CBSE Class 12 Geography
Sample Paper 01 (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.

Section A

1. Which of the following is not included in factors affecting the distribution of population?

   a. Political stability

   b. Social customs and rituals

   c. Government policies

   d. Availability of water

The principal cause of female migration in India is:

 a. Search of employment

 b. Marriage

 c. Education

 d. Movement of family

2. From which country maximum migration has taken place?

 a. Nepal

 b. Sri Lanka

 c. Bangladesh

 d. Pakistan

3. Which one of the following has caused the sex ratio of the United Arab Emirates to be lower?

 a. Selective migration of male working population

 b. High birth rate of males

 c. High outmigration of females

 d. Low birth rate of females

OR

Which one of the following countries has the highest sex ratio in the world?

 a. France

 b. Latvia

 c. United Arab Emirates

d. Japan

4. Who comprise the largest Scheduled Tribe in India?

   a. Santhals

   b. Bhil

   c. Munda

   d. Kalbelia

OR

The total number of states in India is at present

   a. 29

   b. 23

   c. 25

   d. 22

5. Total fertility rate is

   a. Total children born in a year

   b. None of these

   c. Total number of children born to a woman

   d. Average number of children born to a woman

6. Which one of the following best describes development?

   a. A decrease in size

   b. A positive change in quality

   c. A simple change in the quality

d. An increase in size

7. Which one of the following is not a plantation crop?

   a. Sugarcane

   b. Rubber

   c. Wheat

   d. Coffee

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. Growing of flowers is called:

   a. Floriculture

   b. Truck farming

   c. Factory farming

   d. Mixed farming

10. The activities related to rural settlement are

    a. tertiary activities

    b. primary activities

    c. none

    d. secondary activities

11. Which state in India has the lowest density of population?

    a. Madhya Pradesh

    b. Arunachal Pradesh

    c. Sikkim

    d. Assam

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

    a. none

    b. scattered

    c. clustered

    d. hamlet

13. Which one of the following included in exports of India?

    a. Agricultural and allied goods

    b. Engineering goods

    c. All of these

    d. Gems and jewellery

14. Which one of the following scholars introduced the concept of Human Development?

    a. Prof. Amartya Sen

    b. Dr. Mahbub-ul Haq

    c. Ratzel

    d. Ellen C. Semple

15. Fill in the blanks:

Fill up the blank boxes with appropriate answer:

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          │   Air transport of India │
          └─────────────┬───────────┘
              ┌──────────┴──────────┐
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      │   Air India   │     │    Indian      │
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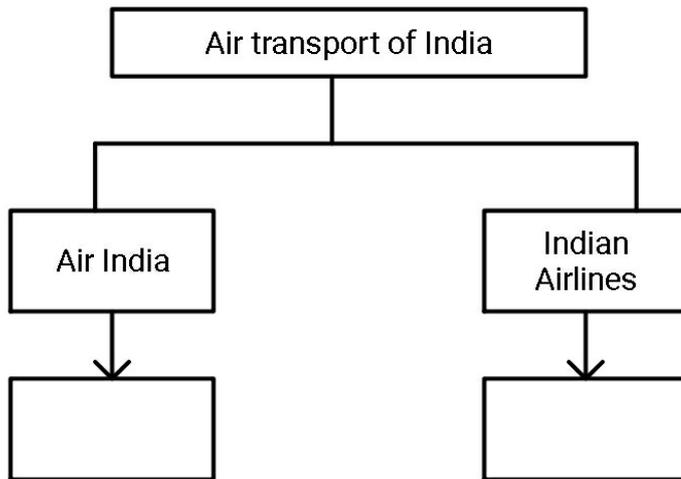
16. Which National Highest connects Calcutta with Delhi?

    a. No. 4

    b. No. 1

    c. No. 3

    d. No. 2

17. "Garland Canal Project" connects the rivers of

    a. North and South India

    b. North India

    c. South India

    d. East India

18. Which state in India is the largest producer of large Cardamom?

    a. Sikkim

    b. Maharashtra

c. Jharkhand

d. Madhya Pradesh

Section B

19. In olden times, trade was limited to local markets. Why?

20. Mention three characteristics of Neo-Determinism.

21. Study the pie-chart given below and answer the questions that follow:

Immigrants by last residence from neighbouring countries by all duration in India, 2001

Sri Lanka 3%

Pakistan 21%

Nepal 12%

Bangladesh 64%
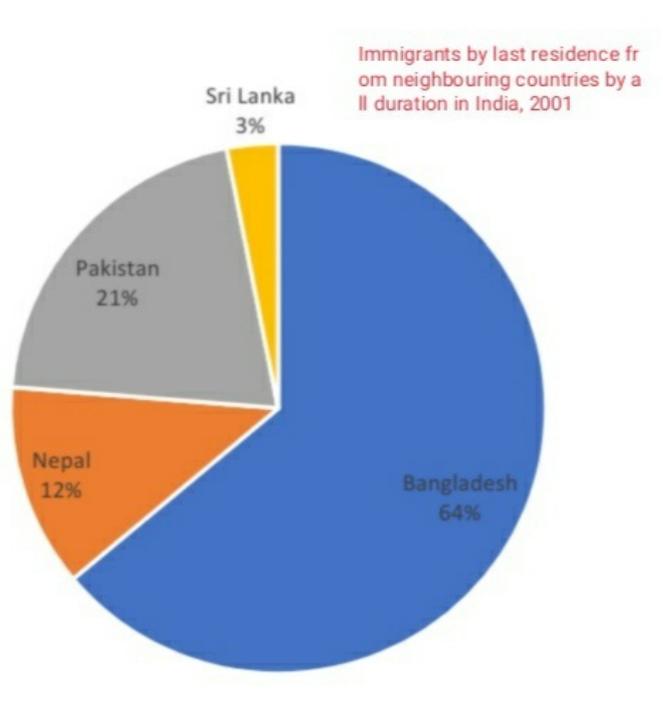
Source: Census of India, 2001

   i. What is international migration?
   ii. What are the above-given charts shows the international migration in India?
   iii. From which neighbouring country the immigrants' people are more?

22. What components are considered as symbols of development?

OR

Explain Western or euro-centric view of development.

Section C

23. What are the features of minerals?

OR

Mention the uses of manganese and its producing states.

24. Study the map given below and answer the questions that follow:
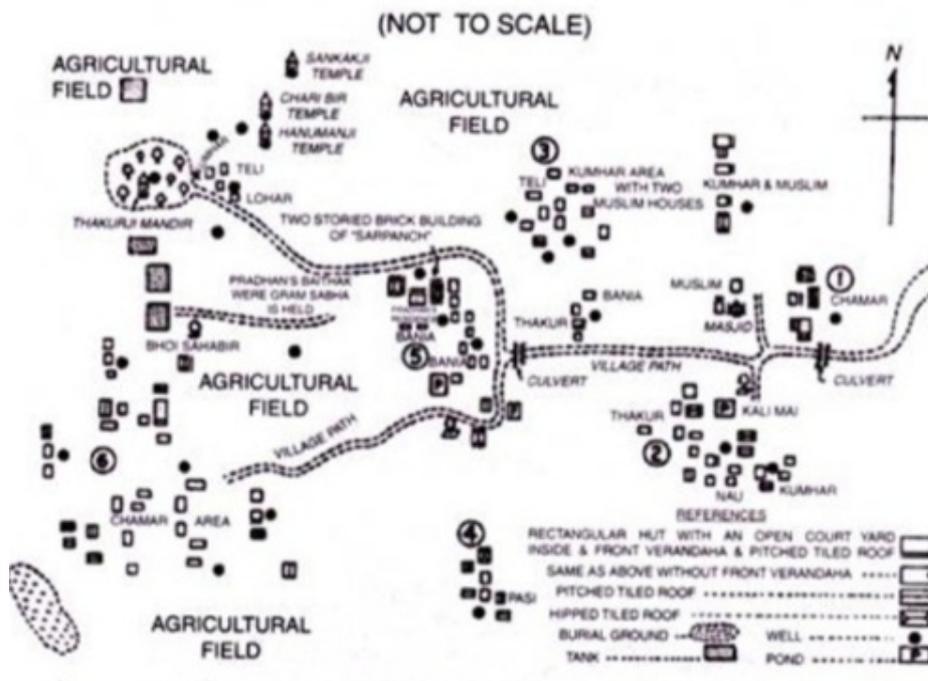
i. How does the dispersed settlement resemble in India?
ii. What are the main causes of extreme dispersion of settlement?

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. Mention some of the important factors which create tourist attractions in the world.

27. What are highways? Explain important highways of the world.

OR

What is internet? State its merits.

28. Describe the effects and remedies for air pollution.

<div align="center">**OR**</div>

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

29. On the outline of the Indian map mark and indicate the following features.

   i. One state with the lowest level of HDI.
   ii. Largest Cotton producing state.
   iii. International airport Guwahati.
   iv. north-end corridor.
   v. Major seaport in Paradip.

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. Major seaport
   iii. Largest country
   iv. Great lakes region
   v. A megacity

Solution

Section A

1. (d) Availability of water

   Explanation: Availability of water

   OR

   (b) Marriage

   Explanation: Marriage

2. (c) Bangladesh

   Explanation: Bangladesh

3. (a) Selective migration of male working population

   Explanation: Selective migration of male working population

   OR

   (b) Latvia

   Explanation: Latvia

4. (a) Santhals

   Explanation: Santhals tribe mainly resides in the states of Jharkhand, West Bengal, Bihar, Odisha, Assam. They are one of the largest tribal communities in India. The Santhal mostly speak Santhali, the one of Adivasi's(tribe) language.

   OR

   (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, Kerela, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha,Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim,Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand,Uttar Pradesh,West Bengal.

5. (c) Total number of children born to a woman

   Explanation: Total number of children born to a woman

6. (b) A positive change in quality

   Explanation: A positive change in quality

7. (c) Wheat

   Explanation: Wheat

8. (a) Denmark

   Explanation: Denmark

9. (a) Floriculture

   Explanation: Floriculture

10. (b) primary activities

    Explanation: Rural settlements are most closely and directly related to land. They are dominated by primary activities such as agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing, etc. The settlements' size is relatively small.

11. (b) Arunachal Pradesh

    Explanation: Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest density of population in India. According to 2011 census of India the total population of Arunachal Pradesh is roughly 1.4 million on an area of 84,000 km^2, amounting to a population density of about 17 km^{-2} far below the Indian average of 370 km^{-2}.

12. (c) clustered

    Explanation: clustered

13. (c) All of these

    Explanation: All of these

14. (b) Dr. Mahbub-ul Haq

    Explanation: Dr. Mahbub-ul Haq

15. Air India: International air services
    Indian airlines: Domestic air services

16. (d) No. 2

    Explanation: National Highway No 2 (Delhi - Kolkata) National Highway 2 or NH 2, commonly referred as Delhi–Kolkata Road is one of the most busiest road network in India.

17. (a) North and South India

Explanation: "Garland Canal Project" connects the rivers of North and South India. The project envisages the construction of two large cannals, the Himalayan Catchment Canal, and the Central Deccan and Southern Plateau Canal covering the entire length and breadth of the country.

18. (a) Sikkim

Explanation: Large cardamom is one of the main cash crops cultivated in Sikkim. This crop is an important part of the local economy, contributing on average 29.2% of the income of households participating. Sikkim contributes up to 88% of India's production of large cardamom. The cash income earned from this crop in Sikkim increased from US dollar 1.9 million in 1975 to US dollar 13.8 million in 2005 and as high as US dollar 50 million in 2010.

Section B

19. In ancient times, trade was limited to local markets because:

   i. There was barter system in the market.
   ii. Transporting goods over long distances was risky.
   iii. People then spent most of their resources on basic necessities - food and cloths. Only the rich people bought jewellery, costly dresses and this resulted in trade of luxury items.
   iv. Long-distance trade in these early times was limited almost exclusively to luxury goods like spices, textiles and precious metals.
   v. Cities started to work the same way, realizing that they could acquire goods they didn't have at hand from other cities far away, where the climate and natural resources produced different things. This longer-distance trade was slow and often dangerous, b

20. Introduced by Griffith Taylor.

   i. It reflects the middle path between the ideas of environmental determinism and possibilism.That is it believe in the concept of Stop and Go Determinism.
   ii. It emphasises on solving the problems without damaging the environment.They have to respond to the red signals and can proceed in their pursuits of development when nature permits the modifications.
   iii. 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.

21. i. The movement of people from one country to another across international borders is called International migration.

    ii. The above chart shows that about 96% of migrants came from the neighbouring countries: Bangladesh (64%) followed by Pakistan (21%), Nepal (12%) and Sri Lanka (3%).

    iii. Bangladesh. The main reasons-for employment, family reunification, study.

22. Development means "improvement in country's economic and social conditions". More specially, it refers to improvements in way of managing an area's natural and human resources. In order to create wealth and improve people's lives.

    The main components of development are Computerisation, industrialisation, efficient transport and communication network, large education system, advanced and modern medical facilities, safety and security of individuals, women empowerment, social welfare etc.

    OR

    Computerisation, industrialisation, efficient transport and communication network, large education system, advanced and modern medical facilities, safety and security of individuals, etc. are considered as the symbols of development. Every individual, community and government measures its performance or levels of development in relation to the availability and access to some of these things. But, this may be partial and one-sided view of development. It is often called the western or euro-centric view of development.

    Section C

23. Minerals have certain features:

    i. A mineral has one specific chemical composition.

    ii. Minerals are distinguished by various chemical and physical properties.

    iii. Differences in chemical composition and crystal structure distinguish the various species, which were determined by the mineral's geological environment when

formed.

iv. Changes in the temperature, pressure, or bulk composition of a rock mass cause changes in its minerals.

v. The hardness of a mineral defines how much it can resist scratching. This physical property is controlled by the chemical composition and crystalline structure of a mineral.

vi. Metallic and sub-metallic minerals have high reflectivity like metal; examples of minerals with this lustre are galena and pyrite.

vii. Colour is the most obvious property of a mineral, but it is often non-diagnostic. It is caused by electromagnetic radiation interacting with electrons.
High specific gravity is a diagnostic property of a mineral

viii. There is an inverse relationship in quality and quantity of minerals: It means that the quantity of high quality minerals is less and quantity of low quality minerals is high. In other words, more is the quantity, less is the quality and less is the quality, more is the quantity.

ix. All minerals are exhaustible over time: None of the minerals is a renewable source but many of them can be recycled and re-used.

x. These minerals take long time to develop geologically and they cannot be replenished immediately at the time of need: This feature of minerals makes it compulsory to make optimum utilisation of minerals.

OR

Uses:

i. Manganese is too brittle to be of much use as a pure metal. It is mainly used in alloys, such as steel.

ii. Steel contains about 1% manganese, to increase the strength and also improve workability and resistance to wear.

iii. Manganese steel contains about 13% manganese. This is extremely strong and is used for railway tracks, safes, rifle barrels and prison bars.

iv. Drinks cans are made of an alloy of aluminium with 1.5% manganese, to improve resistance to corrosion.

v. Manganese is also used as a catalyst, decolorize the glass that is colored green by iron impurities.

vi. Manganese sulfate is used to make a fungicide.

vii. Manganese oxide is a powerful oxidising agent and is used in quantitative analysis. It is also used to make fertilisers and ceramics

Manganese Producing states:

1. Manganese deposits are found in almost all geological formations, however, it is mainly associated with Dharwar system.
2. Orissa is the leading producer of manganese. Major mines in Orissa are located in the central part of the iron ore belt of India, particularly in Bonai, Kendujhar, Sundergarh, Gangpur, Koraput, Kalahandi and Bolangir.
3. Karnataka is an another major producer and here the mines are located in Dharwar, Bellary, Belgaum, North Canara, Chikmagalur, Shimoga, Chitradurg and Tumkur.
4. Maharashtra is also an important producer of manganese which is mined in Nagpur, Bhandara and Ratnagiri districts.
5. Andhra Pradesh, Goa, and Jharkhand are other minor producers of manganese.

24. i. Dispersed or isolated settlement pattern in India appears in the form of isolated huts or hamlets of few huts in remote jungles, or on small hills with farms or pasture on the slopes.

ii. The main cause of extreme dispersion of settlement is often caused by the extremely fragmented nature of the terrain and land resource base of habitable areas. Many areas of Meghalaya, Uttaranchal, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala have this type of settlement.

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. Id 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. Tourism is travel undertaken for purposes of recreation rather than business. It has become the world's single largest tertiary activity in total registered jobs (250 million) and total revenue (40 per cent of the total GDP). Tourists get attracted to places which have the following features:

i. **Climate:** Most people from colder regions get attracted to warm, sunny weather

for beach holidays. This is one of the main reasons for the importance of tourism in Southern Europe and the Mediterranean lands because it offers higher temperatures and long hours of sunshine.

ii. **Landscape:** Many people like to spend their holidays in mountains, lakes, spectacular sea coasts and landscapes not completely altered by man.

iii. **History and Art:** People visit ancient or picturesque towns and archaeological sites, and enjoy exploring castles, palaces and churches.

iv. **Culture and Economy:** These attract tourists with a liking for experiencing ethnic and local customs.

27. Highways are metalled roads connecting distant places. They are constructed in a manner for unobstructed vehicular movement. Generally, these are 80 m wide, with separate traffic lanes, bridges, flyovers and dual carriageways to facilitate uninterrupted traffic flow. In developed countries, every city and port town is linked through highways.

North America: -

i. In North America, highway density is high, about 0.65 km per sq km.

ii. Every place is within 20 km distance from a highway. Cities located on the Pacific coast (west) are well-connected with those of the Atlantic Coast (east).

iii. The Trans- Canadian Highway links Vancouver in British Columbia(west coast) to St. John's City in Newfoundland (east coast) and the Alaskan Highway links Edmonton (Canada) to Anchorage (Alaska).

iv. The Pan-American Highway which is under construction will connect the countries of South America, Central America and U.S.A.-Canada.

v. The Trans-continental Stuart Highway connects Darwin (north coast) and Melbourne via Tennant Creek and Alice Springs in Australia.

Europe:

i. Europe has a large number of vehicles and a well-developed highway network.

ii. But highways face a lot of competition from railways and waterways.

Africa:

i. In Africa, a highway joins Algiers in the north to Conakry in Guinea.
ii. Similarly, Cairo is also connected to Cape Town.

Russia:

i. In Russia, a dense highway network is developed in the industrialised region west of the Urals with Moscow as the hub.
ii. The important Moscow-Vladivostok Highway serves the region to the east.
iii. Due to the vast geographical area, highways in Russia are not as important as railways.

China:

i. Li China, highways criss-cross the country connecting all major cities such as Tsungtso (near Vietnam boundary), Shanghai (central China), Guangzhou (south) and Beijing (north).
ii. A new highway links Chengdu with Lhasa in Tibet.

India:

i. In India, there are many highways linking the major towns and cities.
ii. National Highway No. 7 (NH 7), connecting Varanasi with Kanya Kumari, is the longest in the country.
iii. The Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) or Super Expressway is underway to connect the six metropolitan cities - New Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Chennai, Kolkata and Hyderabad.

<div align="center">OR</div>

It is an electronic network of computer which connects millions of people across the world. It is the result of digitalisation of information in which the telecommunication is merged with computers.

Merits:

i. It is the largest electronic network of the world.
ii. It helps in connecting to the world of knowledge f om anywhere in the world.
iii. Electronic commerce is done through internet without going to banks.

iv. It gives access to personal communication through e-mail. Satellites has brought changes in the areas of communication by reducing the time and cost of it.

v. It costs the same to communicate over 500 km as it does over 5000 km.

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.   Santiago
    ii. Karachi
    iii. Russia
    iv. North America
    v.   Mumbai