

CBSE Class 12 Geography
Sample Paper 06 (2019-20)

Maximum Marks: 70

Time Allowed: 3 hours

General Instructions:

- i. There are 30 questions in all.
 - ii. All questions are compulsory.
 - iii. Question numbers 1 to 18 are Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) carrying 1 mark each.
Write only the correct answer in your answer sheets.
 - iv. Question numbers 19 to 22 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 80-100 words.
 - v. Question numbers 23 to 28 are long answer questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 150 words.
 - vi. Question numbers 29 and 30 are related to identification or location and labelling of geographical features on maps, carrying 5 marks each.
 - vii. Outline map of India and World provided to you must be attached within your answer book.
 - viii. Use of template or stencils for drawing outline maps is allowed.
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Section A

1. What happens to the proportion of migrants with the increasing distance from source area?
 - a. Remains constant
 - b. Decreases
 - c. Becomes female-dominated
 - d. Increases

OR

What percent of the total world area belongs to India?

- a. 17.5%
- b. 4%
- c. 2.4%
- d. 12%

2. Which is not a push factor?

- a. Poverty
- b. Pressure of population
- c. Disaster
- d. Entertainment

3. Which one of the following factors is not responsible for a favorable female sex ratio?

- a. Out-migration of male population
- b. High female death rate
- c. High female birth rate
- d. High female in migration

OR

Which one of the following countries has the lowest sex ratio?

- a. United Arab Emirates
- b. Afghanistan
- c. United States of America

d. Latvia

4. The total number of states in India is at present

a. 29

b. 23

c. 25

d. 22

OR

To which of the following places do the people speaking Khasi and Garo belong?

a. Orissa

b. Meghalaya

c. Assam

d. Arunachal Pradesh

5. Which one of the following is not a push factor?

a. Water shortage

b. Unemployment

c. Epidemics

d. Medical/educational facilities

6. Which year did the concept of human development originate?

a. 1990

b. 2003

c. 1999

d. 2005

7. The bark of the cinchona tree is used for making:

- a. Tamin
- b. Quinine
- c. Gum
- d. Rubber

8. In which one of the following countries co-operative farming was the most successful experiment?

- a. Denmark
- b. Russia
- c. India
- d. Netherlands

9. This type of agriculture developed best in Eurasian Steppes, Canadian and American Prairies, Pampas in Argentina and Velds in South Arica:

- a. Plantation Agriculture
- b. Extensive Commercial Grain Farming
- c. Subsistence Agriculture
- d. Intensive Commercial Grain Farming

10. Which of the following forms of settlement develops along either side of roads, rivers or canals?

- a. Linear
- b. Square

c. Cross-shaped

d. Circular

11. Name the metropolitan city of Karnataka.

a. Bellari

b. Bangaluru

c. Mysore

d. Dharwar

12. Which type of settlements are found in northern plains?

a. none

b. scattered

c. clustered

d. hamlet

13. Which is a newly developed port of India?

a. Vishakhapatnam

b. Kochi

c. Tuticorin

d. Chennai

14. What is the range of value taken by HDI?

a. 1 to 5

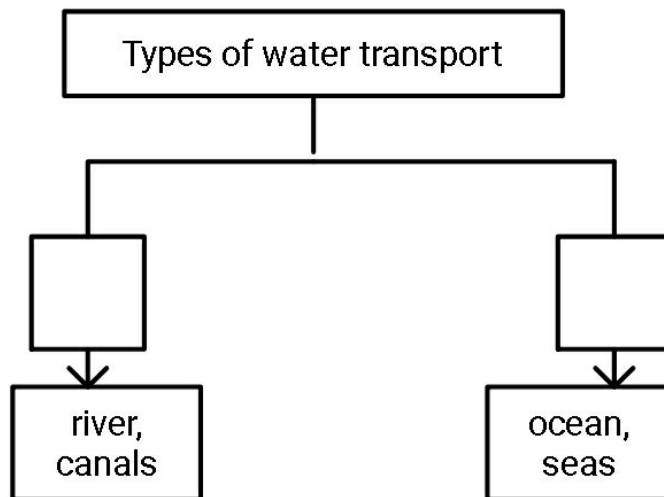
b. 0 to 5

c. 1 to 10

d. 0 to 1

15. Fill in the blanks:

Fill up the boxes with appropriate answer:



16. Which one of the following is the longest highway in India?

- a. N.H. -8
- b. N.H. -7
- c. N.H. -1
- d. N.H. -6

17. Which one of the following industries uses limestone as raw material?

- a. Sugar
- b. Cement
- c. Aluminium
- d. Jute

18. Which one of the following are the main reasons due to which share of the forest has

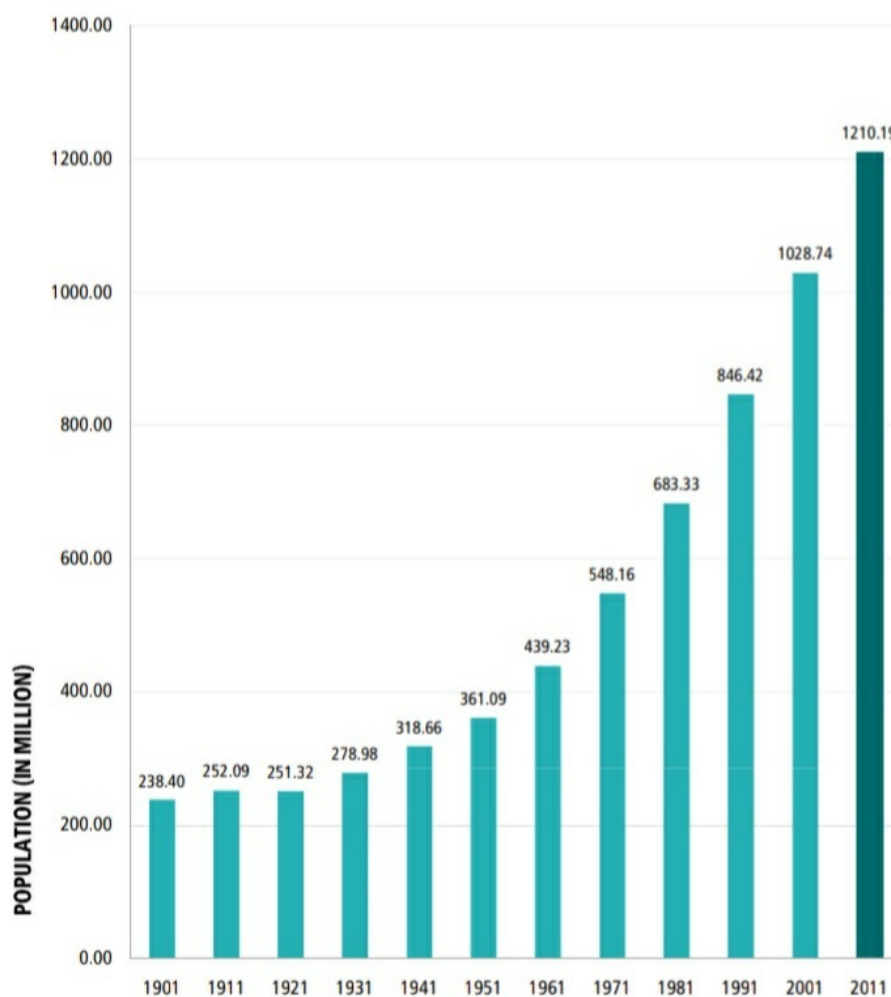
shown an increase in the last forty years?

- a. Extensive and efficient efforts of afforestation
- b. Increase in notified area allocated for forest growth
- c. Increase in community forest land
- d. Better peoples participation in managing forest area

Section B

- 19. Industrial Revolution has led to increase in trade. Substantiate.
- 20. How does technology loosen the shackles of environment on human beings? Explain with examples.
- 21. Study the chart given below and answer the questions that follow:

India
Population (in millions): 1901-2011



Source: Census of India

- i. What do you mean by the decadal growth rate?
 - ii. Explain why the decades 1951-81 are referred to as the period of population explosion in India?
 - iii. In which decade the population growth rate has increased to 181 million? Give a reason why it has increased?
22. Describe the achievements in the indicators of literacy and social empowerment.

OR

What are the reasons behind male-female literacy gaps?

Section C

23. Describe the distribution of iron-ore in India.

OR

What is the use of manganese? Describe the state-wise distribution of manganese in India.

24. Study the map given below and answer the questions that follow:



- i. What are the geographical factors which make West Bengal the highest rice producing state?
 - ii. What are the three crops of rice grown by the West Bengal farmers?
25. Explain the features of modern large scale manufacturing.

OR

Large scale industries can earn more profit by reducing cost. Discuss those reasons which are responsible for it.

26. What is outsourcing? What are its effects on the economy of a country?
27. Which are the major regions of the world having a dense network of airways?

OR

Air transport has made world a global village. How? Also, explain the significance of

air transport.

28. Describe the effects and remedies for air pollution.

OR

What are the sources of pollution in the Ganga and the Yamuna? Also give its polluted stretch.

29. 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

30. 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. A major airport.
- ii. Mixed farming.
- iii. Largest country.
- iv. Great lakes region.
- v. A megacity.



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Solution
Section A

1. (b) Decreases

Explanation: Decreases

OR

- (c) 2.4%

Explanation: 2.4%

2. (d) Entertainment

Explanation: A push factor is a flaw or distress that drives a person away from a certain place.

3. (b) High female death rate

Explanation: High female death rate

OR

- (a) United Arab Emirates

Explanation: United Arab Emirates

4. (a) 29

Explanation: The total number of Indian states are 29. These are Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.

OR

- (b) Meghalaya

Explanation: The people speaking Khasi and Garo belong to Meghalaya. Khasi is spoken by about 47.05% people residing in Meghalaya. Garo language is spoken by

31.41% of population.

5. (d) Medical/educational facilities

Explanation: Medical/educational facilities

6. (a) 1990

Explanation: 1990

7. (b) Quinine

Explanation: Quinine

8. (a) Denmark

Explanation: Denmark

9. (b) Extensive Commercial Grain Farming

Explanation: Extensive Commercial Grain Farming

10. (a) Linear

Explanation: Linear

11. (b) Bangaluru

Explanation: Bangaluru

12. (c) clustered

Explanation: clustered

13. (c) Tuticorin

Explanation: Tuticorin

14. (d) 0 to 1

Explanation: 0 to 1

15. Inland waterways, Oceanic waterways

16. (b) N.H. -7

Explanation: N.H. -7

17. (b) Cement

Explanation: Cement

18. (a) Extensive and efficient efforts of afforestation

Explanation: Extensive and efficient efforts of afforestation

Section B

19. The Industrial Revolution happened because of the abundance of raw materials. Through industrialization, new products and markets were created. These products needed to be exchanged throughout the world. Therefore, the global trade market

expanded. New products that were made of American materials were constructed in Europe, and then were traded to Asia. This shows the globalization that occurred as a result of industrialization. A consequence of this globalization was imperialism. New global trade networks allowed Europeans to colonize the rest of the world. This was evident in Africa, East Asia, and India. Overall, industrialization led to an unprecedented increase in the global economy as a whole because of all the new resources, trade routes, and products. After the Industrial Revolution, the demand for raw materials like grains, meat, wool also expanded, but their monetary value declined in relation to the manufactured goods. The industrialised nations imported primary products as raw materials and exported the value-added finished products back to the non-industrialised nations.

20. Human beings interact with their physical environment with the help of technology. Technology indicates the level of cultural development of society. In the early stages of their interaction with the natural environment, humans were greatly influenced by nature and followed the dictates of nature. In the contemporary scenario, humans with the help of technology understand the nature and its forces. They used their understanding for the new era of soreness i.e. humanisation of nature.

The examples are as follows:

- i. In the early stages of human history, the concepts of friction and heat helped in discovering fire.
- ii. In modern times, understanding the secrets of DNA and genetics enabled us to conquer many diseases.

With social and cultural development, humans develop better technology and move from a state of necessity to a state of freedom.

21.
 - i. The decadal growth rate is a vital part of Census operations. This gives an overview of the percentage of total population growth in a particular decade.
 - ii. A rapid fall in the mortality rate but a high fertility rate of population in the country. It is in this period, after the Independence that developmental activities were introduced through a centralised planning process and economy started showing up ensuring the improvement of living condition of

people at large. Consequently, there was a high natural increase and higher growth rate.

- iii. During 2001-2011 period because downward trend of crude birth rate is held responsible for such a population growth. This was, in turn, affected by an increase in the mean age at marriage, improved quality of life particularly education of females in the country.

22. India's literacy rate is at 74.04%. Kerala achieved a literacy rate of 93.91%. Bihar is the least literate state in India, with a literacy of 63.82%. Several other social indicators of the two states are correlated with these rates, such as life expectancy at birth (71.61 for males and 75 for females in Kerala 65.66 for males and 64.79 for females in Bihar), infant mortality per 1,000 live births (10 in Kerala, 61 in Bihar), birth rate per 1,000 people (16.9 in Kerala, 30.9 in Bihar) and death rate per 1,000 people (6.4 in Kerala, 7.9 in Bihar).

There has been improvement in the percentage of literates among the marginalised section yet the gap between the richer and the marginalised sections of the population has increased over the years.

OR

Following are the reasons behind male-female literacy gaps:

- i. In most of the families, boys at home are given priority in terms of education but girls are not treated in the same way. Right from the beginning, parents do not consider girls as earning members of their family, as after marriage they have to leave their parents' home. So their education is just considered as a wastage of money as well as time. For this reason, parents prefer to send boys to schools but not girls
- ii. In most of the rural areas lack of easy accessibility to school is another reason for low female literacy rate. Parents do not prefer to send girls to schools if these are located at a far distance from their village or home
- iii. Since ancient times, it is assumed that economic and social activities are part of males and females should stay at home for bearing and rearing up of children. It has developed an attitude that education is not as important for females as it is for

males.

Section C

23. The total reserves of iron ore in the country were about 20 billion tonnes in the year 2004-05. About 95 per cent of total reserves of iron ore is located in the States of Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Goa, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
- i. Odisha: In Odisha, iron ore occurs in a series of hill ranges in Sundergarh, Mayurbhanj and Jhar. The important mines are Gurumahisani, Sulaipet, Badampahar (Mayurbhuj), Kiruburu (Kendujhar) and Bonai (Sundergarh).
 - ii. Jharkhand: Jharkhand has some of the oldest iron ore mines and most of the iron and steel plants are located around them. Most of the important mines such as Noamundi and Gua are located in Poorbi and Pashchimi Singhbhum districts. This belt further extends to Durg, Dantewara and Bailadila. Dalli, and Rajhara in Durg are the important mines of iron ore in the country.
 - iii. Karnataka: In Karnataka, iron ore deposits occur in Sandur-Hospet area of Ballari district, Baba Budan hills and Kudremukh in Chikkamagaluru district and parts of Shivamogga, Chitradurg and Tumakuru districts.
 - iv. Telangana: The districts of Chandrapur, Bhandara and Ratnagiri in Maharashtra, Karimnagar and Warangal district of Telangana
 - v. Andhra Pradesh: Kurnool, Cuddapah and Anantapur districts of Andhra Pradesh
 - vi. Tamilnadu: Salem and Nilgiris districts of Tamil Nadu are other iron mining regions.
 - vii. Goa has also emerged as an important producer of iron ore.

OR

Manganese is an important raw material for the smelting of iron ore and also used for manufacturing ferro-alloys. Manganese is found in the rocks of all geological formations in India. But large manganese deposits are found in the rocks of Dharwar system.

Statewise distribution of manganese are as follows:

- i. Odisha is the largest manganese producer in India. The central part of the iron-ore

belt of India has most of the manganese mines of Odisha. These mines are located in the districts of Bonai, Kendujhar, Sundergarh, Gangpur, Koraput, Kalahandi and Bolangir in Odisha.

- ii. Karnataka is also known for its manganese mines and production. Dharwad, Bellary, Belgaum, North Canara, Chikmagalur, Shimoga, Chitradurga and Tumkur are districts having major manganese mines.
 - iii. Manganese mines of Maharashtra are situated away from iron and steel plants. This is the main disadvantage of Bhandara. Nagpur and Ratnagiri have manganese deposits.
 - iv. Most of the manganese mines are located in the belt of Balaghat, Chhindwara-Nima, Mandla and Jhabua districts in Madhya Pradesh.
 - v. Other producer states of manganese are Andhra Pradesh, Goa and Jharkhand.
24. i. The geographical factors which make West Bengal the highest rice producing state:
- a. 16°C – 27°C and rainfall 100 cm to 200 cm is ideal for rice growing.
 - b. Rice is grown well on the alluvial soil or on the fertile river basins. It is also grown in mixed soil or loamy and clayey soil.
 - c. Plain lands or gentle slopes are suitable for the production of rice because stagnancy of water is a must for the cultivation of rice.
- ii. In West Bengal, the climatic conditions allow the cultivation of two or three crops of rice in an agricultural year. In West Bengal farmers grow three crops of rice called 'aus', 'aman' and 'boro'.
25. Important features of modern large scale manufacturing are:
- i. **Specialisation of Methods of Production:** Under the craft method, only a few pieces of are made to order and hence, the cost is high but in mass production, production of large quantities of standardised parts by each worker takes place. It leads to specialisation.
 - ii. **Mechanisation:** It refers to using gadgets which accomplish task. Its advanced stage is automation in which machines think and human being is not required anywhere.
 - iii. **Technological Innovation:** Technological innovations play an important part in modern manufacturing for quality control, eliminating waste and inefficiency

and combating pollution.

- iv. **Vast Capital:** A large amount capital is used in large scale manufacturing. It calls for heavy investment.
- v. **Organisational Structure and Stratification:** Modern manufacturing is characterised by the following:
 - (i) A complex machine technology
 - (ii) Extreme specialisation and division of labour
 - (iii) Vast capital
 - (iv) Large organisation
 - (v) Executive bureaucracy
- vi. **Uneven Geographical Distribution:** Major concentrations of modern manufacturing have flourished in a few places. Those nations where industries are concentrated have become economically and politically powerful. For example, 2.5 sq. km of the American com belt usually includes about four large farms employing about 10-20 workers supporting 50-100 persons. But if it were utilised for an industry, it could employ thousands of workers.

OR

Large scale manufacturing involves a large market, various raw materials, enormous energy, specialised workers, advanced technology, assembly-line mass production and large capital. This kind of manufacturing developed in the last 200 years, in the United Kingdom, north-eastern U.S.A. and Europe. Now it has diffused to almost all over the world. The features are,

- i. **Access to Market:** Industries are located in areas/regions which have high density of population and high purchasing power. These areas provide large market. For example;
 - (a) Industries are less in remote areas inhabited by a few people.
 - (b) Whereas, in developed regions of Europe, North America, Japan and Australia industries are more because they provide large global markets and the purchasing power of the people is very high.
 - (c) The densely populated regions of South and South-east Asia also provide large markets, thus industries are more.
- ii. **Access to Raw Materials:** Industries are located where the raw materials is cheap

and easy to transport. For example;

(a) Steel, sugar, and cement industries are based on cheap, bulky and weight-losing material (ores). Therefore, they are located close to the sources of raw materials.

(b) Agro-processing and dairy industries are located close to farms or dairy because the raw material is perishable.

- iii. **Access to Labour Supply:** Some industries require skilled labour. Therefore, they are located near urban-educational centres where skilled labour is easily available.
- iv. **Access to Sources of Energy:** Industries which use more power are located close to the source of the energy supply such as the aluminium industry.
- v. **Access to Transportation and Communication Facilities:** Speedy and efficient transport and communication facilities reduce the cost of transport and management. Therefore, industries are attracted in regions having good transport and communication facilities. For example; Western Europe and eastern North America have a high numbers of industries.
- vi. **Government Policy:** Governments adopt regional policies to promote balanced economic development. Hence, industries are set up on particular areas.
- vii. **Access to Agglomeration Economies/Links between Industries:** Many industries get benefit from nearness to a leader-industry and other industries. These benefits are termed as agglomeration economies. Savings are derived from the linkages which exist between different industries. These factors operate together to determine industrial location.

26. Outsourcing is a work given to an outside agency to improve efficiency and reduce costs. Outsourcing involves transferring work to overseas locations.

Their effects on the economy of a country are:

- i. Outsourcing has resulted in the opening up of a large number of call centres in India, China, Israel, Philippines and Costa Rica.
- ii. It has created new jobs in these countries.
- iii. Outsourcing is coming to those countries where cheap and skilled workers are available.
- iv. With the work available through outsourcing, the migration in these countries may

come down.

- v. Outsourcing countries are facing resistance from job-seeking youths in their respective countries.

27. Airways are the fastest and most expensive form of public transport. It lessens the travel time for long distances to one day. People who can afford the higher cost prefer to use airways as a time saver and a convenient mode.

Airways network is most dense in developed countries of Europe and North America, China and Japan, Australia, Singapore and in a few developing countries of Asia and Africa.

The importance of airways in commerce, for the transportation of valuable cargo, has also been growing in the perishable commodities sector.

Mountainous regions that are struck by avalanches and snowstorms, extreme climatic conditions of deserts in oil-rich Gulf countries, and for isolated islands airway is crucial.

In Canada, Alaska (USA) and Greenland, all essential supplies are delivered only through the air route. For advanced and rich countries airways have increased accessibility to inhospitable regions that are strategically important.

OR

Air transport has brought about a connectivity revolution in the world in many ways. It is the fastest mode of transport. It is because of air transport that there is no place in the world which is more than 35 hours away.

Significance of air transport can be understood as follows:

i. **Economic Significance:**

- Air transport is used only for high-value goods and passengers.
- Valuable goods can be moved rapidly.
- It is preferred for long-distance travel.
- It is the easiest way to reach inaccessible areas such as mountainous snowfields or inhospitable deserts. In the Himalayan region, the routes are often obstructed due to landslides, avalanches or heavy snowfall. At such times, air travel is the only alternative to reach a place.

ii. Airways also have great strategic importance:

- Airports with wide facilities have to be built.
- The construction of airports and facilities is very costly. Therefore airports are built in places where the traffic is large.
- It requires large arrangements such as hanger, fuelling, landing facilities.

28. Effects of Air Pollution:

- i. It causes various respiratory diseases like asthma, sore throat, sneezing, allergic rhinitis, smoky fog over the cities commonly known as smog prevails which may lead to accidents.
- ii. Air pollution can directly contaminate the surface of bodies of water and soil. This can kill crops or reduce their yield.
- iii. Acid rain damages plants by changing soil composition; degrades water quality in rivers, lakes and streams; damages crops; and can cause buildings and monuments to decay.
- iv. Global warming is an environmental phenomenon caused by natural and anthropogenic air pollution. It refers to rising air and ocean temperatures around the world.
- v. It leads to global warming which creates variation in the rhythmic cycle of seasons.
- vi. Depletion of the ozone layer is the result of excessive chlorofluorocarbons and carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

Measures to curb Air Pollution:

- i. Promote afforestation
- ii. Use electrical appliances with four-star or five-star ratings.
- iii. Use CFC
- iv. Proper chimney should be installed.
- v. By using eco- friendly products in our home.
- vi. Recycle and buy recycled products.
- vii. Support companies that are committed to sustainable manufacturing practices and reducing pollution in the air.
- viii. Support public policies and representative politicians who will work

OR

Sources of pollution in Ganga:

- i. The river flows through 29 cities with populations over 100,000; 23 cities with populations between 50,000 and 100,000, and about 48 towns. A large proportion of the sewage water with higher organic load in the Ganges is from this population through domestic water usage.
- ii. Because of the establishment of numerous industrial cities on the bank of the Ganges like Kanpur, Prayagraj, Varanasi and Patna, countless tanneries, chemical plants, textile mills, distilleries, slaughterhouses, and hospitals prosper and grow along this and contribute to the pollution of the Ganges by dumping untreated waste into it.
- iii. During festival seasons, over 70 million people bathe in the Ganges to clean themselves from their past sins. Some materials like food, waste or leaves are left in the Ganges which are responsible for its pollution.

Sources of pollution in Yamuna:

- i. Discharge of city effluents and wastes from the burgeoning urban population and from the industrial establishments located along its banks.
- ii. Thermal power stations and municipal sewerage systems add to the pollution levels. The present sewage treatment capacity of Delhi is about 120 mgd, but the actual volume of Delhi's sewage is just double of this. This means that some 120 mgd of sewage simply goes untreated into the Yamuna.
- iii. Some of the industries that add to the pollution of the Yamuna include printing, electroplating, soap manufacture, food processing, rubber, plastics, chemicals, and leather tanning.

The polluted stretch of the river Ganga: Downstream of Kanpur, Varanasi, Farakka barrage.

The polluted stretch of the river Yamuna: Delhi, Mathura and Agra.

29.



30. i. Moscow
ii. South Africa
iii. Brazil
iv. Indiana
v. Shanghai