

**CBSE Class 12 Geography**  
**Sample Paper 02 (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:

Population composition is also called \_\_\_\_\_ structure.

2. Which of the following is not associated with Social Geography?
- a. Cultural Geography
  - b. Medical Geography
  - c. Behavioural Geography

d. Geography of Tourism

3. Which one of the following Union Territories of India has the highest literacy rate?
  - a. Chandigarh
  - b. Daman and Diu
  - c. Lakshadweep
  - d. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
4. Those factors which make the place of destination seem more attractive than the place of origin are known as:
  - a. Migration factors
  - b. None of these
  - c. Push factors
  - d. Pull factors
5. The major part of India's potential water power sources lie in the
  - a. Deccan Plateau
  - b. Himalayas
  - c. Western Ghats
  - d. Eastern Ghats
6. The number of farmers per unit area of farmland is known as:
  - a. Industrial density of a population
  - b. Working density of a population
  - c. Population growth
  - d. Agricultural density of a population
7. Fill in the blanks:

The number of deaths per thousand persons in a year is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Which country ranks first in the world in the Human Development Index as per the UN report of 2018?
  - a. Ireland
  - b. Norway
  - c. Canada
  - d. Australia
9. Migrants act as agents of:
  - a. Political change
  - b. Social change

- c. Mental change
  - d. None of these
10. Which state produces the largest quantity of Sea Salt?
- a. West Bengal
  - b. Orissa
  - c. Gujarat
  - d. Andhra Pradesh
11. Which one of the following is India's rank in terms of the Human Development Index among the countries of the world in 2005?
- a. 129
  - b. 126
  - c. 127
  - d. 128
12. Which of the following is not associated with outsourcing?
- a. Off-shoring
  - b. Banking
  - c. KPO
  - d. BPO
13. \_\_\_\_\_ measures the shortfall in human development.
- a. Poverty index
  - b. None of these
  - c. GDP
  - d. Human development index
14. Development is:
- a. Depreciation
  - b. None of these
  - c. Freedom
  - d. Resource
15. Countries with high human development index are those which have a score of:
- a. None of these
  - b. over 0.8
  - c. about 0.8
  - d. below 0.8



**SECTION B**  
**(SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS)**

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

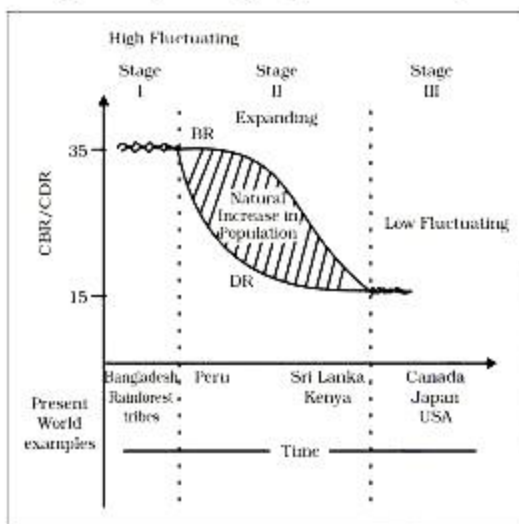
A major benefit for the source region is the remittance sent by migrants. Remittances from international migrants are one of the major sources of foreign exchange. In 2002, India received US\$ 11 billion as remittances from international migrants. Punjab, Kerala and Tamil Nadu receive a very significant amount from their international migrants. The amount of remittances sent by the internal migrants is very meagre as compared to international migrants, but it plays an important role in the growth of the economy of the source area. Remittances are mainly used for food, repayment of debts, treatment, marriages, children's education, agricultural inputs construction of houses, etc. For thousands of the poor villages of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, etc. remittance works as the lifeblood for their economy. Migration from rural areas of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha to the rural areas of Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh accounted for the success of their green revolution strategy for agricultural development. Besides this, unregulated migration to the metropolitan cities of India has caused overcrowding. The development of slums in industrially developed states such as Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Delhi is a negative consequence of unregulated migration within the country.

**Answer any three questions:**

- i. What is the reason for the success of the green revolution strategy in Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh?
  - a. Migrants from rural areas of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha
  - b. Migrants from urban areas of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Bihar and West Bengal
  - c. Migrants from other countries
  - d. None of these
- ii. Which of the following state receive a very significant amount from their international migrants?
  - a. West Bengal
  - b. Bihar
  - c. Kerala
  - d. Madhya Pradesh

- iii. What is the negative effect of unregulated migration to the urban areas?
  - a. Social diversity
  - b. Unemployment
  - c. Work stress
  - d. Crowding
- iv. What is the important role of migration in the growth of the economy?
  - a. Remittances
  - b. Trade
  - c. Export and import
  - d. None of these

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



**Fig: Demographic Transition theory**

**Answer any three questions:**

- i. As per the graph, why two hundred years ago all the countries of the world were in the 1st stage?
  - a. Low levels of technology
  - b. People are literate
  - c. Better medical facilities
  - d. Political stability
- ii. Why countries like the USA and Canada have stable or slow growth in population?
  - a. High technical know-how
  - b. Arabian society
  - c. Low level of economic development
  - d. Female foeticide

- iii. Why in the Stage-II the net addition to population is high?
- Urbanised society
  - Improvements in health facilities
  - Technological advancement
  - None of these
- iv. Which of the following Stage shows a high birth rate and low death rate?
- Stage I
  - Stage II
  - Stage III
  - Both (a) and (b)

### SECTION C

#### (SHORT ANSWER & LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS)

18. Why the share of the agricultural sector in total water used in the country is expected to decline?

OR

What is rainwater harvesting? Explain the objectives of rainwater harvesting.

19. 'A large population gives birth to many social and economic problems'. What suggestions will you give to control population in the Indian context?
20. What do you mean by Behavioural School of Thought?
21. **Tertiary activities include both production and exchange.** Explain giving examples.

OR

Explain any three characteristics of periodical markets of rural areas in the world.

22. Why are more number of workers engaged in non agricultural activities in developed economies?
23. What makes rural settlement different from urban settlement in India? Explain.
24. What are the positive and negative influences of Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area Development Programme on the environment of the region?

OR

What changes have been brought in western Rajasthan due to the Indira Gandhi Canal?

25. Dairy farming is a modern occupation. Explain.



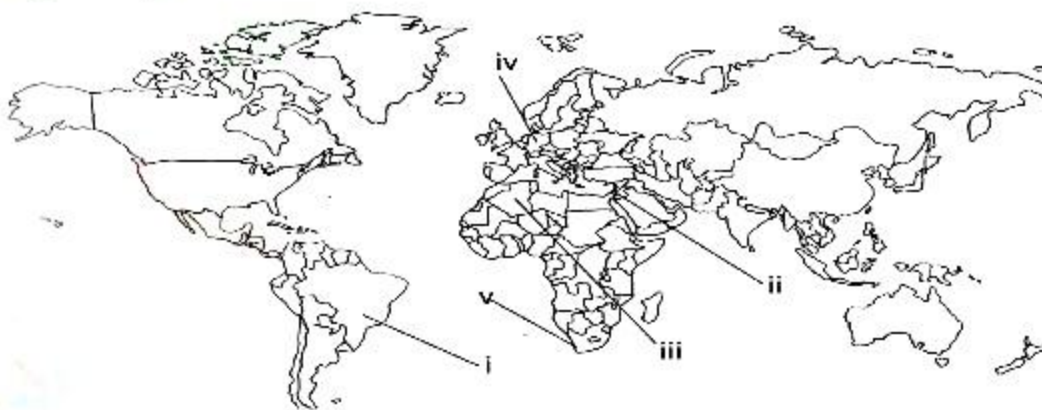
OR

What is subsistence agriculture? Mention any four characteristics of primitive subsistence agriculture.

26. Describe the distribution pattern of rural settlements in the world.
27. **Conservation of minerals is more important than other resources.** Explain giving three examples.

#### MAP BASED QUESTIONS

28. On the outline of the Indian map mark and indicate the following features.
- One state with a lowest level population density
  - Manganese mines in Balaghat
  - Software technology park in Mohali
  - leading Major industrial regions in south India
  - East-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.
- A megacity.
  - Mediterranean agriculture.
  - Largest country.
  - Ruhr region.
  - Major seaport.



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**Solution**

**SECTION A**

**(OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS) ATTEMPT ANY 14 QUESTIONS**

1. Demographic

2. (d) Geography of Tourism

**Explanation:** Geography of Tourism

3. (c) Lakshadweep

**Explanation:** Lakshadweep

4. (c) Push factors

**Explanation:** The Push factors make the place of origin seamless attractive for reasons like unemployment, poor living conditions, political turmoil, unpleasant climate, natural disasters, epidemics and socio-economic backwardness.

5. (b) Himalayas

**Explanation:** The highest potential for developing electricity lies in the Himalaya with its mighty rivers, with good rain and snow melt supply of water, and the great potential of immense quantities of falling water. The Bhakra complex utilizing of waters of Satluj and Beas is the first Himalayan hydroelectric power plant, and for that matter the biggest in India.

6. (d) Agricultural density of a population

**Explanation:** Agricultural density is a statistical measure of population density.

Population growth, development, and stability of a population are indirectly determined with the help of agricultural density. The quality of land largely affects agricultural density.

7. Crude death rate

8. (b) Norway

**Explanation:** Norway

9. (b) Social change

**Explanation:** Migration is a catalyst for social change and development at both macro and micro levels – it creates spaces for interaction between migrants, as individuals, and



communities of origin, transit and destination, as a whole. As a result, societies experience changes in terms of social structures, identities, attitudes, norms and practices.

10. (c) Gujarat

**Explanation:** Gujarat is the largest salt producer state of India and third largest in the world. The state contributes 76 percent to the total salt production in India, Kharaghoda, Bhavnagar, Porbandar and Rann of Kutch of Gujarat are major salt produced districts

11. (c) 127

**Explanation:** 127

12. (b) Banking

**Explanation:** Banking

13. (a) Poverty index

**Explanation:** The human poverty index is related to the human development index. It is a non-income measure.

14. (c) Freedom

**Explanation:** "Development is freedom". Freedom from hunger, poverty, servitude, bondage, ignorance, illiteracy and any other forms of domination is the key to human development.

15. (b) over 0.8

**Explanation:** A country scores a higher HDI when the lifespan is higher, the education level is higher, and the gross national income GNI (PPP) per capita is higher.

## SECTION B

### (SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS)

16. i. (a) Migrants from rural areas of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha  
ii. (c) Kerala  
iii. (d) Crowding  
iv. (a) Remittances
17. i. (a) Low levels of technology  
ii. (a) High technical know-how  
iii. (b) Improvements in health facilities  
iv. (b) Stage II

**SECTION C**  
**(SHORT ANSWER & LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS)**

18. The share of agriculture is gradually declining in India and industrialisation is taking place. Land use is increasing for non-agricultural uses and agrarian land is shrinking day by day. Therefore, it is expected that in future the share of agriculture in total water used will decline and that of other sectors will increase.

OR

Rain-water harvesting is a method to capture and store rainwater for various uses. It is also used to recharge groundwater aquifers.

Objectives of rain-water harvesting are:

- i. To meet the increasing demand for water.
  - ii. To reduce the run-off which chokes the drains.
  - iii. To avoid the flooding of roads.
  - iv. To raise the underground water table.
  - v. To reduce groundwater pollution.
  - vi. To meet out with the domestic demand during a dry spell in summer.
19. I will give following suggestions for controlling population in Indian context:
- i. Promote education especially amongst women;
  - ii. Create awareness about family planning programmes;
  - iii. One child norm should be promoted;
  - iv. Gender inequality must be eradicated so that people do not give birth to children in want of son.
20. Behavioural school of thought laid great emphasis on lived experience and also on the perception of space by social categories based on ethnicity, race and religion, etc. Behaviouralism is an important approach adopted mainly by psychologist and philosophers to analyze the man-environment relationship. The essence of behavioural approach in geography lies in the fact that the way in which people behave is mediated by their understanding of the environment in which they live or by the environment itself which they are confronted.
21. **Tertiary activities include both production and exchange:**
- i. The term **production** involves the provision of services that are consumed. The output is indirectly measured in terms of wages and salaries.



- ii. The term **exchange** involves trade, transport, and communication facilities that are used to overcome distance. Tertiary activities involve the commercial output of services. These are not directly involved in the processing of physical raw materials.

**Examples:**

- i. The work of an electrician and technician.
- ii. The work of a launderer, barber, shopkeeper.
- iii. The work of a driver, cashier.
- iv. The work of a teacher, doctor, lawyer, and publisher.

OR

The three characteristics of periodical markets of rural areas in the world are as follows:

- i. Periodical markets in rural areas are found where there are no regular markets. Local periodical markets are organised at different intervals.
  - ii. These may be weekly, bi-weekly markets and people from the surrounding areas meet their demand.
  - iii. These markets are held on specific days and move from one place to another. The shopkeepers thus, remain busy on all the days while a large area is served by them.
22. More number of workers engaged in non agricultural activities in developed economies.
- i. Better job opportunities.
  - ii. High wages and attractive perks.
  - iii. Better working conditions.
  - iv. Stagnation in agriculture and mechanised agriculture.
  - v. White collar jobs.
23. Difference between rural and urban settlements in India are:

**Rural Settlements:**

- i. Most of the people are engaged in primary activities to support their life.
- ii. The population density is low in rural areas.
- iii. Inadequate educational facilities.
- iv. Inadequate infrastructure.
- v. Life in society is very simple and reflected in the way of living, dressing, food habits, shelter, and manners, etc., showing low standards of living.
- vi. Developed randomly, based on the availability of natural vegetation and fauna in the area.



**Urban Settlements:**

- i. Most of the people are engaged in secondary and tertiary activities other than primary activities.
  - ii. An urban settlement is an area with a high population density and large size.
  - iii. Adequate educational facilities.
  - iv. Adequate infrastructure.
  - v. Life in the city is not simple but very complex and complicated showing high living standards.
  - vi. Planned settlement exists in urban areas, that are developed according to the process of urbanization and industrialization.
24. The positive and negative, influences of Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area Development Programme are as follows:

**Positive:**

- i. The availability of soil moisture for a longer period of time and various afforestation and pasture development programmes under CAD have resulted in greening the land.
- ii. Spread of canal irrigation has led to increase in cultivated area and intensity of cropping.
- iii. It has also helped in reducing wind erosion and siltation of canal systems.
- iv. Traditional crops such as gram, bajra and jowar have been replaced by wheat, cotton, groundnut and rice sown in the area.
- v. There was a perceptible transformation in the agricultural economy of the region.
- vi. Change in socio-economic conditions of the people and spurt in all economic activities.
- vii. Improvement in household income and expenditure structure.
- viii. Change in attitude and life style of people resulting into greater urge for education and rise in mobility and communication.
- ix. Control over drought conditions.
- x. Change in the fauna of the area and introduction of fisheries

**Negative:**

- i. The excessive irrigation and intensification of agriculture over the years has caused environmental degradation and creation of new wastelands.
- ii. There have been problems with water-logging caused by excessive irrigation, seepage from canals and poor drainage.

- iii. These factors produced a rise in the water table, increased salinity and finally submergence of the land.

OR

- i. **To check desertification:** By afforestation and pasture development, the advance of this desert has been arrested.
  - ii. **Drinking water:** The water table is low in this area. Freshwater is supplied to rural areas.
  - iii. **Agricultural development:** Irrigation will help in the cultivation of wheat, sugarcane, etc. It will overcome the problem of famines. Farm development includes surveying and planning water course lining, land levelling, shaping and reclamation of degraded lands.
  - iv. **Irrigation:** Implementation of this programme has helped in bringing the land under irrigation rapidly, increase in water-use efficiency, agricultural production and productivity.
  - v. **Cropping pattern:** Deficiency in soil-moisture has been a limiting factor for agricultural development in western Rajasthan. Farmers can raise crops during Kharif season only and a large tract of cultivable land lies uncropped in the form of cultivable wasteland and fallow land.
  - vi. **Civic amenities:** This is a newly settled area and, therefore, requires civic amenities, infrastructural facilities, and supply of modern agricultural inputs.
25. Dairy farming is a class of agriculture for long-term production of milk, which is processed (either on the farm or at a dairy plant, either of which may be called a dairy) for eventual sale of a dairy product. It is absolutely right to say that dairy farming is a modern occupation. It is a type of agriculture in which major emphasis is on breeding and rearing milch cattle. Its main features are given below which can prove that it is a modern occupation:
- i. It is highly capital intensive. Large investments are made on animal sheds, storage facilities for fodder, feeding and milching machines.
  - ii. Special emphasis is laid on cattle-breeding, health care and veterinary services.
  - iii. It is also highly-labour intensive as it involves painstaking care in feeding and milching.
  - iv. There is no off-season during the year.



- v. It is practised mainly near urban and industrial market.
- vi. Dairy farming development depends on transportation, refrigeration, pasteurisation and other preservation processes.

OR

Subsistence agriculture means agriculture in which farmer and his family consume all or nearly all the locally grown products. It can be divided into two categories i.e. primitive subsistence and intensive subsistence agriculture.

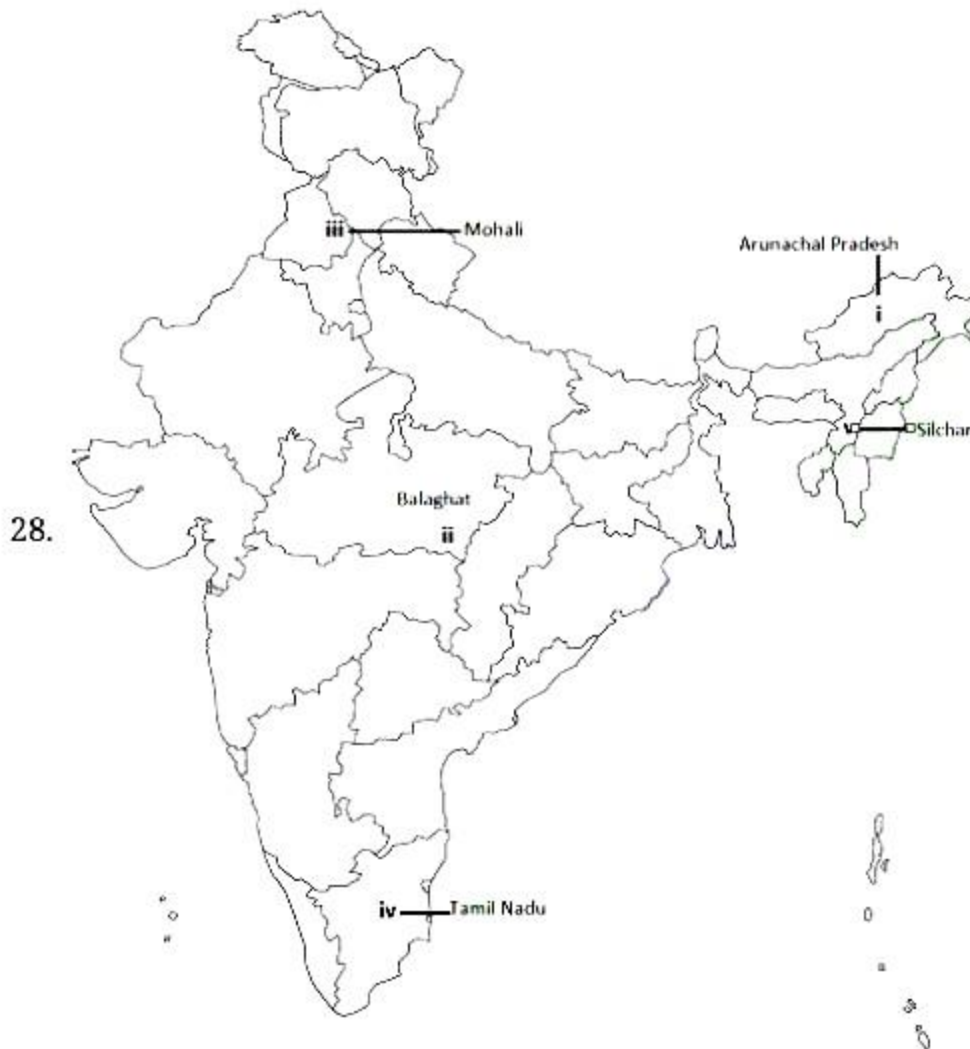
Characteristics of primitive subsistence agriculture are as follows:

- i. This kind of cultivation is practised by many tribes in the tropics.
  - ii. Vegetation is cleared by fire and ashes used in the fertility of the soil.
  - iii. Cultivated fields are small so that people use only primitive tools such as sticks and hoes.
  - iv. After 3 to 5 years when the soil loses its fertility then farmers clear another patch of forest land for cultivation.
26. Patterns of rural settlements reflect the way the houses are sited in relation to each other. The site of the village, the surrounding topography and terrain influence the shape and size of a village. Rural settlements may be classified on the basis of a number of criteria:
- i. On the basis of setting: The main types are plain villages, plateau villages, coastal villages, forest villages and desert villages.
  - ii. On the basis of functions: There may be farming villages, fishermen's villages, lumberjack villages, pastoral villages, etc.
  - iii. On the basis of forms or shapes of the settlements: These may be a number of geometrical forms and shapes such as linear, rectangular, circular star-like, T-shaped village, double village, cross-shaped village, etc.
27. i. Minerals are non-renewable natural resources. In India, mineral resources are being used since ancient times. They are limited and have manifold uses. The use of minerals has increased tremendously after the independence of India. Minerals are used for the production of medicines, machines, and agricultural activities. Generally, minerals are the raw material for the manufacturing industry. Hence, minerals play a key role in the development of any country.
- ii. Minerals are formed by inorganic processes of long duration. Once it is exhausted it takes a million years to form.



- iii. Due to improper and excessive use, certain minerals are on the verge of extinction. Hence, sustainable development calls for the protection of resources for future generations. There is an urgent need to conserve the resources.

#### MAP BASED QUESTIONS



29. i. Saopaulo  
ii. Israel  
iii. Algeria  
iv. North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany  
v. Cape town