

CBSE Class 12 Geography
Sample Paper 07 (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. Which state of India has shown a negative population growth rate in the 2011 census?
 - a. Nagaland
 - b. Mizoram
 - c. Kerala
 - d. Arunachal Pradesh

OR

Which one of the following states has the highest density of population in India?

- a. Kerala
- b. Uttar Pradesh
- c. Punjab
- d. West Bengal

2. Which one of the following streams is dominated by male migrants in India?

- a. Urban-rural
- b. Gujarat
- c. Rural-urban
- d. Rural-rural

3. 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

OR

Population composition is also called:

- a. Sex composition
- b. Age structure
- c. Literacy rate structure
- d. Demographic structure

4. Harappa and Mohenjodaro towns were found in:

- a. Indus valley
- b. Ganga valley
- c. Brahmaputra valley
- d. Narmada valley

OR

Which state in India is the most urbanized?

- a. Gujarat
- b. West Bengal
- c. Uttar Pradesh
- d. Maharashtra

5. Which one of the following is not an area of the sparse population?

- a. South-east Asia
- b. Equatorial region
- c. Polar regions
- d. The Atacama

6. Which of the following is not included in the four pillars of human development?

- a. Discrimination
- b. Empowerment
- c. Productivity
- d. Equity

7. Bananas are grown in:
- a. Cattle rearing
 - b. Plantation agriculture
 - c. Dairy farming
 - d. Grain farming
8. Which one of the following is not a plantation crop?
- a. Sugarcane
 - b. Rubber
 - c. Wheat
 - d. Coffee
9. In which of the following types of agriculture is the farming of citrus fruit very important?
- a. Mediterranean agriculture
 - b. Co-operative farming
 - c. Plantation agriculture
 - d. Market gardening
10. Which is the most ancient town in India?
- a. Varanasi
 - b. Kolkata
 - c. Delhi
 - d. Mumbai
11. Which one of the following group of cities have been arranged in the sequence of

their ranks 1, 2, 3, and 4 in size?

- a. Kolkata, Greater Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata
- b. Delhi, Greater Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata
- c. Greater Mumbai, Bangalore, Kolkata, Chennai
- d. Greater Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai

12. In which of the following regions has the oldest well-documented urban settlement found?

- a. Mesopotamia
- b. Indus Valley
- c. Huang He Valley
- d. Nile Valley

13. Which port has been developed to relieve the pressure of the Chennai port?

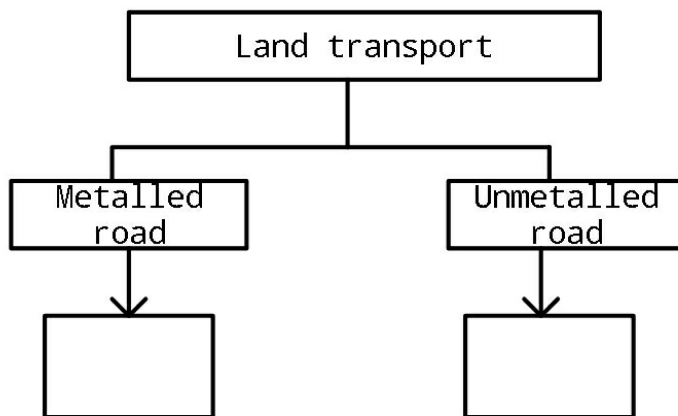
- a. Tuticorin
- b. Ennore
- c. Vishakhapatnam
- d. Kochi

14. The pillar of Human Development that stress on opportunities for further generations is:

- a. Productivity
- b. Equity
- c. Sustainability
- d. Empowerment

15. Fill in the blanks:

Complete the following table by writing appropriate answer:



16. The National average density of roads in India is:

- a. 75 km
- b. 100 km
- c. 200 km
- d. 150 km

17. Which town in India is well-known for the manufacture of glass bangles?

- a. Faridabad
- b. Allahabad
- c. Faizabad
- d. Firozabad

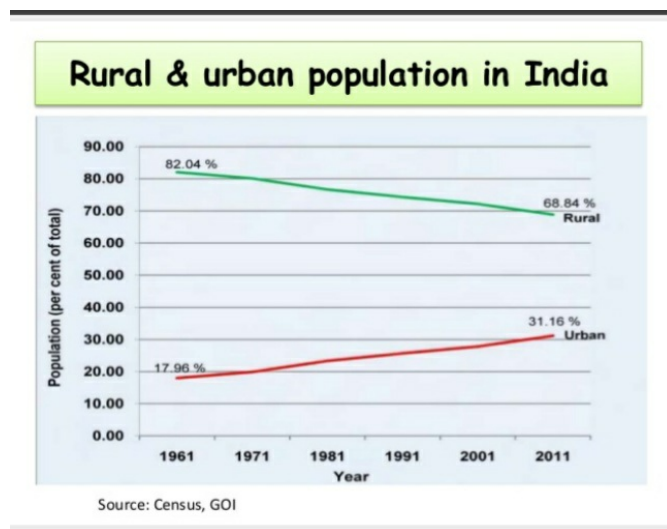
18. Which state in India tops in the production of cashew nuts?

- a. Kerala
- b. Andhra Pradesh

- c. Tripura
- d. None of these

Section B

- 19. Explain how the global trade affects many aspects of life.
- 20. Distinguish between Determinism and Possibilism.
- 21. Study the chart given below and answer the questions that follow:



- i. What is population composition?
 - ii. Give a reason why urban population in India is increasing?
 - iii. What is the percentage of the rural-urban population in India? Give two reasons why there is a decrease in the rural population in India?
22. How the interrelated aspect of development has direct bearing on the deteriorating human conditions for the poor?

OR

How did the most systematic measurement of development originate?

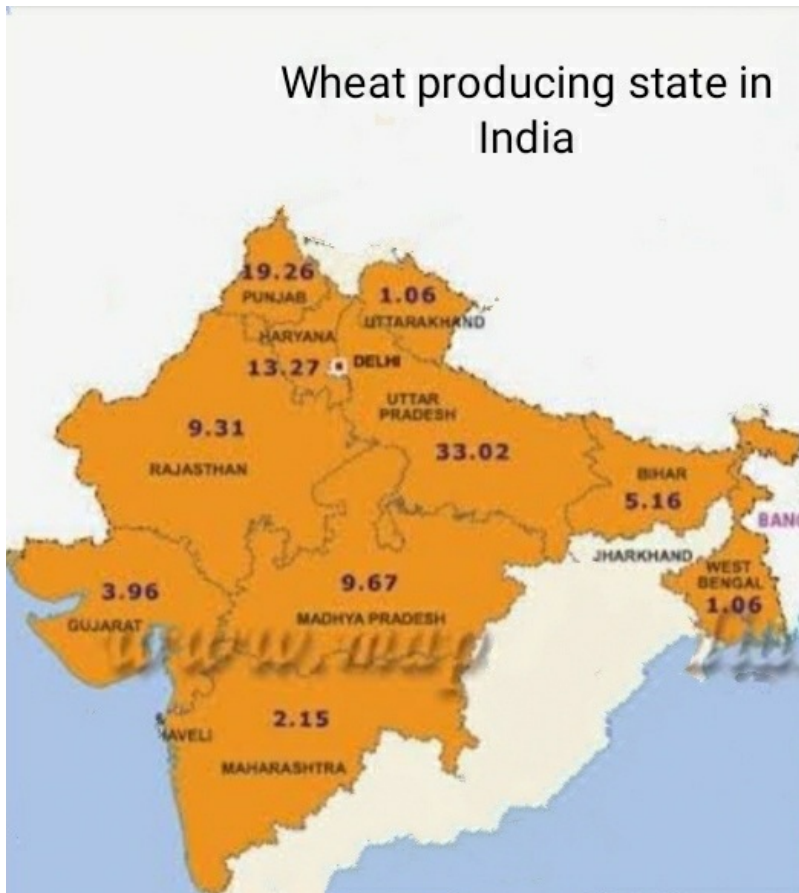
Section C

- 23. Why does solar energy in Rajasthan and biogas in the plains and hills of North India have greater potential as non-conventional source of energy?

OR

Mention the uses of manganese and its producing states.

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



- i. What are the geographical factors required for the cultivation of wheat?
- ii. Which are the leading wheat-producing states in India?

25. Why are Large scale industries are often called the capital intensive industries?

OR

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

26. What are the services? Explain the different types of services.

27. Which shipping canal links the Atlantic ocean and the Pacific ocean? Explain its any four characteristics.

OR

Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of inland water transport.

28. Which problems have arisen due to increasing urban population?

OR

Do you agree that industry is the most significant contributor of water pollution?

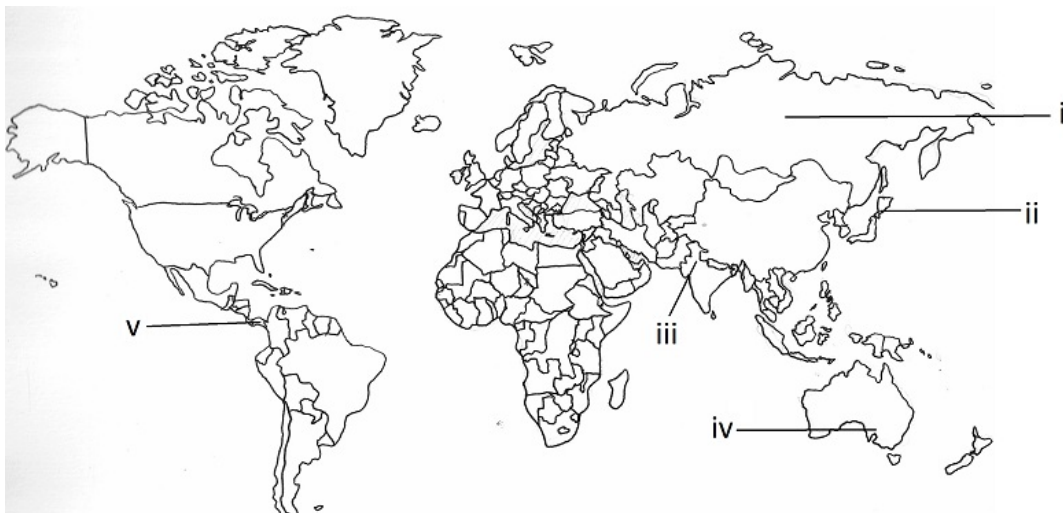
29. On the outline of the Indian map mark and indicate the following features.

- i. One state with a lowest level population density
- ii. Largest Rice producing state
- iii. Copper-mines in Hazaribagh
- iv. International airport Guwahati
- v. Highest out-migrating state in India

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. The largest country in Europe.
- ii. A major airport.
- iii. Megacity.
- iv. Transcontinental Railways.
- v. An important shipping canal Inland waterways.



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Solution
Section A

1. (a) Nagaland

Explanation: Nagaland

OR

- (d) West Bengal

Explanation: West Bengal

2. (c) Rural-urban

Explanation: Rural-urban

3. (a) Selective migration of male working population

Explanation: Selective migration of male working population

OR

- (d) Demographic structure

Explanation: Demographic structure

4. (a) Indus valley

Explanation: Indus valley

OR

- (d) Maharashtra

Explanation: Maharashtra is one of the leading urbanised state of India. It annually contributes about 10 lakh to the urban population of India which is more than 10% of national level. The urban population in Maharashtra is mainly concentrated in the western region, specifically in Mumbai, Pune and Nashik region.

5. (a) South-east Asia

Explanation: South-east Asia

6. (a) Discrimination

Explanation: Discrimination

7. (b) Plantation agriculture

Explanation: Plantation agriculture

8. (c) Wheat

Explanation: Wheat

9. (a) Mediterranean agriculture

Explanation: Mediterranean agriculture

10. (a) Varanasi

Explanation: Varanasi: Also known as Banaras and Kashi situated on the bank of the holiest river of India “Ganges”.

11. (d) Greater Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai

Explanation: Greater Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai

12. (a) Mesopotamia

Explanation: Mesopotamia

13. (b) Ennore

Explanation: Ennore

14. (c) Sustainability

Explanation: Sustainability

15. Cement concrete Soil

16. (a) 75 km

Explanation: 75 km

17. (d) Firozabad

Explanation: Firozabad (Uttar Pradesh) is well-known for the manufacture of glass bangles. Firozabad has been producing glass bangles for more than 200 years now and is the biggest manufacturer of glass bangles in the world.

18. (b) Andhra Pradesh

Explanation: The cultivation of cashew in Andhra Pradesh state is mainly confined in 8 districts of coastal A.P. The total area occupies 1.83 lakh ha with a production of 99,000 t which is second in the country.

Section B

19. Global trade affects many aspects of life; it can impact everything from the environment to health and well-being of the people around the world. As countries compete to trade more, production and the use of natural resources spiral up,

resources get. used up faster than they can be replenished. As a result, marine life is also depleting fast, forests are being cut down and river basins sold off to private drinking water companies. Multinational corporations trading in oil, gas mining, pharmaceuticals and agri-business keep expanding their operations at all costs creating more pollution – their mode of work does not follow the norms of sustainable development.

If organisations are geared only towards profit-making, and environmental and health concerns are not addressed, then it could lead to serious implications in the future.

20.

Determinism	Possibilism
It refers to the point of view supporting environment control on human action.	It refers to the physical environment for humans to exploit it for their benefits.
The determinism generally emphasis on human as a passive agent influenced by the environmental factors determine their attitude, decision-making and lifestyle.	The emphasis is firmly placed on human rather than nature.
The scholars who supported determinism were Greek and Roman scholars.	Lucian Febvre and Vidal de la Blache advocated and developed systematically the school of possibilism.

- 21.
- i. Population composition is a distinct field of study within-population geography with a vast coverage of analysis of age and sex, place of residence, ethnic characteristics, tribes, language, religion, marital status, literacy and education, occupational characteristics, etc.
 - ii. The growth rate of the urban population has accelerated due to enhanced economic development and improvement in health and hygienic conditions and an increased rate of rural-urban migration.
 - iii. The rural-urban distribution is 68.84 per cent and 31.16 per cent respectively.
Reasons are- Growth of employment in cities is attracting people from rural areas;

more and more people who live in villages may no longer work in agriculture or even in villages, rural people are increasing, engaged in non-farm rural occupations like transport services, business enterprises or craft manufacturing.

22. There is inter-related aspect of development that has direct bearings on the deteriorating human conditions. It pertains to the environmental pollution leading to ecological crisis. Air, soil, water and noise pollutions have not only led to the 'tragedy of commons' but these have also threatened the existence of our society. Consequently, the poor are being subjected to three inter-related processes of declining capabilities; i.e.

- i. social capabilities – due to displacement and weakening social ties (social capital),
- ii. environmental capabilities – due to pollution and,
- iii. personal capabilities – due to increasing incidence of diseases and accidents.

OR

The most systematic effort towards this was the publication of the First Human Development Report by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1990. Since then, this organisation has been bringing out World Human Development Report every year. This report does not only define human development, makes amendments and changes its indicators but also ranks all the countries of the world based on the calculated scores.

Section C

23. Solar energy has greater potential to be developed in Rajasthan because of the following reasons:

- i. It has clear skies during most part of the year.
- ii. Abundant sunshine almost throughout the year.
- iii. Lack of other alternative sources of energy.
- iv. Supportive govt, policies.
- v. Well formatted State solar policy
- vi. Vast wasteland (~ 90 lakh Ha) at cheaper rate
- vii. Adequate power transmission infrastructure.

viii. Best solar radiation zone of India.

ix. Largest Solar park under development (bhadla Phase 2, bhadla Phase 3, IL&Fs Solar Park, Softbank solar park, ESSEL infra solar park Adani solar Park)

Biogas has a greater potential in the northern plain due to following reasons:

1. Large number of cattle and livestock.
2. High density of population and hence use huge human waste material.
3. Availability of large agricultural residue.

OR

Uses:

- i. Manganese is too brittle to be of much use as a pure metal. It is mainly used in alloys, such as steel.
- ii. Steel contains about 1% manganese, to increase the strength and also improve workability and resistance to wear.
- iii. Manganese steel contains about 13% manganese. This is extremely strong and is used for railway tracks, safes, rifle barrels and prison bars.
- iv. Drinks cans are made of an alloy of aluminium with 1.5% manganese, to improve resistance to corrosion.
- v. Manganese is also used as a catalyst, decolourize the glass that is coloured green by iron impurities.
- vi. Manganese sulfate is used to make a fungicide.
- vii. Manganese oxide is a powerful oxidising agent and is used in quantitative analysis. It is also used to make fertilisers and ceramics

Manganese Producing states:

1. Manganese deposits are found in almost all geological formations, however, it is mainly associated with Dharwar system.
2. Orissa is the leading producer of manganese. Major mines in Orissa are located in

the central part of the iron ore belt of India, particularly in Bonai, Kendujhar, Sundergarh, Gangpur, Koraput, Kalahandi and Bolangir.

3. Karnataka is another major producer and here the mines are located in Dharwar, Bellary, Belgaum, North Canara, Chikmagalur, Shimoga, Chitradurg and Tumkur.
 4. Maharashtra is also an important producer of manganese which is mined in Nagpur, Bhandara and Ratnagiri districts.
 5. Andhra Pradesh, Goa, and Jharkhand are other minor producers of manganese.
24. i. The geographical factors required for the cultivation of wheat are:
- a. Wheat requires 14° to 18°C temperature and 50 cm to 100 cm rainfall.
 - b. Fertile alluvial soil or mixed soil is ideal for wheat cultivation.
 - c. Plainland or gentle slope is ideal for wheat cultivation.
- ii. About 14 per cent of the total cropped area in the country is under wheat cultivation. Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh are five leading wheat-producing states.
25. 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 following factors make large scale industries to be capital intensive industries:
- i. A large amount of raw material is used and is procured from far off places.
 - ii. A lot of energy is required to drive heavy machines.
 - iii. Abundant and efficient labour is required.
 - iv. Quality control by special experts.
 - v. Highly integrated transport system is needed.
 - vi. Large amount of capital is needed.

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. A *service* is a transaction in which no physical goods are transferred from the seller to the buyer. Services occur at many different levels. Some are geared to industry, some to people; and some by both industry and people, for example, the transport systems. Low-order services, such as laundries, are more common and widespread than high-order services or more specialised ones like accountants.

Services are of different types. Some of them are as follows:

- i. **Consumer Services:** The main purpose of consumer services is to provide services to individual consumers who can afford to pay for them. The gardener, the launderer and the barber do primarily physical labour. Teachers, lawyers, physicians, musicians and others perform mental labour.
- ii. **Professional Services:** Professional services are primary health care, engineering, law and management. The location of recreational and entertainment services depends on the market. Multiplexes and restaurants might find a location within or near the Central Business District (CBD), whereas a golf course would choose a site where land costs are lower than in the CBD.
- iii. **Personal Services:** Personal services are for the well-being and improvement of individual consumers. The workers are primarily rural migrants, due to rural unemployment, who are poorly paid if they are unskilled. They are employed in domestic services as housekeepers, cooks and gardeners.

27. The canal that links the Atlantic and Pacific ocean is the Panama Canal. It is an artificial 48-mile waterway. Following are the main characteristics of the Panama Canal:

- i. Panama Canal links Colon on the Atlantic Ocean to Panama in the Pacific ocean.
- ii. It shortens the distance between New York and San Francisco by 13,000 km by sea. The distance between Western Europe and the West coast of the USA is also shortened.
- iii. This canal is about 72 km long and involves a deep cutting for a length of 12 km.
- iv. It has six lock systems and ships cross the different levels through these lock systems. The economic significance of this Canal is relatively less than that of the

Suez. However, it is vital to the economies of Latin America.

OR

Advantages of inland water transport:

- i. Transportation of heavy and bulky goods is easy and cheap. Coal, different ores, wood and big size manufactured goods are suitable for water transport.
- ii. Rivers and lakes are natural routes. Expenditure on their construction and maintenance is not required.
- iii. Waterways experience comparatively few accidents.
- iv. Rivers are the only means of transport in thickly forested lands of heavy rainfall.

Disadvantages of inland water transport:

- i. Time is lost due to slow speed. Hence they are not suitable for transporting perishable goods such as fruits, vegetables and milk and their products.
- ii. Most of the river flow far away from the densely populated areas where the demand for transportation is more. Hence this mode of transportation presents difficulties.
- iii. Seasonal change in the flow and depth of water creates a problem in transportation.
- iv. For keeping desired depth in the rivers, lakes and canals silting of sand and soil is to be removed regularly. This involves expenditure and navigation is halted during such an exercise.

28. Some problems have arisen due to increasing urban population:

- i. Housing problems: Urbanization attracts people to cities and towns which lead to high population increase. With the increase in the number of people living in urban centres, there is continued scarcity of houses. This is due to insufficient expansion space for housing and public utilities, poverty, unemployment, and costly building materials which can only be afforded by few individuals.
- ii. Overcrowding: It is a situation whereby a huge number of people live in a small space. This form of congestion in urban areas is consistent because of overpopulation and it is an aspect that increases day by day as more people and immigrants move into cities and towns in search of better life. Most people from

rural or undeveloped areas always have the urge of migrating into the city that normally leads to congestion of people within a small area.

- iii. Unemployment: The problem of joblessness is highest in urban areas and it is even higher among the educated people. It is estimated that more than half of unemployed youths around the globe live in metropolitan cities. And, as much as income in urban areas is high, the costs of living make the incomes to seem horribly low. The increasing relocation of people from rural or developing areas to urban areas is the leading cause of urban unemployment.
- iv. Development of slums: The cost of living in urban areas is very high. When this is combined with random and unexpected growth as well as unemployment, there is the spread of unlawful resident settlements represented by slums and squatters. The growth of slums and squatters in urban areas is even further exacerbated by fast-paced industrialization, lack of developed land for housing, large influx of rural immigrants to the cities in search of better life, and the elevated prices of land beyond the reach of the urban poor.
- v. Water and sanitation problems: Because of overpopulation and rapid population increase in most urban centers, it is common to find there are inadequate sewage facilities. As a result, sanitation becomes poor and sewages flow chaotically, and they are drained into neighbouring streams, rivers, lakes, or seas. Eventually, communicable diseases such as typhoid, dysentery, plague, and diarrhoea spread very fast leading to suffering and even deaths. Overcrowding also highly contributes to water scarcity as supply falls short of demand.
- vi. Poor health and spread of diseases: social, economic and living conditions in congested urban areas affects access and utilization of public health care services. Slum areas in particular experience poor sanitation and insufficient water supply which generally make slum populations susceptible to communicable diseases.
- vii. Traffic congestion: When more people move to towns and cities, one of the major challenges posed is in the transport system. More people means increased number of vehicles which leads to traffic congestion and vehicular pollution. Many people in urban areas drive to work and this creates a severe traffic problem, especially

during the rush hours. Also as the cities grow in dimension, people will move to shop and access other social needs/wants which often cause traffic congestion and blockage.

- viii. Urban crime: Issues of lack of resources, overcrowding, unemployment, poverty, and lack of social services and education habitually leads to many social problems including violence, drug abuse, and crime. Most of the crimes such as murder, rape, kidnapping, riots, assault, theft, robbery, and hijacking are reported to be more prominent in the urban vicinities. Besides, poverty-related crimes are the highest in fast-growing urban regions. These acts of urban crime normally upset the peace and tranquillity of cities/towns

OR

Industry is a huge source of water pollution, it produces pollutants that are extremely harmful to people and the environment. Many industrial facilities use freshwater to carry away waste from the plant and into rivers, lakes and oceans. Pollutants from industrial sources include:

- i. Asbestos – This pollutant is a serious health hazard and carcinogenic. Asbestos fibres can be inhaled and cause illnesses such as asbestosis, mesothelioma, lung cancer, intestinal cancer and liver cancer. Lead – This is a metallic element and can cause health and environmental problems. It is a non-biodegradable substance so is hard to clean up once the environment is contaminated.
- ii. Lead is harmful to the health of many animals, including humans, as it can inhibit the action of bodily enzymes.
- iii. Mercury – This is a metallic element and can cause health and environmental problems. It is a non-biodegradable substance so is hard to clean up once the environment is contaminated. Mercury is also harmful to animal health as it can cause illness through mercury poisoning.
- iv. Nitrates – The increased use of fertilisers means that nitrates are more often being washed from the soil and into rivers and lakes. This can cause eutrophication, which can be very problematic to marine environments.
- v. Phosphates – The increased use of fertilisers means that phosphates are more often being washed from the soil and into rivers and lakes. This can cause eutrophication, which can be very problematic to marine environments.

- vi. Sulphur – This is a non-metallic substance that is harmful for marine life.
- vii. Oils – Oil does not dissolve in water, instead, it forms a thick layer on the water surface. This can stop marine plants receiving enough light for photosynthesis. It is also harmful for fish and marine birds.
- viii. Petrochemicals – This is formed from gas or petrol and can be toxic to marine life.
- ix. Dust and smoke.



- 30.
- i. Russia
 - ii. Delhi
 - iii. Tokyo
 - iv. Port Augusta
 - v. Panama Canal