



PRINCE ACADEMY

OF HIGHER EDUCATION

[Co-edu. Sr. Sec. School, Affiliated to CBSE, Affiliation No. - 1730387]

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SAMPLE PAPER SET-03 (2024-25)

SUBJECT : GEOGRAPHY(029)

CLASS - XII ARTS

TIME : 3:00 Hours

M.M. : 70

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

- (i) This questions paper contains 30 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Question paper is divided into five sections A, B, C, D and E.
- (iii) Section A Questions no. 1 to 17 are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
- (iv) Section B Questions no. 18 and 19 are Source-based questions. Each question carries 3 marks.
- (v) 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.
- (vi) 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.
- (vii) Section E Questions no. 29 and 30 are Map-based questions. Each question carries 5 marks.
- (viii) There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions in all sections other than Section A.

SECTION - A

1. Population of India according to Occupation can be categorized into:
 - (a) Main workers, Marginal workers, non-workers
 - (b) Marginal workers, Household industrial workers, non-workers
 - (c) Agricultural labourers, cultivators, house-hold industrial workers
 - (d) Cultivators, house-hold industrial workers, Marginal workers
2. Which one of the following is not a plantation crop?
 - (a) Coffee
 - (b) Sugarcane
 - (c) Rubber
 - (d) Wheat
3. Which of the following is mainly an industrial city?
 - (a) Hugli
 - (b) Dhulia
 - (c) Chandigarh
 - (d) Ankaleshwar
4. Most of the world's great ports are classified as:
 - (a) Naval Ports
 - (b) Comprehensive Ports
 - (c) Oil Ports
 - (d) Industrial Ports

5. The Trans-Continental Stuart Highway runs between
 - (a) Darwin and Melbourne
 - (b) Edmonton and Anchorage
 - (c) Vancouver and St. John's City
 - (d) Chengdu and Lhasa
6. Which one type of agriculture amongst the following is also called 'slash andburn agriculture'?
 - (a) Extensive subsistence agriculture
 - (b) Primitive subsistence agriculture
 - (c) Extensive commercial grain cultivation
 - (d) Mixed farming
7. Which one of the following is not a source of geographical information?
 - (a) traveller's accounts
 - (b) old maps
 - (c) samples of rock materials from the moon
 - (d) ancient epics
8. Which one of the following diseases is caused by water pollution?
 - (a) Conjunctivitis
 - (b) Respiratory infections
 - (c) Diarrhoea
 - (d) Bronchitis
9. Since which year radio broadcasting started in India for the first time?
 - (a) 1920
 - (b) 1923
 - (c) 1916
 - (d) 1925
10. Drought prone area programme was initiated during which five-year plan in India?
 - (a) Fourth
 - (b) Second
 - (c) Sixth
 - (d) Fifth
11. Study the following statements and choose the most appropriate option:

Assertion : About 55,000 patients from U.S.A. visited India in 2005 for treatment.

Reason : India has emerged as the leading country of medical tourism in the world.

Options:

- (a) Only Assertion is correct.
 - (b) Only Reason is correct.
 - (c) Both Statements are correct. Reason correctly explains Assertion.
 - (d) Both Statements are correct, but not related to each other.
12. Study the following statements and choose the most appropriate option:
 - I. The WTO however has been criticized and opposed by those who are worried about the effects of Free trade and economic globalization.
 - II. Free trade does not make ordinary people's lives more prosperous.

Options:

 - (a) Only statement I is correct
 - (b) Both the statements are true and statement II correctly present the reason for statement I
 - (c) Only Statement II is correct
 - (d) Both the statements I and II are incorrect.
 13. Consider the following statements;
 1. Salts, sulphur and potash industries also use natural minerals.
 2. Synthetic fibre, plastic, are examples of chemical based industries.
 3. aluminium, copper and jewellery industries are the example of chemical based industries.

Which one of the above statement/statements is correct.

 - (a) 1 and 2
 - (b) 2 and 3
 - (c) 1, 2 and 3
 - (d) 1 and 3

14. Arrange the following facts related to the history of international trade in sequence.
- i. The Silk Route is an early example of long-distance trade connecting Rome to China - along the 6,000 km route.
 - ii. After the disintegration of the Roman Empire, European commerce grew during twelfth and thirteenth century with the development of ocean-going warships trade between Europe and Asia grew and the Americas were discovered.
 - iii. Fifteenth century onwards, the European colonialism began and along with trade of exotic commodities, a new form of trade emerged which was called slave trade.
 - iv. During the World Wars I and II, countries-imposed trade taxes and quantitative restrictions for the first time.

Codes

- (a) i, ii, iv, v (b) iv, ii, iii, i (c) i, ii, iii, iv (d) iii, ii, iv, i

Source

Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

Most of the movement of goods and services takes place over land. In early days, humans themselves were carriers. Later animals were used as beasts of burden. With the invention of the wheel, the use of carts and wagons became important. The revolution in transport came about only after the invention of the steam engine in the 18th 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 19th century. It opened up continental interiors for commercial grain farming, mining and manufacturing in U.S.A. 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. In general, the old and elementary forms like the human porter, pack animal, cart or wagon are the most expensive means of transportation and large freighters are the cheapest. They are important in supplementing modern channels and carriers which penetrate the interiors in large countries. In the densely populated districts of India and China, overland transport still takes place by human porters or carts drawn or pushed by humans.

15. Which of these was the most popular form of transport in 19th century?
- (a) Roadways (b) Airways (c) Railways (d) Pipelines
16. Which of the following technology revolutionised road transport?
- (a) Invention of Tyres (b) Internal Combustion Engine
(c) Cart and Wagon (d) Metalled Roads
17. Pipelines can be used to transport which of the following:
- (a) Mineral oil (b) Water (c) Sewage (d) All of these

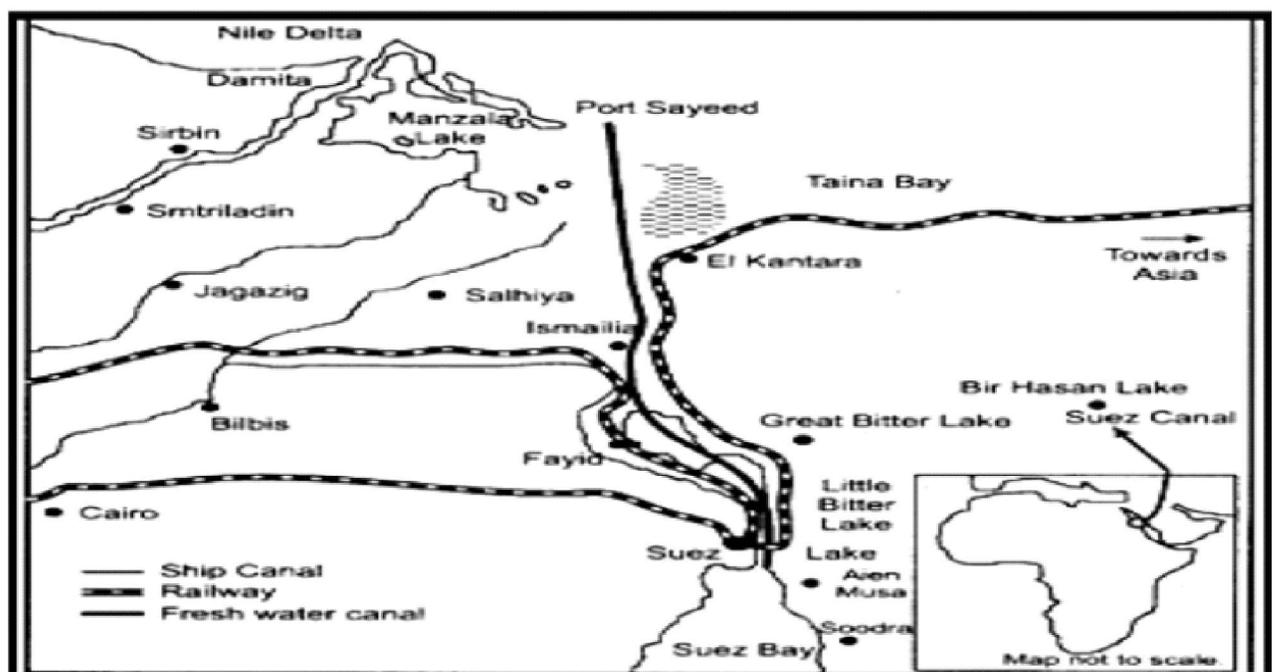
SECTION - B

18. Read the given Passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Bharmaur tribal area comprises Bharmaur and Holi tehsils of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh. It has been a notified tribal area since 21 November 1975. Bharmaur is inhabited by "Gaddi", a tribal community who have maintained a distinct identity in the Himalayan region as they practiced 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 the tribal area of Bharmaur started in the 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. This area development plan was aimed at improving the quality of life of the Gaddis and narrowing the gap in the level of development between Bharmaur and other areas of Himachal Pradesh. This plan laid the highest priority on development of transport and communications, agriculture and allied activities, and social and community services.

- (1) How have the Gaddi Tribal Community maintained a distinct identity in the Himalayan region?
- (2) Which factors have influenced the society and Economy of the region to remain backward?
- (3) Under the Integrated Tribal Development Project, Which areas were given the highest priority?

19. Study the map of Suez Canal and answer the following questions:



(I) Name the two seas connected by the Suez Canal.

(II) Why do we consider this as Europe's gateway to the Indian Ocean?

(III) Write one characteristic of the Suez Canal.

SECTION - C

Questions number 20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions.

20. "There is mutual interaction between the elements of physical geography and human geography." Support the statements with suitable example.
21. Differentiate between 'hamleted' and 'dispersed' rural settlements of India.

OR

How is rainwater harvesting helped in the development of certain areas of India? Explain with examples.

22. Explain the characteristics of minerals.
23. How are large scale industries different from cottage industries?

OR

Differentiate between primary and secondary activities.

SECTION - D

24. What are the modes by which cyber space will expand the contemporary economic and social space of humans.
25. Examine the significance of WTO in promoting the international trade.

OR

"Sea - ports act as a gateway of international trade". Examine the statement.

26. "The Rhine Waterways is the world's most heavily used inland waterway." In the light of this statement examine the significance of this waterway.

OR

Which apex body in India improves the quality of National Highways? Examine the significance of National Highways.

27. Examine the potential of the development of nuclear energy in India.
28. 'Fragmentation of land holdings' and 'Degradation of cultivable land' are the serious problems of Indian agriculture. Suggest and explain measures to overcome these problems.

OR

India's soaring solar growth proves renewables are the future." Analyse the statement with suitable example.

SECTION - E

29. **On the given political outline map of the world seven geographical features have been marked as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any five and name them on the lines marked near them.**
- A. An International Airport in Asia.
- B. A canal linking Red sea with Mediterranean sea.
- C. A major seaport in North America.
- D. A terminal station on the Trans-Australian Railway.

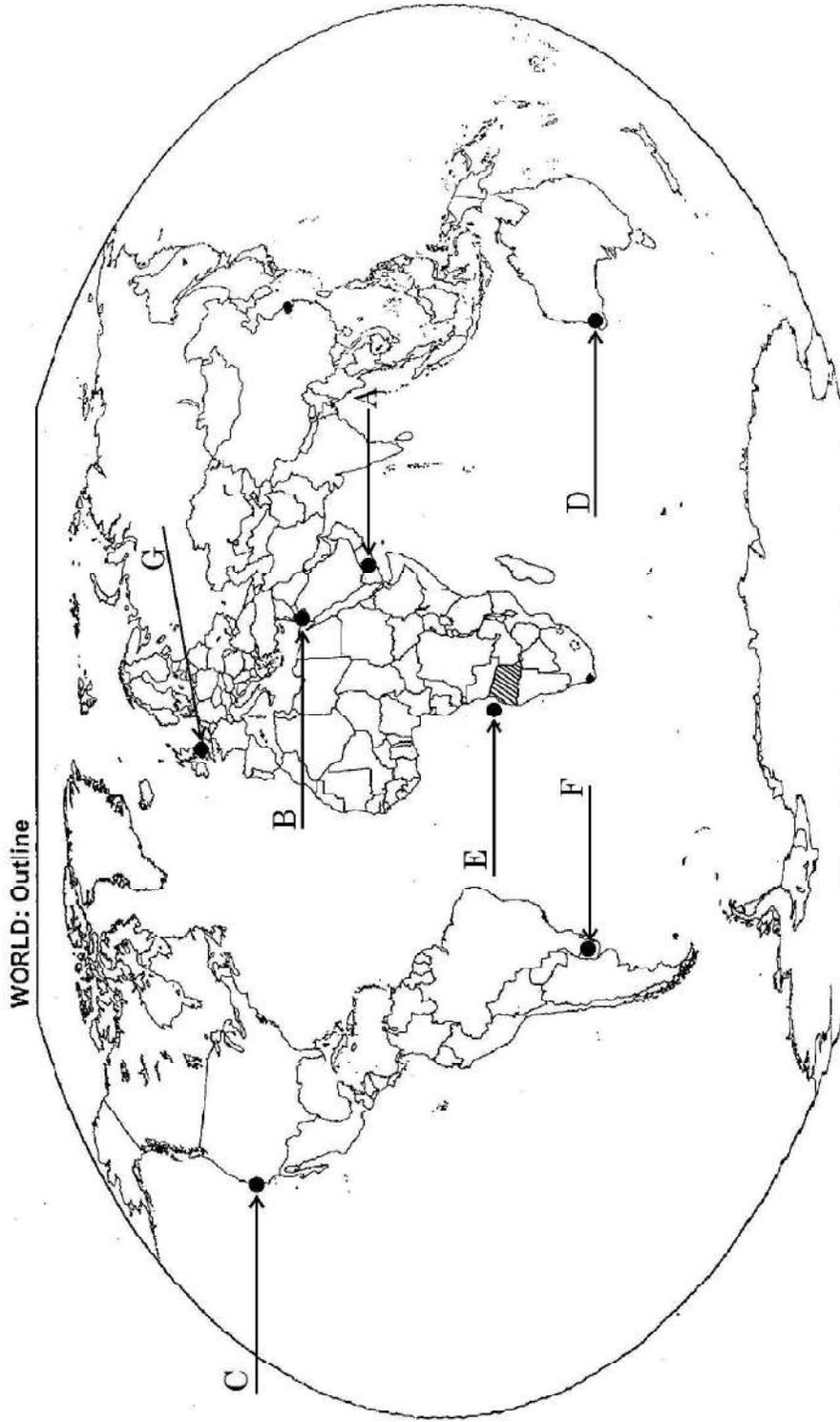
- E. A major area of nomadic herding in Africa.
- F. A major area of extensive commercial grain farming.
- G. International airport of Europe.

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

- 30.1 A state with highest level of population density.
- 30.2 A state with highest level of urbanisation.
- 30.3 A state leading in the production of jute,
- 30.4 Koraput-bauxite mines.
- 30.5 Jharia coal mines.
- 30.6 Mangaluru seaport.
- 30.7 An international airport in Punjab.

प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 29

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प्रश्न सं. 30 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 30

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