

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER
GEOGRAPHY (316) – NEW COURSE
(THEORY)

Time: 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

Note:

- i. This question paper consists of 46 questions in all.
- ii. All questions are compulsory.
- iii. Marks are given against each question.
- iv.
 - a. **Q.No. 1 to 16** – Multiple Choice type questions (MCQs) carrying 1 mark each. Select and write the most appropriate option out of the four options given in each of these questions. An internal choice has been provided in some of these questions.
 - b. **Q.No. 17-20** are objective type map based questions. Question for Visually Impaired candidate in lieu of question no. 17-20 have been given. You have to attempt only **one** of the given choices in such questions. **Q.No. 21 to 30** – Objective type questions carry 02 marks each (with 2/4 sub-parts of 1 mark each). Attempt these questions as per the instructions given for each of the questions 21-30.
 - c. **Q.No. 31 to 40** – Very Short questions carrying 02 marks each to be answered in the range of 30 to 50 words. Question No. 36-37 are map based questions. Question for Visually Impaired candidate in lieu of question no. 36-37 have been given.
 - d. **Q.No. 41 to 45** – Short Answer type questions carrying 03 marks each to be answered in the range of 50 to 80 words.
 - e. **Q.No. 46** – Long Answer type questions carrying 05 marks each to be answered in the range of 80 to 120 words.

1. The flat topped mountain in the sea are known as: 1
 - a. Guyots
 - b. Ridges
 - c. Coral reefs
 - d. Trenches

2. Which among the following is not a major determinant of ocean temperature? 1
 - a. Latitude
 - b. Revolving of earth
 - c. Density of water
 - d. Ocean currents

3. 'The pyramid of energy is always upright' indicates that- 1
- The energy conversion efficiency of carnivorous is better than herbivorous
 - Producers have the lowest energy conversion efficiency
 - The energy conversion efficiency of herbivorous is better than carnivorous
 - Energy conversion efficiency is same at all trophic levels
4. Identify the feature that allows organisms to survive in the condition of their habitat? 1
- Adaptation
 - Adjustment
 - Assimilation
 - Association
5. The extreme of temperature between summer and winter is quite low in southern part of peninsular part of India because- 1
- The sky is generally cloudy
 - The sun's rays are almost vertical throughout the year
 - Strong wind flow throughout the years
 - The adjoining oceans moderate the temperature
6. Which of the following state receive rainfall due to western disturbances? 1
- Karnataka
 - Uttarakhand
 - Kerala
 - Punjab
7. Monsoon retreat is marked by - (i) Clean Sky (ii) High pressure conditions at the Bay of Bengal (iii) Rise in temperature on land. 1
- From the above given statement choose the correct one-
- (i) only
 - (i) and (ii) both
 - (ii) and (iii) both

d. (i), (ii) and (iii)

8. The National River Linkage Programme is beneficial because: 1

- a. It will increase the area of underground water
- b. Capability of additional hydel electricity
- c. Flood control
- d. All of the above

9. (i) Which of the following doesn't reflect the estimated water utilisation pattern of India in 2050? 1

- a. Largest part of water is used in agriculture
- b. There is declining trend in utilization in energy sector
- c. Industry comes second in water utilisation
- d. Domestic use comes at fourth place

OR

(ii) Identify the cause for increasing demand of irrigation.

- a. Similarity in regional distribution of rainfall
- b. Certain gap in rainfall season
- c. Growing demand of water for commercial crops
- d. Static cropping pattern

10. (i) The inland waterways in India are not developed fully because: 1

- a. Diversion of water of rivers for irrigation
- b. Perennial rivers
- c. Absence of bridge and waterfalls
- d. No competition with rail and road transport

OR

(ii) The non conventional sources of energy are energy of future because -

- a. Technology for its utilisation are easy
- b. Everyone can use this energy
- c. Presently, their source are limited
- d. These are renewable and pollution free

11. (i) Who introduced the concept of Human Development? 1
- a. Amartya Sen
 - b. Mehbub al Haque
 - c. Robert Malthus
 - d. Paul Streeten

OR

- (ii) Apart from Human Development Index, which of the following indicator is not used in Human Development Index:
- a. Social Development Indicator
 - b. Human Poverty Index for developing countries (HPI-1)
 - c. Human Poverty Index for selected OECD Countries (HPI-2)
 - d. Gender Empowered Measurement (GEM)
12. (i) According to Human Development Index ranking, India is placed in which category? 1
- a. Very high
 - b. High
 - c. Medium
 - d. Low

OR

According to Human Development Report -2021-22, India's GDI is:

- a. 0.948
 - b. 0.849
 - c. 0.789
 - d. 0.896
13. (i) Identify the factors that need to be strengthened in the country. 1
- a. Reduce the population in the country
 - b. Improve the condition of the physical infrastructure in the country
 - c. Improve the literacy and gross enrolment ratio
 - d. Ensure the food security in the country

OR

- (ii) As per the Human Development Index of States of India for the year 2021, which of the following state is above the national average?
- a. Sikkim
 - b. Jharkhand
 - c. Odisha
 - d. Andhra Pradesh

14. (i) A. India has improve it's Human Development Index score since 1990 1

R. Not a single state in the country are in the category of low human development

- a. Both A and R are true and R explain A
- b. Both A and R are true but R does not explain A
- c. A is true but R is false
- d. Both A and R are false

OR

(ii) A. India has to work very hard to be placed among the top countries in the medium human development category.

B. If the present trend continues it needs minimum 30 years to enter the high human development category.

- a. Both A and R are true and R explain A
- b. Both A and R are true but R does not explain A
- c. A is true but R is false
- d. Both A and R are false

15. (i) Match the following - 1

Event	Year
A. United Nations Conference on the Human Environment	i. 2002
B. Earth Summit	ii. 1972
C. World summit on sustainable development	iii. 2012
D. Rio + 20	iv. 1992

- a. A- i, B - ii, C - iii, D - iv
- b. A- iv, B - iii, C - ii, D - i
- c. A- ii, B - iv, C - i, D - iii
- d. A- iii, B - ii, C - iv, D - i

OR

(ii) Identify which of the following is not achieved under Millennium Development Goals.

- a. Reduction in poverty from the level of 1990 under Goal 1
- b. Increase in maternal mortality since 2000

- c. Increase in enrolment in developing region especially sub - Saharan Africa
- d. Improvement in services like access to drinking water worldwide

16. (i) In which of the following MDG Goal, India has not achieved the target?

1

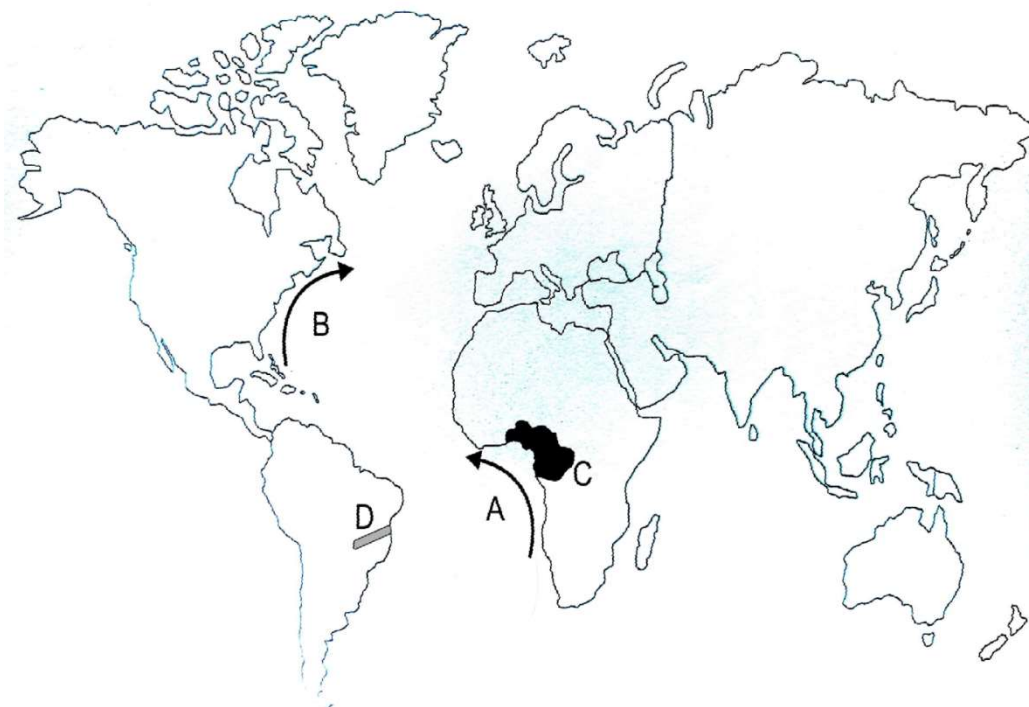
- a. Reduce child mortality
- b. Poverty reduction
- c. Enrolment in primary education
- d. Maternal health

OR

(ii) Identify the incorrect point of difference between Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

- a. MDGs has 8 goals while SDGs has 17 goals
- b. Baseline for MDGs was 1990 while for SDGs 2015
- c. MDGs were evolved after long and extensive consultation including 70 open working group while SDGs were drawn with group of experts at UN headquarter.
- d. The timeframe of MDGs is 2000-2015 while for SDGs 2015-30

Study the map carefully and answer Map based question No.17, 18, 19 and 20.



17. Identify the ocean currents marked as 'A' 1
- a. Canary
 - b. Benguela
 - c. Kuroshio
 - d. Oyashio
18. Identify the ocean currents marked as 'B' 1
- a. Peru
 - b. California
 - c. Gulf stream
 - d. Canary
19. Identify the Evergreen rainforest biome marked as 'C'- 1
- a. Congo basin
 - a. Amazon
 - c. Prairies grassland
 - d. Sahara desert
20. Identify the tropical biome marked as 'D'- 1
- a. Tropical andes
 - b. Atlantic forest, Brazil
 - c. Himalayan forest
 - d. Queensland

Question for Visually Impaired candidate in lieu of question no. 17-20:

17. Name the currents found in southern Atlantic Ocean
- a. Canary
 - b. Benguela
 - c. Kuroshio
 - d. Oyashio

18. Name a stream on the coast of USA in northern Atlantic Ocean
- Peru
 - California
 - Gulf
 - Canary
19. Name the Evergreen rainforest biome found in Africa
- Congo basin
 - Amazon
 - Prairies grassland
 - Sahara desert
20. Name the tropical biome found in South America
- Tropical andes
 - Atlantic forest, Brazil
 - Himalayan forest
 - Queensland
21. Answer any two of the following questions by filling the appropriate words: $1 \times 2 = 2$
- Water enters the small spare spaces between particles in soil rocks through _____ process.
 - _____ is termed as the study of the flow of aquifers.
 - The underwater mountain formed by plate tectonics) is known as _____.
 - The ocean salinity is determined by evaporation, temperature, precipitation, _____ and influx of fresh water.
22. Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the following questions in one or two words: $1 \times 2 = 2$

Arabian Sea branch of South west monsoons strikes the western coast of India and causes heavy rains on the western slopes of the Western Ghats. After crossing the Western Ghats, these winds cause less rainfall on the eastern slopes as they gain temperature while descending. This area is, therefore, known as the rain shadow zone. It explains why interior parts of Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Telangana get light rains from these winds. South west monsoons strike along the coast of Saurashtra and Kuchchh and pass over Rajasthan and beyond to meet the Bay of Bengal branch. These winds cause widespread rain in these states

and the western Himalayan region.

- a. Identify the reason behind the less rainfall in karnataka.
- b. Identify the branch of south west monsoon causing heavy rains on the western slopes of Western Ghats.

23. Match any two correct combination from Column A to Column B: 1 x 2 = 2

Column A	Column B
a. Major source of Water	i. Tanks
b. Balance between available water and water in use	ii. Surface water
c. Year of Formulation of National Water Policy	iii. Canal
d. 24% area under irrigation in 2014 by	iv. Water budget
	v. 1986
	vi. 1987
	vii. Water Table

24. Answer any two of the following questions in one or two words: 1 x 2 = 2

- a. Name any one method of rainwater harvesting.
- b. Name any one cause responsible for the need of rain water harvesting.
- c. Name a traditional method of water harvesting in the areas of water scarcity.
- d. State the term used for effective management of rainwater reserves.

25. Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the following questions in one or two words: 1 x 2 = 2

The liberalisation in FDI by the Government of India was initiated during 1980-91. It began with the Industrial Policy Statements of 1980 and 1982. Later the Technology Policy Statement in 1983 also continued the process. During this period considerable degrees of trade liberalisation were also experienced. This was in the area of reductions in tariffs and the shifting of many import items under open general license (OGL) category. However, in the beginning of 1990s, the FDI was accepted and promoted as a preferred way for financial resources over loans and other types of finance as the Foreign direct investment (FDI) in India was introduced in 1991 under the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA). FDI was considered as an effective tool to bring new foreign technology which was still not available in India. Later multiple changes have been made in norms and procedures to regulate it and make it easier for doing business.

Today, India is considered as an important destination for foreign direct investment.

- a. The duration of 1980-91 witnessed which new initiative in India?
- b. Name the category to which many import items were shifted for reduction in tariffs.
- c. Name the act introduced to bring new foreign technologies in India.
- d. In which way the financial resources was accepted over loans and other types of finance?

26. Answer any two of the following questions in one or two words: 1 x 2 = 2

- a. On the basis of the density of railway network, what kind of network is created by level land, fertile soils and dense population etc.
- b. Identify the area spread in chhota nagpur and odisha plateau and containing deposits of minerals used in metallurgical industries.
- c. Identify the form of energy in which Karnataka is on the top alongwith Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
- d. Indicate the way of energy consumption reducing the individual consumption.

27. Match any two correct combination between SDGs (Column) and its objectives (Column B): 1 x 2 = 2

Column A	Column B
a. Quality education	i. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
b. Life under water	ii. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
c. Clean water and sanitation	iii. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education
d. Partnership for the goals.	iv. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
	v. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
	vi. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
	vii. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

28. Answer the following questions in one or two words: 1 x 2 = 2

- a. Name the place where first International Conference on the Human Environment was organised.
- b. In which year, UN General Assembly accepted Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)?

29. Answer the following questions in one or two words: 1 x 2 = 2

- a. Indicate any one target achieved by India for achieving MDGs.
- b. Identify the region of the world which has least performed in achieving the MDGs.

30. Answer the following questions in one or two words: 1 x 2 = 2

- a. Find any one characteristics of the nature of the goals of SDGs.
- b. Find any one programme initiated to achieve the SDGs in India.

31. Name the branches of geography on the basis of the regional approach. 2

32. How does mass wasting takes place? 2

33. 'Deposition is consequence of erosion.' Explain. 2

34. Explain the role of coriolis force in wind motion. 2

35. Identify the role of human in climate change. 2

36. On the given outline map of India, mark and label the following: 2

A. The southern most range of northern mountain

B. A river following towards east

Question for Visually Impaired candidate in lieu of question no. 36:

Answer the following:

A. Name the southern most range of northern mountains of India.

B. Name a river following towards east in India

37. On the given outline map of India mark and label the following: 2

I. A state/Union Territory of India which has 48 Wild life sanctuary

II. A state/Union Territory of India which has 29 Wild life sanctuary

Question for Visually Impaired candidate in lieu of question no. 37:

Answer the following:

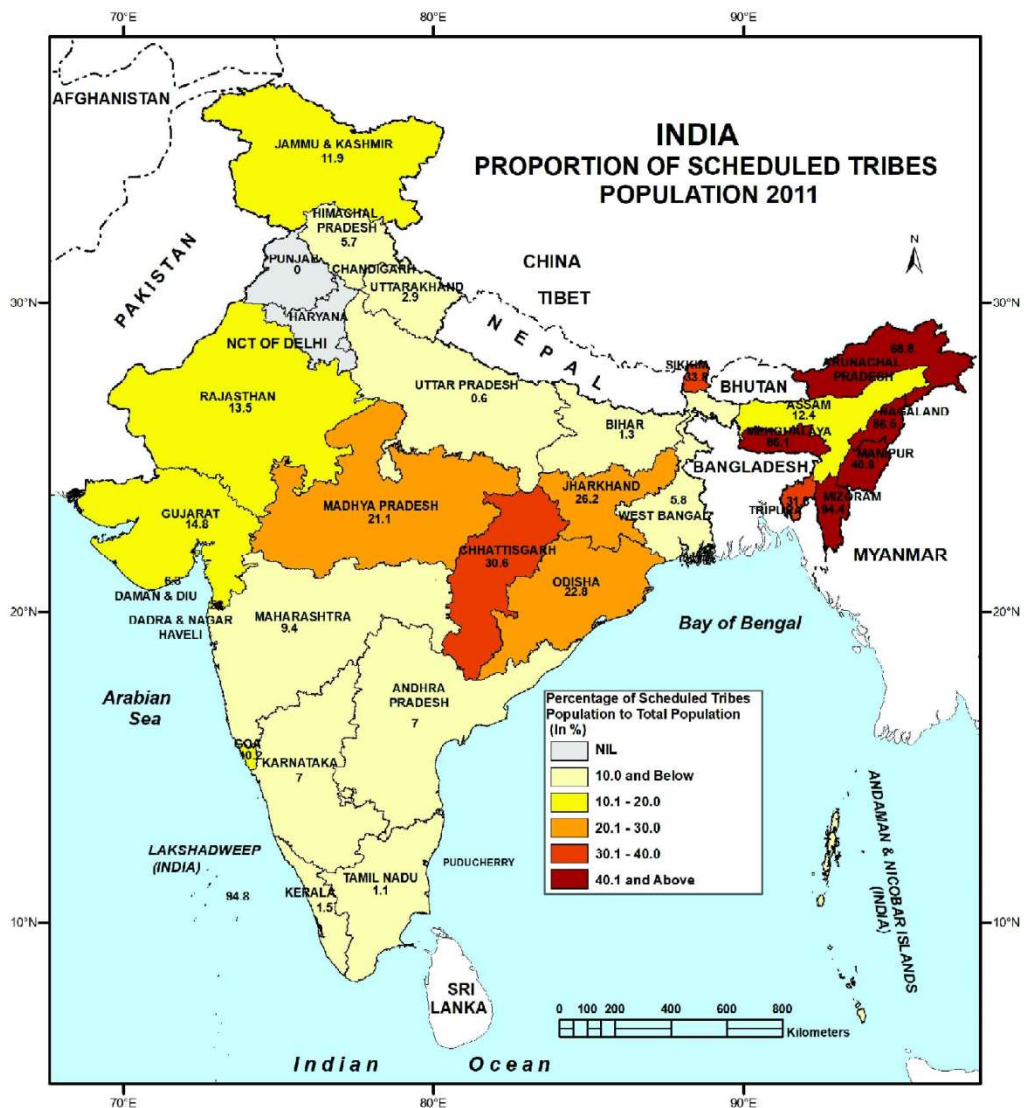
I. Name a state/Union Territory of India which has 48 Wild life sanctuary.

II. Name a state/Union Territory of India which has 29 Wild life sanctuary.

38. Explain any two measures to protect wild life in India. 2

39. Why is there a decline in sex ratio in India? Explain any two factors responsible for it. 2

40. Answer the following question on the basis of given map- 2



- a. Name any two states of India having high concentration of tribal population.
- b. Name any two states of India having low concentration of tribal population.

Question for Visually Impaired candidate in lieu of question no. 40.

- a. Name any two states of India having high concentration of tribal population as per Census of India 2011.
- b. Name any two states of India having low concentration of tribal population as per Census of India 2011.

- 41. Describe any two features of folded mountain. Give any one example of folded mountain. 3
- 42. 'Plains have influenced the human life in many ways.' Explain with any three points. 3
- 43. Name the factors on which the atmosphere pressure of any place depends. 3
- 44. (i) Differentiate between weather and climate. 3

OR

(ii) Illustrate the consequences of climate change creating threats to humankind.

- 45. (i) Differentiate between Himalayan rivers and peninsular rivers. 3

OR

(ii) Explain the features of the three ranges of Himalayas.

- 46. (i) Explain the impact of globalisation on Indian agriculture. 5

OR

(ii) Explain any five types of farming activities performed in India.

GEOGRAPHY (316) – NEW

Marking Scheme

Q.	Expected Value points for each step No.	Distributio n Marks	Total of Marks
1.	A	1	1
2.	B	1	1
3.	C	1	1
4.	A	1	1
5.	D	1	1
6.	D	1	1
7.	A	1	1
8.	D	1	1
9.	(i) B OR (ii) C	1	1
10.	(i) A OR (ii) D	1	1
11.	(ii) B OR (ii) A	1	1
12.	(i) C OR (ii) B	1	1
13.	(i) C OR (ii) A	1	1
14.	(i) A OR (ii) B	1	1
15.	(i) C OR (ii) B	1	1

16. (ii) A 1 1
OR
(ii) C

17. B 1 1

18. C 1 1

19. A 1 1

20. B 1 1

Question for Visually Impaired candidate in lieu of question no. 17-20:

17. B 1 1

18. C 1 1

19. A 1 1

20. B 1 1

21. a. Infiltration 1x2 2
b. Hydrology
c. Ridge
d. Ocean current
(Any two)

22. a. Rain shadow 1x2 2
b. Arabian sea branch

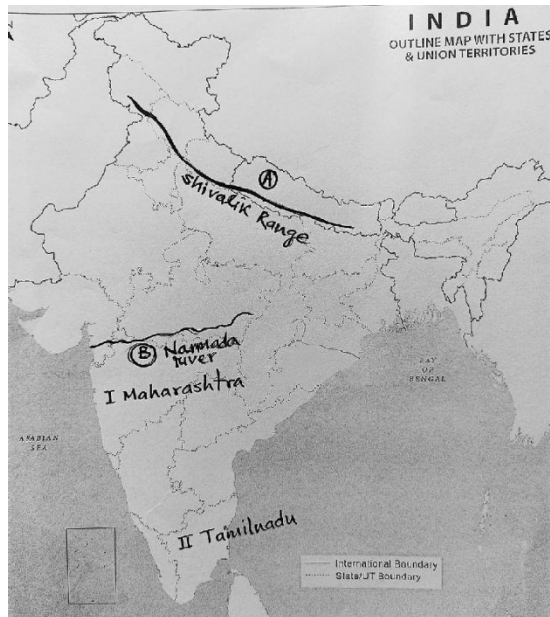
23. a. (ii) 1x2 2
b. (iv)
c. (vi)
d. (iii)
(Any two)

24. a. (i) Construction of potholes 1x2 2
(ii) Construction of trenches
(iii) Use of wells
(iv) Use of hand pumps (any one)
b. (i) Scarcity of surface water
(ii) Dependency on underground water
(iii) Increasing urbanization (any one)
c. Bawli
d. Potential rainwater harvesting
(Any two)

25.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Liberalisation b. Open General License (OGL) c. Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) d. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) (Any two)	1x2	2
26.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Dense network b. North eastern plateau c. Solar energy d. Use of public transport, any other (Any two)	1x2	2
27.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. (iii) b. (i) c. (vi) d. (ii) (Any two)	1x2	2
28.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Stockholm b. 2000 	1x2	2
29.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. (i) Poverty reduction <li style="padding-left: 20px;">(ii) Gender parity in enrollment <li style="padding-left: 20px;">(iii) Maternal mortality <li style="padding-left: 20px;">(iv) Disease control (any one) b. Sub-saharan region 	1x2	2
30.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. (i) More accommodative <li style="padding-left: 20px;">(ii) More comprehensive <li style="padding-left: 20px;">(iii) Gender dignity <li style="padding-left: 20px;">(iv) Emphasis on environment, any other point <li style="padding-left: 40px;">(any one) b. National Health Mission, Swach Bharat Abhiyan, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, National Programme of Mid-Day Meal in school, National Rural Drinking Water Programme, Pradhan Mantri Awash Yojana, Digital India, any other programme <li style="padding-left: 40px;">(any one) 	1x2	2
31.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Regional Studies iii. Regional planning iii. Regional development iv. Regional analysis (any 2) 	1x2	2

32. Movement of disintegrated and fragmented material down the hill slope under the influence of gravity is called mass movement. 2 2
33. The erosional agent loose their velocity and energy on gentle slope and materials carried by them stand to settle themselves. 2 2
34. Due to rotational movement of the earth winds are greatly deflected by their original path due to coriolis force. The wind starts deflecting to its right in northern hemisphere and to its left in southern hemisphere. 2 2
35. i. Fossil fuels 1 × 2 2
 ii. Land use change
 iii. Deforestation
 iv. Agriculture activities
 (Any 2)

36. 1 × 2 2
37. 1 × 2 2



Question for Visually Impaired candidate in lieu of question no. 36 and 37:

36. A Shivalik Range
 B. Narmada, Tapi (any one)
37. I. Maharashtra
 II. Tamilnadu
38. MEASURES -
 a. Wild life protection act 1972

- b. Establishment of National park
- c. Establishment of wildlife sanctuaries
- d. Special programmes i.e Project tiger
- e. Any other point
(any 2) 1 × 2 2
39. i. Higher rate of maternal mortality 1 × 2 2
ii. High child mortality among female children
40. A. Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya etc. (Any one) 1 × 2 2
B. Punjab, UP, Haryana etc. (Any one)
41. Features of folded mountains:
- i. Formed due to folding of crustal rocks
- ii. Folding caused by compressive forces generated by endogenetic forces
- iii. Highest and most extensive mountains of the world
- iv. Found in all continent
- v. Any other relevant point
(any 2) 1 x 2
- Example- Rockies, andes, alps, himalayas, atlas (any one) 1 x 1 3
42. Significance of plains on human life:
- i. Most fertile soil
- i. Improved transport and communication system
- ii. Favourable climate
- iii. Development of industries
- iv. Centres of civilisation
- v. Any other relevant point
(Any 3) 1 × 3 3
43. Factors affecting atmospheric pressure-
- a. Altitude
- b. Temperature
- c. Earth rotation
- d. Water vapour
(Explanation of any three) 1 × 3 3
44. (i) Difference-

Criteria	Weather	Climate
a. Definition	Daily change in atmospheric condition	Average weather condition of a particular region
b. Period of time	Short	Long - more than 30 years
c. Elements	Temperature, pressure, over wind etc	Average of weather condition a long time
d. Change	Very frequently	Largely permanent
e. Any other point of difference		

(Any three)

1 × 3

OR

(ii) Consequences of climate change:

- i. Melting glaciers and ice-caps
- ii. Rising sea level
- iii. Extreme weather
- iv. Impact on agriculture
- v. Impact on flora and fauna
- vi. Impact on health

(Any three)

1 × 3 3

45. (i) Difference-

Himalayan river

Peninsular river

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a. Perennial river | i. Flow of water is highly irregular |
| b. River fed by melting of ice | ii. Monsoon rain |
| c. Mostly flow towards east | iii. Some flow towards west too |
| d. Any other point | iv. Any other point |

(Any three)

1 × 3

OR

(ii) Ranges of Himalayas:

- i. Himadri (Greater Himalayas)
- ii. Himachal (Lesser or Middle Himalayas)
- iii. Shivalik (Outer Himalayas)

(Explanation of three, 1 mark each)

1 × 3 3

46. (i) Impact of globalisation -

- i. Mechanisation
- ii. New technology

- iii. A rise in trade share growth of agri export
- iv. Research collaboration
- v. Global competition
- vi. Increase in cash crop demand
- vii. Reduce poverty
- viii. Any other point

(Any 5 point with explanation)

1× 5

OR

(ii) Types of farming activities performed in India:

- a. Subsistence farming
- b. Shifting agriculture
- c. Intensive agriculture
- d. Extensive agriculture
- e. Commercial agriculture
- f. Plantation agriculture
- g. Dry land farming
- h. Wetland farming
- i. Terrace agriculture
- j. Mixed and multiple farming
- k. Dairy farming

(Any 5 point with explanation)

1× 5

5
