

**CBSE Class 12 Geography**  
**Sample Paper 05 (2019-20)**

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**Maximum Marks: 70**

**Time Allowed: 3 hours**

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**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. The proportion of main workers in India is highest in:
  - a. Quaternary economic activities
  - b. Primary economic activities
  - c. Secondary economic activities
  - d. Tertiary economic activities

**OR**

Which is India's most polluted city?

- a. Delhi
- b. Mumbai
- c. Chennai
- d. Kolkata

2. Which state has maximum migrants?

- a. Gujarat
- b. Maharashtra
- c. Kerala
- d. Tamil Nadu

3. Sex ratio is measured in terms of the number of females per \_\_\_\_\_ males.

- a. 100000
- b. 10000
- c. 1000
- d. 10

**OR**

In how many countries unfavourable sex ratio is found as per the UN report of 2019?

- a. 62
- b. 52
- c. 72
- d. 82

4. In which state in India percentage of rural population is maximum?

- a. Assam
- b. Bihar
- c. Uttar Pradesh
- d. Madhya Pradesh

**OR**

Who comprise the largest Scheduled Tribe in India?

- a. Santhals
- b. Bhil
- c. Munda
- d. Kalbelia

5. Migrants who move into a new place are called:

- a. NRI
- b. Immigrants
- c. None of these
- d. Emmigrants

6. Which is not a key area of human development?

- a. Access to resources
- b. Industrial development
- c. Education
- d. Good health

7. In which one of the following regions is the extensive commercial grain cultivation not practiced?

- a. Amazon Basin
  - b. American and Canadian Prairies
  - c. Pampas of Argentina
  - d. European Step
8. Which one of the following types of cultivation was developed by the European colonists?
- a. Plantation
  - b. Mixed farming
  - c. Viticulture
  - d. Kolkoz
9. Which is the main crop in intensive subsistence farming?
- a. Wheat
  - b. Rice
  - c. Millets
  - d. Jute
10. Which of the following shape is found in settlements where several roads converge?
- a. Y shaped
  - b. T shaped
  - c. Star like
  - d. Circular
11. Which state in India has the lowest density of population?
- a. Madhya Pradesh

b. Arunachal Pradesh

c. Sikkim

d. Assam

12. Such patterns of rural settlements are found in plain areas or wide intermontane valleys. These are:

a. Circular

b. Rectangular

c. Linear

d. T shaped

13. Which among the following is the earliest trading port of Portuguese in undivided Bengal?

a. Chittagong

b. Bandel

c. Hooghly

d. Murshidabad

14. What is the score of high development index?

a. Above 0.9

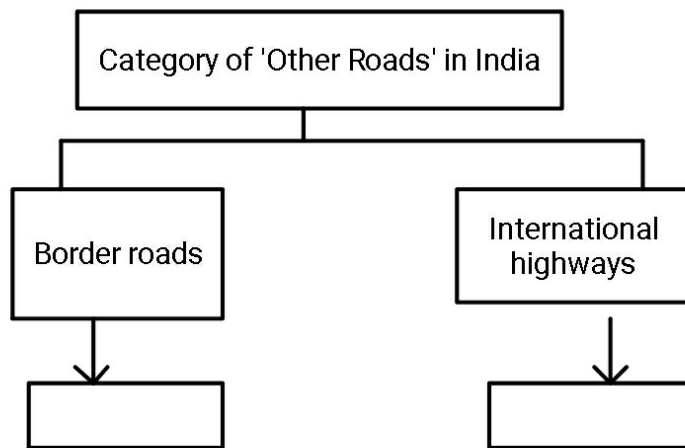
b. Above 0.6

c. Above 0.7

d. Above 0.8

15. Fill in the blanks:

Complete the answer:



16. Which of the following year, the first radio programme was broadcasted?

- a. 1923
- b. 1927
- c. 1936
- d. 1911

17. The largest producer of sugar in India is:

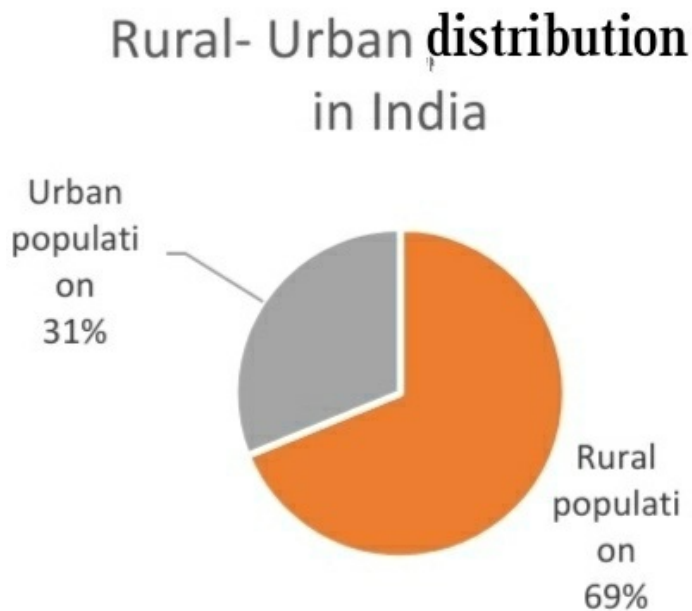
- a. Tamil Nadu
- b. Maharashtra
- c. Uttar Pradesh
- d. Punjab

18. Which type of farming is known as slash and burn farming?

- a. Commercial
- b. Primitive subsistence
- c. Extensive subsistence
- d. Intensive

## Section B

19. How did the world salary come into use?
20. Differentiate between Physical environment and Cultural environment
21. Study the chart given below and answer the questions that follow:



Source: Census of India, 2011

- i. On what bases the rural and urban population divided?
  - ii. Give one difference between rural and urban populations?
  - iii. Why the growth rate of the urban population in India has accelerated?
22. Life free from illness and ailment and living a reasonably long lifespan are indicative of a healthy life. Explain.

**OR**

What components are considered as symbols of development?

## Section C

23. Describe the three broad belts of minerals concentration and distribution in India.

**OR**

Most of the mineral-bearing rock formations in India are distributed in peninsular plateau. Justify the statement by giving suitable examples.

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



i. What is the contribution of Assam in tea production?

ii. How tea is grown in Assam?

25. Explain the role of power and raw material in the location of heavy industries in India.

**OR**

Explain the features of modern large scale manufacturing.

26. Describe the characteristics of a region that attract tourists all over the world.

27. Mention any six advantages of oceanic routes.

**OR**

Which is the busiest sea route in the world? Describe its four characteristics.

28. Give a brief description of various aspects of noise pollution.



**OR**

What are the impacts of rural-urban migration in India?

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

- i. One state with the lowest level of HDI
- ii. Copper-mines in Hazaribagh
- iii. Largest coffee-producing state
- iv. Major seaport in Chennai
- v. Golden Quadrilateral east of India

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. Sea-port in Europe
- ii. Transcontinental Railways
- iii. Major Airports
- iv. A megacity
- v. Inland waterways



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**Solution**  
**Section A**

1. (d) Tertiary economic activities

**Explanation:** Tertiary economic activities

**OR**

(a) Delhi **Explanation:** According to the World Health Organization (WHO) Delhi was the most polluted city in the world in 2014. In 2016 WHO downgraded Delhi to eleventh-worst in the urban air quality database. According to one estimate, air pollution causes the death of about 10,500 people in Delhi every year. During 2013-14 peak levels of fine particulate matter (PM) in Delhi increased by about 44%, primarily due to high vehicular and industrial emissions, construction work and crop burning in adjoining states. It has the highest level of the airborne particulate matter.

2. (b) Maharashtra

**Explanation:** Maharashtra

3. (c) 1000

**Explanation:** 1000

**OR**

- (c) 72

**Explanation:** 72

4. (c) Uttar Pradesh

**Explanation:** According to 2011 census, Uttar Pradesh has the highest rural population in India. Out of the total population of Uttar Pradesh, 77.73% of population resides in rural areas.

**OR**

- (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.

5. (b) Immigrants

**Explanation:** Immigrants

6. (b) Industrial development

**Explanation:** Industrial development

7. (a) Amazon Basin

**Explanation:** Amazon Basin

8. (a) Plantation

**Explanation:** Plantation

9. (a) Wheat

**Explanation:** Wheat

10. (c) Star like

**Explanation:** Star like

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  $84,000 \text{ km}^2$ , amounting to a population density of about  $17 \text{ km}^{-2}$  far below the Indian average of  $370 \text{ km}^{-2}$ .

12. (b) Rectangular

**Explanation:** Rectangular

13. (a) Chittagong

**Explanation:** Chittagong the second largest city and main port of Bangladesh was home to a thriving trading post of the Portuguese empire in the 16th and 17th centuries. The Portuguese first arrived in Chittagong around 1528 and left in 1666. The Chittagong port had emerged as a thriving port, which attracted both unofficial Portuguese trade and settlement.

14. (d) Above 0.8

**Explanation:** Above 0.8

15. **Border roads:** Chandigarh with Manali & Leh (Ladakh)

**International highway:** Lahore-Delhi at Wagah border

16. (a) 1923

**Explanation:** 1923

17. (c) Uttar Pradesh

**Explanation:** Uttar Pradesh

18. (b) Primitive subsistence

**Explanation:** Primitive subsistence

### Section B

19. The word 'salary' comes from the Latin word 'Salarium' which means payment by salt. As in those times producing salt from seawater unknown and could only be made from rock salt which was rare and expensive. That is why it became a mode of payment. According to more modern sources it is stated that although Roman soldiers were typically paid in coin, the word salarium is derived from the word sal (salt) because at some point a soldier's salary may have been an allowance for the purchase of salt or the price of having soldiers conquer salt supplies and guard the Salt Roads (Via Salaria) that led to Rome.

20. **Physical Environment:** Physical environment is that part of the human environment that includes purely physical factors (as soil, climate, water supply). It encompasses all living and non-living things occurring naturally, meaning in this case not artificial. The term is most often applied to the Earth or some parts of Earth. This environment encompasses the interaction of all living species, climate, weather, and natural resources that affect human survival and economic activity.

**Cultural Environment:** A cultural environment is a set of beliefs, practices, customs and behaviors that are found to be common to everyone that is living within a certain population. Cultural environments shape the way that every person develops, influencing ideologies and personalities. It includes all those physical-cultural elements which have been developed by man through his gained knowledge and technology. For example, houses, villages, towns, network of roads and railways, modes of transportation, industrial units, fields, hospitals, sports complex, means of entertainment, markets, ports and goods of daily and special use.

21. i. The division of the population into rural and urban is based on residence and occupation.
- ii. The rural population refers to people living in rural areas whereas the Urban

population is the people living in urban areas.

iii. The growth rate of the urban population has accelerated due to enhanced economic development and improvement in health and hygienic conditions.

22. Availability of pre and post-natal health care facilities in order to reduce infant mortality and post-delivery deaths among mothers, old age health care, adequate nutrition and safety of individual are some important measures of a healthy and reasonably long life. For example, India has done reasonably well in some of the health indicators like decline in death rate from 25.1 per thousand in 1951 to 8.1 per thousand in 1999 and infant mortality from 148 per thousand to 70 during the same period. Similarly, it also succeeded in increasing life expectancy at birth from 37.1 years to 62.3 years for males and 36.2 to 65.3 years for females from 1951 to 1999. Similarly, it has also done reasonably well in bringing down birth rate from 40.8 to 26.1 during the same years, but it still is much higher than many developed countries.

### **OR**

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.

### **Section C**

23. i. The North-eastern Plateau Region: North eastern belts stretch over the northeastern part of the peninsula. It consist mineral-rich Chota Nagpur and Orrisa plateau in 3 states i.e. Jharkhand, Orissa, West Bengal. This belt is the richest mineral belt in India and it is also known as Iron and steel belt of India. Many mineral are found in this belt- Coal, Iron ore, Manganese, Mica, Limestone, Bauxite, Copper and China clay.
- ii. The Southern-western Plateau Region: This belt extends over Karnataka, Goa and. contiguous Tamil Nadu uplands and Kerala. This belt is rich in ferrous metals and

bauxite. It also contains high-grade iron ore, manganese and limestone. This belt packs in coal deposits except Neyveli lignite. This belt does not have as diversified mineral deposits as the north-eastern belt. Kerala has deposits of monazite and thorium,

bauxite clay. Goa has iron ore deposits.

- iii. The North-Western Region: This belt extends along Aravali in Rajasthan and part of Gujarat and minerals are associated with Dharwar system of rocks. Copper, zinc have been major minerals. Rajasthan is rich in building stones oi.e. sandstone, granite, marble.

Gypsum and Fuller's earth deposits are also extensive. Dolomite and limestone provide raw materials for cement industry. Gujarat is known for its petroleum deposits. You may be knowing that Gujarat and Rajasthan both have rich sources of salt.

## OR

It is absolutely right that most of the mineral-bearing rock formations in India are distributed in peninsular plateau. Most of the metallic minerals in India occur in the peninsular plateau region in the old crystalline rocks

- i. Plateaus are the storehouse of minerals. Rocks of peninsular plateaus are of Precambrian and Cambrian era.
- ii. Older rock system associated with the Dharwar, Arawali, Vindhyan and Gondwana system.
- iii. These geological formations are rich in metallic and non-metallic minerals.
- iv. Most of the parts of peninsular plateau are formed of igneous and metamorphic rocks.
- v. Primary mineral ores found in this region are mica and iron ore in the Chhota Nagpur region, and diamonds, gold and other metals in the Golconda region.
- vi. The North-Eastern Plateau Region belt covers Chhotanagpur (Jharkhand), Odisha Plateau, West Bengal and parts of Chhattisgarh. It has variety of minerals viz. iron ore coal, manganese, bauxite, mica.
- vii. The South-Western Plateau Region belt extends over Karnataka, Goa and

contiguous Tamil Nadu uplands and Kerala. This belt is rich in ferrous metals and bauxite. It also contains high-grade iron ore, manganese and limestone. This belt packs in coal deposits except Neyveli lignite. Kerala has deposits of monazite and thorium, bauxite clay. Goa has iron ore deposits.

24. i. Assam accounts for about 53.2 percent of the total cropped area and contributes more than half of the total production of tea in the country.
- ii. The climate is subtropical with hot, humid summers, severe monsoons, and mild winters. It is cultivated in the valley of the Brahmaputra River, an area of clay soil rich in the nutrients of the floodplain. Acidic soil is important for tea plantation and Assam's soil has 4.5 to 5.5 pH levels.
25. **Power:** All the Industries require energy as they are run by energy such as cotton textile and Iron and Steel Industries. Role of power is as follows:
- i. Power provides the motive force for machines.
- ii. Its supply has to be ensured before the location of any Industry.
- iii. Certain Industries like aluminium and synthetic nitrogen manufacturing industries tend to be located near sources of power.

**Raw material:** Industries are located in those areas where the raw material is available near to the industry. Role of raw material is as follows:

- i. Industries using weight-losing raw materials are located in the regions where the raw material is located.
- ii. Sugar mills, pulp industries, copper smelting and pig iron industries are located near their raw material.
- iii. Most of the iron and steel industries are located near coal fields or near sources of iron ore.

**OR**

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 corn 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.
26. The characteristics of a region that attract tourists all over the world are as mentioned below:
- i. **Climate:** Most people from colder regions expect to have warm sunny weather for beach holidays. This has increased the importance of tourism in southern Europe and the Mediterranean climate offers higher temperatures, long hours of sunshine and low rainfall throughout the peak holidays season. In India, people from warm areas such as Delhi go to Shimla and other places during the summer holidays.
  - ii. **Landscape:** People prefer mountains lakes, spectacular sea coasts and landscape not completely altered by man.
  - iii. **History and Art:** People visit historical places, ancient towns and archaeological sites. Some enjoy exploring castles, palaces and churches.
  - iv. **Culture and Economy:** Tourists go to a place to experience ethnic and local



customers. Cheap tourist spots also become a centre of attractions. For example, the homestay has emerged as a profitable business such as heritage homes in Goa, Medicare and Coorg in Karnataka.

27. Advantages of water transport/oceanic routes are as follows:

- i. One of the great advantages of water transportation is that it does not require route construction.
- ii. It is much cheaper because the friction of water is far less than that of land.
- iii. Compared to land and air, ocean transport is a cheaper means for the scanning of bulky materials over long distances.
- iv. The energy cost of water transportation is lower.
- v. The oceans are linked with each other and are negotiable with ships of various sizes. All that is needed is to provide port facilities at the two ends.
- vi. The oceans offer a smooth highway traversable in all directions with no maintenance costs. Its transformation into a routeway by sea-going vessels is an important development in human adaptation to the physical environment.

### OR

The Northern Atlantic sea route or Big Trunk route is the busiest sea route in the world. Four important characteristics of this route are as follows:

- i. This links North-eastern U.S.A. and Northwestern Europe, the two industrially developed regions of the world. The foreign trade over this route is greater than that of the rest of the world combined.
- ii. One-fourth of the world's foreign trade moves on this route.
- iii. Ports on this route are highly advanced and equipped with modern facilities.
- iv. Port Said, Aden, Mumbai, Colombo and Singapore are some of the important ports on this route.

28. Noise pollution refers to the state of unbearable and uncomfortable to human beings which are caused by noise from different sources. The main sources of noise pollution are aircrafts automobiles, trains, industrial processing units and advertising media. The use of loudspeakers in various festivals and sirens are also a source of noise pollution.

The level of steady noise is measured by the sound level expressed in terms of decibel. The biggest nuisance is the noise produced by traffic intensity and nature depend

upon the type of vehicle aircraft train and condition of the road. Instead traffic the noise pollution is confined to the harbour due to loading and unloading of the cargo. In industries too intensity of noise depends on the type of industry. Noise pollution is location specific and its intensity declines with an increase in distance from the source of pollution, i.e. industrial areas, arteries of transportation, airport, etc. Noise pollution is hazardous in many metropolitan and big cities in India.

## **OR**

Important impacts of rural-urban migration in India are

- i. **Health and Human services:** When families move into urban areas, they automatically place themselves in closer proximity to basic services such as hospitals and schools -- urbanization often brings health care and educational opportunities to those who might not have had access to them in rural areas. Cities also offer public transportation, government-run sanitation services and social programs such as libraries, health clinics and children's programs. For many people, especially in developing countries, access to these services offers many advantages in terms of creating opportunities.
- ii. **Job opportunities:** As large-scale agriculture displaces many traditional farmers from the rural lifestyle, the tremendous growth of modern industry in large urban areas attracts people with the promise of employment. In general, urban wages are significantly higher, so moving to the city is an opportunity to earn that was impossible in rural areas. However, the wage difference is often offset by the higher cost of living and absence of self-produced goods, including subsistence farming.
- iii. **Inequality, Crime and Poverty:** Those who move from rural areas to urban ones sometimes find themselves living in shanty towns or slum areas. These new city residents are faced with problems that do not exist in the countryside: street crime, including gangs, as well as social inequality and discrimination. The urban poor struggle to make a living, even if they do earn more than they did in rural areas, because the cost of city life is significantly higher and the opportunities to produce their own food and other basic necessities is greatly reduced.
- iv. **Pollution and Contamination :** Traffic congestion and industrial manufacturing, prominent features of the urban landscape, also take their toll on the natural

environment and those who depend on it. Lack of clean water is a major problem among the urban poor in major cities around the world, as is air pollution from both cars and factory emissions.



- 30.
- i. Humburg
  - ii. Canada
  - iii. Beijing
  - iv. India
  - v. St. Lawrence waterways