

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN DEHRADUN REGION

PRE BOARD EXAM –I- (2025-26)

MARKING SCHEME

Class – XII
Time allowed – 3:00 Hours

Subject- Geography
Maximum Marks -70

SECTION A

There are 17 MCQ in this section (Q. No. 1-17) all are compulsory

S.NO	Questions	Marks
Q 1	d) Birth – Death	1
Q 2	c) George B. Cressey	1
Q 3	d) low births and low deaths to high births and high deaths	1
Q 4	d) Its main gardening only	1
Q 5	c) Electronic industry	1
Q 6	a) World Trade Organisation	1
Q 7	a) Assertion (A) is correct and Reason (R) is incorrect.	1
Q 8	c) Both statement are correct.	1
Q 9	b) Petroleum	1
Q 10	a) Bio-energy	1
Q 11	b) Neeru-Meeru	1
Q 12	d) I, IV	1
Q 13	b) Rain roof harvesting	1
Q 14	c) 1-i , 2-iii , 3-ii	1
Q 15	a) Statement I is correct but II is incorrect.	1
Q 16	a) Vishakhapatnam	1
Q 17	D) a, b, d	1

SECTION B

Question numbers 18 to 19 are Short Answer Type Questions

Q 18	a) Trans Canadian railway b) Vancouver and Halifax c) Economic artery by facilitating trade, transport and national unity	1x3=3
Q 19	a) Agriculture and allied activities such as sheep and goat rearing b) Integrated Tribal Development Projects c) Quality of life with economic development such as transport and communication.	1x3=3

SECTION C

Question numbers 20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions

Q 20	‘The concept of Neo-determinism is called middle path to understand the nature and technology’ its also called Stop and Go determinism The concept shows that neither is there a situation of absolute necessity (environmental determinism) nor is there a condition of absolute freedom (possibilism). It means that human beings can conquer nature by obeying it. Its gives chance to equal between nature and human.	3
Q 21	<p><u>Cooperative Farming-</u></p> i) Group of farmers form a co-operative society by pooling in their resources voluntarily for more efficient and profitable farming ii) Co-operative societies help farmers, to procure all important inputs of farming, sell the products at the most favourable terms and help in processing of quality products at cheaper rate iii) It has been successful in many western European countries like Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, Italy etc. <p><u>Collecting Farming-</u></p> i) The basic principle behind this types of farming is based on social ownership of the means of production and collective labour. ii) The farmers used to pool in all their resources like land, livestock and labour. iii) Yearly targets were set by the government and the produce was also sold to the	3

	<p>state at fixed prices. Produce in excess of the fixed amount was distributed among the members or sold in the market.</p> <p>iv) This type of farming was introduced in former Soviet Union under the socialist regime which was adopted by the socialist countries. After its collapse, these have already been modified</p>	
Q 22	<p>Technopolies-refer to regions or entities that are dominated by technology and its impact on various aspects of life, including economy, culture, and social interactions. This concept highlights how technology can shape and control societal structures. Specific area where more industrial activities setup with high technology like silicon valley.</p>	3
Q 23	<p>Village- are involves in primary activities such as agriculture, fishing, forestry, rearing animal, mining etc. Towns-are involves in secondary and tertiary activities such as industry, manufacturing, trade and transport, services etc.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The basic differences between rural and urban settlements are as follows :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. This functional relationship between the urban and rural settlements takes place through transport and communication network. • 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. 	3
SECTION D		
Question numbers 24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions		
Q 24	<p>Services occur at many different levels. Some are geared to industry, some to people; and some to both industry and people, e.g. the transport systems. Low-order services, such as grocery, shops and laundries, are more common and widespread than high-order services or more specialized ones like those of accountants, consultants and physicians. Services are provided to individual consumers who can afford to pay for them. For example the gardener, the launderers and the barber do primarily physical labour. Teacher, lawyers, physicians, musicians and others perform mental labour. Service sector is well developed in regions where there is high technological and educational know how. There is an increase in international trade of services. Services once generated can be easily availed by many and provide high monetary value in terms of wages, service charges etc. As a country develops, more and more people shift to tertiary activities and the share of tertiary activities in the GDP is even faster. Service sector provides the most lump some amount of foreign exchange and income for the country. Therefore service sector is a major contributor in the modern economic development.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Transportation plays a vital role in connecting people, goods, and ideas across different regions. It enables the movement of individuals, products, and resources, facilitating economic growth and development. In this article, we will explore various types of transportation and delve into their importance in our daily lives.</p> <p>Transportation- refers to the movement of people, goods, or information from one place to another. It encompasses various modes of travel and infrastructure designed to facilitate these movements. Whether it's commuting to work, delivering goods to market, or traveling to new destinations, transportation is an essential part of our daily</p>	5

	<p>lives.</p> <p>Communication- is generally distance communication and it's use is directly linked to the development of modern technology. It has revolutionized communications because of the speed with which messages are sent. The time reduced is from weeks to minutes. Besides, the recent advancements like mobile telephone have made communications direct and instantaneous at any time and from anywhere. Radio and television also help to relay news, pictures, and telephone calls to vast audiences around the world and hence they are termed as mass media. They are vital for advertising and entertainment. Newspapers are able to cover events from all corners of the world. Satellite communication relays information of the earth and from space. The internet has truly revolutionized the global communication system.</p>	
Q 25	<p>Adolescence- is the transitional phase of growth and development between childhood and adulthood. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines an adolescent as any person between ages 10 and 19.</p> <p>Youthful population having high potentials, but at the same time they are quite vulnerable if not guided and channelised properly. There are many challenges for the society as far as these adolescents are concerned, some of which are lower age at marriage, illiteracy – particularly female illiteracy, school dropouts, low intake of nutrients, high rate of maternal mortality of adolescent mothers, high rate of HIV and AIDS infections, physical and mental disability or retardedness, drug abuse and alcoholism, juvenile delinquency and commission of crimes, etc.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The National Youth Policy (NYP–2014) launched in February 2014 proposes a holistic 'vision' for the youth of India. It aims “To empower the youth of the country to achieve their full potential, and through them enable India to find its rightful place in the community of nations”. In policy youth means persons in the age group of 15-59 years.</p>	5
Q 26	<p>A pipeline can be defined as a system of pipes for the transportation of fluids in liquid or gaseous phase, or a combination of both phases like milk, water, gas, oil, slurry etc.</p> <p><i>Advantages of pipeline transportation:-</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These are the most convenient and efficient mode of transporting liquids and gases over long distances. • Even solids can also be transported by pipelines after converting them into slurry. • It involves low energy consumption. <p><i>Disadvantages of pipeline transportation:-</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its capacity cannot be increased once it is laid. • Maintenance of the security of pipeline is difficult. • The detection of leakage is also difficult. • All solid substances cannot be transported. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>'Among all the personal communication systems internet is the most effective and advanced one.' Yes I agree with the statement because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It enables the users to establish direct contact. • It is widely used in urban areas. • It acts like a huge central warehouse of data and other information. • It provides an efficient access to information at relatively low cost. • It is increasingly used for e-commerce and many transactions. • It is the most time efficient device. 	5
Q 27	<p><i>Some of the important approaches of looking at human development are:-</i></p> <p>(a) Income Approach: This is one of the oldest approaches to human development. Human development is seen as being linked to income. The idea is that the level of income reflects the level of freedom an individual enjoys. Higher the level of income,</p>	5

the higher is the level of human development.

(b) Welfare Approach: This approach looks at human beings as beneficiaries or targets of all development activities. The approach argues for higher government expenditure on education, health, social secondary and amenities. People are not participants in development but only passive recipients. The government is responsible for increasing levels of human development by maximising expenditure on welfare.

(c) Basic Needs Approach: This approach was initially proposed by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Six basic needs i.e. health, education, food, water supply, sanitation, and housing were identified. The question of human choices is ignored and the emphasis is on the provision of basic needs of defined sections.

d) Capability Approach: This approach is associated with Prof. Amartya Sen. Building human capabilities in the areas of health, education and access to resources is the key to increasing human development.

Q 28 Increasing population and industrial expansion are responsible for water pollution:

5

- Domestic and sewage waste water remains untreated.
- Excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides in farming results in water pollution.
- Cultural activities: fairs, tourism, pilgrimage, etc.
- Industries produce many undesirable substances which pollutes water.
- Chemical residues and toxins pollute water.
- Major polluting industries are leather, pulp, paper, textiles, chemicals, etc.

OR

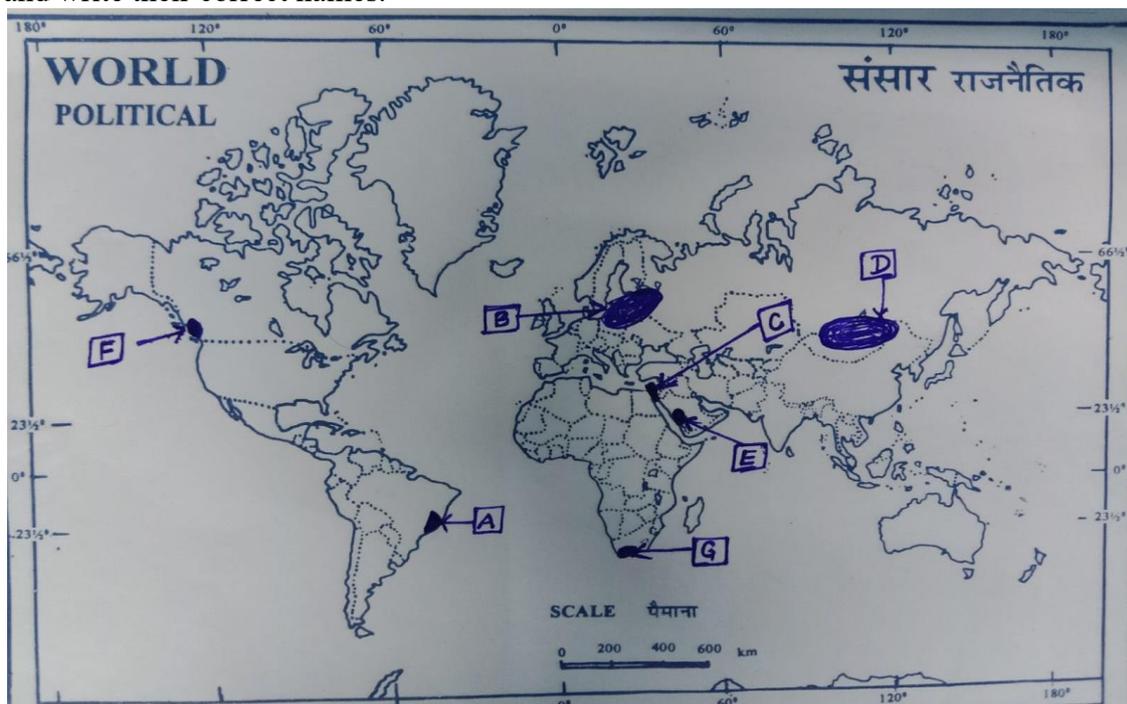
About 90% of the solid waste is collected and disposed in some metropolitan cities. But in most of their cities and towns in the country, about 30 to 50% of the waste generated are left uncollected which accumulate on streets, in open spaces between houses and in wastelands leading to serious health hazards. These waste should be treated as resource and utilised for generating energy and compost. Untreated wastes ferment slowly and release toxic biogas to the atmosphere, including methane.

SECTION E

Question numbers 29 & 30 are Map based questions having 5 Sub – Parts each

Q 29 On the given political map of the World, seven geographical features have been marked as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any five with the help of the following information and write their correct names.

1x5=5



	<p>A. A major seaport of South America. Rio de janaro B. An area of mixed farming. North- western Europe C. The canal that connects Red sea and Mediterranean sea. Suez canal D. An area of Areas of nomadic herding. Mongolia and Central China E. A major airport of Asia. Jeddah F. The Western terminal station of trans-Canadian Railway. Vancouver G. The area of extensive commercial grain farming in South Africa. Velds</p> <p>Note- Same answer for Visually Impaired Candidates</p> <p>A. Name of major seaport of South America. B. Name the area for mixed farming. C. Name of canal that connects Red sea and Mediterranean sea. D. Name of the area for nomadic herding. E. Name of major airport of Asia. F. Name of Western terminal station of trans-Canadian Railway. G. Name of the area for extensive commercial grain farming in South Africa.</p>	
Q 30	<p>Locate and label any five of the following geographical features on the Political Outline map of India with appropriate symbols:-</p> <p>A. An important copper mine in Rajasthan. Khetri B. The high-tech seaport of India. JNPT(Jawahar lal Nehru Port) C. An oil refinery in Bihar. Barauni D. The state with lowest population density. Arunachal Pradesh E. The state leading in the production of coffee. Karnataka F. An international airport in Punjab. Raja Sansi(Amritsar) G. An important coal mine in Tamil Nadu. Neyvely</p> <p>Note- Same answer for Visually Impaired Candidates-</p> <p>A. Name an important copper mine in Rajasthan. B. Name the high-tech seaport of India C. Name an oil refinery in Bihar. D. Name the state with lowest population density in India. E. Name one leading cotton producing state of India. F. Name the international airport of Punjab. G. Name an important coal mine of Tamil Nadu.</p>	1x5=5