

CBSE Class 12 Geography
Sample Paper 10 (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 number of deaths per thousand persons in a year is known as _____.

2. Paul Vidal de la Blache is associated with _____.

- a. Possibilism
- b. Dynamism
- c. Determinism

- d. Neodeterminism
3. Access to knowledge about the society and environment are:
 - a. Meanings of freedom
 - b. Fundamental to freedom
 - c. Directives of freedom
 - d. None of these
 4. Population composition is also called:
 - a. Sex composition
 - b. Age structure
 - c. Literacy rate structure
 - d. Demographic structure
 5. Which part of the river has good quality water?
 - a. Delta
 - b. Valley
 - c. Plain
 - d. Mountain
 6. The state of India which has the lowest percentage of population below poverty line:
 - a. Punjab
 - b. Jammu & Kashmir
 - c. Goa
 - d. Tamil Nadu
 7. Fill in the blanks:
BPO Stands for _____.
 8. Access to _____, health and education are the key areas in human development.
 - a. resources
 - b. None of these
 - c. transport
 - d. politics
 9. Movement from one place to another, usually a response to change in temperature, food, occupation opportunities is known as:
 - a. Migration
 - b. Emigration
 - c. All of these

- d. Immigration
10. Which state in India produces the highest quantity of crude oil?
- Tripura
 - Assam
 - Gujarat
 - Maharashtra
11. The scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, landless agricultural labourers, poor farmers and slum dwellers, etc. are the most:
- Privileged group
 - Neglected group
 - Marginalised group
 - None of these
12. _____ here means human labor productivity or productivity in terms of human work.
- Equity
 - None of these
 - Empowerment
 - Productivity
13. The first stage of demographic transition model shows:
- Decline in death rate and high birth rate
 - Decline in birth rate and death rate
 - High birth rate and death rate
 - Low birth and death rate
14. Which city in India has the largest number of child labour?
- Delhi
 - None of these
 - Kolkata
 - Mumbai
15. Which one of the following best describes development?
- A decrease in size
 - A positive change in quality
 - A simple change in the quality
 - An increase in size

SECTION B

(SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS)

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

The decades 1951-1981 are referred to as the period of population explosion in India, which was caused by a rapid fall in the mortality rate but a high fertility rate of population in the country. The average annual growth rate was as high as 2.2 percent. It is in this period, after Independence, that developmental activity was introduced through a centralised planning process and the economy started showing up ensuring the improvement of living conditions of people at large. Consequently, there was a high natural increase and a higher growth rate. Besides, increased international migration bringing in Tibetans, Bangladeshis, Nepalese and even people from Pakistan contributed to the high growth rate.

Answer any three questions:

- i. Why the decades 1951-1981 are referred to as the period of population explosion in India?
 - a. The high fertility rate of the population
 - b. Social upliftment
 - c. High death rate
 - d. Technological advancement
- ii. After Independence, what has been introduced for the improvement of the living conditions of people?
 - a. Migration
 - b. Planned Developmental activities
 - c. Trading policy
 - d. None of these
- iii. Why in this period there were a high natural increase and higher growth rate?
 - a. Improvement in the living conditions of the people
 - b. High literacy rate
 - c. Family Planning
 - d. Delay in marriage
- iv. Which country migrated to India the most between the 1951-1981 period?
 - a. Russia
 - b. Bangladesh
 - c. Australia

d. Sri Lanka

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

The sex ratio is important information about the status of women in a country. In regions where gender discrimination is rampant, the sex ratio is bound to be unfavourable to women. Such areas are those where the practice of female foeticide, female infanticide, and domestic violence against women are prevalent. One of the reasons could be the lower socio-economic status of women in these areas. You must remember that more women in the population do not mean they have a better status. It could be that the men might have migrated to other areas for employment. In general, Asia has a low sex ratio. Countries like China, India, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Afghanistan have a lower sex ratio. On the other extreme is the greater part of Europe (including Russia) where males are in minority. A deficit of males in the populations of many European countries is attributed to the better status of women, and an excessively male-dominated out-migration to different parts of the world in the past.

Answer any three questions:

- i. What information does the sex ratio provide?
 - a. Status of women in a country
 - b. Literacy rate of males
 - c. Population growth rate
 - d. Migration
- ii. Which situation reflects sex ratio is unfavourable to women?
 - a. Special status for women
 - b. Equality in the workplace
 - c. Gender discrimination
 - d. High female literacy rate
- iii. Why Asia has a low sex ratio compare to European countries?
 - a. Female infanticide
 - b. Better status of women
 - c. Excessive women out-migration
 - d. Technological development
- iv. Why European countries have less male population?
 - a. Patriarchy society
 - b. Domestic violence

- c. Male infanticide
- d. Better status of women

SECTION C

(SHORT ANSWER & LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS)

18. Why the share of total water used is less in other sector?

OR

How groundwater is used in different states of India?

- 19. Differentiate between intra-state & inter-state migration.
- 20. Differentiate between Physical environment and Cultural environment
- 21. Describe any three characteristics of the last stage of 'Demographic Transition Theory'.

OR

Explain any three features of the second phase of 'Theory of Demographic Transition'.

- 22. State a few important features of quaternary activities.
- 23. What is settlement? Classify settlements of India on the basis of their shapes into two categories. Mention any three characteristics of each.
- 24. Discuss the programmes designed to reduce regional disparities in India.

OR

Hill Area Development Programmes in India were drawn keeping in view their topographical ecological, social and economic conditions. Support this statement with suitable explanation.

- 25. What is the meaning of market gardening and horticulture. Describe any four characteristics of this type of agriculture of the world.

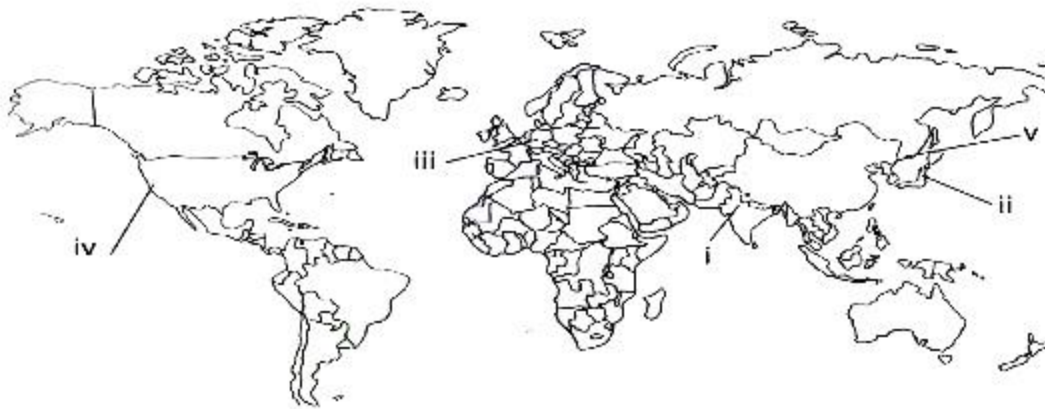
OR

Differentiate between nomadic herding and commercial livestock rearing, stating any five points of distinction.

- 26. Explain any five major problems of the rural settlements in the developing countries of the world.
- 27. Write a note on the ferrous minerals found in India.

MAP BASED QUESTIONS

28. On the outline of the Indian map mark and indicate the following features.
- Name the state leading producer of sugarcane.
 - Jute producing state.
 - Software Technology Park in the central area.
 - Highest in-migrating state in west India.
 - West-end corridor.
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
 - A megacity
 - Inland waterways (rhine waterway)
 - Subsistence gathering
 - Transcontinental railway Siberian



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Solution

SECTION A

(OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS) ATTEMPT ANY 14 QUESTIONS

1. Crude death rate

2. (a) Possibilism

Explanation: Possibilism

3. (b) Fundamental to freedom

Explanation: Literacy is the beginning of access to such a world of knowledge and freedom.

4. (d) Demographic structure

Explanation: Demographic structure

5. (d) Mountain

Explanation: Mountain

6. (c) Goa

Explanation: The proportion of the population living below the poverty line in Goa was 5.1 per cent during the census year 2011-12, as per the Tendulkar committee method of calculating poverty based on per capita consumption expenditure per month or day. This was over four times lower than the national average of 21.9 per cent and lower than other states known for low poverty rate indexes, such as Kerala (7.1 per cent), Punjab (8.3 per cent) and undivided Andhra Pradesh (9.2 per cent).

7. Business Process Outsourcing

8. (a) resources

Explanation: Leading a long and healthy life, being able to gain knowledge and having enough means to be able to live a decent life are the most important aspects of human development.

9. (a) Migration

Explanation: Migration has been an integral part and a very important factor in redistributing population over time and space. People have been moving from one village to another, from villages to towns, from smaller towns to bigger towns and from one

country to another.

10. (c) Gujarat

Explanation: Gujarat is the second highest producer of crude oil in India. The total crude oil production of Gujarat was 4217 thousand tonnes in the year 2013-2014.

The major oil fields of Gujarat are Ankaleshwar, Kalol, Mehsana, Nawagam, Kosamba and Lunej.

11. (c) Marginalised group

Explanation: Marginalised means when a certain person or a section of people are made to feel of lesser importance, by those in power. The marginalised sections of our society such as females, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, agricultural labourers, etc. is very low.

12. (d) Productivity

Explanation: Such productivity must be constantly enriched by building capabilities in people. Ultimately, it is people who are the real wealth of nations. Therefore, efforts to increase their knowledge, or provide better health facilities ultimately leads to better work efficiency.

13. (c) High birth rate and death rate

Explanation: High birth rate and death rate

14. (a) Delhi

Explanation: Delhi

15. (b) A positive change in quality

Explanation: A positive change in quality

SECTION B

(SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS)

16. i. (a) The high fertility rate of the population

ii. (b) Planned Developmental activities

iii. (a) Improvement in the living conditions of the people

iv. (b) Bangladesh

17. i. (a) Status of women in a country

ii. (c) Gender discrimination

iii. (a) Female infanticide

iv. (d) Better status of women

SECTION C

(SHORT ANSWER & LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS)

18. Agriculture accounts for most of the surface and ground water utilisation, it accounts for 89 per cent of the surface water and 92 per cent of the groundwater utilisation. While the share of industrial sector is limited to 2 per cent of the surface water utilisation and 5 per cent of the ground-water, the share of domestic sector is higher (9 per cent) in surface water utilisation as compared to groundwater. The share of agricultural sector in total water utilisation is much higher than other sectors.

OR

The groundwater is mainly utilized for agricultural irrigation. 92% of the ground water is mainly used for irrigation. The groundwater utilisation is very high in the states of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, and Tamil Nadu. However, there are States like Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Kerala, etc., which utilise only a small proportion of their groundwater potentials. States like Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Tripura and Maharashtra are utilising their ground water resources at a moderate rate.

19.

S.No.	Intra-state Migration	Inter-state Migration
1	This type of migration remains within the boundaries of the state.	In it, people migrate from one state to another.
2	People may migrate from one district to another or one village to another.	Migration is comparatively low because large scale of migrants decline to move because of increasing distance
3	Majority of them are the female migrants due to marriage.	The main reason is employment, and economic activities. Majority of them are the male migrants.

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. Characteristics of the last stage of Demographic Transition Theory are as follows:
- i. In this stage both fertility and mortality decline.
 - ii. The population is either stable or grows slowly and economic conditions become strong.
 - iii. The population becomes urbanised, literate and has high technical know-how. Women's Status and education is found higher in comparison to other stages.

OR

Three features of the second phase of Theory of Demographic Transition are as follows:

- i. In this stage, birth rate remains high.
 - ii. Death rate declines sharply due to technological advancements in health and improvements in sanitation conditions.
 - iii. Because of this gap between death and birth rate the net addition to population is high and the population growth is rapid.
22. Quaternary activities involve some of the following: the collection, production and dissemination of information or even the production of information. Its features are:
- i. These services are advanced and specialised economic activities.
 - ii. These services are concerned mainly with information processing, research and development.
 - iii. These services offer high income.
 - iv. These services are mainly concentrated in developed countries.
23. Settlement is the cluster of dwellings of any size where human beings live. The process of settlement inherently involves grouping of people and apportioning of territory as their resource base. Settlements could be small and sparsely spaced or large and closely spaced. Based on this shape and pattern type settlements are categorised as follows:

- i. **Clustered or Nucleated Settlements:**
 - a. These settlements are those in which a large number of houses are built very close to each other. Sometimes, people live in the compact village for security or defence reasons, such as in the Bundelkhand region of central India and in Nagaland.
 - b. These settlements often develop along the river valley and infertile plains.
 - c. Communities are closely knit and share common occupations.
 - ii. **Dispersed Settlements:**
 - a. These settlements are those in which houses are built spaced far away.
 - b. These are often interspersed with fields.
 - c. In this type of settlement, culture features like a place of worship or market bind the settlement together.
24. The programmes designed to reduce regional disparities can be classified into two groups are as follow:
- i. **Integrated Area Approach and Local Planning:** One of the important measures for reducing regional disparities in India relates to the preparation of integrated plans for selected areas and to the formation of district plans. Among them, integrated plans for hill areas, drought-prone areas, tribal areas and areas with a concentration of marginal and small farmers are worth mentioning.
 - Hill Area Development Programmes
 - Tribal Area Development Programmes
 - Drought Prone Area Programmes
 - Metropolitan Region Planning
 - ii. **Special Integration in Sectoral Plans:** The following programmes, specially designed to promote balanced regional development were integrated within sectoral programmes during different plans.
 - Community Development Programme
 - Industrial Location and Regional Development
 - Intensive Agricultural Development Programme

OR

The "Hill Area Development Programmes" in India was launched by the Planning Commission and was drawn keeping in view their topographical, ecological, social and

economic conditions in the following ways:

- i. The development programme for "HADP" in areas like Assam is a comprehensive one, covering areas such as land reclamation, checking soil erosion, scientific water management, flood control afforestation, rehabilitation of shifting cultivators and development of minor irrigation.
 - ii. The "HADP" also aims to generate employment through allied activities (horticulture, fishing and animal husbandry etc.)
 - iii. The infrastructural development is also of the main objectives-like transport, education, electricity and agricultural inputs.
 - iv. Review of the forest, exercise policies and improvement as well as conservation, of environment.
25. This type of agriculture specialise in the production of high-value crops such as vegetables, fruits and flowers, solely devoted to the urban markets. These farms are located near urban areas.

Features of market gardening and horticulture are as follows:

- i. Farms are small in size and located near urban centers where good transportation facilities are available.
- ii. It is both labour and capital intensive and lays emphasis on the use of irrigation, HYV seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, greenhouses and artificial heating systems in colder regions.
- iii. The regions where farmers specialise in the cultivation of vegetables only is known as truck farming as the distance between the urban market and farms can be covered overnight by trucks.
- iv. This type of agriculture is practised in well developed and densely populated regions of North-West Europe, North-Eastern USA and the Mediterranean regions. The Netherlands is specialised in growing flower and horticultural crops, especially tulips.

OR

Nomadic Herding	Commercial Livestock Rearing
1. Nomadic herding is a primitive subsistence activity where herders move from one place to another along with their livestock.	1. Commercial livestock rearing is an organised activity that is practised on permanent ranches.

2. In nomadic herding, a wide variety of animals are reared.	2. In commercial livestock, only one type of animal is reared.
3. Nomads heavily rely on their animals for food, clothing, shelter, tools and transport. Here local needs are fulfilled.	3. In commercial livestock rearing, animal products like meat, wool, hides, skin are processed, packed scientifically and exported to different world markets.
4. Nomadic herding is done in open pastures over vast horizontal distances or vertical elevations in hilly areas and mountains using primitive techniques.	4. Commercial livestock rearing is done on permanent ranches using the latest scientific technology.
5. Nomadic herding is practised in areas of extreme climatic conditions like in tropical Africa, Asiatic deserts, mountainous regions of Tibet, Arctic and Sub Arctic areas.	5. Commercial livestock rearing is associated with Western culture and practised where large areas are available New Zealand, Australia, Argentina, Uruguay and United States are important countries where it is practised.

26. Rural settlements are closely and directly related settlements to land. The primary occupation of these settlements is dominated by agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing, etc.

Rural settlements are now facing various problems which are as follows:

i. **Scarcity of Water**

The villages of developing countries lacks proper water supply. Particularly, people from the mountainous area have to bring drinking water from long distances. Water-borne diseases like cholera and jaundice are prevalent in the villages of developing countries.

ii. **Improper Housing Facilities**

Houses in the rural areas of the developing countries are not properly ventilated. They are designed in such a way that animal sheds along with its fodder are kept within the houses. Pattern design and building materials are not according to ecological requirement. For instance, houses in areas prone to heavy rainfalls and flood are made up of mud, wood and thatch.

iii. **Lack of General Facilities**

Lack of sanitation facilities (i.e. toilet facilities garbage disposal facilities, etc) which cause health-related problems.

iv. **Lack of Connectivity**

Road networks is very primitive because roads are unmetalled and lack in a modern communication network. Due to lack of road network, rainy season cuts off the settlement and causes difficulties in providing emergency services.

v. **Lack of Infrastructure**

Most of the villages have to face serious problems due to poor villagization and extension of villages over a large area but in a scattered manner. South Asian villages face the situation like flood and drought which also affect the crop cultivation due to lack of irrigation facilities. In the developing countries, rural settlements lack proper infrastructure which causes great challenge and opportunity for planners.

27. **Iron ore:**

- i. India has the largest reserve of iron ore in Asia. The two main types of ore found in our country are haematite and magnetite. It has great demand in the international market due to its superior quality.
- ii. The iron ore mines occur in close proximity to the coalfields in the north-eastern plateau region of the country which adds to their advantage.
- iii. About 95 percent of total reserves of iron ore is located in the States of Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Goa, Andhra Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu.

Manganese:

- i. Manganese is an important raw material for the smelting of iron ore and also used for manufacturing ferrous alloys.
- ii. Odisha is the leading producer of manganese. Major mines in Odisha are located in the central part of the iron ore belt of India, particularly in Bonai, Kendujhar, Sundergarh, Gangpur, Koraput. Karnataka is another major producer and here the mines are located in Dharwar, Bellary, Belgaum, Shimoga, Chitradurga, and Tumkur.

MAP BASED QUESTIONS



- 29.
- i. Delhi
 - ii. Tokyo
 - iii. Germany
 - iv. California
 - v. Vladivostok