CBSE Class 12 Geography
Sample Paper 06 (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 movement of people from one place to another place is known as _____.

2. Ratzel was a propagator of _____ philosophy.

   a. Neodeterminism

   b. Determinism

   c. Possibilism

d. Stop and Go Determinism

3. Which city in India has the largest number of child labour?

a. Delhi

b. None of these

c. Kolkata

d. Mumbai

4. Which one of the following factors is not responsible for an unfavorable female sex ratio?

a. Domestic violence against women

b. Preference to women in jobs

c. Female feticide

d. Women education

5. The highest proportion of the total water used in the country is in which one of the following sectors?

a. None of these

b. Agriculture

c. Industries

d. Domestic use

6. The state with the highest population in India is:

a. All of these

b. Kerala

c. West Bengal

d. Uttar Pradesh

7. Fill in the blanks:

_____ is the fastest means of communication.

8. While calculating the Human Development Index which of the following aspects is not considered?

a. Health

b. Cooperation

c. Access to Resources

d. Education

9. Unregulated migration to the metropolitan cities of India has caused:

a. None of these

b. Overcrowding

c. Positive growth

d. Isolation

10. Which state in India produces the largest quantity of coal?

   a. Bihar

   b. West Bengal

   c. Odisha

   d. Tamil Nadu

11. Which state has the highest Human Development Index in India?

   a. Maharashtra

   b. Gujarat

   c. Kerala

   d. Bihar

12. The human poverty index is related to the:

   a. human development index

   b. Gross Domestic Product

   c. human growth index

   d. None of these

13. 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

14. When did United Nations published its first human development report?

   a. 1985

   b. 1990

   c. 1992

   d. 1980

15. Which one of the following best describes development?

   a. A decrease in size

   b. A positive change in quality

   c. A simple change in the quality

   d. An increase in size

SECTION B

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

The growth rate of population in India over the last century has been caused by the annual birth rate and death rate and rate of migration and thereby show different trends. The period from 1901-1921 is referred to as a period of the stagnant or stationary phase of growth of India's population, since in this period growth rate was very low, even recording a negative growth rate during 1911-1921. Poor health and medical services, illiteracy of people at large and inefficient distribution system of food and other basic necessities were largely responsible for a high birth and death rates in this period.

Answer any three questions:

i. What is the main reason behind the change in the growth rate of population in India?
   a. Migration
   b. Technological upliftment
   c. Poverty
   d. Education

ii. Which period is referred to as a period of the stagnant or stationary phase of growth of India's population?
   a. 1921-1951
   b. 1951-1981
   c. 1991-2001
   d. 1901-1921

iii. Why in the 1901-1921 period both the birth rate and death rate were high?
   a. Better health facilities
   b. The efficient distribution system of food
   c. Poor health and medical services
   d. War

iv. What is the meaning of stationary growth of population?
   a. Stable population with a zero growth rate
   b. Unstable population with a high growth rate
   c. Stable population with a high growth rate
   d. The low growth rate of the population

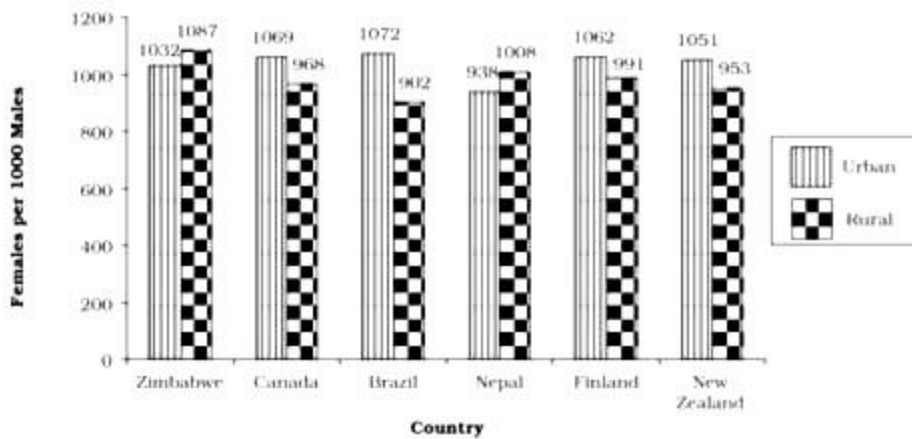17. **Study the given graph carefully and answer the following questions:**

Fig: **Rural-Urban Sex Composition (Selected Countries)**

Answer any three questions:

i. Why in developed countries like Canada females outnumber males in urban areas?
   a. Female migrate to urban areas for job opportunities
   b. Marriage
   c. Urban areas remain male-dominated
   d. Female participation in farming activity in a rural area

ii. Why in developing countries like Nepal the male population is less in rural areas than in urban?
   a. Lack of security
   b. Marriage
   c. Shortage of housing
   d. The predominance of male migration

iii. Why female migration is low in urban areas in India?
   a. Females are illiterate
   b. Burden of children
   c. The paucity of job opportunities
   d. None of these

iv. On the basis of what the rural and urban population is divided?
   a. Occupational structure
   b. Literacy rate
   c. Caste
   d. Growth rate

SECTION C
(SHORT ANSWER & LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS)

18. Why is India endowed with a rich variety of mineral resources?

OR

Give an account of rainfall in India.

19. What is the main difference between scheduled castes and scheduled tribes? Name two states which hold maximum number of scheduled caste population.

20. What is the subject matter of the study of human geography? Explain any three facts.

21. How does availability of water affect density of population? Give two examples.

OR

Why and how density of population is estimated?

22. How does demand and transport affect tourism. ?

23. Many of the modem towns in India were developed during the period of British domination. Substantiate the statement.

24. Explain the importance of the **Integrated Tribal Development Project** implemented in the Bharmaur region of Himachal Pradesh.

OR

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

25. Describe in five points the main features of plantation agriculture practised in the world.

OR

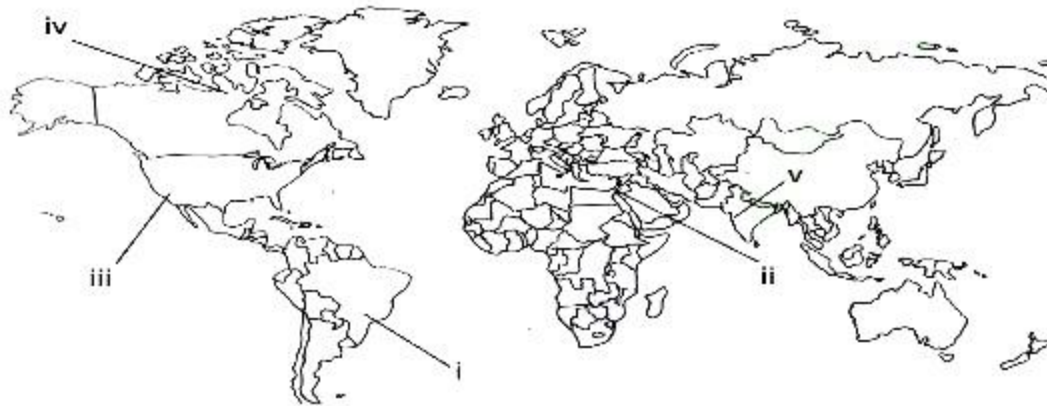Define the term mixed farming. Explain any four characteristics of mixed farming practised in the world.

26. Describe the different types of towns on the basis of the size of the population.

27. Describe the Iron ore belt of India.

MAP BASED QUESTIONS

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

    i. One state with the lowest level of HDI
    ii. Manganese mines in Balaghat
    iii. Iron plant in Durgapur
    iv. One out-migrating west state
    v. 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.

   i. Major sea-port.

  ii. An important shipping Canal.

 iii. Industrial region.

 iv. Areas of subsistence gathering.

  v. Megacity.

Solution

SECTION A

(OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS) ATTEMPT ANY 14 QUESTIONS

1. Migration
2. (b) Determinism

    Explanation: Determinism
3. (a) Delhi

    Explanation: Delhi
4. (b) Preference to women in jobs

    Explanation: Preference to women in jobs
5. (b) Agriculture

    Explanation: Agriculture
6. (d) Uttar Pradesh

    Explanation: Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state in India, with 199,581,477 people on 1 March 2011. The state contributes 16.16% of India's population. The population density is 828 people per square kilometre, making it one of the most densely populated states in the country.
7. Mobiles
8. (b) Cooperation

    Explanation: Cooperation
9. (b) Overcrowding

    Explanation: Because of urbanization, many rural migrants migrate to urban areas and this migration further aggravates the housing overcrowding problem.
10. (c) Odisha

    Explanation: Odisha is the third largest producer of coal in India. Odisha produced 112.917 Million Tonnes of coal in the last financial year, which is more than 19% of the total coal produced in the country.

    Talcher is the major coal producing region in Odisha, which produced 63.973 Million Tonnes of coal in the last financial year. Ranpur and Jharsuguda are other coal producing

areas in the state.

11. (c) Kerala

    Explanation: Kerala

12. (a) human development index

    Explanation: The probability of not surviving till the age of 40, the adult illiteracy rate, the number of people who do not have access to clean water, and the number of small children who are underweight are all taken into account to show the shortfall in human development in any region.

13. (a) South-east Asia

    Explanation: South-east Asia

14. (b) 1990

    Explanation: 1990

15. (b) A positive change in quality

    Explanation: A positive change in quality

SECTION B
(SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS)

16. i. (a) Migration
    ii. (d) 1901-1921
    iii. (c) Poor health and medical services
    iv. (a) Stable population with a zero growth rate

17. i. (a) Female migrate to urban areas for job opportunities
    ii. (d) The predominance of male migration
    iii. (c) The paucity of job opportunities
    iv. (a) Occupational structure

SECTION C
(SHORT ANSWER & LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS)

18. India is endowed with a rich variety of mineral resources due to its varied geological structure. Large size and diverse geological formations have favoured India in providing a wide variety of minerals. Bulk of the valuable minerals are products of pre-palaezoic age and are mainly associated with metamorphic and igneous rocks of the peninsular India.

OR

The total water available from precipitation in the country in a year is about 4,000 cubic km. The availability from surface water and replenishable groundwater is 1,869 cubic km. Out of this, only 60 per cent can be put to beneficial uses. Thus, the total usable water resource in the country is only 1,122 cubic km. The annual **rainfall distribution** is highly variable in **India**. On the other hand, the desert regions of Rajasthan and some parts of Gujarat, Haryana and Punjab receive less than 60 cm of **rainfall**. The interior regions of Deccan Plateau receive low **rainfall** as well.

19.

Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Most of the scheduled castes are agricultural labourers.	They generally inhibit lies in inaccessible areas.
They are backward economically	They are socially and economically backward
They are found in plains and in fertile valleys.	They follow the typical culture.

The two states having maximum scheduled caste population are Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

20. The subject matter of the study of human geography is as follows:

To Understand the Inter-relationship: There is a close relationship between the physical/natural environment and the human world, so human geography studies and dealing with how human activity affects or is influenced by earth surface.

Study the Spatial Distribution: Human geography also studies the spatial distribution of human phenomena like spatial distribution of human population, resources, crops and vegetation, livestock and land and water resources and arrangements of other objects on earth surface.

Social and Economic Variations: The subject matter is also concerned about studying the social and economic differences between different parts of the world.

21. People prefer to live in areas where freshwater is easily available. Water is used for domestic purposes, crops, cattle, industries and navigation.

   i. River valleys are densely populated areas. In India, the core of the population is in the north along the banks of the Ganges.

   ii. In Burma, population concentrated along with coastal areas and in general proximity to the shores of the Irrawaddy River; the extreme north is relatively underpopulated.

Density of population refers to the ratio between the numbers of people to the size of land in a country. It is usually measured in terms of how many persons live in per sq km. It is measured because each unit of land has limited capacity to support people living on it. Therefore, it becomes important to understand the ratio between the number of people to the size of land. Those areas where density of population is high, resources become more scarce and vice-versa.

Density of Population$= \dfrac{Population}{Area}$

If population of New Delhi is one crore and area is 10000 sq km then density of population is $\dfrac{1,00,00,000}{10,000} = 1000$ persons per sq. km.

22. More significant in recent years has been the expansion in air transport. For example, air travel allows one to travel anywhere in the world in a few hours of flyingtime from their homes. The advent of package holidays has reduced the costs.

    Demand: -

    1. Demand for more holiday tour packages has increased rapidly due to higher paying capacity.
    2. Improvement in standard of living and increasing leisure time.

    Transport:

    1. Travelling is easier with better road system.
    2. Expansion of air travel has made it more comfortable.
    3. Advent of package holidays has reduced the cost.

23. The British and Europeans have developed a number of towns in India. They first developed some trading ports such as Surat, Daman, Goa, Puducherry, etc. for ease of trade and commerce. Towns based on modern industries also evolved after 1850. Jamshedpur can be cited as an example. At the heart of each of the first British cities in India – Madras (1644), Bombay (1661) and Calcutta (1690), cities which the British largely created themselves from the ground up. In some cities, where British presence was extensive, very large areas of the cantonment and civil lines were established alongside pre-existing Indian cities. New Delhi, Bangalore, and Secunderabad (adjoining Hyderabad) are examples. In the capitals of India's large princely states, regions that the British left for local rulers to administer, and in the centre of regions with numerous smaller princely states, the British built "residency" areas to headquarter their local

administration and to garrison their troops adjacent to the existing native cities.

24. Bharmaur tribal area comprises of Bharmaur and Holi tehsils of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh. Under the Fifth Five Year Plan, the tribal sub-plan was introduced in 1974 and Bharmaur was designated as one of the Five Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) in Himachal Pradesh.

   i. This area development plan was aimed at improving the quality of life of the Gaddis and narrowing the gap in the level of development between Bharmaur and other areas of Himachal Pradesh.

   ii. This plan laid the highest priority on the development of transport and communication, agriculture and allied activities, and social and community services.

   iii. The most significant contribution of urban sub-plan in the Bharmaur region is the development of infrastructure in terms of schools, health care, potable water, roads aid communication.

   iv. The social benefits derived from ITDP include a tremendous increase in literacy rate, improvement in sex ratio, and decline in child marriage. The female literacy rate in the region has also increased.

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. The plantation agriculture of intensive subsistence farming was introduced by the Europeans in colonies located in the tropics. Some of the important plantation crops are tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber, cotton, oil palm, sugarcane, bananas and pineapples. The characteristic features of this type of farming are

    i. Large estates or plantations - Plantation agriculture will be mainly practised in large estates and huge plots. These types of farming were mainly started by the Europe colonialism which was done in most of the world countries.

    ii. Large capital investment - Since these type of agriculture is practised in large areas and plots this will be in need of huge investment. Therefore it will own by the huge capitalist and no farmers will be practising this type of agriculture. The farmers involved will be labourers.

    iii. Managerial and technical support - This agriculture needs managerial and technical support from the developed countries or from any other sources for the efficient production of the products.

    iv. Cheap labour - There will be in need of the more number of labour and workers for the cheap wage rate. This will increase the production of the product of farming land. If the wage rates are very high then the efficiency in production reduces.

    v. Transportation - When the area is highly connected with all forms of transportation, it will be an inexpensive water transport network, reinforced by a good network of railways, roadways and waterways. This helps in the easy and cheap movement of raw materials, labour and finished products to different regions and the world.

OR

Mixed farming is a type of agricultural farming in which farmers cultivate crops and also rear animals on the farm.
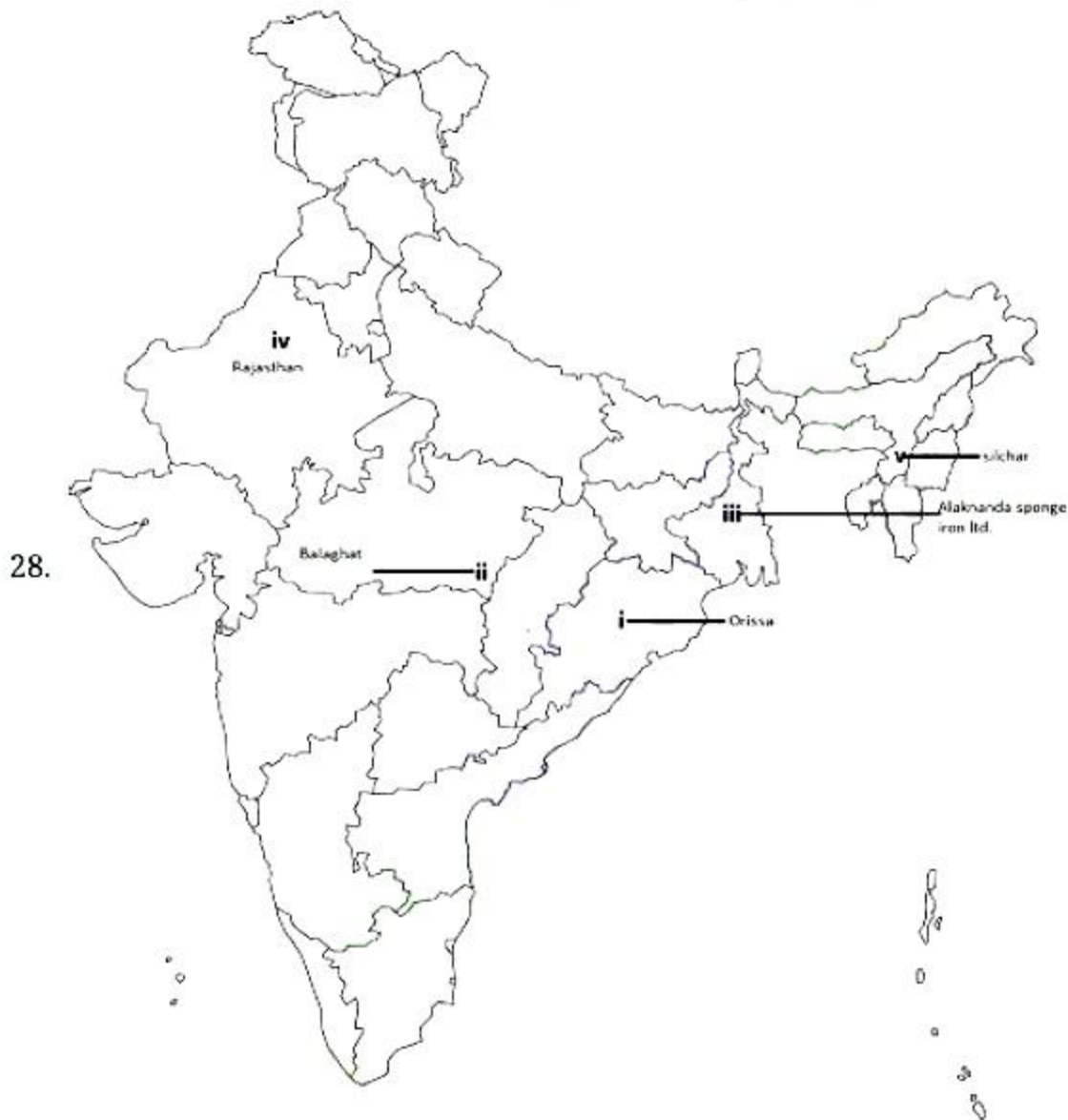
The four characteristics of mixed farming are as follows:

   i. Mixed farms are moderate in size and usually, the crops associated with it are wheat, barley, rye, maize, fodder and root crops. Fodder crops are an important component of mixed farming.

   ii. The rotation and inter-cropping play an important role in maintaining soil fertility, chemical fertilizers and green manures are used extensively to achieve more output.

iii. Equal emphasis is laid on crop cultivation and animal husbandry so that farm animals like cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry provide income along with crops.

iv. This kind of agriculture is practised in developed parts of the world viz. North-Western Europe, Eastern-North America and parts of Eurasia.

26. Types of Urban Settlements. Depending on the size, services available, and functions rendered, urban centres are designated as a town, city, million cities, conurbation, megalopolis.

    i. **Town:** A compactly settled area usually larger than a village but smaller than a city.

    ii. **City:** A city is relatively permanent and highly organized centre of population, of greater size or importance than a town or village. They tend to have a transport terminal, major financial institutions, and regional administrative offices.

    iii. **Million City:** When the population crosses the one million mark it is designated as a million city.

    iv. **Conurbation:** A large area of urban development that resulted from the merging of originally separate towns or cities. Greater London, Manchester, Chicago and Tokyo are examples.

    v. **Megalopolis:** This Greek word meaning "great city", was popularised by Jean Gottman (1957) and signifies the 'super-metropolitan' region extending, as a union of conurbations. Megalopolis refers to a cluster of densely populated cities stretching over a large region.

    vi. **Million Cities:** A city with one million (or more) inhabitants.

27. About 95 percent of total reserves of iron ore is located in the States of Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Goa, Andhra Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu.

    i. In Odisha, iron ore occurs in a series of hill ranges in Sundergarh, Mayurbhanj, and Keonjhar. The important mines are Gurumahisani, Sulaipet, Badampahar (Mayurbhanj), Kiruburu (Kendujhar), and Bonai (Sundergarh).

    ii. Similar hill ranges such as Jharkhand have some of the oldest iron ore mines and most of the iron and steel plants are located around them. Most of the important mines such as Noamandi and Gua are located in Poorbi and Pashchimi Singhbhum districts.

    iii. In Karnataka, iron ore deposits occur in the Sandur-Hospet area of Bellary district, Baba Budan hills, and Kudremukh in Chikmagalur district and parts of Shimoga, Chitradurga and Tumkur districts.

iv. The districts of Chandrapur, Bhandara, and Ratnagiri in Maharashtra.

v. Karimnagar, Warangal, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Anantapur districts of Andhra Pradesh.

vi. Salem and Nilgiris districts of Tamil Nadu are other iron mining regions.

MAP BASED QUESTIONS

28.

29.   i. Rio De Janeiro

   ii. Suez Canal

  iii. Silicon Valley

  iv. Nunavat

   v. Mumbai