GEOGRAPHY
CODE NO (029)

DESIGN OF QUESTION PAPER
Geography (Theory)

Class XII   **Max. Marks : 70**
                                                 Time: 3 hours

The weightage or the distribution of marks over the different dimensions of the question paper shall be as follows :-

1. Weightage to form of questions

Form of questions	No. of questions	Marks for each question	Total marks	Estimated time (in minutes)
Long answer (L.A)	5	5	25	55 minutes
Short answer (S.A)	10	3	30	70 minutes
Very short answer (V.S.A)	10	1	10	20 minutes
Map question	1	5	5	15 minutes
Total	26	-	70	160+20 minutes for revision
				Total time: 180 minutes

2. Weightage to content (Chapter nos. of NCERT textbooks are given against each unit within brackets)

Part A : Fundamentals of Human Geography (Textbook I)   **35 marks**

Unit No.	Title of the unit & Ch. Nos. of the Textbooks	Marks
1.	Human Geography: Nature and scope (Ch. 1)	3 marks
2.	People (Ch. 2 to 4)	5 marks
3.	Human Activities (Ch. 5 to 7)	10 marks
4.	Transport, Communication and Trade (Ch. 8 and 9)	10 marks
5.	Human Settlements (Ch. 10)	5 marks
6.	Map work — World map (for identification only relating to Units 1 to 5)	2 marks

Part B : India —People and Economy (Textbook II)   **35 marks**

7.	People (Ch. 1 to 3)	5 marks
8.	Human Settlements (Ch. 4)	4 marks
9.	Resources and sustainable development (Ch. 5 to 9)	12 marks
10.	Transport, Communication and International Trade (Ch. 10 & 11)	7 marks
11.	Geographical Perspective on Selected Issues and Problems (Ch. 12)	4 marks
12.	Map work (Map of India for locating & labelling relating to Units 7 to 11)	3 marks

(Locating & tabelling)

3. Weightage to Difficulty Level

Estimated Difficulty Level	Percentage
(i) Easy (E)	20%
(ii) Average (AV)	60%
(iii) Difficult (D)	20%

4. Scheme of options

No internal choice expect for blind students

Fundamentals of Human Geography
Textbook I (NCERT)
Map Items for Identification Only on outline political map of the World

Unit One	Ch.-1		Nil
Unit Two	Ch. 2 to 4	1	Largest and smallest Country of each continent in area.
		2	Countries having smallest and largest population of each continent
		3	Countries having lowest and highest density of papulation of each continest.
		4	Countriest having lowest and highest growth rate of population of each continent according to 1995-2000.
		5	Countries having lowest and highest rank in Human Development Index in 2003.
Unit Three	Ch. 5 to 7	1	Areas of subsistence gathering
	Primary Activities	2	Major areas of nomadic herding of the world.
		3	Major areas of commercial livestock rearing
		4	Major areas of extensive commercial grain faming
		5	Major areas of mixed farming of the World.
		6	Major areas of dairy farming of the World.
	Secondary Activities	1	Ruhr region, Silicon Valley, Appalachian region, Great lakes region
Unit Four	Ch. 8 to 9	2	Transcontinental Railways: Terminal Stations of transcontinental railways
		3	Major Sea Ports : Europe: North Cape, London, Hamburg, North America: Vancouver, San Francisco, New Orleans

South America: Reo De Janeiro, Colon, Valparaiso

Africa: Suez, Durban and Cape Town

Asia: Yokohama, Shanghai, Hongkong, Aden, Colombo, Karachi, Kolkata

Australia: Perth, Sydney, Melbourne and Auckland

4. Inland Waterways: Suez canal, Panama canal Rhine waterway and St. Lawrence Seaway

5. Major Airports:

Asia: Tokyo, Beijing, Irkutsk, Vladivostok, Mumbai, Jedda, Aden

Europe: Moscow London, Paris, Berlin, and Rome

North America: Chicago, New Orleans, Mexico City

South America: Bogota, Brasilia, Buenos Aires, Santiago

Australia: Drarwin and Wellington.

| Unit Five | Ch. 10 | Mega cities of the world |

India-People and Economy (Textbook II)
for locating & labelling only on the outline political map of India

| Units Seven & Eight | Ch. 1 to 4 | (i) States having largest and smallest area. |

(ii)   States having largest and smallest population.

(iii) States having highest and lowest density of population

(iv) States having and highest and lowest growth rate of population 1991-2001.

(v)   States having highest and lowest rural population.

(vi) States having highest and lowest urban population.

(vii) States having highest and lowest participation rate.

(viii) States having highest and lowest literacy rate.

(ix) States having highest and lowest female literacy rate.

		(x) State having highest percentage of population below poverty line.
		(xi) State at the top in human development index.
		(xii) 35 Metropolitan cities (2001)
Unit Nine	Ch. 5 to 9	Leading producing states of the following crops: (a) Rice, (b) Wheat, (c) Jowar, (d) Bajra, (e) Maize, (f) Groundnut, (g) Cotton, (h) Jute, (i) Sugarcane, (j) Tea and (k) Coffee

Minerals:

Iron-ore mines: Mayurbhanj, Kendujhar, Durg, Bailadela, Ratnagiri, Bellary

Manganese mines: Sundergarh, Balaghat, Nagpur, Shimoga,

Copper mines: Hazaribagh, Singhbhum, Khetari, Udaipur & Amarkantak

Bauxite mines: Katni, Bilaspur and Koraput

Coal mines: Jharia, Bokaro, Raniganj, Korba, Talcher, Singareni, Neyveli.

Oil fields: Digboi, Kalol, Ankaleshwar, Bassian and Mumbai High

Oil Refineries: Bhatinda, Panipat, Mathura, Jamnager, Mangalore, Tatipaka, Haldia, Guwahati, Baroni

Industries :

Iron and Steel Plants: Bhadravati, Bhilai, Bokaro, Durgapur, Rourkela and Jameshedpur

Cotton Textile: Ahmedabad, Surat, Gwalior, Varanasi, Murshidabad, Pune, Nagpur, Solapur and Mysore

Software Technology Parks: Gandhinager, Shrinager, Mohali, Shimla, Delhi, Noida, Kanpur, Indore,

Hyderabad, Bhubaneshwar and Major Industrial
Regions

Unit Ten   Ch. 10 and 11   <u>Transport :</u>

(i)   States having lowest and highest density of roads.

(ii) Headquarters of all railway zones.

(iii) <u>Major Sea Ports:</u> Kandla, Marmagao, Kochi,
      Tuticorin, Chennai, Paradwip, Haldia

(iv) <u>International Air ports:</u>
      Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Bangalore, Chennai, Kolkata,
      Guwahati, Delhi, Amritsar, Panaji, Kochi and
      Thiruvananthapuram.

BLUE PRINT
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER I
CLASS XII

Max. Marks : 70

Subject : Geography (Theory)

Time: 3 hours

Part A   Book 1 : Fundamentals of Human Geography (NCERT Publication)

Form of Q.	Long Answer	Short Answer	Very Short Answer	MapQ.	Total of Unit
Mark	5	3	1	2	
Unit					
1.Human Geography: Nature & Scope (ch. 1)		3(1)			3(1)
2. People (ch.2 to 4)	5(1)				5(1)
3. Human Activities (ch.5 to 7)	5(1)	3(1)	2(2)		10(4)
4. Transport, Communication & Trade (ch.8 & 9)	5(1)	3(1)	2(2)		10(4)
5. Human Settlements (ch. 10)	5(1)				5(1)
6. Map Work- World Map Based on units (1 to 5)				2(1)	2(1)
7. People (ch. 1, 2 & 3)	5(1)				5(1)
8. Human Settlements (ch. 4)		3(1)	1(1)		4(2)
9. Resources & Development (ch. 5 to 9)		12(4)			12(4)
10. Transport, Communication & Trade (ch. 10 & 11)		3(1)	4(4)		7(5)
11. Geographical Perspective on Selected Issues & Problems (ch. 12)		3(1)	1(1)		4(2)
12. Map Work- Map of India [relating to units 7 to 11] (3)				3(-)	3(-)
Sub-Total	**25(5)**	**30(10)**	**10(10)**	**5(1)**	**70(26)**
Grand Total			**70(26)**		

Note: 1. Fiqures given within brackets indicate number of questions and outside the brackets, their total marks.

Sample Question Paper-I
GEOGRAPHY (Theory)
CLASS XII

Time : 3 hrs.   Max. Marks : 70

General Instructions:

1. *There are 26 questions in all.*

2. *All questions are compulsory.*

3. *Marks for each question are indicated against it.*

4. *Question numbers 1 to 10 are very short answer questions carrying 1 mark each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 20 words.*

5. *Question numbers 11 to 20 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 80 words.*

6. *Question numbers 21 to 25 are long answer questions of 5 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 150 words.*

7. *Question no. 26 is related to identification or locating and labelling of geographical features on maps.*

8. *Outline maps of the **World** and **India** provided to you must be attached within your answer book.*

9. *Use of templates or stencils for drawing outline maps is allowed.*

Q 1. What is the population size of Class I cities in India?   1

Q 2. Name the **two** categories of air transport in India.   1

Q 3. Name the headquarters of Northern Railway Zone of India.   1

Q 4. Name the stretch of National Waterway No. 1 of India.   1

Q 5. Which type of pollution causes various diseases related to the respiratory system?   1

Q 6. Give one example each of ferrous and non-ferrous industries.   1

Q 7. Explain the term Quinary Activities.   1

Q 8. Which means of transport is highly suitable for transporting heavy and bulky goods
at very low cost over long distances between continents.   1

Q 9. Explain the most important feature of the pipeline constructed from Naharkatia oil
field to Barauni.   1

Q 10. Which one of the following waterways has drastically reduced the oceanic distance between India & Europe:- (i) The Rhine waterway; (ii) The Cape of Good Hope Searoute; (iii) Suez Canal and (iv) Panama canal. 1

Q 11. Make the correct pairs of each item of List I by selecting the appropriate word from List II

List I : Fields of Human Geography

1.1 Social Geography, 1.2 Political Geography and 1.3 Economic Geopraphy

List II : Disciplines of Social Science

A. Urban Studies and Planning, B. Agricultural Sciences, C. Demography, D. History and E. Military Science. 3x1=3

Q 12. State any **three** characteristics of clustered rural settlements in India. 3x1=3

Q 13. Describe **three** major problems associated with urban waste disposal in India. 3x1=3

Q 14. Distinguish between the Dryland farming and Wetland farming in India by explaining **three** distinguishing features of each. 3x1=3

Q 15. Explain the meaning of water quality. Why is the quality of water in India deteriorating? Give any **two** reasons. 1+2=3

Q 16. Explain any **three** important measures initiated under the new Industrial Policy of India announced in 1991. 3x1=3

Q 17.
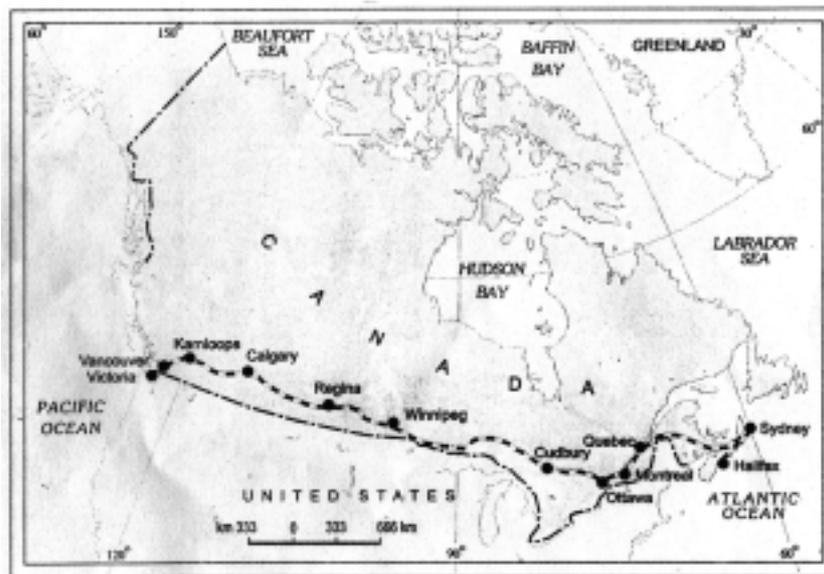
(17.1) Name the transcontinental railway line shown in the above map.

(17.2) How has this railway line helped in the economic development of the region? Explain **two** points. 1+2=3

For Blind Candidates only in lieu of Question 17

(17.1) Name the Trans Continental railway of Canada.

(17.2) Explain any **two** points regarding the economic importance of this railway line for the country.
1+2=3

Q 18. Study the given table and answer the following questions.

Percentage of net irrigated area to total by wells and tube-wells

State	Percentage
Gujarat	86.6
Rajasthan	77.2
Madhya Pradesh	66.5
Maharashtra	65
Uttar Pradesh	58.21
West Bengal	57.16
Tamil Nadu	54.7

(18.1) Name the state which has the highest percentage of irrigated area by wells & tube-wells. Also give the reason for the same.

(18.2) Which state has the lowest percentage of area irrigated by wells and tube-wells? Also give the main reasons for the same. 1½+1½=3

Q 19. Study the given map showing areas of extensive commercial grain farming in the world. Write in your answer book the correct names of grasslands associated with commerical Grain Farming in areas A, B and C marked in the map. 1+1+1=3
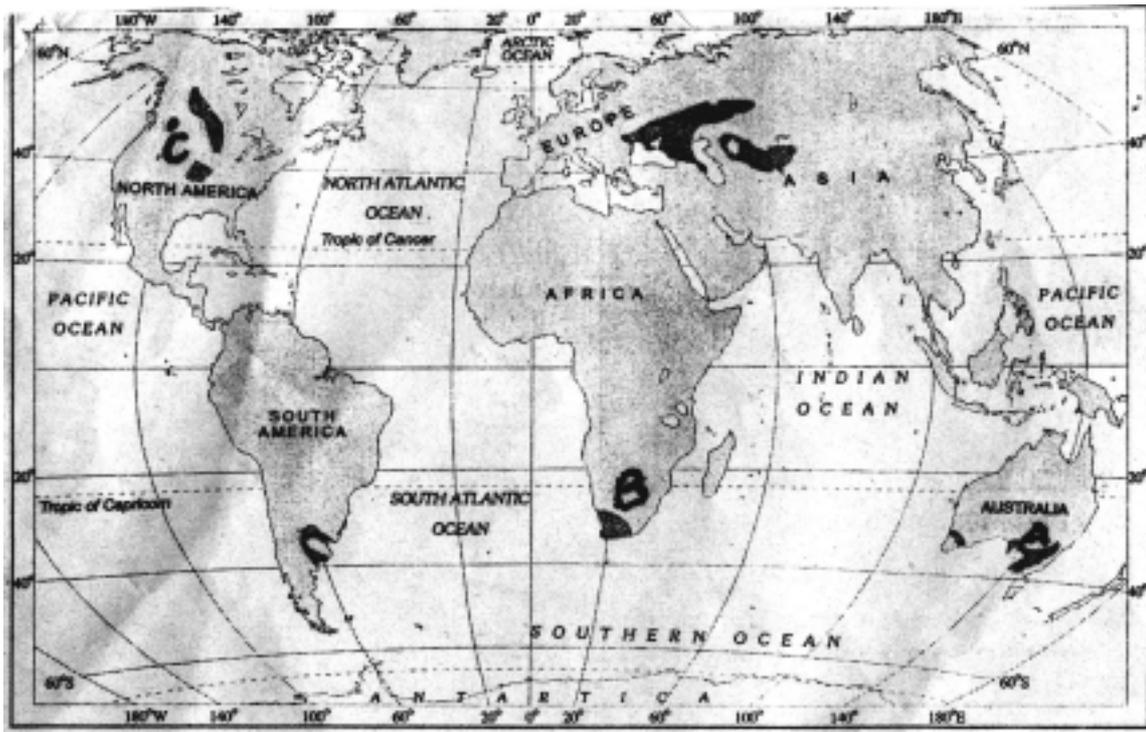
For Blind Candidates only in lieu of question No. 19

Name the grasslands assoicated with commerical grain farming in North America, Africa and Australia   3x1=3

Q 20. Study the diagram given below and answer the questions that follow.

Extent of gap between Exports and Imports in India's foreign trade During 1999-2000 to 2003-2004
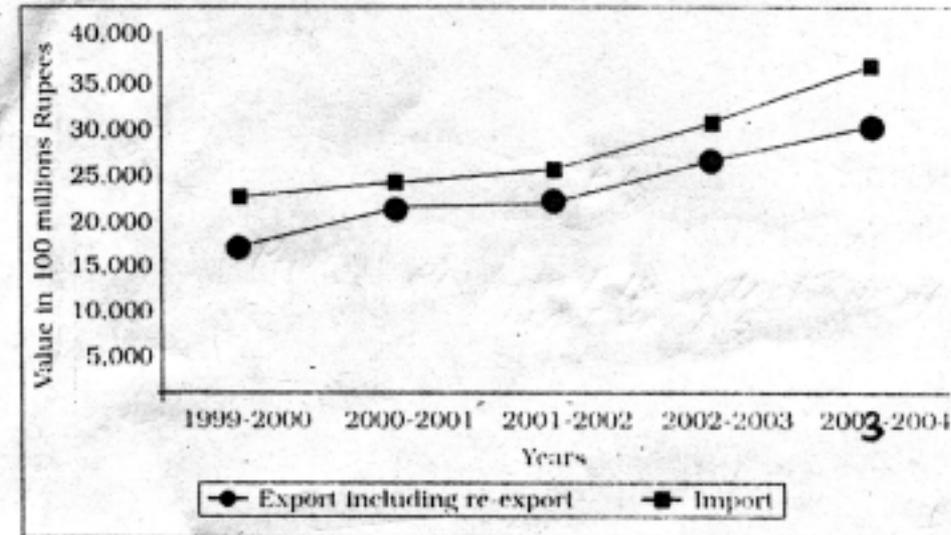
(20.1) In which year is the gap between exports and imports least? How much is the deficit in our foreign trade in this year?

(20.2) Which year shows the highest deficit in our foreign trade? Give its value.

(20.3) What is the main reason behind an increase in our trade deficit?   1+1+1=3

For Blind Candidates only in lieu of question No. 20

Answer the following questions

(20.1) What is International Trade?

(20.2) Give the meaning of Trade deficit.

(20.3) What is the main reason behind an increase in India's trade deficit?   3x1=3

Q. 21 What is the Human Development? Describe in brief the **four** approaches of Human Development.   1+4=5

Q. 22 Define the term 'trade'. State **four** characteristics of Rural Marketing Centres.   1+4=5

Q. 23 Explain any five advantages of water transport in the world.   5x1=5

Q. 24 "Rural settlements in the world are affected by several factors". Support this statement with **five** suitable examples.   5x1=5

103

Q.25 Explain any **five** economic consequences associated with migration in India.   5x1=5

Q. 26 (26.1) In the given outline political map of the World, four features are shown by A, B, C, D. Identify the features with the help of the information given below and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map.

   A. Mega City

   B. Largest region of dairy farming.

   C. Western terminal city of Australian Trans Continental Railway.

   D. An important industrial centre.

   4x½=2
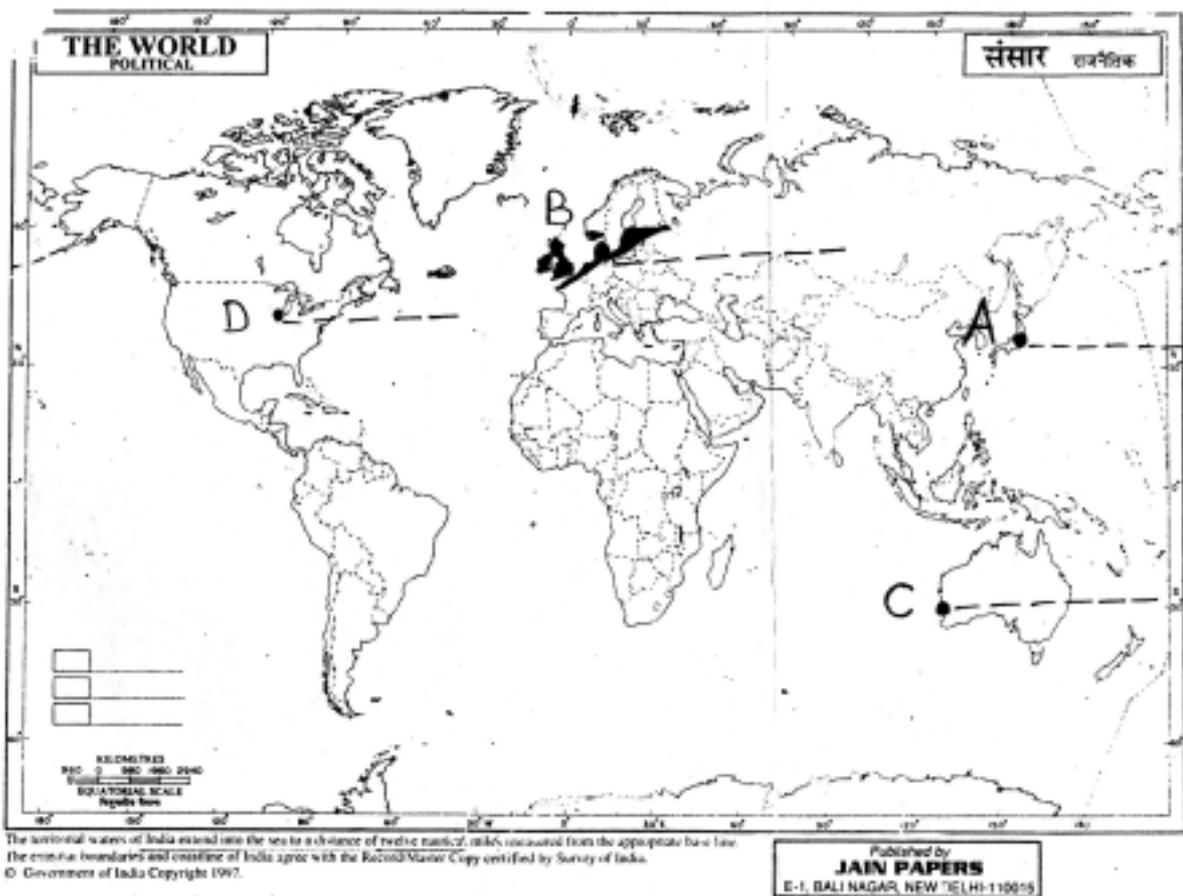
(26.2) Locate and label the following on the given outline politicial map of India.

   (i)   The state having the highest percentage of population below the poverty line.

   (ii) The state leading in coffee production.

   (iii) The software technology park in Uttaranchal.   3x1 = 3

Q No. (26.2)
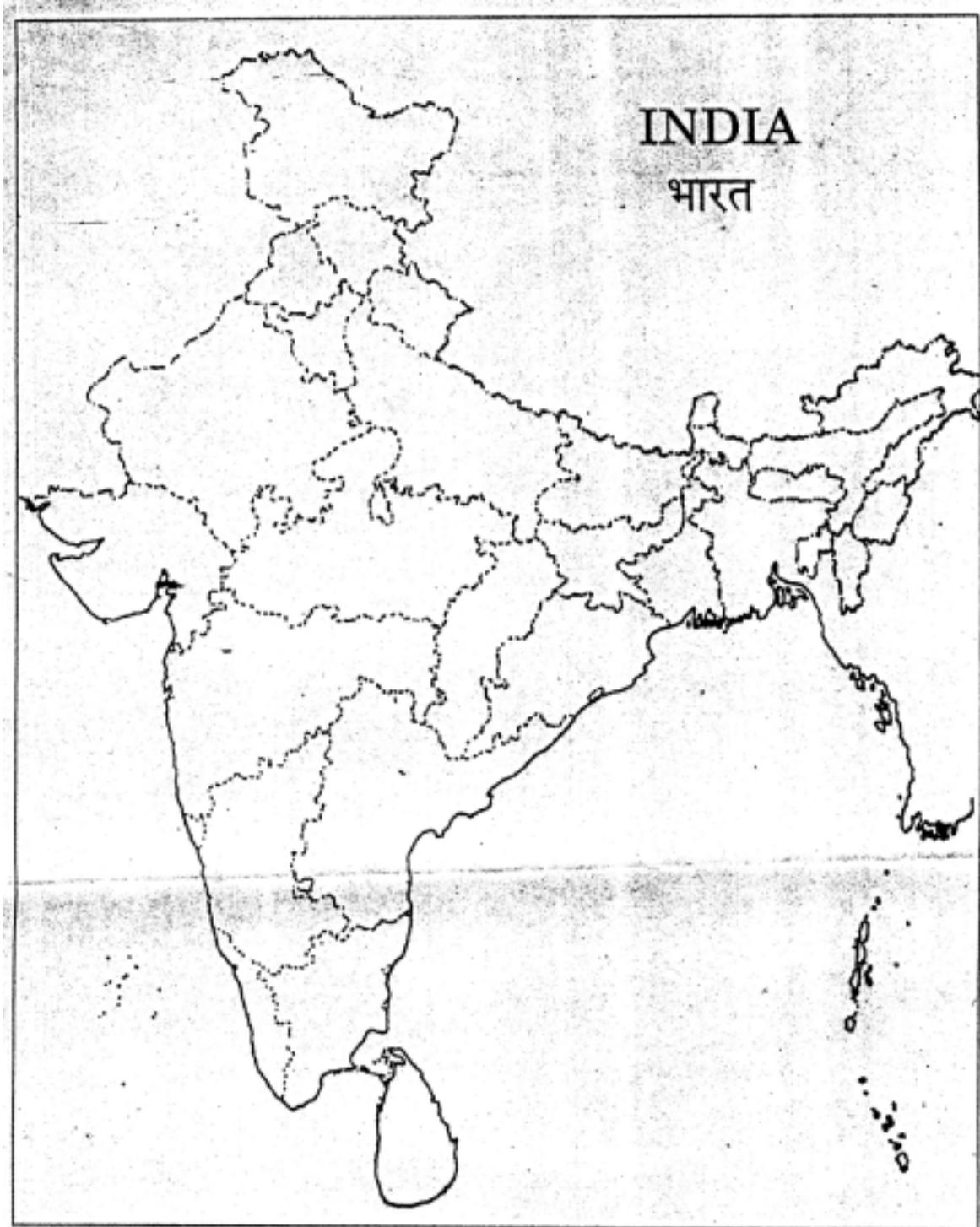
INDIA
भारत

For Blind Candiates only in lieu of question 26

Answer the following questions :

(1) Name the western terminal station of Australian Trans Continental Railway.

(2) Name any one Mega city of Japan

(3) A state in India having the highest percentage of population below the poverty line.

(4) A state in India leading in coffee production.

(5) The software technology park in Uttaranchal.

5x1=5

Sample Question Paper-I
GEOGRAPHY CLASS XII
Marking Scheme

Time : 3 hrs.   Max. Marks : 70

Note : Page numbers of NCERT Text bookes (TBI for units 1 to 6 and TB II for units 7 to 12) are given after the answer of each question for its verification.

Question No:	Outline of Answers	Value Points

1. Population Size   100,000 and more   1
    of Class I cities

        (TB II pg 37)

2. Two categories of air transport in India : (i) National (Indian Airlines/Indian)
    (ii) International (Air India International $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
        (TB II pg 121)

3. HQ. of Northern Railway Zone of India : New Delhi   1
        (TB II pg 118)

4. Name of the National Waterway No. I of India : Allahabad-Haldia Stretch   1
        (TB II pg 120)

5. Air Pollution   1
        (TB II pg 137)

6. (a) Ferrous Industry : Iron and Steel Industry.
    (b) Non-ferrous industry : Copper/Aluminium industry.
        (TB I Pg 48) $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

7. **Quinary Activities** : The highest level of decision makers or policy makers perform quinary activities. (eg. special skills of senior business executives, government officials, research scientists, legal and financial consulants)   1
        (TBI pg 62)

8. Water/Ocean transport.   1
        (TB I pg 72)

9. Asia's first cross country pipeline   1
        (TB II pg 122)

10. Suez Canal   1
        (TB I pg 74)

Question No:	Outline of answers	Value Points

11. 1.1 Social Geography   D. History

      1.2 Political Geography   E. Military Science

      1.3 Economic Geography   B. Agricultural Sciences   1+1+1 = 3
                                          (TB I pg 6)

12. **Characteristies of Clustered Rural Settlement in India:**

    (i)   It is a compact or closely built up area of houses.

    (ii)   The general living area is distinct and separated from the surrounding farms, barns & pastures.

    (iii)   The closely built up area and intervening streets present some recognisable pattern or geometric shape i.e. rectrangular, radial, linear etc.

    (iv)   Generally found in fertile alluvial plains and north-eastern states.

    (v)   Sometimes people live in compact settlements for security reasons e.g. in Bundelkhand region of central India & Nagaland.

    (vi)   Scarcity of water also necessitates compact settlement for maximum use of water resources e.g. in Rajasthan.

                             (Any three points)   3x1=3

    (TB II pg 33)

13. **Problems associated with Urban Waste Disposal in India**

    (i)   The enormous growth in the quantity of wastes generated from various sources is due to the fast growing population and consequent poor sanitary conditions and foul air.

    (ii)   Solid waste includes old and used articles, small pieces of metals, broken glassware, plastic containers/polythene bags, ashes, floppies, CDs etc. dumped at different places.

    (iii)   The household wastes is disposed off either on public lands or on private contractors sites.

    (iv)   The solid wastes of industrial units are collected and disposed off through public municipal facilities at low lying public grounds (land fill areas)

(v) In most towns and cities in the country 30 to 50 per cent of the waste generated are left uncollected on streets and open spaces between houses and wastelands leading to serious health hazards.

(vi) Any other relevant point.

(Any three points)   3x1=3

(TB II pg. 138, 139)

14. **Dryland farming**

| **Wetland farming** |

(i) Largely confined to regions having annual rainfall less than 75 cms.

(i) Rainfall more than soil moisture require ment of plants in rainy season.

(ii) Hardy and drought resistant crops are grown e.g. ragi, bajra, moong, gram & fodder

(ii) Water intensive crops are grown e.g. rice, jute, sugarcane also aquaculture is practised in the fresh water bodies.

(iii) Measures for moisture conservation and rain water harvesting are adopted

(iii) Region may face problems of floods and soil erosion

(Three matching points of each column)

(TB II pg 45)   3x1=3

15. (a) **Water quality refers to :** Purity of water or water without unwanted foreign substances.
                                                              (1 mark)

(b) **Water quality in India is deteriorating due to the** presence of following foreign matters which make it unfit for human use and affect aquatic life.

(i)   micro organisms;

(ii) chemicals;

(iii) industrial water and

(iv) other urban waste material-sewerage, garbage etc.

(Any two points, 2x1=2 marks)

(TB II pg 65)   1+2=3

16. **Important measures initiated under the new Industrial Policy of India 1991**

(i)   abolition of industrial licensing;

(ii) free entry to foreign technology;

(iii) foreign investment policy;

(iv) access to capital market;

(v) open trade;

(vi) abolition of phased manufacturing programme and

(vii) liberalised industrial location programme.

(Any three points)   3x1=3
(TB II pg 96)

17. (17.1) **Name of the railway line :** Trans-Canadian Railway. (1 mark)

(17.2) **Helped in the economic development :**

(i) It connects Quebec-Montreal Industrial Region

(ii) It connects the wheat belt of the Prairie Region

(iii) It connects the Conniferous forest region of Canada.

(iv) This railway line connects with one of the important waterways of the world (st. Lawrence waterway)

(v) This railway line is an important economic artery of Canada and wheat and meat are the important exports on this route. (Any two points 2x1=2 marks)

(TBI, pg 70-71)   1+2 = 3

For Blind Candidates Only
Ans. Same as above   1+2=3

18. (18.1) (i) **State with highest percentage of irrigated area under wells & tube-wells–**Gujarat

(ii) **Reason :** Region receives low rainfall/the terrain is suitable for construction of wells and tube-wells. ($\frac{1}{2}$+1=1$\frac{1}{2}$ marks)

(18.2) (i) **State with the lowest percentage of area irrigated by wells and tubewells :** Tamil Nadu

(ii) **Reason :** Terrain not suitable for constructing wells and Tube-wells/Region is made up of hard igenous and metamorphic rocks (hard rocks). ($\frac{1}{2}$+1=1$\frac{1}{2}$ marks)

$1\frac{1}{2}$+1$\frac{1}{2}$=3

(TB II pg 65)

19. **Names of the Grasslands are:**

A. Downs (Australia)

B. Velds (South Africa)

C. Prairies (USA and Canada)   1+1+1=3

(TB I pg 38)

For Blind Candidates only
Ans. Same as above   3x1 = 3

20. (20.1) (a) **Least gap** between export and import is in 2000-2001

(b) **Deficit** in foreign trade was Rs. 500000 million

(½+½=1 mark)

(20.2) (a) **Highest deficit** in foreign trade is in year 2003-2004

(b) **Value of deficit** 37,000-30,000= Rs. 700000 million

(½+½=1 mark)

(20.3) **Reason for trade deficit :** Price rise of crude petroleum in the international market as it is the major import item of India (1 mark)

(TB II pg 125) 1+1+1=3

For Blind Candidates only in lieu of question 20

(20.1) Exchange of goods and services between two countries is international trade.

(20.2) When the imports of a country exceeds its export it is called trade deficit.

(20.3) Ans. same as above 3x1 = 3

21. (a) **Human Development** enlarge's peoples choices and improves their lives. (1 mark)

(b) **Four Important Approaches to Human Development**

(1) The Income Approach

(2) The Welfare Approach

(3) Basic Needs Approach

(4) Capability Approach

(1) **The Incoem Approach** : Oldest approach. Higher the level of income, the higher is the level of human development.

(2) **The Welfare Approach** : Level of human development can be increased by maximising expenditure on welfare.

(3) **Basic Needs Approach** : Six basic needs i.e. health, education, food, water supply, sanitation and housing were identified.

(4) **Capability Approach** : Building human capabilities in the areas of health, education and access to resources. (4x1=4 marks)

(TB I pg. 26) 1+4=5

22. (a) **Trade** is buying and selling of items produced elsewhere. (1 marks)

   (b) **Four characteristics of Rural Marketing Centres:**

     (1) They cater to nereby settlements

     (2) They are local collecting and distributing centres

     (3) They have mandis (wholesale markets) and also retailing areas. (3)

     (4) Here personal and professional services are not well-developed.

     (5) Any other relevant point (any 4 pts. 4 marks)

     (TB 1 Pg 57)   1+4=5

23. **Advantages of Water Transport**

   (1) Doesn't require route construction;

   (2) Oceans are linked;

   (3) Cheapest means of transport;

   (4) Energy cost in lower

   (5) Highly suitable for transporting heavy and bulky material

   (6) Any other relevant point

     (Any five points with explaination)   5x1=5

     (TB I pg. 71 to 72)

24. **Factors affecting Rural settlement are :**

   (1) Water supply

   (2) Land

   (3) Upland

   (4) Building material

   (5) Defence

     Explanation with suitable examples

     (TB I pg. 92, 93)   5x1=5

25. **Economic Consequences of Migration in India**

   (i) People migrate from place of low opportunity and low safety to the place of higher opportunity and better safety. This creates benefit and problems for the areas, people migrate from and migrate to.

(ii) Economic Consequences – A major benefit for the source region is the remittance/money sent by migrants, particularly foreign exchange from international migrants.

(iii) The money remitted by migrants plays an important role in the growth of economy of the source region. It is used for food, repayment of debts, treatment, marriages, children's education, agricultural inputs, construction of houses, etc.

(iv) Migration from rural areas of east U.P., Bihar, M.P., Orissa to rural areas of Punjab, Haryana & western Uttar Pradesh has helped in the sucess of green revolution in these areas.

(v) Unregulated migration to urban-metropolitan areas has resulted in overcrowding and pressure on infrastructure.

(vi) Development of Slums in industrially developed states of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Delhi is a negative consequence of unregulated migration within the country particularly from rural to urban.

(vii) Any other relevant point.

(Any five points)   5x1=5

(TB II pg 20)

(26.1) See answers on World map attached   4x½=2

(26.2) See answer on map of India attached.   3x1=3

For Blind Candidates only in lieu of question 26
    Answers :
    (1) Perth
    (2) Tokyo/Osaks
    (3) Orissa
    (4) Karnataka
    (5) Dehradun   5x1=5

Ans. Q.(26.1)
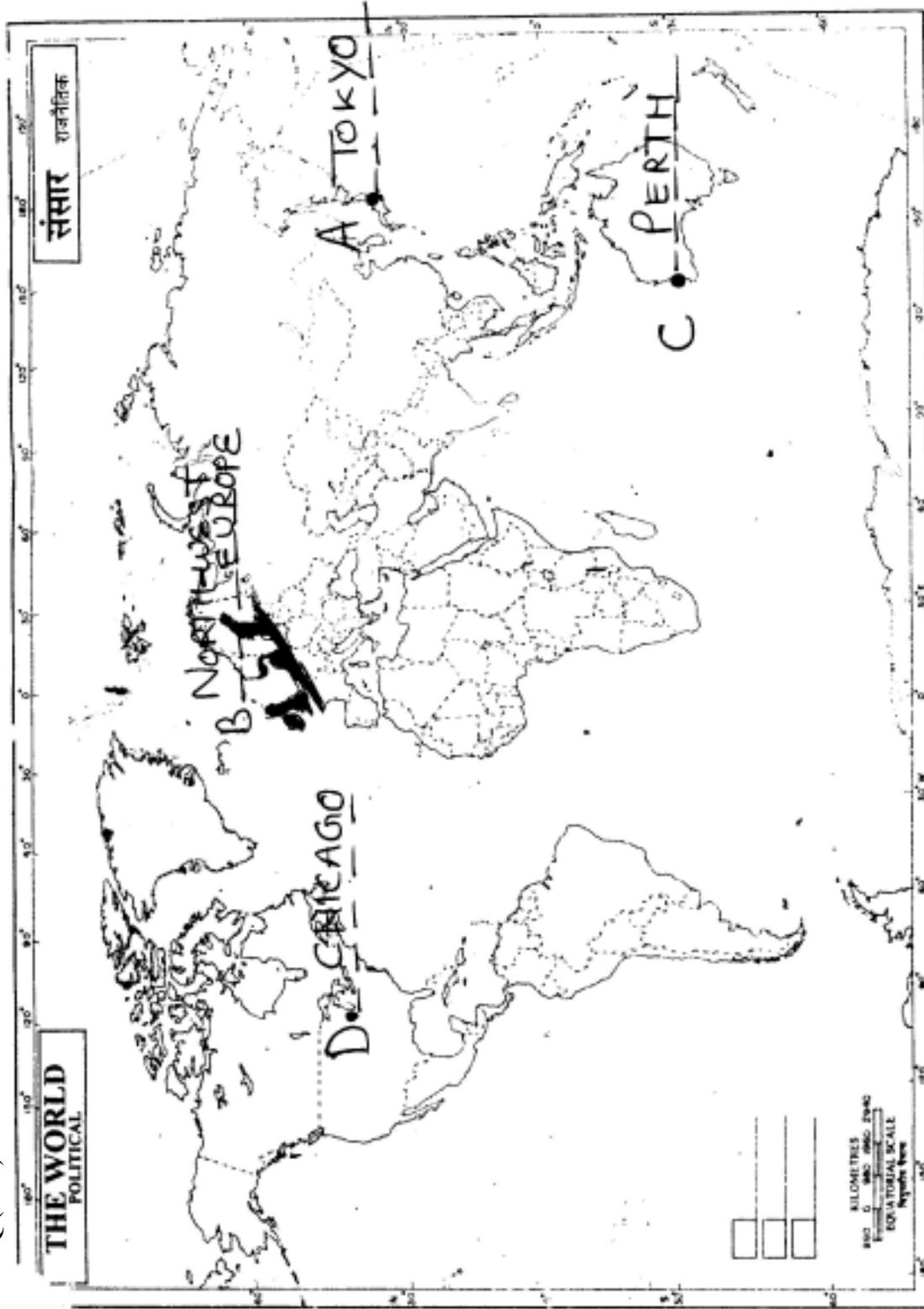
THE WORLD
POLITICAL

संसार राजनैतिक

A TOKYO

C PERTH

B NORTH-WEST EUROPE

D CHICAGO

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.
The external boundaries and coastline of India agree with the Record/Master Copy certified by Survey of India.
© Government of India Copyright 1997.

KILOMETRES
EQUATORIAL SCALE

Ans. Q.(26.2)

INDIA
भारत

(iii) ●Dehradun

(i)

Orissa

Karnataka (ii)

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER I

Subject: Geography   *Class XII*   *Max Marks 70*

QUESTION-WISE ANALYSIS

Sl.No. of Question	Unit	Form of Ques.	Marks Allotted	Estimated Time in Minutes	Estimated Difficulty level	Remarks
1	U-8	VSA	1	2 min	C	
2	U-10	VSA	1	,,	C	
3	U-10	VSA	1	,,	C	
4	U-10	VSA	1	,,	B	
5	U-11	VSA	1	,,	B	
6	U-3	VSA	1	,,	C	
7	U-3	VSA	1	,,	B	
8	U-4	VSA	1	,,	B	
9	U-10	VSA	1	,,	B	
10	U-4	VSA	1	,,	B	
11	U-1	SA	3	7 min	A	
12	U-8	SA	3	,,	B	
13	U-11	SA	3	,,	B	
14	U-9	SA	3	,,	B	
15	U-9	SA	3	,,	B	
16	U-9	SA	3	,,	B	
17	U-4	SA	3	,,	A	
18	U-9	SA	3	,,	A	
19	U-3	SA	3	,,	B	
20	U-10	SA	3	,,	B	
21	U-2	LA	5	11 min	B	
22	U-3	LA	5	,,	B	
23	U-4	LA	5	,,	C	
24	U-5	LA	5	,,	B	
25	U-7	LA	5	,,	C	
26.1	U-6	Map	2	7	A	
26.2	U-12	Map	3	8	A	

Estimated Difficulty Level of Questions

A	Difficult	Easy 20% = 14 marks
B	Average	AV 60% = 42
C	Easy	Diffcult 20% = 14

BLUE PRINT
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER II
CLASS XII

Max. Marks : 70

Subject : Geography (Theory)

Time: 3 hours

Part A   Book 1 : Fundamentals of Human Geography (NCERT Publication)

| Form of Q.	Total				Total
	Long Answer	Short Answer	Very Short Answer	MapQ.	of
Mark	5	3	1	2	Unit
Unit					
1.Human Geography: Nature & Scope (ch. 1)		3(1)			3(1)
2. People (ch.2 to 4)	5(1)				5(1)
3. Human Activities (ch.5 to 7)	5(1)	3(1)	2(2)		10(4)
4. Transport, Communication & Trade (ch.8 & 9)	5(1)	3(1)	2(2)		10(4)
5. Human Settlements (ch. 10)	5(1)				5(1)
6. Map Work- World Map Based on units (1 to 6)				2(1)	2(1)
7. People (ch. 1, 2 & 3)	5(1)				5(1)
8. Human Settlements (ch. 4)		3(1)	1(1)		4(2)
9. Resources & Development (ch. 5 to 9)		12(4)			12(4)
10. Transport, Communication & Trade (ch. 10 & 11)		3(1)	4(4)		7(5)
11. Geographical Perspective on Selected Issues & Problems (ch. 12)		3(1)	1(1)		4(2)
12. Map Work- Map of India [relating to units 7 to 11] (3)				3(-)	3(-)
Sub-Total (A&B)	**25(5)**	**30(10)**	**10(10)**	**5(1)**	**70(26)**
Grand Total		**70(26)**			

Note: 1. Fiqures given within brackets indicate number of questions and outside the brackets, their total marks.

Sample Question Paper-II
GEOGRAPHY (Theory)
CLASS XII

Time : 3 hrs.   Max. Marks : 70

General Instructions:

1. *There are 26 questions in all.*

2. *All questions are compulsory.*

3. *Marks for each question are indicated against it.*

4. *Question numbers 1 to 10 are very short answer questions carrying 1 mark each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 20 words.*

5. *Question numbers 11 to 20 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 80 words.*

6. *Question numbers 21 to 25 are long answer questions of 5 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 150 words.*

7. *Question no. 26 is related to identification or locating and labelling of geographical features on maps.*

8. *Outline maps of the **World** and **India** provided to you must be attached within your answer book.*

9. *Use of templates or stencils for drawing outline maps is allowed.*

Q 1. What term is used for a railway line that runs across a continent and links its two ends?   1

Q 2. Name the famous petroleum pipeline which connects the oil wells of the Gulf of Mexico to the North-Eastern States in USA.   1

Q 3. Name the air service of India which connects all the continents.   1

Q 4. Explain the term truck farming.   1

Q 5. Name the type of industry which has the following characteristics: assembly-line technique of mass production, advanced technology, use of various raw materials and enormous energy.   1

Q 6. Which type of rural settlement in India includes Panna, Para, Palli, Nagla, Dhani etc.   1

Q 7. Complete the following table by writing in your answer book the appropriate names of item No. 1 & 2   1
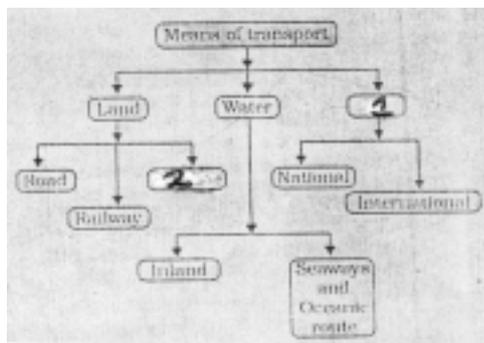
Q 8. Name the two cities of Uttar Pradesh that are mainly responsible for polluting the River Ganga.   1

Q 9. Which category of roads in India constitute only 2% of the total road length but they carry 40% of the total road traffic?   1

Q 10. Name a port of Maharashtra and a Port of Tamil Nadu which have been constructed to reduce the pressure on the existing major ports.   1

Q 11. Name the **two** most important cereal crops of India. Give the names of any **two** states which are the important producers of each of these crops.   1+2=3

Q 12. Describe **three** main features of Indian Railways.   3x1=3

Q 13. Explain **three** main features of possibilism approach in Human Geography.   3x1=3

Q 14. Explain the **three** factors on which the development of Inland waterways in the world depends.   3x1=3

Q 15. Explain the main features of any **three** categories of towns in India classified on the basis of their functions.   3x1=3

Q 16. Explain the impact of technology in increasing the agricultural output in India. Give **three** points in this regard.   3x1=3

Q 17. Explain the meaning of Rainwater Harvesting. How is rainwater harvesting beneficial to us? Give **four** points for it.   1+2=3

Q 18. Explain any **three** sources of air pollution in India.   3x1=3

Q 19. Study the above picture and answer the following questions:

(19.1) Give a suitable title to the given picture.

(19.2) State **two** typical features of the service shown in the picture.   1+2=3

For Blind Candidates only, in lieu of question 19

(19.1) Name the service which provides food to office goers in Mumbai.

(19.2) Explain two main features of this service.   1+2=3
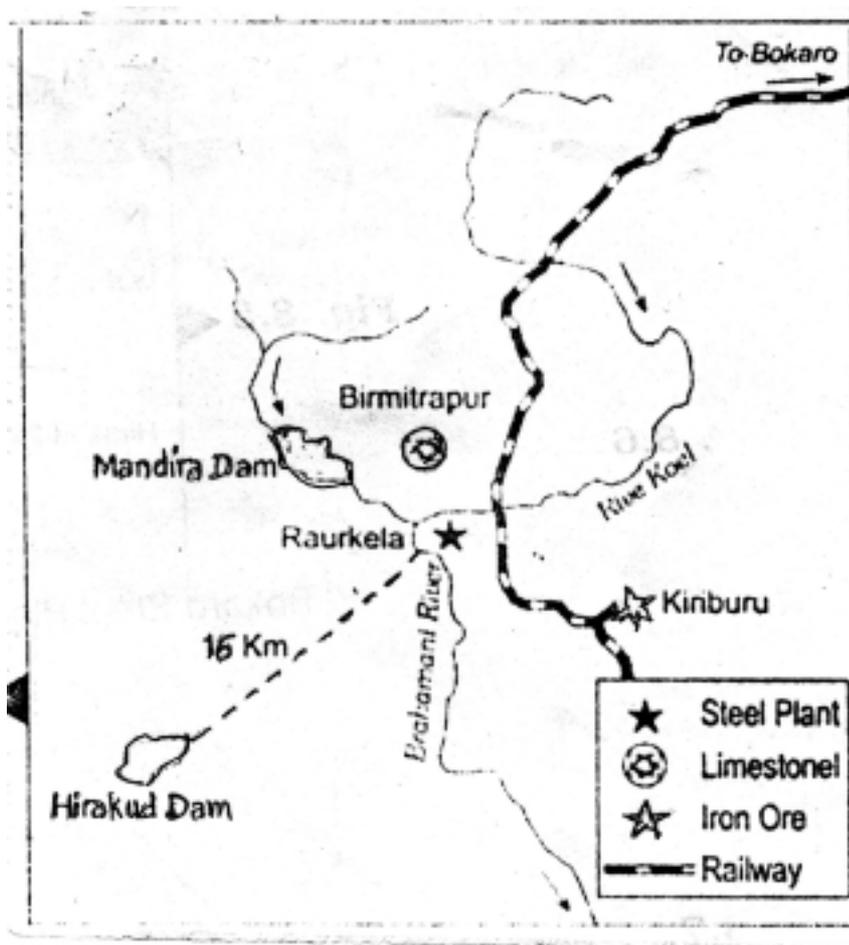
Q 20. Study the above diagram showing the location of a major steel plant of India and answer the following questions:

(20.1) Name the state in which this steel plant in located.

(20.2) What is the source of iron ore for this plant?

(20.3) Name the **two** sources providing water and power to this steel plant.   1+1+1=3

For Blind Candidates ony in lieu of question 20

Name any **three** major industrial regions of India.   3x1=3

120

Q 21. Name the **two** types of international trade. Describe **two** main features of each.   1+2+2=5

Q 22. Describe any **five** environmental problems associated with urban settlements in the developing countries of the world.   5x1=5

Q 23. Name the **four** langugage families in India. Which **one** of them is spoken by the largest number of people in the country? Name any **four** states in which this language is mainly spoken.   2+1+2=5

Q 24. On the basis of place of residence, classify the population of the world into **two** groups. Explain **two** main characteristics of each group of population.   1+2+2=5

Q 25. "The modern economic development in the world is mainly the result of the development of Quarternary Services". Justify the statement with **five** suitable arguments.   5x1=5

Q. 26.

(26.1) In the given outline political map of the World **four** features are shown by A, B, C, D. Identify the features with the help of the information given below and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map:

A. Country with the highest HD1 in the world.

B. Country famous for Commerical livestock rearing.

121

C. A major sea port.

D. Country famous for coffee plantations. 4x½=2

(26.2) Locate and label the following on the given outline political map of India.

  (i) Largest metropolitan city of India.

 (ii) An oil refinery in Haryana.

(iii) An international airport in North-east India. 3x1=3
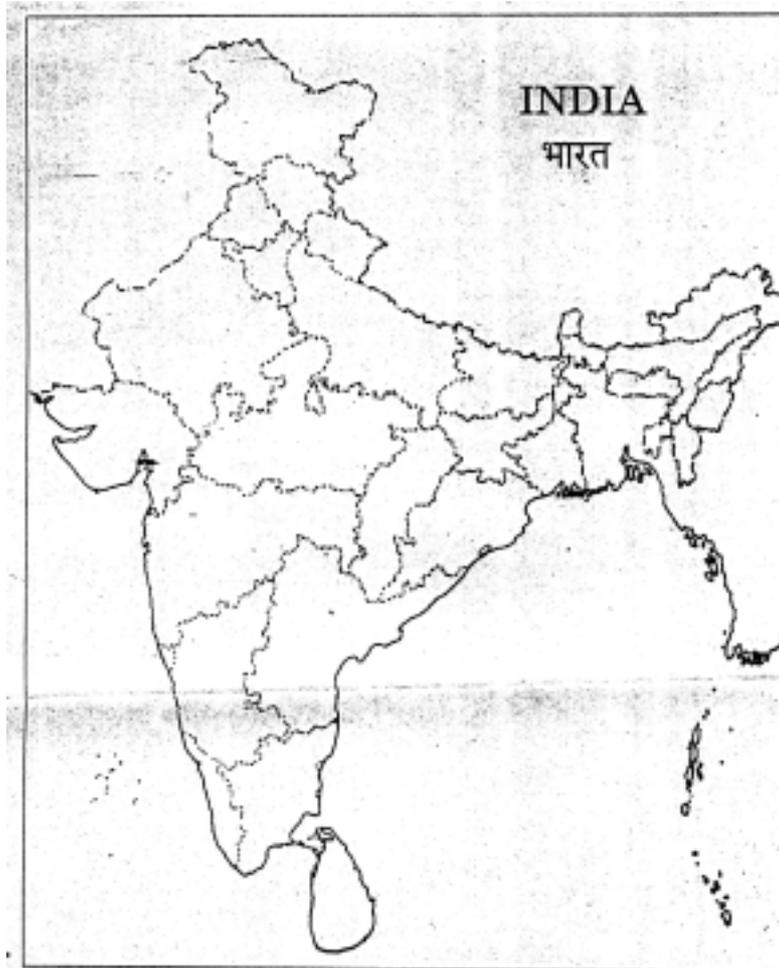
For Blind Candidates only in lieu of question 26

Answer the following questions :

1. Name the country with the highest HDI in the world.

2. Which country is famous for coffee plantations in the world.

3. Name the largest metropolitan city of India.

4. Name an oil refinery in Haryana.

5. Which is the international airport in North-east India. 5x1=5

Sample Question Paper-II
GEOGRAPHY CLASS XII
Marking Scheme

Time : 3 hrs.   Max. Marks : 70

Note : Page numbers of NCERT Text Books (TB I for Units 1 to 6 and TB II for units 7 to 12) are given after the answer of each question for its verification.

Question No:	Outline of Answers	Value Points
1.	Trans continental railway (TB I pg. 70)	1
2.	The Big Inch. (TB I pg. 78)	1
3.	Air India (TB II pg. 121)	1

4.   **Truck farming** - The regions where farmers specialise in growing vegetables only, the farming is known as truck farming The distance of truck farms from the market is governed by the distance that a truck can cover overnight, hence the name truck farming.   1
                                          (TBI pg 40)

5.   Large Scale Manufacturing   1
                                          (TB I pg 49)

6.   Hamleted Settlement   1
                                          (TB II pg 33)

7.   Flow diagram 1. Air, 2. Pipeline   ½+½=1
                                          (TB II pg 113)

8.   (i) Kanpur, (ii) Allahabad, (iii) Varanasi, (iv) Patna and (v) Kolkata
       (Any two, ½+½=1 mark)   (TB II pg 136)   1

9.   National Highways   1
                                          (TB II pg 114)

10.   (i)   Tamil Nadu : Ennore

       (ii)   Mahrashtra : Jawaharlal Nehru Port (Nhava Sheva)   ½+½=1
                                  (TB II pg. 131, 133)

11.   (a)   **Most important cereal crops of India :** Rice & Wheat (½+½ =1 mark)

(b) (i) **Important Rice Producing States :** West Bengal, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. (any two states, 2x½=1 mark)

(ii) **Important Wheat Producing States :** Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh (any two states, 2x½=1 mark)

(TB II Pg 45, 47)   1+2=3

12. **Three main features of Indian Railways :**

(i) Indian railway network is one of the longest in the world.

(ii) It facilitates movement of passengers and freight and contributes to growth of economy.

(iii) Indian railways is the largest government undertaking in the coutnry.

(iv) The length of Indian railways network is 63, 221 km.

(v) The railway system has been divided into sixteen zones for management/administrative purposes

(vi) Metre and narrow gauge lines are being converted to broad gauge.

(vii) Steam engines have been replaced by diesel and electric engines.

(viii) Metro rail has revolutionised the urban transport system in Delhi and Kolkata.

(ix) The railway network is less dense in the hilly areas of north eastern states, central parts of India & Rajasthan

(x) Railways continues to remain the main means of transport for the masses.

(Any three points)   3x1=3

(TB II pg 118 and 119)

13. **Main features of Possibilism Approach :**

(1) People begin to understand environment and the forces of nature over time.

(2) With social and cultural development humans develop efficient technology.

(3) People move from a state of necessity to a state of freedom

(4) Man creates possibilities with the resources obtained from nature.

(5) Nature provides opportunities and human beings make use of these and slowly nature gets humanised and shows the results of human activities. e.g. creation of health resorts on highlands, ports on the coast, satellites in space, fields-orchards and pastures in plains, etc.

(Any three points)   3x1=3

(TB 1 pg 3)

14. **Inland Waterways development depends on following factors :**

    (1) Navigability-width and depth of the channel.

    (2) Continuity in the water flow throughout the year

    (3) Transport technology in use.   3x1=3

    (TB I pg 75)

15. **Main features of towns in India classified on the basis of their functions :**

    (i) **Administrative towns and cities** - Town supporting administrative headquarters of higher order e.g. New Delhi, Chandigarh, Bhopal, Gandhinagar, Jaipur, Chennai, etc.

    (ii) **Industrial towns** - Industries are the prime motive force of these cities e.g. Mumbai, Bhilai, Jamshedpur, Modinagar, Salem, Coimbatore, etc.

    (iii) **Transport cities -** These may be **ports** engaged in export and import activities like Kandla, Kochi, Vishakhapatnam or **hubs of inland transport** like Agra, Dhulia, Mughal Sarai, Itarsi, Katni, etc.

    (iv) **Commerical towns** - Towns and cities specialising in trade and commerce like Kolkata, Saharanpur, Satna, etc.

    (v) **Mininig towns -** These towns have developed in mineral rich areas e.g. Raniganj, Jharia, Digboi, Singrauli, Ankaleshwar, etc.

    (vi) **Garrison or Cantonment towns -** They emerged as garrison towns like Ambala, Jalandhar, Udhampur, Mhow, Babina, etc.

    (vii) **Educational towns -** They are the centres of education. Some of the towns have grown into major campus towns like Roorki, Varanasi, Aligarh, Allahabad, Pillani, etc.

    (viii) **Religious and Cultural towns -** Some towns have become important due to their religious and cultural significance like Varanasi, Haridwar, Mathura, Amritsar, Madurai, Puri, Ajmer, Tirupati, etc.

    (ix) **Tourist towns -** Nainital, Darjeeling, Shimla, Mussorie, Mount Abu, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Udagamandalam (Ooty) are some of the tourist destinations.

    (Any three points)   3x1= 3

    (TB II pg 37, 38)

16. **Impact of technology on growth of Agricultural Output in India**

    (i) The use of modern technology in agricultural has resulted in **increase of production and yield of many crops** as wheat & rice. Production of sugarcane, oilseeds and cotton has also increased a lot. Therefore India ranks first in production of tea, coffee, pulses, cattle and milk. India is also the second largest producer of rice, wheat, groundnut, surgarcane and vegetables

(ii) **Expansion of irrigation** has played an important role in enhancing agricultural output and use of modern agricultural technology as HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers, pesticides and farm machinery.

(iii) **Consumption of chemcial fertilisers has increased** by 15 times since mid-sixties in the country. But in the irrigated areas of Punjab & Haryana the consumpiton of chemcial fertilizers per unit area is three to four times higher than the national average.

As the HYV seeds are highly susceptible to pests & diseases the **use of pesticides has increased** significantly.

(iv) Any other relevant point.

(Any three points)   3x1=3

(TB II pg 55)

17. (a) **Rain Water Harvesting** is a method to capture and store rain water for various uses. It is also used to recharge ground water aquifers. It is a low cost eco-friendly technique for preserving rain water and guiding it to wells, borewells & pits. (1 mark)

(b) **Rain water harvesting is beneficial to us in following ways:**
   (i) Increases water availability
   (ii) Raises the ground water table
   (iii) Improves quality of ground water by diluting contaminants like flourides and nitrates.
   (iv) Prevents soil erosion and flooding
   (v) Arrests salt water intrusion in coastal areas whenever used to recharge acquifers.
   (vi) Any other relevant point

(Any four points 4x½=2 marks)

(TB II pg 67)   1+2 = 3

18. **Sources of air pollution in India :**
   (i) Air pollution is the addition of contaminants like dust, fumes, gas, fog. odour, smoke or vapour to the air in sufficient proportion and duration that may be harmful to flora and fauna and to property.

   (ii) The increasing use of varieties of fuels as source of energy has resulted in a sharp increase in emission of toxic gases into the atmosphere causing air pollution.

   (iii) Combustion of fossil fuels and

   (iv) Mining and Industries: Both these processes release oxides of sulphur and nitrogen, hydrocarbons, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, lead and asbestos and are thus the main sources of air pollution.

(Any three points)   3x1=3

(TB II pg 137)

19. (19.1) **Suitable Title :** Dabbawala Service in Mumbai (1 mark)

(19.2) **Features of this service:**

(i) This service provides food to people working in different offices in Mumbai

(ii) People working in this service are mainly migrant and unskilled workers.

(iii) This tiffin service provides food to 1,75,000 customers all over the city of Mumbai.

(iv) This type of service comes under the Informal/Non-formal/Unorganised sector.

(Any two points, 2x1=2 marks)

(TB I pg 59)   1+2=3

For Blind Candidates only in lieu of Q.19

(19.1) ⌐
         │ Same Answer as given above.
(19.2) ⌐   1+2=3

20. (20.1) **State where steel plant is located** : Orissa

(20.2) **Source of iron ore for this plant :** Kiriburu

(20.3) **Two sources providing water and power to this steel plant**

(i) Mandira Dam

(ii) Hirakud Dam

(TB II pg 89)   1+1+1=3

For Blind Candidates Only in lieu of Q. 20

Major Industrial regions of India :

(i) Mumbai-Pune Region	(ii)	Hugli Region
(iii) Bangalore-Tamil Nadu Region	(iv)	Gujarat Region
(v) Chotanagpur Region	(vi)	Vishakhapatnam-Guntur Region
(vii) Gurgaon-Delhi-Meerut Region	(viii)	Kollam-Triuvantapuram Region

(Any three Points)

(TB II pg 98, 99)   3x1=3

21. (a) **The two types of international trade are :**
      (i) Bilateral trade
      (ii) Multilateral trade (½+½=1 mark)

   (b) **Characteristics of –**
      (i) **Bilateral trade :**
         (1) It is done by two countries with each other.
         (2) There is an agreement to trade specified products amongst them.
         (3) Example–CountryA may agree to trade raw materials with agreement to purchase some other specified item from country B or vice versa.

         (Any two points, 2x1=2 marks)

      (ii) **Multilateral trade :**
         (1) It is conducted with many trading countries.
         (2) The same country can trade with a number of other countries
         (3) The country may also grant the status of "Most Favoured Nation" on some of the trading partners.

      (Any two points, 2x1=2 marks)

      (TB I pg 85)   1+2+2=5

22. **Environmental problems associated with urban settlements in developing countries :**

   1. The large urban population in developing countries uses and also disposes off a huge quantity of water and all types of waste material.

   2. Many cities in developing countries find it extremely difficult to provide the minimum required quantity of potable water and water for domestic and industrial uses.

   3. An improper sewerage system also creates problems.

   4. Massive use of traditional fuel in domestic and industrial sectors severely pollutes the air.

   5. The domestic and industrial wastes are let into general sewerages or dumped without treatment at unspecified locations.

   6. Huge concrete structures to accomodate population and economy (housing, industry & offices) create heat islands.

   7. Increasing rural to urban migration has put an enormous pressure on urban infrastructure and services that are already under serious stress.

   8. Any other relevant point.
      (Any five points)
      (TB I pg 100, 101)   5x1=5

23. (a) **The four language families in India are :**

(i) Austric (Nishada)

(ii) Dravidian (Dravida)

(iii) Sino-Tibetan (Kirata)

(iv) Indo-European (Aryan) (4x½=2 marks)

(b) **Language spoken by the largest number of people in India :** Indo-European (Aryan) (1 mark)

(c) **States in which this language is mainly spoken :** Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, U.P., Rajasthan, M.P., Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam. (any 4 states, 4x½=2 marks)

(TB II pg 10)   2+1+2=5

24. (a) **Based on residence population is grouped into :**

(i) Rural Population

(ii) Urban Population (½+½=1 mark)

(b) **Characteristics :**

(i) **Rural population**

(1) Life style is slow and simple

(2) Social relations are close

(3) Most of the people are engaged in primary occupations

(4) Any other relevant point. (any two points 1+1= 2 marks)

(ii) **Urban Population**

(1) Life style is fast paced

(2) Social relations are formal

(3) Most of the people are engaged in secondary and tertiary activities.

(4) Any other relevant point (any two points 1+1=2 marks)

(TB I pg 19)   1+2+2=5

25. **Arguments in favour of Quaternary Services :**

    (1) The greater the econmic development the higher the proportion of people engaged in Quaternary activities in a country.

    (2) It is a segement of the service sector that is knowledge oriented and the demand for information based services is very high

    (3) Both its parts the quaternary and quinary activities help in economic development in the country.

    (4) Quaternary activities centre around research and development, specialised knowledge, technical skill and administrative skills required for economic development of a country.

    (5) Quinary activities involves the highest level of decision making or policy making. They involve the special and highly paid skills of senior business executives, government officials, research scientists, financial and legal consultants who contribute at the highest level in the economic development of any country.

    (6) Any other relevant point.   (Any five points)

    (TB I pg 61, 62)   5x1=5

(26.1) See attached map for answers.   4x½=2

(26.2) See answers on the attached map.   3x1=3

    For Blind Candidates only

    1. Norway

    2. Brazil

    3. Mumbai

    4. Panipat

    5. Guwahati   5x1=5

Ans. of Q. (26.1)

THE WORLD
POLITICAL

संसार राजनीतिक

A Norway

C Cape Town

New Zealand B

D Brazil

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.
The external boundaries and coastline of India agree with the Record/Master Copy certified by Survey of India.
© Government of India Copyright 1997.

Published by
JAIN PAPERS
E-1, BALI NAGAR, NEW DELHI-110015

131

INDIA
भारत

(ii) ▲Panipat

(iii) ●Guwahati

(i) ■
Mumbai

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPERS II

Subjects: Geography   *Class XII*   *Max Marks 70*
(Year of Exam 2008)

QUESTION-WISE ANALYSIS

Sl.No. of Question	Unit	Form of Ques.	Marks Allotted	Estimated Time in Minutes	Estimated Difficulty level	Remarks
1	U-4	VSA	1	2 min	C	
2	U-4	VSA	1	,,	B	
3	U-10	VSA	1	,,	C	
4	U-3	VSA	1	,,	B	
5	U-3	VSA	1	,,	B	
6	U-8	VSA	1	,,	B	
7	U-10	VSA	1	,,	A	
8	U-11	VSA	1	,,	C	
9	U-10	VSA	1	,,	B	
10	U-10	VSA	1	,,	B	
11	U-9	SA	3	7 min	C	
12	U-10	SA	3	,,	C	
13	U-1	SA	3	,,	B	
14	U-4	SA	3	,,	B	
15	U-8	SA	3	,,	B	
16	U-9	SA	3	,,	B	
17	U-9	SA	3	,,	B	
18	U-11	SA	3	,,	B	
19	U-3	SA	3	,,	B	
20	U-9	SA	3	,,	A	
21	U-4	LA	5	11 min	B	
22	U-5	LA	5	,,	B	
23	U-7	LA	5	,,	C	
24	U-2	LA	5	,,	B	
25	U-3	LA	5	,,	A	
26.1	U-6	Map	2	7	A	
26.2	U-12	Map	3	8	A	

Estimated Difficulty Level of Questions

A Difficult	20%	14 marks.
B Average	60%	42 marks.
C Easy	20%	14 marks.