



CBSE

ADDITIONAL PRACTICE QUESTIONS-MARKING SCHEME GEOGRAPHY (029) Class XII | 2023–24

Time allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum marks: 70

General Instructions:

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

SECTION A

1x17=17

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. (a) A is true but R is false. 1
2. (c) 1 - P, 2 - Q, 3 - S, 4 - R 1
3. (a) EU (European Union) 1
4. (c) Both statements are true but not related to each other 1
5. (c) R and S 1
6. (a) Underdeveloped nations often rely heavily on labour-intensive industries, leading to a higher demand for the labour force. 1
7. (c) R and S 1
8. (d) Curriculum development and instructional design 1
9. (c) factory farming 1
10. (c) S2 is a contributing factor to S1. 1
11. (b) II - V - I - III - IV 1
12. (d) by creating additional storage capacity and reducing the pressure on stormwater drainage systems 1
13. (b) Kerala is one of the terminal states of the North-South corridor in the south. 1



14. (d) extensive water extraction for irrigation use causing land sinking 1
15. (b) the population is increasing slowly but ageing fast 1
16. (c) R and S 1
17. (a) promoting open immigration policies to facilitate the entry of foreign workers. 1
15.1 (d) P and S 1
16.1. (c) R and S 1
17. (c) India's fertility rate is still higher than China's. 1

SECTION B

3x3=9

18. (a) Aim

- The mission aims to advance cities that prioritise essential infrastructure, foster a clean and sustainable environment, and ensure a satisfactory quality of life for their residents.

(to be assessed as a whole)

(b) Suggestions

- The city's administration should prioritise affordable and convenient public transportation over individual vehicles for increased resource efficiency.

- Public amenities like large libraries and open to all swimming pools should take precedence over exclusive private clubs, golf courses, etc.

- Accessible public parks and recreational spaces for all should take precedence over gated communities that restrict public entry.

- any other relevant point

(any two points to be assessed for two marks)

19. A) Panama Canal

B) P - Atlantic Ocean

Q - Pacific Ocean

C) It provides a shortcut route for maritime trade between the two oceans and thus helps to reduce emissions, fuel consumption and carbon footprint.

- any other relevant point

(to be assessed as a whole)

20. A) Panama Canal

B) Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean

C) reduces emissions, fuel consumption and carbon footprint by providing a crucial shortcut route for maritime trade

SECTION C

3X4=12

21. Growth

1. Growth is quantitative and value-neutral in nature.

2. Growth is a narrower concept which comprises a singular variable.

Development

1. Development is qualitative and positive in nature.



2. Development is a comprehensive and wider concept which comprises multiple variables.

Eg. If a country experiences a significant increase in its GDP, it indicates economic growth. However, if the majority of the population continues to face poverty, lack of quality education, inadequate healthcare, etc., then this growth is not accompanied by development.

- any other point/example

(to be assessed as a whole)

OR

Territory size and per capita income do not alone determine human development levels in nations.

- Smaller countries often outperform larger ones in terms of human development such as in the case of Bhutan performing better than its much larger neighbour, India.

- It is possible that Bhutan does better than India when it comes to income equality, quality of education and healthcare, environmental sustainability, gender equality, etc. which gets it a better rank.

- any other relevant point

(to be assessed as a whole)

21. - The quote means that if development does not include the empowerment of women, it is not sustainable. This is because women play a vital role in society, and their contributions are essential for economic growth and social progress.

- The Government of India's initiative 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Andolan' is a campaign to promote the education and well-being of girls. The campaign aims to address the declining sex ratio at birth in India, which is a result of the preference for sons over daughters.

- It is an important initiative as it addresses the root cause of gender inequality in India. By promoting the education and well-being of girls, the campaign is helping to ensure that women have the opportunity to contribute to society and that the resultant development is sustainable.

(to be assessed as a whole)

22. Ecological Impact: Modifications should not harm or disrupt local ecosystems, biodiversity, or natural habitats. Consideration should be given to preserving or enhancing the natural environment.

Climate Change: Modifications should take into account the potential effects of climate change and aim to minimise carbon emissions, energy consumption, and other greenhouse gas emissions.

Resource Conservation: Sustainable use of resources should be prioritized to avoid excessive depletion or waste. This includes water conservation, efficient use of materials, and minimising pollution or contamination.

Waste Management: Proper waste management practices should be implemented to reduce environmental pollution and ensure proper disposal or recycling of waste generated from modifications.

Environmental Regulations: Compliance with environmental laws and regulations is essential. Any modifications should align with applicable environmental standards and guidelines set by authorities.

- any other relevant consideration



(any five points to be assessed for five marks)



OR

(a) Neglect of qualitative approaches

The emphasis on quantitative analysis led to a neglect of qualitative methods which provide in-depth insights and contextual understanding, which many geographers felt were essential for capturing the complexities of human experiences and cultural dynamics.

Lack of critical and theoretical perspectives

The quantitative revolution was criticised for its limited attention to critical and theoretical frameworks and primary focus on empirical analysis and statistical techniques, overlooking the broader social, political, and economic contexts in which geographic processes occur.

- any other relevant point

(award one mark for each point)

Integration of Multiple Approaches: Over time, there has been a move towards integrating quantitative and qualitative methods in geography. Researchers recognize the value of both approaches and seek to combine them to gain a more comprehensive understanding of geographic phenomena.

Interdisciplinary collaboration to address complex geographic issues: This shift led to fruitful interactions with other disciplines such as sociology, anthropology, environmental studies, and urban planning. By integrating diverse perspectives, geographers sought to develop more comprehensive and nuanced analyses of spatial phenomena.

The emergence of new approaches: It led to the emergence of humanistic, radical and behavioural schools and introduced post-modernism approaches to geography.

- For example, it led to the emergence of Social geography. This branch shifted the focus to understanding the social aspects of human spaces, emphasizing the relationships between people and their spatial behaviours. This transition brought attention to the social complexities and human experiences within geographical spaces, recognizing cities and landscapes as products of human interactions, cultural practices, and social institutions.

- any other relevant point

(to be assessed as a whole)

23. - The given statement accurately reflects the trend of outsourcing services to countries like India, where cheap and skilled workers are easily available.

- India has been a prominent outsourcing destination, particularly in the IT and BPO sectors, due to its large pool of skilled workers and cost-effectiveness.

- However, outsourcing has also contributed to outmigration, as skilled Indians seek better economic opportunities abroad, leading to a brain drain and affecting India's domestic talent pool.

(to be assessed as a whole)

SECTION D

5x5=25

Question numbers 24 to 28 are Long Answer Type questions (120 to 150 words responses).



24. In the initial stages of economic development, agriculture may be predominantly subsistence-based, with small-scale farms and traditional farming methods.

However, as the economy progresses, there is a shift towards commercial agriculture, mechanisation, and the adoption of modern farming techniques.

- The emphasis may also shift from staple food crops to cash crops and high-value agricultural products. Additionally, agricultural practices may become more specialised, relying on advanced technologies, irrigation systems, and improved infrastructure.

- Historically, India relied mostly on traditional subsistence farming, where agriculture primarily catered to the local consumption needs of the population. However, with economic progress, there has been a shift towards commercial agriculture.

- In recent years, India has embraced modern agricultural practices and technologies to improve productivity and meet the growing demands of a developing economy and there has been a focus on diversifying agricultural production by cultivating high-value cash crops such as fruits, vegetables, spices, and floriculture.

- All this has led to a shift from India being a predominantly subsistence farming economy to increasingly adopting more commercial and market-oriented approaches to agriculture.
(to be assessed as a whole)

25. a) True

- Environmental determinism is the belief that the physical environment is the primary factor that determines human development. Possibilism, on the other hand, is the belief that humans have the ability to modify their natural environment to suit their needs but also acknowledges that the environment can impose constraints on human activities. The Integrated Tribal Development Project in Bharmaur Region is an example of how humans have modified their natural environment to suit their needs. The project has helped to improve the lives of the tribal people in the region by providing them with access to education, healthcare, and other essential services.

b) False

- The fact that five out of the seven implementation measures in the Indira Gandhi Canal (Nahar) Command Area aim to promote ecological sustainability suggests that the

project is taking a neo-deterministic approach. This is because the project is acknowledging the importance of protecting the environment and ensuring that future generations can benefit from it. However, the project is not abandoning the idea of human modification of the natural environment. The project is still designed to improve the lives of the people in the region, and it is still using technology to achieve its goals. Therefore, the project cannot be considered an example of the transition from neo-determinism to environmental determinism. It is more accurately seen as an example of how neo-determinism can be used to achieve sustainable development goals.

26. Infrastructure: The uneven distribution of infrastructure development, such as transportation networks, housing, and utilities, leads to unequal access to basic services and amenities. Marginalised areas often lack adequate infrastructure, perpetuating disparities.



Social services and amenities: Disparities in the availability and quality of social services like recreational spaces, and community services, hinder their overall well-being.

Economic inequality: Metropolitan cities are often characterized by significant economic inequality. The concentration of wealth and job opportunities in specific sectors and neighbourhoods perpetuates disparities in income and socio-economic status. This inequality limits upward mobility and exacerbates socioeconomic divisions.

Education and Healthcare: Disparities in access to quality education and healthcare services deepen socio-economic inequalities. Marginalised communities often lack access to well-equipped schools and healthcare facilities, leading to limited opportunities for personal development and hindering overall health outcomes.

Immigration: Metropolitans are magnets for immigrants, but this can also lead to disparities. Immigrants may have difficulty finding jobs that match their skills and education, and they may also face discrimination. This can make it difficult for immigrants to integrate into the city and achieve their full potential.

(award one mark for elaborating on each point)

- Deforestation: Clearing forests for agriculture, urbanization, or logging leads to soil erosion and barren wastelands.

- Overgrazing: Excessive livestock grazing depletes vegetation, causing soil compaction and degradation.

- Unsustainable Agriculture: Intensive farming practices degrade soil fertility, rendering it unproductive.

- Mining Activities: Unregulated mining strips vegetation, contaminates soil, and disrupts landscapes.

- Industrial Pollution: Pollutant emissions and waste contaminate soil, water, and air, degrading the land.

- Urbanization and Infrastructure Development: Unplanned development destroys habitats, seals land with concrete, and reduces biodiversity, creating wastelands.

- any other relevant point
(any five points to be assessed)

27. Location flexibility: XYZ can be established in a wide variety of places, as it is not dependent on specific raw materials or weight-intensive processes. It can operate in different areas based on customer courier demand.

Component parts dependency: XYZ primarily relies on component parts for its operations, such as vehicles, computers, and software. These components can be obtained from anywhere,



which allows XYZ to source its supplies from various locations, without being tied to specific regions.

Small-scale production: XYZ generally operates in small quantities and employs a relatively smaller labour force. It does not focus on large-scale manufacturing, but rather on providing delivery services. This enables XYZ to operate with a relatively small team.

Lesser pollution than other industries: XYZ's operations are generally not polluting in nature. It does not involve heavy manufacturing processes or produce significant pollution. This makes XYZ a more environmentally friendly option than most other industries.

Accessibility by road network: The key factor in the location of XYZ is its accessibility by road network. It needs to be easily reachable for delivery agents to efficiently transport packages to customers. Hence, having good connectivity through road networks is crucial for its location decisions.

- any other relevant point

(award one mark each to any five points)

OR

- **Increased automation:** High-tech industries rely heavily on automation, which has led to a decrease in the number of manual manufacturing jobs. This has also led to an increase in the demand for skilled workers who can operate and maintain automated machinery.

- **Globalisation:** High-tech industries are often globalised, with companies setting up operations in different countries to take advantage of lower labour costs and other factors. This has led to a more competitive global manufacturing landscape.

- **Innovation:** High-tech industries are constantly innovating, which has led to the development of new products and processes. This has helped to improve the quality and efficiency of manufacturing, and it has also created new markets for high-tech products.

- **Sustainability:** High-tech industries are increasingly focused on sustainability, which has led to the development of new manufacturing processes that are less harmful to the

environment. This is important as manufacturing is a major contributor to pollution and climate change.

- **The rise of new business models:** High-tech industries have led to the rise of new business models, such as computing and software as a service. These models have changed the way that businesses operate and consume products and services.

-any other relevant point

(any five points to be assessed)

28. - **Advent of the British:** The arrival of the British East India Company in the early 17th century marked the beginning of their influence on international trade routes in India. It led to the variation in the size and quality of ports. They established trading posts along the Indian coastline, exporting Indian goods and importing goods from Europe.

- **Partition of India:** The partition of India in 1947 resulted in the reconfiguration of trade routes. The partition of the country snatched away two very important ports, i.e., Karachi port went to Pakistan and Chittagong port to the erstwhile east-Pakistan and now Bangladesh. To compensate the losses, many new ports, like the Kandla in the west and the Diamond



Harbour near Kolkata on river Hugli in the east were developed. It led to the division of major ports, such as Karachi and Mumbai, and required the development of new infrastructure to facilitate trade between India and Pakistan.

- Establishment of New Ports: The British developed ports like Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, which became major trade hubs. Post-independence, India focused on developing new ports like Nhava Sheva, Paradip, and Kandla, further enhancing its maritime trade capabilities. These ports played a crucial role in facilitating international trade and boosting India's economic growth.
- any other relevant point
(to be assessed as a whole)

OR

Liberalisation of the economy

India's economy has been liberalised since the early 1990s, which has led to an increase in foreign investment and trade. This has helped to boost India's exports and imports, and it has also helped to make India a more attractive destination for foreign businesses.

Focus on exports

This has been done through some initiatives, such as providing subsidies to exporters and helping them to access foreign markets. As a result, India's exports have grown significantly in recent years.

Development of new industries and infrastructure

India has developed many new industries in recent years, such as the IT and pharmaceutical industries. They have been very successful in exporting their products, and they have helped to increase India's share in international trade.

Delicensing

Delicensing of inefficient and old industries has made it easier for new businesses to start and operate in these industries. It led to an increase in the number of Indian businesses that are exporting their products.

Reduction in import duties

This has made it cheaper for Indian businesses to import raw materials and components, which has helped to reduce the cost of production. As a result, Indian businesses have been able to become more competitive in international markets.

- any other relevant point

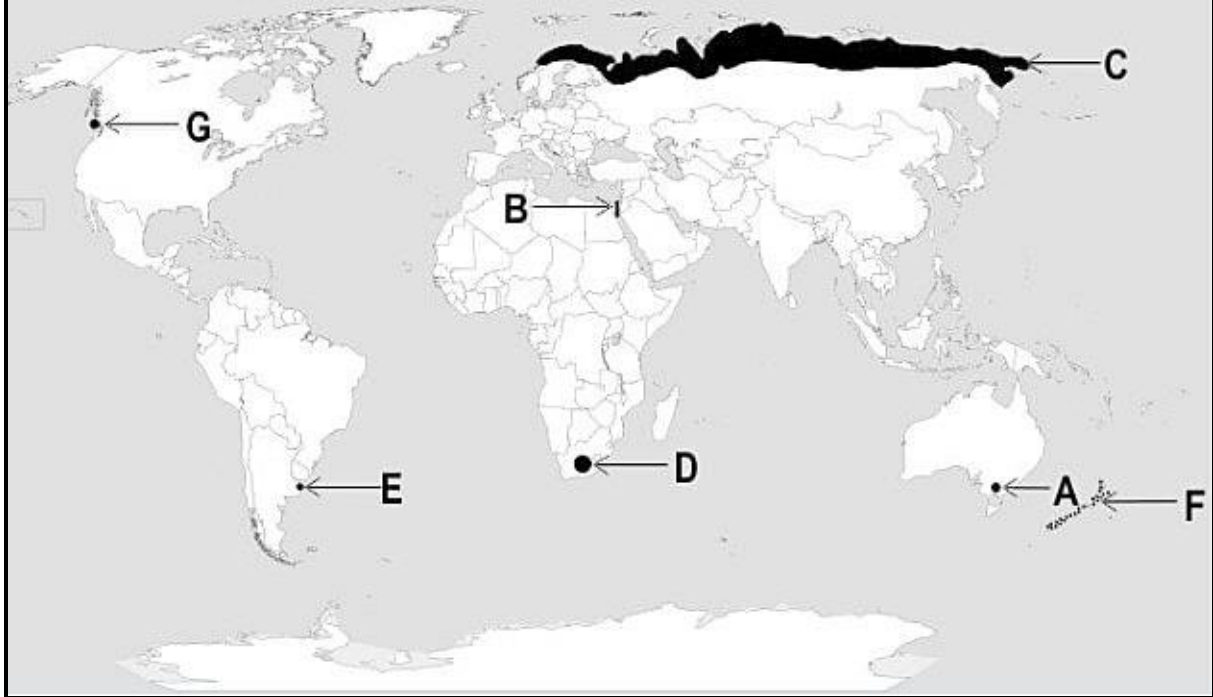
(any five to be assessed for five marks)

SECTION E

Question numbers 29 & 30 are Map based questions having 5 sub-parts each.



29. A. Melbourne
B. Suez Canal
C. Tundra region of Eurasia
D. Velds of South Africa
E. Buenos Aires
F. New Zealand
G. Vancouver
(any five to be assessed for five marks)



The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No.29. Answer any five questions out of the following.

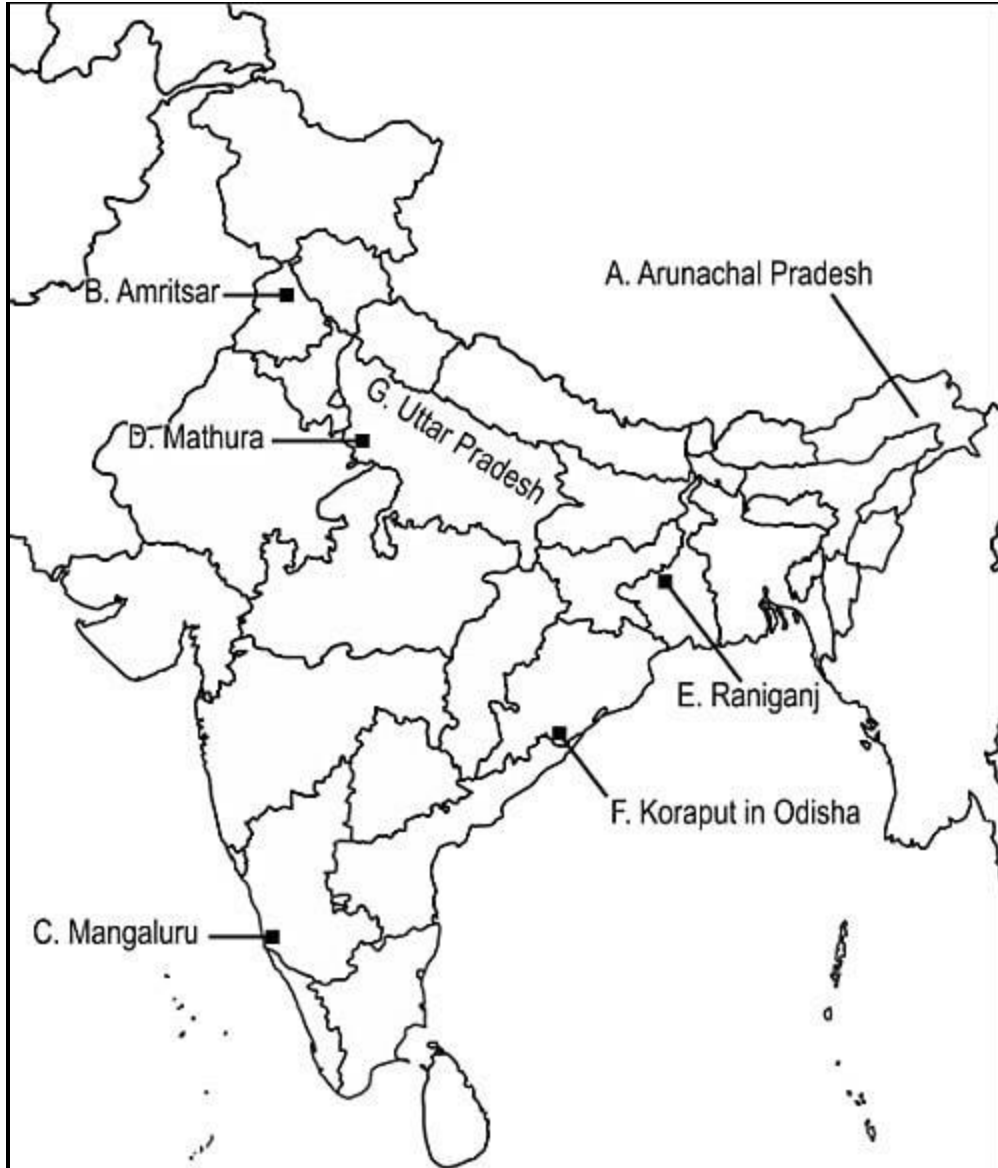
- a. Melbourne/Perth/Sydney
b. Tundra region of Eurasia
c. Vancouver
d. Buenos Aires
e. New Zealand
f. Suez Canal
g. Velds of South Africa

(any five to be assessed for five marks)

30. a. Arunachal Pradesh
b. Amritsar
c. Mangaluru
d. Mathura
e. Raniganj
f. Koraput in Odisha
g. Uttar Pradesh



(any five to be assessed for five marks)



The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No.29. Answer any five questions out of the following.

- a. Mathura
- b. Amritsar
- c. Mangaluru
- d. Raniganj
- e. Odisha
- f. Uttar Pradesh
- g. Arunachal Pradesh

(any five to be assessed for five marks)