

CBSE Class 12 Geography
Sample Paper 05 (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 average sex ratio of the world is _____ males per 100 females.

2. Who proposed the concept of Neo Determinism?

- a. Blache
- b. Ritter
- c. Griffith Taylor

d. Huntington

3. When were the Indian Banks nationalized?

- a. 1969
- b. 1957
- c. None of these
- d. 1975

4. The term crude birth rate (CBR) is close in meaning to which of the following terms?

- a. Migration
- b. None of these
- c. Mortality
- d. Fertility

5. Among the river basins of the country the largest run off is:

- a. The Indus basin
- b. The Brahmaputra basin
- c. The Godavari basin
- d. The Ganga basin

6. 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

7. Fill in the blanks:

Migrants who move out of a place are called _____.

8. _____ refers to making equal access to opportunities available to everybody.

- a. Empowerment
- b. None of these
- c. Sustainability
- d. Equity

9. Which state has maximum emigrants?

- a. Uttar Pradesh
- b. Bihar
- c. Punjab

d. Madhya Pradesh

10. Most of the mineral ores in India are exported from the port:

- a. Vishakhapatnam
- b. Cochin
- c. Kolkata
- d. Paradeep

11. First Five Year Plan in India was launched in

- a. 1948
- b. None of these
- c. 1953
- d. 1951

12. Which of the following can we not measure transport distance?

- a. Time distance
- b. Demand distance
- c. Km distance
- d. Cost distance

13. What is the score of high development index?

- a. below 0.549
- b. above 0.800
- c. between 0.550 to 0.700
- d. between 0.701 to 0.799

14. The variations across the global landscape that is normally associated with population are known as:

- a. None of these
- b. Sex ratio
- c. Spatial variation
- d. Equality

15. Where does India rank in the world in the Human Development Index as per United Nations Development Programme report of September 2018?

- a. 107
- b. 137
- c. 130
- d. 117

SECTION B
(SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS)

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

Migrants act as agents of social change. The new ideas related to new technologies, family planning, girl's education, etc. get diffused from urban to rural areas through them. Migration leads to the intermixing of people from diverse cultures. It has positive contributions such as the evolution of composite culture and breaking through the narrow considerations and widens up the mental horizon of the people at large. But it also has serious negative consequences such as anonymity, which creates a social vacuum and a sense of dejection among individuals. The continued feeling of dejection may motivate people to fall into the trap of anti-social activities like crime and drug abuse.

Answer any three questions:

- i. How do migrants work as an agent of social change?
 - a. Diffuse new ideas like technologies from one place to another place
 - b. Remittances are imported for the economy of a country
 - c. Increase overcrowding
 - d. Gives acceleration to urbanization
- ii. What is the negative social consequence of migration?
 - a. Diverse culture
 - b. Widens up the mental horizon of the people
 - c. Evolution of composite culture
 - d. Creates social vacuum due to anonymity
- iii. What is the positive contribution of migration to culture?
 - a. Evolution of composite culture
 - b. Creates a social vacuum
 - c. Increase in anti-social activities
 - d. None of these
- iv. What leads to migrants to anti-social activities like crime and drug abuse?
 - a. Girl's education
 - b. New technologies
 - c. The continued feeling of dejection
 - d. Evolution of composite culture

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

Each unit of land has limited capacity to support people living on it. Hence, it is necessary to understand the ratio between the numbers of people to the size of the land. This ratio is the density of the population. It is usually measured in persons per sq km.

People prefer living on flat plains and gentle slopes. This is because such areas are favourable for the production of crops and to build roads and industries. The mountainous and hilly areas hinder the development of the transport networks and hence initially do not favour agricultural and industrial development. So, these areas tend to be less populated. The Ganga plains are among the most densely populated areas of the world while the mountain zones in the Himalayas are scarcely populated.

Answer any three questions:

- i. The density of population is measured in:
 - a. persons per sq km
 - b. persons per km
 - c. persons per sq hectare
 - d. number of females per thousand males
- ii. Why the population is highly concentrated in plain regions?
 - a. Less fertile soil
 - b. Developed a transport network
 - c. Extreme climate
 - d. Social disparity
- iii. Why is it important to understand the ratio between the numbers of people to the size of land?
 - a. The land has a limited capacity to support people
 - b. The land has unlimited capacity to support people
 - c. Availability of abundant land resources
 - d. High Agricultural development
- iv. Why Ganga plains are more populated than the Himalayas?
 - a. Intense agricultural activity
 - b. Inaccessibility
 - c. Drought
 - d. None of these

SECTION C

(SHORT ANSWER & LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS)

18. What is watershed management and what are its components?

OR

Describe any three key features of India's National Water Policy, 2002.

19. What are the important objectives of National Youth Policy of the Government of India?

20. Distinguish between Determinism and Possibilism.

21. What are quinary activities? Name the activities included in it.

OR

Explain any three characteristics of tertiary activities.

22. What is the significance of age structure?

23. On the basis of evolution in different times, Indian cities can be divided into how many types. Explain each type.

24. Describe the main geographical and other features of the Bharmaur region of Himachal Pradesh.

OR

How can integrated area approach and local planning reduce regional disparities in India? Explain with three suitable examples.

25. Write notes on:

i. Market gardening

ii. Truck farming

iii. Flower cultivation

iv. Fruit cultivation

OR

Describe the characteristics of plantation agriculture in the world.

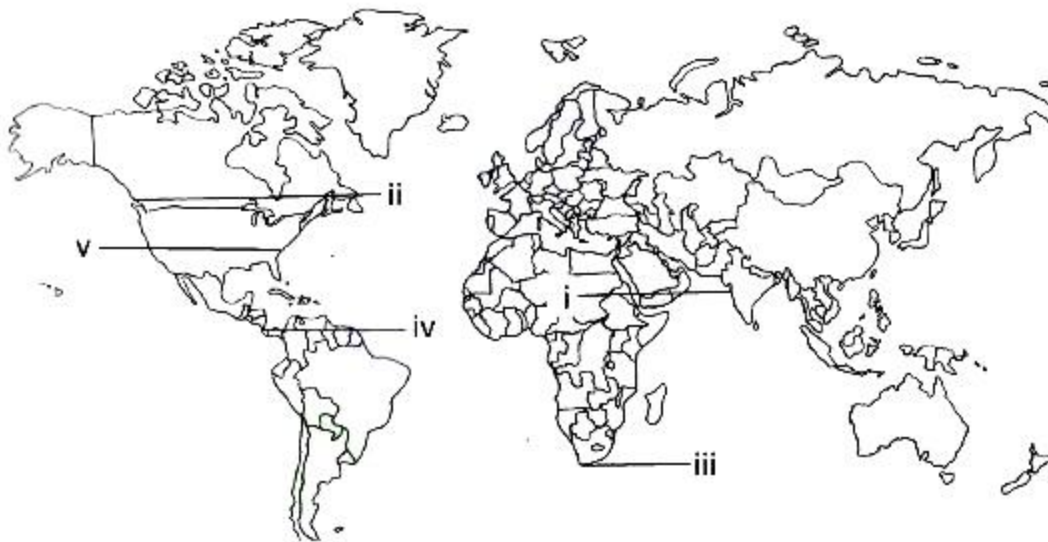
26. Compare the cities of developed and developing countries of the world. Explain various functions of urban centres.

27. Write a detailed note on the distribution of minerals in India.

MAP BASED QUESTIONS

28. 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
29. On the given political map of the world, the following five features are shown. Identify these features with the help of the given key and write them on the blanks marked i, ii, iii, iv and v.
- i. A Megacity.
 - ii. A major sea-port.
 - iii. Grasslands of Africa with extensive commercial grain farming.
 - iv. An important Shipping.
 - v. Industrial region of the US.



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Solution

SECTION A

(OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS) ATTEMPT ANY 14 QUESTIONS

1. 102
2. (c) Griffith Taylor
Explanation: Griffith Taylor
3. (a) 1969
Explanation: 1969
4. (d) Fertility
Explanation: Fertility
5. (d) The Ganga basin
Explanation: The Ganga basin
6. (b) Decreases
Explanation: Decreases
7. Emigrants
8. (d) Equity
Explanation: The opportunities available to people must be equal irrespective of their gender, race, income and in the Indian case, caste.
9. (a) Uttar Pradesh
Explanation: Uttar Pradesh
10. (a) Vishakhapatnam
Explanation: Visakhapatnam is India's second largest port by volume of cargo handled. Iron ore, manganese ore, steel products, general cargo, coal and crude oil are the main commodities handled at this port.
11. (d) 1951
Explanation: 1951
12. (b) Demand distance
Explanation: Demand distance
13. (d) between 0.701 to 0.799

Explanation: between 0.701 to 0.799

14. (c) Spatial variation

Explanation: The difference or variation (in terms of population, population density, GDP, life expectancy) over an area of the Earth's surface.

15. (c) 130

Explanation: 130

SECTION B

(SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS)

16. i. (a) Diffuse new ideas like technologies from one place to another place
ii. (d) Creates a social vacuum due to anonymity
iii. (a) Evolution of composite culture
iv. (c) The continued feeling of dejection
17. i. (a) persons per sq km
ii. (b) Developed a transport network
iii. (a) The land has a limited capacity to support people
iv. (a) Intense agricultural activity

SECTION C

(SHORT ANSWER & LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS)

18. Watershed management refers to efficient management and conservation to all resources natural or human made.

Its components are:

- i. Conservation
ii. Regeneration
iii. Judicious use of all resources - natural (like land, water, plants and animals) and human

OR

The National water policy, 2002 explains water allocation priorities basically in the following order i.e. drinking water irrigation, hydro-power, navigation, industrial and other uses.

The three features of India's National Water Policy, 2002 are:

- i. When there is no source of drinking water, irrigation and multi-purpose projects or dams should invariably include drinking water component.

- ii. Provide potable water for human beings and animals.
 - iii. The exploitation of ground-water should be stopped and limited by adopting suitable measures.
19. Important objectives of National Youth policy are as follows:
- i. Reinforcing the qualities of patriotism and responsible citizenship.
 - ii. To shoulder responsibility towards constructive development of the country.
 - iii. To ensure effective participation in decision making.
 - iv. Empowering women and girl child to bring parity.
 - v. To look into youth health, sports and recreation.
 - vi. Creativity and awareness in the field of science and technology.
- 20.

Determinism	Possibilism
It refers to the point of view supporting environment control on human action.	It refers to the physical environment for humans to exploit it for their benefits.
The determinism generally emphasis on human as a passive agent influenced by the environmental factors determine their attitude, decision-making and lifestyle.	The emphasis is firmly placed on human rather than nature.
The scholars who supported determinism were Greek and Roman scholars.	Lucian Febvre and Vidal de la Blache advocated and developed systematically the school of possibilism.

21. The Quaternary Sector along with the Tertiary Sector has replaced most of the primary and secondary employment as the basis for economic growth. Quaternary activities refer to the activities performed by the highest level of decision makers or policy makers. It includes those activities which focus on the creation, rearrangement and interpretation of existing and new ideas, data interpretation, and the use and evaluation of new technologies. It includes highly paid senior business executives, government officials, research scientists, financial and legal consultants, etc.

OR

- i. Tertiary activities are related to the service sector.
 - ii. Tertiary activities mean rendering services. This mainly includes activities like transport, trade and commerce, communication, education, hospital services, general healthcare and other activities of rendering various services.
 - iii. Tertiary activities are not directly involved in the processing of physical raw materials. It involves the provision of services rather than producing goods.
 - iv. Workers engaged in transport, trade and commerce are called pink-collar workers, while those involved in skill-based services such as teaching and research are called white-collar workers.
22. It is an important indicator of population composition due to the following:
- i. If there are a large number of young people (below 15 years) it means that region has high birth rate and the population is said to be youthful.
 - ii. If there are a large number of adults (between 15 to 59 years) it means that country has large working population.
 - iii. If there are a large number of old people (above 60 years) it means that birth rates are low and the population is said to be ageing which require more expenditure on health care facilities.
23. **On the basis of their evolution in different periods, Indian towns can be classified as:**
- i. Ancient Towns:**
 - There is a number of towns in India having a historical background spanning over 2000 years.
 - Most of them developed as religious and cultural centres. Varanasi is one of the important towns among them.
 - ii. Medieval Towns:**
 - Most of the medieval town developed as headquarters of principalities and kingdoms.
 - These are fort towns which came upon the ruins of ancient towns. Important among them are Delhi, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Agra and Nagpur.
 - iii. Modern Towns:**
 - The British and other Europeans have developed a number of towns in India. They first developed some trading ports such as Surat, Daman, Goa, Puducherry, etc.
 - They established their administrative centres, hill towns and military areas over

the princely states.

- After independence a large number of towns have been developed as administrative, headquarters e.g. Chandigarh, Dispur, etc. and industrial centres such as Durgapur, Bhilai. Some old towns also developed as satellite towns around metropolitan cities such as Ghaziabad, Gurgaon around Delhi.

24. Main features of the Bharmour Region of Himachal Pradesh are as given below:

- i. It comprises Bharmour and Holi Tehsil of Chamba district.
- ii. It is a notified tribal area since 21 November 1975.
- iii. Bharmour is inhabited by Gaddis, a tribal community, which converse through the Gaddiali dialect.
- iv. The region has harsh climate conditions, a low resource base and fragile environment.
- v. In 2001 census its total population was 37246 in 20 people per sq.km.
- vi. The region economically and socially backward and the economy is largely based on agriculture sheep and goat rearing.
- vii. The Gaddis are still Metropolitan sizeable section.
- viii. The most significant contribution of tribal sub-plan in the Bharmaur region is the development of infrastructure in terms of schools, health care facilities, potable water, roads, communications and electricity.

OR

Integrated area approach and local planning is important measures for reducing regional disparities in India. It is related them to the preparation of an integrated plan for selected areas and to the formulation of district plans. A few integrated plans are as under:

- i. **Hill Area Development Programme:** It was initiated in hilly areas of Uttaranchal, Assam, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu. The main objectives of this were:
 - a. To exploit local resources of the hill areas.
 - b. To start the primary activities such as horticulture, forestry, animal husbandry.
 - c. To imitate the conservation measures.
 - d. To began suitable village industries.
- ii. **Tribal Area Development Programme:** This programme has been taken upon those areas where tribal population is more than 50% such as in Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and

Rajasthan.

- iii. **Drought Prone Area Programme:** The aim was to provide employment to the rural people in drought-prone areas, to introduce relief operations.
 - iv. **Metropolitan Regional Planning:** Urban master plans were prepared for capital and port cities to reduce the problem of rapid urbanisation and to control large scale immigration from rural to urban. A master plan was prepared for Delhi in 1955 to develop the satellite towns around Delhi.
25. **Market Gardening:** It is the commercial production of vegetables, fruits, flowers and other plants on a scale larger than a home garden. This type of agriculture is well developed in densely populated industrial districts of north west Europe, northeastern United States of America and the Mediterranean regions.
- Truck Farming:** The regions where farmers specialise in vegetables only, farming is known as truck farming. The distance of truck farms from the market is governed by the distance that a truck can cover overnight, hence the name truck farming. California is the greatest vegetable growing state.
- Flower Cultivation:** deals with the cultivation of flowers and ornamental crops from the time of planting to the time of harvesting. The Netherlands specializes in the cultivation of spring flowers such as Tulips.
- Fruit Cultivation:** It is growing of fruit crops, including nuts, primarily for use as human food. Mangoes are exported from India to foreign markets of Russia, Middle East and Southern continents supply fruit in winter.

OR

Plantation agriculture was introduced by Europeans in colonies situated in tropics, e.g. the French established cocoa and coffee plantation in West Africa. British set up large tea gardens in India and Sri Lanka and rubber plantations in Malaysia and banana plantations in West Indies. The six crops of plantation agriculture are tea, coffee, rubber, cotton, sugarcane and bananas.

Characteristics of plantation agriculture are as follows:

- i. It needs large estates of plantations, large investment and managerial support.
- ii. Technical support and scientific methods of cultivation are required.
- iii. It needs a single crop specialisation, cheap, labour and a good system of transportation which connects plantations to factories and factories to markets.

26. Majority of the cities in the developed countries are well-planned and have well laid out shapes whereas, the cities of the developing countries are not well laid out; they grow haphazardly. The cities in the developed countries have easy access to basic amenities such as clean drinking water, sewerage, electricity, health care services, public transport, etc. whereas, those in developing countries are deprived of such facilities.

The functions of urban centres:

- i. **Administrative towns:** National capitals, which house the administrative offices of central governments, such as New Delhi, Canberra, Beijing, Addis Ababa, Washington D.C., London, etc. are called administrative towns.
 - ii. **Trading and commercial towns:** Agricultural market towns such as Winnipeg and Kansas city; banking and financial centres like Frankfurt and Amsterdam; large inland centres like Manchester and St Louis; and transport nodes such as Lahore, Baghdad and Agra have been important trading centres.
 - iii. **Cultural towns:** Places of pilgrimage, such as Jerusalem, Mecca, Jagannath Puri and Varanasi, etc., are considered cultural towns. These urban centres are of great religious importance.
27. Most of the metallic minerals in India occur in the peninsular plateau region in the old crystalline rocks. Over 97 per cent of coal reserves occur in the valleys of Damodar, Sone, Mahanadi and Godavari. Petroleum reserves are located in the sedimentary basins of Assam, Gujarat and Mumbai High, i.e. off-shore region in the Arabian Sea. New reserves have been located in the Krishna-Godavari and Kaveri basins. Most of the major mineral resources occur to the east of a line linking Mangalore and Kanpur. Minerals are generally concentrated in three broad belts in India.
- i. **The North-eastern Plateau Region:** This belt covers Chhotanagpur (Jharkhand), Odisha Plateau, West Bengal and parts of Chhattisgarh. Have you ever thought about the reason of major iron and steel industry being located in this region. It has variety of minerals viz. iron ore coal, manganese, bauxite, mica.
 - ii. **The South-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 i.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.
- iv. The Himalayan belt : It is another mineral belt where copper, lead, zinc, cobalt and tungsten are found. They occur on both the eastern and western parts. Assam valley has mineral oil deposits. Besides oil resources are also found in off-shore-areas near Mumbai Coast (Mumbai High).

MAP BASED QUESTIONS



29. i. Mumbai
ii. Vancouver
iii. Veilds
iv. Panama canal
v. Appalachians