CBSE Class 12 Geography
Sample Paper 03 (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.

Section A

1. What percent of the total world population live in India?

   a. 17.5%

   b. 12%

   c. 4%

   d. 2.4%

   OR

In which of the following area is the high density of the population found?

a. Industrial regions

b. All of these

c. Urban regions

d. Commercial regions

2. Which of the following is not affected by migration?

a. None of these

b. Population density

c. Distribution of population

d. Sex ratio

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

Which one of the following countries has the highest sex ratio in the world?

a. France

b. Latvia

c. United Arab Emirates

d. Japan

4. Who comprise the largest Scheduled Tribe in India?

    a. Santhals

    b. Bhil

    c. Munda

    d. Kalbelia

OR

The total number of states in India is at present

    a. 29

    b. 23

    c. 25

    d. 22

5. Migrants who move out of a place are called:

    a. None of these

    b. Foreigner

    c. Emmigrants

    d. Migrants

6. 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

7. Which one of the following is not a plantation crop?

    a. Sugarcane

    b. Rubber

    c. Wheat

    d. Coffee

8. In which one of the following countries co-operative farming was the most successful experiment?

    a. Denmark

    b. Russia

    c. India

    d. Netherlands

9. Growing of flowers is called:

    a. Floriculture

    b. Truck farming

    c. Factory farming

    d. Mixed farming

10. What is the population size of 'class one' cities in India?

    a. 100000

    b. 60000

    c. 50000

    d. 10000

11. Which state in India has the lowest density of population?

a. Madhya Pradesh

b. Arunachal Pradesh

c. Sikkim

d. Assam

12. The activities related to rural settlement are

a. tertiary activities

b. primary activities

c. none

d. secondary activities

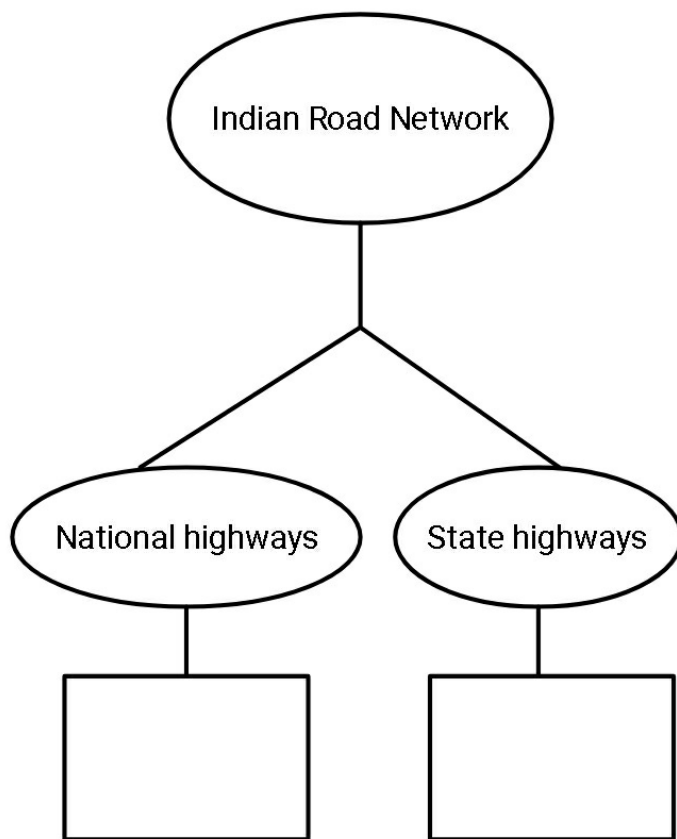13. The first major seaport in India developed after freedom is:

a. Kochi

b. Kandla

c. Mangalore

d. Mumbai

14. Which one of the following is not a country with high human development?

a. Egypt

b. Japan

c. Norway

d. Argentina

15. Fill in the blanks:

Complete the following answer:

A diagram with "Indian Road Network" at the top, branching into "National highways" and "State highways", each connected to an empty box below.

16. Which mountain pass in India is known as the "Ancient Silk Route"?

    a. Jelep La

    b. Zojila Pass

    c. Nathula Pass

    d. Banihal Pass

17. The first modern cotton mill was established in Mumbai because:

    a. All of these

    b. Mumbai is a port.

    c. It is located near the cotton-growing area.

    d. Mumbai was the financial centre.
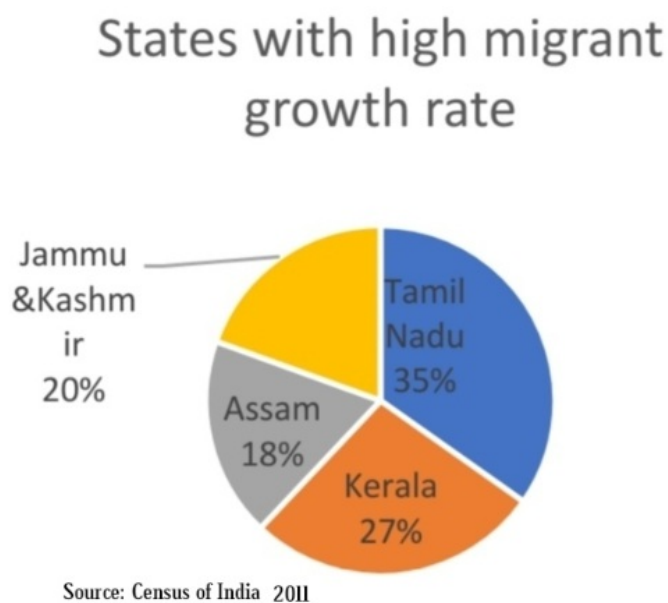
18. The largest producer of groundnuts in India is

    a. Tamil Nadu

    b. Uttar Pradesh

    c. Andhra Pradesh

    d. Madhya Pradesh

Section B

19. What is the basic function of the World Trade Organisation?

20. Differentiate between Nomothetic and Ideographic

21. Study the chart given below and answer the questions that follow:

Source: Census of India 2011

   i. Which two states show the highest growth rate of migrants?
  ii. What does the above-given chart indicate about migration pattern in India?
 iii. Why surge in migration into southern states?

22. Development is a complex process. Why?

OR

Explain Western or euro-centric view of development.

Section C

23. India has got a strong base for the development of metallurgical industries. Discuss.

OR

What are the features of minerals?

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

   i. Give any three important characteristics of such a settlement.
   ii. Mention the local names of hamleted settlements in India.

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. Explain the factors which affect the transport services.

27. Two man-made navigation canals serve as gateways of Commerce for both the eastern and western worlds. Explain.

OR

Define the term transport. Describe any four features of highways of North America.

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
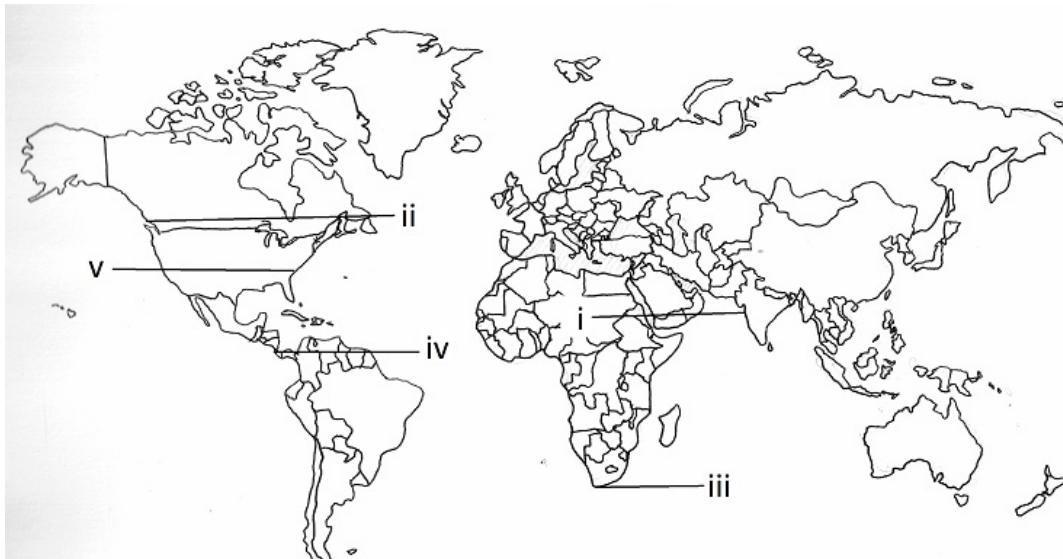
stretch.

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

   i. One state with the highest level of HDI
  ii. Iron ore mines in Ratnagiri
 iii. The international airport in Delhi
 iv. Steel plant in Jamshedpur
  v. Oil Refinery in Jamnagar

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 Megacity.
  ii. A major sea-port.
 iii. Grasslands of Africa with extensive commercial grain farming.
 iv. An important Shipping.
  v. Industrial region of the US.

Solution

Section A

1. (a) 17.5%

    Explanation: 17.5%

OR

(b) All of these

Explanation: All of these

2. (a) None of these

    Explanation: None of these

3. (a) Selective migration of male working population

    Explanation: Selective migration of male working population

OR

(b) Latvia

Explanation: Latvia

4. (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.

OR

(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, Kerela, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha,Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim,Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand,Uttar Pradesh,West Bengal.

5. (c) Emmigrants

   Explanation: Emmigrants

6. (c) Prof. Amartya Sen

   Explanation: Prof. Amartya Sen

7. (c) Wheat

   Explanation: Wheat

8. (a) Denmark

   Explanation: Denmark

9. (a) Floriculture

   Explanation: Floriculture

10. (a) 100000

    Explanation: 100000

11. (b) Arunachal Pradesh

    Explanation: Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest density of population in India. According to 2011 census of India, the total population of Arunachal Pradesh is roughly 1.4 million on an area of 84,000 km^2, amounting to a population density of about 17 km^{-2} far below the Indian average of 370 km^{-2}.

12. (b) primary activities

    Explanation: Rural settlements are most closely and directly related to land. They are dominated by primary activities such as agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing, etc. The settlements' size is relatively small.

13. (b) Kandla

    Explanation: Kandla

14. (a) Egypt

    Explanation: Egypt

15. **National highways:** constructed and maintained by the central government.
    State highways: constructed and maintained by state governments.

16. (c) Nathula Pass

    Explanation: Located at an altitude of 14,140 feet and 56kms from Gangtok, Nathula Pass was the place through which the famous Silk Route used to operate until 1962. This used to be the silk trade route between India and Tibet. Lines of mules used to carry silk, gold and many other items from Tibet to India and take daily essentials

back to Tibet.

17. (a) All of these

    Explanation: All of these

18. (c) Andhra Pradesh

    Explanation: Andhra Pradesh holds second place with a share of 12.69%. It is grown extensively in Krishna-Godavari Delta region. Anantapur, Kurnool, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Warangal, Nalgonda, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Mahaboobnagar are the other producing districts. The groundnut production in Andhra Pradesh was 788 thousand tonnes in 2015-16. It increased by 295 thousand tonnes as compared to the groundnut production of 493 thousand tonnes in the year 2014-15. Thus, the annual growth recorded in the year 2015-16 was 59.84%.

Section B

19. The main functions of WTO are discussed below:

    i. To implement rules and provisions related to the trade policy review mechanism.
    ii. To provide a platform to member countries to decide future strategies related to trade and tariff.
    iii. To provide facilities for implementation, administration, and operation of multilateral and bilateral agreements of the world trade.
    iv. To administer the rules and processes related to dispute settlement.
    v. To ensure the optimum use of world resources.
    vi. To assist international organizations such as IMF and IBRD for establishing coherence in Universal Economic Policy determination.

20. **Nomothetic: I**t is based on what Kant described as a tendency to generalize, and is typical for the natural sciences. It describes the effort to derive laws that explain types or categories of objective phenomena in general. The nomothetic tradition considers universal truths and laws to be the ultimate goal of science.

    Ideographic: It is based on what Kant described as a tendency to specify, and is typical for the humanities. It describes the effort to understand the meaning of contingent, unique, and often cultural or subjective phenomena. Under this, the description of geographical elements is prepared and under this a geographer tries to understand which of the natural and geographical factors have affected interaction of

human activities and to what extent. The idiographic school emphasises the importance of understanding phenomena in terms of their own environments and characteristics.

21. i. Tamil Nadu and Kerala show the highest growth rate of migrants.
    ii. The above-given chart indicates about the socio-economic development of the southern states is considerably higher and attracts people.
    iii. Migration patterns in India are increasingly reflecting the economic division in the country, with more migrants over the last decade heading to the southern states.

22. It is complex because for ages it was thought that development is a substantive concept and once it is achieved it will address all the socio-cultural and environmental ills of the society. Though, development has brought in significant improvement in the quality of life in more than one way but increasing regional disparities, social inequalities, discriminations, deprivations, displacement of people, abuse of human rights and undermining human values and environmental degradation have also increased.

OR

Computerisation, industrialisation, efficient transport and communication network, large education system, advanced and modern medical facilities, safety and security of individuals, etc. are considered as the symbols of development. Every individual, community and government measures its performance or levels of development in relation to the availability and access to some of these things. But, this may be partial and one-sided view of development. It is often called the western or euro-centric view of development.

Section C

23. India has got a strong base for the development of metallurgical industries because:

    i. India is endowed with abundant reserves of ferrous minerals.
    ii. India has largest reserves of iron ore in Asia.
    iii. Ferrous minerals such as iron ore, manganese, chromite, etc., provide a strong base for the. development of metallurgical industries. Our country is well-placed

in respect of ferrous minerals both in reserves and production.

   iv. There is superior quality of iron ore deposits (Haematite and Magnetite).

   v. India boasts of one of the largest metallurgical industries in the world. A credit for this can be given to the presence of several Iron and Steel factories in India and its massive iron ore deposits.

India has very large mineral reserves.

   vi. India has the world's sixth-largest reserve base of bauxite and fourth-largest base of iron ore respectively, and accounts for about 7 % and 11 % respectively, of total world production.

  vii. Moreover, India has the world's fifth-largest coal reserves and accounts for 7.5% of total global production.

OR

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.

24. i. Important characteristics are:

   a. Such settlement is fragmented into several units physically separated from each other bearing a common name.

   b. Segmentation of a large village is often motivated by social and ethnic factors.

   c. Such villages are more frequently found in the middle and lower Ganga plain, Chhattisgarh and lower valleys of the Himalayas.

   ii. These units are locally called Panna, para, Palli, Nagla, Dhani, etc. in various parts of the country.

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. Id 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 com 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 numbers 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. Transport services depend on the following factors:

i. In selecting the mode of transport, time and cost distance, is the determining factor.

ii. Demand for transport is influenced by the size of population. The larger the population size, the greater is the demand for transport.

iii. Routes depend on:
(a) Location of cities, towns, villages, industrial centres and raw materials,
(b) Pattern of trade between them,
(c) Nature of the landscape between them,
(d) Types of climate,
(e) Funds available for overcoming obstacles along the length of the route

27. The Suez Canal and the Panama Canal are two vital man-made navigation canals or waterways which serve as gateways of Commerce for the eastern and western worlds.
Suez Canal:

i. This canal had been constructed in 1869 in Egypt between Port Said in the north and Port Suez in the south linking the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea.

ii. It gives Europe a new gateway to the Indian Ocean and reduces direct sea-route

distance between Liverpool and Colombo compared to the Cape of Good Hope route.

Panama Canal:

i. This canal connects the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west.
ii. It shortens the distance between New York and San Francisco by 13,000 km by sea.
iii. Likewise, the distance between Western Europe and the West-coast of the U.S.A.; and North-eastern and Central U.S.A. and East and South-east Asia is shortened.

<div align="center">**OR**</div>

Transport is a service or facility for the carriage of persons and goods from one place to the other using humans, animals and different kinds of vehicles. Such movements take place over land, water and air. Moreover, transportation is an organised service industry created to satisfy the basic needs of society. It includes transport arteries, vehicles to carry people and goods, and the organisation to maintain arteries, and to handle loading, unloading and delivery.

Four features of highways of North America are as follows:

i. In North America, highway density is high, about 0.65 km per sq km.
ii. Every place is within 20 km distance from a highway.
iii. Cities located on the Pacific coast (West) are well connected with those of the Atlantic coast (East).
iv. Likewise, the cities of Canada in the North are linked with those of Mexico in the South.

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. Mumbai
    ii. Vancouver
   iii. Veilds
   iv. Panama canal
    v. Appalachians