

CBSE Class 12 Geography
Sample Paper 03 (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:

The population in towns and cities is called _____ population.

2. Which one of the following statements does not describe geography?
- a. subjected to dualism
 - b. study of the inter-relationship between humans and environment
 - c. not relevant in the present time due to development of technology

- d. an integrative discipline
3. The scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, landless agricultural labourers, poor farmers and slum dwellers, etc. are the most:
- a. Privileged group
 - b. Neglected group
 - c. Marginalised group
 - d. None of these
4. Spacing or preventing the birth of children is known as:
- a. Office planning
 - b. Family planning
 - c. Home planning
 - d. None of these
5. The largest use of water resource in India is for:
- a. Hydroelectric power
 - b. Irrigation
 - c. Drinking and domestic purposes
 - d. Pisciculture
6. India's population as per 2011 census is:
- a. 1028 million
 - b. 1210 million
 - c. 3287 million
 - d. 3182 million
7. Fill in the blanks:
- The three basic components of population change are fertility, mortality and _____.
8. Which one of the following scholars introduced the concept of Human Development?
- a. Prof. Amartya Sen
 - b. Dr. Mahbub-ul Haq
 - c. Ratzel
 - d. Ellen C. Semple
9. The causes of migration are known as:
- a. Drought
 - b. Rainfall
 - c. Hunger

- d. Push and Pull factors
10. Which of the following Oil Refineries is under Private Management?
- a. Jamnagar
 - b. Barauni
 - c. Mathura
 - d. Digboi
11. 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
12. Which of the following is not included in tertiary activities?
- a. Transport
 - b. Legal advice
 - c. Communication
 - d. Port construction
13. A country's level of development is measured only in terms of its:
- a. None of these
 - b. economic growth
 - c. human growth
 - d. medical growth
14. Which state has the lowest HDI in India?
- a. Madhya Pradesh
 - b. Gujarat
 - c. Punjab
 - d. Bihar
15. Which is not a key area of human development?
- a. Access to resources
 - b. Industrial development
 - c. Education
 - d. Good health

SECTION B
(SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS)

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

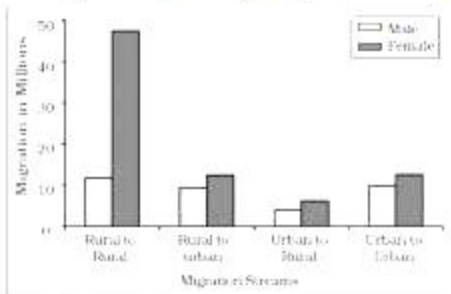


Fig. a : Intra-state Migration by Place of Last Residence Indicating Migration Streams

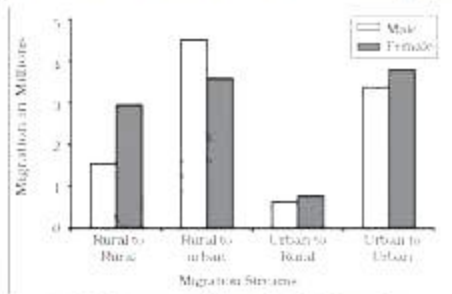


Fig. b : Inter-state Migration by Place of Last Residence Indicating Migration Streams

Answer any three questions:

- i. Why stream of inter-state migration is dominated by male migrants in India?
 - a. Jobs and a better quality of life
 - b. Marriage
 - c. Loan
 - d. Medical facilities
- ii. Why stream of intra-state migration is dominated by female migrants in India?
 - a. Lack of security
 - b. Medical facilities
 - c. Marriage
 - d. None of these
- iii. Why people mostly migrate from rural to urban areas?
 - a. Availability of regular work
 - b. Marriage
 - c. Social upliftment
 - d. Climate
- iv. What is the negative impact of rural to urban migration?
 - a. Social Remittances
 - b. Skill Development
 - c. Increased Slum
 - d. Food and Nutrition Security

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

The population on the earth is more than seven billion. It has grown to this size over centuries. In the early period's population of the world grew very slowly. It is only during the last few hundred years that the population has increased at an alarming rate. After the evolution and introduction of agriculture about 12,000 to 8,000 years ago, the size of

the population was small – roughly 8 million. In the first century A.D. it was below 300 million. The expanding world trade during the sixteenth and seventeenth-century set the stage for rapid population growth. Around 1750, at the dawn of the Industrial Revolution, the world population was 550 million. The world population exploded in the eighteenth century after the Industrial Revolution. Technological advancement achieved so far helped in the reduction of death rate and provided a stage for accelerated population growth.

Answer any three questions:

- i. Which of the following century shows an increase in population growth?
 - a. First century
 - b. Sixteenth-century
 - c. Fifteenth-century
 - d. None of these
- ii. In which of the following year population was 550 million?
 - a. 1850
 - b. 1750
 - c. 1650
 - d. 1800
- iii. Which of the following factor helped in the reduction of death rate?
 - a. Agriculture advancement
 - b. Social disparity
 - c. Technological advancement
 - d. War
- iv. What happened after the Industrial revolution?
 - a. Population explosion
 - b. Increase in the death rate
 - c. Agricultural development
 - d. None of these

SECTION C

(SHORT ANSWER & LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS)

18. Study the given table and answer the questions that follow:-

Percentage of net irrigated area to total area by

State	Percentage

Gujarat	86.6
Rajasthan	77.2
Madhya Pradesh	66.5
Maharashtra	65.0
Uttar Pradesh	58.2
West Bengal	57.6
Tamil Nadu	54.7

- i. Which state shows the highest percentage of net irrigated area of wells and tubewells?
- ii. What are the implications of using groundwater in drought-prone areas of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Tamilnadu?

OR

Give a few examples where water can be recycled and reused to improve the availability of fresh water.

19. State the percentage of population lives in rural and urban areas.
20. Which two sections has the subject matter of human geography been divided by Finch and Triwartha? State two features of each sections.
21. Differentiate Retail and Wholesale Trading Service.

OR

Technology loosens the shackles of the environment on human beings. Justify.

22. Sex ratio is an important demographic feature of a country. Explain.
23. Discuss the classification of Indian towns on the basis of their evolution in different periods. Also give their features.
24. Describe five main points of the integrated tribal development project implemented in Bharmaur region.

OR

Write a short note on drought-prone area programme. How does this programme help in the development of dryland agriculture in India?

25. Mention any six characteristics of plantation agriculture.

OR

Classify and differentiate between two types of intensive subsistence agriculture.

26. Explain with examples the economic and socio-cultural problems of urban settlements of developing countries in the world.
27. Mention the uses of manganese and its producing states.

MAP BASED QUESTIONS

28. On the outline of the Indian map mark and indicate the following features.
- One state with the highest level of HDI
 - Iron ore mines in Ratnagiri
 - The international airport in Delhi
 - Steel plant in Jamshedpur
 - Oil Refinery in Jamnagar
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.
- Sea-port in Europe
 - Transcontinental Railways
 - Major Airports
 - A megacity
 - Inland waterways



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Solution

SECTION A

(OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS) ATTEMPT ANY 14 QUESTIONS

1. Urban
2. (c) not relevant in the present time due to development of technology
Explanation: not relevant in the present time due to development of technology
3. (c) Marginalised group
Explanation: Marginalised means when a certain person or a section of people are made to feel of lesser importance, by those in power. The marginalised sections of our society such as females, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, agricultural labourers, etc. is very low.
4. (b) Family planning
Explanation: Family planning is one of the 10 great public health achievements of the 20th century. The availability of family planning services allows individuals to achieve desired birth spacing and family size and contributes to improved health outcomes for infants, children, women, and families.
5. (b) Irrigation
Explanation: Irrigation
6. (b) 1210 million
Explanation: According to the census reports of Indian Census 2011, the population of India is 1,210,854,977 with 623, 724, 248 males and 586,469,174 females.
7. Migration
8. (b) Dr. Mahbub-ul Haq
Explanation: Dr. Mahbub-ul Haq
9. (d) Push and Pull factors
Explanation: Push and Pull factors
10. (a) Jamnagar
Explanation: Reliance Industries Limited
11. (c) Lakshadweep

Explanation: Lakshadweep

12. (d) Port construction

Explanation: Port construction

13. (b) economic growth

Explanation: This meant that the bigger the economy of the country, the more developed it was considered, even though this growth did not really mean much change in the lives of most people.

14. (d) Bihar

Explanation: Bihar

15. (b) Industrial development

Explanation: Industrial development

SECTION B

(SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS)

16. i. (a) Jobs and better quality of life

ii. (c) Marriage

iii. (a) Availability of regular work

iv. (c) Increased Slum

17. i. (b) Sixteenth-century

ii. (b) 1750

iii. (c) Technological advancement

iv. (a) Population explosion

SECTION C

(SHORT ANSWER & LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS)

18. i. Gujarat (86.6%)

ii. a. The overuse of groundwater resources has led to a decline in the groundwater table in these states.

b. Over withdrawal has increased fluoride concentration in groundwater.

c. This practice in these states has led to increase in the concentration of arsenic in parts of Maharashtra and Tamilnadu.

OR

Water can be recycled and reused to improve the availability of fresh water. For example

- i. Use of water of lesser quality such as reclaimed waste-water would be an attractive

option for industries for cooling and fire fighting to reduce their water cost.

ii. In urban areas water after bathing and washing utensils can be used for gardening.

iii. Water used for washing vehicle can also be used for gardening.

19. According to 2011 census survey, it is as follows:

i. Rural - 68.84 %

ii. Urban-31.16%

20. Finch and Triwartha divided the subject matter of human geography into two sections.

I. Physical or natural environment.

II. Cultural environment.

Features of the physical environment:

i. Physical environment consists of physical or material phenomena such as climate.

ii. Physical environment also include surface configuration and drainage.

Features of the cultural environment:

i. It includes manmade features on the earth such as population.

ii. It also includes the study of agriculture, manufacturing and transportation.

21.

Retail Trading	Wholesale Trading
Rural marketing centres provide facility to the nearby settlements.	This is the business activity concerned with the bulk selling of goods through merchants and the supply-houses.
Retailers act as intermediaries between wholesaler and customers.	Wholesalers acts as intermediaries between retail stores and manufacturers.
Retail trading is done through fixed stores-large shops as well as through non-stores-street peddling, door-to-door, mail-order, telephone, automatic vending machines and internet.	It is always through fixed place.
Retailers generally do not give credit to their customers.	Wholesalers also give credit to retail stores.

OR

With the passage of time, people began to understand their environment and the forces of nature. With social and cultural development, humans developed better and more efficient technology. They moved from a state of necessity to a state of freedom. They created possibilities with the resources they obtained from nature. The earlier scholars termed it as 'possibilism' wherein humans harnessed the opportunities provided by nature and developed technology that helped them utilize the resources and loosen the shackles of nature on humans.

22. The ratio between the number of women and men in the population is called the sex ratio. It is measured in two ways:

$$\text{Males per thousand females} = \frac{\text{Male Population}}{\text{Female Population}} \times 1000$$

$$\text{Females per thousand males} = \frac{\text{Female Population}}{\text{Male Population}} \times 1000$$

It is an important demographic feature because it indicates the level of development in a country. Those societies where there is more discrimination, sex ratio is unfavourable. On the contrary, areas where women enjoy high social status, it is favourable.

23. The classification of Indian towns on the basis of their evolution in different periods are as follows :

1. Ancient Towns:

- The number of towns in India have a historical background spanning over 2000 years. Most of them have developed as religious or cultural centres.
- One of the important towns among the ancient towns is Varanasi.
- Examples of ancient towns: Prayag (Allahabad) Pataliputra (Patna), Madurai.

2. Medieval Towns:

- In the medieval period there are about 100 existing towns.
- Most of them are headquarters of kingdoms and principalities. These are fort towns which came up on the ruins of ancient towns.

3. Modern Towns:

- In India, European and British and European developed Modern Towns.
- Starting their foothold on coastal locations they first developed some trading ports such as Surat, Daman and Diu, Goa, Pondicherry, etc.
- Then the British consolidated their hold around three principal modern towns Mumbai (Bombay), Chennai (Madras) and Kolkata (Calcutta) and built them in British style.
- Rapidly extending their domination either directly or through control over the

princely states they established their administrative centres, hill towns as summer resorts and added administrative, new civil and military areas to them.

- Towns based on modern industries also evolved after 1850. Example: Jamshedpur.

24. Five main points of the integrated tribal development project implemented in Bharmaur region:

- i. Improving the quality of life of the Gaddis and narrowing the gap in the level of development between Bharmaur and other districts of Himachal Pradesh.
- ii. The highest priority was on the development of transport and communications, agriculture and allied activities as well as social and community services.
- iii. Improvement in the basic infrastructure of health care facilities, potable water supply, schools, transport and communication, training, marketing, credit and electricity supply, e.g. villages located along the river Ravi in Holi and Khani areas are main beneficiaries of infrastructural development.
- iv. Employment generation through agricultural allied activities like horticulture, animal husbandry and cottage industry.
- v. The Gaddis had traditionally subsistence agriculture cum-pastoral economy, later on, during the last three decades of the twentieth century, pulses and other cash crops became one of the main crops of this region.

OR

Drought-prone area programme was initiated during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Its main objective was providing employment to the people in drought-prone areas and creating productive assets. Initially, this programme laid emphasis on the construction of labour-intensive civil works. But later on, it emphasised on irrigation projects, land development programmes, afforestation, grassland development and creation of basic rural infrastructures such as electricity, roads, market, credit and services.

This programme has played an important role in the development of dryland agriculture in India as:

- i. It has been observed that this programme is largely confined to the development of agriculture and allied sectors with a major focus on the restoration of ecological balance.

- ii. Growing population pressure is forcing society to utilise the marginal lands for agriculture. It is causing ecological degradation. Therefore, there is a need to create alternative employment opportunities in drought-prone areas.
- iii. The adoption of integrated watershed development approach at the micro-level can be other approaches for the development of these regions.
- iv. The restoration of ecological balance between water, soil, plants, and human and animal population should be a basic consideration in the strategy of development of drought-prone areas.

25. Characteristics of Plantation Agriculture:

- i. Plantation farms are generally large (more than 40 hectares) and known as estates or plantations.
- ii. Plantation agriculture is highly sophisticated and scientific methods are used for large-scale production.
- iii. There is a specialization of a single crop in plantation agriculture, e.g., coffee in Brazil, tea in India, rubber in Malaysia, etc.
- iv. Work in estates is executed with specialised skill, and wherever possible with the application of machinery and fertilizers. It aims at high yield, high-quality production and a large output for export.
- v. Most of the crops grown in plantation agriculture have a life cycle of more than two years. Natural rubber, coconuts, oil palm, tea, cocoa, and coffee are all tree crops and take years to mature, but afterwards, they are productive for long periods.
- vi. Plantations are located in coastal areas with a developed network of roads, railways, harbours and navigable rivers.

OR

Classification of intensive subsistence agriculture:

- i. Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by wet paddy cultivation
- ii. Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by crops other than paddy.

Differentiation:

Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by wet paddy cultivation.	Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by crops other than paddy.
	Due to the difference in relief, climate, soil and other

It is practised mostly in Monsoon Asia.	geographical factors, it is not practical to grow paddy in many parts of monsoon Asia.
In wet paddy agriculture, traditionally much manual and hand labour is required.	Manual labour not used.
The yield per unit area is high.	The yield per unit area is not high.
Per labour productivity is low.	Per labour productivity is high.
Irrigation is not required often.	Irrigation required often.

26. The economic and socio-cultural problems of urban settlements in developing countries:

Economic problems:

- The decreasing employment opportunities in the rural, as well as smaller urban areas of developing countries like in Bangladesh, push the population to the urban areas.
- The migrant population generates a pool of unskilled and semi-skilled labour force like in India.

Socio-cultural problems:

- Insufficient financial resources fail to create adequate social infrastructure like in Sri Lanka.
- The available educational and health facilities remain beyond the reach of the urban poor like in India.
- Health indices present a gloomy picture in cities of developing countries like in India.
- Male selective migration to the urban areas distorts the sex ratio like in Bangladesh.
- Lack of employment and education tends to aggravate the crime rate like in Pakistan.

27. **Uses:**

- Manganese is too brittle to be of much use as a pure metal. It is mainly used in alloys, such as steel.
- Steel contains about 1% manganese, to increase the strength and also improve workability and resistance to wear.
- Manganese steel contains about 13% manganese. This is extremely strong and is used for railway tracks, safes, rifle barrels and prison bars.
- Drinks cans are made of an alloy of aluminium with 1.5% manganese, to improve resistance to corrosion.
- Manganese is also used as a catalyst, decolorize the glass that is colored green by iron

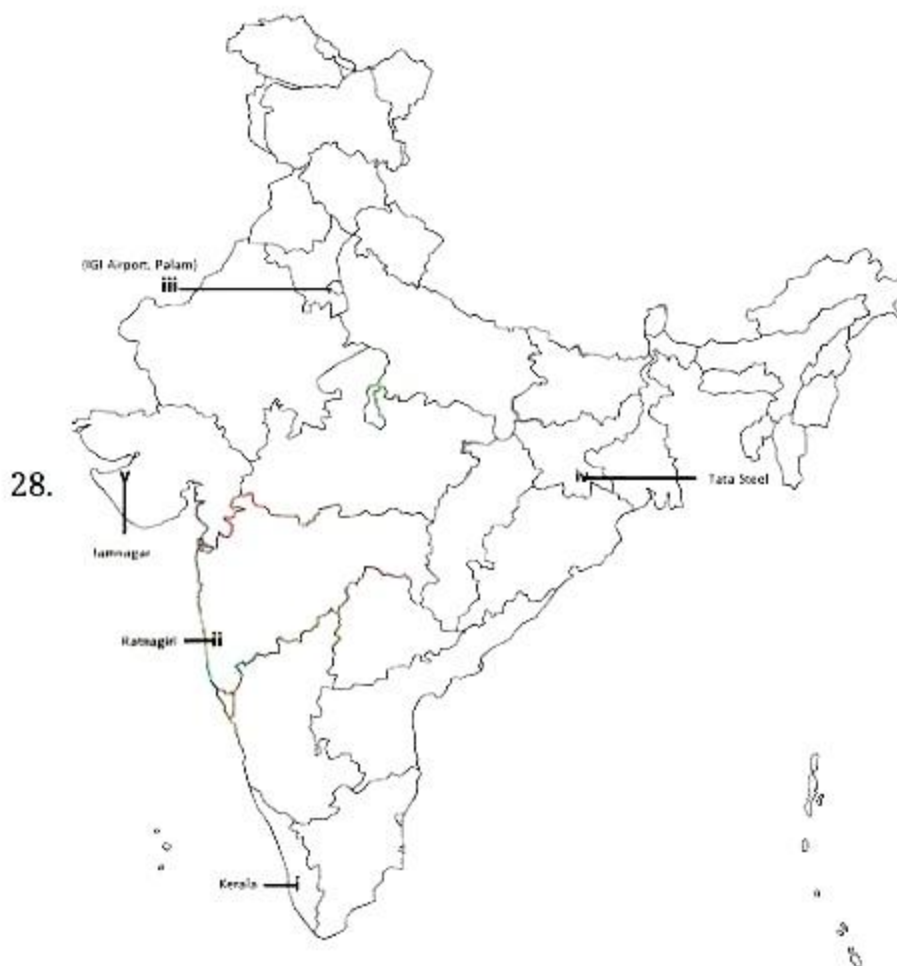
impurities.

- 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:

- i. Manganese deposits are found in almost all geological formations, however, it is mainly associated with Dharwar system.
- ii. 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.
- iii. Karnataka is an another major producer and here the mines are located in Dharwar, Bellary, Belgaum, North Canara, Chikmagalur, Shimoga, Chitradurg and Tumkur.
- iv. Maharashtra is also an important producer of manganese which is mined in Nagpur, Bhandara and Ratnagiri districts.
- v. Andhra Pradesh, Goa, and Jharkhand are other minor producers of manganese.

MAP BASED QUESTIONS



29. i. Humburg
ii. Canada
iii. Beijing
iv. India
v. St. Lawrence waterways