CBSE Class 12 Geography

Sample Paper 08 (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 to15 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. Which of the following concept is associated with Griffith Taylor?
   a. Determinism
   b. Possibilism
   c. Dynamism

d. Neodeterminism

3. Which one of the following states has of India has the lowest female literacy ?
   a. Bihar
   b. Jammu and Kashmir
   c. Arunachal Pradesh
   d. Jharkhand
4. Which one of the following countries has the highest sex ratio in the world?
   a. France
   b. Latvia
   c. United Arab Emirates
   d. Japan
5. Which one of the following south Indian states has the highest groundwater utilization (in percent) of its total groundwater potential?
   a. Karnataka
   b. Gujarat
   c. Tamil Nadu
   d. Andhra Pradesh
6. Which one of the following states has the highest density of population in India?
   a. Kerala
   b. Uttar Pradesh
   c. Punjab
   d. West Bengal
7. Fill in the blanks:
   A road joining two roads is called _____ road.
8. _____ means continuity in the availability of opportunities.
   a. None of these
   b. Empowerment
   c. Productivity
   d. Sustainability
9. From which country maximum migration has taken place?
   a. Nepal
   b. Sri Lanka
   c. Bangladesh

d. Pakistan

10. Which is the biggest oil refinery in India?
    a. Digboi
    b. Mathura
    c. Haldia
    d. Trombay
11. Which state has the lowest literacy rate in India?
    a. Maharashtra
    b. Punjab
    c. Bihar
    d. Gujarat
12. Development means:
    a. a quantitative change which is always value positive
    b. a qualitative change which is always value negative
    c. a qualitative change which is always value positive
    d. None of these
13. Which one of the following is not a push factor?
    a. Water shortage
    b. Unemployment
    c. Epidemics
    d. Medical/educational facilities
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. _____ here means human labor productivity or productivity in terms of human work.
    a. Equity
    b. None of these
    c. Empowerment
    d. Productivity

SECTION B

(SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS)

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

Uneven spatial distribution of population in India suggests a close relationship between population and physical, socioeconomic and historical factors. As far as the physical factors are concerned, it is clear that climate along with terrain and availability of water largely determines the pattern of the population distribution. Consequently, we observe that the North Indian Plains, deltas and Coastal Plains have a higher proportion of the population than the interior districts of southern and central Indian States, Himalayas, some of the north-eastern and the western states. However, the development of irrigation (Rajasthan), availability of mineral and energy resources (Jharkhand) and development of transport network (Peninsular States) have resulted in moderate to a high concentration of population in areas that were previously very thinly populated.

U.P., Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh along with Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Gujarat, together account for about 76 per cent of the total population of the country. On the other hand, the share of the population is very small in the states like Jammu & Kashmir (1.04%), Arunachal Pradesh (0.11%) and Uttarakhand (0.84%) in spite of theses state having fairly large geographical area.

Answer any three questions:

i. Why the North Indian Plains, deltas and Coastal Plains have a higher proportion of the population?
   a. Availability of water
   b. Low fertile soil
   c. Extreme climate
   d. Political instability

ii. Why most of the hilly states and regions have a low density of population?
   a. Developed transport network
   b. Availability of mineral and energy resources
   c. Low job opportunities
   d. Rugged topography

iii. Why the state of Tamil Nadu has a high density of population?
   a. Rugged topography
   b. Climate
   c. Development of the transport network

d. Historical factor

iv. Which is the main reason for the high concentration of the population in Rajasthan?

a. Climate

b. Topography

c. Job opportunities

d. Development of irrigation

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

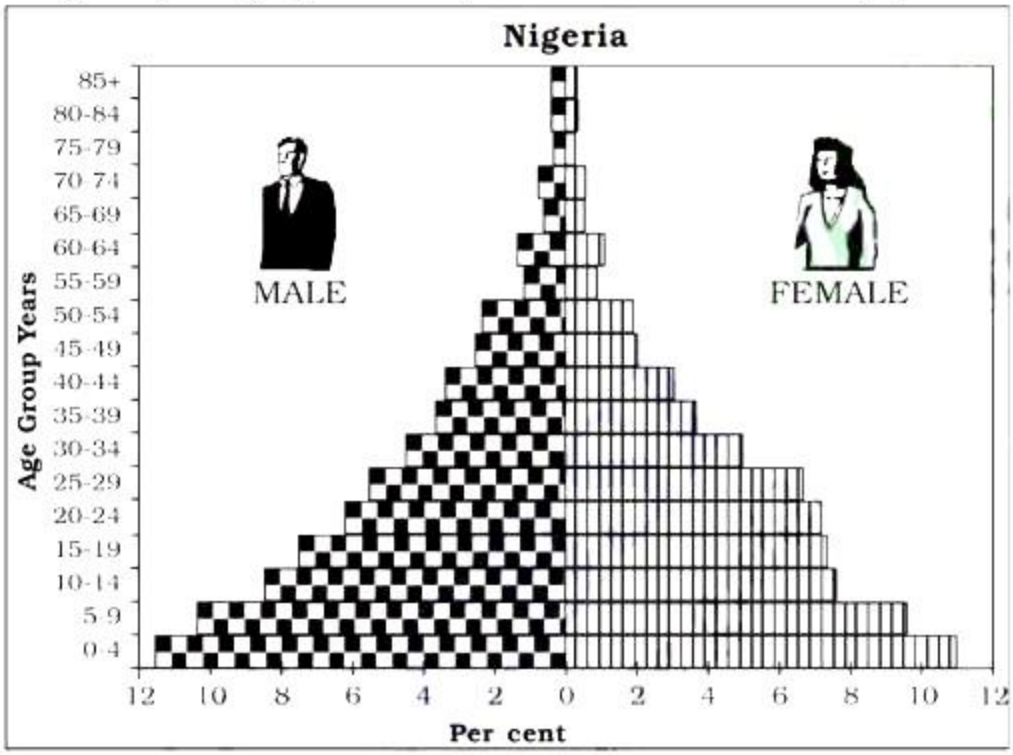


Fig: Expanding Population

Answer any three questions:

i. What does the expansive pyramid represent?

a. larger numbers of the population in the younger age groups

b. larger numbers of the population in the older age groups

c. larger numbers of the population in the middle age groups

d. None of these

ii. Where do these types of pyramids are usually found?

a. Populations with very large fertility rates and higher than average life expectancies

b. Populations with very large fertility rates and lower than average life expectancies

c. Populations with fewer fertility rates and lower than average life expectancies

d. Populations with fewer fertility rates and higher than average life expectancies

iii. In which countries such type of pyramid is common?
   a. Asian
   b. European
   c. Antarctica
   d. North America

iv. What is the shape of such a pyramid?
   a. Rectangular
   b. Square
   c. Triangular
   d. None of these

SECTION C

(SHORT ANSWER & LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS)

18. Explain watershed management. What is its aim?

OR

Mention different watershed programmes being managed by the government (central and state).

19. Discuss the impact of intermixing of people on society due to migration.
20. The primitive communities lived in complete harmony with their natural environment and as such the humans were naturalised. Support the statement.
21. Distinguish between Population Growth and Natural Growth of Population.

OR

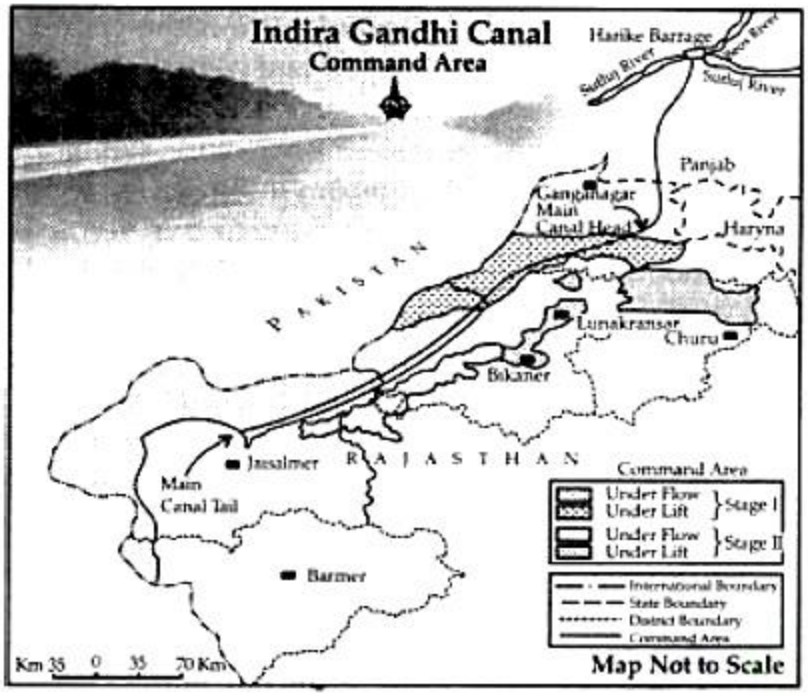
Distinguish between growth of population and growth rate of population ? Give examples.

22. Compare the features of rural and urban marketing centres of the world in three points.
23. Discuss the features of different types of rural settlements. What are the factors responsible for the settlement patterns in different physical environments?
24. What brought Green Revolution in India?

OR

Mention the measures proposed to promote sustainable development in the Command Area of Indira Gandhi Canal irrigation project which are meant to restore ecological

balance.



25. Differentiate between co-operative farming and collective farming, stating five points of distinction.

OR

Differentiate between mixed farming and dairy farming, stating any five points of distinction.

26. Describe any five patterns of rural settlements in the world on the basis of forms and shapes.
27. Write a note on the non-conventional sources of energy.

MAP BASED QUESTIONS

28. 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
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 in Australia

ii. The largest country in each continent in terms of area

iii. Major sea-port in Asia

iv. Appalachian region

v. A megacity

CBSE Class 12 Geography

Sample Paper 08 (2020-21)

Solution

SECTION A

(OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS) ATTEMPT ANY 14 QUESTIONS

1. Crude death rate
2. (d) Neodeterminism

   Explanation: Neodeterminism
3. (a) Bihar

   Explanation: Bihar
4. (b) Latvia

   Explanation: Latvia
5. (c) Tamil Nadu

   Explanation: Tamil Nadu
6. (d) West Bengal

   Explanation: West Bengal
7. Link
8. (d) Sustainability

   Explanation: To have sustainable human development, each generation must have the same opportunities. All environmental, financial and human resources must be used keeping in mind the future. Misuse of any of these resources will lead to fewer opportunities for future generations.
9. (c) Bangladesh

   Explanation: Bangladesh
10. (b) Mathura

    Explanation: Mathura oil refinery owned by lndian Oil Corporation is the sixth biggest refinery of Indian Oil located in Mathura, Uttar Pradesh. Mathura oil refinery was commissioned in the year 1982. The present refining capacity of this refinery is 8.00 MMTPA.
11. (c) Bihar

    Explanation: Bihar (47.53%)

12. (c) a qualitative change which is always value positive

    Explanation: This means that development can't take place unless there is an increment or addition to the existing conditions. Development occurs when positive growth takes place.

13. (d) Medical/educational facilities

    Explanation: Medical/educational facilities

14. (d) Kerala

    Explanation: Kerala

15. (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.

SECTION B

(SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS)

16. i. (a) Availability of water
    ii. (d) Rugged topography
    iii. (c) Development of the transport network
    iv. (d) Development of irrigation
17. i. (a) larger numbers of the population in the younger age groups
    ii. (b) Populations with very large fertility rates and lower than average life expectancies
    iii. (a) Asian
    iv. (c) Triangular

SECTION C

(SHORT ANSWER & LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS)

18. Watershed management means the proper management, use, and saving of surface and groundwater resources. Prevention of surface runoff and storage and recharge of groundwater by different methods such as percolation tanks, recharge wells, etc are done in the watershed management. But in the broader terms, the conservation, regeneration and judicious use of all-natural resources (land, water, plants, and animals) and human resources in a watershed also included in water management.

    Major aims of watershed management are as follows:

    i. To create a balance among natural elements as well as in society.

ii. To enable the villagers to conserve water for various uses such as drinking, irrigation, fisheries, and afforestation.

OR

Haryali: Haryali is a watershed development project sponsored by the Central Government which aims at enabling the rural population to conserve water for drinking, irrigation, fisheries and afforestation.

Neeru-Meeru (Water and You) Programme in Andhra Pradesh and Arvary Pani Sansad in Alwar, Rajasthan has taken up constructions of various water-harvesting structures such as percolation tanks, dug-out ponds (Johad), check-dams, etc. through people's participation.

Tamil Nadu has made water harvesting structures in the houses compulsory.

19. Intermixing has positive as well negative effects on society:
    i. Positive Impacts:
        - Evolution of composite culture.
        - Breaking down the narrow regional considerations.
        - Widening of mental horizons of the people.
    ii. Negative impacts:
        - Anominity which creates social vacuum and a sense of dejection.
        - Prone to fall in the trap of anti-social activities like crime and drug abuse etc.
        - Develops feeling of insecurity in the people of minority group.
20. Human beings are adapted to their natural environment and its various phenomena since ancient time. They have direct interaction with nature and the physical environment for human beings becomes the mother nature. Thus, this type of interaction between primitive human societies and strong forces of nature was termed as environmental determinism. The primitive stage, where man listened to his nature, afraid of its fury (anger), worshipped it and where technological development was almost zero considered as the stage of naturalised human. Thus, the primitive stage, communities lived in complete harmony with their natural environment and as such the humans were naturalised.
21. **Population Growth:** The change in population of a region between two points of time is called population growth. This change can be positive or negative. This is expressed in terms of percentage or absolute numbers. The actual growth of polulation is calculated as

follows:

(Death rate - Birth rate) + (In migration - Out migration)

Natural Growth of Population: This is the population increased by the difference between births and deaths in a particular region between two points of time. Natural Growth = Births - Deaths

OR

Growth of population	Growth rate of population
Growth of population is the increase in the number of individuals in a population.	Growth rate of population is the rate at which the number of individuals in a population increases in a given time period.
It is measured as the Absolute number.	It is expressed in percentage.
In India growth of population in 2011 decade is (121.0 crore - 102.7 crore) = 18.3 crores.	The growth rate of population for 2001- 11 decade is 17.3%.
It affects the development of a region.	It affects the demographic attributes of a region.

22. Comparison between the features of rural and urban marketing centres are given below:

Basis	Rural Marketing Centres	Urban Marketing Centres
Serving area	They provide services to nearby settlements.	They serve the needs of a large area as compared to rural marketing centres
Nature of services	They serve as trading centres of quasi-urban type. Personal and professional services are not well-developed here.	They provide specialised urban services They provide ordinary goods and services as well as many of the specialised goods and services.
Types	They are local collecting and distributing centres.	Urban centres offer manufactured goods, as well as many specialised markets, develop, e.g. markets

of services	Most of these have Mandis (wholesale markets) and also retailing areas.	for labour, housing, semi or finished products, services of educational institutions and professionals such as teachers, lawyers, physicians, etc.

23. **The features of rural settlement in India are:**
    i. In India compact or clustered village of a few hundred houses is common, particularly in the northern plains. But, there are areas, with other forms of rural settlements.
    ii. Rural settlement is purely residential, and shops are few and far between the villagers getting their supplies at the periodical, weekly or biweekly markets or the fair to which people flock in from the neighbourhood.

    There are various factors and conditions responsible for having different types of rural settlements in India:

    i. The relief of the land exercises a direct influence is that of elevation and landforms on settlements.
    ii. The direct influence of geological structure of the world on a settlement is primarily, through the deposition of minerals of economic importance. (Minerals attract) settlement and population are attracted by the places, which are having minerals. Ex: The areas of gold mines of Peninsular India.
    iii. Soil conditions are now recognized to be one of the most important series of factors in the distribution of settlement.
    iv. cultural and ethnic factors - social structure, caste, and religion.
24. The Green Revolution in India refers to a period when Indian agriculture was converted into an industrial system due to the adoption of modern methods and technology such as the use of high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, tractors, irrigation facilities, pesticides, and fertilizers. It was mainly found by M.S. Swaminathan. This was part of the larger Green revolution endeavour initiated by Norman Borlaug, which leveraged agricultural research and technology to increase agricultural productivity in the developing world. The Green Revolution within India commenced in the early 1960s that led to an increase in food grain production, especially in Punjab, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh. Major milestones in this undertaking were the development of high-yielding varieties of wheat, and rust-resistant strains of wheat. However, agricultural scientists like M.S. Swaminathan and social scientists like Vandana Shiva are of the opinion that it caused

greater long term sociological and financial problems for the people of Punjab and India.

OR

i. The first requirement is the strict implementation of water management policy. The canal project envisages protective irrigation in Stage-1 and extensive irrigation of crops and pasture development in Stage-II.
ii. In general, the cropping pattern shall not include water-intensive crops. It shall be adhered to and people shall be encouraged to grow plantation crops such as citrus fruits.
iii. The CAD programmes such as the lining of watercourses, land development levelling and Warabandi system shall be effectively implemented to reduce the conveyance loss of water.
iv. The areas affected by waterlogging and soil salinity shall be reclaimed.
v. The eco-development through afforestation, shelterbelt plantation and pasture development is necessary, particularly in the fragile environment of Stage-II.
vi. The social sustainability in the region can be achieved only if the land allottees having poor economic background are provided adequate financial and institutional support for the cultivation of land.

25.

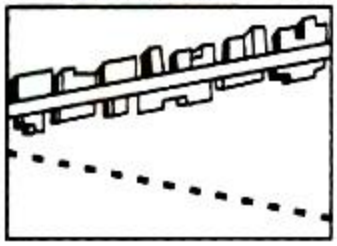
Co-operative Farming	**Collective Farming**
1. Cooperative farming takes place when farmers pool their resources voluntarily for efficient and profitable farming.	1. Collective farming takes place when there is collective labour and there is social ownership of means of production.
2. In co-operative farming, farmers have individual ownership of the resources.	2. In collective farming, farmers pool all their resources though they are allowed to keep a very small plot of land for their own use.
3. Co-operative societies help farmers in buying farm inputs on favorable terms.	3. In collective farming, all farm inputs are provided by the government.
4. Co-operative societies also help the farmers in selling farm products profitably.	4. Collective farming, farm products are sold to the state at a fixed price.

5. Co-operative farming has been successful in many European countries and that is why it is practised in many other countries of the world.	5. Collective farming was introduced in the former Soviet Union but after its disintegration, the system of farming has been modified.

OR

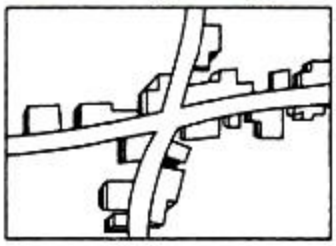
Mixed Farming	Dairy Farming
Equal emphasis is laid on crop cultivation and animal husbandry.	Special emphasis is laid on cattle breeding, health care, and veterinary services.
Wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, fodder, and root crops are grown in mixed farming.	It is the most advanced and efficient type of rearing of milch animals.
It is found in the highly developed parts of the world-North Western Europe, North Eastern America, parts of Eurasia and temperate latitudes of southern continents.	Three main regions of commercial dairy farming are North-Western Europe, Canada and South Eastern Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania.
It is highly capital expenditure i.e. on farm machinery, building, chemical fertilizers, green manure and the skill and expertise of the farmers.	Dairy farming is highly labour intensive as it involves rigorous care in feeding and milking.
There are crop rotation and inter-cropping that maintain soil fertility.	There is no off-season during the year as in the case of crop raising.

26. The five patterns of rural settlements on the basis of forms and shapes are:
    i. **Linear Patten:** In such settlements, houses are located along a road, river, canal edge of a valley or along a levee.

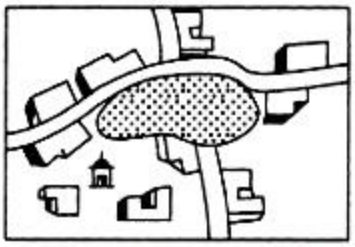


    ii. **Rectangular/ Cross-shape Pattern:** Such patterns of rural settlements are found in the plain areas or wide intermontane valleys. The roads are rectangular and cut each

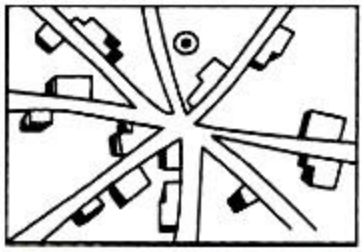
other at right angles.



iii. **Circular Pattern:** Circular villages develop around lakes, tanks and some times the village is planned in such a way that the central part remains open and is used for keeping the animals to protect them from wild animals.



iv. **Star-like Pattern:** Where several roads converge, star-shaped settlements develop by the houses built along the roads.



v. **T-Shaped, Y-shaped, Cross-Shaped or Cruciform Settlements:** T-shaped settlements develop at tri-junctions of the roads while Y-shaped settlements emerge as the places where two roads converge on the third-one and houses are built along these roads. Cruciform settlements develop on the cross-roads and houses extend in all the four directions.

27. i. **Solar Energy:** It is cost-competitive, environment friendly, and easy to construct. It is generally used more in appliances like heaters, crop dryers, cookers, etc. The western part of India has greater potential for the development of solar energy in Gujarat and Rajasthan.

ii. **Wind Energy:** Wind energy is absolutely pollution-free, an inexhaustible source of

energy. Permanent wind systems such the trade winds, westerlies, and seasonal wind like monsoon have been used as a source of energy. The wind power plant at Lamba in Gujarat in Kachchh is the largest in Asia.

iii. **Tidal and Wave Energy:** Large tidal waves are known to occur along the west coast of India. The total available wave energy along India's coast is projected at 40 GW at present.

iv. **Geothermal Energy:** This energy is now considered to be one of the key energy sources which can be developed as an alternate source. In India, a geothermal energy plant has been commissioned at Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh.

v. **Bio-energy:** Bio-energy refers to energy derived from biological products which include agricultural residues, municipal, industrial, and other wastes. It can be converted into electrical energy, heat energy, or gas for cooking. One such project converting municipal waste into energy is Okhla in Delhi.

MAP BASED QUESTIONS

28.

29. i. Drarwin
    ii. Russia
    iii. Kolkata
    iv. America
    v. Mumbai