

Sample Paper 01
GEOGRAPHY (029)
Class XII Session 2024-25

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 70

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

1. This questions 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.
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SECTION A

1. **Assertion (A):** The Suez Canal serves as a major maritime route connecting the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea, significantly reducing the travel distance for ships between Europe and Asia.
Reason (R): The Suez Canal increases the travel distance for ships between Europe and Asia, thereby reducing trade efficiency and increasing transportation costs.
(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) Both (A) and (R) are false.
(D) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
2. In the context of international trade, what does the term 'Dumping' refer to, and what are its potential impacts on the importing country?
(A) Dumping refers to exporting goods at prices higher than domestic prices, potentially benefiting the importing country.
(B) Dumping involves importing goods without tariffs, which can lead to trade surpluses for the importing country.
(C) Dumping is the practice of selling goods in a foreign market at lower prices than in the home market, which can harm domestic industries in the importing country.
(D) Dumping means stockpiling goods for future use, which has no direct impact on the importing country.
3. In the study of Human Geography, how does Environmental Determinism differ from Possibilism in explaining human-environment interactions?
(A) Environmental Determinism emphasizes human creativity and adaptability in overcoming environmental challenges.
(B) Possibilism suggests that the physical environment solely dictates human activities and societal development.
(C) Environmental Determinism posits that the natural environment entirely shapes human behaviors and societal structures.
(D) Possibilism denies any influence of the environment on human societies, focusing only on cultural factors.

CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS



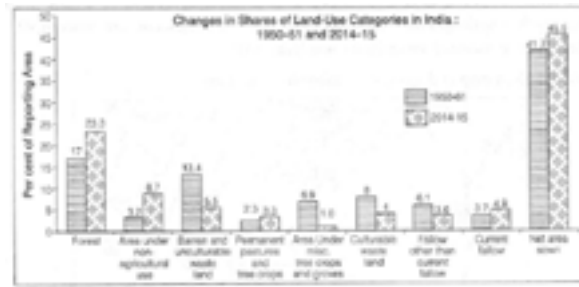
9. Seaports are essential gateways for a country's international trade, handling the bulk of imports and exports. Among the major seaports in India, which port located in the southern state of Kerala is renowned for its strategic significance and extensive facilities catering to international shipping?
- (A) Kandla (B) Mumbai
(C) Kochi (D) Visakhapatnam
10. Urban areas in India face numerous environmental challenges, including pollution. What is one of the primary causes of water pollution in major Indian rivers like the Ganges and Yamuna?
- (A) Natural erosion processes. (B) Industrial effluents and sewage discharge.
(C) Overuse of digital technologies. (D) Agricultural practices like crop rotation.
11. Which of the following best describes Agricultural Density in a country?
- (A) Number of people per unit area of total land
(B) Population per unit area of arable land
(C) Number of farmers per unit area of cultivable land
(D) Population density in urban areas
12. Which of the following statements are correct regarding urban settlements in India?
- (i) Urban settlements are characterized by higher population density compared to rural areas.
(ii) Urban areas have diverse economic activities beyond agriculture, including manufacturing and services.
(iii) Urban settlements typically have less developed infrastructure compared to rural settlements.
(iv) Urbanization leads to increased demand for housing and public services.
- (A) i, ii (B) ii, iv
(C) i, iii, iv (D) ii, iii
13. Arrange the following agricultural developments in India in chronological order.
- (i) Introduction of high-yielding variety (HYV) seeds.
(ii) Adoption of traditional mixed farming practices.
(iii) Mechanization with tractors and harvesters.
(iv) Implementation of organic farming initiatives.
- (A) ii, i, iii, iv (B) i, ii, iv, iii
(C) ii, i, iv, iii (D) ii, iii, i, iv
14. Arrange the following states of India based on their total renewable water resources from highest to lowest.
1. Uttar Pradesh
2. Maharashtra
3. Tamil Nadu
4. Rajasthan
- (A) 1, 2, 3, 4 (B) 2, 1, 4, 3
(C) 1, 2, 4, 3 (D) 2, 1, 3, 4

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CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS



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



15. Which of these categories has recorded an increase in area from 1950-2015?
 (A) Barren land (B) Culturable land
 (C) Net sown area (D) Fallow other than current fallow
16. The area under wasteland has declined due to which of the following reasons?
 (A) Due to increase in forests (B) Due to conversion of land for industries
 (C) Due to expansion of agriculture (D) All of the above
17. Which of the following categories of land use has recorded the maximum difference in his change from 1950-61 to 2014-15?
 (A) Area under tree crops and groves (B) Barren and unculturable wasteland
 (C) Current fallow (D) Forest

SECTION B

18. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

India has traditionally been an agrarian economy and about two-third of its population have been dependent on agriculture. Hence, development of irrigation to increase agricultural production has been assigned a very high priority in the Five Year Plans and multipurpose river valleys projects like the Bhakra-Nangal, Hirakud, Damodar Valley, Nagarjuna Sagar, Indira Gandhi Canal Project, etc., have been taken up.

In fact, India's water demand at present is dominated by irrigational needs. Agriculture accounts for most of the surface and groundwater utilisation, it accounts for 89 per cent of the surface water and 92 per cent of the groundwater utilisation. While the share of industrial sector is limited to 2 per cent of the surface water utilisation and 5 per cent of the groundwater, the share of domestic sector is higher (9 per cent) in surface water utilisation as compared to groundwater. The share of agricultural sector in total water utilisation is much higher than other sectors. However, in future with development, the shares of industrial and domestic sectors in the country are likely to increase.

Question:

- Majority of Indian population is engaged in which type of activity?
- What is the need of irrigation facilities in India ?
- What are important ways to conserve groundwater?

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19. Study the following table and answer the questions:

Level of Industrial Development	Percentage of GDP Contribution	Number of Countries
Very High	Above 40%	35
High	Between 30% and 39%	50
Medium	Between 20% and 29%	40
Low	Below 20%	25

- What is the range of GDP contribution percentage for countries with medium industrial development?
- What can you infer about the economic growth of countries with very high industrial development?
- Suggest possible reasons for low industrial development in 25 countries.

SECTION C

20. What are the various sources of noise pollution in urban areas?

OR

“Urban solid waste is a nuisance for metropolitan cities.” Explain briefly.

21. Observe the given map and answer the following questions.



- Which railway line is, shown on the map?
 - Name the Northern and Southern most point of this railway line.
 - Why this railway line is considered life line of Russia?
22. The assessment, efficient use and conservation of water become necessary to water development. Discuss it in Indian perspective.
23. Why is conservation of minerals essential in India? How can we conserve them? Explain it with the help of two examples.

OR

Describe three broad belts of minerals in India.

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SECTION D

24. What are the major pairs of livestock rearing and how is it becoming of specialised activity?
25. Why there is no uniformity in the distribution of roads in India?
26. State the global distribution of railways in the continents of the world.
27. What do you mean by Quinary activities? Discuss the new trends in Quinary services.

OR

What is medical tourism? Explain the scope of medical services in India for overseas patients. How does outsourcing of medical tests and data interpretation help in this?

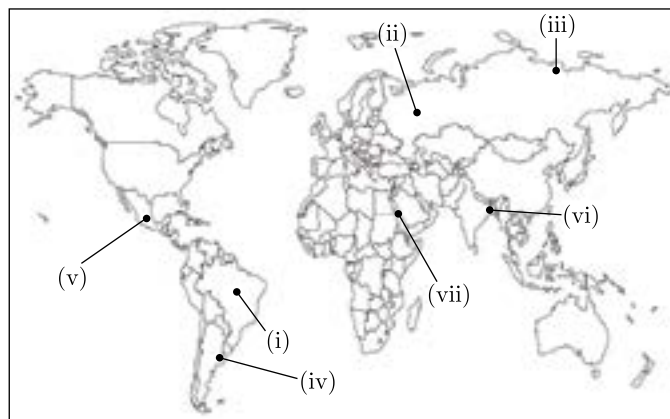
28. What are the uses of manganese? How are they distributed in different states of India?

OR

Define the production, distribution and use of petroleum in India.

SECTION D

29. On the given political map of the world, the following seven features are shown. Identify any five of these features and write their correct names on the lines as marked near each feature.
- (i) The largest country in South America
 - (ii) A terminal station of trans-continental railway
 - (iii) An area of nomadic herding
 - (iv) An area of extensive commercial grain farming
 - (v) An major airport
 - (vi) A major seaport
 - (vii) An inland waterway



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30. On the political map of India, locate and label any five of the following with appropriate symbols.

- (i) The state with the highest level of urbanisation
- (ii) An International airport
- (iii) The leading producer state of rice in Eastern India
- (iv) Shimoga Manganese mine
- (v) Barauni oil refinery
- (vi) A city in Karnataka with more than 10 million population
- (vii) A coal mine in West Bengal



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Sample Paper 02
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SECTION-A

1. **Assertion (A):** The Suez Canal serves as a major maritime route connecting the Atlantic Ocean with the Pacific Ocean, significantly increasing the travel distance for ships between Europe and Asia.
Reason (R): The Suez Canal increases the travel distance for ships between Europe and Asia, thereby reducing trade efficiency and increasing transportation costs.
Options:
 - (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) Both (A) and (R) are false.
 - (D) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

2. Trade liberalization primarily aims to:
 - (A) Increase tariffs and import restrictions to protect domestic industries.
 - (B) Reduce trade barriers such as tariffs and quotas to promote free trade among nations.
 - (C) Encourage countries to engage in protectionist policies to safeguard local markets.
 - (D) Limit the volume of international trade to control economic growth.

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3. What is the primary focus of Economic Geography within the study of Human Geography?
- (A) The distribution and dynamics of populations across different regions.
 - (B) The analysis of cultural practices and their spatial patterns.
 - (C) The study of economic activities, resources distribution, and industrial locations.
 - (D) The examination of political boundaries and governance structures.
4. In the Demographic Transition Theory, what is a characteristic of Stage 4?
- (A) Both birth and death rates are high, leading to a stable population.
 - (B) Birth rates are declining while death rates remain low, resulting in a stable or slowly growing population.
 - (C) Both birth and death rates are declining, leading to a rapid population increase.
 - (D) Birth rates are increasing while death rates are decreasing, causing exponential population growth.
5. Which of the following statements are correct related to Human Development? Choose the correct option.
- (i) The Human Development Index (HDI) includes indicators such as life expectancy, education, and per capita income.
 - (ii) The Human Poverty Index (HPI) measures only economic factors like GDP per capita.
 - (iii) Countries with higher HDI scores generally have better healthcare and education systems.
 - (iv) HDI and HPI are interchangeable terms with identical indicators.
- Options:**
- (A) i, ii, iv
 - (B) ii, iii, iv
 - (C) i, iii
 - (D) i, ii, iii
6. Arrange the following developments related to primary activities in sequence.
- (i) Pastoral nomadism as a form of primary activity.
 - (ii) Introduction of mechanization in agriculture.
 - (iii) Industrialization leads to a shift from primary to secondary activities.
 - (iv) Modern extraction techniques in mining and forestry.
- Options:**
- (A) i, ii, iii, iv
 - (B) ii, i, iv, iii
 - (C) i, ii, iv, iii
 - (D) i, iii, ii, iv
7. Arrange the following cities in order of their industrial output from highest to lowest.
- 1. Shanghai
 - 2. Mumbai
 - 3. Detroit
 - 4. Shenzhen
- (A) 1, 4, 2, 3
 - (B) 4, 1, 3, 2
 - (C) 2, 1, 4, 3
 - (D) 1, 2, 3, 4



8. **Assertion (A):** The Hill Area Development Programme aims to improve the socio-economic conditions of people living in hilly regions by focusing on infrastructure development, erosion control, and sustainable agricultural practices.
Reason (R): The programme exclusively targets urban areas within hilly regions, neglecting the rural population and their specific needs.
Options:
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(C) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.
(D) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.
9. The Golden Quadrilateral project significantly enhances India's transportation network. Which cities are connected by the Golden Quadrilateral, forming its four corners?
(A) Delhi, Kolkata, Bengaluru, and Jaipur
(B) Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, and Kolkata
(C) Mumbai, Pune, Ahmedabad, and Surat
(D) Chennai, Hyderabad, Nagpur, and Indore
10. What term describes the practice of selling goods in a foreign market at a price lower than their production cost or domestic price?
(A) Trade liberalization
(B) Dumping
(C) Balance of trade
(D) Bilateral trade
11. Which of the following statements are correct regarding pollution and its impact in India?
(i) Air pollution in urban areas is primarily caused by vehicular emissions and industrial discharges.
(ii) Water pollution in rivers like Ganga and Yamuna is due to industrial effluents and sewage discharge.
(iii) Noise pollution is not considered a significant environmental issue in major cities.
(iv) Land pollution results from improper waste disposal and excessive use of pesticides in agriculture.
(A) i, ii, iv
(B) i, ii
(C) ii, iii
(D) i, iii, iv
12. Which of the following statements are correct related to population distribution in India? Choose the correct option.
(i) Population density is higher in the northern and western plains of India compared to other regions.
(ii) The eastern region of India has areas with high population density due to fertile lands and extensive agriculture.
(iii) Urban areas in India generally exhibit lower population densities compared to rural areas.
(iv) Rural-urban migration contributes to higher population densities in cities.

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS](#)



Options:

- (A) i, ii, iv
- (B) i, ii
- (C) ii, iii, iv
- (D) i, ii, iii

13. Which one of the following is incorrectly matched?

List I (Type of Settlement)	List II (Characteristic)
(A) Clustered Settlement	1. Houses are grouped closely together
(B) Dispersed Settlement	2. Houses are spread out over a large area
(C) Semi-Clustered Settlement	3. Houses are arranged in a linear pattern along roads
(D) Hamleted Settlement	4. Settlements consist of a central hamlet with scattered farms

14. India's land use patterns have undergone significant transformations from 1950 to 2014, driven by factors such as urbanization, industrial growth, and changing economic priorities. During this period, one particular category of land use experienced a substantial increase in its share, reflecting the nation's shift towards non-agricultural activities. This category encompasses areas designated for industrial establishments, residential complexes, infrastructure development, and other non-farming purposes. The expansion of this land-use category highlights the rapid pace of urban sprawl and the diversification of the economy away from traditional agricultural bases. Identify this land-use category.

- (A) Forest Area
- (B) Net Sown Area
- (C) Non-Agricultural Uses
- (D) Barren and Uncultivable Land

Direction : Read the following case study and answer the question no. 15 to 17.

Bharmaur tribal area comprises Bharmaur and Holi tehsils of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh. It is a notified tribal area since 21st November, 1975. Bharmaur is inhabited by 'Gaddi', a tribal community who have maintained a distinct identity in the Himalayan region as they practised transhumance and conversed through Gaddiali dialect. Bharmaur tribal region has harsh climate conditions, low resource base and fragile environment. These factors have influenced the society and Economy of the region. According to the 2011 Census, the total population of Bharmaur sub-division was 39,113 i.e., 21 persons per sq km. It is one of the most (economically and socially) backward areas of Himachal Pradesh. Historically, the Gaddis have experienced geographical and political isolation and socio-economic deprivation.

The economy is largely based on agriculture and allied activities such as sheep and goat rearing. The process of development of tribal area of Bharmaur started in 1970s when Gaddis were included among 'scheduled tribes'. Under the Fifth Five Year Plan, the tribal sub-plan was introduced in 1974 and Bharmaur was designated as one of the five Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) in Himachal Pradesh.

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The most significant contribution of triba sub-plan in Bharmaur region is the development of infrastructure in terms of schools, healthcare facilities, potable water, roads, communications and electricity. But the villages located along the river Ravi in Holi and Khani areas are the main beneficiaries of infrastructural development.

The social benefits derived from ITDP include tremendous increase in literacy rate, improvement in sex ratio and decline in child marriage. The female literacy rate in the region increased from 1.88 per cent in 1971 to 65 per cent in 2011. The difference between males and females in literacy level i.e. gender inequality, has also declined. Traditionally, the Gaddis had subsistence agricultural-cum-pastoral economy having emphasis on foodgrains and livestock production. But during the last three decades of twentieth century, the cultivation of pulses and other cash crops has increased in Bharmaur region.

15. Gaddis practise which of the following type of primary activity?
- (A) Transhumance
 - (B) Extensive Grain farming
 - (C) Shifting cultivation
 - (D) Intensive paddy cultivation
16. The population density of Gaddis lies in which of the following categories?
- (A) Moderate Density
 - (B) Low Density
 - (C) High Density
 - (D) None of these
17. ITDP has resulted in improvements in which of the following social indicators in Bharmaur Region?
- (A) Sex Ratio
 - (B) Female Literacy
 - (C) Female Foeticide
 - (D) Only (A) and (B)

SECTION-B

18. Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:
- The population growth or population change refers to the change in number of inhabitants of a territory during a specific period of time. This change may be positive as well as negative. It can be expressed either in terms of absolute numbers or in terms of percentage. Population change in an area is an important indicator of economic development, social upliftment and historical and cultural background of the region.
- (i) Define population growth.
 - (ii) Give one characteristic of population change.
 - (iii) What is the importance of population growth?



19. Study the following table and answer the questions:

Source of Power	Type	Percentage of Total Power Generation
Thermal Power	Coal, Oil, and Gas	75%
Hydro Power	Water	20%
Nuclear Power	Uranium and Thorium	5%

- Which source of power contributes the highest percentage to total power generation, and what are its main resources?
- What percentage of total power generation is contributed by hydro-power, and what is its main resource?
- Why does nuclear power have the lowest contribution to total power generation?

SECTION-C

20. In what ways, developed network of transportation and communication help international trade?

OR

Write three points on how can international trade be detrimental for countries.

21. Study the picture given below and answer the following questions:



- Identify the conservational method depicted in the diagram.
 - What do the cloud and water droplets represent in the diagram?
 - Describe the method depicted in the diagram.
22. Describe any three advantages of community participation under Common Property Resources.

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23. Describe how international trade has changed over the years in India?

OR

Give two important characteristics of India's marine ports. Name any two states which have two major ports.

SECTION-D

24. Explain any three aims of Human Geography.

OR

What do you mean by Dualism in Geography?

25. "Indian ports continued to flourish after independence, despite the setback inflicted by partition." Support the statement with examples.

26. In most Indian ports, modern infrastructure amenities are present. Many private enterprises have been asked to participate in the modernisation of the country's ports. Indian ports' cargo handling capacity has grown from 20 million tonnes in 1951 to over 586 million tonnes in 2008-09. There are now 12 major ports and 200 smaller or intermediate ports operating in India. Major ports handle a bigger portion of overall traffic. 26. "Human progress is not directly proportional to the size of a territory or per capita income." Give instances to back up your assertion.

OR

What is the definition of human development? Examine the four pillars of development.

27. Write the distribution of Iron Ore in India.
28. Discuss Industries based on Inputs or Raw Materials.

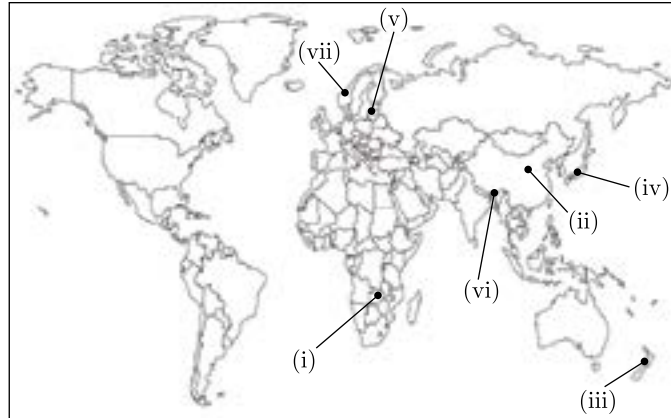
SECTION-E

29. On the given political map of the world, the following seven features are shown. Identify any five of these features and write their correct names on the lines marked near each feature.
- Identify the region is famous for its copper belt in Africa.
 - Identify the country with most population in the Asian continent.
 - One of the important country where commercial livestock rearing is practices.
 - Which one of the following is a thickly populated region in Japan?
 - Countries that has the highest sex ratio in the world?
 - Identify the country that use Gross National Happiness.
 - The country which has highest Human Development Report in 2020.

Continue on next page.....

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30. On the given political map of India, locate and label any five of the following with appropriate symbols:



- (i) Coal mine in Jharkhand.
- (ii) Identify the state that has highest density of population.
- (iii) Identify the mining town in Gujarat.
- (iv) Iron mine in Chhattishgarh.
- (v) Identify states that has the lowest female literacy rate.
- (vi) Nuclear power plant in Rajasthan.
- (vii) Identify the important transport city in Kerala.

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-

SECTION-A

1. **Assertion (A):** The Demographic Transition Theory explains how population growth patterns change as a society progresses through different stages of economic development, transitioning from high birth and death rates to lower ones.
Reason (R): In Stage 2 of the Demographic Transition Theory, death rates decline while birth rates remain high, leading to rapid population growth.
Options:
(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) Both (A) and (R) are false.
(D) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
2. Among the various approaches to understanding human development, which one primarily focuses on individuals' capabilities and opportunities to achieve well-being?
(A) Income Approach
(B) Welfare Approach
(C) Basic Needs Approach
(D) Capability Approach

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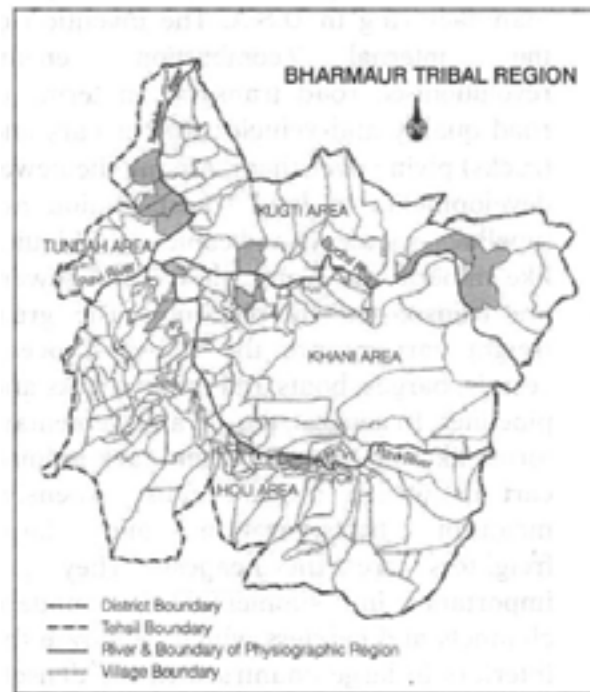
7. There are four key milestones in the evolution of international trade policies. Identify the milestone from the given description.
This milestone represents the establishment of a comprehensive global trade organization in the mid-1990s, succeeding the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). It was created to oversee and liberalize international trade by setting rules and resolving disputes among member countries. This organization plays a crucial role in promoting free trade, reducing trade barriers, and ensuring that trade flows smoothly, predictably, and freely as possible. Its formation marked a significant step towards integrating global economies and fostering economic cooperation among nations.
- Options:**
- (A) Formation of GATT
 - (B) Establishment of NAFTA
 - (C) Creation of the World Trade Organization (WTO)
 - (D) Signing of the European Union Single Market Agreement
8. **Assertion (A):** India's population distribution is highly uneven, with a significant concentration of people in the northern and western plains compared to the arid and mountainous regions.
Reason (R): The uneven distribution is primarily due to the disparity in availability of water resources, fertile land, and favorable climatic conditions in different regions of India.
- Options:**
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - (C) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.
 - (D) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.
9. Human settlements in India can be broadly categorized into rural and urban areas based on various factors including population density, economic activities, and infrastructure. Which of the following statements correctly differentiates rural settlements from urban settlements?
- (A) Rural settlements have higher population density compared to urban settlements.
 - (B) Urban settlements primarily engage in agriculture as the main economic activity.
 - (C) Rural settlements lack any form of infrastructure.
 - (D) Urban settlements have higher population density and diverse economic activities compared to rural settlements.
10. Land use classification is essential for effective planning and resource management in India. Which of the following options correctly identifies a land use category in India and describes its primary function?
- (A) Barren Land – Used exclusively for urban development
 - (B) Water Bodies – Used only for industrial purposes
 - (C) Forest Land – Includes natural forests, plantations, and grazing lands
 - (D) Agricultural Land – Used solely for permanent crops



11. Which of the following is a method to conserve water resources effectively?
- (A) Increasing groundwater extraction
 - (B) Polluting water bodies
 - (C) Implementing rainwater harvesting techniques
 - (D) Reducing the number of dams
12. Which of the following statements are correct regarding India's mineral resources?
- (i) Iron ore is a ferrous mineral used in the production of steel.
 - (ii) Non-metallic minerals like limestone and gypsum are used in construction and manufacturing.
 - (iii) Coal is classified as a non-metallic mineral.
 - (iv) Bauxite is used to produce aluminum.
- Options:**
- (A) i, ii, iv
 - (B) ii, iii
 - (C) i, ii
 - (D) i, iii, iv
13. Arrange the following planning initiatives in India in chronological order.
- (i) Formation of the Planning Commission.
 - (ii) Introduction of the Five-Year Plans.
 - (iii) Launch of the NITI Aayog.
 - (iv) Implementation of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA).
- Options:**
- (A) ii, i, iv, iii
 - (B) i, ii, iii, iv
 - (C) i, ii, iv, iii
 - (D) ii, i, iii, iv
14. Arrange the following modes of transport in India based on their contribution to passenger movement from highest to lowest.
1. Road transport
 2. Railways
 3. Air transport
 4. Water transport
- Codes:**
- (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
 - (B) 2, 1, 4, 3
 - (C) 1, 3, 2, 4
 - (D) 2, 1, 3, 4



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



15. Which region in Bharmaur still lacks sufficient infrastructure?
- (A) Holi and Khani areas
 - (B) Tundah and Kugti areas
 - (C) Villages along the River Ravi
 - (D) Entire Bharmaur tribal area
16. When was the Bharmaur tribal area notified as a tribal area?
- (A) 1970
 - (B) 1974
 - (C) 1975
 - (D) 2011
17. Based on the map of Bharmaus region, identify the rivers mentioned in the case study.
- (A) River Ravi
 - (B) River Yamuna
 - (C) River Budhi
 - (D) Both (A) and (C)

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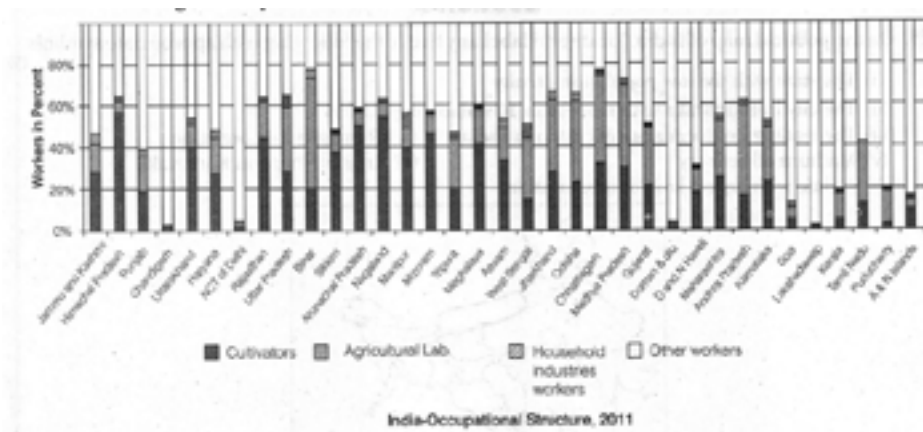
SECTION-B

18. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Gathering and hunting are the oldest economic activity known. These are carried out at different levels with different orientations. Gathering is practised in regions with harsh climatic conditions. It often involves primitive societies, who extract, both plants and animals to satisfy their needs for food, shelter and clothing. This type of activity requires a small amount of capital investment and operates at very low level of technology. The yield per person is very low and little or no surplus is produced. Gathering is practiced in high latitude zones which include Northern Canada, Northern Eurasia and Southern Chile; low latitude zones such as the Amazon Basin, tropical Africa, Northern fringe of Australia and the interior parts of South-East Asia. Gatherers collect valuable plants such as leaves, barks of trees and medicinal plants and after simple processing sell the products in the market. Synthetic products often of better quality and at lower prices, have replaced many items supplied by the gatherers in tropical forests. It is led to a decrease in gathering activity.

- In which type of climatic region, gathering is practiced?
- What is the reason behind constant reduction in gathering activities?
- How do gatherers sustain their life?

19. Observe the given map and answer the questions that follow.



- Which states has highest number of agriculture labourers?
- In which activity majority of workers are engaged?
- Which state has maximum percentage of cultivators?

SECTION-C

20. What is World Trade Organisation? Discuss its major functions.

OR

Describe balance of trade. When does it become favourable or in-favourable for a country?

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21. Observe the given map and answer the following questions.



- (i) Which inland waterway is shown in the map?
 - (ii) This waterway connects industrial areas of which countries of Europe?
 - (iii) State any two characteristics of this waterway.
22. Describe the mineral belts of India.
23. Write any three problems of slums in India.

OR

Discuss the situation of water pollution in India by indicating the reasons for it.

SECTION-D

24. How does the change in economy affect the land-use? Why is there decline in pasture land in India?
25. What is the basic principle on which collective farming was based? Describe how it was implemented in the erstwhile USSR?
26. “The depleting water resources may lead to social conflicts and disputes.” Elaborate it with suitable examples.

OR

What is rainwater harvesting? Discuss its scope and benefits in India to preserve the precious water resources.

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27. Elucidate the concept of 'trading' in tertiary sector of economy.

OR

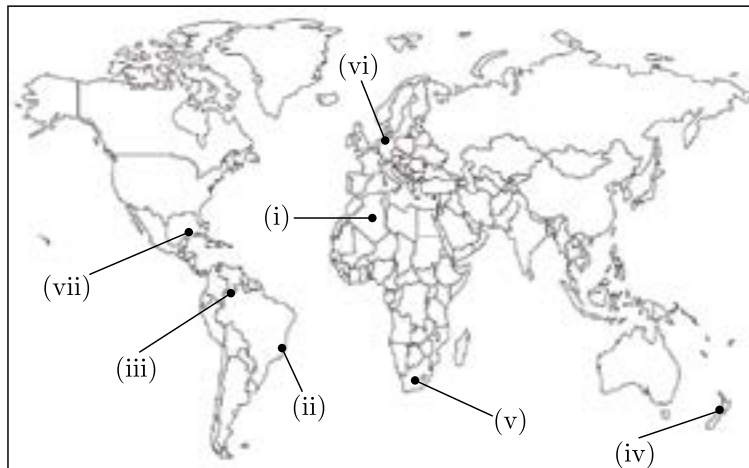
Transport is an important tertiary activity. Explain.

28. State two important man-made canals which are important for global commerce.

SECTION-E

29. On the given political map of the world, the following seven features are shown. Identify any five of these features and write their correct names on the lines marked near each feature.

- (i) The largest country in Africa in terms of area
- (ii) A major seaport
- (iii) An area of subsistence gathering
- (iv) A country where commercial livestock rearing is practiced
- (v) Commercial grain cultivation in South Africa
- (vi) A major seaport in Europe
- (vii) A major airport



30. On the political map of India, locate and label any five of the following with appropriate symbols.

- (i) The state with the low population density
- (ii) The city in Karnataka with more than 10 million population
- (iii) The leading producer state of cotton in India
- (iv) Ratnagiri iron ore mine
- (v) Mathura oil refinery
- (vi) Iron ore mine in Karnataka
- (vii) A state with lowest level of urbanisation





□□□□□□

CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS



Sample Paper 04
GEOGRAPHY (029)
Class XII Session 2024-25

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 70

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

1. This questions 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.
-

SECTION A

1. What is the correct formula to calculate the population density of a given area, and how is it applied?
(A) Population Density is calculated by multiplying the total population by the area of the region.
(B) Population Density is determined by dividing the total population by the area of the region.
(C) Population Density is found by dividing the area of the region by the total population.
(D) Population Density is calculated by adding the birth rate and death rate and dividing by two.
2. **Assertion (A)** : Human Geography comprehensively examines the spatial distribution of various human activities, including economic, social, and cultural interactions, and their complex relationships with the natural environment.
Reason (R) : Human Geography is solely focused on the analysis of physical landscapes and natural resources, without considering the influence of cultural or economic factors on human societies.
(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) Both (A) and (R) are false.
(D) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
3. Countries that are categorized as having 'Very High Human Development' typically exhibit which of the following characteristics?
(A) Low life expectancy and high poverty rates
(B) High life expectancy and high levels of education
(C) High population growth and low literacy rates
(D) Limited access to healthcare and education services
4. Which of the following statements are correct related to primary activities in the economy? Choose the correct option.
(i) Primary activities include the extraction of natural resources such as mining, forestry, and fishing.
(ii) Primary activities primarily involve manufacturing and processing of goods.
(iii) Pastoral nomadism is considered a primary economic activity.
(iv) Primary activities require significant labor input, especially in traditional settings.

CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS



- (A) i, ii, iv
(C) ii, iii, iv
- (B) i, iii, iv
(D) i, ii, iii

5. Which of the following statements are correct related to secondary activities in the economy? Choose the correct option.

- (i) Secondary activities involve the manufacturing and processing of raw materials into finished goods.
(ii) Cottage industries utilize large-scale machinery for mass production.
(iii) High-tech industries fall under secondary activities due to their focus on advanced manufacturing processes.
(iv) Secondary activities are typically associated with high capital investment and significant labor input.
- (A) i, iii, iv
(C) ii, iii, iv
- (B) i, ii, iv
(D) i, ii, iii

6. Which one of the following is incorrectly matched?

List I (Activity Type)	List II (Example)
(A) Tertiary Activities	Retail and hospitality
(B) Quaternary Activities	Education and healthcare
(C) Quinary Activities	Top executives and decision-makers
(D) Primary Activities	Software development and research

7. There are four major communication technologies that have revolutionized global interactions. Identify the technology from the given description.

This technology was a groundbreaking innovation in the 19th century that allowed instantaneous long-distance communication by transmitting electrical signals over wires. It transformed business operations, news dissemination, and personal communication by significantly reducing the time required to send messages across vast distances. The telephone built upon this technology by enabling real-time voice communication, further enhancing interpersonal and commercial interactions.

- (A) Telegraph
(C) Television
- (B) Radio Broadcasting
(D) Internet

8. **Assertion (A)** : Smaller countries often achieve higher levels of human development compared to larger nations, and in some instances, relatively poorer countries rank higher than their wealthier neighboring countries in various human development indices.

Reason (R) : The geographical size of a country and its per capita income do not directly influence human development; rather, substantial investments in the social sector are pivotal in fostering higher human development.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(C) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.
(D) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.

9. Rural settlements in India exhibit various patterns based on geographical, economic, and social factors. Which type of rural settlement is characterized by a dense grouping of houses closely together, often found in the fertile Indo-Gangetic plains, providing better protection and fostering a strong sense of community among the inhabitants?

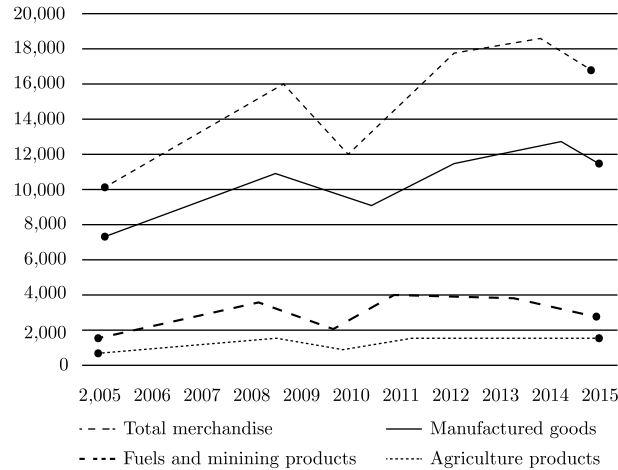
- (A) Dispersed Settlement
(C) Hamleted Settlement
- (B) Semi-Clustered Settlement
(D) Clustered Settlement

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Directions : Read the graph and answer question no 15 to 17.



World Merchandise Exports, 2005-2015

15. Which product accounted for lowest proportion of export in 2005?
 (A) Fuel products (B) Agricultural products
 (C) Manufactured products (D) None of the above
16. Which product accounted for the highest proportion of exports in 2015?
 (A) Manufactured products (B) Agricultural products
 (C) Fuel products (D) None of the above
17. When value of imports is more than the value of exports of a country, it is known as
 (A) favourable balance of trade. (B) fair balance of trade.
 (C) negative balance of trade. (D) equal balance of trade.

SECTION B

18. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Rivers, canals, lakes and coastal areas have been important waterways since time immemorial. Boats and steamers are used as means of transport for cargo and passengers. The development of inland waterways is dependent on the navigability width and depth of the channel, continuity in the water flow, and transport technology in use. Rivers are the only means of transport in dense forests. Very heavy cargo like coal, cement, timber and metallic ores can be transported through inland waterways. In ancient times, river-ways were the main highways of transportation as in the case of India.

But they lost importance because of competition from railways, lack of water due to diversion for irrigation, and their poor maintenance. The significance of rivers as inland waterways for domestic and international transport and trade has been recognised throughout the developed world. Despite inherent limitations, many rivers have been modified to enhance their navigability by dredging, stabilising river banks and building dams and barrages for regulating the flow of water.

The following river waterways are some of the world's important highways of commerce. The Rhine flows through

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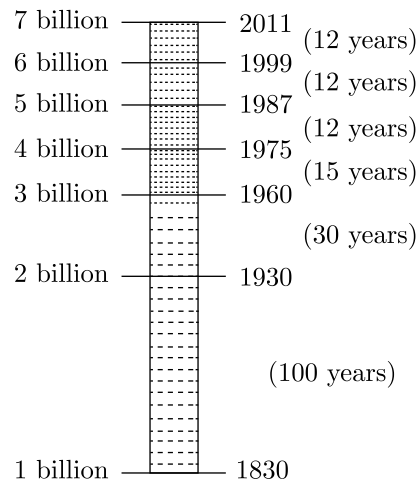


Germany and the Netherlands. It is navigable for 700 km from Rotterdam, at its mouth in the Netherlands to Basel in Switzerland. Ocean-going vessels can reach up to Cologne. The Ruhr river joins the Rhine from the East. It flows through a rich coalfield and the whole basin has become a prosperous manufacturing area. Dusseldorf is the Rhine port for this region.

- (i) What is the result of lack of navigable waters and development of other means of transport?
- (ii) How can we improve water way navigability?
- (iii) What is the navigable length of Volga waterway for transport?

19. Observe the graph given below and answer the following questions.

Number of years for world population to increase by 1 billion



- (i) In how many years population grow from 1 billion to 2 billion?
- (ii) What were the major factors responsible for reduction in the time of population doubling?
- (iii) During which year, it took maximum time in doubling of the population?

SECTION C

20. “Modern economic development in the world is mainly the result of the development of quaternary services.” Analyse the statement.

OR

“Service sector is significant for modern economic development.” Analyse the statement.



21. Observe the given map and answer the following questions.



- (i) Which railway line is, shown on the map?
 - (ii) Name the Northern and Southern most point of this railway line.
 - (iii) Why this railway line is considered life line of Russia?
22. What is Human Poverty Index? Mention the four indicators used to measure this index.
23. How is the use of plastic bags harmful for environmental degradation? Evaluate it by citing suitable reasons.

SECTION D

24. What are conventional source of energy and why are they essential for development of India?
25. Iron and steel industry are basic industries which are important for development of an economy. State its global distribution with details on major iron and steel producing countries.
26. What are the ways of recycle and reuse of water?
- OR**
- What are the silent features of National Water Policy, 2002?
27. What is subsistence agriculture? Describe two types of intensive subsistence agriculture practiced in the world.
- OR**
- Discuss any five important characteristics of the economic activities of hunting and gathering practiced in the world.
28. 'Sea ports are Gateway of International Trade'. Explain the statement and mention the steps taken by India in development of ports.
- OR**
- Name the important ports in India and elaborate their features.

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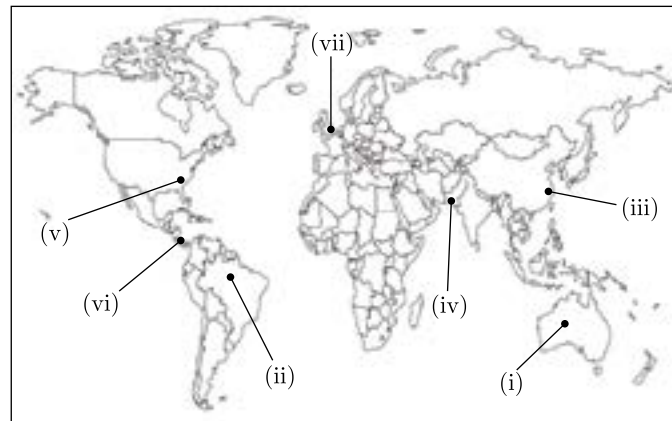
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SECTION E

29. On the given political map of the world, the following seven features are shown. Identify any five of these features and write their correct names on the lines marked near each feature.

- (i) An area of commercial livestock rearing
- (ii) Area of subsistence gathering.
- (iii) A major seaport in China.
- (iv) A major seaport in Pakistan.
- (v) Major area of mixed farming.
- (vi) An inland waterway.
- (vii) Major airport in Europe.



30. On the political map of India, locate and label any five of the following with appropriate symbols.

- (i) The state with lowest level of population density .
- (ii) The city of West Bengal having more than 10 million population
- (iii) The state leading in the production of cotton
- (iv) Bailadila - Iron-ore refinery
- (v) Mathura - Oil refinery
- (vi) Marmago - Seaport
- (vii) An International airport in Assam





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Sample Paper 05
GEOGRAPHY (029)
Class XII Session 2024-25

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 70

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

1. This questions 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.
-

SECTION-A

1. **Assertion (A):** Foot-loose industries are characterized by their ability to relocate easily, as they are not dependent on local raw materials and can access their inputs through efficient transportation networks.
Reason (R): Foot-loose industries do not require close proximity to raw material sources because they can source their inputs from anywhere, minimizing transportation costs.
Options:
(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) Both (A) and (R) are false.
(D) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

2. Which of the following best describes a Departmental Store in the context of tertiary activities?
(A) A store that specializes in selling agricultural equipment.
(B) A large retail establishment that offers a wide variety of goods organized into different departments.
(C) A small, family-owned shop that sells handmade crafts.
(D) An online platform that facilitates business-to-business transactions.

Continue on next page.....

CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS



3. How does the Panama Canal benefit international trade?
- (A) It connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea, reducing travel time for ships.
 - (B) It links the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, allowing ships to bypass the lengthy and hazardous Cape Horn route.
 - (C) It provides a direct maritime route between Europe and Asia through the Strait of Malacca.
 - (D) It serves as a major gateway for ships traveling between the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmara.
4. How do seaports function as chief gateways of international trade, and what role do they play in the global economy?
- (A) Seaports limit the movement of goods by restricting access to maritime routes.
 - (B) Seaports facilitate the import and export of goods, serving as crucial hubs in the global supply chain and enhancing international trade.
 - (C) Seaports provide employment exclusively to local populations without influencing global trade.
 - (D) Seaports are used solely for military purposes and do not contribute to international commerce.
5. Which of the following statements are correct related to the nature and scope of Human Geography? Choose the correct option.
- (i) Human Geography studies the spatial distribution of human populations, cultures, and activities across the globe.
 - (ii) Human Geography is solely concerned with physical landscapes and natural resources, ignoring cultural and economic factors.
 - (iii) Human Geography contributes to sustainable development and urban planning by analyzing human-environment interactions.
 - (iv) Human Geography has no role in addressing contemporary global issues such as climate change and globalization.

Options:

- (A) i, iii
 - (B) i, ii, iv
 - (C) ii, iii, iv
 - (D) i, ii, iii
6. Arrange the following events related to population growth and distribution in sequence.
- (i) The introduction of the Demographic Transition Theory.
 - (ii) The Industrial Revolution leads to increased population growth.
 - (iii) Migration patterns shift due to globalization.
 - (iv) Population density calculations become standardized.

Options:

- (A) ii, i, iv, iii
- (B) i, ii, iii, iv
- (C) ii, iv, i, iii
- (D) i, iii, ii, iv



7. Arrange the following countries in order of their Human Development Index (HDI) from highest to lowest.
1. Norway
 2. Germany
 3. India
 4. Chile
- Options:**
- (A) 1, 2, 4, 3 (B) 2, 1, 4, 3
(C) 1, 2, 4, 3 (D) 2, 1, 3, 4
8. **Assertion (A):** The majority of India's water resources are concentrated in the northern regions, particularly in the Indo-Gangetic plains, making them the primary source of surface water for agriculture and other sectors.
Reason (R): Northern India receives higher rainfall and hosts major river basins, contributing to the abundance of water resources in these areas.
- Options:**
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(C) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.
(D) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.
9. Non-conventional energy resources are pivotal for India's sustainable future. Which of the following non-conventional energy resources is harnessed using wind turbines?
- (A) Wind Energy (B) Solar Energy
(C) Geothermal Energy (D) Biomass Energy
10. What is the primary aim of the Integrated Tribal Development Programme (ITDP) in regions like the Bharmaur tribal area?
- (A) Promote industrialization
(B) Enhance socio-economic development among tribal communities
(C) Expand urban infrastructure
(D) Increase agricultural exports
11. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the Golden Quadrilateral project in India?
- (i) It connects four major metropolitan cities: Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, and Kolkata.
 - (ii) The project aims to improve connectivity and reduce transportation time between these cities.
 - (iii) It is the largest highway network in the world.
 - (iv) The Golden Quadrilateral also includes roads connecting smaller towns and rural areas.

Continue on next page.....

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS](#)

Options:

- (A) i, ii
- (B) i, ii, iv
- (C) ii, iii
- (D) i, iii, iv

12. Which of the following statements are correct regarding India's international trade? Choose the correct option.

- (i) Seaports serve as major gateways for India's import and export activities.
- (ii) Bilateral trade agreements involve trade relations between two countries.
- (iii) Trade liberalization aims to protect domestic industries by restricting foreign competition.
- (iv) The balance of trade is the difference between the value of exports and imports.

Options:

- (A) i, ii, iv
- (B) i, iii
- (C) ii, iv
- (D) i, ii, iii

13. Which one of the following is incorrectly matched?

List I (Type of Pollution)	List II (Primary Source)
(A) Air Pollution	1. Vehicular emissions
(B) Water Pollution	2. Industrial effluents
(C) Noise Pollution	3. Agricultural activities
(D) Land Pollution	4. Improper waste disposal

14. Over the last century, India's population growth has undergone various phases, each marked by distinct demographic characteristics. One such phase is characterized by a significant surge in population numbers, primarily due to a rapid decline in mortality rates while fertility rates remained high. This period witnessed an average annual growth rate soaring to approximately 2.2%, alongside the introduction of developmental activities through a centralized planning approach. These initiatives led to substantial improvements in the living conditions of the populace, resulting in a pronounced natural increase and an accelerated growth rate. Identify this phase of population growth.

- (A) Phase I (1901-1921)
- (B) Phase II (1921-1951)
- (C) Phase III (1951-1981)
- (D) Phase IV (Post 1981 till present)



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



15. The Panama Canal connects which two bodies of water?
 (A) Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean (B) Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico
 (C) Pacific Ocean and Mediterranean Sea (D) North Sea and Baltic Sea
16. Which country is responsible for the construction of the Panama Canal?
 (A) United States (B) Panama
 (C) France (D) Colombia
17. How long is the Panama Canal approximately?
 (A) 80 km (B) 72 km
 (C) 160 km (D) 85 km

SECTION-B

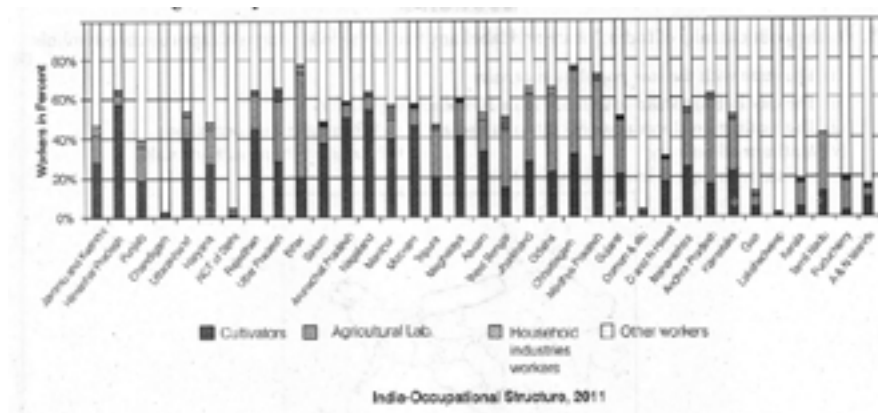
18. Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:
 “Formal expression of religions on landscape is manifested through sacred structures, use of cemeteries and assemblages of plants and animals, groves of trees for religious purposes. Sacred structures are widely distributed throughout the country. These may range from inconspicuous village shrines to large Hindu temples, monumental masjids or ornately designed cathedrals in large metropolitan cities. These temples, masjids, gurudwaras, monasteries and churches differ in size, form, space—use and density, while attributing a special dimension to the total landscape of the area.”

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS](#)



- (i) Name the most commonly followed religion in India.
- (ii) Name the major religions followed in India.
- (iii) State the significance of religious landscape.

19. Observe the given map and answer the questions that follow.



- (i) Which states has highest number of agriculture labourers?
- (ii) In which activity majority of workers are engaged?
- (iii) Which state has maximum percentage of cultivators?

SECTION-C

20. “Physical environment has been greatly modified by human beings, it has also, in turn impacted human lives.” Explain the statement.

OR

“The period from 1951 to 1981 is referred to as a phase of population explosion in India.” Substantiate the statement.

21. Study the picture given below and answer the following questions:



- (i) Identify the type of irrigation shown in the diagram.
- (ii) Define the process.
- (iii) Define irrigation and also mention its main sources.



22. Highlight the key aspects of the ‘Period of Population Explosion in India’.
23. Write three points on how can international trade be detrimental for countries.

OR

Assess the role of natural phenomenon in determining the level of international trade of a country.

SECTION-D

24. “Slums have evolved as one of the biggest causes behind rapid environmental degradation in the urban centres.” Justify.
25. Discuss the world’s basic needs approach to human development.
26. Write a short note on the functional classification of towns.
27. Explain trading services.

OR

Write a short note on services.

28. “International trade has shown detrimental effects on under developed and developing economies”. Do you agree or not? Justify your stand.

OR

Categorise the ports on the basis of the specialised functions performed by them.

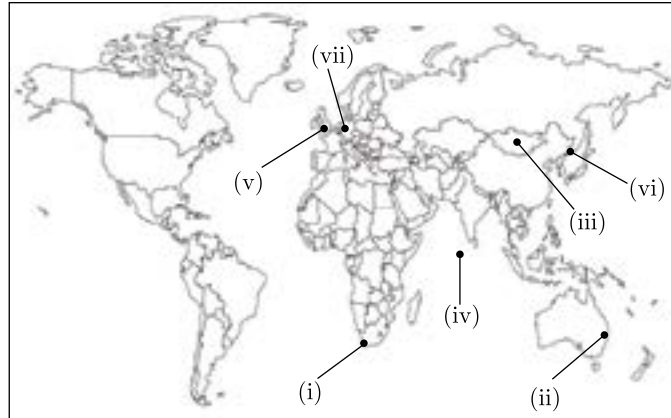
SECTION-E

29. On the given political map of the world, the following seven features are shown. Identify any five of these features and write their correct names on the lines marked near each feature.
- A port on Southern end of South Africa.
 - A port on South Pacific Coast in Australia.
 - The country with the lowest density of population in Asia.
 - Name the country with the smallest population of Asia.
 - Important Iron and steel centre in U.K.
 - Eastern terminal of Trans-Siberian Railway.
 - The region responsible for 80 per cent of Germany’s total steel production.

Continue on next page.....

CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS





30. On the given political map of India, locate and label any five of the following with appropriate symbols:



- (i) Identify the state of India that utilised underground at a moderate rate.
- (ii) The oldest operational port in India.
- (iii) Identify the port that was built during the India-Pakistan partition.
- (iv) Choose the town which has been known as a tourist destination in Rajasthan.
- (v) Manganese mines of Odisha.
- (vi) Copper mines of Jharkhand.
- (vii) Identify the town which has been developed as administrative headquarters.

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Sample Paper 06
GEOGRAPHY (029)
Class XII Session 2024-25

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 70

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

1. This questions 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.
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 7. Section E Questions no. 29 and 30 are Map-based questions. Each question carries 5 marks.
-

SECTION-A

1. **Assertion (A):** The Human Development Index (HDI) focuses exclusively on economic indicators such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita to assess a country's development.
Reason (R): HDI is a comprehensive measure that solely focuses on economic performance without considering social and health factors.
Options:
 - (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) Both (A) and (R) are false.
 - (D) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

2. What distinguishes intensive subsistence farming from primitive subsistence farming?
 - (A) Intensive subsistence farming uses large land areas with low labor input.
 - (B) Primitive subsistence farming relies heavily on mechanization and technology.
 - (C) Intensive subsistence farming involves high labor input on small land areas to maximize output.
 - (D) Primitive subsistence farming is focused on cash crops for commercial sale.

Continue on next page.....

CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS



3. Cottage industries differ from small-scale industries primarily in that:
- (A) Cottage industries use modern machinery, while small-scale industries rely on manual labor.
 - (B) Cottage industries are typically unorganized and home-based, whereas small-scale industries are more structured and may operate in separate facilities.
 - (C) Small-scale industries focus on artisanal products, while cottage industries produce mass-manufactured goods.
 - (D) There is no difference; the terms are interchangeable.
4. How is Outsourcing best described in the context of tertiary and quaternary activities, and what is its primary purpose?
- (A) Outsourcing refers to manufacturing goods within the local area to support the domestic economy.
 - (B) Outsourcing involves transferring business operations to external companies to reduce costs and improve efficiency.
 - (C) Outsourcing is the creation of jobs in the primary sector to enhance agricultural productivity.
 - (D) Outsourcing means investing in domestic industries to stimulate economic growth.
5. Which of the following statements are correct related to transport and communication networks? Choose the correct option.
- (i) Rail transport is the most efficient mode for carrying large volumes of goods over long distances at a relatively low cost.
 - (ii) The Suez Canal connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea, significantly reducing travel time for ships between Europe and Asia.
 - (iii) Modern communication systems have diminished the concept of a 'global village' by isolating communities.
 - (iv) Road transport is the most flexible mode of transport, enabling door-to-door delivery of goods and passengers.

Options:

- (A) i, ii, iv
- (B) ii, iii, iv
- (C) i, ii, iv
- (D) i, ii, iii

6. Arrange the following events related to the history of international trade in sequence.
- (i) The Silk Route serves as an early example of long-distance trade connecting Rome to China.
 - (ii) European colonialism begins, leading to the emergence of the slave trade.
 - (iii) Development of ocean-going warships facilitates trade between Europe and Asia.
 - (iv) World Wars lead to the imposition of trade taxes and quantitative restrictions.

Options:

- (A) i, ii, iii, iv
- (B) iv, ii, iii, i
- (C) i, iii, ii, iv
- (D) iii, ii, i, iv



7. Arrange the following regions in order of their Human Development Index (HDI) from highest to lowest.
- | | |
|------------------|-----------|
| 1. Norway | 2. India |
| 3. United States | 4. Brazil |
- Options:**
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (A) 1, 3, 4, 2 | (B) 3, 1, 4, 2 |
| (C) 1, 4, 3, 2 | (D) 3, 4, 1, 2 |
8. **Assertion (A):** The evolution of towns in India since prehistoric times has been significantly influenced by their strategic locations near rivers, trade routes, and fertile lands.
Reason (R): Proximity to water bodies and trade routes provided necessary resources and connectivity, fostering economic and social development of ancient and medieval towns.
- Options:**
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(C) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.
(D) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.
9. Effective land use classification is crucial for sustainable agriculture. Which of the following correctly identifies a land use category and its primary function in India?
- (A) Barren Land – Used exclusively for urban development
(B) Forest Land – Includes natural forests, plantations, and grazing lands
(C) Agricultural Land – Used solely for permanent crops
(D) Urban Land – Reserved only for commercial activities
10. Which organization is responsible for the regulation and prevention of water pollution in India at the national level?
- (A) Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC)
(B) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)
(C) National Water Development Agency (NWDA)
(D) Indian Council of Environmental Research (ICER)
11. Which of the following statements are correct regarding non-metallic minerals in India? Choose the correct option.
- (i) Limestone is used in the production of cement.
(ii) Gypsum is used in the manufacture of plaster of Paris.
(iii) Bauxite is used to produce aluminum.
(iv) Coal is classified as a non-metallic mineral.
- Options:**
- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (A) i, ii, iii | (B) ii, iii, iv |
| (C) i, ii, iv | (D) i, iii |



12. Which of the following statements are correct regarding sustainable development programs in India? Choose the correct option.
- The Hill Area Development Programme aims to improve socio-economic conditions in hilly regions by focusing on infrastructure development and sustainable agricultural practices.
 - The Drought Prone Area Programme focuses on water conservation and irrigation projects to mitigate drought impacts.
 - The Integrated Tribal Development Programme (ITDP) excludes infrastructure development for tribal communities.
 - The Swachh Bharat Mission aims at improving cleanliness and sanitation across India.

Options:

- i, ii, iv
 - i, ii
 - ii, iii, iv
 - i, iii, iv
13. Which one of the following is incorrectly matched?

List I (Mode of Transport)	List II (Primary Contribution)
(A) Road Transport	1. Facilitates door-to-door connectivity
(B) Railways	2. Major contributor to passenger movement
(C) Air Transport	3. Highest mode in terms of freight movement
(D) Water Transport	4. Essential for coastal and inland shipping

14. To enhance its position in the global marketplace, India has adopted strategic approaches that focus on increasing the production and export of goods. This strategy emphasizes the development of industries capable of competing internationally, fostering innovation, and improving product quality to meet global standards. By concentrating on export-oriented industrialization, India aims to boost its foreign exchange earnings, create employment opportunities, and stimulate overall economic growth. This approach has led to a diversification of export products and an expansion of India's presence in international trade.

Identify this trade strategy.

- Import Substitution Industrialization
- Balanced Trade Strategy
- Protectionist Trade Policy
- Export-Oriented Industrialization

Continue on next page.....

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



15. Which of the following airports is located in Australia?
 (A) Lagos (B) Perth
 (C) Lima (D) Seattle
16. Which major airport is located in Nigeria?
 (A) Lagos (B) Sydney
 (C) Rome (D) Beijing
17. Which major airport serves the capital city of Russia?
 (A) Jeddah (B) Moscow
 (C) Cape Town (D) Chennai

SECTION-B

18. Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:
 Patterns of population distribution and density help us to understand the demographic characteristics of any area. The term population distribution refers to the way people are spaced over the earth's surface. Broadly, 90 per cent of the world population lives in about 10 per cent of its land area.
 The 10 most populous countries of the world contribute about 60 per cent of the world's population. Of these 10 countries, 6 are located in Asia.
- What help us to understand the demographic characteristics of any area?
 - Explain the term population distribution.
 - What percentage does the 10 most populous countries of the world contribute?

CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS



19. Distinguish between Population Density, Physiological Density and Agricultural Density.

SECTION-C

20. Mention the types of changes that an economy undergoes, which affect the land use of the region.

OR

Why has the Green Revolution strategy in India been more successful in northern India?

21. Study the map given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :



- (i) Identify and name the canal shown in the map.
 - (ii) This canal connect which two sea?
 - (iii) Write any two characteristics of this canal.
22. How do socio-economic factors affect the population distribution in India?
- OR
- Highlight the key aspects of the 'Period of Population Explosion in India'.
23. What are the main functions of the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI)?



SECTION-D

24. Describe any five health effects of air pollution.
25. “90 per cent of the world population lives in about 10 per cent of its total land area, whereas the remaining 10 per cent population resides in the 90 per cent of its land area”. Support the statement with suitable examples.
26. Make a list of the elements that influence the location of a rural village.
27. Discuss in detail three prime about Trans- Continental Railways.

OR

Discuss the importance of Inland Waterways.

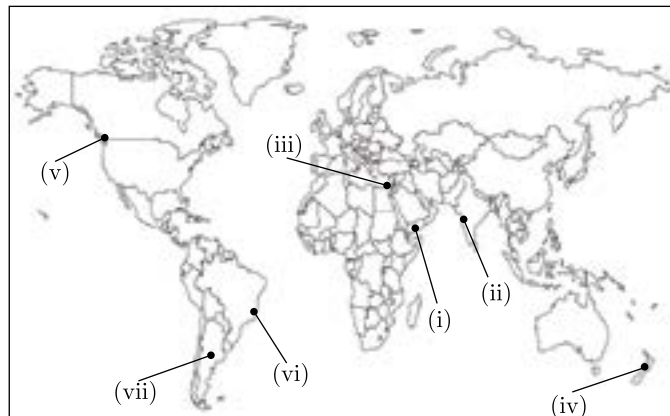
28. “There is low yield per acre but high yield per person.” Which type of agriculture is being talked about here? Give a detail brief about this type of agriculture.

OR

Classify industries on different the basis of size.

SECTION-E

29. On the given political map of the world, the following seven features are shown. Identify any five of these features and write their correct names on the lines marked near each feature.
- A port of call in Yemen
 - An industrial port of South Asia
 - An commercial port on Red Sea
 - A major area of commercial livestock rearing.
 - A port on pacific coast of Canada
 - A port on South Atlantic Coast of Brazil
 - An important country of commercial livestock rearing.



[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS](#)



30. On the given political map of India, locate and label any five of the following with appropriate symbols:



- (i) The state, which is the leading producer of tea in north-eastern India.
- (ii) Identify the state of western India that grows sugarcane.
- (iii) Identify the state where hamleted settlements are found in India.
- (iv) Identify the largest agglomeration city in India?
- (v) Coal mines of Tamil Nadu.
- (vi) Bauxite mines of Madhya Pradesh.
- (vii) Identify the state of India that has the highest utilisation of groundwater.

□□□□□□



Sample Paper 07
GEOGRAPHY (029)
Class XII Session 2024-25

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 70

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

1. This questions 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.
-

SECTION A

1. **Assertion (A):** The Demographic Transition Theory outlines four distinct stages that a society undergoes as it develops, each characterized by specific trends in birth rates and death rates leading to changes in population growth.
Reason (R): According to the Demographic Transition Theory, Stage 3 is marked by both birth rates and death rates remaining high, resulting in a stable population size.
Options:
(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) Both (A) and (R) are false.
(D) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
2. Which of the following indicators is NOT included in the Human Development Index (HDI) as published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)?
(A) Life expectancy at birth
(B) Adult literacy rate
(C) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita
(D) Income per capita
3. What characterizes plantation agriculture as a type of commercial farming, and how does it differ from subsistence farming?
(A) Plantation agriculture focuses on subsistence farming on small plots of land.
(B) Plantation agriculture results in low yield per acre but high yield per person.
(C) Plantation agriculture involves large-scale cultivation of cash crops for commercial purposes.
(D) Plantation agriculture is primarily associated with open cast mining techniques.

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CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS



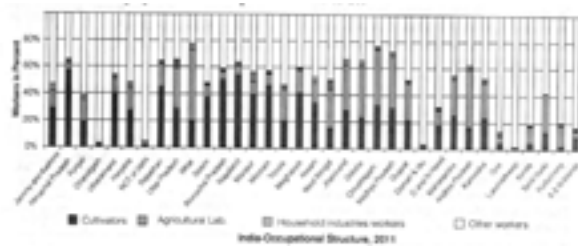
9. In the context of agricultural practices in India, dryland farming is a method employed in regions with limited rainfall. Which of the following crops is predominantly cultivated under dryland farming conditions due to its adaptability to semi-arid climates, thereby reducing dependence on irrigation?
- (A) Rice (B) Wheat
(C) Jowar (D) Sugarcane
10. Water scarcity is a significant issue in India, affecting various sectors and regions. Which of the following is NOT a primary reason for water scarcity in the country?
- (A) Overuse of groundwater resources.
(B) Efficient water management practices.
(C) Pollution of water bodies due to industrial and domestic waste.
(D) Climate change leading to altered rainfall patterns.
11. Minerals in India are classified based on their chemical and physical properties to aid in their management and utilization. Which classification accurately defines minerals that contain iron as a significant component?
- (A) Ferrous Minerals – Minerals that contain iron
(B) Non-Ferrous Minerals – Minerals that do not contain iron
(C) Metallic Minerals – Minerals used in metal production
(D) Renewable Minerals – Minerals that can regenerate over time
12. Which of the following statements correctly describe aspects of target areas and target groups planning in India?
- (i) It focuses on regions that require special attention for development.
(ii) It aims to address the needs of vulnerable and marginalized groups.
(iii) It ensures uniform resource distribution across all areas.
(iv) It excludes social sector development.
- (A) i, ii (B) ii, iii
(C) ii, iv (D) i, iv
13. Arrange the following developments in India's transport sector in chronological order.
- (i) Launch of the Golden Quadrilateral project.
(ii) Construction of the first railway line in India.
(iii) Development of the Delhi Metro.
(iv) Introduction of high-speed trains like Vande Bharat Express.
- (A) ii, i, iii, iv (B) ii, iii, i, iv
(C) iii, ii, i, iv (D) ii, i, iv, iii
14. Arrange the following export products of India based on their export value from highest to lowest.
1. Gems and Jewellery
2. Petroleum products
3. Engineering goods
4. Textiles
- (A) 3, 1, 2, 4 (B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4 (D) 3, 2, 1, 4

Continue on next page.....

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS](#)



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



15. Which state has higher proportion of cultivators as compared to others?
 (A) Himachal Pradesh (B) Goa
 (C) Tamil Nadu (D) Rajasthan
16. In which of the following Union Territory, there is very high percentage of agricultural labourers?
 (A) NCT of Delhi (B) Chandigarh
 (C) Puducherry (D) Lakshadweep
17. Which state has higher proportion of other workers?
 (A) Bihar (B) Goa
 (C) Madhya Pradesh (D) Chhattisgarh

SECTION B

18. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Bio-energy refers to energy derived from biological products which includes agricultural residues, municipal, industrial and other wastes. Bioenergy is a potential source of energy conversion. It can be converted into electrical energy, heat energy or gas for cooking. It will also process the waste and garbage and produce energy. This will improve economic life of rural areas in developing countries, reduce environmental pollution, enhance self-reliance and reduce pressure on fuel wood. One such project converting municipal waste into energy is Okhla in Delhi.

The challenge of sustainable development requires integration of quest for economic development with environmental concerns. Traditional methods of resource use result into generating enormous quantity of waste as well as create other environmental problems. Hence, for sustainable development calls for the protection of resources for the future generations. There is an urgent need to conserve the resources.

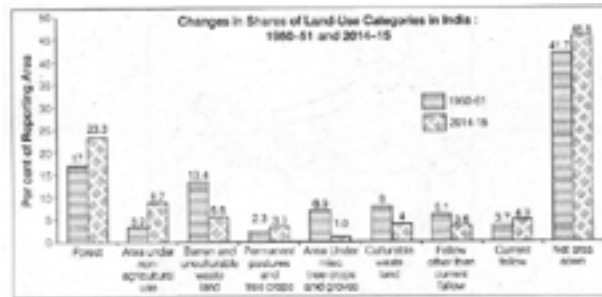
The alternative energy sources like solar power, wind, wave; geothermal energy are inexhaustible resource. These should be developed to replace the exhaustible resources. In case of metallic minerals, use of scrap metals will enable recycling of metals. Use of scrap is specially significant in metals like copper, lead and zinc in which India's reserves are meagre. Use of substitutes for scarce metals may also reduce their consumption. Export of strategic and scarce minerals must be reduced, so that the existing reserve may be used for a longer period.

Question :

- What are the economic implications of bio-energy for rural community?
- Why do we need alternatives to conventional fuel resources such as fossil fuels?
- Why should export of rare and scarce minerals be reduced?



19. Observe the given graph and answer the following questions.



- (i) Which category of land has recorded maximum increase in area from 1950 to 2015?
- (ii) Which category of land has recorded maximum decline in area from 1950 to 2015?
- (iii) What could be reason behind decrease in area and wasteland ?

20. Highlight both positive and negative effects of urbanisation.

21. Observe the given map and answer the following questions.



- (i) Name the railway line shown in the map.
- (ii) Name the station marked as 'A'.
- (iii) Name the port located on the coast of Spencer Gulf through which this railway line passes.

22. What is Pastoral Nomadism? State its characteristics.

OR

“Gathering has little chances to become important at global level.” Analyse the statement by giving three reasons.

23. Write any three differences between subsistence agriculture and commercial agriculture.

OR

What do you understand by market gardening and horticulture? Analyse any three characteristics of this type of agriculture.



SECTION C

24. Explain any two methods that can be used to conserve the depleting resources of water in India.
25. How can you say that different marketing centres try to provide services by targeting different markets?
26. "Population in a region is affected by its geography". Explain.

OR

Explain the economic and social factors that affect the distribution of population in a region. Give examples.

27. Explain the distribution of any two type of energy resources in India.

OR

Non-conventional energy resources will prove more sustainable in the long term. Describe any two non-conventional energy resources found in India.

28. Elucidate the concept of 'trading' in tertiary sector of economy.

SECTION D

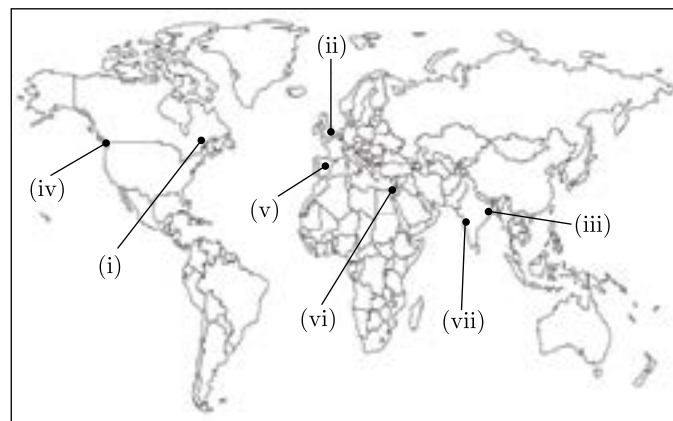
29. On the political map of India, locate and label any five of the following with appropriate symbols.
- (i) Hazaribagh copper mine
 - (ii) A bauxite mine
 - (iii) A leading producing state of tea
 - (iv) Largest producer of jute in India
 - (v) A leading cotton' producing state
 - (vi) An international Airport in Thiruvananthapuram.
 - (vii) An oil refinery





30. On the given political map of the world, the following seven features are shown. Identify any five of these features and write their correct names on the lines marked near each feature.

- (i) An inland waterway
- (ii) A major airport
- (iii) A major seaport
- (iv) Western Terminal Station of Trans-Canadian Railway
- (v) An international airport
- (vi) Canal
- (vii) A major airport in Asia.



□□□□□□□

CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS



Sample Paper 08
GEOGRAPHY (029)
Class XII Session 2024-25

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 70

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

1. This questions 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.
-

SECTION A

1. **Assertion (A):** Foot-loose industries are characterized by their flexibility in location and minimal dependence on local raw materials, allowing them to relocate easily based on economic and strategic considerations.
Reason (R): Foot-loose industries require close proximity to raw material sources to minimize transportation costs and ensure steady supply chains.
Options:
(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) Both (A) and (R) are false.
(D) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
2. What primarily distinguishes quinary activities from other types of economic activities, and what role do they play in advanced economies?
(A) Quinary activities involve traditional farming and are essential for food production.
(B) Quinary activities focus on manufacturing processes and industrial output.
(C) Quinary activities involve high-level decision making and services, contributing to the management and administration in advanced economies.
(D) Quinary activities are centered around mining and extraction of natural resources.
3. Which sea route serves as a major gateway of commerce between the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea, and why is it economically significant?
(A) The Panama Canal serves as a major gateway between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.
(B) The Suez Canal serves as a major gateway of commerce between the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea.
(C) The Strait of Malacca serves as a major gateway between the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea.
(D) The Bosphorus Strait serves as a major gateway between the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmara.

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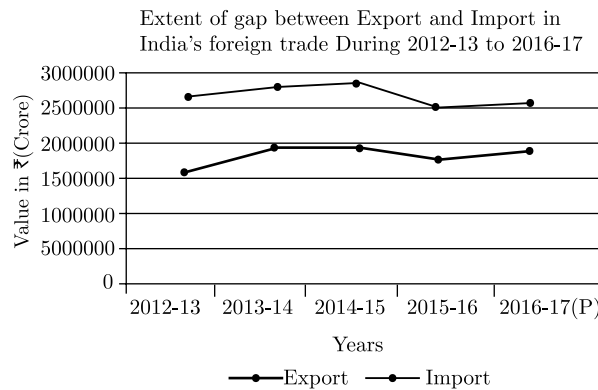


9. Sustainable development programs in India aim to address the unique challenges faced by different regions. What is the primary objective of the Hill Area Development Programme, and how does it contribute to the socio-economic upliftment of hilly regions?
- (A) Enhance economic and social conditions in hilly regions by developing infrastructure and promoting sustainable agriculture.
(B) Develop coastal infrastructure to support maritime activities and fisheries.
(C) Increase agricultural productivity in the plains through improved irrigation.
(D) Promote industrial growth in urban areas to create employment opportunities.
10. India's extensive transport network plays a vital role in its economic development. The North-South Corridor is a significant part of the national highway system. Which of the following corridors is designed to connect the eastern and western parts of India, extending from Silchar in the east to Porbandar in the west?
- (A) Golden Quadrilateral
(B) North-South Corridor: Connects Srinagar in the north to Kanyakumari in the south.
(C) East-West Corridor
(D) National Waterway 1
11. Seaports play a crucial role in India's international trade by serving as major gateways for the import and export of goods. Among the major seaports in India, which port located in the southern state of Kerala is renowned for its strategic significance and extensive facilities catering to international maritime trade?
- (A) Kandla (B) Mumbai
(C) Visakhapatnam (D) Kochi
12. Which of the following statements are correct about land degradation in India?
- (i) Deforestation leads to soil erosion and loss of fertility.
(ii) Overgrazing reduces vegetation cover, exacerbating land degradation.
(iii) Industrial activities can contribute to land degradation through pollution and land use changes.
(iv) Sustainable agricultural practices like crop rotation prevent land degradation.
- (A) i, ii, iv (B) ii, iii
(C) i, ii, iii (D) i, iii, iv
13. Arrange the following events related to population policies in India in chronological order.
- (i) Introduction of the National Population Policy.
(ii) Launch of the family planning program by the government.
(iii) Implementation of the Emergency measures to control population.
(iv) Establishment of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR).
- (A) ii, iii, i, iv (B) ii, i, iii, iv
(C) ii, iii, iv, i (D) ii, i, iv, iii
14. Arrange the following types of rural settlements in order of their compactness from most clustered to most dispersed.
1. Clustered settlement
2. Dispersed settlement
3. Hamleted settlement
4. Semi-clustered settlement
- (A) 1, 4, 3, 2 (B) 4, 1, 2, 3
(C) 1, 3, 4, 2 (D) 2, 3, 1, 4

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS](#)



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



15. The difference between exports and import of a country is known as
 (A) Balance of Trade (B) Balance of Payment
 (C) Composition of Trade (D) Terms of Trade
16. In which year both export and import started declining?
 (A) 2013-14 (B) 2014-15
 (C) 2015-16 (D) 2012-13
17. Which year represent the maximum difference between import and export?
 (A) 2012-13 (B) 2013-14
 (C) 2014-15 (D) 2015-16

SECTION B

18. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

India is endowed with fairly abundant resources of iron ore. It has the largest reserve of iron ore in Asia. The two main types of ore found in our country are haematite and magnetite. It has great demand in international market due to its superior quality. The iron ore mines occur in close proximity to the coal fields in the North-Eastern plateau region of the country which adds to their advantage. About 95 per cent of total reserves of iron ore is located in the States of Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Goa, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. In Odisha, iron ore occurs in a series of hill ranges in Sundergarh, Mayurbhanj and Jhar. The important mines are Gurumahisani, Sulai pet, Badampahar (Mayurbhaji), Kiruburu (Kendujhar) and Bonai (Sundergarh). Similar hill ranges, Jharkhand has some of the oldest iron ore mines and most of the iron and steel plants are located around them. Most of the important mines such as Noamundi and Gua are located in Poorbi and Pashchimi Singhbhum districts. This belt further extends to Durg, Dantewara and Bailadila. Dalli, and Rajhara in Durg are the important mines of iron ore in the country. In Karnataka, iron ore deposits occur in Sandur-Hospet area of Ballari district, Baba Budan hills and Kudremukh in Chikkamagaluru district and parts of Shivamogga., Chitradurg and Tumakuru districts. The districts of Chandrapur; Bhandara and Ratnagiri in Maharashtra, Karimnagar and Warangal district of Telangana, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Anantapur districts of Andhra Pradesh, Salem and Nilgiris districts of Tamil Nadu are other iron mining regions. Goa has also emerged as an important producer of iron ore.

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- (i) Which areas are source of iron ore mineral?
- (ii) Which mineral is found in Dharwar rocks?
- (iii) Where is Baba Budan hills are located?

19. Study the following table and answer the questions:

Level of Urbanisation	Percentage of Urban Population	Number of Countries
Very High	Above 80%	45
High	Between 60% and 79%	50
Medium	Between 40% and 59%	38
Low	Between 40% and 59%	30

- (i) Identify the range of urban population percentage for the countries classified as having a medium level of urbanisation.
- (ii) What can you infer about the quality of life in countries with a very high level of urbanisation?
- (iii) Suggest reasons for the low level of urbanisation in 30 countries.

SECTION C

20. How is the service sector important for the economy of a country?

OR

“Transport and communication services are important for a country’s development”. Describe.

21. Observe the given map of the Suez Canal and answer the following questions.



- (i) From which country is the given canal passing?
- (ii) Which sea is connected by this canal.

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS](#)



- (iii) Why is this canal considered a Gateway of Europe to the Indian Ocean?
22. "There is a direct dependence of human beings on nature for resources which sustain them." Justify this statement by giving any three points in the light of environmental determinism.
23. Satellites and computers have brought revolutionary changes in the present life of the people. Elaborate the statement with three suitable examples.

OR

Evaluate the role and importance of roads in the economic development of India.

SECTION D

24. How does countries are classified in different categories under the HDI?
25. What are the merits and demerits of road transport in the world?
26. Explain how water quality has deteriorated in India over the past few decades.

OR

The problem of water pollution has become peculiar in India. What steps can be taken to improve the deteriorating quality of water?

27. What is noise pollution? Describe major sources and consequences of noise pollution.

OR

The disposal of urban waste has become a serious concern for the local authorities. Analyse the statement with suitable examples.

28. What is commercial livestock rearing? What are its major characteristics?

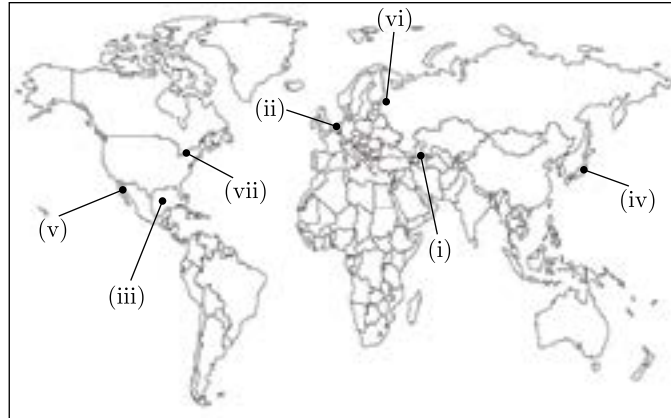
SECTION E

29. On the given political map of the world, the following seven features are shown. Identify any five of these features and write their correct names on the lines marked near each feature.
- Identify the Sea in which Volga River drain and this river provide waterway upto 11,200 km.
 - Identify the city where the headquarter of EU is located.
 - Identify the region that connect interior part of USA through Mississippi-Ohio waterway.
 - An important Iron and steel centre in Japan.
 - Hub for technology companies in USA.
 - Western terminal of Trans-Siberian railway.
 - An important Iron and steel centre in USA.

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30. On the political map of India, locate and label any five of the following with appropriate symbols.

- (i) State with highest population density
- (ii) A seaport in West Bengal
- (iii) A major seaport
- (iv) The leading state for wheat production
- (v) Khetri copper mine
- (vi) An oil refinery in Gujarat
- (vii) A coal mine in Tamil Nadu



□□□□□□

CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS



Sample Paper 09
GEOGRAPHY (029)
Class XII Session 2024-25

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 70

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

1. This questions 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.
-

SECTION A

1. **Assertion (A):** The Human Development Index (HDI) incorporates indicators such as life expectancy, education levels, and per capita income to assess the overall development of a country.
Reason (R): The HDI is a comprehensive measure that solely focuses on economic performance without considering social and health factors.
(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) Both (A) and (R) are false.
(D) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
2. How is Pastoral Nomadism best defined as an economic activity in Human Geography?
(A) It refers to intensive farming practices in highly fertile areas.
(B) It involves herding livestock by moving from one place to another in search of pasture.
(C) It is the cultivation of large-scale commercial crops for export.
(D) It encompasses fishing activities conducted in coastal regions.
3. Which of the following industries is considered a high-technology industry, and why is it classified as such?
(A) Textile Manufacturing because it involves traditional weaving techniques.
(B) Information Technology because it relies on advanced technological innovations.
(C) Agriculture because it utilizes basic farming tools and practices.
(D) Traditional Handicrafts because they are made manually without technology.
4. Which of the following statements are correct related to tertiary and quaternary activities in the economy? Choose the correct option.
(i) Tertiary activities include services such as retail, transportation, and banking.
(ii) Quaternary activities involve high-level decision-making and research roles within organizations.
(iii) Quaternary activities are primarily concerned with the extraction and processing of natural resources.
(iv) Tertiary activities have replaced many jobs in the primary and secondary sectors due to technological advancements.

CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS



- (A) i, ii, iv
(C) ii, iii, iv
- (B) i, ii, iv
(D) i, iii, iv

5. Which of the following statements are correct related to transport and communication networks? Choose the correct option.
- (i) Rail transport is the most efficient mode for carrying large volumes of goods over long distances at a relatively low cost.
(ii) The Suez Canal connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea, significantly reducing travel time for ships between Europe and Asia.
(iii) Modern communication systems have diminished the concept of a 'global village' by isolating communities.
(iv) Road transport is the most flexible mode of transport, enabling door-to-door delivery of goods and passengers.
- (A) i, ii, iv
(B) ii, iii, iv
(C) i, ii, iv
(D) i, ii, iii

6. Which one of the following terms is incorrectly matched with its definition?

List I (Term)	List II (Definition)
(A) Dumping	Selling goods at lower prices in foreign markets
(B) Trade Liberalization	Removing trade barriers to encourage free trade
(C) Globalization	Decreasing interconnectedness of global economies
(D) WTO	Organization that regulates international trade

7. There are four distinct approaches in Human Geography that have shaped its evolution over time. Identify the approach from the given description.
This approach emerged as a response to the limitations of Environmental Determinism, emphasizing that while the environment can influence human activities, it does not rigidly determine them. Proponents of this approach argue that humans have the agency to modify and adapt to their environments through innovation, technology, and cultural practices. This perspective allows for a more nuanced understanding of the interplay between humans and their surroundings, recognizing the role of societal factors in shaping spatial patterns and regional development.
- (A) Environmental Determinism
(B) Possibilism
(C) Behavioral Geography
(D) Regional Geography
8. **Assertion (A):** Land use categories in India include agricultural land, forest land, urban land, and barren land, each serving distinct purposes in the country's economic and environmental framework.
Reason (R): Agricultural land in India is exclusively used for permanent crops and does not include temporary crops.
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(C) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.
(D) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.

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14. Arrange the following types of pollution based on their impact on human health, starting with the most severe.

1. Air pollution
2. Water pollution
3. Noise pollution
4. Land pollution

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4

(B) 2, 1, 4, 3

(C) 1, 3, 2, 4

(D) 2, 3, 1, 4

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



15. National Waterway-3 (NW1) stretches from

(A) Allahabad - Haldia

(B) Sadiya - Dhubri

(C) Kottapuram - Kollam

(D) Datra - Allahabad

16. In which state is the Kollam-Kottapuram stretch of the West canal located?

(A) Gujarat

(B) Maharashtra

(C) Kerala

(D) Andhra Pradesh

17. National Waterway-3 in India is also known as

(A) East-West Canal

(B) North-South Canal

(C) West Coast Canal

(D) East Coast Canal



SECTION B

18. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

In agriculture, water is mainly used for irrigation. Irrigation is needed because of spatio-temporal variability in rainfall in the country. The large tracts of the country are deficient in rainfall and are drought prone. North-Western India and Deccan plateau constitute such areas. Winter and summer seasons are more or less dry in most part of the country.

Hence, it is difficult to practise agriculture without assured irrigation during dry seasons. Even in the areas of ample rainfall like West Bengal and Bihar, breaks in monsoon or its failure creates dry spells detrimental for agriculture. Water need of certain crops also makes irrigation necessary.

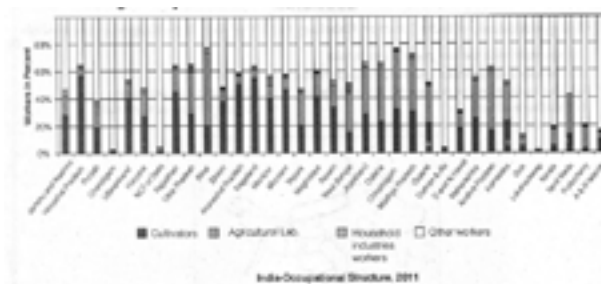
For instance, water requirement of rice, sugarcane, jute, etc is very high which can be met only through irrigation. Provision of irrigation makes multiple cropping possible.

It has also been found that irrigated lands have higher agricultural productivity than unirrigated . land. Further, the high yielding varieties of crops need regular moisture supply, which is made possible only by a developed irrigation systems.

In fact, this is why that Green Revolution strategy of agriculture development in the country has largely been successful in Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh.

- (i) What makes irrigation important for a country like India?
- (ii) Which states comes under Deccan plateau?
- (iii) Which crop is most water-intensive?

19. Observe the given map and answer the questions that follow.



- (i) Which states has highest number of agriculture labourers?
- (ii) In which activity majority of workers are engaged?
- (iii) Which state has maximum percentage of cultivators?

Continue on next page.....

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SECTION C

20. Observe the given map and answer the following questions.



- (i) Which inland waterway is shown in the map?
- (ii) This waterway connects industrial areas of which countries of Europe?
- (iii) State any two characteristics of this waterway.

21. What is telecommunication? Why is it important?

22. Describe the development of plantation agriculture in the world.

OR

What are the specialised activities practised in the industrial regions of Europe and America? Describe any one.

23. What are the economic and social values of rainwater harvesting?

OR

What is water shed management? What are its objectives?

SECTION D

24. What are the problems faced by our country in development of water resources?

25. What are the three factors responsible for the depletion of water resources? Examine any two legislative measures for controlling water pollution in India.

26. Explain important types of international trade and also define negative impacts of free trade in the world.

OR

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“Today international trade has become the basis of world’s economy”. Define the statement with example.

27. Today nuclear energy and its use is expanding. Is it a viable source of energy for India in future, considering the availability of mineral required.

OR

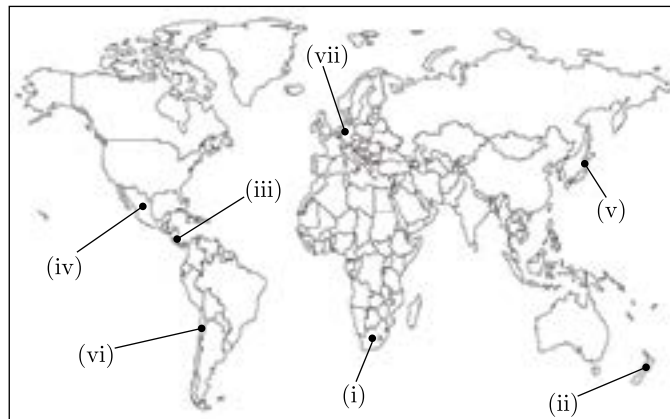
Define any three features of solar, tidal and geothermal energy.

28. What is mixed ‘farming’? Define its major characteristics.

SECTION E

29. On the given political map of the world, the following seven features are shown. Identify any five of these features and write their correct names on the lines marked near each feature.

- (i) Areas of commercial extensive grain farming
- (ii) An area of livestock rearing
- (iii) An inland waterway
- (iv) An area of subsistence agriculture
- (v) A major airport in Japan
- (vi) A major seaport
- (vii) A major airport in Germany



30. On the political map of India, locate and label any five of the following with appropriate symbols.

- (i) The leading producer state of sugarcane
- (ii) Largest tea producing state
- (iii) An iron ore mine in Maharashtra
- (iv) An international Airport.
- (v) Leading producer of wheat
- (vi) A major sea port in Odisha.
- (vii) Bilaspur bauxite mine

Continue on next page.....

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Sample Paper 10
GEOGRAPHY (029)
Class XII Session 2024-25

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 70

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

1. This questions 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.
-

SECTION-A

1. **Assertion (A):** Pastoral nomadism involves the seasonal movement of people with their livestock in search of pastures, enabling them to sustain their livelihoods in regions with limited arable land.
Reason (R): Pastoral nomadism is a form of intensive subsistence farming aimed at maximizing crop yields on small plots of land.
Options:
 - (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) Both (A) and (R) are false.
 - (D) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

2. What factor is least likely to affect the location of an industry?
 - (A) Availability of raw materials
 - (B) Proximity to markets
 - (C) Cultural preferences
 - (D) Transportation facilities

Continue on next page.....

CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS



7. Arrange the following countries in order of their population density from highest to lowest.
1. Bangladesh
 2. Canada
 3. India
 4. Russia
- Options:**
- (A) 3, 1, 2, 4 (B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 3, 2, 1, 4 (D) 1, 3, 4, 2
8. **Assertion (A):** Technological advancements such as the introduction of high-yielding variety (HYV) seeds, mechanization, and improved irrigation have significantly increased agricultural productivity in India since Independence.
Reason (R): These technological developments have reduced dependency on traditional farming methods, leading to enhanced crop yields and food security.
- Options:**
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(C) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.
(D) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.
9. Water conservation is essential for sustainable development in India. Which of the following is NOT a primary method for conserving water resources effectively?
- (A) Implementing rainwater harvesting techniques
(B) Increasing groundwater extraction
(C) Building check dams and percolation tanks
(D) Promoting efficient irrigation practices like drip and sprinkler systems
10. Which of the following is classified as a non-metallic mineral?
- (A) Limestone (B) Iron ore
(C) Copper (D) Coal
11. Which of the following statements are correct regarding sustainable development programs in India?
- (i) The Hill Area Development Programme aims to enhance economic and social conditions in hilly regions.
 - (ii) The Drought Prone Area Programme focuses on water conservation and irrigation projects to mitigate drought impacts.
 - (iii) Integrated Tribal Development Programme (ITDP) excludes infrastructure development for tribal communities.
 - (iv) Swachh Bharat Mission aims at improving cleanliness and sanitation across India.

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[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS](#)



Options:

- (A) i, ii, iv
- (B) ii, iii
- (C) i, ii
- (D) i, iv

12. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the Golden Quadrilateral project in India? Choose the correct option.

- (i) The Golden Quadrilateral connects four major metropolitan cities: Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, and Kolkata.
- (ii) The project aims to improve connectivity and reduce transportation time between these cities.
- (iii) It is the largest highway network in the world.
- (iv) The Golden Quadrilateral also includes roads connecting smaller towns and rural areas.

Options:

- (A) i, ii
- (B) i, ii, iv
- (C) ii, iii
- (D) i, iii, iv

13. Which one of the following is incorrectly matched?

List I (Export Product)	List II (Primary Exporting State)
(A) Gems and Jewelry	1. Gujarat
(B) Petroleum Products	2. Assam
(C) Engineering Goods	3. Punjab
(D) Textiles	4. Kerala

14. Land degradation remains a pressing environmental issue in India, significantly impacting agricultural productivity and ecological balance. One of the primary causes of this degradation is the erosion of fertile topsoil, which is exacerbated by factors such as deforestation, overgrazing, and improper agricultural practices. The loss of topsoil diminishes the land's ability to retain moisture and nutrients, leading to reduced crop yields and increased vulnerability to natural disasters. Addressing soil erosion is essential for maintaining soil health, ensuring food security, and promoting sustainable land management practices.

Identify this primary cause of land degradation.

- (A) Soil Erosion
- (B) Industrial Pollution
- (C) Urbanization
- (D) Excessive Rainfall



SECTION-B

18. Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions :

India's urbanisation is attributable primarily to the deregulation of its economy in the 1990s, which facilitated the growth of the private sector. Despite the fact that India's urbanisation is accelerating, just one-third of the country's population lives in cities. According to the 2011 census, India has 53 cities with a population of one million or more, with that number expected to climb to 87 by 2031. Some of these metropolitan regions will grow into huge economic powerhouses, with GDPs exceeding nations like Israel, Portugal, and the United Arab Emirates. After 1941, India's four major metropolitan cities, Kolkata, Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai, saw significant expansion. The country's economy grew as a result of the industrial revolution, and the creation of new technology raised people's living standards in metropolitan regions. The public sector's expansion led to the construction of public transportation, roads, water supply, power, and other urban infrastructure. Some cities, such as Three Tier cities, are seeing population growth.

Maharashtra was India's most urbanised mainstate till 1991, falling behind Tamil Nadu in 2001 and third in 2011, with Kerala coming in second in terms of urban-to-total state population ratio. Although cities have a huge number of people in a compact area, they offer enormous economies of scale that provide employment, housing, and services, and they offer tremendous prospects for sustainable development. It is critical to fully achieve Indian cities' ecological, economic and social sustainability potential. However, inclusive planning offers inexpensive transportation, constant water supply, modern sewage treatment, and a competent, solid waste management system is the only way to harness and maintain rising urbanisation.

- (i) How many cities are having more than one million of the population in India?
- (ii) How did the economic growth of India grow after post-1941?
- (iii) What is the impact of urbanisation in India?

19. Study the following table and answer the questions:

Type of Railway Gauge	Distance Between Rails	Total Length of Railway Tracks (in km)
Broad Gauge	1.676 metres	38,914.91 km
Metre Gauge	1 metre	2,402.25 km
Narrow Gauge	0.61 or 0.76 metres	1,604.12 km

- (i) What is the distance between the rails in metre gauge, and how long is the total track length of this gauge?
- (ii) Which type of railway gauge has the shortest track length, and what is its total length?
- (iii) What is the significance of broad gauge in terms of railway track length compared to other gauges?



SECTION-C

20. Why is Geography often called the 'mother of all Sciences'?

OR

Give examples of how both physical and human phenomena are described in metaphors using symbols from the human anatomy.

21. Study the picture given below answer the questions that follow:



- (i) Identify the crop in the picture given above.
- (ii) Name the leading producer of this crop in India.
- (iii) Name the states where the yield level of this crop is high.

22. Why is Agricultural Density important for India?

OR

What is the National Youth Policy of the Government of India?

23. What is satellite communication? How has it brought revolutionary changes in the field of communication in the world?

SECTION-D

24. Discuss any three issues that developing nations face regarding urban settlements.

25. What is 'demographic cycle'? Describe three stages of Demographic Transition Theory?

26. Discuss the major trends of modern industrial activities especially in the developed countries of the world.

OR

Explain why high-tech industries in many countries are being attracted to the peripheral areas of major metropolitan centres.

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS](#)



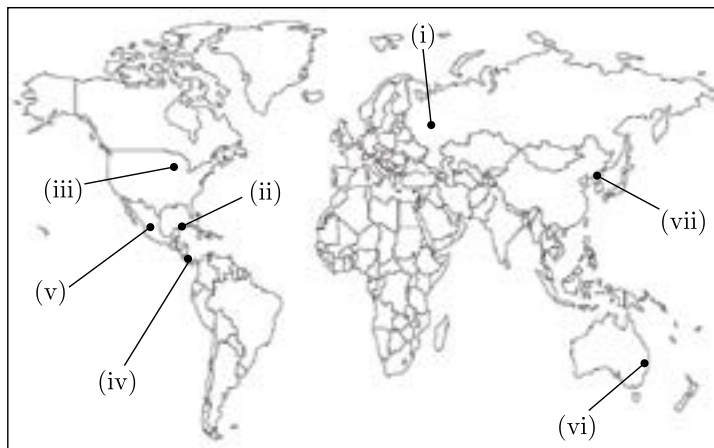
27. "Increasing population is the sole reason behind the rising environmental degradation on a global level." Justify the statement by citing one example for each one of the four types of pollution.
28. Name the canal which has significantly shortened the distance between Europe and Asia. Write the importance of this canal.

OR

Elaborate the development of communication that led to the development of human beings.

SECTION-E

29. On the given political map of the world, the following seven features are shown. Identify any five of these features and write their correct names on the lines marked near each feature.
- (i) An important industrial region of Russia.
 - (ii) An Inland port of USA of river Mississippi.
 - (iii) An important industrial region of USA.
 - (iv) A commercial port in Panama.
 - (v) Country of USA in which subsistence agriculture is practise.
 - (vi) Eastern Point of Australian Trans-Continental Railway.
 - (vii) Identify the country where intensive subsistence agriculture is largely found in Asia.



30. On the given political map of India, locate and label any five of the following with appropriate symbols:





- (i) Manganese mines of Karnataka
- (ii) Headquarters of Southern Railway Zone in India.
- (iii) Largest port in India.
- (iv) Identify the state which have vast surface water resources in the lagoons and lakes.
- (v) The reason in southern Indian where tea is cultivated.
- (vi) Bauxite mines of Chhattisgarh.
- (vii) India's first satellite launching station.

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Sample Paper 11
GEOGRAPHY (029)
Class XII Session 2023-24

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 70

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

1. This questions 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.
-

SECTION-A

1. **Assertion (A):** Quaternary activities include high-level decision-making and advanced research roles within organizations, significantly contributing to the strategic development of advanced economies.
Reason (R): Quaternary activities are primarily concerned with manufacturing and industrial production, focusing on increasing output and efficiency in factories.
Options:
(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) Both (A) and (R) are false.
(D) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

2. What is the economic significance of the Trans Canadian Railway?
(A) It connects Europe with Asia, facilitating intercontinental trade.
(B) It links the eastern and western parts of Canada, promoting domestic trade and resource distribution.
(C) It serves as a primary transportation route between North America and South America.
(D) It connects major cities within Australia, enhancing regional mobility.

Continue on next page.....

CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS



3. How can international trade be detrimental to some nations?
- (A) It always leads to economic growth and job creation in all sectors.
 - (B) It can result in trade imbalances, loss of domestic industries, and increased dependency on foreign markets.
 - (C) It eliminates competition and allows domestic industries to thrive without external pressures.
 - (D) It ensures equal economic benefits for all participating countries.
4. How does Human Geography relate to Sociology as a social science?
- (A) Human Geography solely focuses on physical landscapes, while Sociology studies human behavior.
 - (B) Both Human Geography and Sociology examine societal structures and human interactions, but from different spatial perspectives.
 - (C) Sociology is a subfield of Human Geography that deals with economic activities.
 - (D) There is no significant relationship between Human Geography and Sociology.
5. Which of the following statements are correct related to population distribution and growth? Choose the correct option.
- (i) The Demographic Transition Theory explains how population growth patterns change with economic development.
 - (ii) Population density is calculated by dividing the total population by the area of the region.
 - (iii) Migration has no impact on the demographic characteristics such as age structure and sex ratio of regions.
 - (iv) Measures such as family planning and education can help control population growth.
- Options:**
- (A) i, ii, iv
 - (B) i, iii
 - (C) ii, iii, iv
 - (D) i, iii, iv
6. Arrange the following events related to Human Development in sequence.
- (i) The introduction of the Human Development Index (HDI) by the United Nations.
 - (ii) The World Bank develops the Human Poverty Index (HPI).
 - (iii) Countries begin to focus on social and health indicators alongside economic performance.
 - (iv) HDI and HPI are used to assess overall development and poverty levels.
- Options:**
- (A) i, ii, iii, iv
 - (B) ii, i, iv, iii
 - (C) i, iii, ii, iv
 - (D) i, ii, iv, iii



7. Arrange the following countries in order of their primary sector contribution to GDP from highest to lowest.
1. Saudi Arabia
 2. United States
 3. Australia
 4. India
- Options:**
- (A) 1, 2, 3, 4 (B) 3, 1, 2, 4
(C) 2, 1, 3, 4 (D) 1, 2, 4, 3
8. **Assertion (A):** Ferrous minerals, which contain iron, are among the most abundant and economically significant mineral resources in India, playing a crucial role in the country's industrial development.
Reason (R): Non-ferrous minerals are those that contain iron as a significant component, making them essential for various industrial applications.
- Options:**
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(C) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.
(D) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.
9. Target areas and target groups planning is a strategic approach adopted by India's Planning Commission. What is the main purpose of this focused planning strategy?
- (A) To ensure equal distribution of resources across all regions
(B) To address specific developmental challenges by concentrating resources where they are most needed
(C) To prioritize urban over rural development
(D) To promote industrial growth in economically strong regions only
10. Which of the following corridors is part of the Golden Quadrilateral project, connecting four major metropolitan cities in India?
- (A) East-West Corridor (B) North-South Corridor
(C) North-East Corridor (D) South-East Corridor
11. Which of the following statements are correct regarding India's international trade?
- (i) Seaports serve as major gateways for India's import and export activities.
(ii) Bilateral trade agreements involve trade relations between two countries.
(iii) Trade liberalization aims to protect domestic industries by restricting foreign competition.
(iv) The balance of trade is the difference between the value of exports and imports.
- Options:**
- (A) i, ii, iv (B) i, iii
(C) ii, iv (D) i, ii, iii

[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS](#)



12. Which of the following statements are correct regarding pollution and its impact in India? Choose the correct option.

- (i) Air pollution in urban areas is primarily caused by vehicular emissions and industrial discharges.
- (ii) Water pollution in rivers like Ganga and Yamuna is due to industrial effluents and sewage discharge.
- (iii) Noise pollution is not considered a significant environmental issue in major cities.
- (iv) Land pollution results from improper waste disposal and excessive use of pesticides in agriculture.

Options:

- (A) i, ii, iv
- (B) i, ii
- (C) ii, iii
- (D) i, iii, iv

13. Which one of the following is incorrectly matched?

List I (Term)	List II (Definition)
(A) Physiological Density	1. Number of people per unit area of arable land
(B) Agricultural Density	2. Number of farmers per unit area of arable land
(C) Population Doubling Time	3. Time taken for a population to double in size
(D) Working Population	4. Number of people employed in the agricultural sector

14. Rural settlements in India exhibit various patterns based on geographical and socio-economic factors. One such settlement type is characterized by houses that are grouped closely together with minimal open spaces, typically found in fertile alluvial plains and regions with favorable agricultural conditions. This clustering facilitates efficient land use, easy access to agricultural fields, and promotes strong community interactions among inhabitants. Such settlements are often seen in states with abundant water resources and flat terrains, which support intensive farming practices.

Identify this type of rural settlement.

- (A) Dispersed Settlement
- (B) Clustered Settlement
- (C) Semi-Clustered Settlement
- (D) Hamleted Settlement

Direction : Read the following case study and answer the question no. 15 to 17.

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.

15. Benda practises which of the following type of agriculture?
- (A) Subsistence gathering (B) Slash and burn cultivation
(C) Extensive grain farming (D) Horticulture
16. The state of the society in the passage can be described by which of the following terms?
- (A) Neo Determinism (B) Areal Differentiation
(C) Possibilism (D) Environmental Determinism
17. Benda collects which of these forest products for their use?
- (A) Pine (B) Coconut
(C) Kuchla (D) Ashok

SECTION-B

18. Read the information given below and answer the following questions:

Case Study : A Role Model to Restore the Ecology and Safeguard.

Based on the universal law 'Polluter pays', effort to restore the ecology and safeguard the human health with people's participation has taken place in Daurala near Meerut. These efforts are now bearing fruits after a span of three years when Meerut based NGO had developed a model for ecological restoration. The meeting of the Daurala Industries officials, NGOs, Government officials and other stakeholders at Meerut has brought out results. The powerful logics, authentic studies and the pressure of people have brought a new lease of life to the twelve thousand residents of this village. It was in the year 2003 that the pitiable condition of Dauralaites drew the attention of the civil society. The groundwater of this village was contaminated with heavy metals. The reason was that the untreated wastewater of Daurala industries was leaching to the groundwater table. The NGO conducted a door to door survey of the health status of the residents and came out with a report. The organisation, the village community and people's representatives sat together to find out sustainable solutions to the health problem. The industrialists showed a keen interest towards checking the deteriorating ecology. The overhead water tank's capacity in the village was enhanced and a 900m extra pipeline was laid to supply potable water to the community. The silted pond of the village was cleaned and recharged by desilting it. Large quantity of silt was removed paving way to large quantity of water so that it recharged the aquifers. Rainwater harvesting structures have

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been constructed at different places which has helped in diluting the contaminants of the groundwater after the monsoons. 1000 trees have also been planted which have improved the environment.

- (i) What is main reason for contaminated groundwater in Daurala?
- (ii) How the water problem of Daurala's community got sorted?
- (iii) What steps were taken to improve the condition of Daurala?

19. Study the following table and answer the questions:

Type of Irrigation	Source	Percentage of Total Area Irrigated
Canal Irrigation	Rivers and Streams	26%
Well and Tube Well Irrigation	Groundwater	64%
Tank Irrigations	Small Reservoirs and Tanks	10%

- (i) Which type of irrigation covers the largest percentage of the total irrigated area, and what is its primary source?
- (ii) What is the percentage of the total irrigated area covered by tank irrigation?
- (iii) Why is well and tube well irrigation more significant in terms of coverage compared to canal and tank irrigation?

SECTION-C

20. What is Cyberspace? Describe any two advantages of internet.

OR

Explain three functions of WTO.

21. Study the picture given below answer the questions that follow:



- (i) Identify the crop in the picture given above.
- (ii) Name the state in north India where this crop is grown.
- (iii) Name two states in western India which produce this crop.

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22. “The Golden Quadrilateral is a milestone endeavour of the National Highway Development Project”. Elaborate.

OR

State the three main advantages of waterways.

23. Explain with examples three economic factors influencing the population distribution in the world.

SECTION-D

24. How do the physical factors affect the population distribution in India?
25. Describe the main features and development of commercial grazing in different types of grasslands.
26. Describe in brief the different trends of population growth in the world from an early period to the present day.

OR

Explain the three components of population change in the world. Analyse the impacts of population change.

27. Define ‘Human Geography’ in your own words. Mention any four fields of Human Geography.

OR

Support the statement “Nature is extremely important to develop technology”.

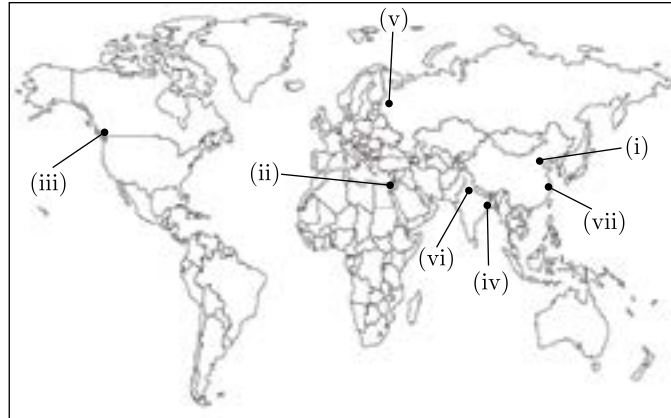
28. Mention and discuss the land-use categories as maintained in the Land Revenue records.

SECTION-E

29. On the given political map of the world, the following seven features are shown. Identify any five of these features and write their correct names on the lines marked near each feature.
- Busiest Airport of Asia
 - A canal that connects Mediterranean Sea with Red Sea.
 - Western terminal of Trans-Canadian Railway.
 - Important industrial region in South-Asia.
 - An important Iron and steel centre in Russia.
 - Nation that has emerged as leading country of medical tourism in the world.
 - Busiest port of the world on the mouth of Yangtze River in China

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30. On the given political map of India, locate and label any five of the following with appropriate symbols:



- (i) Natural harbour in the state of Kerala.
- (ii) Oil refineries Gujarat.
- (iii) Coal mine in Jharkand.
- (iv) The state which is the leading producer of jute in India.
- (v) Identify the port that handel a large portion of India's crude oil imports.
- (vi) Identify the state has the highest proportion of urban population in India according to 2011 Census.
- (vii) The state which is the leading producer of wheat in India.



Sample Paper 12
GEOGRAPHY (029)
Class XII Session 2024-25

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 70

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

1. This questions 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.
-

SECTION A

1. **Assertion (A):** Dumping in international trade refers to the practice of exporting goods at prices lower than their production costs or domestic market prices, which can undermine domestic industries in the importing country.
Reason (R): Dumping encourages healthy competition and benefits domestic industries by providing access to cheaper imported goods.
(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) Both (A) and (R) are false.
(D) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
2. How is Human Geography best defined in the context of geographical studies?
(A) Human Geography exclusively focuses on the physical features of the Earth.
(B) Human Geography involves the study of human activities and their interactions with the environment.
(C) Human Geography primarily analyses weather patterns and climate change.
(D) Human Geography is concerned with the exploration of outer space and celestial bodies.
3. According to the Demographic Transition Theory, what characterizes Stage 3 of population growth in the world?
(A) Both birth rates and death rates are high, leading to a stable population size.
(B) Birth rates remain high while death rates decline, causing rapid population growth.
(C) Both birth rates and death rates begin to decline, resulting in slower population growth.
(D) Birth rates decline while death rates remain low, leading to a decreasing population.
4. Which of the following statements are correct related to Human Development? Choose the correct option.
(i) The Human Development Index (HDI) includes indicators such as life expectancy, education, and per capita income.
(ii) The Human Poverty Index (HPI) measures economic performance by focusing solely on GDP.
(iii) Countries with higher HDI scores generally have better access to healthcare and education.
(iv) HDI and HPI are interchangeable terms with identical indicators.

CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS



- (A) i, ii, iv
(C) i, iii
- (B) ii, iii, iv
(D) i, ii, iii

5. Which of the following statements are correct related to primary activities in the economy? Choose the correct option.
- (i) Primary activities include the extraction of natural resources such as mining, forestry, and fishing.
(ii) Primary activities involve the manufacturing and processing of raw materials into finished goods.
(iii) Pastoral nomadism is considered a primary economic activity.
(iv) Primary activities require significant labor input, especially in traditional settings.
- (A) i, iii
(C) ii, iii, iv
- (B) i, ii, iv
(D) i, iii, iv

6. Which one of the following is incorrectly matched?

List I (Type of Industry)	List II (Description)
(A) Cottage Industry	Small-scale, home-based production
(B) Foot-loose Industry	Industries not tied to specific locations
(C) Heavy Industry	Production of consumer goods
(D) High-tech Industry	Industries relying on advanced technology and innovation

7. There are four distinct phases of service sector development identified in India over the last century. Identify the phase from the given description.
This phase is marked by the exponential growth of the service sector, particularly in information technology and knowledge-based industries. The emergence of IT hubs in cities like Bangalore and Hyderabad has transformed the economic landscape, making services a major contributor to GDP. Additionally, there has been a significant rise in high-level decision-making roles within organizations, reflecting the importance of strategic planning and innovation. This era also sees the integration of advanced technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI) and data analytics in service delivery, enhancing efficiency and creating new opportunities for economic growth.
- (A) Phase I
(C) Phase III
- (B) Phase II
(D) Phase IV
8. **Assertion (A):** Trade liberalization involves reducing trade barriers such as tariffs and quotas, thereby allowing goods and services from different countries to compete more freely in the domestic market.
Reason (R): Trade liberalization restricts the entry of foreign goods and services into the domestic market, protecting domestic industries from international competition.
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(C) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.
(D) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.
9. Slum areas in large Indian cities often face numerous health and social challenges due to inadequate infrastructure. In the context of Dharavi, one of the largest slums in India, what is a primary health problem that arises from the living conditions, particularly related to water quality and sanitation?
- (A) Malnutrition due to lack of food
(C) Overuse of technology
- (B) Waterborne diseases
(D) Diabetes



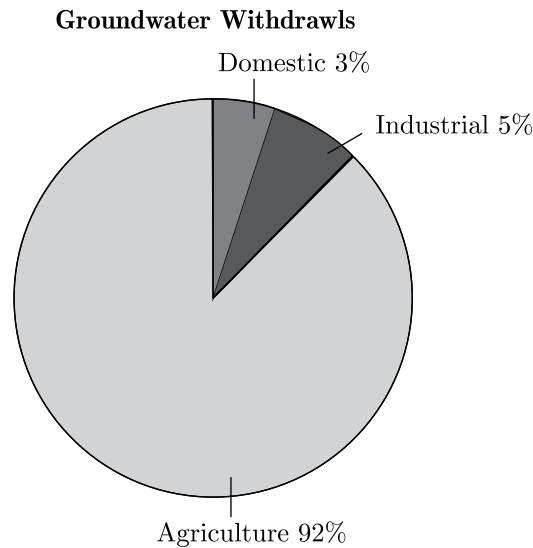
10. The Human Poverty Index (HPI) is a composite measure used to assess the deprivation in human development within a country. It evaluates the shortfall in human development based on specific parameters related to health and education. Which of the following options correctly identifies the primary parameters used in calculating the Human Poverty Index?
- (A) The adult literacy rate and the life expectancy at birth
(B) Access to resources in terms of purchasing power
(C) The number of small children who are underweight
(D) The number of children enrolled in the school
11. Which factor primarily influences the type of rural settlement in a particular region?
- (A) Political policies
(B) Topography and climate
(C) Educational institutions
(D) National highways
12. Which of the following statements are correct regarding agricultural practices in India?
- (i) The Green Revolution introduced high-yielding varieties of crops to increase food production.
(ii) Dryland farming is practiced in regions with limited rainfall, focusing on drought-resistant crops.
(iii) Mechanization in agriculture has reduced the dependency on manual labor in all parts of India.
(iv) Crop diversification helps in maintaining soil fertility and reducing pest attacks.
- (A) i, ii, iv
(B) ii, iii, iv
(C) i, iii, iv
(D) i, ii, iii
13. Arrange the following milestones in the development of water resource management in India in chronological order.
- (i) Construction of the Bhakra Dam.
(ii) Launch of the Jal Shakti Abhiyan.
(iii) Implementation of the National Water Policy.
(iv) Development of the Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area.
- (A) i, iv, iii, ii
(B) iv, i, iii, ii
(C) i, iii, iv, ii
(D) i, iv, ii, iii
14. Arrange the following minerals in order of their production in India from highest to lowest.
1. Coal
2. Iron ore
3. Bauxite
4. Manganese
- (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 4, 3
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 2, 3, 1, 4

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



- 15.** What is the combined percentage of ground water withdrawals by the industrial and domestic sectors?
 (A) 3.6% (B) 5%
 (C) 8% (D) 92%
- 16.** What sector has the lowest contribution to ground water withdrawals?
 (A) Agriculture (B) Industrial
 (C) Domestic (D) None of these
- 17.** Which sector has the highest contribution to ground water withdrawals?
 (A) Agriculture (B) Domestic
 (C) Industrial (D) None of these

SECTION B

- 18.** Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions.

The idea of human development is supported by the concepts of equity, sustainability, productivity and empowerment. 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. In India, a large number of women's and persons belonging to socially and economically backward groups drop out of school.

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 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. 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

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economically disadvantaged groups is of special importance.

Question :

- (i) According to the passage, what is the real wealth of a county?
- (ii) What can lead to the empowerment of people?
- (iii) After reading this passage, what do you understand by sustainable development?

19. Study the following table and answer the questions:

Level of Urban Population Growth	Percentage of Annual Growth	Number of Countries
Very High	Above 3%	20
High	Between 2% and 3%	40
Medium	Between 1% and 1.9%	50
Low	Below 1%	30

- (i) What is the range of annual growth percentage for countries with medium urban population growth?
- (ii) What can be inferred about the infrastructure in countries with very high urban population growth?
- (iii) Suggest possible reasons for low urban population growth in 30 countries.

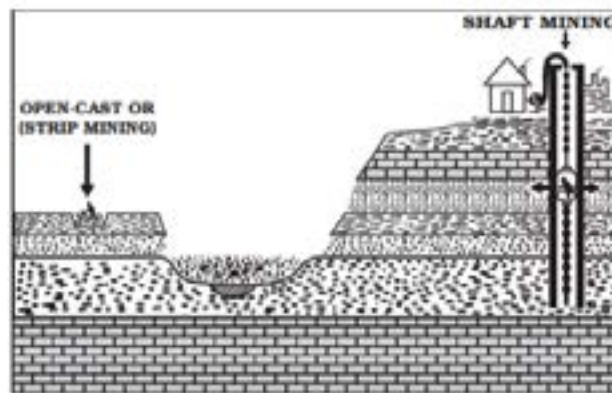
SECTION C

20. Describe any four important characteristics of horticulture and market gardening practiced in the world.

or

Differentiate between possibilism and determinism.

21. Observe the given figure and answer the following questions.



- (i) Which of the mining technique is cheapest?
- (ii) Which type of mining is used for extraction of ore deep inside the surface?
- (iii) Which of the methods given in picture is more prone to accidents ?

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22. What are the major problems associated with water in India?

or

Describe major features of India's National Water Policy, 2002?

23. Neo-determinism presents an alternative approach between the two streams of environmental determinism and possibilism. Explain how does it show that human being can live in harmony with their environment.

SECTION E

24. "Trans-Canadian railway line is economic artery of Canada." Discuss.

25. What are non-conventional sources of energy? Discuss their availability and potential in India.

26. Where is intensive subsistence agriculture practised in the world? What are its two types? Describe any two characteristics of each type.

or

Explain any five features of nomadic herding in the world.

27. How is the difference in natural resources the basis of international trade?

or

Explain the factor that forms the basis of international trade.

28. What are the sources of water pollution in India? Describe five such sources.

SECTION E

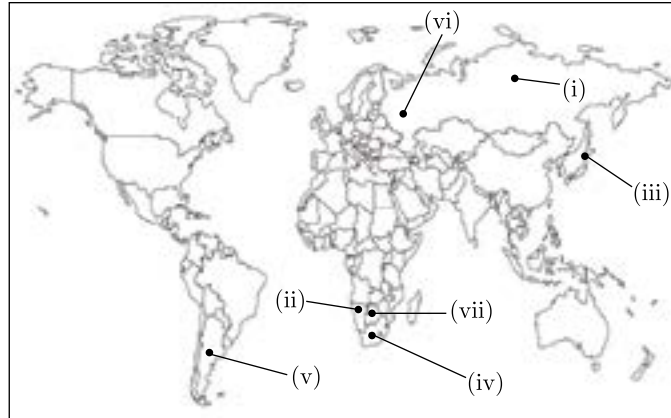
29. On the given political map of the world, the following seven features are shown. Identify any five of these features and write their correct names on the lines marked near each feature.

- (i) The largest country in Europe in terms of area
- (ii) A major area of nomadic herding
- (iii) A major airport in Japan
- (iv) A major area of subsistence agriculture
- (v) A country in South America where commercial livestock rearing is practiced
- (vi) A major airport
- (vii) A major seaport in Europe

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30. On the political map of India, locate and label any five of the following with appropriate symbols.

- (i) The state with the lowest level of population density
- (ii) The leading producer state of coffee in India
- (iii) Hazaribagh copper mine
- (iv) A city with 10 million population
- (v) A manganese mine in Karnataka
- (vi) An oil refinery in Uttar Pradesh
- (vii) A major seaport



□□□□□□

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Sample Paper 13
GEOGRAPHY (029)
Class XII Session 2024-25

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 70

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

1. This questions 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.
-

SECTION A

1. **Assertion (A):** Pastoral nomadism involves the seasonal movement of people with their livestock in search of pastures, enabling them to sustain their livelihoods in regions with limited arable land.
Reason (R): Pastoral nomadism is a form of intensive subsistence farming aimed at maximizing crop yields on small plots of land.
(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) Both (A) and (R) are false.
(D) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
2. What are Foot-loose industries and how do they differ from other types of industries in terms of location dependency?
(A) Foot-loose industries depend heavily on local raw materials and cannot relocate easily.
(B) Foot-loose industries have high transportation costs and are bound to specific locations.
(C) Foot-loose industries are flexible in location and have minimal dependency on local raw materials.
(D) Foot-loose industries are primarily based on agrarian activities and cannot move freely.
3. Which of the following is NOT considered a quinary activity, and why?
(A) Top-level executives in large corporations
(B) University professors engaged in advanced research
(C) Retail salespersons working in local stores
(D) Policy makers in government institutions
4. Which of the following statements are correct related to transport and communication networks? Choose the correct option.
(i) Rail transport is the most efficient mode for carrying large volumes of goods over long distances at a relatively low cost.
(ii) The Panama Canal serves as a major gateway of commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, reducing the need for ships to sail around South America.

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- (iii) Modern communication systems have made the concept of a 'global village' a reality by connecting people worldwide.
- (iv) Road transport is the most efficient mode for transporting heavy bulk goods over very long distances at low cost.

- (A) i, ii, iv
(B) ii, iii, iv
(C) i, ii, iii
(D) i, iii, iv

5. Which of the following statements are correct related to international trade? Choose the correct option.

- (i) The World Trade Organization (WTO) aims to promote free trade by reducing tariffs and other trade barriers among member countries.
- (ii) Trade liberalization involves reducing trade barriers such as tariffs and quotas to encourage free trade.
- (iii) Dumping in international trade refers to exporting goods at prices lower than their production costs or domestic market prices.
- (iv) Seaports act as chief gateways of international trade by facilitating the import and export of goods.

- (A) i, ii, iv
(B) i, iii, iv
(C) ii, iii, iv
(D) i, ii, iii, iv

6. Which one of the following is incorrectly matched?

List I (Field of Human Geography)	List II (Description)
(A) Cultural Geography	Study of cultural practices and languages
(B) Population Geography	Study of population distribution and dynamics
(C) Economic Geography	Study of economic activities and their spatial distribution
(D) Physical Geography	Study of human societies and their interactions

7. There are four distinct phases of population growth identified in India over the last one century. Identify the phase from the given description.

This period is characterized by a significant surge in population growth rates, often referred to as the period of population explosion. The surge was primarily driven by a dramatic decline in mortality rates due to advancements in healthcare, sanitation, and nutrition, while fertility rates remained high. This led to a high natural increase and an average annual growth rate that peaked during this phase. Additionally, this era saw the introduction of centralized planning and developmental activities aimed at improving living conditions, which inadvertently contributed to the high population growth.

- (A) Phase I 1901-1921
(B) Phase II 1921-1951
(C) Phase III 1951-1981
(D) Phase IV post 1981 till present

8. **Assertion (A):** Water scarcity in India is exacerbated by over-extraction of groundwater, pollution of water bodies, and climate change-induced alterations in rainfall patterns.

Reason (R): Efficient water management practices are a major cause of water scarcity in India as they lead to excessive conservation of water resources.

Options:

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(C) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.
(D) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.

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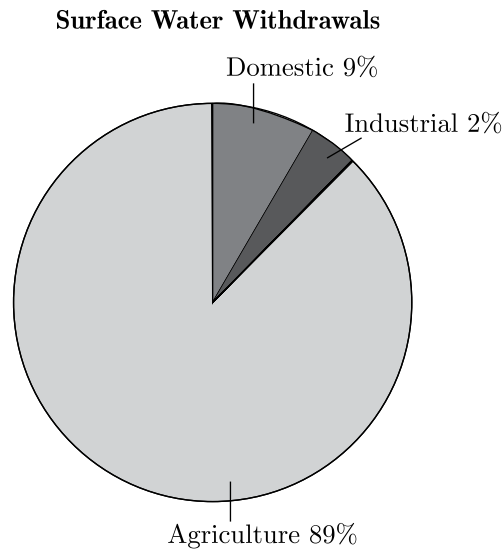


9. India's mineral wealth is distributed across various states, each known for specific mineral resources. Which state is recognized for having substantial coal reserves and is a major contributor to India's energy needs, particularly hosting the famous Jharia and Bokaro coal mines?
- (A) Odisha (B) Rajasthan
(C) Kerala (D) Jharkhand
10. The Planning Commission in India emphasizes target areas and target groups for focused development to address specific regional and demographic challenges. Which of the following best justifies the need for target areas and target groups planning?
- (A) To allocate resources equally across all regions and demographics.
(B) To focus resources and efforts where they are most needed to address specific developmental challenges.
(C) To prioritize urban over rural development indiscriminately.
(D) To ensure that only economically strong regions receive development benefits.
11. The Golden Quadrilateral is one of India's largest highway projects, aimed at enhancing connectivity between major cities across the country. Which of the following cities are connected by the Golden Quadrilateral, forming its four corners and significantly boosting economic activities?
- (A) Delhi, Kolkata, Bengaluru, and Jaipur
(B) Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, and Kolkata
(C) Mumbai, Pune, Ahmedabad, and Surat
(D) Chennai, Hyderabad, Nagpur, and Indore
12. Which of the following statements are correct regarding trade liberalization in India?
- (i) It involves reducing or eliminating tariffs and quotas on imports and exports.
(ii) Trade liberalization allows for greater competition from foreign goods and services in the domestic market.
(iii) It aims to protect domestic industries by restricting foreign competition.
(iv) Trade liberalization has no impact on the quality of goods and services.
- (A) i, ii (B) ii, iii
(C) i, ii, iv (D) i, ii, iii
13. Arrange the following events related to environmental policies and incidents in India in chronological order.
- (i) Implementation of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act.
(ii) The Bhopal gas tragedy occurs.
(iii) Launch of the National Clean Energy Programme.
(iv) Introduction of the Swachh Bharat Mission.
- (A) ii, i, iv, iii (B) i, ii, iv, iii
(C) i, iii, iv, ii (D) i, ii, iii, iv
14. Arrange the following types of population density from highest to lowest.
1. Physiological density
 2. Agricultural density
 3. Population density
 4. Urban density
- (A) 4, 1, 3, 2 (B) 1, 4, 3, 2
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4 (D) 2, 3, 1, 4

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[CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS](#)

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



- 15.** Which sector alone accounts for most of the surface water utilisation?
 (A) Domestic (B) Agriculture
 (C) Industrial (D) None of these
- 16.** What percentage of surface water withdrawals is attributed to the industrial sector?
 (A) 9% (B) 2%
 (C) 89% (D) 91%
- 17.** If the total surface water withdrawals amount to 100 million cubic meters, how much water is withdrawn by the domestic sector?
 (A) 2 million cubic meters (B) 9 million cubic meters
 (C) 89 million cubic meters (D) 91 million cubic meters

SECTION B

- 18.** Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Jal Kranti Abhiyan (2015-16)

Water is a recyclable resource but its availability is limited and the gap between supply and demand will be widening over time. Climate change at the global scale will be creating water stress conditions in many regions of the world. India also has a unique situation of high population growth and rapid economic development with high water demand.

The Jal Kranti Abhiyan launched by the Government of India in 2015-16 with an aim to ensure water security through per capita availability of water in the country. People in different regions of India had practised the traditional knowledge of water conservation and management to ensure water availability. The Jal Kranti Abhiyan aims at involving local bodies, NGOs and citizens, at large, in creating awareness regarding its objectives.

The following activities have been proposed under the Jal Kranti Abhiyan

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1. Selection of one water stressed village in each 672 districts of the country to create a 'Jal Gram'.
2. Identification of model command area of about 1000 hectares in different parts of the country. For example, U.P, Haryana (North), Karnataka, Telangana and Tamil Nadu (South), Rajasthan, Gujarat (West), Odisha (East) and Meghalaya (North-East).
3. Abatement of pollution.
 - Water conservation and artificial recharge.
 - Reducing groundwater pollution.
 - Construction of Arsenic-free wells in selected areas of the 'country'.
4. Creating mass awareness through social media, radio, TV, print media, poster and essay writing competitions in schools. Jal Kranti Abhiyan is designed to provide livelihood and food security through water security.
 - (i) Which phenomenon is the reason behind acute water paucity in the world?
 - (ii) Mention any two characteristics feature of model command area in India
 - (iii) Which technology is used by government to achieve objectives of Jal Kranti Abhiyan?

19. Study the following table and answer the questions:

Causes of Land Degradation	Measures to Prevent Land Degradation
Clearing land for agriculture, leading to deforestation	Afforestation: Planting more trees to bind soil and prevent runoff
Agricultural depletion of soil nutrients due to poor farming practices and over-irrigation, causing salinisation and alkalinisation	Preventing Salinisation : Use good irrigation methods like drip irrigation
Use of excessive fertilizers, pesticides, and insecticides degrading soil quality	Check Dams: Construct check dams to prevent soil erosion due to water flow

- (i) Explain how deforestation caused by agricultural expansion contributes to land degradation.
- (ii) What agricultural practices result in salinisation and alkalinisation of soil?
- (iii) How do check dams help in addressing the issue of soil erosion?

SECTION C

20. Define the evolution of land transport in the world.

OR

Describe the Trans-Canadian railways.

The revolution in land transport came about only after the invention of the steam engine in the eighteenth century. Perhaps the first public railway line was opened in 1825 between Stockton and Darlington in Northern England and then onwards, railways became the most popular and fastest form of transport in the nineteenth century. It opened up continental interiors for commercial grain farming, mining and manufacturing in USA. The invention of the internal combustion engine revolutionised road transport in terms of road quality and vehicles (motor cars and trucks) plying over them.

Among the newer developments in land transportation are pipelines, ropeways and cableways. Liquids like mineral oil, water, sludge and sewers are transported by pipelines.

The great freight carriers are the railways, ocean vessels, barges, boats and motor trucks and pipelines.

OR

The Trans-Canadian railways is a 7,050 km long rail-line in Canada which runs from Halifax in the East to Vancouver on the Pacific Coast passing through Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Calgary. It was constructed in 1886, initially as part of an agreement to make British Columbia on the West coast join the Federation of States. Later on, it gained economic significance because it connected the-Quebec-Montreal Industrial Region with the wheat belt of the Prairie Region and the Coniferous Forest region in the North.

CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS



Thus, each of these regions became complementary to the other. A loop line from Winnipeg to Thunder Bay (Lake Superior) connects this rail-line with one of the important waterways of the world. This line is the economic artery of Canada. Wheat and meat are the important exports on this route.

21. Observe the given map and answer the following questions.



- (i) Which railway line is shown in the map?
- (ii) Name the terminal station along the Atlantic coast.
- (iii) This railway is considered economic artery of North America. Why?

22. Describe any two factors as a result of which tourism industry has grown over the past few decades.

23. Outline the distribution of inter-continental air routes across the world.

OR

Discuss the emergence of satellite communication. Also, comment on the status of India's satellite development.

SECTION D

24. "Dairy farming is a highly specialised and advance primary activity". Justify.

25. What are major characteristics of road transport in India?

26. Coal is a commonly used convention energy source. State its main uses and distribution in India.

OR

Nuclear energy is considered as an alternative wind sustainable form .of energy resource. How is nuclear energy generated and state its distribution in India?

27. Differentiate between Primitive Subsistence Agriculture and Mediterranean Agriculture.

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28. Which are the two main ferrous minerals found in India? State any four characteristics of each.

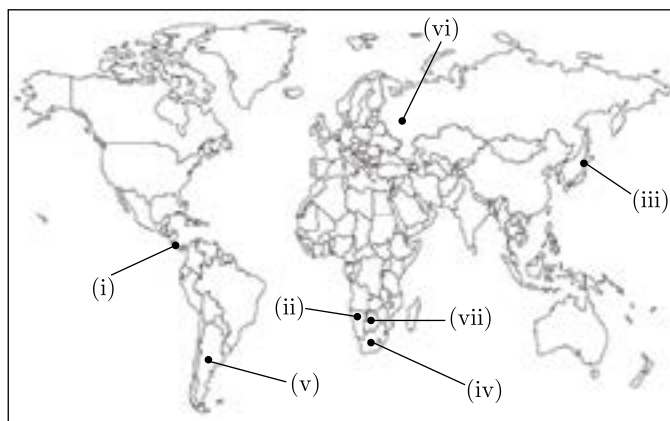
OR

State any two uses of manganese. Also discuss about the statewise distribution of manganese in India.

SECTION E

29. On the given political map of the world, the following seven features are shown. Identify any five of these features and write their correct names on the lines marked near each feature.

- (i) An inland waterway
- (ii) A major area of nomadic herding
- (iii) A major airport in Japan
- (iv) A major area of subsistence agriculture
- (v) A country in South America where commercial livestock rearing is practiced
- (vi) A major airport
- (vii) A major seaport in Europe.



30. On the political map of India, locate and label any five of the following with appropriate symbols.

- (i) The state having the lowest density of population
- (ii) An oil refinery in Uttar Pradesh
- (iii) A coal mine in Jharkhand
- (iv) An International Airport in Kerala
- (v) A manganese mine in Karnataka
- (vi) Leading producer of cotton
- (vii) An International seaport.





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Sample Paper 14
GEOGRAPHY (029)
Class XII Session 2024-25

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 70

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

1. This questions 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.
-

SECTION-A

1. **Assertion (A):** Human Geography is fundamentally concerned with analyzing the spatial distribution and interactions of human activities, including economic, cultural, and social processes, across different regions of the world.
Reason (R): The scope of Human Geography is limited to the study of physical landscapes and natural resources, excluding the examination of human cultural and economic factors.
Options:
(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) Both (A) and (R) are false.
(D) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
2. Which of the following components does NOT directly contribute to the change in a population's size?
(A) Migration of people into or out of the region
(B) The birth rate within the population
(C) The death rate within the population
(D) The fertility rate of the population

Continue on next page.....

CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS



3. Which indicator is used to measure the quality of life in the Human Poverty Index (HPI)?
- (A) Life expectancy at birth
 (B) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita
 (C) Income inequality
 (D) Access to clean water
4. Which of the following statements are correct related to primary activities in the economy? Choose the correct option.
- (i) Primary activities include the extraction of natural resources such as mining, forestry, and fishing.
 (ii) Primary activities primarily involve manufacturing and processing of goods.
 (iii) Pastoral nomadism is considered a primary economic activity.
 (iv) Primary activities require significant labor input, especially in traditional settings.

Options:

- (A) i, ii, iv
 (B) i, iii, iv
 (C) ii, iii, iv
 (D) i, ii, iii
5. Which of the following statements are correct related to secondary activities in the economy? Choose the correct option.
- (i) Secondary activities involve the manufacturing and processing of raw materials into finished goods.
 (ii) Cottage industries utilize large-scale machinery for mass production.
 (iii) High-tech industries fall under secondary activities due to their focus on advanced manufacturing processes.
 (iv) Secondary activities are typically associated with high capital investment and significant labor input.

Options:

- (A) i, iii, iv
 (B) i, ii, iv
 (C) ii, iii, iv
 (D) i, ii, iii
6. Which one of the following is correctly matched?

List I	List II
(A) KPO	Business Process Outsourcing
(B) BPO	Knowledge Process Outsourcing
(C) Departmental Store	Specialized in single product category
(D) Chain Store	Multiple retail outlets under the same brand



7. There are four major transportation projects that have significantly impacted global trade. Identify the project from the given description.
This monumental infrastructure project connects the Atlantic Ocean with the Pacific Ocean, drastically reducing the maritime travel distance by eliminating the need for ships to sail around the southern tip of Africa or South America. Completed in the early 20th century, it has been pivotal in enhancing global trade efficiency, allowing for quicker movement of goods between major trading blocs in Europe, Asia, and the Americas. The canal has strategic economic and geopolitical importance, facilitating smoother and more cost-effective international shipping routes.
- Options:**
- (A) Suez Canal
 - (B) Panama Canal
 - (C) Kiel Canal
 - (D) Corinth Canal
8. **Assertion (A):** Urbanization in India has led to increased pollution and overcrowding in major cities, resulting in significant infrastructural and environmental challenges.
Reason (R): Rural-urban migration contributes to the overburdening of city infrastructure, worsening pollution and reducing the quality of life for urban residents.
- Options:**
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - (C) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.
 - (D) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.
9. The Human Poverty Index (HPI) is a composite index utilized to measure the deprivation in human development within a country. It assesses the shortfall in human development based on several critical parameters related to health and education. Which of the following options correctly identifies the primary parameters used in calculating the Human Poverty Index?
- (A) The adult literacy rate and the life expectancy at birth.
 - (B) Access to resources in terms of purchasing power.
 - (C) The number of small children who are underweight.
 - (D) The number of children enrolled in the school.
10. Human settlements in India are broadly categorized into rural and urban areas based on various factors such as population density, economic activities, and infrastructure development. Which type of rural settlement is characterized by the presence of small clusters or hamlets dispersed over a large area, typically found in hilly or remote regions, providing privacy and extensive land use?
- (A) Clustered Settlement
 - (B) Dispersed Settlement
 - (C) Hamleted Settlement
 - (D) Semi-Clustered Settlement

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11. Which land use category includes areas like residential, commercial, and industrial zones?
- (A) Agricultural Land
 - (B) Urban Land
 - (C) Forest Land
 - (D) Barren Land
12. Which of the following statements are correct regarding water resource management in India?
- (i) Rainwater harvesting is an effective method to recharge groundwater.
 - (ii) Over-extraction of groundwater can lead to depletion of water tables.
 - (iii) Building more dams is the only solution to address water scarcity.
 - (iv) Efficient irrigation methods like drip and sprinkler systems help in conserving water.
- Options:**
- (A) i, ii, iv
 - (B) i, iii, iv
 - (C) ii, iii
 - (D) i, ii, iii
13. Arrange the following events related to the development of mineral and energy resources in India in chronological order.
- (i) Discovery of coal in the Raniganj region.
 - (ii) Establishment of the Indian Bureau of Mines.
 - (iii) Initiation of the National Mineral Policy.
 - (iv) Growth of the non-metallic minerals sector.
- Options:**
- (A) i, ii, iii, iv
 - (B) ii, i, iii, iv
 - (C) i, ii, iv, iii
 - (D) ii, i, iii, iv
14. Arrange the following planning programs based on their primary focus from general to specific.
1. Hill Area Development Programme
 2. Integrated Tribal Development Programme
 3. Drought Prone Area Programme
 4. Command Area Development Programme
- Codes:**
- (A) 3, 2, 1, 4
 - (B) 2, 1, 3, 4
 - (C) 1, 2, 3, 4
 - (D) 2, 3, 1, 4



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



15. What does the map depicts?
- (A) Area of nomadic herding
(B) Area of commercial livestock rearing
(C) Area of subsistence gathering
(D) Area of mixed farming
16. In Arctic, which of the following is the most important livestock?
- (A) Yak (B) Cattle
(C) Reindeer (D) llamas
17. Which of the following is the reason for decreasing in the number of pastoral nomads and the area operated by them?
- (A) Imposition of political boundries (B) New settlement plans
(C) Industrial development (D) Both (A) and (B)

SECTION-B

18. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.
- Nuclear energy has emerged as a viable source in recent times. Important minerals used for the generation of nuclear energy are uranium and thorium. Uranium deposits occur in the Dharwar rocks. Geographically, uranium ores are known to occur in several locations along the Singbhum Copper belt. It is also found in Udaipur, Alwar and Jhunjhunu districts of Rajasthan, Durg district of Chhattisgarh, Bhandara district of Maharashtra and Kullu district of Himachal Pradesh. Thorium is mainly obtained from monazite and ilmenite in the beach sands along the coast of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. World's richest monazite deposits occur in Palakkad and Kollam districts of Kerala, near Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Mahanadi river delta in Odisha.

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Atomic Energy Commission was established in 1948, progress could be made only after the establishment of the Atomic Energy Institute at Trombay in 1954 which was renamed as the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre in 1967. The important nuclear power projects are Tarapur. (Maharashtra), Rawatbhata near Kota (Rajasthan), Kalpakkam (Tamil Nadu), Narora (Uttar Pradesh), Kaiga (Karnataka) and Kakrapar (Gujarat).

When the magma from the interior of Earth, comes out on the surface, tremendous heat is released. This heat energy can successfully be tapped and converted to electrical energy. Apart from this, the hot water that gushes out through the geyser wells is also used in the generation of thermal energy. It is popularly known as geothermal energy.

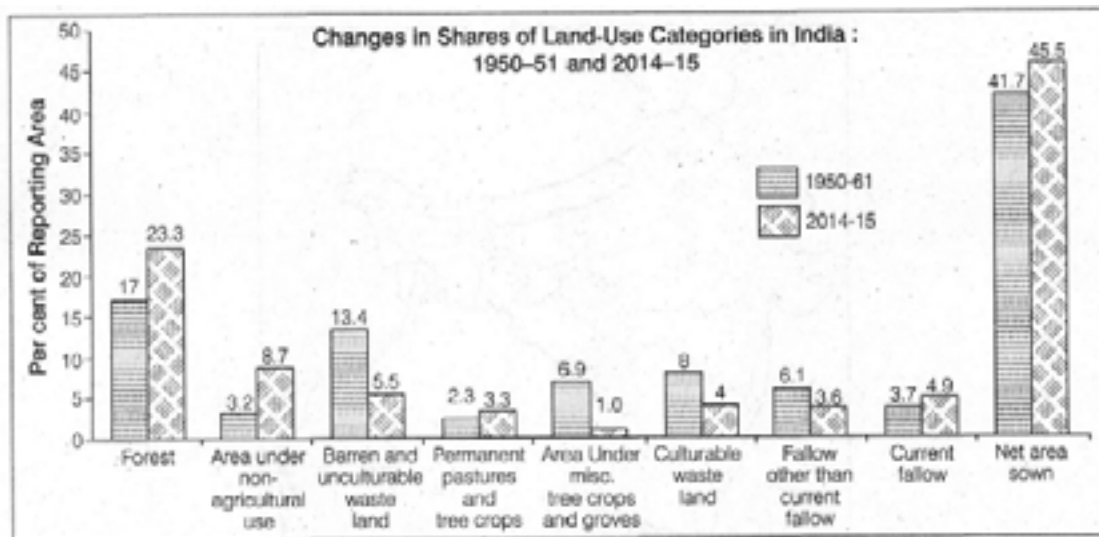
This energy is now considered to be one of the key energy sources which can be developed as an alternate source. The hot springs and geysers are being used since Medieval period.

In India, a geothermal energy plant has been commissioned at Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh.

Question :

- (i) Thorium is obtained from which mineral?
- (ii) Which source of energy is renewable in nature?
- (iii) In which region, the deposits of copper were found?

19. Observe the given graph and answer the following questions.



- (i) Which category of land has recorded maximum increase in area from 1950 to 2015?
- (ii) Which category of land has recorded maximum decline in area from 1950 to 2015?
- (iii) What could be reason behind decrease in area and wasteland ?

SECTION-C

20. Discuss major components of population growth in India and its features.

OR

What were the reason behind slow growth rate of population at phase IV in India?

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21. Observe the given map and answer the following questions.



- (i) Which railway line is, shown on the map?
 - (ii) Name the Northern and Southern most point of this railway line.
 - (iii) Why this railway line is considered life line of Russia?
22. What is possibilism? Describe with examples.
23. What is slash and burn agriculture? Write any three harmful effects of this type of agriculture.
- OR**
- “Human beings have loosened the shackles of nature and nature has been humanised”. Explain.

SECTION-D

24. Why does 90% of world population lives in about 10% of its total area, whereas 10% population reside in 90% of land area?
25. Discuss two major ferrous minerals found in India and describe their major characteristics.
- OR**
- How is non-conventional source of energy a viable alternative for India’s energy needs?
26. What are the major characteristics of subsistence agriculture?
27. What is the reason for inter-state water disputes? Give some examples of such disputes.
- OR**
- “Punjab and Haryana states have adequate water resources, but ground water table has gone lower.” Analyse this statement.
28. Briefly explain importance of ‘water shed management and rainwater harvesting’ in India.

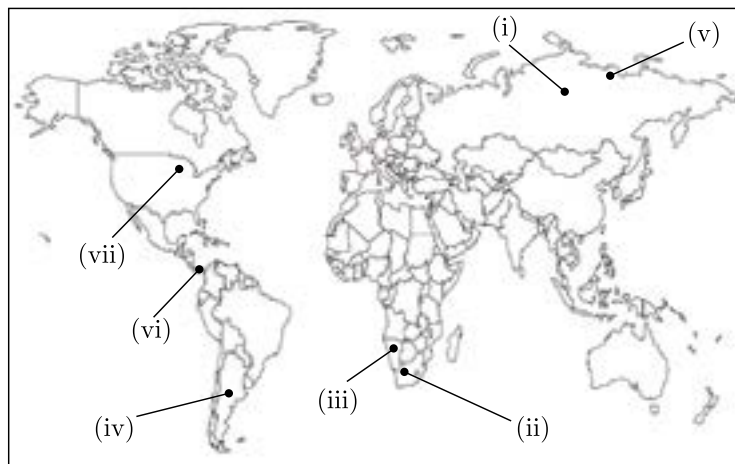
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SECTION-E

29. On the given political map of the world, the following seven features are shown. Identify any five of these features and write their correct names on the lines marked near each feature.

- (i) Largest country in Asia
- (ii) An area of extensive commercial grain farming
- (iii) An area under nomadic herding
- (iv) An area of mixed farming
- (v) An area of nomadic herding
- (vi) A major seaport
- (vii) A major seaport in South America



30. On the political map of India, locate and label any five of the following with appropriate symbols.

- (i) A bauxite mine in MP
- (ii) A city with more than 10 million population in Tamil Nadu
- (iii) A leading producer of jute
- (iv) An oil refinery
- (v) An iron-ore mine in Chhattisgarh
- (vi) A coal mine in Tamil Nadu
- (vii) State with highest population density





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Sample Paper 15
GEOGRAPHY (029)
Class XII Session 2024-25

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 70

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

1. This questions 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.
-

SECTION A

1. **Assertion (A):** Quinary activities encompass high-level decision-making and advanced research roles within organizations, significantly contributing to the strategic development of advanced economies.
Reason (R): Quinary activities are primarily concerned with manufacturing and industrial production, focusing on increasing output and efficiency in factories.
(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) Both (A) and (R) are false.
(D) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
2. The Trans-Siberian Railway primarily serves to connect which two regions, and what is its significance in global transportation?
(A) The Trans-Siberian Railway connects Europe and Africa, facilitating intercontinental trade.
(B) The Trans-Siberian Railway connects Asia and Australia, enhancing regional mobility.
(C) The Trans-Siberian Railway connects Eastern and Western Russia, playing a crucial role in domestic and international transport.
(D) The Trans-Siberian Railway connects North America and South America, promoting transatlantic commerce.
3. What is the primary objective of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and how does it influence global trade?
(A) The primary objective of the WTO is to restrict international trade and promote protectionism among nations.
(B) The WTO aims to promote free trade by reducing tariffs and other trade barriers, thereby facilitating smoother global commerce.
(C) The WTO focuses on controlling domestic markets within individual countries, limiting international interactions.
(D) The WTO seeks to increase tariffs on imported goods to protect domestic industries from foreign competition.

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9. India's extensive transport network plays a vital role in its economic development. The North-South Corridor is a significant part of the national highway system. Which cities mark the terminal points of the North-South Corridor, facilitating connectivity from the northernmost to the southernmost parts of India?
- (A) Golden Quadrilateral
(B) North-South Corridor: Connects Srinagar in the north to Kanyakumari in the south.
(C) East-West Corridor
(D) North-East Corridor
10. International trade is a crucial component of India's economy, with seaports playing a vital role as gateways. Among the major seaports in India, which port located in the southern state of Kerala is renowned for its strategic significance and extensive facilities catering to international shipping?
- (A) Kandla (B) Mumbai
(C) Kochi (D) Haldia
11. Water pollution is a major environmental issue affecting India's rivers, leading to severe ecological and health problems. What is a primary cause of water pollution in major Indian rivers like the Ganges and Yamuna?
- (A) Natural sedimentation processes (B) Increased rainfall causing runoff
(C) Industrial effluents and sewage discharge (D) Agricultural practices like crop rotation
12. Which of the following statements are correct regarding human development indicators in India?
- (i) The Human Development Index (HDI) measures average achievement in key dimensions of human development.
(ii) The Human Poverty Index (HPI) assesses deprivation in human development in areas such as health and education.
(iii) The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a direct measure of human development.
(iv) Human development indices do not consider income distribution within a country.
- (A) i, ii, iv (B) i, ii
(C) ii, iii, iv (D) i, iii
13. Arrange the following developments in the evolution of urban settlements in India in chronological order.
- (i) Establishment of the first metro system in Delhi.
(ii) Growth of Mughal cities like Agra and Delhi.
(iii) Development of trade towns during the British colonial period.
(iv) Modern urbanization post-independence with industrial growth.
- (A) ii, iii, i, iv (B) iii, ii, i, iv
(C) ii, iii, iv, i (D) ii, i, iii, iv
14. Arrange the following crops based on their water requirements from highest to lowest.
1. Rice
2. Cotton
3. Jowar
4. Sugarcane
- (A) 1, 4, 2, 3 (B) 4, 1, 2, 3
(C) 1, 2, 4, 3 (D) 2, 1, 4, 3

Continue on next page.....

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Direction : Read the following data and answer the question no. 15 to 17.

Direction of India's Import trade		
Region	Imports	
	2010-11	2016-17
Europe	3323857	403972
Africa	118612	193327
North America	100602	195332
Latin America	64576	115762
Asia and ASEAN	1029881	1544520

15. Which region contributes to largest share in India's imports?
 (A) Europe (B) Africa
 (C) Asia and ASEAN (D) North America
16. The largest proportion of India's exports and imports are carried out by
 (A) land routes (B) sea routes
 (C) air routes (D) Both (B) and (C)
17. Which among the following measures can help in increasing India's international trade?
 (A) Import liberalisation (B) Licencing
 (C) Increasing import duties (D) Strict patent laws

SECTION B

18. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.
 Density of population, is expressed as number of persons per unit area. It helps in getting a better understanding of the spatial distribution of population in relation to land. The density of population in India (2011) is 382 persons per sq km. There has been a steady increase of more than 200 persons per sq km over the last 50 years as the density of population increased from 117 persons/sq km in 1951 to 382 persons/sq km in 2011. The data of census 2011 give an idea of spatial variation of population densities in the country which ranges from as low as 17 persons per sq km in Arunachal Pradesh to 11,297 persons in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. Among the Northern Indian States, Bihar (1102), West Bengal (1029) and Uttar Pradesh (828) have higher densities, while Kerala (859) and Tamil Nadu (555) have higher densities among the peninsular Indian states. States like Assam, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Odisha have moderate densities. The hill states of the Himalayan region and North-Eastern states of India (excluding Assam) have relatively low densities while the Union Territories (excluding Andaman and Nicobar islands) have very high densities of a population.
- (i) What is the defining feature of density of population of a region?
 (ii) Which North-Eastern state does not comes under category of low population density?
 (iii) Which state among the Southern states is the most densely populated?

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19. Study the following table and answer the questions:

Level of Literacy	Percentage of Literate Population	Number of Countries
Very High	Above 90%	40
High	Above 90%	50
Medium	Between 50% and 74%	35
Low	Below 50%	25

- What is the range of literacy percentage for countries with a medium level of literacy?
- What does a very high level of literacy indicate about the socio-economic development of the countries?
- What are the possible reasons for the low literacy levels in 25 countries?

SECTION C

20. How stage of economic development and foreign investment are the basis of International Trade?

OR

What does direction of foreign trade mean?

21. Observe the given map and answer the following questions.



- What is the source of origin of this canal?
- What is the economic significance of this canal for the command area?
- Why is the Eastern area of canal under lift irrigation?

22. Define the nature of human geography.

Continue on next page.....

CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS



23. What are reasons behind rise of service sector in the world?

OR

Describe tourism and its place in tertiary sector.

SECTION D

24. What are major characteristics of National Highways in India?

25. What are some of the measure that can be used to reduce air pollution?

26. What is mixed farming? Where is it practiced in the world? Give four characteristics of mixed farming.

27. What are the major steps taken by Government of India to solve the problem of adolescence?

OR

Discuss the population distribution of India.

28. What are limitations and advantages of air transport?

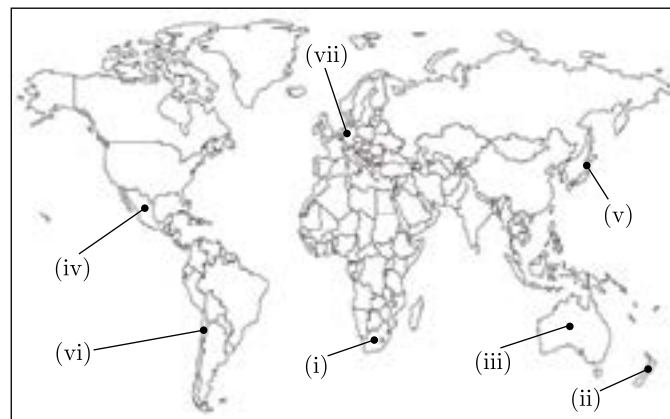
OR

What is GPS and what are its various uses?

SECTION D

29. On the given political map of the world, the following seven features are shown. Identify any five of these features and write their correct names on the lines marked near each feature.

- (i) Areas of commercial extensive grain farming
- (ii) An area of livestock rearing
- (iii) Largest country in Oceania
- (iv) An area of subsistence agriculture
- (v) A major airport
- (vi) A major seaport
- (vii) A major airport



30. On the political map of India, locate and label any five of the following with appropriate symbols.

- (i) The state with the lowest level of urbanisation
- (ii) A seaport in West Bengal
- (iii) A city in South India having 10 million population
- (iv) The leading state for wheat production
- (v) Khetri copper mine
- (vi) An oil refinery in Gujarat
- (vii) A coal mine in Tamil Nadu



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Sample Paper 16

GEOGRAPHY (029)

Class XII Session 2024-25

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 70

General Instructions:

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

1. This questions 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.
-

SECTION-A

1. **Assertion (A):** Dumping in international trade refers to the practice of exporting goods at prices lower than their production costs or domestic market prices, which can undermine domestic industries in the importing country.
Reason (R): Dumping encourages healthy competition and benefits domestic industries by providing access to cheaper imported goods.
Options:
 - (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) Both (A) and (R) are false.
 - (D) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
2. What does Neo-Determinism acknowledge in the relationship between humans and their environment, and how is it exemplified in modern society?
 - (A) Neo-Determinism asserts that the environment has no impact on human activities due to technological advancements.
 - (B) Neo-Determinism recognizes both the influence of the environment and the role of human agency in shaping societal outcomes.
 - (C) Neo-Determinism maintains that human societies are entirely controlled by environmental factors without any flexibility.
 - (D) Neo-Determinism suggests that cultural practices are the only determinants of human behavior, disregarding environmental aspects.

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3. Which of the following is a component that directly influences population growth?
- (A) Technological advancements
 - (B) Migration
 - (C) Soil fertility
 - (D) Industrialization
4. Which of the following is a basic indicator used in measuring human development?
- (A) Number of industrial units
 - (B) Life expectancy at birth
 - (C) Military expenditure
 - (D) Number of sports facilities
5. Which of the following statements are correct related to primary activities in the economy? Choose the correct option.
- (i) Primary activities include the extraction of natural resources such as mining, forestry, and fishing.
 - (ii) Primary activities primarily involve the manufacturing and processing of raw materials into finished goods.
 - (iii) Pastoral nomadism is considered a primary economic activity.
 - (iv) Primary activities require minimal labor input due to mechanization.
- Options:**
- (A) i, ii, iv
 - (B) i, iii
 - (C) ii, iii, iv
 - (D) i, ii, iii
6. Arrange the following events related to secondary activities in sequence.
- (i) The rise of cottage industries during early industrialization.
 - (ii) Establishment of large-scale manufacturing units.
 - (iii) Adoption of advanced manufacturing technologies.
 - (iv) Development of high-tech industries in the late 20th century.
- Options:**
- (A) i, iii, ii, iv
 - (B) i, ii, iii, iv
 - (C) ii, i, iv, iii
 - (D) iii, i, ii, iv
7. Arrange the following cities in order of their service sector dominance from highest to lowest.
- 1. London
 - 2. New York
 - 3. Tokyo
 - 4. Delhi
- Options:**
- (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
 - (B) 2, 1, 3, 4
 - (C) 3, 1, 2, 4
 - (D) 2, 3, 1, 4



8. **Assertion (A):** Indian Railways is a pivotal component of India's transportation infrastructure, facilitating the movement of millions of passengers and vast quantities of freight across the country, thereby contributing significantly to economic growth.
Reason (R): Indian Railways solely focuses on passenger transportation, neglecting freight services, which limits its contribution to economic development.
Options:
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(C) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.
(D) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.
9. Seaports are vital for India's international trade activities. Which major seaport located in the southern state of Kerala is renowned for its strategic importance and comprehensive facilities supporting international maritime trade?
(A) Kandla (B) Mumbai
(C) Visakhapatnam (D) Kochi
10. Which of the following measures is most effective in controlling air pollution in urban areas?
(A) Increasing the number of vehicles
(B) Promoting the use of public transportation
(C) Expanding industrial zones
(D) Reducing green cover
11. Which of the following statements are correct regarding population density in India?
(i) Physiological density measures the number of people per unit area of arable land.
(ii) Agricultural density refers to the ratio of agricultural workers to the total population.
(iii) Total density includes both urban and rural population densities.
(iv) Urban density is generally higher than rural density.
Options:
(A) i, ii, iii (B) i, ii, iv
(C) ii, iii, iv (D) i, iii, iv
12. Which of the following statements are correct related to the characteristics of rural settlements in India? Choose the correct option.
(i) Rural settlements are primarily involved in agricultural activities.
(ii) Rural settlements exhibit lower population densities compared to urban areas.
(iii) Infrastructure development in rural settlements is generally more advanced than in urban areas.
(iv) Rural settlements often have less access to education and healthcare facilities.
Options:
(A) i, ii, iv (B) i, iii, iv
(C) ii, iii, iv (D) i, ii, iii

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13. Which one of the following is incorrectly matched?

List I (Crop)	List II (Primary Growing Area)
(A) Rice	1. Eastern Indo-Gangetic Plains
(B) Wheat	2. Central Plateau
(C) Jowar	3. Coastal Regions
(D) Pulses	4. Semi-Arid Regions

14. Water conservation is critical for sustaining India's agricultural and domestic needs, especially given the uneven distribution of rainfall across the country. One effective method employed to address water scarcity involves the collection and storage of rainwater during periods of adequate rainfall. This technique not only ensures the availability of water during dry spells but also reduces dependence on traditional sources such as rivers and groundwater. By implementing this method, communities can mitigate the adverse effects of droughts, enhance water security, and promote sustainable water management practices.

Identify this water conservation method.

- (A) Desalination (B) Drip Irrigation
(C) Rainwater Harvesting (D) Canal Irrigation

Direction : Read the following case study and answer the question no. 15 to 17.

Indira Gandhi Canal, previously known as the Rajasthan Canal, is one of the largest canal systems in India. Conceived by Kanwar Sain in 1948, the canal project was launched on 31st March, 1958. The total planned length of the system is 9,060 km catering to the irrigation needs of a total culturable command area of 19.63 lakh hectares. Out of the total command area, about 70 per cent was envisaged to be irrigated by flow system and the rest by lift system. The construction work of the canal system has been carried out through two stages. The command area of Stage-I lies in Ganganagar, Hanumangarh and Northern part of Bikaner districts. It has a gently undulating topography and its culturable command area is 5.53 lakh hectares. The command area of Stage-II is spread over Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur and Churu districts covering culturable command area of 14.10 lakh hectares. It comprises desert land dotted with shifting sand dunes and temperature soaring to 50°C in summers. In the lift canal, the water is lifted up to make it to flow against the slope of the land. All the lift canals of Indira Gandhi Canal system originate at the left bank of main canal while all the canals on the right bank of main canal are flow channels.

Irrigation in Stage-I command area of the canal was introduced in early 1960s, whereas, the command area of Stage-II began receiving irrigation in mid-1980s. The introduction of canal irrigation in this dry land has transformed its ecology, economy and society. It has influenced the environmental conditions of the region both positively as well as negatively. The availability of soil moisture for a longer period of time and various afforestation and pasture development programmes under CAD have resulted in greening the land. This has also helped in reducing wind erosion and siltation of canal systems. Introduction of canal irrigation has brought about a perceptible transformation in the agricultural economy of the region. Soil moisture has been a limiting factor in successful growing of crops in this area. Spread of canal irrigation has led to increase in cultivated area and intensity of cropping.

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15. The negative effects of Indira Gandhi Canal project includes
- (A) Salinisation
 - (B) Water logging
 - (C) Groundwater reduction
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)
16. After introduction of Indira Gandhi Canal, it has resulted in what type of agriculture in the command areas?
- (A) Intensive Agriculture
 - (B) Extensive Agriculture
 - (C) Commercial Agriculture
 - (D) Horticulture
17. The Indira Gandhi canal originates from
- (A) Beas Kund
 - (B) Harike Barrage
 - (C) Govind Sagar Dam
 - (D) Bhakra Dam

SECTION-B

18. Read the Case Study given below and answer the questions that follow:

At Singareni, Canaries to miners' rescue

Singareni collieries, the country's premier coal production company, still uses canaries to detect the presence of deadly carbon monoxide in underground mines. Miners collapse and often die even if small quantities of the highly poisonous CO are present in the air. Though, miners speak lovingly of the canaries, the underground experience is not at all pleasant for the birds. When lowered into mines with CO presence, the birds show distress symptoms such as ruffling of feathers, pronounced chirping and loss of life. These reactions occur even if 0.15 per cent of CO is present in the air. If the content is 0.3 per cent the bird shows immediate distress and falls off its perch in two to three minutes. A cage of birds is a good indicator in air containing more than 0.15 per cent CO, said a coal miner.

The sophisticated hand held CO detectors introduced by the company can detect CO concentrations from as low as 10 ppm to as high as 1,000 ppm. But despite this, the miners trust the birds, who have saved the lives of several of their predecessors.

Deccan Chronicle, 26.08.2006

- (i) Which premier coal production company still uses canaries to detect the presence of deadly carbon monoxide in underground mines?
- (ii) Why the underground experience is not at all pleasant for the birds.
- (iii) What is the amount that sophisticated hand held CO detectors can measure CO concentrations?

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19. Study the following table and answer the questions:

Level of Literacy	Percentage of Literate Population	Number of Countries
Very High	Above 90%	40
High	Above 90%	50
Medium	Between 50% and 74%	35
Low	Below 50%	25

- (i) What is the range of literacy percentage for countries with a medium level of literacy?
- (ii) What does a very high level of literacy indicate about the socio-economic development of the countries?
- (iii) What are the possible reasons for the low literacy levels in 25 countries?

SECTION-C

20. What factors are responsible for different types of rural settlements in India?

OR

Give two characteristics of urban settlements in India. How are cities connected to rural settlements?

21. Study the given data and answer the following questions :



- (i) Why does Delhi tops the list of internet users in India?
- (ii) Where does India stand in the number of internet subscribers, globally?
- (iii) What is 'Digital India'?

22. Write a short note on pipelines.

OR

List the various steps for better urban transport solution.

23. What are three characteristics of last stage of Demographic Transition Theory?

SECTION-D

24. Why is the water quality in the plains the worst?

25. Define the term 'mixed farming'. Explain any four characteristics of mixed farming practiced in the world.

26. What is environmental determinism?

OR

What do you mean by "Naturalization of Humans and Humanization of Nature"?

27. Discuss the four phases of population growth in India.

28. With respect to developed and developing notion, what do you mean population change?

OR

Describe the basic concept which are given below:

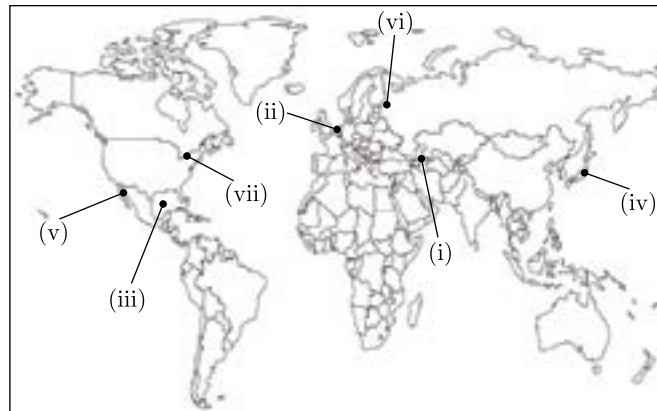
1. Growth of population
2. Growth rate of population
3. Natural growth of population
4. Positive growth of population
5. Negative growth of population

SECTION-E

29. On the given political map of the world, the following seven features are shown. Identify any five of these features and write their correct names on the lines marked near each feature.
- (i) Identify the Sea in which Volga River drain and this river provide waterway upto 11,200 km.
 - (ii) Identify the city where the head-quarter of EU is located.
 - (iii) Identify the region that connect interior part of USA through Mississippi-Ohio waterway.
 - (iv) An important Iron and steel centre in Japan.
 - (v) Hub for technology companies in USA.
 - (vi) Western terminal of Trans-Siberian railway.
 - (vii) An important Iron and steel centre in USA.

CLICK HERE TO SEE ANSWERS





30. On the given political map of India, locate and label any five of the following with appropriate symbols:



- (i) Important manganese field in Maharashtra.
- (ii) Identify the religious and cultural town in Punjab.
- (iii) Iron mine in Karnataka.
- (iv) Important administrative town in Assam.
- (v) Important coal mine in Chhattishgarh.
- (vi) Identify oil refinery in Madhya Pradesh.
- (vii) Important iron ore exporting port in Odisha.

□□□□□□

