

**C. B. S. E.**  
**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER (2020-21)**  
**GEOGRAPHY (029)**  
**CLASS 12**

**Time: 3hours**

**Max. Marks 70**

**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

- Q1 Fill in the blanks- 1  
\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ densities should be found out, in order to get a better insight into the human-land ratio.
- Q2 Arrange the following approaches in a sequence order according to their development 1
1. Spatial organization
  2. Regional approach
  3. Areal differentiation
  4. Humanistic approach
- (a) 1 4 2 3  
(b) 4 1 3 2  
(c) 2 3 1 4  
(d) 3 2 4 1
- Q3 Panna, Para, Palli, Nagla and Dhani are examples of Which of the following settlements? 1
- a) Clustered Settlements
  - b) Semi-Clustered Settlements
  - c) Dispersed Settlements
  - d) Hamleted Settlements

- Q4 Examine which of the following problems are generally confronted by the villages of South Asia. 1
- a) Lack of facilities due to high density
  - b) Political instability
  - c) Occurrence of floods and droughts
  - d) Fear of wild animals
- Q5 Which of the following programs sponsored by central government aims at enabling the rural population to conserve water for drinking, irrigation, fisheries and afforestation? 1
- a) Arvary Pani Sansad
  - b) Haryali
  - c) Neeru-Meeru
  - d) Narmada bachao
- Q6 Population of India according to their Occupation can be categorized into: 1
- a) Main workers, Marginal workers, Non workers
  - b) Marginal workers, Household industrial workers, Non workers
  - c) Non workers, agricultural labourers, Marginal workers
  - d) Cultivators, Main workers, Marginal workers
- Q7 Fill in the blank- 1
- The concept of Human Development was developed by\_\_\_\_\_

Q8 Which of the following best describes development? 1

- a) An increase in size
- b) A constant in size
- c) A positive change in quality
- d) A simple change in quality

Q9 Which one of the following is not a plantation crop? 1

- a) Coffee
- b) Sugarcane
- c) Rubber
- d) Wheat

Q10 Arrange the correct sequence of column II against the column I 1

COLUMN I (RELATED FIELD)

- I. Chikkamagaluru
- II. Singhbhum
- III. Durg
- IV. Koraput

COLUMN II (MINERALS)

- 1. Iron Ore
- 2. Bauxite
- 3. Manganese
- 4. Copper

- (a) III – 1, IV – 2, I – 3, II – 4
- (b) I – 4, II – 3, III – 2, IV – 1
- (c) IV – 3, I -4, II – 1, III – 2
- (d) II -2, III – 1, IV – 4, I - 3

- Q11 Which of the following programme has been launched by present Union Government for the cleaning of river Ganga? 1
- a) Ganga Action Plan
  - b) Namami Gange
  - c) Ganga Namami Action Plan
  - d) Ganga Cleaning Mission
- Q12 The outsourcing of which of the following activity is not an example of Knowledge Processing Outsourcing (KPO) ? 1
- a) E- Learning
  - b) Intellectual property
  - c) Collection of information
  - d) Legal profession
- Q13 Relate the most important factor responsible for high density of population found in Katanga-Zambia Plateau located in Africa: 1
- a) Availability of copper in abundance
  - b) Availability of forests resources
  - c) Close social ties
  - d) Scenic natural beauty
- 1
- Q14 If a country is having large proportion of young population, it would mean-
- a) High Birth rate and the population is youthful.
  - b) Large working population.

- c) High expenditure on healthcare facilities.
- d) Heavy pressure on government to arrange basic facilities.

Q15 Age and skill selective migration from rural areas has not affected adversely to which of the following demographic attribute?

1

- a) Downfall recorded in working population in rural areas
- b) The whole burden of agricultural work has to be borne by the old population in rural areas
- c) Old people and women are left behind in the place of origin
- d) Balance in age and sex composition

## SECTION B (SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS)

Q16 SOURCE BASED QUESTION

1x3=3

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

Based on the universal law “Polluter pays”, a silent but strong effort to restore the ecology and safeguard the human health with people’s participation has taken place in Daurala near Meerut. These efforts are now bearing fruits after a span of three years when Meerut based NGO had developed a model for ecological restoration. The recent meeting of the Daurala Industries officials, NGOs, Government officials and other stakeholders at Meerut has brought out results which usually come out mainly through the Court’s decisions.

The powerful logics, authentic studies and the pressure of the NGO has in a way brought a new lease of life to the twelve thousand residents of this village. It was in the year 2003, that the pitiable condition of Dauralaites drew the attention of the civil society. The groundwater of this village with a population of 12,000 persons was contaminated with heavy metals. The reason was that the untreated wastewater of Daurala industries was leaching to the groundwater table and was also being used for irrigation. The activists of the NGO conducted a door to door survey of the health status of the residents and came out with a report. The group reported that 192 deaths in the past five years have been recorded in the village due to consumption of contaminated water. The industry came under pressure due to activism. The organisation, the village community and people’s representatives sat together to find out sustainable solutions to this problem. The industrialists showed a keen interest towards checking the deteriorating ecology. The overhead water tank’s capacity in the village was enhanced and a 900m extra pipeline was laid to serve potable water to the community. The silted pond of the village has been cleaned and recharged by desilting it. Large quantity of silt was removed paving way to pure water so that it percolated deep down the aquifers. Rainwater harvesting structures have been constructed at different places which has helped in diluting the contaminants of the groundwater after the monsoons. 1000 trees have also been planted which have improved the environment.

**Answer any three questions**

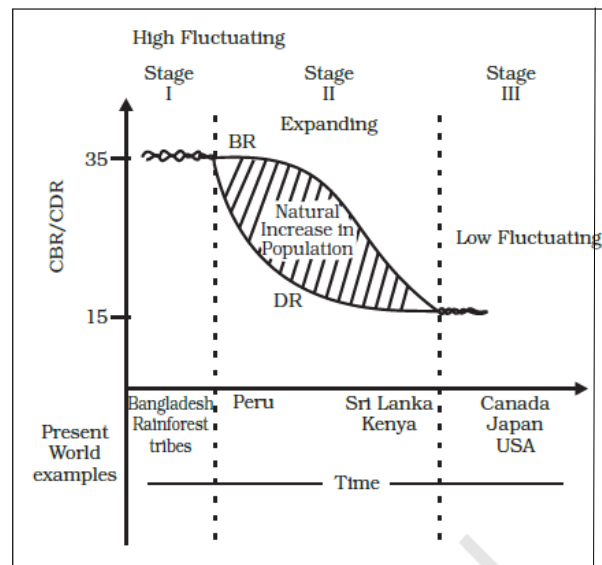
- a. What type of pollution is faced by the people of Daurala?
  - i. Noise pollution
  - ii. Air pollution
  - iii. Water pollution
  - iv. Land pollution
- b. Which process led to contamination of ground water?
  - i. Salinization
  - ii. Alkalization
  - iii. Leaching
  - iv. Over irrigation
- c. What was the most important step taken as sustainable solution to the health problem faced by the villagers?
  - i. Relocation of industries
  - ii. Controlled irrigation
  - iii. Evacuation from the affected area
  - iv. Enhancement of water storage capacity
- d. Which water conservation strategy will help in diluting the contamination of the ground water?
  - i. Rain water harvesting
  - ii. Universal law of 'Polluter Pays'
  - iii. Industrial waste treatment plant
  - iv. Over utilization of ground water.



Q17 SOURCE/GRAPH BASED QUESTION

1x3=3

Study the given graph carefully and answer the following questions:



**Answer any three questions-**

- a. How does the natural increase in population occur, as per the graph?
  - i. Birth Rate – Death Rate
  - ii. Death Rate + Birth Rate
  - iii. Growth Rate- Birth Rate
  - iv. Birth Rate + Migration
- b. What does the transition from high fluctuating stage to low fluctuating stage indicate?
  - i. Shift from Urban Industrial economy to Rural Agrarian economy

- ii. Shift from Rural Agrarian economy to Urban Industrial economy
  - iii. Low Birth and Death Rate to High Birth and Death Rate
  - iv. Migration from Urban to Rural areas
- c. From the given graph, what condition can you infer about the developing countries?
- i. High Birth Rate and High Death Rate
  - ii. Low Birth rate and Low Death rate
  - iii. High Birth Rate and Low Birth Rate
  - iv. Low Birth Rate and High Death Rate
- d. In which stage of Demographic Transition, population explosion took place :
- i. Stage I
  - ii. Stage II
  - iii. Stage III
  - iv. Post Stage III

**For Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of Q No. 17 (Graph Based Question)**

**Answer any three questions-**

**1x3=3**

- a. Why are Fertility and Mortality rates high in the first stage of this theory?
- i. People have a lot of buffer stock as food security.
  - ii. People reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemics.
  - iii. People are highly educated at this stage.
  - iv. There is technological advancement in all fields.

- b. What led to decline in Mortality rate in the second stage of this theory?
  - i. Due to improvement in Sanitation and Health conditions.
  - ii. Due to insufficient supply of food grain that led to starvation.
  - iii. Due to widespread illiteracy all over the world.
  - iv. Due to unfavorable sex ratio prevailing in developing countries.
- c. Why does fertility rate show a declining trend in the third stage?
  - i. This is because human beings are not able to adjust their fertility.
  - ii. Literacy rates show a downward trend all over the world.
  - iii. The population becomes urbanized and has high technical knowhow.
  - iv. There is acute food shortage in countries with a high Human Development Index.
- d. In which stage of Demographic Transition, population explosion took place :
  - v. Stage I
  - vi. Stage II
  - vii. Stage III
  - viii. Post Stage III

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

Q18 Justify the high demand of water for irrigation in India.

3

OR

‘Rainwater Harvesting is considered as a low cost and eco-friendly technique of preserving water resources’. Justify. 3

Q19 What are the basic differences between rural and urban settlements in India? 3

Q20 Explain how Human Geography in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century has become more integrative and inter- disciplinary in its approach. 3

Q21 ‘Some countries of the world have a high Human Development Index’. Try to find out reasons for such a scenario. 3

OR

Explain any three approaches to study Human Development in the world. 3

Q22 Growth of Service Sector in modern economies plays a vital role. Derive its implications for such economies. 3

Q23 What are the Economic consequences of migration in India ? 5

Q24 Critically analyse the Socio economic benefits that are being experienced by the implementation of Integrated Tribal Development Project in Bharmaur district of Himachal Pradesh. 5

OR

Critically analyse the measures to promote sustainability in Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area. 5

Q25 Substantiate the evidences to prove that Subsistence Agriculture is still practised in different parts of the globe. 5

OR

Highlight the features of Commercial Livestock Rearing, practised in the developed and developing countries. 5

Q26 Analyse the problems associated with Urban Settlements in developing countries. 5

Q27 Classify minerals into two groups on the basis of chemical and physical properties and give one example of minerals of each group. Mention any two features of the three minerals belts of India 5

### MAP BASED QUESTIONS

Q28 On the given map of India, locate and label **any five** of the following: 1x5=5

1. A state with lowest density of population
2. A state with highest level of urbanization
3. Bengaluru – Mega City
4. Mayurbhanj Iron Ore Mines
5. Jamnagar Oil Refinery
6. Katni Bauxite Mines
7. Neyveli Lignite Coal Field

**For Visually Impaired Candidates, in lieu of Q. No. 28.**

Write the names of any five of the following places in your answer sheet

1. Largest Oil Refinery of India.
2. A state with highest density of population.
3. A major Iron ore mine in Odisha.
4. Single largest Lignite coal reserves In Tamil Nadu.
5. A Bauxite mine in Madhya Pradesh.
6. A state with lowest level of urbanization.
7. A Mega City located in Karnataka.

With the help of the following key, identify the areas marked as **A, B, C, D and E** on the given outline map of World. Write the correct name of the place in the blank space given on the map. 1x5=5

**A** Region in Africa practising Nomadic Herding

**B** A Mega City of Asia

**C** Region of Europe practising Commercial Grain Farming

**D** Mega City of South America

**E** Region of North America practising Subsistence Gathering

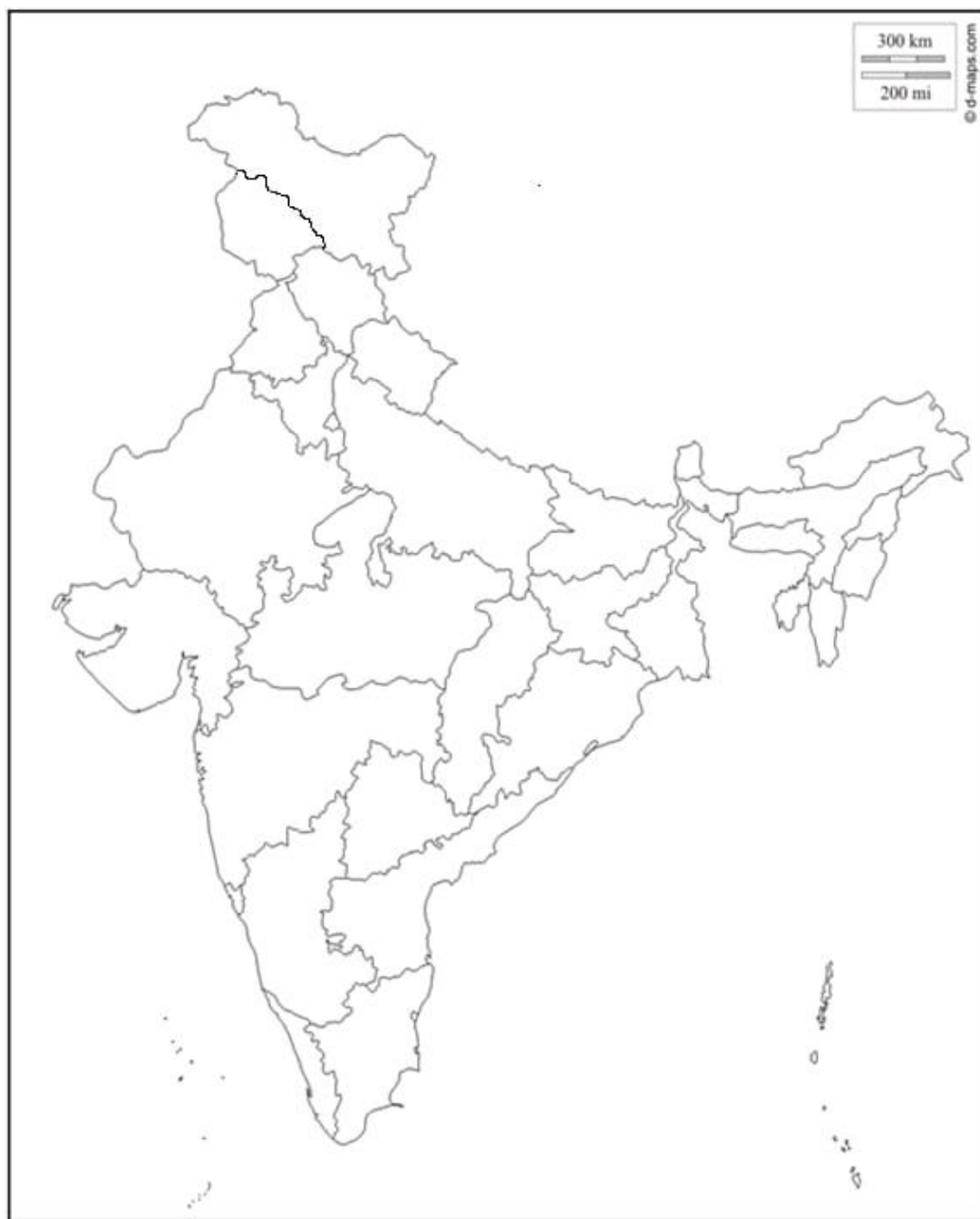
**For Visually Impaired Candidates, in lieu of Q. No. 29**

Write the names of the following places -

1. Name the region of Russia which is known for Nomadic Herding.
2. Name the Mega City located in Argentina.
3. Its a country known for Commercial livestock rearing in North America.
4. Its the largest Mega City of the world.
5. Name the largest region of commercial dairy farming in the world.







Q28

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