

**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN**  
**ERNAKULAM REGION**  
**PRE BOARD EXAMINATION (2025-2026)**  
**MARKING SCHEME**  
**CLASS: XII (GEOGRAPHY – 029)**

Q.NO.	ANSWERS	MARKS
	<b><u>SECTION- A</u></b>	
	<b><u>MULTIPLE CHOICE TYPE QUESTIONS (17*1= 17)</u></b>	
1	b) Crop rotation	1
2	(C) (iii) (ii) (iv) (i)	1
3	(B) Equality	1
4	(A) Between Stockton and Darlington	1
5	(D) Both statements are correct and statement 2 correctly explains the statement	1
6	(A) 1 and 2 only	1
7	(A) It was established in May 1950.	1
8	(D) Both assertion and reason are correct but reason is not the correct explanation for assertion.	1
9	(B) Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs	1
10	(B) 1&4	1
11	(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A	1
12	(b) The clustering of industries	1
13	(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A	1
14	(C) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)	1
15	(B) Shifting cultivation	1
16	(B) Secondary Activity	1
17	(D) Population density	1
	<b><u>SECTION- B</u></b>	
	<b><u>SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS( 2*3 =6)</u></b>	

18	<p>18.1. Human geography focuses on studying the interrelationship between people and their environment, including how human culture interacts with nature and space.</p> <p>18.2. Initially, environmental determinism stressed nature's control over humans, but today, possibilism highlights the human ability to modify the environment to suit their needs.</p> <p>18.3. Studying human geography is essential to understand how global processes like migration, urbanization, and globalization affect human behaviour and the environment.</p>	3
19	<p>19.1. In the decade 1911–1921, with a decrease of 772117 people.</p> <p>19.2. From 1991-2001, with an increase of 182307640.</p> <p>19.3. It is 24.66%.</p>	3
	<p><b><u>SECTION- C</u></b>  <b><u>SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS(4*3=12 )</u></b></p>	3
20	<p>The basic differences between rural and urban settlements are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The rural settlements derive their life support or basic economic needs from land based primary economic activities, whereas, urban settlements, depend on processing of raw materials and manufacturing of finished goods on the one hand and a variety of services on the other.</li> <li>2 Cities act as nodes of economic growth, provide goods and services not only to urban dwellers but also to the people of the rural settlements in their hinterlands in return for food and raw materials.</li> <li>3. Rural and urban settlements differ in terms of social relationship, attitude and outlook. Rural people are less mobile and therefore, social relations among them are intimate. In urban areas, on the other hand, way of life is complex and fast, and social relations are formal.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The objective of Smart City mission is to develop cities that provide core infrastructure as well as clean and sustainable environment to its inhabitants. They do it by applying smart solutions to the problems existing in the cities. The smart city is to act as a lighthouse to other aspiring cities.</p>	3
21	<p>(i) The Rhine river waterways</p> <p>(ii) It is navigable for 700 km from its mouth at Rotterdam to Basel in Switzerland.</p> <p>It is used for transportation of coal.</p>	3

	<p>Ocean going vessels can reach upto Cologne.</p> <p>It connects the industrial areas of Switzerland, Germany, France, Belgium and the Netherland with the North Atlantic sea routes.</p>	
22	<p>Depending on the mode of occurrence and the nature of ore, mining is of two types:</p> <p>(i) Surface Mining: It is the easiest and cheapest way of mining minerals close to the surface. Overhead cost is low.</p> <p>(ii) Underground Mining: It is used when one lies deep below the surface. It requires lifts, drills, haulage vehicles, ventilation system for safety and efficient movement of people and materials. This method is risky. Poisonous gases, fires, floods may occur.</p> <p>•Developed economies are retreating from mining, processing and refining stages of production due to higher labour costs, while the developing countries with large labour force and striving for higher standard of living are becoming more important.</p>	3
23	<p>Non conventional sources of energy are those energy which have been recently put to use for commercial purpose. They are generally renewable and non polluting sources of energy. They have initial high cost of installation whereas their long time running cost is low and also they are environment friendly. Eg. Soar energy, wind energy, tidal and wave energy, geothermal energy and bioenergy.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1. Wind energy is a clean fuel source.</p> <p>2. It does not pollute the air as compared to conventional sources. 3. Wind power is one of the lowest-cost renewable energy technologies available today.</p> <p>3. Even without government subsidies, wind power is a low-cost fuel in many areas of the country.</p> <p>Four wind power producing states of India are: 1. Rajasthan 2. Gujarat 3. Maharashtra 4. Karnataka.</p>	3
	<p><b><u>SECTION- D</u></b>  <b><u>LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS(5*5=25)</u></b></p>	
24	<p>The main sources of air pollution are a release of various gases such as oxides of sulphur and nitrogens, hydrocarbons, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, lead and asbestos by combustion of fossil fuels/mining and industries.</p> <p>For the effects of air pollution,</p>	5

	<p>The main consequences of air pollution are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Air pollution is responsible for many diseases that cause harm to our respiratory, nervous and circulatory systems.</li> <li>2. Air pollution is responsible for creating a smoky fog over cities which is known as urban smog. It also has negative effects on human health.</li> <li>3. Air pollution is also responsible for acid rains. The first rain after summers in urban area always shows acidic nature of rainwater i.e. it shows a lower pH level than the subsequent rain.</li> <li>4. Air pollution may be harmful to flora and fauna and to property.</li> </ol>	
25	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) India is surrounded by sea from three sides and is blessed with a long coastline.</li> <li>2) Indian ports are all weather ports having good harbour facilities.</li> <li>3) Most of India's foreign trade is carried through the sea routes.</li> <li>4) Sea routes act as receiving points of foreign consignment coming to India for distribution.</li> <li>5) India is centrally located by sea routes which provides cheap transportation.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Sea ports act as collection centres of commodities from hinterland for further shipment to foreign destinations.</li> <li>2) Ports act as receiving points of foreign consignment coming to India for distribution.</li> <li>3) Ports are the gateway for foreign trade as these handle exports and imports.</li> <li>4) Water transport is the best way to transport heavy and bulky goods and sea ports play a very important role in it.</li> <li>5) Connecting the global trade markets is an essential part of ocean shipping.</li> <li>6) Seaports support the coastal defence and security of a country based on political, economic and technical means.</li> <li>7) Seaports can also be used as storehouse of cargo.</li> </ol>	5
26	<p>Trade and commerce is essentially buying and selling of items produced elsewhere.</p> <p><u>Retail Trading</u></p> <p>In this type of trading, goods are directly sold to consumers. This trading is done through fixed establishments or stores, small shops, consumer cooperatives, big departmental stores and chain stores.</p> <p>The chain stores buy commodities in bulk and then hire skilled specialists for executive tasks. Street peddling, handcarts, trucks, door-</p>	5

	<p>to-door, mail order, telephone and Internet are examples of non-store retail trading.</p> <p><u>Wholesale Trading</u></p> <p>Here bulk buying takes place directly from the manufacturer by numerous intermediary merchants.</p> <p>The merchants/ wholesalers extend credit to retailers.</p>	
27	<p>By following some measures. These measures are as follows-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rigorous implementation of water management policy.</li> <li>2. Adoption of plantation crops such as citrus fruits, instead of water intensive crops.</li> <li>3. In order to reduce the conveyance loss of water, few important programmes shall be taken into account such as the CAD (Command area development) programmes i.e.</li> <li>4. Lining of water courses Land development and levelling Warabandi system.</li> <li>5. The area should be reclaimed that got affected by water logging and soil salinity.</li> <li>6. Promoting eco-development in the fragile environment especially in stage II command area through a forestation, shelter belt, and plantation and pasture development.</li> <li>7. To promote social sustainability by providing financial and institutional support for land cultivation.</li> <li>8. Other sectors of economy in addition to agriculture, animal husbandry and allied activities should be encouraged for attaining economic sustainability.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>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 project drastically improved the life of the Gaddis and narrowed the gap in the level of development between Bharmaur and other areas of Himachal Pradesh. A lot of development was made in the field of transport and communication, agriculture and allied activities and social and community services. The most significant contribution of the ITDP -in the region is the development of infrastructure in terms of schools, healthcare facilities, potable water, roads, electricity and communication network. The villages located along river Ravi in Holi and Khani areas are the main beneficiaries of infrastructural development. The social benefits from ITDP are the tremendous increase in literacy rate, improvement in sex-ratio and decline in child marriages. The cultivation of pulses and other cash crops has increased in Bharmaur region. In addition to this, now only ten percent of the</p>	5

	total households practice transhumance.	
28	<p>Population density refers to a ratio between the total population and the total land area in a country. A density of population is an important measure to analyses population distribution. Geographical factors that influence the distribution of the population in the world are:</p> <p>Relief Features Relief is the most important physical factor influencing the distribution of a population. High mountains, rugged terrain and some of the plateaus restrict human settlements.</p> <p>Plains River valley has fertile soil. The plain area provides a better living condition. The nature of surface permits a wider scope for agriculture industries, transport and urbanisation.</p> <p>Climate It has a direct influence on human beings. Man refers to live in normal conditions of temperature and rainfall. Excessive heat, cold, dryness or wetness restrict the human population. Apart from human health, climate affects agriculture also. Asia, North-West Europe and North America are areas of dense population.</p> <p>Soil It is an important factor for the survival of humanity. Fertile soil supports agriculture. High degree of population concentration in South-East Asia is primarily due to fertile soil. Most of the world's fertile soil is found in the river valley of Ganga, Indus, Huang Ho, Mississippi, etc.</p>	5
	<p><b><u>SECTION- E</u></b></p> <p><b><u>MAP BASED QUESTIONS (2*5=10)</u></b></p>	
29	<p>A. Berlin</p> <p>B. New Zealand</p> <p>C. Vancouver</p> <p>D. Velds of South Africa</p> <p>E. Panama canal</p> <p>F. North cape</p> <p>G. Tundra region of Eurasia</p> <p><u>Note:</u> The following questions are for visually impaired candidates only in lieu of question no. 29. Attempt any five.</p> <p>29.1.Velds</p> <p>29.2.Darwin/Wellington</p>	5

	<p>29.3.Panama canal</p> <p>29.4.North-western Europe</p> <p>29.5.Nairobi/Johannesberg</p> <p>29.6.Mangolia and Central China</p> <p>29.7.North Cape/London</p>	
30	<p>A. Bihar</p> <p>B. Marmagao</p> <p>C. Karnataka</p> <p>D. Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>E. Ratnagiri</p> <p>F. Katni</p> <p>G. Guwahati</p> <p><u>Note:</u> The following questions are for visually impaired candidates only in lieu of question no.30. Attempt any five.</p> <p>30.1.Bihar</p> <p>30.2.Ratnagiri</p> <p>30.3.Balaghat</p> <p>30.4.Khetari</p> <p>30.5.Vishakhapatnam</p> <p>30.6.Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>30.7.Bengaluru</p>	5