

CBSE Class 12 Geography
Sample Paper 09 (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 movement of people from one place to another place is known as _____.

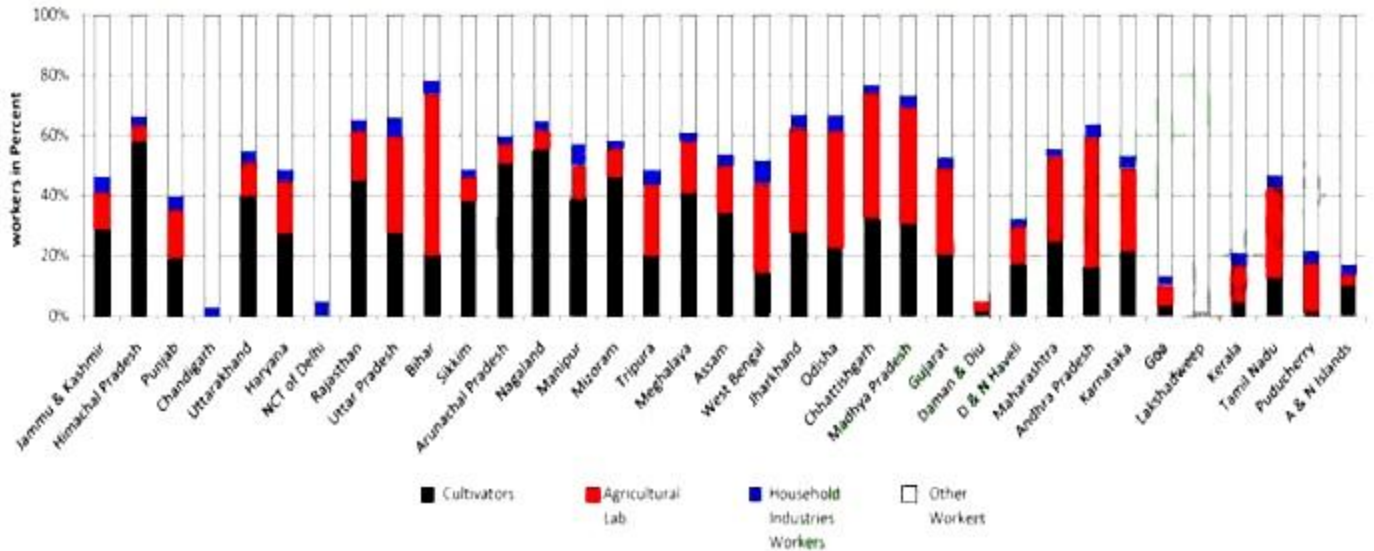
2. Which one of the following is the most important factor in the interaction between people and the environment?
- a. Human intelligence
 - b. People's perception

- c. Technology
 - d. Human brotherhood
3. The state whose per capita income is less than 2,000 is:
- a. Punjab
 - b. Uttar Pradesh
 - c. Bihar
 - d. West Bengal
4. The division of population into rural and urban is based on the:
- a. market location
 - b. education
 - c. residence
 - d. None of these
5. Which part of the river has good quality water?
- a. Delta
 - b. Valley
 - c. Plain
 - d. Mountain
6. Which one of the following states has the highest proportion of urban population in India according to 2011 Census?
- a. Kerala
 - b. Goa
 - c. Maharashtra
 - d. Tamil Nadu
7. Fill in the blanks:
Business services include advertising, legal service, _____ relations and consultancy.
8. While calculating the Human Development Index which of the following aspects is not considered?
- a. Health
 - b. Cooperation
 - c. Access to Resources
 - d. Education
9. Which state has maximum migrants?
- a. Gujarat

- b. Maharashtra
 - c. Kerala
 - d. Tamil Nadu
10. Which state in India is the leading producer of manganese?
- a. Odisha
 - b. Bihar
 - c. Assam
 - d. Madhya Pradesh
11. Which state has the lowest HDI in India?
- a. Madhya Pradesh
 - b. Gujarat
 - c. Punjab
 - d. Bihar
12. Which one of the following is not a country with high human development?
- a. Egypt
 - b. Japan
 - c. Norway
 - d. Argentina
13. Migrants who move into a new place are called:
- a. NRI
 - b. Immigrants
 - c. None of these
 - d. Emmigrants
14. First Five Year Plan in India was launched in
- a. 1948
 - b. None of these
 - c. 1953
 - d. 1951
15. When was the human development index created?
- a. 1955
 - b. 1985
 - c. 1980
 - d. 1990

SECTION B (SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS)

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



Answer any three questions:

- i. According to 2011, why the proportion of workers (both main and marginal) is only 39.8%?
 - a. A larger proportion of the dependent population
 - b. A smaller proportion of the dependent population
 - c. A larger proportion of the independent population
 - d. None of these
- ii. Why the working proportion is relatively high in Himachal Pradesh?
 - a. Most people engaged in agricultural activities
 - b. People engaged in tertiary activities
 - c. People engaged in secondary activities
 - d. None of these
- iii. Why the work participation rate tends to be higher in the areas of lower levels of economic development?
 - a. Most people are engaged in subsistence economic activities
 - b. Most people migrated to urban areas
 - c. Most people are engaged in the service sector
 - d. Both (b) and (c)
- iv. Why women's workforce participation is declining in rural India?
 - a. Employment opportunities in the service sector increased
 - b. Marriage

- c. Shrinking of the agriculture sector
- d. None of these

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

Age structure represents the number of people of different age groups. This is an important indicator of population composition since a large size of the population in the age group of 15-59 indicates a large working population. A greater proportion of the population above 60 years represents an ageing population that requires more expenditure on health care facilities. Similarly, the high proportion of the young population would mean that the region has a high birth rate and the population is youthful.

The age-sex structure of a population refers to the number of females and males in different age groups. A population pyramid is used to show the age-sex structure of the population. The shape of the population pyramid reflects the characteristics of the population. The left side shows the percentage of males while the right side shows the percentage of women in each age group.

Answer any three questions:

- i. What a large size of the population in the age group of 15-59 indicates?
 - a. Large working population
 - b. No working population
 - c. Small working population
 - d. None of these
- ii. What an ageing population represent?
 - a. A greater proportion of the population below 50 yrs
 - b. A greater proportion of the population above 40 yrs
 - c. A lower proportion of the population above 60 yrs
 - d. A greater proportion of the population above 60 yrs
- iii. What does it indicate if there is a high proportion of the young population?
 - a. Low birth rate
 - b. High birth rate
 - c. High death rate
 - d. Both (a) and (c)
- iv. What does the shape of the population pyramid reflect?
 - a. Characteristics of the population

- b. The economic development of a country
- c. Migration status of a country
- d. Both (b) and (c)

SECTION C

(SHORT ANSWER & LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS)

18. What steps should be taken to conserve water resources in India?

OR

Discuss the availability of water resource in the country and factors that determine its spatial distribution.

- 19. What are the tendencies of migration? Why is migration important?
- 20. Explain with the help of examples how nature gets humanised.
- 21. Describe any three characteristics of the second stage of **Demographic Transition Theory**.

OR

Why do people migrate?

- 22. India is fast emerging as an important destination of medical tourism in the world. Discuss.
- 23. What are the four types of rural settlements found in India? Describe the distribution of each type of rural settlement in India.
- 24. The restoration of ecological balance between water, soil, plants, the human and animal population should be a basic consideration in the strategy of development of drought-prone areas in India. Explain the statement with suitable facts.

OR

Write in brief about the physical setting of Bharmaur region.

- 25. Distinguish between the Subsistence and Commercial Agriculture.

OR

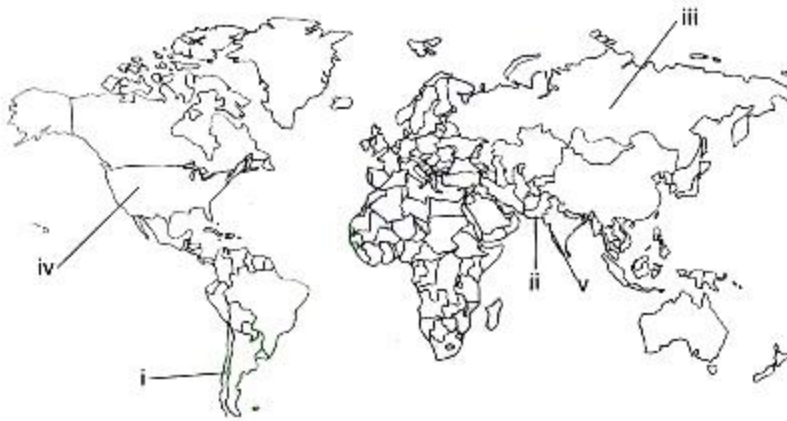
Explain the differences between mixed farming and dairy farming.

- 26. Explain any five factors that affect the location of rural settlements of the world.
- 27. Most of the mineral bearing rock formations in India are distributed in peninsular

plateau. Justify the statement by giving suitable examples.

MAP BASED QUESTIONS

28. On the outline of the Indian map mark and indicate the following features.
- One state with the lowest level of HDI.
 - Largest Cotton producing state.
 - International airport Guwahati.
 - north-end corridor.
 - Major seaport in Paradip.
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.
- A major airport
 - Major seaport
 - Largest country
 - Great lakes region
 - A megacity



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Solution

SECTION A

(OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS) ATTEMPT ANY 14 QUESTIONS

1. Migration

2. (d) Human brotherhood

Explanation: Human brotherhood

3. (c) Bihar

Explanation: Bihar has the lowest NSDP per capita (INR at Current prices) Rs.43,822 in FY 2018-19.

4. (c) residence

Explanation: The division of the population into rural and urban is based on the residence. This division is necessary because rural and urban lifestyles differ from each other in terms of their livelihood and social conditions.

5. (d) Mountain

Explanation: Mountain

6. (c) Maharashtra

Explanation: The state of Maharashtra had the highest population with over 50 million people living in urban areas. Mumbai, Thane, Nagpur and Pune are the most urbanised districts.

7. Public

8. (b) Cooperation

Explanation: Cooperation

9. (b) Maharashtra

Explanation: Maharashtra

10. (a) Odisha

Explanation: Orissa is the largest producer of manganese ore of India. It is obtained from Gondite deposits in the Sundargarh district and Kodurite and Khondolite deposits in Kalahandi and Koraput Districts. Manganese is also mined from the lateritic deposits in Bolangir and Sambalpur districts. Odisha contributes about 30% of manganese ore

production in India.

11. (d) Bihar

Explanation: Bihar

12. (a) Egypt

Explanation: Egypt

13. (b) Immigrants

Explanation: Immigrants

14. (d) 1951

Explanation: 1951

15. (d) 1990

Explanation: 1990

SECTION B

(SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS)

16. i. (a) A larger proportion of the dependent population
ii. (a) Most people engaged in agricultural activities
iii. (a) Most people are engaged in subsistence economic activities
iv. (c) Shrinking of the agriculture sector
17. i. (a) Large working population
ii. (d) Greater proportion of population above 60 yrs
iii. (b) High birth rate
iv. (a) Characteristics of the population

SECTION C

(SHORT ANSWER & LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS)

18. The steps should be taken to conserve water resources in India are,
1. Collecting rainwater and stopping it from draining off.
 2. Need to encourage watershed development, rainwater harvesting
 3. Keeping water resources unpolluted by treating the waste water from cities and industries.
 4. Encouraging re-cycling and re-use of water.
 5. Ocean and sea water can be desalinated.
 6. Transfer of water from water surplus areas to water deficit areas through inter-linking of rivers.

OR

The factor which determines the spatial distribution of water resources are:

- i. **Surface water resource:** There are four major sources of surface water such as rivers, lakes, ponds, and tanks. The mean annual flow in all rivers basin in India is estimated to be 1869 cubic km. Only 690 km of available surface water can be utilized.
 - ii. **Groundwater resource:** The total replenishable groundwater resource in the country is about 432 cubic km. Ganga and Brahmaputra have about 46% of the total replenishable water in India.
 - iii. **Lagoons:** The state like Kerala, Orissa and West Bengal has surface water resources in the lagoons and lakes.
19. Migration can be permanent, temporary or seasonal. There are generally four tendencies of migration.
1. Rural to rural
 2. Rural to urban
 3. Urban to rural
 4. Urban to urban

Migration is important because it is a spontaneous effort to attain a better balance between resources and population. There are push and pull factors working together behind migration.

20. Human beings interact with their physical environment with the help of technology. Human beings with social and cultural development developed better and more efficient technology. They moved from a state of necessity to a state of freedom. They created possibilities with the resources obtained from the environment. All these modern technologies helped humans to construct dams, reservoirs, canals, etc. Weather modification programmes help in cloud seeding to induce precipitation, fogs, checking of hailstorms, nuclear programmes etc.

Humans made use of the opportunities provided by nature and slowly nature got humanised and started bearing the imprints of human endeavour.

21. The three characteristics of the second stage of 'Demographic Transition Theory' are:
- i. At the beginning of the second stage, the fertility rate remains high but gradually declines with time.
 - ii. Mortality rate is reduced due to the improved sanitation, regular food supply, improved law and order situations, medical innovations and advancement, development of antibiotics, vaccines and introduction of immunization programmes.

- iii. Mortality rate is reduced due to better health conditions due to which the net addition to population is high.

OR

People migrate for better economic and social life. There are two sets of factors that influence migration are:

- i. The Push factors make the place of origin seem less attractive for reasons like unemployment, poor living conditions, political turmoil, unpleasant climate, natural disasters, epidemics and socio-economic backwardness.
 - ii. The Pull factors make the place of destination seem more attractive than the place of origin for reasons like better job opportunities and living conditions, peace and stability, the security of life and property and pleasant climate.
22. India has emerged as the leading country of medical tourism in the world as:
- i. World class hospitals located in metropolitan cities cater to patients all over the world.
 - ii. Medical tourism brings abundant benefits to developing countries like India.
 - iii. Treatment for various ailments costs about one-fourth of the cost incurred in the advanced countries.
 - iv. Patients find it cheaper even after spending for their air passage to reach India and enjoy as tourists in addition to medical treatment
 - v. Medical tourism has benefited developing countries like India, Malaysia, Thailand, and Singapore.
23. Rural settlements in India can broadly be put into four types:
- i. **Clustered, agglomerated or nucleated:** The clustered rural settlement is a compact or closely built-up area of houses. In this type of village, the general living area is distinct and separated from the surrounding farms, barns and pastures.
 - ii. **Semi-clustered or fragmented:** Semi-clustered or fragmented settlements may result from the tendency of clustering in a restricted area of dispersed settlement. More often such a pattern may also result from segregation or fragmentation of a large compact village.
 - iii. **Hamleted:** Sometimes a settlement is fragmented into several units physically separated from each other bearing a common name. These units are locally called Panna, para, Palli, Nagla, Dhani, etc. in various parts of the country. This

segmentation of a large village is often motivated by social and ethnic factors.

- iv. **Dispersed or isolated:** 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. Extreme dispersion of settlement is often caused by an extremely fragmented nature of the terrain and land resource base of habitable areas.

24. The restoration of ecological balance between water, soil, plants and human and animal population should be a basic consideration in the strategy of development of drought-prone areas in India due to the following factors:

- i. Growing population pressure is forcing society to utilize the marginal lands for agricultural that lead to ecological degradation.
- ii. There is a need to create more employment opportunities.
- iii. There is salinity due to waterlogging.

Thus, in order to restore ecological balance as mentioned above the following steps have been taken:

- i. Emphasis has been taken laid on irrigation projects, land development programmes afforestation grasslands development and creative of basic rural infrastructures such as electricity roads market credit and services.
- ii. Integrated watershed development approach at the micro-level has been adopted.

OR

Bharmaur region lies between 32°17' N and 32°41' N latitudes and 76°22' E and 76°53' E longitudes. It is spread over an area of about 1818 sq km. This region is the homeland of the Gaddi tribal community and is surrounded by lofty mountains on all sides. It has Pir Panjal in the North and Dhauladhar in the South. In the east, the extension of Dhauladhar converges with Pir Panjal near Rohtang Pass. The river Ravi and its tributaries, the Budhil and Tundahen, drain the territory and have carved out deep gorges. These rivers divide the region into the four physiographic divisions such as Holi, Khani, Kugti, and Tundah areas.

The area has cold climate where the mean monthly temperatures for January and July are 4°C and 26°C respectively. Snowfall in winter is a common phenomenon.

25.

Subsistence Agriculture	Commercial Agriculture
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Subsistence agriculture is the type of farming in which crops are grown for local consumption.	The farming practice, in which the farmer grows crops for the purpose of trade.
Traditional methods of cultivation are used.	Machines are used for the purpose of cultivating the land.
It is practised in densely populated areas of monsoon region like India, China, Indonesia, Bangladesh, etc.	It is practised in sparsely populated areas of temperate grasslands. Tropical regions have plantations.
In subsistence farming, mainly food grains like wheat and rice, fruits and vegetables are grown.	In commercial farming mainly cash crops and cereals are grown.
Size of the landholding is small.	Size of the landholding is large.
Simple implements, with large human labour, are used.	It is highly mechanised farming.
Green manures and fertilizers are used to increase fertility.	Chemical fertilizers are widely used.

OR

Mixed farming is a type of farming in which cultivation of crops and raising livestock goes hand in hand. Its main features are:

- i. This form of agriculture is found in the highly developed parts of the world, e.g. North-western Europe, Eastern North America, parts of Eurasia and the temperate latitudes of southern continents.
- ii. Mixed farms are moderate in size.
- iii. Equal emphasis is laid on crop cultivation and animal husbandry.
- iv. Fodder crops are an important component of mixed farming.
- v. Crop rotation and intercropping play an important role in maintaining soil fertility.
- vi. It is characterised by high capital expenditure on farm machinery and building, i extensive use of chemical fertilisers and green manures.
- vii. The crops associated with it are wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, fodder and root crops.
- viii. Animals like cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry provide the main income along with crops.

Dairy Farming: Dairy farming is a type of agriculture in which major emphasis is on breeding and rearing milch cattle. Its main characteristics are given below which can prove that it is a modern occupation:

- i. It is highly capital intensive. Large investments are made on animal sheds, storage facilities for fodder, feeding and milching machines.
- ii. Special emphasis is laid on cattle breeding, health care and veterinary services.
- iii. It is also highly labour intensive as it involves painstaking care in feeding and milching.
- iv. There is no off-season during the year.
- v. It is practised mainly near urban and industrial market.
- vi. Dairy farming development depends on transportation, refrigeration, pasteurisation and other preservation processes.
- vii. There are three main regions of commercial dairy farming:
 - (a) The largest is North Western Europe.
 - (b) Second is Canada.
 - (c) The third belt includes South Eastern Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania.

26. The location of rural settlements is affected by the following factors:

- i. **Water Supply:** Generally, settlements are founded near water bodies like rivers, lakes and springs for water availability as water is needed for drinking, cooking, irrigation, etc. Water bodies provide fish as a food source and they are navigable too.
- ii. **Land:** Fertile land is preferred by the people for the settlements because fertile lands are best suited for agriculture in Europe. Villages are found near rolling country, avoiding swampy, low lying land whereas in South-East Asia, people are located near low lying river valleys and coastal plains, best suited for rice cultivation.
- iii. **Upland:** It is chosen for settlement because it prevents damage to houses and loss of life by a flood. It is basically a dry-point which prefers to settle on terraces and levees. People in tropical countries make their houses on stilts near marshy lands to avoid flood, insects and animal pests.
- iv. **Building Material:** Wood and stone used as building material possess another advantage of settlements. Earlier, these villages grew after forest clearing. For instance, cave-dwelling were important in loess (sediment) areas of China. Houses in Africa are made up of mud bricks. Similarly, polar regions have Eskimos who build their houses by ice blocks i.e. igloos.

- v. **Defence:** At the time of political instability, war, the hostility of neighbouring groups, villages were built on hills and island for adherence of defence, e.g. upstanding inselbergs in Nigeria formed good defensive sites. Most of the forts in India are located in highland or hills.

27. 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.

MAP BASED QUESTIONS



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