

GEOGRAPHY

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

M.M:70

CLASS XII

Duration: 3Hrs

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS-

- i. Question paper is divided into 3 Sections – A, B and C.
- ii. In Section A, question numbers 1 to15 are Objective type Multiple choice questions carrying 1 mark each. Attempt any 14 questions. Write the correct answer only in your answer sheets.
- iii. In Section B, Question numbers 16 and 17 are Short Source Based and Graph Based questions respectively carrying 3 marks each. **Answer any three questions out of 4.** Each of these sub-questions carry 1 mark.
- iv. In Section C, Question numbers 18 to 22 are **short answer questions** carrying 3 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 60-80 words.
- v. In Section C, Question numbers 23 to 27 are **long answer questions** carrying 5 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 120-150 words.
- vi. Question numbers 28 and 29 are related to location and labeling and Identification of geographical features on maps respectively, carrying 5 marks each.

ATTEMPT ANY 14 QUESTIONS

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Which sub field of Human Geography is an interface of Demography?
A. Political Geography
B. Gender Geography
C. Population Geography
D. Settlement Geography | 1 |
| 2. Which of the following is responsible for salinization of the soil?
A. Over irrigation
B. Shifting farming
C. Excessive use of fertilizer
D. Intensive farming | 1 |
| 3. Which is the most suitable indicator chosen to assess health status of a population?
A. Higher life expectancy
B. Higher birth rate
C. Lower Death rate | 1 |

D. All of the above	
4. Regional planning relates to: (a) Development of various sectors of economy. (b) Area specific approach of development. (c) Area differences in transportation network. (d) Development of rural areas.	1
5. Which of the following continents has recorded the highest growth rate during 2010-2015? A. Africa B. Asia C. Europe D. Latin America	1
6. Match the column by arranging the minerals of Group B in sequence with respect to the names given in Group A. A. Chitradurga i. Copper B. Nellore ii. Bauxite C. Katni iii. Iron ore D. Balaghat iv. Mica	1
7. Activities that involve some of the collection, production and dissemination of information is known as A. Knowledge sector B. Quaternary activities C. Quinary activities D. Tertiary sector	1
8. Which one of the following is NOT the part of the definition of a town as per the census of India? (a) Population density of 400 persons per sq km. (b) Presence of municipality, corporation, etc. (c) More than 75% of the population engaged in primary sector. (d) Population size of more than 5,000 persons	1
9. life-time migrant 'are A. if the place of last residence is different from the place of Enumeration B. the person come to this village or town from elsewhere C. the place of birth is different from the place of enumeration D. If the place of birth is outside India	1
10. which of the following programmes have taken up constructions of various water-harvesting structures such as percolation tanks, dug out ponds (<i>Johad</i>), check dams in Rajasthan? A. Haryali B. Arvyari Pani Sansad C. Neeru Meeru	1

D. Tarun Mandal

11. The Government of India with its flagship programme *Swachh Bharat Mission* (SBM) aims at a pollution-free environment. Which among the following is not an objective of this programme?

- A. making India open defecation-free
- B. Setting up sewage treatment plan in rural India
- C. providing potable drinking water
- D. making provisions for the supply of clean energy fuel LPG to all households in rural India

12. Which of the following is not a drought resistant crop?

- A. Wheat
- B. Ragi
- C. Gram
- D. Bajra

13. Which of the following region grows coffee?

- A. Delta of Ganga
- B. Hills of Western Ghats
- C. Valleys of Brahmaputra
- D. Western Coastal regions

14. Which of the following toxic bio gas is released by urban waste?

- A. CO₂
- B. SO₂
- C. Methane
- D. H₂SO₄

15. Which of the following is an economic benefit of migration?

- A. Urban Growth
- B. Remittance
- C. Rural employment
- D. Social security

SECTION B (SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS)

16. ".... Buses merely skirt the periphery. Autorickshaws cannot go there, Dharavi is part of central Bombay where three wheelers are banned. Only one main road traverses the slum, the miscalled 'ninety-foot road', which has been reduced to less than half of that for most of its length. Some of the side alleys and lanes are so narrow that not even a bicycle can pass. The whole neighbourhood consists of temporary buildings, two or three storeyed high with rusty iron stairways to the upper part, where a single room is rented by a whole family, sometimes accommodating twelve or more people; it is a kind of tropical version of the industrial dwelling of Victorian London's East End.

But Dharavi is a keeper of more sombre secrets than the revulsion it inspires in the rich; a revulsion, moreover, that is, in direct proportion to the role it serves in the creation of the wealth of Bombay. In this place of shadowless, treeless sunlight,

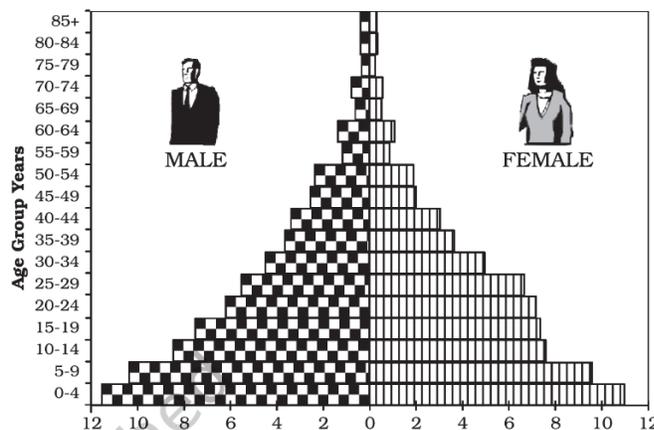
uncollected garbage, stagnant pools of foul water, where the only non-human creatures are the shining black crows and long grey rats, some of the most beautiful, valuable and useful articles in India are made. From Dharavi come delicate ceramics and pottery, exquisite embroidery and zari work, sophisticated leather goods, high-fashion garments, finely-wrought metalwork, delicate jewellery settings, wood carvings and furniture that would find its way into the richest houses, both in India and abroad...

Dharavi was an arm of the sea, that was filled by waste, largely produced by the people who have come to live there: Scheduled Castes and poor Muslims. It comprises rambling buildings of corrugated metal, 20 metres high in places, used for the treatment of hides and tanning. There are pleasant parts, but rotting garbage is everywhere..."

Attempt any three

- I. Name few industries that have developed in Dharavi. 1
- II. Which industrial slum is similar to Dharavi? 1
- A. New York
- B. Johannesburg
- C. Shanghai
- D. London
- III. Which of the following statements do not describe the conditions of Dharavi? 1
- A. Diseases and crimes
- B. Poor sanitation and open garbage
- C. Dense occupation
- D. Narrow lanes and temporary buildings
- IV. Which marginalized groups occupy this slum? 1
- A. Women
- B. Migrant laborers
- C. Scheduled caste
- D. Unskilled workers

17.



Attempt any three

- I. The above Age Sex pyramid shows 1

A. Expanding population B. Constant population C. Declining population D. Exploding population	
II. Identify the incorrect statement	1
A. The life expectancy of the population is low. B. The birth rate is high. C. Greater proportion of ageing population. D. Male life expectancy is more than female	
III. Which of the following conclusion can be drawn from the above graph.	1
A. Such population have high growth rate. B. Usually developing countries have such population pyramid. C. In these countries the proportion of working population is high. D. It shows unfavorable sex ratio.	
IV. Which age-group has highest percentage of population?	1
A. 1-10 B. 10-20 C. 20-30 D. 30-40	
18. The groundwater utilisation is very high in few states. Name any two states where is it high. Give reason for the same. What may be the negative outcomes of such utilisation? OR In future the share of agriculture in available water resources will decline. Are you agreed with the statement? Give reasons for the same	3
19. Explain how nature gets humanised and starts bearing the imprints of human endeavour.	3
20. Why is equity is considered as one of the pillars of human development? OR Why does capabilities approach is the most widely accepted approach of human development?	3
21. Discuss the factors or conditions that influence the rural settlement in India.	3
22. Classify trading centres on the basis of location.	3
23. Discuss with examples the causes of spatial variations in inter-state migration in India.	5
24. How did the natural factors have influenced the society and Economy of the 5 Bharmaur region. OR Discuss the objectives of Drought Prone Area Development Programme.	
25. Discuss the problems of rural settlements in developing countries.	5
26. Classify subsistence agriculture on the basis of methods of farming. Discuss the major points of differences between them. OR	5

Discuss the distinguishing characteristics of Nomadic Herding.

27. Give a detail description of the distribution of ferrous group of minerals in India. 5

28. Locate the following places in the supplied outline map of India. (Any 5) 5

I. Copper mine Khetri

II. Mega city of Tamil Nadu

III. Jute producing state

IV. State with lowest HDI

V. Barauni oil refinery

VI. Bokaro coal field

VII. State with lowest level of urbanisation

29. 5

With the help of the following key, identify the areas marked as **A, B, C, D and E** on the given outline map of World. Write the correct name of the place in the blank space given on the map.

A. Largest country of South America

B. Area of commercial live- stock raising in Africa

C. Mega city in East Asia

D. Area of subsistence gathering in North America

E. Area of extensive commercial grain farming in Australia

