

CBSE Class 12 Geography
Sample Paper 04 (2020-21)

Maximum Marks: 70

Time Allowed: 3 hours

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper is divided into 3 Sections – A, B and C.
- ii. In Section A, question numbers 1 to 15 are Objective type Multiple choice questions carrying 1 mark each. Attempt any 14 questions. Write the correct answer only in your answer sheets.
- iii. In Section B, Question numbers 16 and 17 are Short Source Based and Graph Based questions respectively carrying 3 marks each. Answer any three questions out of 4. Each of these sub-questions carry 1 mark .
- iv. In Section C, Question numbers 18 to 22 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 60-80 words.
- v. In Section C, Question numbers 23 to 27 are long answer questions carrying 5 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 120-150 words.
- vi. Question numbers 28 and 29 are related to location and labeling and Identification of geographical features on maps respectively, carrying 5 marks each.
- vii. Outline map of India and World provided to you must be attached with your answer book.
- viii. Use of template or stencils for drawing outline maps is allowed.

SECTION A

(OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS) ATTEMPT ANY 14 QUESTIONS

1. Fill in the blanks:

The country _____ has the lowest sex ratio in the world.

2. Which one of the following is not an approach in human geography.
- a. Exploration and description
 - b. Quantitative revolution
 - c. Spatial organisation

- d. Areal differentiation
3. _____ calculates the human development index by taking states and union territories as the unit of analysis.
- a. The Human Development Resource
 - b. The Planning Commission
 - c. The Health Department
 - d. None of these
4. How much did human population increase during past 500 years?
- a. 8 times
 - b. 10 times
 - c. 6 times
 - d. 12 times
5. The Nagarjunasagar Dam is on the river:
- a. Tapi
 - b. Godavari
 - c. Kaveri
 - d. Krishna
6. The period of steady population growth was of:
- a. None of these
 - b. 1911-1921
 - c. 1901-1911
 - d. 1921-1951
7. Fill in the blanks:
The third most populous nation in the year 2000 was _____.
8. Access to _____, health and education are the key areas in human development.
- a. resources
 - b. None of these
 - c. transport
 - d. politics
9. _____ predominate the rural-to-urban stream of inter-state migration due to economic reasons.
- a. None of these
 - b. Men

- c. Women
 - d. Children
10. Rock salt deposits in India are found in
- a. Uttar Pradesh
 - b. Gujarat
 - c. Himachal Pradesh
 - d. Rajasthan
11. Growth is a narrow concept than:
- a. Development
 - b. Depletion
 - c. Happiness
 - d. None of these
12. Which one of the following activities is not a secondary sector activity?
- a. Iron Smelting
 - b. Basket weaving
 - c. Catching fish
 - d. Making garments
13. Both growth and _____ refer to changes over a period of time.
- a. happiness
 - b. prosperity
 - c. None of these
 - d. development
14. Which state has the lowest literacy rate in India?
- a. Maharashtra
 - b. Punjab
 - c. Bihar
 - d. Gujarat
15. Which of the following is not included in different approaches to human development?
- a. Inability Approach
 - b. Welfare Approach
 - c. Basic Needs Approach
 - d. Income Approach

SECTION B

(SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS)

16. Read the Case Study given below and answer the questions that follow:

Migration (even excluding the marriage migration) affects the status of women directly or indirectly. In the rural areas, male selective out-migration leaving their wives behind puts extra physical as well as mental pressure on the women. The migration of 'women' either for education or employment enhances their autonomy and role in the economy. If remittances are the major benefits of migration from the point of view of the source region, the loss of human resources particularly highly skilled people is the most serious cost. The market for advanced skills has become truly a global market and the most dynamic industrial economies are admitting and recruiting significant proportions of highly trained professionals from poor regions. Consequently, the existing underdevelopment in the source region gets reinforced.

Answer any three questions:

- i. What is the negative effect of male out-migration in rural areas?
 - a. Extra physical and mental pressure on the women
 - b. The decline in social activity
 - c. Increase in crime
 - d. Loss of trained professionals
- ii. What is the reason for women's migration other than marriage?
 - a. Business
 - b. The low standard of living
 - c. Employment
 - d. None of these
- iii. How migration for education or employment benefit women?
 - a. Make them independent
 - b. Make them economically weak
 - c. Make them stressful
 - d. Make them dependent
- iv. What is the economic effect of international migration?
 - a. Loss in foreign trade
 - b. Loss of human resources particularly highly skilled people
 - c. Illegal migration
 - d. None of these

17. Study the given graph carefully and answer the following questions:

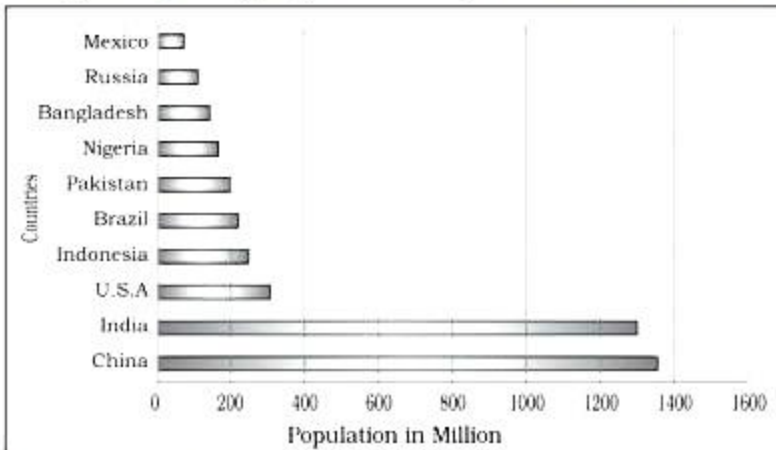


Fig: Most Populous Countries

Answer any three questions:

- i. Why Asian countries are so populated?
 - a. Abundant availability of resources
 - b. Lower levels of immigration
 - c. low fertility rate
 - d. Extreme climate
- ii. Why in the Mediterranean region population is high?
 - a. Extreme climate
 - b. Pleasant climate
 - c. Rugged topography
 - d. Drought prone area
- iii. Why India has a high density of population as compared to Russia?
 - a. Low-level land
 - b. Technological advancement
 - c. Economically developed
 - d. High literacy rate
- iv. Where is the majority of the world's population located?
 - a. Europe
 - b. Africa
 - c. North America
 - d. Asia

SECTION C

(SHORT ANSWER & LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS)

18. How has Ralegan Siddhi become an example for watershed development throughout the country?

OR

What are the main features of the National Water Policy of India 2002? Explain.

19. "Socio-economic factors influence high density of population". Give reasons.
20. Explain the dichotomy between physical phenomena and human beings.
21. Describe any three characteristics of chain stores in the world.

OR

Explain any three characteristics of periodical markets of rural areas in the world.

22. What is sex ratio? How is it measured?
23. Explain any five major problems of the rural settlements faced in India.
24. Differentiate between development and sustainable development.

OR

How did the concept of sustainable development originate?

25. Explain the differences between plantation ,agriculture and extensive commercial grain agriculture.

OR

Describe the main features of plantation agriculture.

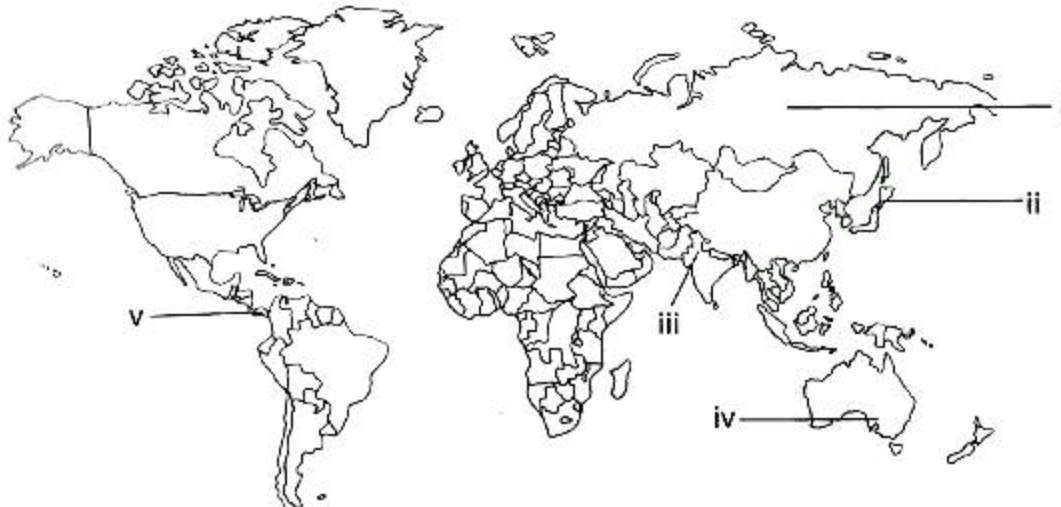
26. What is meant by urbanisation? Describe four problems associated with over urbanisation in the developing countries?
27. Write a detailed note on the Petroleum resources of India.

MAP BASED QUESTIONS

28. On the outline of India mark and indicate the following features.
i. State having highest urban population
ii. Software technology park in Telangana
iii. International airport located in Assam
iv. Bauxite mines in Odisha
v. Copper mine located in Rajasthan
29. On the given political map of the world, the following five features are shown. Identify

these features with the help of the given key and write them on the blanks marked i, ii, iii, iv and v.

- i. The largest country in Europe.
- ii. A major airport.
- iii. Megacity.
- iv. Transcontinental Railways.
- v. An important shipping canal Inland waterways.



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Solution

SECTION A

(OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS) ATTEMPT ANY 14 QUESTIONS

1. U.A.E.

2. (b) Quantitative revolution

Explanation: Quantitative revolution

3. (b) The Planning Commission

Explanation: The Planning Commission released the first National Human Development Report 2001. It compares the human development situation of States of India with the help of about 70 development indicators for each State.

4. (b) 10 times

Explanation: 10 times

5. (d) Krishna

Explanation: Nagarjuna Sagar Dam was built across the Krishna river at Nagarjuna Sagar which is in Nalgonda District, Telangana. The construction duration of the dam was between the years of 1955 and 1967. It is one of the earliest multi-purpose irrigation and hydro-electric projects in India. The dam provides irrigation water to the Nalgonda, Suryapet, Krishna, Khammam, West Godavari, Guntur, and Prakasam district along with hydro-electricity generation.

6. (d) 1921-1951

Explanation: An overall improvement in health and sanitation throughout the country brought down the mortality rate. At the same time, better transport and communication system improved distribution system. The crude birth rate remained high in this period leading to a higher growth rate than the previous phase.

7. U.S.

8. (a) resources

Explanation: Leading a long and healthy life, being able to gain knowledge and having enough means to be able to live a decent life are the most important aspects of human development.

9. (b) Men

Explanation: The **main reasons** for their departure are the low standard of living, unemployment, and the lack of job opportunities.

10. (c) Himachal Pradesh

Explanation: Himachal Pradesh-In Mandi district, rock-salt beds are found in association with the limestone, shale and sandstone belonging to the Sabathu or the Krol Group of rocks. India's total production of rock-salt comes from this state.

11. (a) Development

Explanation: Economic Growth is a narrower concept than economic development. It is an increase in a country's real level of national output which can be caused by an increase in the quality of resources (by education etc.), increase in the number of resources & improvements in technology or in another way an increase in the value of goods and services produced by every sector of the economy.

12. (c) Catching fish

Explanation: Catching fish

13. (d) development

Explanation: The difference is that growth is quantitative and value neutral. It may have a positive or negative sign. This means that the change may be either positive (showing an increase) or negative (indicating a decrease). Development means a qualitative change which is always value positive. This means that development cannot take place unless there is an increment or addition to the existing conditions.

14. (c) Bihar

Explanation: Bihar (47.53%)

15. (a) Inability Approach

Explanation: Inability Approach

SECTION B (SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS)

16. i. (a) Extra physical and mental pressure on the women

ii. (c) Employment

iii. (a) Make them independent

iv. (b) Loss of human resources particularly highly skilled people

17. i. (a) Abundant availability of resources

ii. (b) Pleasant climate

iii. (a) Low-level land

iv. (d) Asia

SECTION C (SHORT ANSWER & LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS)

18. Ralegan Siddhi become an example of watershed development throughout the country as:
- Retired army personnel settled down in the village and took up the task of watershed development.
 - Those who were working outside the village contributed to the development by committing a month's salary every year.
 - Percolation tanks were constructed in the village.

OR

The main features of the National Water Policy of India 2002 are:

- To make the available drinking water to everyone.
 - To check the exploitation of groundwater.
 - To start a program to check and improve the quality of water.
 - To create awareness among people about water in the form of Rarely available resources.
 - Scientific use of water.
 - Increasing conservation awareness by educational institutions and other enterprises.
19. It is absolutely right to say that socio-economic factors influence high density of population:
- Evolution of settled agriculture and agricultural development.
 - Pattern of human settlement.
 - Development of transport network.
 - Urbanisation and industrilisation before.
 - River plains and coastal areas; urban centres/industrial areas.
20. The dichotomy between physical phenomena and human beings is not a valid one because nature and human beings are inseparable elements and should be seen holistically. It is interesting to note that both physical and human phenomena are used as metaphor in using symbols from the human anatomy, for example, the face of the earth, eye of the storm, mouth of the river, etc. and even German geographer described state and country as living organisms and the outwork of road, railway, etc. Hence, cannot separate nature and human beings which are so intricately interviewed.

21. i. Chain stores are able to purchase merchandise most economically.
ii. They employ highly skilled specialists in many executive tasks.
iii. They have the ability to experiment in one store and apply the results to many.
iv. The system is flexible in so far as its branch expansion is concerned.
v. The articles sold by chain stores are usually those which customers need most and are durable in nature e.g. shoes, cloth, etc.
vi. There is uniformity in the articles sold by all the branches of the multiple chain stores.

OR

The three characteristics of periodical markets of rural areas in the world are as follows:

- i. Periodical markets in rural areas are found where there are no regular markets. Local periodical markets are organised at different intervals.
ii. These may be weekly, bi-weekly markets and people from the surrounding areas meet their demand.
iii. These markets are held on specific days and move from one place to another. The shopkeepers thus, remain busy on all the days while a large area is served by them.
22. The ratio between the number of women and men in the population is called sex ratio. It is calculated by two different methods according to the number of women or men in the country. In India it is calculated by:

$$\text{Females per thousand males} = \frac{\text{Male Population}}{\text{Female Population}} \times 1000$$

In other countries it is calculated by: Males per thousand females

$$= \frac{\text{Female Population}}{\text{Male Population}} \times 1000$$

In the Population Census of 2011 it was revealed that the population ratio of India 2011 is **940 females** per 1000 of males.

23. **Problems of rural settlements faced in India are:**

- i. Supply of water to rural settlements is not adequate. People in villages, particularly in mountainous and arid areas have to walk long distances to fetch drinking water.
ii. Waterborne diseases such as cholera and jaundice are common problems because of lack of safe drinking water and unhygienic conditions.
iii. Villages are adversely affected by the conditions of drought and flood. This, in turn, affects the crop cultivation.
iv. The houses made up of mud, wood, and thatch gets damaged during heavy rains and

floods.

- v. It is also difficult to provide adequate health and educational infrastructure for a large population. The problem is particularly serious where houses are scattered over a large area.

24.

| Development | Sustainable Development |
|---|--|
| In this type of development, attention is paid for fulfilling the needs of the present generation. | In this type of development, attention is paid towards fulfilling the needs of the present as well as future generations. |
| Much attention is not paid towards the conservation of renewable resources. | Full attention is paid towards the reproduction and promotion of renewable resources e.g. forest, fisheries. |
| Special emphasis is not given on control of environmental pollution in this type of development. | In this development environment is taken as a resource and hence all measures are adopted to make it pollution free and healthy. |
| Special attention is not paid towards scientific management of resources in this type of development. | Special attention is paid towards the continuity of resources and their scientific management. |
| It is an old concept of development. | It is comparatively a new concept of development. |

OR

The concept of sustainable development emerged in the wake of general rise in the awareness of environmental issues in the late 1960s in Western World. It reflected the concern of people about undesirable effects of industrial development on the environment. The publication of 'The Population Bomb' by Ehrlich in 1968 and 'The Limits to Growth' by Meadows and others in 1972 further raised the level of fear among environmentalists in particular and people in general. This sets the scenario for the emergence of new models of development under a broad phrase 'sustainable development.' Concerned with the growing opinion of world community on the environmental issues, the United Nations established a World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) headed by the Norwegian Prime Minister Gro

Harlem Brundtland. In 1987 the United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development released the report Our Common Future, commonly called the Brundtland Report. The report included what is now one of the most widely recognised definitions of sustainable development. Brundtland was the spark that gave way to another crucial moment, the entry of sustainable development in the global stage in the 92 “Earth Summit” in Rio de Janeiro, where the UN presented the term as a guideline to be followed by our generations.

25. **Plantation Agriculture** **Plantation farming** is a type of **commercial farming**. It involves **farming** on large areas of land to maximize output and profits. This type of **farming** requires huge capital and involves **extensive** labour. Some crops grown in **plantations** are rubber, coffee, cotton, sugarcane etc

- i. Europeans in their colonies introduced new agricultural system known as plantation agriculture.
- ii. It is a large-scale profit-oriented farming.
- iii. Main crops grown are tea, coffee, cocoa, cotton, sugarcane and rubber.
- iv. Large estates or plantations are made where single crop is grown.
- v. Capital investment is huge due to construction of factories on the field.
- vi. Cultivation is done by scientific methods.
- vii. Skilled managers and technical staff are employed.
- viii. Only one specialised crop is grown.
- ix. Plantations are linked with market through good transportation.
- x. Crops are exported.

Extensive Commercial Grain Cultivation:

- i. High agriculture production is achieved through efficient and more specialised agricultural machines.
- ii. It is practised in interior parts of semi-arid lands.
- iii. Wheat is the important crop grown in this agriculture. Other crops such as cotton, corn, barley, etc. are also grown.
- iv. The size of farm is very large therefore extensive cultivation is done.
- v. The yield per acre is low but the yield per person is high due to low population density.
- vi. It is practised in temperate grasslands such as Steppes of Europe, Prairies of America, Pampas of Argentina, Velds of South Africa, Downs of Australia.

OR

Plantation agriculture is a form of commercial **farming** where crops are grown for profit. Large land areas are needed for this type of **agriculture**. Countries that have **plantation agriculture** usually experience tropical climate with high annual temperatures and receive high annual rainfall. The main features of Plantation agriculture are:

- i. Europeans in their colonies introduced new agricultural system known as plantation agriculture.
 - ii. It is a large-scale profit-oriented farming.
 - iii. Main crops grown are tea, coffee, cocoa, cotton, sugarcane and rubber.
 - iv. Large estates or plantations are made where single crop is grown.
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 - ix. Plantations are linked with market through good transportation.
 - x. Crops are exported.
26. Urbanisation means the increase in the proportion population of a country who live in urban areas.
- i. **Congested housing and streets:** Lack of affordable housing has led to confrontations with well – organized squatters, who take over unoccupied buildings to live rent-free or prevent demolitions. Which has brought about, lack of housing vacancy rate, due to the rapid job growth and housing costs that have increased.
 - ii. **Flooding:** Flooding is a very serious problem faced in urban areas, especially in developing countries, during the rainy seasons. The drainage is poorly constructed leading to difficulty in accessing the roads due to the flood leading to the flood disaster in some developing countries.
 - iii. **Lack of infrastructures** such as electricity, sewage disposal health and educational facilities: One major serious aspect of the urban problem is the poor state of the infrastructures. Some developing countries are still faced with bad road network, lack of power supply, inadequate water supply and some basic amenities.
 - iv. **High population density:** This problem of high population density is caused due to the heavy rate of migration from rural areas. The rapid population growth has led to

an acute shortage of dwelling units which resulted in overcrowding, traffic congestion, pollution, housing shortages, etc.

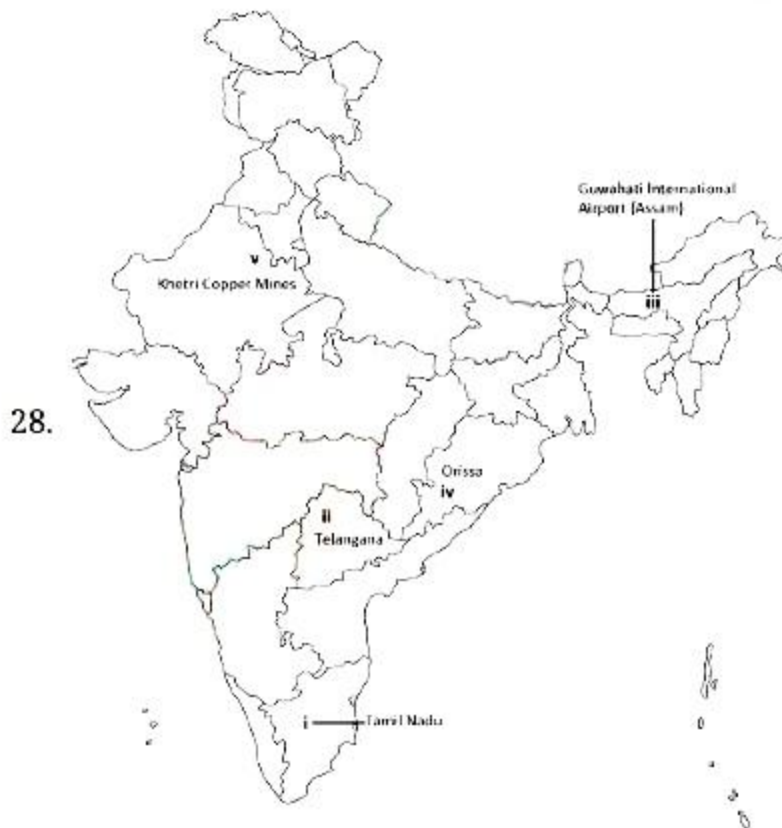
27. Petroleum or mineral oil is the next major energy source in India after coal. It provides fuel for heat and lighting, lubricants for machinery and raw materials for a number of manufacturing industries. Petroleum refineries act as a “nodal industry” for synthetic textile, fertiliser and numerous chemical industries. In Assam, Digboi, Naharkatiya, and Moran are important oil-producing areas. The major oil fields of Gujarat are Ankleshwar, Kalol, Mehsana, Nawagam, Kosamba, and Lunej. On-shore Oil Production In India are Brahmaputra valley of north-east India, Barmer area of Rajasthan, Gujarat coast in western India, Cauvery on-shore basin in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh has both on-shore and offshore oil reserves. Offshore oil production in India are Mumbai High, Bassein and Aliabet; the Rawa field in Krishna-Godawari off-shore basin is an important one.

There are two types of refineries in India:

- i. field-based and
- ii. market-based. Digboi is an example of field-based and Barauni is an example of a market-based refinery.

There are 18 refineries in India.

MAP BASED QUESTIONS



29. i. Russia
ii. Delhi
iii. Tokyo
iv. Port Augusta
v. Panama Canal