shall be taken into account such as the CAD (Command Area Development) programmes i.e.:
  - a. the lining of watercourses.
  - b. land development and levelling.
  - c. Warabandi system (means equal distribution of canal water in the command area of the outlet).
- iv. The areas should be reclaimed that got affected by waterlogging and soil salinity.
- v. Promoting eco-development in the fragile environment especially in stage II command area through afforestation, shelter-belt, plantation and pasture development activities.
- vi. To promote social sustainability by providing financial and institutional support for land cultivation to the land allottees of poor background.
- vii. Other sectors of the economy in addition to agriculture, animal husbandry and allied activities should be encouraged for attaining economic sustainability.

#### Section E

29. A. A major seaport in Asia (**Yokohama**)  
 B. An international airport (**Buenos Aires**)  
 C. An important Seaway (**Suez Canal**)  
 D. An area of subsistence gathering (interior parts of **Southeast Asia**)  
 E. Eastern terminal of Trans-Australian Railways (**Sydney**)  
 F. An area of Nomadic Herding (**Arabian peninsula**)  
 G. Region of extensive commercial grain agriculture (**Canadian and American Prairies**)

