

CBSE Class 12 Geography
Sample Paper 07 (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 net change in population between two points of time expressed in percentage is known as the _____.

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

- b. People's perception
 - c. Technology
 - d. Human brotherhood
3. Which state in India has the highest literacy rate (1991 census)?
- a. West Bengal
 - b. Kerala
 - c. Maharashtra
 - d. None of these
4. In how many countries unfavourable sex ratio is found as per the UN report of 2019?
- a. 62
 - b. 52
 - c. 72
 - d. 82
5. Which is the first River Valley Project in India?
- a. Godavari Project
 - b. Sardar Sarovar Project
 - c. Damodar Valley Project
 - d. Bhakra Nangal Project
6. When was the first census operation done in India successfully?
- a. 1901
 - b. 1891
 - c. 1881
 - d. 1872
7. Fill in the blanks:
Transport and communication include Railway, roadways, _____ and airline services and post and telegraph services.
8. Who said that the main objective of development is **Increase in Freedom**?
- a. Dr. Mahabub-ul-Haq
 - b. Ratzel
 - c. Prof. Amartya Sen
 - d. Ellen C.Semple
9. Which one of the following states receives maximum number of immigrants?
- a. Uttar Pradesh

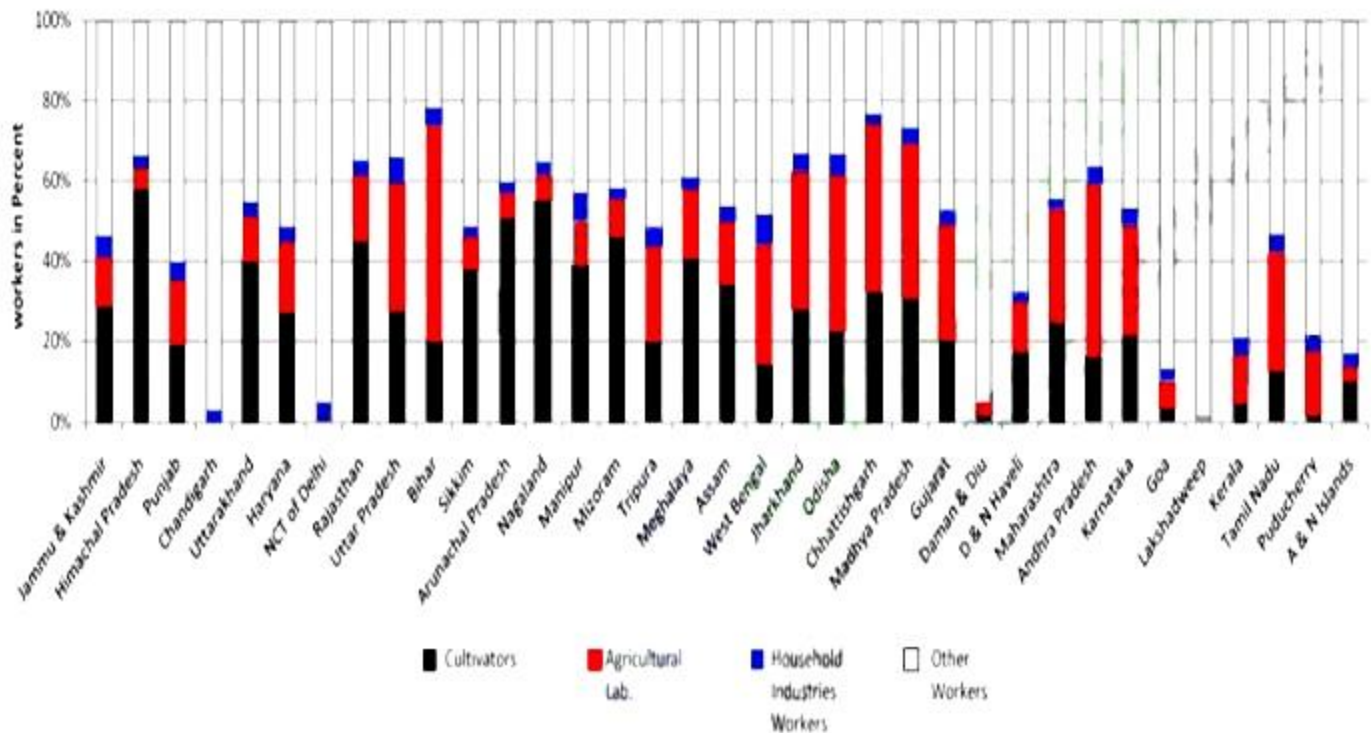
- b. Delhi
 - c. Maharashtra
 - d. Bihar
10. Which oil refinery in India is located near to its oil-fields?
- a. Nunamati
 - b. Haldia
 - c. Barauni
 - d. Mathura
11. Which industry in India was severely affected by the partition of India in 1947?
- a. Iron and Steel
 - b. None of these
 - c. Jute and Cotton
 - d. Engineering
12. _____ here means human labor productivity or productivity in terms of human work.
- a. Equity
 - b. None of these
 - c. Empowerment
 - d. Productivity
13. The consumption of resources on a faster rate than it can be replenished is known as:
- a. Depletion of resources
 - b. None of these
 - c. Declining of resources
 - d. Development of resources
14. Which one of the following states of India has a higher rank in the Human Development Index?
- a. Haryana
 - b. Punjab
 - c. Tamil Nadu
 - d. Kerala
15. The pillar of Human Development that stress on opportunities for further generations is:
- a. Productivity
 - b. Equity
 - c. Sustainability

d. Empowerment

SECTION B

(SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS)

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



Answer any three questions:

- According to 2011, why the proportion of workers (both main and marginal) is only 39.8%?
 - A larger proportion of the dependent population
 - A smaller proportion of the dependent population
 - A larger proportion of the independent population
 - None of these
- Why the working proportion is relatively high in Himachal Pradesh?
 - Most people engaged in agricultural activities
 - People engaged in tertiary activities
 - People engaged in secondary activities
 - None of these
- Why the work participation rate tends to be higher in the areas of lower levels of economic development?
 - Most people are engaged in subsistence economic activities
 - Most people migrated to urban areas

- c. Most people are engaged in the service sector
 - d. Both (b) and (c)
- iv. Why women's workforce participation is declining in rural India?
- a. Employment opportunities in the service sector increased
 - b. Marriage
 - c. Shrinking of the agriculture sector
 - d. None of these

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

Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining are classified as primary activities manufacturing as secondary, trade, transport, communication and other services as tertiary and the jobs related to research, information technology, and developing ideas as quaternary activities. The proportion of the working population engaged in these four sectors is a good indicator of the levels of economic development of a nation. This is because only a developed economy with industries and infrastructure can accommodate more workers in the secondary, tertiary and quaternary sectors. If the economy is still in the primitive stages, then the proportion of people engaged in the primary activities would be high as it involves the extraction of natural resources.

The working population (i.e. women and men of the age group – 15 to 59) take part in various occupations ranging from agriculture, forestry, fishing, manufacturing construction, commercial transport, services, communication and other unclassified services.

Answer any three questions:

- i. Which of the following age groups are the working population?
 - a. 15-59 years age group
 - b. 10-14 years age group
 - c. 60-70 years age group
 - d. 70+ years age group
- ii. What does an occupational structure indicate?
 - a. Literacy rate
 - b. Sex ratio
 - c. Migration
 - d. Levels of economic development
- iii. What will be the occupational structure if the world economy is in the primitive

stages?

- a. A high proportion of people engaged in primary activities
 - b. A high proportion of people engaged in secondary activities
 - c. The low proportion of people engaged in tertiary activities
 - d. The low proportion of people engaged in quaternary activities
- iv. What is the main characteristic of a developed economy?
- a. Low per capita income
 - b. Low employment opportunities in the tertiary sector
 - c. Accommodate more workers in the secondary, tertiary and quaternary sector
 - d. Uncontrolled Population Development

SECTION C

(SHORT ANSWER & LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS)

18. Why is irrigation more developed in northern plains than in peninsular India?

OR

Why is the level of groundwater utilisation relatively high in the river basins lying in north-western region and parts of South India?

19. Explain the factors behind migration.
20. How did Paul Vidal de la Blache define Geography?
21. What is crude birth rate? What are its effects?

OR

How does the climate influence the distribution of population in the world? Explain with examples.

22. What are communication services? Explain the factors on which communication services depends.
23. Discuss the factors that determine the type of rural settlements.
24. What are the social and economic benefits of the Integrated Tribal Development Programme ITDP in the Bharmaur Tribal region?

OR

What do you know about Target Area Planning?

25. Describe the characteristics of Pastoral Nomadism in the world.

OR

Describe the way of life of nomadic herders in the world.

26. What are rural and urban settlements? Mention their characteristics.
27. Explain the production, distribution and uses of petroleum in India.

MAP BASED QUESTIONS

28. On the outline map of India mark and indicate the following features.
 - i. State which has the lowest urban population
 - ii. Iron and steel plant in Bhadravati
 - iii. major seaport in Tuticorin
 - iv. Coal mines in Jharia
 - v. Cotton textile in Varanasi
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 major airport.
 - ii. Mixed farming.
 - iii. Largest country.
 - iv. Great lakes region.
 - v. A megacity.



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Solution

SECTION A

(OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS) ATTEMPT ANY 14 QUESTIONS

1. growth rate of Population

2. (d) Human brotherhood

Explanation: Human brotherhood

3. (b) Kerala

Explanation: Kerala

4. (c) 72

Explanation: 72

5. (c) Damodar Valley Project

Explanation: Damodar Valley Project is also called "the Ruhr of India". This project came into being on July 7, 1948, by an Act of the Constituent Assembly of India as the first multipurpose river valley project. The initial focus of this project were flood control, irrigation, generation, transmission and distribution of electricity, eco-conservation and afforestation, as well as job creation for the socio-economic well-being of the people.

6. (c) 1881

Explanation: 1881

7. Shipping

8. (c) Prof. Amartya Sen

Explanation: Prof. Amartya Sen

9. (c) Maharashtra

Explanation: Maharashtra.

10. (a) Noonmati

Explanation: It is the first oil refinery to be commissioned by the then Indian Oil Company Limited, now known as Indian Oil Corporation Limited. Noonmati Refinery is supplied by crude oil from the pipeline of Oil India Limited.. The Refinery produces various products and supplies them to North-eastern India as well as beyond, upto Siliguri end through the Guwahati-Siliguri Pipeline, spanning 435 KM, which was the first

Pipeline of Indian Oil and commissioned in 1964. Quality LPG, Motor Spirit, Aviation Turbine Fuel, Superior Kerosene Oil, High Speed Diesel, Light Diesel Oil and Raw Petroleum Coke are the products of this Refinery.

11. (c) Jute and Cotton

Explanation: Partition of the country in 1947 affected the jute industry as the jute growing areas were in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) and jute mills were in India. India has to import raw jute from Bangladesh to run the jute mills. There has been gradual decline in the jute industry due to the following reason:

- i. Decline in demand for jute products.
- ii. Old and outdated machinery.
- iii. High cost of production and stiff international competition from Bangladesh and Brazil.
- iv. Emergence of synthetic substitutes.
- v. Non-availability of labour.

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. (a) Depletion of resources

Explanation: Resource Depletion occurs when renewable and non-renewable natural resources become scarce because they are consumed faster than they can recover. The term resource depletion is commonly associated with water usage, fossil fuel consumption, trees and fishing.

14. (d) Kerala

Explanation: Kerala

15. (c) Sustainability

Explanation: Sustainability

SECTION B

(SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS)

16. i. (a) A larger proportion of the dependent population
ii. (a) Most people engaged in agricultural activities
iii. (a) Most people are engaged in subsistence economic activities

- iv. (c) Shrinking of the agriculture sector
17. i. (a) 15-59 years age group
- ii. (d) Levels of economic development
 - iii. (a) A high proportion of people engaged in primary activities
 - iv. (c) Accommodate more workers in the secondary, tertiary and quaternary sector

SECTION C

(SHORT ANSWER & LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS)

18. Irrigation is more developed in northern plains than in peninsular India due to following reasons:
- i. Northern plains have plain surface whereas in Peninsular India land is undulating.
 - ii. The demand for irrigation is very high in North India as a variety of crops are grown.
 - iii. Availability of perennial rivers.
 - iv. Digging of canals and wells is easy due to nature of terrain and soft soil.
 - v. Type of cultivation is intensive.

OR

The level of groundwater utilisation relatively high in the river basins lying in north-western region and parts of South India

- i. Water percolates easily in alluvial soil.
 - ii. Northern states are mostly the agricultural states where the water is used for irrigation.
 - iii. South India is hard in rocky terrain, percolation of the water becomes difficult, moreover, canal construction is costly because of topography.
19. People migrate from one place to another for better social and economic development. Both push and pull factors give birth to migration.

The Push factors: Those factors which make the place of origin seem less attractive for reasons like unemployment; poor living conditions, political turmoil, unpleasant climate, natural disasters, epidemics and socio-economic backwardness are called push factors. The places from where people move are called place of origin and these people are called immigrants.

The Pull factors: Those factors which make the place of destination seem more attractive than the place of origin for reasons like better job opportunities and living conditions, peace and stability, security of life and property and pleasant climate are called pull

factors. The place they move to is called the place of destination. The people who move out of a place are called emigrants.

20. Vidal de la Blache defined human geography in his own way. In his classic work entitled "Principles of Human Geography" he emphasised that human geography provides a new understanding of inter-relationships between earth and man. According to Blache, "human geography offers a new conception of the inter-relationships between earth and man...a more synthetic knowledge of physical laws governing our earth and relation between the living things which inhabit it".
21. **Crude Birth rate** is the number of resident live births for a specified geographic area during a specified period divided by the total population for that area and multiplied by 1,000.

Crude birth rate (CBR) is expressed as a number of live births in a year per thousand of women. It is calculated as $CBR = \frac{B_1}{P} \times 1000$

CBR = Crude birth rate

B_1 = live births

P = Mid year population

Effects:

- i. It affects the change of population.
- ii. Increasing birth rate shows a positive growth of population.

OR

The climate influence the distribution of population:

- i. An extreme climate such as very hot or cold desert is uncomfortable for human habitation.
- ii. Areas with a comfortable climate, where there is not much seasonable variation attract more people.
- iii. Areas with very heavy rainfall or extreme and harsh climates have low population.

Example:

Mediterranean regions were inhabited from early periods in history due to their pleasant climate.

22. Activities related to transmission of words and messages, ideas and facts are termed as communication services. It depends on the following factors:
- i. Communication services depend on transport network. Where the transport network

is efficient, communications are easily spread.

- ii. Certain developments, such as mobile, telephones and satellites, have made communications independent of transport.
- iii. Due to the cheapness of the transport systems, very large volumes of mail continue to be handled by post offices all over the world.

23. The rural settlements vary in size, shape and layout plans. The types of rural settlement depend upon the following factors:

- i. **Physical Factors:** Physical factors such as relief, altitude, drainage, water table, climate and soil play an important role in determining the type of settlement. These factors influence the type and spacing of dwelling or instance, in dry regions of Rajasthan, water is a crucial factor and, therefore, houses are situated along a pond or well which guides the compactness of the settlement.
- ii. **Cultural Factors:** Ethnic and cultural factors such as tribal, caste or communal identity are also important in determining the layout of a rural settlement. The nucleus of the settlement is occupied by land-owners. Harijan Dwellings are located on the periphery away from the main settlement.
- iii. **Historical factors:** The Northern plains of India have been exposed to frequent invasions from invaders and conquerors. The villagers preferred to live in a compact settlement in order to defend against the invaders.

24. The process of development of the tribal area of Bharmaur started in the 1970s when Gaddis was included among scheduled tribes. Under the Fifth Five Year Plan, the tribal sub-plan was introduced in 1974 and Bharmaur was designated as one of the five Integrated Tribal Development Projects ITDP in Himachal Pradesh.

- i. 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.
- ii. The social benefits derived from ITDP include a tremendous increase in literacy rate, improvement in sex ratio and decline in child marriage. The female literacy rate in the region increased from 1.88 per cent in 1971 to 42.83 per cent in 2001. The difference between males and females in literacy level i.e. gender inequality has also declined.
- iii. The declining importance of pastoralism in the economy of the region can be gauged from the fact that at present only about one-tenth of the total households practise

transhumance. But the Gaddis is still very mobile as a sizeable section of them migrate to Kangra and surrounding areas during winter to earn their livings from wage labour.

- iv. But during the last three decades of the twentieth century, the cultivation of pulses and other cash crops has increased in the Bharmaur region. But the crop cultivation is still done with traditional technology.
- v. Traditionally, the Gaddis had subsistence agricultural-cum pastoral economy having an emphasis on foodgrains and livestock production.

OR

- i. With the planning experience of about one and a half decades, it was realised that regional imbalances in economic development were getting accentuated.
- ii. In order to arrest the accentuation of regional and social disparities, Planning Commission introduced the 'target area' and 'target group' approaches to planning.
- iii. **Target area planning** means making schemes for the development of a particular group or **area** such as backward regions.
- iv. In the 8th Five Year Plan, special area programs were designed to develop infrastructure in hill areas, north-eastern states, tribal areas, and backward areas.
- v. Some of the examples of programmes directed towards the development of target areas are Command Area Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Development Programme, Desert Development Programme, Hill Area Development Programme.
- vi. The Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) and Marginal Farmers Development Agency (MFDA) which are the examples of a target group programme.

25. Characteristics of Pastoral Nomadism are as follows:

- i. Nomadic herding or pastoral nomadism is a primitive subsistence activity, in which the herders rely on animals for food, clothing, shelter, tools and transport.
- ii. They move from one place to another with their livestock, depending on the amount & quality of pasture and water. The process of migration from plain areas to pastures on mountains during summer and again from mountain pastures to plain areas during winters is known as transhumance.
- iii. The nomadic community occupies a well-identified territory.
- iv. In tropical Africa, cattle are the most important livestock, while in Sahara and Asiatic

deserts, sheep, goats and camel are reared. In the mountainous areas of Tibet and Andes, yak and llamas and in the Arctic and sub-Arctic areas, reindeer are the most important animals.

- v. A wide variety of animals is kept in different regions.
- vi. The number of pastoral nomads has been decreasing. This is due to:
 - a. The imposition of political boundaries.
 - b. New settlement plans by different countries.

OR

Nomadic herding or pastoral nomadism is a primitive subsistence activity, in which the herders rely on animals for food, clothing, shelter, tools and transport.

Characteristics of nomadic herding are as follows:

- i. They move from one place to other places with their livestock for the quality of pastures and water. Each nomadic community occupies a well-identified territory as a matter of tradition.
 - ii. The variety of animals reared in different regions of the world, e.g. in tropical Africa, cattle are most important livestock; in the hilly areas of Tibet and Andes yak and llamas in Arctic and sub-Arctic areas, reindeer is the most important livestock.
 - iii. Movement in search of pastures is undertaken either over vast grassland or mountainous regions.
 - iv. Now-a days number of pastoral nomads has been limited and their areas are also decreased due to imposition of political boundaries and new settlement plans by different countries.
26. **Rural Settlements:** These are the dwelling places of people who directly or indirectly depend on the land. They are dominated by primary activities such as agriculture, fishing etc. Its characteristics are:
- i. The people are engaged in agriculture, fishing and other primary activities.
 - ii. They are settled along the sea coast, rivers and canals.
 - iii. Rural settlements are smaller in size.
 - iv. The rural settlements lack modern facilities.
 - v. The density of population is not very high.

Urban Settlement: Urban settlement is a form of a dwelling place in which most of the people are engaged in industry, trade and transportation. Its characteristics are:

- i. In urban settlement activities of people are limited within the built area.
 - ii. Urban settlements are large in size.
 - iii. The density of population is high.
 - iv. In urban settlements, people have to get facilities of roads, electric power, water supply, etc.
 - v. Industry, trade, administration are the main occupations of the people.
27. 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:

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

3. Petroleum is referred to as liquid gold because of its scarcity and diversified uses.

MAP BASED QUESTIONS



29. i. Moscow
ii. South Africa
iii. Brazil
iv. Indiana
v. Shanghai