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# CBSE

## SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

### GEOGRAPHY (029)

### Class: XII 2023–24

Time allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum marks: 70

#### General Instructions:

1. This question paper contains **30** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.
2. This question paper is divided into **five** sections. **Sections-A, B, C, D and E.**
3. **Section A** - Question number **1 to 17** are Multiple Choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.
4. **Section B**- Question number **18 and 19** are Source based questions carrying 3 marks each.
5. **Section C**- Question number **20 to 23** are Short Answer type questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to these questions shall be written in 80 to 100 words.
6. **Section D** Question number **24 to 28** are Long Answer type questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer to these questions shall be written in 120 to 150 words.
7. **Section E** Question number 29 and 30 are Map based questions.

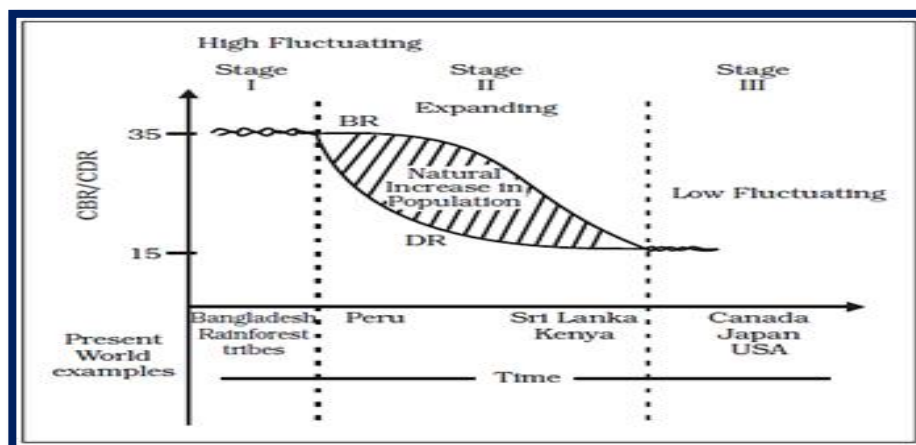
SECTION A				
S. No.	Questions	Marks		
Q.1	<p>There are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below.</p> <p><b>Assertion:</b> High level of human development group has 53 countries.</p> <p><b>Reason:</b> A higher investment in people and good governance has set this group apart from others.</p> <p><b>Options:</b></p> <p>A. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)</p> <p>B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)</p> <p>C. Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.</p> <p>D. (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.</p>	1		
Q.2	<p><b>Consider the following and choose the correct answer with the help of given codes-</b></p> <table border="1"><tr><td>STAGES OF POPULATION</td><td>GROWTH FEATURES</td></tr></table>	STAGES OF POPULATION	GROWTH FEATURES	1
STAGES OF POPULATION	GROWTH FEATURES			

	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>I Period between 1901 to 1921</td> <td>1. Period of steady growth</td> </tr> <tr> <td>II Period between 1921 to 1951</td> <td>2. Phase of stagnant growth of Population</td> </tr> <tr> <td>III Period between 1951 to 1981</td> <td>3. High but decreasing growth rate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IV After 1981 till present</td> <td>4. Period of population explosion</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Options:</b></p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>I</th> <th>II</th> <th>III</th> <th>IV</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A.</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B.</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>4</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C.</td> <td>4</td> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D.</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	I Period between 1901 to 1921	1. Period of steady growth	II Period between 1921 to 1951	2. Phase of stagnant growth of Population	III Period between 1951 to 1981	3. High but decreasing growth rate	IV After 1981 till present	4. Period of population explosion		I	II	III	IV	A.	1	2	3	4	B.	2	1	4	3	C.	4	3	2	1	D.	2	1	3	4	
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Q.3	<p><b>Maracaibo, Esskhira and Tripoli ports are classified as ---</b></p> <p>A. Ports of Call B. Naval Ports C. Oil Ports D. Entrepot ports</p>	1																																	
Q.4	<p><b>Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer with the help of given Option:</b></p> <p>I. The resource intensive approach of modern expensive agriculture has become unmanageable for marginal and small farmers due to very meager or no saving to invest in agriculture.</p> <p>II. Most of such farmers have resorted to availing credit from various institutions and money lenders but crop failures and low returns from agriculture have forced them to fall in the trap of indebtedness.</p> <p><b>Options</b></p> <p>A. Both the statements are true. B. Only statement I is true. C. Only statement II is true D. Both the statements are wrong.</p>	1																																	
Q.5	<p><b>Given below is a list of pillars of human development and its indicators. Which of the following pair is NOT correctly matched?</b></p>	1																																	

	<p>A. <b>Equity</b> -Making equal access to opportunities available to everybody</p> <p>B. <b>Sustainability</b> - Continuity in the availability of opportunities</p> <p>C. <b>Productivity</b> - Resources must be used keeping in mind the future</p> <p>D. <b>Empowerment</b>- To have the power to make choices</p>	
Q.6	<p><b>Which one of the following is the largest linguistic group of India?</b></p> <p>A. Sino – Tibetan</p> <p>B. Austric</p> <p>C. Indo – Aryan</p> <p>D. Dravidian</p>	1
Q.7	<p>Which of the followings is not a function of World Trade Organization (WTO)?</p> <p>A. WTO is the only international organization dealing with the global rules of trade between nations.</p> <p>B. WTO resolves disputes between its member nations.</p> <p>C. WTO covers trade in services, such as telecommunication and banking.</p> <p>D. WTO provides funding to the global economies.</p>	1
Q.8	<p><b>Which of the following is an example of low order service?</b></p> <p>A. Teacher</p> <p>B. Gardener</p> <p>C. Lawyer</p> <p>D. Musician</p>	1
Q.9	<p><b>In which of the following group of countries of the world, HYV of Wheat and Rice were developed?</b></p> <p>A. Japan and Australia</p> <p>B. Mexico and Philippines</p> <p>C. USA and Japan</p> <p>D. Mexico and Singapore</p>	1
Q.10	<p><b>Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer with the help of given options.</b></p> <p><b>Statement I:</b> In recent years- ropeways, cableways and pipelines were developed as a means of transport.</p> <p><b>Statement II:</b> They were developed to cater to the demands of transporting specific goods under special circumstances.</p> <p>A. Only statement I is correct</p>	1

	<p>B. Only statement II is correct</p> <p>C. Both the statements are correct, and statement II correctly explains statement I</p> <p>D. Both the statements are true but not related with each other</p>	
Q.11	<p><b>Given below are the steps to generate geothermal energy. Arrange the following in correct sequence:</b></p> <p>i. It is so hot that when it rises to the earth's surface, it turns into steam.</p> <p>ii. Groundwater in such areas (where the geothermal gradient is high) absorbs heat from the rocks and becomes hot.</p> <p>iii. This steam is used to drive turbines and generate electricity.</p> <p>iv. Geothermal energy exists because the earth grows progressively hotter with increasing depth.</p> <p>A. (iv) - (ii) - (i) - (iii)</p> <p>B. (ii) - (i) - (iv) - (iii)</p> <p>C. (i) - (iv) - (iii) - (ii)</p> <p>D. (iii) - (ii) - (iv) - (i)</p>	1
Q.12	<p><b>Which of the following is NOT the benefit of rainwater harvesting?</b></p> <p>A. It increases water availability.</p> <p>B. It checks the declining groundwater table.</p> <p>C. It improves the quality of ground water through dilution of contaminants like fluoride and nitrates.</p> <p>D. Helpful in production of hydroelectricity.</p>	1
Q.13	<p><b>Which of the following plan was introduced to improve the conditions of roads in India after independence?</b></p> <p>A. Five Year Road Plan</p> <p>B. Nagpur Plan</p> <p>C. Ten Years Road Plan</p> <p>D. Twenty Years Road Plan</p>	1
Q.14	<p><b>If you are asked to formulate the National Water Policy, what will be the utmost important priority for you.</b></p> <p>A. To provide water for generation of hydroelectricity</p> <p>B. Availability of water for industries</p> <p>C. To provide drinking water</p> <p>D. Availability of water for navigation</p>	1

Read the following graph and answer question no 15 to 17.



Q.15	<p><b>How does the natural increase in population occur, as per the graph?</b></p> <p>A. Birth Rate – Death Rate            B. Death Rate + Birth Rate            C. Growth Rate - Birth Rate            D. Birth Rate + Migration</p>	1
Q.16	<p><b>What does the transition from high fluctuating stage to low fluctuating stage indicate?</b></p> <p>A. Shift from Urban Industrial economy to Rural Agrarian economy            B. Shift from Rural Agrarian economy to Urban Industrial economy            C. Low Birth and Death Rate to High Birth and Death Rate            D. Migration from Urban to Rural areas</p>	1
Q.17	<p><b>From the given graph, what condition can you infer about the least developed countries?</b></p> <p>A. High Birth Rate and High Death Rate            B. Low Birth rate and Low Death rate            C. High Birth Rate and Low Death Rate            D. Low Birth Rate and High Death Rate</p>	1
<p><b>The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 15,16 &amp;17.</b></p> <p><b>Que.15.1 How is natural growth of population calculated?</b></p> <p>A. Birth Rate – Death Rate            B. Death Rate + Birth Rate            C. Growth Rate - Birth Rate            D. Birth Rate + Migration</p>		

**Que.16.1 What does the transition from high fluctuating stage of birth and death rate to low fluctuating stage indicate?**

- A. Shift from Urban Industrial economy to Rural Agrarian economy
- B. Shift from Rural Agrarian economy to Urban Industrial economy
- C. Low Birth and Death Rate to High Birth and Death Rate
- D. Migration from Urban to Rural areas

**Que.17.1 What conditions of birth rate and death rate are generally seen in least developed countries?**

- A. High Birth Rate and High Death Rate
- B. Low Birth rate and Low Death rate
- C. High Birth Rate and Low Death Rate
- D. Low Birth Rate and High Death Rate

### SECTION B

**Question 18 & 19 are Source based questions.**

Q.18


**Read the given Passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

Settlements vary in size and type. They range from a hamlet to metropolitan cities. With size, the economic character and social structure of settlements changes and so do its ecology and technology. Settlements could be small and sparsely spaced; they may also be large and closely spaced. The sparsely located small settlements are called villages, specializing in agriculture or other primary activities. On the other hand, there are fewer but larger settlements which are termed as urban settlements specializing in secondary and tertiary activities. The basic differences between rural and urban settlements are as follows:

- The rural settlements derive their life support or basic economic needs from land based primary economic activities, whereas, urban settlements, depend on processing of raw materials and manufacturing of finished goods on the one hand and a variety of services on the other.
- Cities act as nodes of economic growth, provide goods and services not only to urban dwellers but also to the people of the rural settlements in their hinterlands in return for food and raw materials. This functional relationship between the urban and rural settlements takes place through transport and communication network.
- Rural and urban settlements differ in terms of social relationship, attitude and outlook. Rural people are less mobile and therefore, social relations among them are intimate. In urban areas, on the other hand,

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	<p>way of life is complex and fast, and social relations are formal.</p> <p>a. How is rural settlement different from urban settlement?</p> <p>b. 'Towns act as nodes of economic growth.' Justify the statement.</p> <p>c. Social relationships are more intimate in rural areas in comparison to urban areas. Give one reason for the same.</p>	
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Q.19	<p><b>Observe the given map and answer the following questions:</b></p>  <p>a. Name the Railway line and the country where it lies.</p> <p>b. Name the stations marked as 'A' and 'B'.</p> <p>c. State two reasons why it is the most important route in Asia?</p> <p><b>The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates Only In lieu of Question No. 19</b></p> <p>19.1 Name the longest railway line of Asia and the country where it lies.</p> <p>19.2 Name the capital city and an important agro centre located on this route.</p> <p>19.3 Why is it the most important route in Asia? State two reasons.</p>	<p><b>1+1+1</b> <b>= 3</b></p>
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**SECTION-C**

Question numbers 20 to 23 are Short Answer type questions.

Q.20	<p><b>A. "The basic goal of development is to create conditions where the people can live a meaningful life" – What do you mean by meaningful life?</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>B. How do people's choices get affected in different aspects of life due to lack of human development?</b></p>	<b>3</b>
Q.21	<b>What are the features of National Youth Policy?</b>	<b>3</b>
Q.22	<b>A. How is 'Naturalisation of Humans' different from 'Humanisation of Nature'?</b>	<b>3</b>

	<b>OR</b>	
	<b>B. Evaluate the dualisms that exist in Geography.</b>	
Q.23	<b>“Quaternary activities centre around research and development.” Examine the statement.</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>SECTION D</b>		
<b>Question numbers 24 to 28 are Long Answer Type questions.</b>		
Q.24	<b>"There is low yield per acre but high yield per person in the interior parts of semi-arid lands of the mid-latitudes in the world." Support the statement with suitable examples from different parts of the world.</b>	<b>5</b>
Q.25	<b>Formulate the guidelines to promote sustainability in the Indira Gandhi Canal Command area.</b>	<b>5</b>
Q.26	<b>A. Land degradation in India is caused by human made processes that are more harmful than natural processes. Explain the statement with suitable examples.</b>  <b>OR</b> <b>B. How has noise pollution become a serious problem in recent years in India? Explain.</b>	<b>5</b>
Q.27	<b>A. How technological innovations are important aspect of modern manufacturing industries? Explain any five aspects.</b>  <b>OR</b> <b>B. “High technology, or simply high-tech, is the latest generation of manufacturing activities”. Justify the statement with suitable arguments.</b>	<b>5</b>
Q.28	<b>A. What are the advantages of sea ports for India?</b>  <b>OR</b> <b>B. Why is seaport termed as gateway of international trade?</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>SECTION E</b>		
<b>Question numbers 29 &amp; 30 are Map based questions having 5 sub-parts each.</b>		
Q.29	<b>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.</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. A major seaport.</li> <li>b. An international airport.</li> <li>c. An important Seaway</li> <li>d. An area of subsistence gathering in South America.</li> <li>e. An important seaport of Asia.</li> <li>f. An area of Nomadic Herding</li> </ul>	<b>5</b>

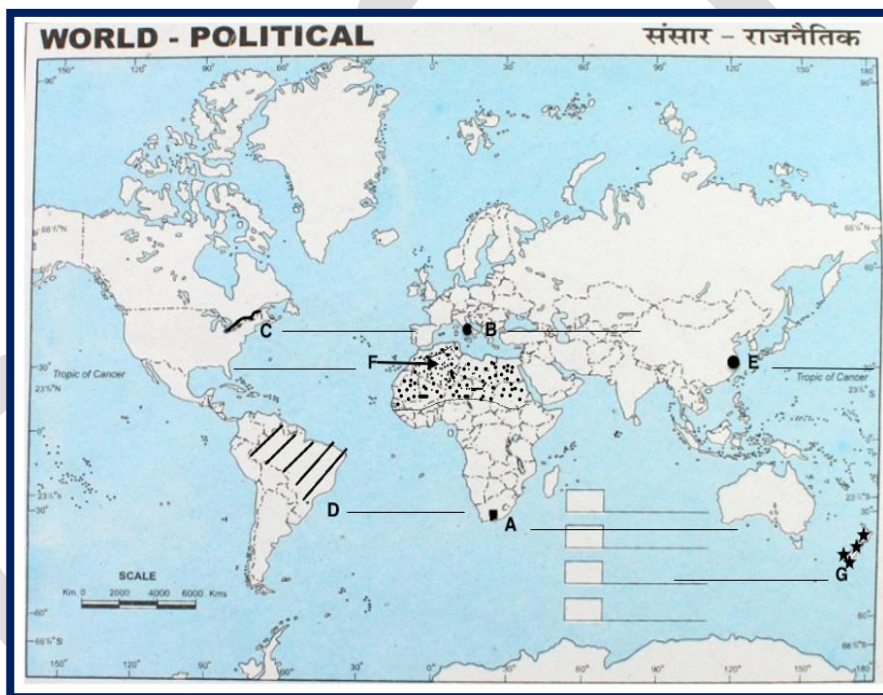


- g. Region of extensive commercial grain agriculture
- h. Region of extensive commercial grain agriculture

**The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No.29.**

**Answer any five questions out of the following:**

- a. Name a major seaport situated at the southernmost tip of Africa.
- b. Name an important international airport of Italy.
- c. Which river in North America connects the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean.
- d. Name an area of subsistence gathering in South America.
- e. Name an important seaport of China.
- f. Mention an area of nomadic herding in North Africa.
- g. Name the area of extensive commercial grain agriculture in New Zealand.



Q.30

**Locate and label any five of the following geographical features on the Political Outline map of India with appropriate symbols:**

- a. An important seaport in Andhra Pradesh.
- b. An important coal mine in Tamil Nadu.
- c. Ratnagiri - iron ore mines.
- d. An oil refinery in Gujarat.
- e. The state with highest population density.
- f. The state leading in the production of jute.

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g. An international airport in Kerala.



*The following questions are for visually impaired students in lieu of Question No.30. Attempt any five.*

- 30.1 Name an important seaport in Andhra Pradesh.
- 30.2 Name an important coal mine in Tamil Nadu.
- 30.3 In which state are Ratnagiri iron ore mines located?
- 30.4 Name an oil refinery in Gujarat.
- 30.5 Name the state with highest population density.
- 30.6 Name the state leading in the production of jute.
- 30.7 Name the international airport in Kerala.