

CBSE Class 12 Geography
Sample Paper 08 (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.
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Section A

1. The four largest metropolitan cities in India are:
 - a. Greater Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, and Chennai
 - b. Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, and Bangalore
 - c. Greater Mumbai, Kanpur, Delhi, and Chennai
 - d. Greater Mumbai, Delhi, Hyderabad, and Ahmedabad

OR

When was the first census operation done in India successfully?

- a. 1901
- b. 1891
- c. 1881
- d. 1872

2. Which state has maximum emigrants?

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

3. The average sex ratio of the world is:

- a. 910 females per thousands of males
- b. 900 males per thousands of females
- c. 900 females per thousands of males
- d. 990 females per thousands of males

OR

Which one of the following has caused the sex ratio of the United Arab Emirates to be lower?

- a. Selective migration of male working population
- b. High birth rate of males
- c. High outmigration of females
- d. Low birth rate of females

4. Which one of the following is not the part of the definition of a town as per the census of India?

- a. More than 75% of the population engaged in primary sector.
- b. Population size of more than 5,000 persons.
- c. Population density of 400 persons per sq. km.
- d. Presence of municipality, corporation etc.

OR

Who comprise the largest Scheduled Tribe in India?

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

5. Which one of the following continents has the highest growth of population?

- a. North America
- b. Asia
- c. South America
- d. Africa

6. When was the human development index created?

- a. 1955
- b. 1985
- c. 1980
- d. 1990

7. Which one of the following tribes practices transhumance in the Himalayas?
- a. Pygmies
 - b. Bakarwals
 - c. MESAAI
 - d. Red Indian
8. Fazendas are used for growing:
- a. Cocoa
 - b. Sugarcane
 - c. Tea
 - d. Coffee
9. Which one of the following is not a plantation crop?
- a. Sugarcane
 - b. Rubber
 - c. Wheat
 - d. Coffee
10. Which one of the following types of activities dominates in all rural settlements?
- a. Secondary
 - b. Primary
 - c. Tertiary
 - d. Quaternary
11. The total number of states in India is at present

a. 29

b. 23

c. 25

d. 22

12. Which type of resources can help to create adequate social infrastructure catering to the needs of the large population in the developing countries?

a. Social

b. Natural

c. Financial

d. Human

13. How many domestic airports are there in India?

a. 100

b. 112

c. 95

d. 110

14. Which country ranks first in the world in the Human Development Index as per the UN report of 2018?

a. Ireland

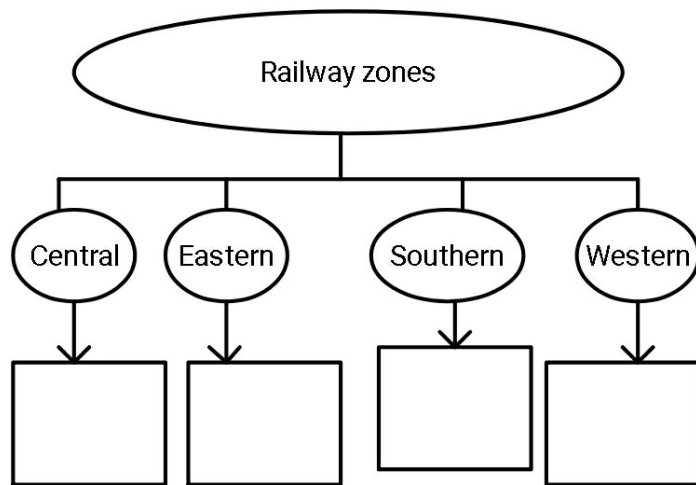
b. Norway

c. Canada

d. Australia

15. Fill in the blanks:

Fill up the following boxes:



16. Which of the following states has the largest road mileage?

- a. Kerala
- b. Andhra Pradesh
- c. Tamil Nadu
- d. Karnataka

17. Which town is known as the electronic capital of India?

- a. Bengaluru
- b. Mumbai
- c. Kolkata
- d. Pune

18. Which state in India is the largest consumer of Green Tea?

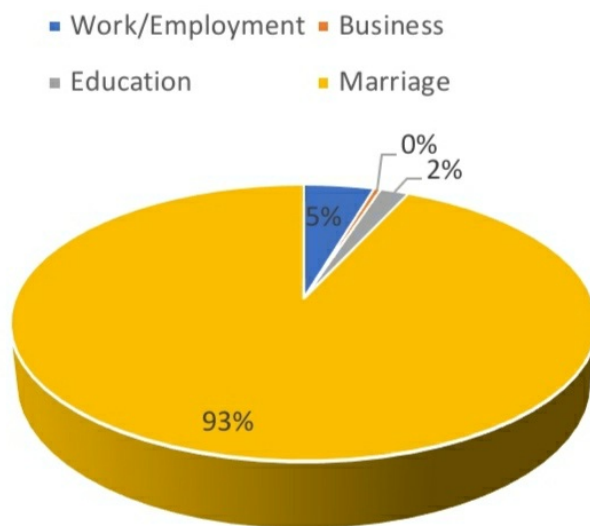
- a. Himachal Pradesh
- b. Jammu and Kashmir

- c. Punjab
- d. None of these

Section B

- 19. What benefits do you get by forming trading blocs?
- 20. How is the welfare approach of human geography different from the humanism approach? Explain the main differences between them.
- 21. Study the chart given below and answer the questions:

Reasons for female migration



Source: Census of India, 2001

- i. What are the main reasons for female migration in India?
 - ii. Apart from marriage, which are the other two reasons female migrate?
 - iii. Why marriage is an important reason for migration in India?
22. Explain the meaning of development in context of India.

OR

Why have many countries objected to the criterion used for measuring human development?

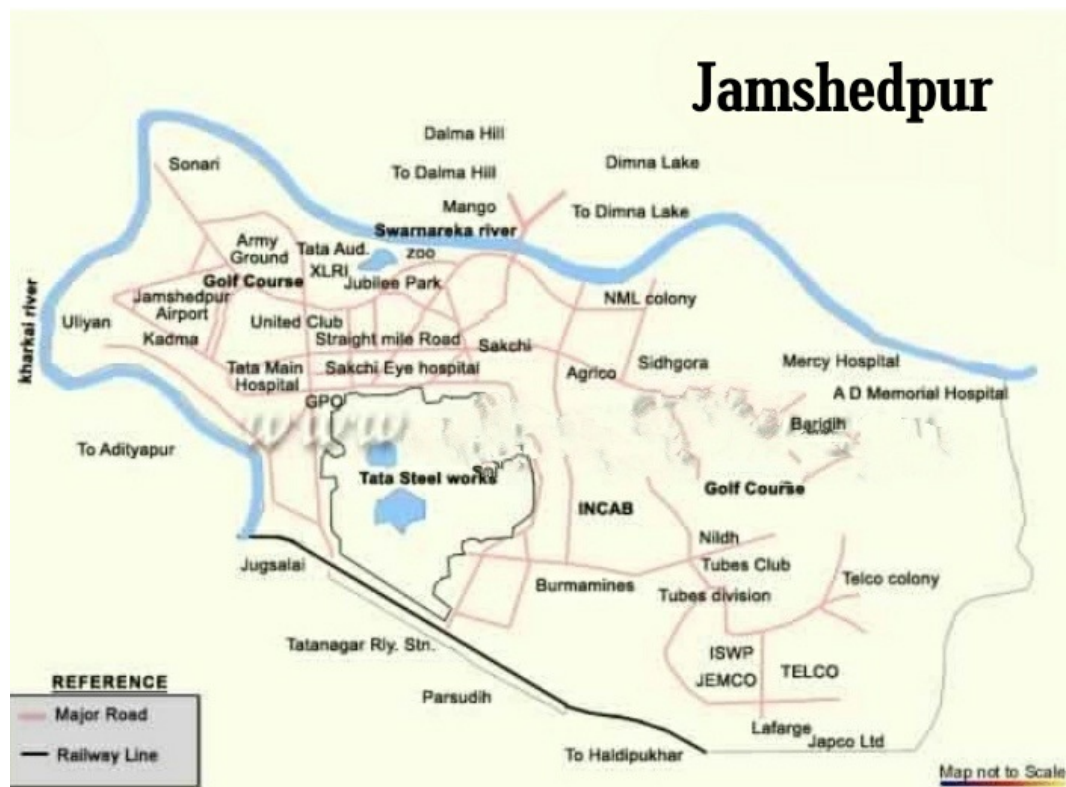
Section C

23. What are the features of minerals?

OR

Explain the production, distribution and uses of petroleum in India.

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



- i. Give reasons why Jamshedpur is called an industrial town.
 - ii. What is Jamshedpur known for?
25. Explain the features of modern large scale manufacturing.

OR

Large scale industries can earn more profit by reducing cost. Discuss those reasons which are responsible for it.

26. Differentiate the following:
- i. Tertiary Activities and Secondary Activities.
 - ii. Rural Marketing Centres and Urban Marketing Centres.
27. What do you mean by inland waterways? Highlight its importance. Describe important inland waterways of the world.

OR

Define the term Trans-Continental railways. Write four characteristics each of Trans-Siberian railways and Trans-Canadian railways.

28. Describe the effects and remedies for air pollution.

OR

What are the sources of pollution in the Ganga and the Yamuna? Also give its polluted stretch.

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

- i. One state with the lowest level of HDI
- ii. Manganese mines in Balaghat
- iii. Iron plant in Durgapur
- iv. One out-migrating west state
- v. East 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 major airport
- ii. A megacity
- iii. Inland waterways (rhine waterway)
- iv. Subsistence gathering
- v. Transcontinental railway Siberian



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Solution
Section A

1. (c) Greater Mumbai, Kanpur, Delhi, and Chennai

Explanation: Greater Mumbai, Kanpur, Delhi, and Chennai

OR

- (c) 1881

Explanation: 1881

2. (a) Uttar Pradesh

Explanation: Uttar Pradesh

3. (d) 990 females per thousands of males

Explanation: 990 females per thousands of males

OR

- (a) Selective migration of male working population

Explanation: Selective migration of male working population

4. (a) More than 75% of the population engaged in primary sector.

Explanation: More than 75% of the population engaged in primary sector.

OR

- (a) Santhals

Explanation: Santhals tribe mainly resides in the states of Jharkhand, West Bengal, Bihar, Odisha, Assam. They are one of the largest tribal communities in India. The Santhal mostly speak Santhali, the one of Adivasi's(tribe) language.

5. (d) Africa

Explanation: Africa

6. (d) 1990

Explanation: 1990

7. (b) Bakarwals

Explanation: Bakarwals

8. (d) Coffee

Explanation: Coffee

9. (c) Wheat

Explanation: Wheat

10. (b) Primary

Explanation: Primary

11. (a) 29

Explanation: The total number of Indian states are 29. These are Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.

12. (b) Natural

Explanation: Natural

13. (b) 112

Explanation: 112

14. (b) Norway

Explanation: Norway

15. Mumbai Central, Kolkata, Chennai, Mumbai (Church gate)

16. (a) Kerala

Explanation: Kerala has the highest road mileage.

17. (a) Bengaluru

Explanation: Bengaluru

18. (b) Jammu and Kashmir

Explanation: It is a popular post-breakfast beverage among Kashmiris. It is a traditional drink in Kashmir.

Section B

19. To enhance economic relations among member states and reduce protectionism are the major objectives of trading blocs. Regional trading blocs have come up in order to encourage trade between countries with geographical proximity and similarities in

trading items. Today, 120 regional trade blocs generate 52% of the world trade.

20.

| Welfare approach | Human approach |
|--|--|
| It focuses on what, where and how. | In this approach, the emphasis is placed on the central and active role of humans in terms of human awareness, human agency human consciousness, and human creativity. |
| It lays emphasis on a central and active role of humans in terms of human awareness. | This approach is on the self of a human being. |

21. i. The main reasons for female migration in India are Work/Employment, Education and Marriage.
- ii. Apart from marriage, the other two reasons female migration is work/employment and education.
- iii. Marriage is an important reason for migration in India is due to the prevailing marriage custom of patrilocality in India.
22. For India, development is a mixed bag of opportunities as well as neglect and deprivations. There are a few areas like the metropolitan centres and other developed enclaves that have all the modern facilities available to a small section of its population. 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.

OR

The Human Development Index has been criticized on a number of grounds, including alleged lack of consideration of technological development or contributions to the human civilization, focusing exclusively on national performance and ranking, lack of attention to development from a global perspective, measurement error of the underlying statistics, and on the UNDP's changes in formula which can lead to severe misclassification in the categorisation of 'low', 'medium', 'high' or 'very high' human

There is also a lack of sensitivity to the historical factors like colonisation, imperialism and neo-imperialism. Socio-cultural factors like human rights violation, social discrimination on the basis of race, religion, gender and caste, social problems like crimes, terrorism, and war and political factors like nature of the state, forms of the government (democracy or dictatorship) level of empowerment are some of the factors that are very crucial in determining the nature of human development. These aspects have special significance in case of India and many other developing countries. T

Section C

23. Minerals have certain features:

- i. A mineral has one specific chemical composition.
- ii. Minerals are distinguished by various chemical and physical properties.
- iii. Differences in chemical composition and crystal structure distinguish the various species, which were determined by the mineral's geological environment when formed.
- iv. Changes in the temperature, pressure, or bulk composition of a rock mass cause changes in its minerals.
- v. The hardness of a mineral defines how much it can resist scratching. This physical property is controlled by the chemical composition and crystalline structure of a mineral.
- vi. Metallic and sub-metallic minerals have high reflectivity like metal; examples of minerals with this lustre are galena and pyrite.
- vii. Colour is the most obvious property of a mineral, but it is often non-diagnostic. It is caused by electromagnetic radiation interacting with electrons.
High specific gravity is a diagnostic property of a mineral
- viii. There is an inverse relationship in quality and quantity of minerals: It means that the quantity of high-quality minerals is less and quantity of low-quality minerals is high. In other words, more is the quantity, less is the quality and less is the quality, more is the quantity.
- ix. All minerals are exhaustible over time: None of the minerals is a renewable source but many of them can be recycled and re-used.
- x. These minerals take long time to develop geologically and they cannot be

replenished immediately at the time of need: This feature of minerals makes it compulsory to make optimum utilisation of minerals.

OR

Production: India produced 36.01 MTs of crude petroleum in 2016-17. India accounted for 0.92% of world oil production in 2016-17. Production of crude petroleum in India had a CAGR of 0.54% between 2007-08 and 2016-17. India also produced 243.55 MTs of petroleum products in 2016-17, recording a growth of 5.02% over the previous year. Among petroleum products, high-speed diesel oil accounted for 42.08%, followed by Motor Gasoline (15.02%).

Distribution:

- i. **Assam Oilfields:** The main oil-bearing strata extend for a distance of 320 km in upper Assam along the Brahmaputra Valley. Oilfields of Assam are relatively inaccessible and are distantly located from the main consuming areas. Oil from Assam is therefore, refined mostly in the refineries located at Digboi, Guwahati, Bongaigaon, Barauni
- ii. **Gujarat Oilfields:** Ankleshwar, Khambhat or Lunej, Ahmedabad and Kalol, Nawgam, Kosamba, Kathana, Barkol, Mahesana and Sanand are important oilfields of this region.
- iii. **Rajasthan Oilfields:** One of the largest inland oil discoveries was made in Banner district of Rajasthan.
- iv. **Western Coast:** Mumbai High, Bassein and Aliabet.
- v. **Eastern Coast:** The basin and delta regions of the Godawari, the Krishna and the Cauvery rivers hold great potential for oil and gas production. The Rawa field in Krishna-Godawari off-shore basin is an important one. The Narimanam and Kovilappal oilfields in the Cauvery on-shore basin are also important.

Uses:

- i. It is an essential source of energy for all internal combustion engines in automobiles, railways and aircraft.
- ii. Its numerous by-products are processed in petrochemical industries such as fertiliser, synthetic rubber, synthetic fibre, medicines, vaseline, lubricants, wax,

soap and cosmetics.

- iii. Petroleum is referred to as liquid gold because of its scarcity and diversified uses.
- 24.
- i. Jamshedpur is home to many industrial giants such as Tata Steel and Tata Motors. Jamshedpur is one of the 'Industrial Cities' of India, being known by many simply as "The Steel City".
 - ii. Jamshedpur is home to the first private iron and steel company in India. The areas surrounding Jamshedpur are rich in minerals, including iron ore, coal, manganese bauxite and lime. It is a modern, industrial city; the main industries and other small and medium scale industries revolving around these products. The largest factory is that of Tata Steel (the erstwhile Tata Iron and Steel Company or TISCO), situated almost at the center of the city. The other major factory in the city is Tata Motors with Tata Hitachi Construction Machinery Co. Ltd, which manufactures heavy vehicles and construction/earth moving equipment.
25. Important features of modern large scale manufacturing are:
- i. **Specialisation of Methods of Production:** Under the craft method, only a few pieces of are made to order and hence, the cost is high but in mass production, production of large quantities of standardised parts by each worker takes place. It leads to specialisation.
 - ii. **Mechanisation:** It refers to using gadgets which accomplish task. Its advanced stage is automation in which machines think and human being is not required anywhere.
 - iii. **Technological Innovation:** Technological innovations play an important part in modern manufacturing for quality control, eliminating waste and inefficiency and combating pollution.
 - iv. **Vast Capital:** A large amount capital is used in large scale manufacturing. It calls for heavy investment.
 - v. **Organisational Structure and Stratification:** Modern manufacturing is characterised by the following:
 - (i) A complex machine technology
 - (ii) Extreme specialisation and division of labour
 - (iii) Vast capital
 - (iv) Large organisation

(v) Executive bureaucracy

- vi. **Uneven Geographical Distribution:** Major concentrations of modern manufacturing have flourished in a few places. Those nations where industries are concentrated have become economically and politically powerful. For example, 2.5 sq. km of the American corn belt usually includes about four large farms employing about 10-20 workers supporting 50-100 persons. But if it were utilised for an industry, it could employ thousands of workers.

OR

Large scale manufacturing involves a large market, various raw materials, enormous energy, specialised workers, advanced technology, assembly-line mass production and large capital. This kind of manufacturing developed in the last 200 years, in the United Kingdom, north-eastern U.S.A. and Europe. Now it has diffused to almost all over the world. The features are,

- i. **Access to Market:** Industries are located in areas/regions which have high density of population and high purchasing power. These areas provide large market. For example;
 - (a) Industries are less in remote areas inhabited by a few people.
 - (b) Whereas, in developed regions of Europe, North America, Japan and Australia industries are more because they provide large global markets and the purchasing power of the people is very high.
 - (c) The densely populated regions of South and South-east Asia also provide large markets, thus industries are more.
- ii. **Access to Raw Materials:** Industries are located where the raw materials is cheap and easy to transport. For example;
 - (a) Steel, sugar, and cement industries are based on cheap, bulky and weight-losing material (ores). Therefore, they are located close to the sources of raw materials.
 - (b) Agro-processing and dairy industries are located close to farms or dairy because the raw material is perishable.
- iii. **Access to Labour Supply:** Some industries require skilled labour. Therefore, they are located near urban-educational centres where skilled labour is easily available.

- iv. **Access to Sources of Energy:** Industries which use more power are located close to the source of the energy supply such as the aluminium industry.
- v. **Access to Transportation and Communication Facilities:** Speedy and efficient transport and communication facilities reduce the cost of transport and management. Therefore, industries are attracted in regions having good transport and communication facilities. For example; Western Europe and eastern North America have a high number of industries.
- vi. **Government Policy:** Governments adopt regional policies to promote balanced economic development. Hence, industries are set up on particular areas.
- vii. **Access to Agglomeration Economies/Links between Industries:** Many industries get benefit from nearness to a leader-industry and other industries. These benefits are termed as agglomeration economies. Savings are derived from the linkages which exist between different industries. These factors operate together to determine industrial location.

26. i.

| Tertiary Activities | Secondary Activities |
|--|--|
| Services rely more heavily on specialised skills, experience and knowledge of the workers. | Secondary activities rely on the production techniques, machinery and factory processes. |
| Tertiary activities involve the commercial output of services. | Secondary activities involve the production of tangible goods. |
| Tertiary activities are not directly involved in the processing of physical raw materials. | Secondary activities are directly involved in the processing of physical raw materials. |

ii.

| Rural Marketing Centres | Urban Marketing Centres |
|---|---|
| Rural marketing centre provides a facility to nearby settlements. | Urban marketing centre provides a facility to wide services to large areas. |
| Rural centres are mostly rudimentary type. | Urban centres offer specialised services. |
| | |

| | |
|---|--|
| Personal and professional services are undeveloped in rural centres. | They are highly developed in urban centres. |
| Rural marketing centres act as local collecting and distributing centres. | Urban marketing centres provide services beyond cities at national or international levels |

27. Rivers, canals, lakes and coastal areas have been important waterways since time immemorial. Boats and steamers are used as means of transport for cargo and passengers. It is called inland waterways. In other words, using water transport within the boundaries of a country is called inland waterways.

Importance:

- i. Rivers are the only means of transport in dense forests.
- ii. Very heavy cargo like coal, cement, timber and metallic ores can be transported through inland waterways.
- iii. In ancient times, riverways were the main highways of transportation as in the case of India. But they lost importance because of competition from railways, lack of water due to diversion for irrigation, and their poor maintenance. Important inland waterways of the world are:

The Rhine Waterway:

- The Rhine River flows through Germany and the Netherlands.
- It is navigable for 700 km from Rotterdam, Netherlands to Basel in Switzerland.
- It flows through a rich coalfield and the whole basin has become a prosperous manufacturing area.

The Danube Waterway:

- This important inland waterway serves Eastern Europe.
- The Danube river rises in the Black Forest and flows eastwards through many countries.

The Volga Waterway:

- The Volga is one of the most important waterways in Russia.
- It provides a navigable waterway of 11,200 km up to the Caspian Sea.

The Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Seaway:

- The Great Lakes of North America Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario are connected by canal to form an inland waterway.
- The estuary of St. Lawrence River, along with the Great Lakes, forms a unique commercial waterway in the northern part of North America.
- The ports on this route like Duluth and Buffalo are equipped with all facilities of ocean ports.
- This has helped in the industrial and economic development of this region.

OR

Trans-Continental railways run across the continent and link its two ends. They were constructed for economic and political reasons to facilitate long runs in different directions

Four features of Trans-Siberian railways are as follows:

- i. The Trans-Siberian railways run from St Petersburg in the West to Vladivostok on the Pacific coast in the East. It is Asia's most important route.
- ii. It links the Asian region with the West European market.
- iii. It runs across the Ural mountains where Chita is an agro center and Irkutsk, a fur center.
- iv. There are several connecting links to the South.

Four features of Trans-Canadian railways are as follows:

- i. This railway line covers a distance of 7,050 km running from Halifax in the East to Vancouver on the Pacific coast.
- ii. It connects important cities of Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, and Calgary.
- iii. It connects the Quebec-Montreal industrial region with the wheat belt of the Prairie region, thus gaining economic significance.
- iv. This line also connects the coniferous forest region in the North to Quebec-Montreal and the Prairies. All these regions have become complementary to each

other.

28. Effects of Air Pollution:

- i. It causes various respiratory diseases like asthma, sore throat, sneezing, allergic rhinitis, smoky fog over the cities commonly known as smog prevails which may lead to accidents.
- ii. Air pollution can directly contaminate the surface of bodies of water and soil. This can kill crops or reduce their yield.
- iii. Acid rain damages plants by changing soil composition; degrades water quality in rivers, lakes and streams; damages crops; and can cause buildings and monuments to decay.
- iv. Global warming is an environmental phenomenon caused by natural and anthropogenic air pollution. It refers to rising air and ocean temperatures around the world.
- v. It leads to global warming which creates variation in the rhythmic cycle of seasons.
- vi. Depletion of the ozone layer is the result of excessive chlorofluorocarbons and carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

Measures to curb Air Pollution:

- i. Promote afforestation
- ii. Use electrical appliances with four star or five star ratings.
- iii. Use CFC
- iv. Proper chimney should be installed.
- v. By using eco- friendly products in our home.
- vi. Recycle and buy recycled products.
- vii. Support companies that are committed to sustainable manufacturing practices and reducing pollution in the air.
- viii. Support public policies and representative politicians who will work

OR

Sources of pollution in Ganga:

- i. The river flows through 29 cities with populations over 100,000; 23 cities with populations between 50,000 and 100,000, and about 48 towns. A large proportion of the sewage water with higher organic load in the Ganges is from this population through domestic water usage.
- ii. Because of the establishment of numerous industrial cities on the bank of the Ganges like Kanpur, Prayagraj, Varanasi and Patna, countless tanneries, chemical plants, textile mills, distilleries, slaughterhouses, and hospitals prosper and grow along this and contribute to the pollution of the Ganges by dumping untreated waste into it.
- iii. During festival seasons, over 70 million people bathe in the Ganges to clean themselves from their past sins. Some materials like food, waste or leaves are left in the Ganges which are responsible for its pollution.

Sources of pollution in Yamuna:

- i. Discharge of city effluents and wastes from the burgeoning urban population and from the industrial establishments located along its banks.
- ii. Thermal power stations and municipal sewerage systems add to the pollution levels. The present sewage treatment capacity of Delhi is about 120 mgd, but the actual volume of Delhi's sewage is just double of this. This means that some 120 mgd of sewage simply goes untreated into the Yamuna.
- iii. Some of the industries that add to the pollution of the Yamuna include printing, electroplating, soap manufacture, food processing, rubber, plastics, chemicals, and leather tanning.

The polluted stretch of the river Ganga: Downstream of Kanpur, Varanasi, Farakka barrage.

The polluted stretch of the river Yamuna: Delhi, Mathura and Agra.

29.



30. i. Delhi
 ii. Tokyo
 iii. Germany
 iv. California
 v. Vladivostok