

**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.
  - 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
  - (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. 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
10. 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
11. Who introduced the concept of Human Development? 1
- a. Amartya Sen
  - b. Mehbub al Haque
  - c. Robert Malthus
  - d. Paul Streeten
12. According to Human Development Index ranking, India is placed in which category? 1
- a. Very high
  - b. High
  - c. Medium
  - d. Low

13. 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

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

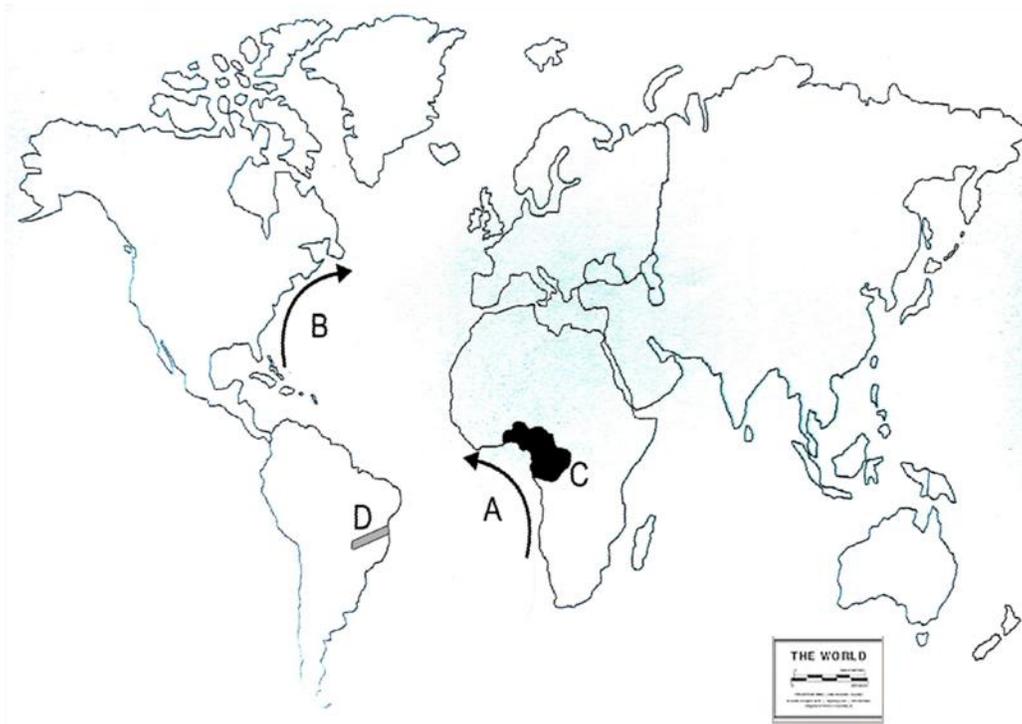
15. Match the following - 1

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

16. 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

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
  - b. 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

a. Peru

b. California

c. Gulf

d. Canary

19. Name the Evergreen rainforest biome found in Africa

a. Congo basin

b. Amazon

c. Prairies grassland

d. Sahara desert

20. Name the tropical biome found in South America

a. Tropical andes

b. Atlantic forest, Brazil

c. Himalayan forest

d. Queensland

21. Answer the following questions by filling the appropriate words: 1 x 2 = 2

- a. Water enters the small spare spaces between particles in soil rocks through \_\_\_\_\_ process.
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ is termed as the study of the flow of aquifers.

22. Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the following questions in one or two words: 1 x 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 the correct combination from Column A to Column B: 0.5 x 4 = 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 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.

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.

26. Answer 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.

27. Match the correct combination between SDGs (Column) and its objectives (Column B):

0.5 x 4 = 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 take 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

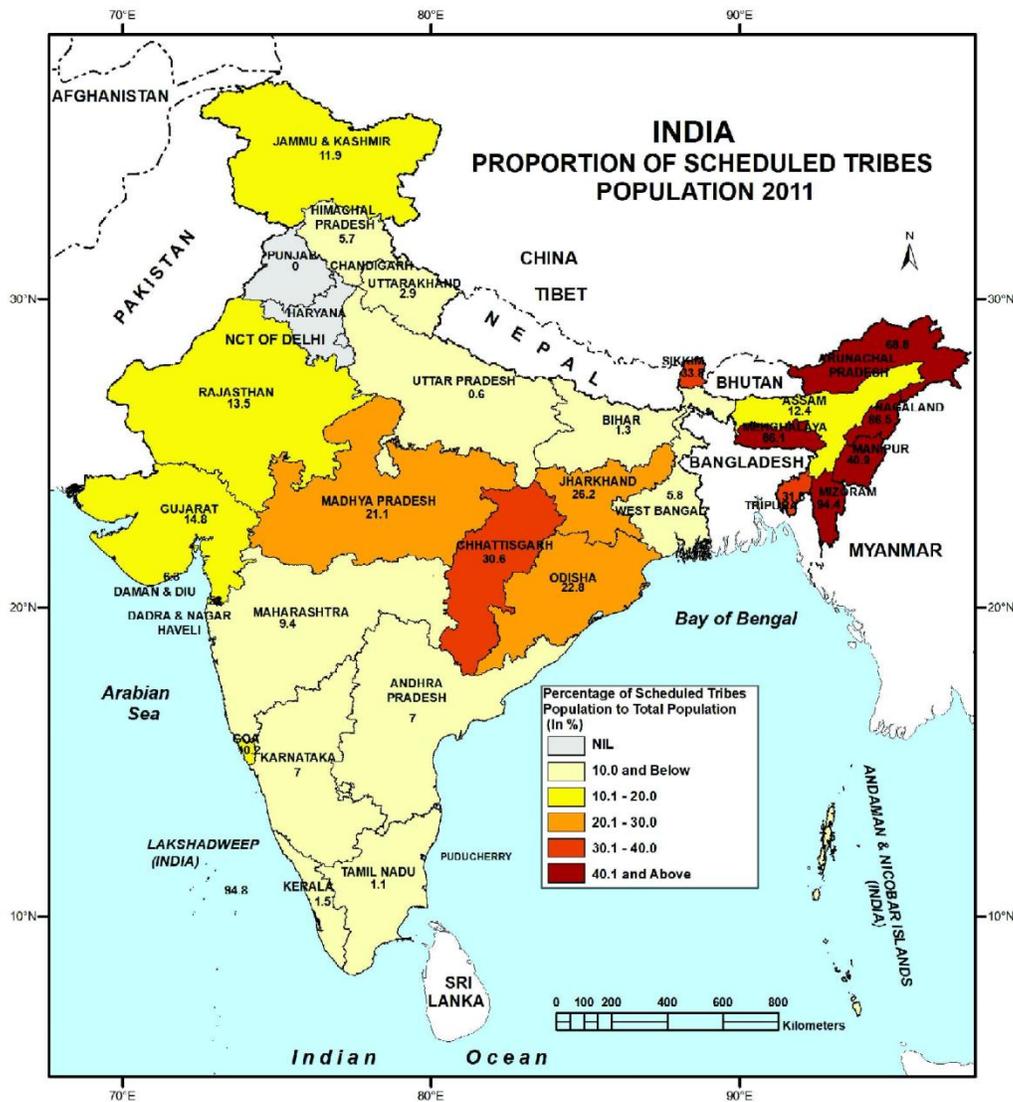
**Question for Visually Impaired candidate in lieu of question no. 37:**

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.

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## GEOGRAPHY (316) – NEW

### Marking Scheme

<b>Q.</b>	<b>Expected Value points for each step No.</b>	<b>Distributio n Marks</b>	<b>Total of Marks</b>
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.	B	1	1
10.	A	1	1
11.	B	1	1
12.	C	1	1
13.	C	1	1
14.	A	1	1
15.	C	1	1

16.	A	1	1
17.	B	1	1
18.	C	1	1
19.	A	1	1
20.	B	1	1

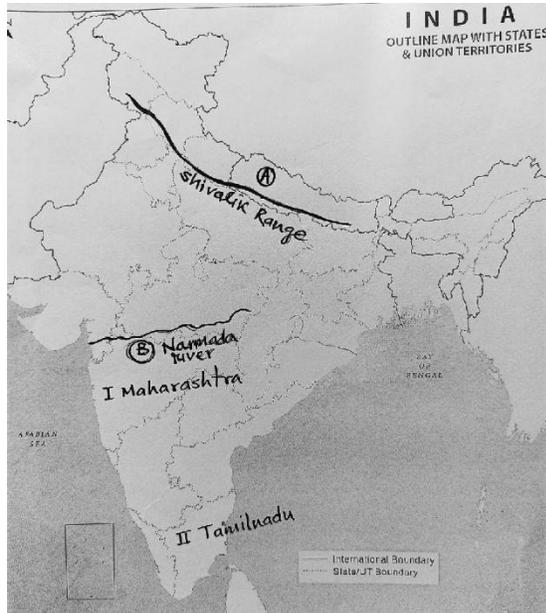
**Question for Visually Impaired candidate in lieu of question no. 17-20:**

17.	B	1	1
18.	C	1	1
19.	A	1	1
20.	B	1	1
21.	a. Infiltration b. Hydrology	1x2	2
22.	a. Rain shadow b. Arabian sea branch	1x2	2
23.	a. (ii) b. (iv) c. (vi) d. (iii)	0.5 x 4	2
24.	a. (i) Construction of potholes (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)	1x2	2
25.	a. Liberalisation b. Open General License (OGL)	1x2	2
26.	a. Dense network b. North eastern plateau	1x2	2

27.	a. (iii) b. (i) c. (vi) d. (ii)	0.5x4	2
28.	a. Stockholm b. 2000	1x2	2
29.	a. (i) Poverty reduction (ii) Gender parity in enrollment (iii) Maternal mortality (iv) Disease control (any one) b. Sub-saharan region	1x2	2
30.	a. (i) More accommodative (ii) More comprehensive (iii) Gender dignity (iv) Emphasis on environment, any other point (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 Awas Yojana, Digital India, any other programme (any one)	1x2	2
31.	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 x 3

3

43. Factors affecting atmospheric pressure-

- a. Altitude
- b. Temperature
- c. Earth rotation
- d. Water vapour

(Explanation of any three)

1 x 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

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Perennial river</li><li>b. River fed by melting of ice</li><li>c. Mostly flow towards east</li><li>d. Any other point</li></ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. Flow of water is highly irregular</li><li>ii. Monsoon rain</li><li>iii. Some flow towards west too</li><li>iv. Any other point</li></ol> |
|--|---|

(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

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