

CBSE Class 12 Geography
Sample Paper 10 (2019-20)

Maximum Marks: 70

Time Allowed: 3 hours

General Instructions:

- i. There are 30 questions in all.
 - ii. All questions are compulsory.
 - iii. Question numbers 1 to 18 are Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) carrying 1 mark each.
Write only the correct answer in your answer sheets.
 - iv. Question numbers 19 to 22 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 80-100 words.
 - v. Question numbers 23 to 28 are long answer questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 150 words.
 - vi. Question numbers 29 and 30 are related to identification or location and labelling of geographical features on maps, carrying 5 marks each.
 - vii. Outline map of India and World provided to you must be attached within your answer book.
 - viii. Use of template or stencils for drawing outline maps is allowed.
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Section A

1. India's population as per 2001 census is:
 - a. 1028 million.
 - b. 3128 million.
 - c. 20 million.
 - d. 3287 million.

OR

Which one of the following is the largest linguistic group of India?

- a. Austric
- b. Dravidian
- c. Indo-Aryan
- d. Sino-Tibetan

2. The causes of migration are known as:

- a. Drought
- b. Rainfall
- c. Hunger
- d. Push and Pull factors

3. Which one of the following is taken as a unit to measure sex ratio?

- a. 1100
- b. 1200
- c. 100
- d. 1000

OR

How many people die annually from densely populated urban areas?

- a. 20 million
- b. 10 million
- c. 15 million
- d. 5 million

4. The earliest race in India is

- a. Aryans
- b. Mongolians
- c. Dravidian
- d. Naga

OR

Which of the following states has the largest number of Scheduled Castes?

- a. Bihar
- b. Uttar Pradesh
- c. Madhya Pradesh
- d. Maharashtra

5. How much did human population increase during past 500 years?

- a. 8 times
- b. 10 times
- c. 6 times
- d. 12 times

6. Where does India rank in the world in the Human Development Index as per United Nations Development Programme report of September 2018?

- a. 107
- b. 137
- c. 130
- d. 117

7. Which one of the following does not follow monoculture?
- a. Dairy farming
 - b. Plantation agriculture
 - c. Commercial grain farming
 - d. Mixed farming
8. Growing of flowers is called:
- a. Floriculture
 - b. Truck farming
 - c. Factory farming
 - d. Mixed farming
9. Which one of the following countries is famous for the tulip cultivation?
- a. Denmark
 - b. France
 - c. Spain
 - d. Netherlands
10. How many of the following cities in India have attained million status at the beginning of 2006?
- a. 41
 - b. 42
 - c. 43
 - d. 40
11. Which one of the following towns is not located on a river bank?

- a. Patna
- b. Bhopal
- c. Agra
- d. Kolkata

12. The activities related to rural settlement are

- a. tertiary activities
- b. primary activities
- c. none
- d. secondary activities

13. Trade between two countries is termed as

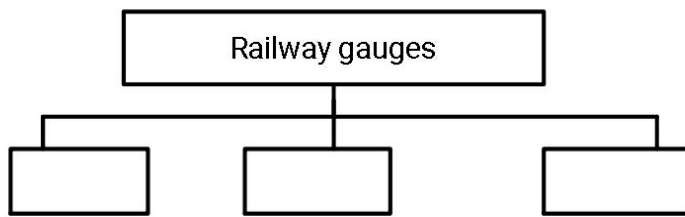
- a. External trade
- b. Internal trade
- c. International trade
- d. Local trade

14. 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

15. Fill in the blanks:

Complete the table:



16. The international air service of India is:

- a. Indian Airlines
- b. Jet Airways
- c. Kingfisher
- d. Air India

17. Which is an agro-based industry?

- a. Aluminium
- b. Iron and steel
- c. Cement
- d. Cotton textile

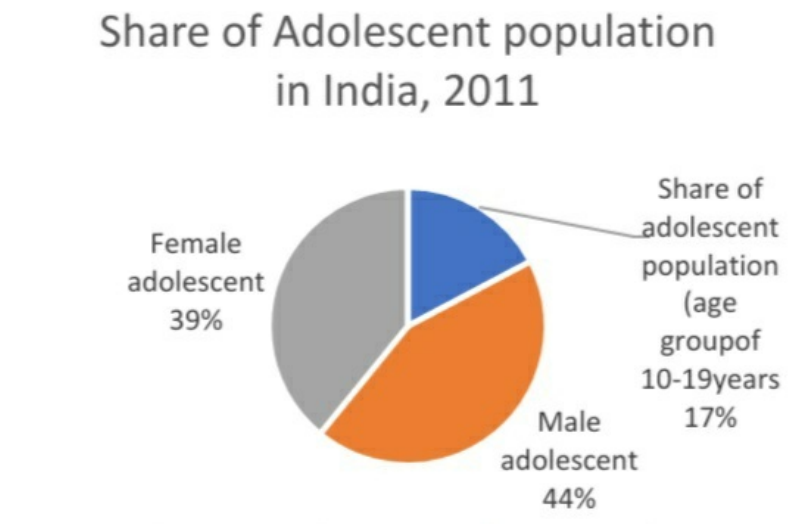
18. Which city in India is the largest producer of sports goods?

- a. Jalandhar
- b. Shimla
- c. Bangalore
- d. Srinagar

Section B

19. Distinguish between Favourable balance and Unfavourable balance of trade.

20. Name the three approaches introduced in the 1970s in human geography. State the main feature of each approach.
21. Study the pie-chart given below and answer the questions that follow:



Source: Census of India, 2011

- i. What does the above-given pie chart describe about the adolescent population in India?
 - ii. What has an important step taken by the government of India for the development of the adolescent population?
 - iii. What are the main problems of an adolescent?
22. Explain thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi in context of development.

OR

Explain the role of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in context of human development.

Section C

23. Describe the development of nuclear energy in India and challenges in its growth.

OR

Write a detailed note on the distribution of minerals in India.

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



- i. In which states of India High Yielding Varieties of seeds were first introduced?
- ii. What are the negative effects of the green revolution faced by these states?

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. Tourism is an important activity but it is affected by many factors. Substantiate.
27. Classify means of communication on the basis of scale and quality into two categories. Explain any two characteristics of each category.

OR

Explain the origin of satellite communication. Also discuss the merits and

achievements of India in this direction.

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 a lowest level population density
- ii. Manganese mines in Balaghat
- iii. Software technology park in Mohali
- iv. leading Major industrial regions in south India
- v. East-end corridor

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 major airport in Australia
- ii. The largest country in each continent in terms of area
- iii. Major sea-port in Asia
- iv. Appalachian region
- v. A megacity



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Solution
Section A

1. (a) 1028 million.

Explanation: 1028 million.

OR

- (c) Indo-Aryan

Explanation: Indo-Aryan languages, also called Indic languages, a subgroup of the Indo-Iranian branch of the Indo-European language family.

2. (d) Push and Pull factors

Explanation: Push and Pull factors

3. (d) 1000

Explanation: 1000

OR

- (b) 10 million

Explanation: 10 million

4. (c) Dravidian

Explanation: About 28% of Indians are Dravidians and reside in South India with one of the Dravidian languages as their main language, which includes, Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu, Kannada and Tulu. The Dravidian language has three subgroups, namely North Dravidian, Central Dravidian and South Dravidian. In present-day India, the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu are the significant regions with a Dravidian population.

OR

- (b) Uttar Pradesh

Explanation: Uttar Pradesh has the largest number of Scheduled Castes population in India. According to 2011 census, Uttar Pradesh stands first with 20.5% of the total

scheduled caste (SC) population.

5. (b) 10 times

Explanation: 10 times

6. (c) 130

Explanation: 130

7. (b) Plantation agriculture

Explanation: Plantation agriculture

8. (a) Floriculture

Explanation: Floriculture

9. (d) Netherlands

Explanation: Netherlands

10. (b) 42

Explanation: 42

11. (b) Bhopal

Explanation: Bhopal

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. (c) International trade

Explanation: International trade is the exchange of capital, goods, and services across international borders or territories.

14. (b) Dr. Mahbub-ul Haq

Explanation: Dr. Mahbub-ul Haq

15. Broad, Metre, Narrow

16. (d) Air India

Explanation: Air India

17. (d) Cotton textile

Explanation: Cotton textile

18. (a) Jalandhar

Explanation: In India, Jalandhar has grown as the major centre of India's sports goods industry. About 60 per cent of the sports goods manufactured in Jalandhar are

different kinds of inflatable balls and provide direct employment to more than thousands of workers.

Section B

19.

Favourable Balance of Trade	Unfavourable Balance of Trade
1. When there is an excess of exports over imports, it is called a favourable balance of trade.	1. When there is an excess of imports over exports, it is called an unfavourable balance of trade.
2. It helps to strengthen the economy of a country.	2. It creates problems for the economy of a country.

20. The three approaches introduced in the 1970s in human geography are:

- i. Welfare or humanistic school of thought in human geography was mainly concerned with the different aspects of social well-being of the people. These included aspects such as housing, health and education. Geographers have already introduced a paper as Geography of Social well-being in the Post Graduate curriculum’.
- ii. Radical school of thought employed Marxian theory to explain the basic cause of poverty, deprivation and social inequality. Contemporary social problems were related to the development of capitalism.
- iii. 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.

21. i. The above-given chart shows that the share of adolescents i.e., up to the age group of 10-19 years is about 20.9%, among which male adolescents/constitute 52.7% and female adolescents constitute 47.3%.

- ii. The National Youth Policy is one example that has been designed to look into the overall development of our large youth and adolescent population.
- iii. School dropouts, low intake of nutrients, high rate of maternal mortality of adolescent mothers, high rate of HIV and AIDS infections, physical and mental disability or retardedness, drug abuse and alcoholism.

22. i. According to Gandhi nature provides just enough, and not more, for our daily

needs. He opposes exploitation, ruthless drive for economic abundance and personal aggrandizement, massive technological progress, severe competitions, unbridled consumerism and concentration of wealth and power.

- ii. In his opinion, greed is detrimental to social good and political emancipation without economic equality is hollow. For him economics stands for social justice.
- iii. He emphasizes decentralized self- dependent units bound together by the bonds of mutual cooperation and interdependence.
- iv. In his opinion austerity for individuals, trusteeship of social wealth and non-violence are the key to attain higher goals in the life of an individual as well as that of a nation.

OR

The role of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in context of human development has been of critical importance. The most systematic effort towards measuring human development was the publication of the First Human Development Report by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1990. Since then, this organisation has been bringing out World Human Development Report every year. This report does not only define human development, make amendments and changes its indicators but also ranks all the countries on the basis of level of human development. The Human Development Report(HDR) is an annual milestone published by the Human Development Report Office of the United Nations development programme (UNDP). UNDP advocates for change and connects countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. The Human Development Index is prepared by the United Nations Development Program that ranks countries in order of development. UNDP works with nations on their own solutions to global and national development challenges.

Section C

23. Development of nuclear energy in India:

- i. It has 22 nuclear reactors operating in 7 nuclear power plants and plans to build some 40 more in the next two decades. French-backed 9900 MW Jaitapur Nuclear Power Project in Maharashtra by French company Areva

- ii. Russian-backed 2000 MW Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant in Tamil Nadu. The state government of West Bengal state has also refused permission to a proposed 6000 MW facility near the town of Haripur that intended to host six Russian reactors.
- iii. Recently Large deposits of natural uranium, which promises to be one of the top 20 of the world's reserves, have been found in the Tummalapalle belt in the southern part of the Kadapa basin in Andhra Pradesh in March 2011.

Challenges:

It is the duty of the Governments to ensure the safety and security of using nuclear power as a source to meet growing energy challenges. Nuclear technology suffers from genuine problems of safety and waste management. Mainly for this reason, the civil application of nuclear energy has become a matter of serious controversy. If nuclear energy is not generated adhering to the highest standards of safety, there is possibility of catastrophic accidents such as Chernobyl, Three Mile Island and the deaths owing to improper disposal of Cobalt 60 in New Delhi. The recent nuclear disaster in Japan is a serious case of concern for all those adopting nuclear power generation. However, to stop nuclear power generation for the fear of nuclear accident would be a wrong move and instead they should focus on ensuring the safety of the nuclear power generation (in particular to India). These incidents have influenced many countries to take up safety measures.

OR

Most of the metallic minerals in India occur in the peninsular plateau region in the old crystalline rocks. Over 97 per cent of coal reserves occur in the valleys of Damodar, Sone, Mahanadi and Godavari. Petroleum reserves are located in the sedimentary basins of Assam, Gujarat and Mumbai High, i.e. off-shore region in the Arabian Sea. New reserves have been located in the Krishna-Godavari and Kaveri basins. Most of the major mineral resources occur to the east of a line linking Mangalore and Kanpur. Minerals are generally concentrated in three broad belts in India.

- i. The North-eastern Plateau Region: This belt covers Chhotanagpur (Jharkhand),

Odisha Plateau, West Bengal and parts of Chhattisgarh. Have you ever thought about the reason of major iron and steel industry being located in this region. It has variety of minerals viz. iron ore coal, manganese, bauxite, mica.

- ii. The South-western Plateau Region: This belt extends over Karnataka, Goa and contiguous Tamil Nadu uplands and Kerala. This belt is rich in ferrous metals and bauxite. It also contains high-grade iron ore, manganese and limestone. This belt packs in coal deposits except Neyveli lignite. This belt does not have as diversified mineral deposits as the north-eastern belt. Kerala has deposits of monazite and thorium, bauxite clay. Goa has iron ore deposits.
 - iii. The North-western Region: This belt extends along Aravali in Rajasthan and part of Gujarat and minerals are associated with Dharwar system of rocks. Copper, zinc have been major minerals. Rajasthan is rich in building stones i.e. sandstone, granite, marble. Gypsum and Fuller's earth deposits are also extensive. Dolomite and limestone provide raw materials for cement industry. Gujarat is known for its petroleum deposits. You may be knowing that Gujarat and Rajasthan both have rich sources of salt.
 - iv. The Himalayan belt : It is another mineral belt where copper, lead, zinc, cobalt and tungsten are found. They occur on both the eastern and western parts. Assam valley has mineral oil deposits. Besides oil resources are also found in off-shore-areas near Mumbai Coast (Mumbai High).
24. i. Introduction of high-yielding varieties of rice and wheat during the 1960s and 1970s, in the states of Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat.
- ii. The water table declined at an alarming rate in the region, especially under intensively cultivated rice-wheat systems.
- With the increased production of rice and wheat, the problem of residue management arose. Most of the rice residue is burnt in-situ, which in addition caused environmental pollution and health hazards lead to loss of carbon and other nutrients.
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. It 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 corn 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. Tourism is the most dominating activity in tertiary sector. It provides jobs to 250 million people and contributes 40% to world GDP. Tourists get attracted by climate, landscape. History and Art, and culture and economy. Since the last century, the

demand for holidays has increased rapidly. Improvements in the standard of living and increased leisure time, permit many more people to go on holidays for leisure.

- i. **Climate:** Most people from colder regions get attracted to warm, sunny weather for beach holidays. This is one of the main reasons for the importance of tourism in Southern Europe and the Mediterranean lands because it offers higher temperatures and long hours of sunshine.
- ii. **Landscape:** Many people like to spend their holidays in mountains, lakes, spectacular sea coasts and landscapes not completely altered by man.
- iii. **History and Art:** People visit ancient or picturesque towns and archaeological sites, and enjoy exploring castles, palaces and churches.
- iv. **Culture and Economy:** These attract tourists with a liking for experiencing ethnic and local customs.

27. Communication services involve the transmission of words and messages, facts and ideas. It means a conveyance of information from the place of origin to the place of the destination through a channel. On the basis of scale and quality communication services can be divided into the following types:

- i. **Personal Communication:** Personal means of communication convey information between two people only. For example, postal services, telephone, telegraph and fax services, internet, etc. Its major characteristics are:
 - a. It conveys information between two people only.
 - b. It is a very fast and efficient way of communication.
- ii. **Mass Communication:** Radio and television help to relay news, pictures, and information to vast audiences around the world and hence, they are termed as mass media. Its major characteristics are:
 - a. It conveys information to large audiences.
 - b. They are vital for advertising and entertainment.

OR

Communication through artificial satellites launched in space is called satellite communication. It has emerged as a new area in communication technology since the 1970s after U.S.A. and former U.S.S.R. pioneered space research. In other words, it is

an electronic network of computer which connects millions of people across the world. It is the result of digitalisation of information in which the telecommunication is merged with computers. These have rendered the unit cost and time of communication invariant in terms of distance.

Merits:

- i. It is the largest electronic network of the world.
- ii. It helps in connecting to the world of knowledge from anywhere in the world.
- iii. Electronic commerce is done through internet without going to banks.
- iv. It gives access to personal communication through e-mail.
- v. Satellites has brought changes in the areas of communication by reducing the time and cost of it.
- vi. It costs the same to communicate over 500 km as it does over 5000 km. it has made long-distance communication very efficient and effective.

Achievements of India:

Through the information on weather, weather forecasting about storm and news is collected effectively. India has also made a great achievement in satellite development. Aryabhata was launched on 19 April, 1979, Bhaskar-I in 1979 and Rohini in 1980. On 18 June 1981, APPLE (Arian Passenger Payload Experiment) was launched through Arian rocket. Bhaskar, Challenger and INSATI-B have made long-distance communication, television and radio very effective. Today weather forecasting through television is a boon.

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.



30. i. Drarwin
ii. Russia
iii. Kolkata
iv. America
v. Mumbai