CBSE Class 12 Geography
Sample Paper 09 (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 one of the following states has the highest proportion of urban population in India according to 2001 census?

    a. Tamil Nadu

    b. Kerala

    c. Gujarat

    d. Maharashtra

OR

Which Indian state has the largest number of district?

a. Maharashtra

b. Uttar Pradesh

c. Bihar

d. Madhya Pradesh

2. Which one of the following urban agglomeration has the highest share of immigrant population?

a. Mumbai UA

b. Bangalore UA

c. Chennai UA

d. Delhi UA

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

a. Domestic violence against women

b. Preference to women in jobs

c. Female feticide

d. Women education

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. Which one of the following environments does one expect the presence of dispersed rural settlements?

    a. Alluvial plains of Ganga

    b. Arid and semi-arid regions of Rajasthan

    c. Forests and hills in north-east

    d. Lower valleys of Himalayas

OR

The largest concentration of Scheduled Tribes in India is found in-

    a. Orissa

    b. Rajasthan

    c. Madhya Pradesh

    d. Bihar

5. By 2025 the world population will be

    a. 8.6 billion

    b. 6 billion

    c. 6.8 billion

    d. 8 billion

6. While calculating the Human Development Index which of the following aspects is not considered?

    a. Health

b. Cooperation

c. Access to Resources

d. Education

7. Which one type of agriculture amongst the following is also called slash and burn agriculture?

   a. Primitive subsistence agriculture

   b. Extensive subsistence agriculture

   c. Extensive commercial grain cultivation

   d. Mixed farming

8. The gathering is practiced in:

   a. Ganga basin

   b. Amazon basin

   c. Nile basin

   d. HwangHo basin

9. Which is the oldest activity of man?

   a. Fishing

   b. Gathering

   c. Manufacturing

   d. Farming

10. Which type of rural settlement in India includes Panna, Para, Palli etc?

    a. hamletted

    b. linear

c. scattered

d. compact

11. In which state in India Buddhists are found largest in number?

   a. Maharashtra

   b. Tripura

   c. Bihar

   d. Sikkim

12. Which of the following is the first million cities in the world?

   a. Tokyo

   b. New Delhi

   c. New York

   d. London

13. The share of petroleum products in India's imports is:

   a. 25%

   b. 20%

   c. 30%

   d. 26%

14. Which of the following is not included in different approaches to human development?
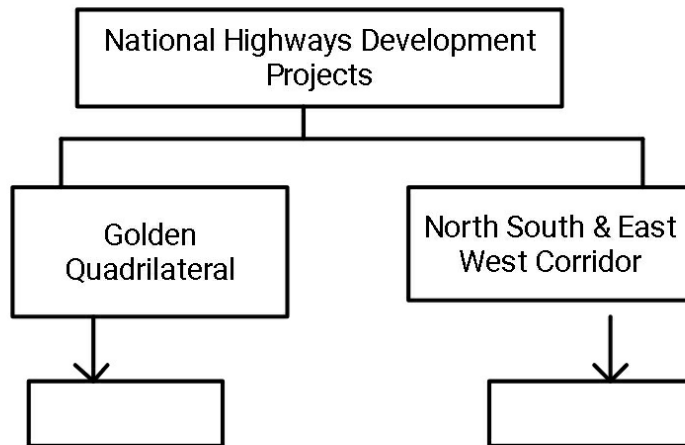
   a. Inability Approach

   b. Welfare Approach

   c. Basic Needs Approach

d. Income Approach

15. Fill in the blanks:

Complete the following question by giving a suitable answer:

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┌─────────────────────────────┐
│ National Highways Development│
│          Projects           │
└─────────────────────────────┘
        │              │
┌───────────────┐  ┌──────────────────┐
│    Golden     │  │ North South & East│
│ Quadrilateral │  │  West Corridor    │
└───────────────┘  └──────────────────┘
        │                   │
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┌───────────────┐  ┌──────────────────┐
│               │  │                  │
└───────────────┘  └──────────────────┘
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16. Which river and between which two places does the National Waterways No. 1 lie?

   a. Westcoast Canal, Kotapuram to Kollam

   b. The Ganga, Haldia-Allahabad

   c. None of these

   d. The Brahmputra, Sadiya-Dhubri

17. Diesel locomotive engines are manufactured at

   a. Chittaranjan

   b. Jamshedpur

   c. Varanasi

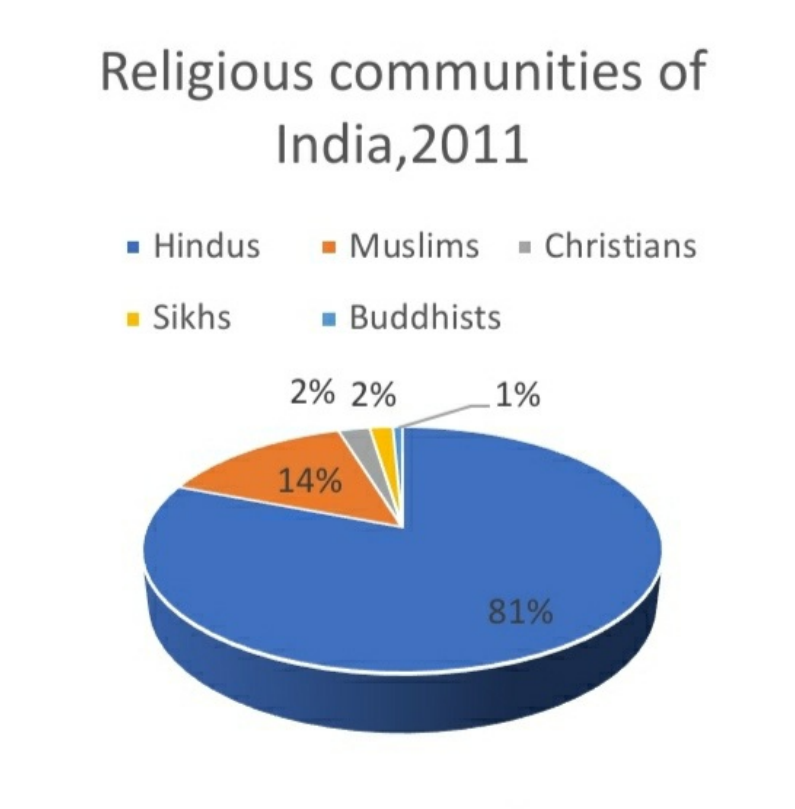   d. Tikamgarh

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

   a. Rajasthan

b. Bihar

c. Madhya Pradesh

d. Uttar Pradesh

Section B

19. Classify ports of the world into two types on the basis of their location. Explain any two features of each type of ports.

20. Explain with the help of examples how nature gets humanised.

21. Study the following chart and answer:

Source: Census of India, 2011

   i. Which are the smallest religious groups in India?

   ii. In which area Christian population is mostly concentrated?

   iii. Why it is important to study the religious composition of any country?

22. The prime task before any development activity is to maintain parity between

population and resources. Elaborate it in the light of Neo-Malthusian theory.

OR

The relative, as well as absolute conditions of the majority of the marginalised sections, have worsened. Justify this statement.

Section C

23. Classify minerals into two groups on the basis of chemical and physical properties and give one example of minerals of each group. Mention any two features of the three minerals belts of India.

OR

Distinguish between:

  i. Metallic minerals and non-metallic minerals
 ii. Thermal and hydro-electricity

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

  i. What are the two types of cotton grown in India? Which type of cotton grows in Gujarat?
 ii. Why Maharashtra is known as the largest producer of cotton?

25. Describe the petro-chemical industry with reference to the locational factors and distribution.

OR

Write a short note on the following in about 30 words:

   i. High-Tech industry
   ii. Manufacturing
   iii. Footloose industries

26. What is tourism? Analyse any four tourist attractions in the world.

27. Write characteristics of the Suez Canal.

OR

Name the busiest ocean transport in the world. Why is it the most important and busiest route in the world?

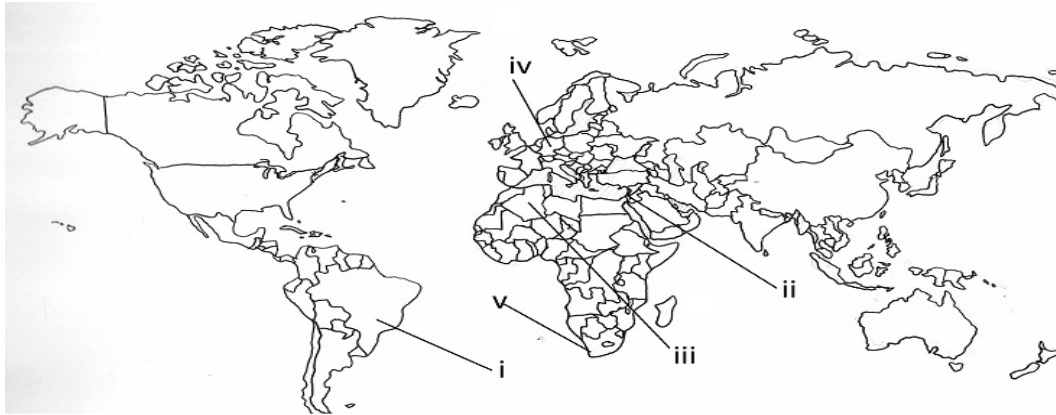28. Explain the measures for controlling water pollution.

OR

How do slums develop in India? Explain any four miserable conditions of the residents of slums areas.

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

   i. Highest populated state in India
   ii. Coal mines in Raniganj
   iii. Cotton textile Murshidabad
   iv. Highest out-migrating state in India
   v. South-end corridor

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 megacity.
ii. Mediterranean agriculture.
iii. Largest country.
iv. Ruhr region.
v. Major seaport.

Solution

Section A

1. (d) Maharashtra

   Explanation: Maharashtra

   OR

   (b) Uttar Pradesh

   Explanation: Uttar Pradesh is divided into 75 districts under these 18 divisions: Saharanpur, Moradabad, Bareilly, Lucknow, Devipatan, Basti, Gorakhpur, Meerut, Aligarh, Agra, Kanpur, Faizabad, Azamgarh, Jhansi, Chitrakoot, Allahabad, Varanasi, Mirzapur. Out of this division, Allahabad is the most populous district in Uttar Pradesh.

2. (a) Mumbai UA

   Explanation: Mumbai UA.

3. (b) Preference to women in jobs

   Explanation: Preference to women in jobs

   OR

   (b) Latvia

   Explanation: Latvia

4. (c) Forests and hills in north-east

   Explanation: Forests and hills in north-east

   OR

   (c) Madhya Pradesh

   Explanation: Madhya Pradesh has the highest Scheduled tribe population in India. There are 46 recognized Scheduled tribes in Madhya Pradesh. According to 2011 census, the population of Scheduled Tribals (ST) is 21.1% of the state population (15.31 million out of 72.62 million).

5. (d) 8 billion

   Explanation: 8 billion

6. (b) Cooperation

   Explanation: Cooperation

7. (a) Primitive subsistence agriculture

   Explanation: Primitive subsistence agriculture

8. (b) Amazon basin

   Explanation: Amazon basin

9. (b) Gathering

   Explanation: Gathering

10. (a) hamletted

    Explanation: Hamletted Settlements sometimes 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.

11. (a) Maharashtra

    Explanation: The largest concentration of Buddhism is in Maharashtra (58.3%), where (73.4%) of the total Buddhists in India reside. According to the 2001 census, there are currently 7.95 million Buddhists in India, at least 5.83 million of whom are Buddhists in Maharashtra. This makes Buddhism the fifth-largest religion in India and 6% of the population of Maharashtra, but less than 1% of the overall population of India.

12. (d) London

    Explanation: London

13. (d) 26%

    Explanation: 26%

14. (a) Inability Approach

    Explanation: Inability Approach

15. **Golden Quadrilateral:** Delhi-Mumbai- Chennai- Kolkata

    North-South-East-West corridor: Srinagar - Kanyakumari, Silchar - Porbandar

16. (b) The Ganga, Haldia-Allahabad

    Explanation: The Ganga, Haldia-Allahabad

17. (c) Varanasi

Explanation: The Diesel Locomotive Works in Varanasi, India, is a production unit owned by Indian Railways, that manufactures diesel-electric locomotives and its spare parts. It is the largest diesel-electric locomotive manufacturer in India.

18. (c) Madhya Pradesh

Explanation: Madhya Pradesh is India's largest pulse producing state, which accounts for 23% of total pulse production in the country. In 2013-14, Madhya Pradesh produced 4.3 million tones of pulses, which is expected to be 3.3 million tones in 2014- 15.

Section B

19. Ports are classified into the following two types on the basis of their location:

    i. Inland ports
    ii. Out-ports

    Two features of each of these ports are as follows:

    i. **Inland Ports:**
        a. These ports are connected to the sea through a river or a canal.
        b. They are located away from the sea coast, e.g. Manchester, Memphis etc.
    ii. **Out Ports:**
        a. These ports serve the parent ports by receiving their large ships.
        b. These are built away from the actual ports in deep water.

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 modified 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. i. The smallest religious groups in India are Sikhs and Buddhists.
    ii. The Christian population is distributed mostly in rural areas of the country. The

main concentration is observed along the Western coast around Goa, Kerala and in the north-eastern region.

iii. Religion is one of the most dominant forces affecting the cultural and political life of the majority of Indians. It also permeates into almost all the aspects of people's family and community lives, it is important to study the religious composition.

22. 1. Neo-Malthusianism" is a concern that overpopulation may increase resource depletion or environmental degradation to a degree that is not sustainable with the potential of ecological collapse or other hazards.

2. According to these thinkers, the gap between the resources and population has widened after 18th century. There have been marginal expansion in the resources of the world in the last three hundred years but there has been phenomenal growth in the human population.

3. Development has only contributed in increasing the multiple uses of the limited resources of the world while there has been enormous increase in the demand for these resources. Therefore, the prime task before any development activity is to maintain parity between population and resources

OR

1. Caste-based marginalization is one of the most serious human rights issues in the world today, adversely affecting more than 260 million people mostly reside in India. Caste-based discrimination entails social and economic exclusion, segregation in housing, denial and restrictions of access to public and private services and employment, and enforcement of certain types of jobs on Dalits, resulting in a system of modern-day slavery or bonded labour.

2. In India, the Scheduled Tribes population is around 84.3 million and is considered to be socially and economically disadvantaged. Their percentages in the population and numbers, however, vary from State to State. They are mainly landless with little control over resources such as land, forest and water. They constitute a large proportion of agricultural laborers, casual laborers, plantation laborers, industrial laborers etc. This has resulted in poverty among them, low levels of education, poor health and reduced access to healthcare services. They belong to the poorest strata of the society and have severe health problems.

3. At the other extreme of it, there are large rural areas and the slums in the urban

areas that do not have basic amenities like potable water, education and health infrastructure available to majority of this population.

Section C

23. Minerals are classified on the basis of their physical properties and chemical properties such as:

    i. **Metallic Minerals:** Metallic minerals are those that are rich in metals and a source to procure a variety of metals like copper, gold, iron, etc. Bauxite, iron-ore are some examples of metallic minerals. There are two types of metallic minerals i.e. ferrous and non-ferrous
    ii. **Non-Metallic Minerals:** Non-metallic minerals are those that do not have metal components. Some examples of non-metallic minerals are limestone, manganese, mica, gypsum, coal, dolomite, phosphate, salt, granite, etc.

    The mineral belts of minerals in India are as follows:

    i. **The North-Eastern Plateau Region:** This belt includes the regions of Chotanagpur (Jharkhand), Odisha plateau, West Bengal and parts of Chhattisgarh. Important minerals are iron ore, coal, manganese, bauxite, mica.
    ii. **The South-Western Plateau Region:** This belt includes Karnataka, Goa and contiguous uplands of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Ferrous metals and bauxite are concentrated here along with high-grade iron-ore, manganese and limestone. Neyveli has lignite coal deposit. Deposits of Monazite sand and thorium are found in Kerala. Mines of iron-ore are located in Goa.
    iii. **The North-Western Region:** Minerals of this belt are associated with the Dharwar system of rocks which are found in the Aravali in Rajasthan and parts of Gujarat. Major minerals are copper and zinc. Rajasthan is rich in building stones i.e. sandstone, granite, marble, fuller's earth and gypsum.

OR

i.

Metallic Minerals	Non-metallic Minerals
They can be melted to obtain new	They do not yield new products on

products.	melting.
They are usually hard and have shine or luster of their own.	They are not so hard and have no shine or luster of their own.
They are ductile and malleable.	They are not ductile and malleable.
They are generally associated with igneous rocks.	They are generally associated with sedimentary rocks.
When hit, they do not get broken.	When hit, they may get broken into pieces.
Example: Copper, iron, aluminium, tin, silver, gold, manganese, etc.	Example: Sulphur, coal, mica, petroleum, salt, marble etc.

ii.

Thermal Power	Hydel Power
It is generated by using coal, mineral oil, natural gas or atomic minerals.	It is generated by using the fall force of water from a great height.
It is an expensive, exhaustible and limited source of energy.	It is an inexhaustible, comparatively cheap and abundant source of energy.
It is not clean and pollutes the atmosphere.	It is clean and free from pollution.
Its power stations are called thermal power stations.	Its power stations are called hydel power stations.

24. i. Two types of cotton grown in India are Long-staple and short-staple cotton.
    ii. Maharashtra is known as the largest producer of cotton as:
        a. Maharashtra is a traditional producer of cotton.
        b. Cotton is grown widely in Maharashtra as it grows well in well-drained clayey soil.
        c. While growing cotton, the minimum temperature should not drop below 20-degree Celsius and rainfall should be moderate. All these climatic conditions exist in Maharashtra and thus it is widely grown here.

25. The petrochemical industry is based on mineral oil refining process. Many kinds of

by-products are obtained in the refining process. Most of them are used as raw material in the petrochemical industry.

Location of Petrochemical Industry:

i. Around the centres of oil refineries. These industries utilise the infrastructural facilities already available there.
ii. Industrial complex based on petroleum are huge and they are generally located near the market or at the ports.
iii. The pipeline transport has provided favourable conditions for locating the refineries and petrochemical industries in the regions of their demands.

Distribution of Petrochemical Industry:

i. **U.S.A.:** Oil refining technology was first developed in the U.S.A. Later it expands in Europe and other countries of the world. Most of the chemical industries have developed in near the coast as crude oil mostly imported from West Asia and the Caribbean countries.
ii. **Europe:** The major complexes are found on the southern coast of the North Sea and also along the coast of the English Channel in France, Netherlands and Belgium. Main complexes are around Antwerp, Rotterdam and other cities in Lower Sen valley.
iii. **CIS.:** These areas include Azarbazan, Kazakhistan, Turkmenistan and Uzebekistan.
iv. **Russia:** The main centres of the petro-chemical industry in Russia are found near Moscow and in the Volga and Ural areas.
v. **West Asia:** The main Petro-refineries are found in Abadan in Iran. Other centres are Ras Tanura in Saudi Arabia and Mina A1 Ahmadi in Kuwait.
vi. **India:** In India, the petro-chemical industry developed very recently. The main refineries are found in Trom bay, Vadodara, Jam Nagar, Bongaigaon, Haldia and some other places.

OR

i. **High-Tech industry** is the latest generation of manufacturing activities. These industries make use of application of research and development (R&D) efforts

leading to the manufacture of products of an advanced scientific and engineering nature. In these industries, the number of white-collar workers is more than blue-collar workers. Some of the examples of high-tech industries are robotics on the assembly line, computer-aided designing and manufacturing, electronic control of smelting and refining processes and the constant development of new chemical and pharmaceutical products.

ii. **Manufacturing** literally means 'to make by hand'. But it also includes goods made by machines. It is a process that involves the transformation of raw materials into finished goods of higher value for sale in local or distant markets. Manufacturing refers to the conversion of raw materials into finished goods through the application of power. It may be done with machinery or through primitive methods.

iii. **Footloose industries** are those industries that are not dependent on any specific raw material, weight losing or otherwise. They depend on specific component parts which can be obtained anywhere. Such industries are generally non-polluting and produce in small quantities with the small labour force. The important factor in their location is accessibility by road network. They can be located in a wide variety of places.

26. Tourism is travel which is done for the purpose of recreation rather than a business. It is one of the largest sectors of tertiary activities in terms of providing employment. It also generates the largest revenue.

The four factors which attract tourists in the world are as follows:

i. **Climate:** The climatic conditions of any region decide the demand for tourism. People from colder places want to visit warm places and vice versa. People from hilly terrain want to visit beaches and people living around sea-shore wish to visit hilly areas, e.g. the Mediterranean lands and Southern Europe, due to then considerable higher temperature during winters attract tourists from Europe.

ii. **Landscape:** Attractive environment like mountains, lakes, spectacular sea coasts and landscapes not completely altered by man are important tourist destinations.

iii. **History and Art:** The archaeological site attracts more people because of its rich past. The area with historical remains like castles, forts, battle-fields, palaces, religious monuments, excavation sites is tourist attractions.

iv. **Culture and Economy:** For experiencing ethnic and local customs, tourists like to visit a place. Besides, if a region provides the needs of tourists at a cheap cost, it is likely to become very popular.

27. Following are the main characteristics of the Suez Canal:

   i. This canal had been constructed in 1869 in Egypt between Port Said in the north and Port Suez in the south linking the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea.
   ii. It gives Europe a new gateway to the Indian Ocean and reduces direct sea-route distance between Liverpool and Colombo compared to the Cape of Good Hope route.
   iii. It is a sea-level canal without locks which is about 160 km and 11 to 15 m deep.
   iv. About 100 ships travel daily and each ship takes 10-12 hours to cross this canal.
   v. A railway follows the canal to Suez, and from Ismailia, there is a branch line to Cairo. A navigable fresh-water canal from the Nile also joins the Suez Canal in Ismailia to supply fresh-water to Port Said and Suez.

OR

Important Routes:

1. **North Atlantic route:**
   - It connects the two most developed continents of the world, namely USA and Europe.
   - It is the busiest route of the world because foreign trade on this route is greater than that of the rest of the world. It is also called Big Trunk Route.
   - Important ports are New York, London, Lisbon, and Amsterdam.
   - Both the coasts have highly advanced ports and harbour facilities.
2. **The Mediterranean and the Indian ocean routes:**
   - Industrially developed countries of Europe are connected with commercial agriculture regions of south Asian and Australia through the route.
   - Europe exports machinery and industrial goods to Asian countries and Asian countries export agricultural products and raw materials to Europe.
   - Important centres are Mumbai, Kochin, and Aden.
   - The volume of trade and traffic between both East and West Africa is on

the increase due to the development of the rich natural resources such as gold, diamond, copper, tin, groundnut, palm oil, coffee and fruits.

3. **The Cape of Good Hope:** It provides link between West Europe and African countries with Brazil, Argentina in South America.
   - The rich natural resources are exported to Europe and industrial products are imported by African countries.
   - The traffic is far less on this route because of the limited development and low population in South America and Africa.

4. **The North Pacific Route:**
   - It links the western coasts of North America such as Vancouver, Seattle, and Portland with the ports of Asia such as Tokyo, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
   - All the trade converges at Honolulu.
   - Food products and manufactured goods are exported to Asia and Asia in turn exports textiles, rubber, raw materials.

28. The following measures can be applied for saving the water from pollution:

   i. **Garbage collection centre:** Garbage of all types be thrown in garbage collection centres.
   ii. **Construction of toilets:** Toilets should be constructed in villages and cities according to the local needs of the people.
   iii. **Electric crematorium:** It should be set up so that half-burnt or unburnt dead bodies may not be caused to flow in water.
   iv. **Imposing Ban:** Ban should be imposed for causing dead animals to flow in rivers and other water bodies.
   v. **Treatment of industrial waste:** Industries should be forced not to cause the industrial waste and sewage flow in the water without treatment the same inside the factory.
   vi. **Development of high technology:** The use of water in factories be reduced by developing high technology.
   vii. **Strict laws and their compliance:** For controlling water pollution hard laws should be enacted and the same be strongly implemented so that all people employ those laws.

OR

Slums are environmentally incompatible and degraded areas of the cities. These are occupied by the migrants who were forced to migrate from rural areas to urban areas for employment and livelihood. But because of high rent and high costs of land, they could not afford proper housing and start to live in these areas.

Problems faced by the residents of slums are as follows:

i. Slums are least choice residential areas that have broken down houses, bad hygienic conditions, poor ventilation and does not have basic facilities like drinking water, light and toilet, etc.
ii. They face various health-related problems such as malnutrition, illness and prone to various diseases. They are not able to send their children school to provide them education, because of low level of income.
iii. Dwellers are vulnerable to drug abuse, alcoholism, crime, vandalism, escapism, apathy and social exclusion because of poverty.

29.

Labels on map:
- i
- Uttar Pradesh
- iv
- iii — Murshidabad
- ii
- Raniganj
- v — Kochi

30. i.   Sao Paulo
    ii.   Israel
    iii. Algeria
    iv.   North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany
    v.   Cape town