Affiliated to CBSE, New Delhi (Affiliation No. 1030642)

GNPS

GOMTI NANDAN PUBLIC SCHOOL

Gandhi Ward, Bina (M.P.) 470113. | 9165 609 333. | info@mygnps.com | www.mygnps.com

CLASS XII · GEOGRAPHY (029) · FUNDAMENTALS OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHY · CBSE BOARD EXAMINATION 2027

GEOGRAPHY · CHAPTER 1 MODEL ANSWERS

Human Geography: Nature and Scope

Board-Style Answer Booklet · Answers as CBSE expects them

CBSE marking-scheme pattern | Word count on every answer | 46 model answers | Most-probable 2027 answers marked

INSIDE THIS BOOKLET

M	**How CBSE Marks Geography** Section layout, the seven marking rules, answer frames	2
A	**Textbook Check – Answers** 11 model answers	3
B	**Objective – Answer Key** 20 answers, each with a reason	7
C	**Board Pattern – Answers** 9 model answers	8
D	**Case-Based – Answers** 2 cases, 6 answers	10

HOW TO USE IT

1. Write your own answer first, in the practice notebook.
2. Then open this booklet. Tick each numbered point you also wrote.
3. Give yourself 1 mark per matching point – that is how the examiner marks.
4. Copy any point you missed into My Mistakes (last page of the Chapter Booklet).
5. Rewrite the answer after 3 days, from memory.

USE WITH Chapter Booklet, Geography Ch 1

M

READ THIS FIRST · BASED ON THE CBSE SAMPLE PAPER AND MARKING SCHEME 2026–27

How CBSE Marks Geography

Every answer in this booklet follows the official marking-scheme pattern: numbered value points, keyword first, inside the word limit. Under each answer you will see its word count and how the marks are split.

The Geography paper in 2027 (as in Sample Paper 2026–27)

Paper 029 · 70 marks · 30 questions · 3 hours

Item	Type	Marks	Words	What earns the marks
Q1–Q17	MCQs: statements, matching, data tables, assertion–reason, map or picture	1 each	–	Letter + answer
Q18–Q19	Source-based: a map or a passage with sub-parts	3 each	–	From the source + chapter facts
Q20–Q23	Short answer; one with (A) **or** (B)	3 each	80–100	3 points × 1 mark
Q24–Q28	Long answer; most with (A) **or** (B)	5 each	120–150	5 points × 1, or 2 + 3
Q29–Q30	Map: world map (identify 5 of 7) and India map (locate 5 of 7)	5 each	–	Correct place + name

This chapter gave a **3-mark** answer in every paper checked: 2026 (64/1/2, 64/1/3) Q20, 2025 (64/1/1) Q20, Sample Papers 2026–27 Q22 and 2024–25 Q20. Learn the three views with one example each, and the body metaphors.

How the marking scheme gives marks

SEVEN RULES

- **Marks come from value points.** Each correct, relevant point earns 1 mark: one value point per mark – 3 marks = 3 points, 5 marks = 5 points (or 2 + 3, 2½ + 2½ when the question has parts). The scheme accepts “any other relevant point”, so a correct NCERT point that is not in our answer also scores.
- **Points are numbered and backed by evidence.** The examiner wants a fact in each point: a site, a find, a writer, a date, a place or an example. Our long answers add one opening and one closing line so the answer reads well; the marks come from the numbered points.
- **Keyword first.** Start each point with the key word and underline it – the examiner scans for it. Then give one fact: a name, a date, a number or an example.
- **MCQs:** write the letter and the answer text. Combination questions are answered like “(b) Only a, b and d”.
- **Case / source-based:** (i) and (ii) need one clear line each; the 2-mark part needs two separate points. Use the passage’s own clues, then add chapter facts.
- **Internal choice:** write “(A)” or “(B)” in the margin and attempt only one. Map questions: attach the map to the answer book.
- **Do not repeat** one idea in two points – it earns one mark only.

Answer frames – copy this shape

3-mark answer — 80–100 words

1. Keyword: point + example.
2. Keyword: point + place / figure.
3. Keyword: point + result.

One or two sentences per point.

5-mark answer — 120–150 words

→ Opening line that answers the question in short.

1–5 Five numbered points, keyword first, each with an example, a place or a figure.

→ Closing line: “Thus / Hence …”.

If the question has two parts, answer under two sub-headings.

Case / source-based 3 marks · Q18–Q19

(i)–(iv) One clear line for each part, using the clue in the source.

Map Write the name next to the letter or dot, as asked.

Never copy the whole passage.

Short of time? Learn these ten first

Most probable for 2027

C1	"Nature and humans are inseparably intertwined." Analyse …	[3]	C2	Explain the relationship between the physical environment …	[3]
C4	"Humans make use of the opportunities provided by nature." …	[3]	C6	Define neo-determinism.	[3]
D1	Case: Two Lives, Two Worlds	[3]	D2	Case: The Traffic Signal	[3]

ANSWERS · PART A

A Textbook Check – Answers

Model answers to every Textbook Check question. Underlined words are the keywords the examiner looks for.

Meaning and nature

A1. Define human geography in your own words, using the ideas of any two geographers. [3]

1. **Ratzel:** human geography is the synthetic study of how human societies relate to the earth's surface.
2. **Semple:** it studies the changing relationship between the 'unresting man' and the 'unstable earth' – both sides keep changing.
3. **Common idea:** it explains how humans and their physical environment shape each other and how human activities are spread over the earth.

56 words · limit 100 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

A2. Why is geography called an integrative discipline? Why is a 'physical versus human' dualism not accepted? [3]

1. **Integrative:** it brings together physical facts (landforms, climate, soils) and human facts (population, settlements, economy) to study the earth as the home of humans.
2. **Interdependence:** human activities depend on the physical environment, and humans in turn change that environment.
3. **No dualism:** studying either side alone gives a half picture, so physical and human geography are studied together.

57 words · limit 100 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

A3. Distinguish between the physical environment and the cultural environment, with two examples of each. [3]

1. **Physical environment:** created by nature – landforms, soils, climate, water, natural vegetation, plants and animals.
2. **Cultural environment:** created by humans using natural resources – houses, villages, cities, roads, railways, farms, factories and ports.
3. **Link:** the cultural environment is built on the physical one, and it keeps modifying it.

46 words · limit 100 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

A4. Explain with examples how we describe the earth with words for the human body, and human society with words for the earth. [3]

1. **Earth as a body:** the 'face' of the earth, the 'eye' of a storm, the 'mouth' of a river, the 'snout' of a glacier, the 'neck' of an isthmus, the 'profile' of a soil.
2. **Society as nature:** regions, villages and towns are described as 'organisms'; road and rail networks as 'arteries of circulation'.
3. **Meaning:** such words show that nature and humans are so closely intertwined that they are studied together.

70 words · limit 100 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

Humans and nature – three views

A5. What is meant by the 'naturalisation of humans'? Explain with an example. [3]

1. **Low technology:** early humans had simple tools and depended directly on nature for food, shelter and water.
2. **Adapting and fearing:** they adapted to nature's dictates, feared its fury and worshipped it – environmental determinism.
3. **Example:** a forest tribe of central India lives by hunting and gathering, follows the forest's seasons and takes only what it needs.

55 words · limit 100 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

A6. What is meant by the 'humanisation of nature'? Explain with an example. [3]

1. **Better technology:** as people understood nature and developed technology, they moved from necessity to freedom.
2. **Using opportunities:** nature offers possibilities and humans choose and use them, creating a cultural landscape – possibilism.
3. **Example:** people in a cold north European town live comfortably through dark, freezing winters with heating, electricity and imported food.

51 words · limit 100 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

A7. Explain the concept of neo-determinism. Why is it called 'stop and go determinism'? [3]

1. **Middle path:** Griffith Taylor's idea lies between environmental determinism and possibilism – neither absolute necessity nor absolute freedom.
2. **Obey to conquer:** humans can conquer nature only by obeying its limits; development should not damage the environment.
3. **Traffic lights:** like a driver, humans must stop at nature's red signal and go ahead when it shows green – hence 'stop and go'.

58 words · limit 100 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

A8. Compare environmental determinism and possibilism under five heads. [5]

The two views see the human–nature relationship from opposite ends.

1. **Who controls:** determinism: nature controls human life; possibilism: humans choose among the options nature offers.
2. **Technology:** determinism: very little technology; possibilism: advanced technology that loosens nature's hold.
3. **Attitude to nature:** determinism: fear and worship of nature; possibilism: confident use of nature.
4. **Stage of society:** determinism: early, primitive societies; possibilism: developed, modern societies.
5. **Scholars and example:** determinism: Ratzel, Semple – a forest tribe; possibilism: Vidal de la Blache – a modern city in a cold country.

Neo-determinism later took the middle path between them.

92 words · limit 150 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5 | Opening + closing line: 1 line each, no extra mark | MUST DO

Through time, schools and fields

A9. Name the approach in human geography for each period: early colonial, later colonial, inter-war, late 1950s–60s, 1970s, 1990s. Explain any one. [3]

1. **Approaches:** exploration and description; regional analysis; areal differentiation; spatial organisation; humanistic, radical and behavioural schools; post-modernism.
2. **Spatial organisation:** in the late 1950s–60s geographers used computers and statistics to find mappable patterns – the quantitative revolution.
3. **Why it changed:** its dehumanised method led to the people-centred schools of the 1970s.

49 words · limit 100 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

A10. Distinguish between the welfare, radical and behavioural schools of human geography. [3]

1. **Welfare / humanistic:** concerned with the social well-being of people – their housing, health and education.
2. **Radical:** used Marxian theory to explain the basic causes of poverty, deprivation and social inequality, linking them to the growth of capitalism.
3. **Behavioural:** stressed lived experience and the way social groups based on ethnicity, race or religion perceive space.

54 words · limit 100 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

A11. Name any five fields of human geography and give one sister discipline for each. [5]

Human geography is interdisciplinary.

1. **Social geography:** sociology; its sub-field medical geography links with epidemiology.
2. **Political geography:** political science; electoral geography links with psephology.
3. **Population geography:** demography.
4. **Settlement geography:** urban and rural planning.
5. **Economic geography:** economics; agricultural geography links with agricultural sciences.
6. **Urban geography:** urban studies and planning.

Any five fields with a correct sister discipline earn the marks.

58 words · limit 150 | Marking: any 5 of these 6 points × 1 = 5 | Opening + closing line: 1 line each, no extra mark

B

ANSWER KEY · PART B

Objective – Answer Key

All 20 MCQ and assertion–reason answers, each with a one-line reason so you learn the fact, not only the letter.

Write the option letter **and** the answer, as the marking scheme does – e.g. "(b) ..." followed by the answer text.

Q	Answer	Why (one line)
B1	**(b) Ellen C. Semple**	Ellen C. Semple, an American geographer.
B2	**(a) Griffith Taylor**	Griffith Taylor – 'stop and go determinism'.
B3	**(d) Ports**	Ports are built by humans; the other three are natural.
B4	**(a) describing nature with words for the human body**	Face, eye, mouth, snout, neck, profile – body words for nature.
B5	**(b) arteries of circulation**	Society described with words for natural bodies.
B6	**(c) I, II and IV**	Urban sprawls are a sign of humanisation of nature.
B7	**(d) Hunting and gathering in forests**	Hunting and gathering shows dependence on nature.
B8	**(b) traffic lights**	Stop at red, go at green.
B9	**(a) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii**	Description → uniqueness → patterns → local context.
B10	**(c) Radical school**	Radical school – inequality linked to capitalism.
B11	**(c) the quantitative revolution**	Approach: spatial organisation.
B12	**(b) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii**	Psephology, epidemiology, demography, anthropology.
B13	**(d) Behavioural school**	Groups based on ethnicity, race or religion.
B14	**(a) areal differentiation**	Uniqueness of a region – inter-war approach.
B15	**(c) economic geography**	Resource, agricultural, industrial, marketing, tourism, international trade.
B16	**(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.**	Low technology made humans depend on nature.
B17	**(d) A is false, but R is true.**	A is false – it sets limits; R is true.
B18	**(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.**	Both true, but R does not explain A – technology does.
B19	**(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.**	That is why dualism is not accepted.
B20	**(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.**	This led to the humanistic, radical and behavioural schools.

C

ANSWERS · PART C

Board Pattern – Answers

Model answers in the marking-scheme pattern. Orange tags show where a similar question came in a board or sample paper.

Nature of human geography – humans and nature

★★★ 3 of 5 papers · 3 marks

C1. "Nature and humans are inseparably intertwined." Analyse the statement with examples. [3]

1. **Studied together:** human geography studies the physical and the human world together, as one cannot be explained without the other.
2. **Body words for nature:** we speak of the face of the earth, the mouth of a river and the snout of a glacier.
3. **Nature words for society:** regions and towns are called organisms and transport networks arteries of circulation – showing the close bond.

63 words · limit 100 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | Board 2025 (64/1/1) Q20(a) | MUST DO

C2. Explain the relationship between the physical environment and human beings. [3]

1. **Interaction:** human geography studies how the physical environment and the socio-cultural environment created by humans interact.
2. **Base for culture:** landforms, soils, climate and vegetation are the base on which humans build houses, farms, roads and cities.
3. **Two-way:** nature offers opportunities and limits; humans use technology to adapt to and modify nature, and are in turn affected by it.

58 words · limit 100 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | Board 2026 (64/1/3) Q20 | MUST DO

C3. "Human geography is the synthetic study of the relationship between human societies and the earth's surface." Explain. [3]

1. **Synthetic:** it joins physical and human facts into one picture instead of studying them separately.
2. **Modification:** humans use technology to change the earth – farms, dams, cities – and the earth shapes their lives.
3. **Shared language:** physical features are described with human-body words, showing the two cannot be separated.

47 words · limit 100 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | Board 2026 (64/1/2) Q20

Possibilism and humanisation of nature

★★☆ 2 of 5 papers · 3 marks

C4. "Humans make use of the opportunities provided by nature." Analyse the statement. [3]

1. **Necessity to freedom:** with better technology humans moved from a state of necessity to a state of freedom – possibilism.
2. **Cultural landscape:** they used nature's resources to create a cultural landscape bearing human imprints.
3. **Examples:** health resorts on highlands, urban sprawls, orchards and pastures, ports on coasts and satellites in space.

50 words · limit 100 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | Board 2025 (64/1/1) Q20(b); SQP 2024–25 Q20 | MUST DO

C5. Explain how technology changes the relationship between humans and nature. Give two examples. **[3]**

1. **Level of culture:** technology shows a society's cultural development; it loosens the hold of the environment on people.
2. **Example 1:** understanding friction and heat let people make fire; knowledge of DNA and genetics helped conquer diseases.
3. **Example 2:** faster aircraft and heating let people cross and live in harsh regions such as cold northern lands.

55 words · limit 100 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

Neo-determinism

★★☆ 2 of 5 papers · 3 marks

C6. Define neo-determinism. How is it different from environmental determinism and possibilism? **[3]**

1. **Definition (1):** Griffith Taylor's 'stop and go determinism': humans may develop, but only within nature's limits.
2. **Versus determinism:** it rejects the idea that nature totally controls humans (absolute necessity).
3. **Versus possibilism:** it also rejects absolute freedom; humans must stop at nature's red signal – today's idea of sustainable development.

48 words · limit 100 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | SQP 2026–27 Q22 (1 + 2); SQP 2024–25 Q20 (OR) | MUST DO

C7. Why is neo-determinism important for the world today? Explain with examples. **[5]**

Neo-determinism is not only a theory; it explains today's environmental problems.

1. **Limits ignored:** many developed countries used nature without limits – they 'jumped the red light'.
2. **Global warming:** burning fossil fuels has raised temperatures and melted glaciers.
3. **Ozone and pollution:** chemicals thinned the ozone layer; air and water pollution harm health.
4. **Land degradation:** deforestation and over-irrigation have caused soil erosion and desertification.
5. **Sustainable path:** neo-determinism asks for development within nature's limits – the basis of sustainable development.

Thus 'stop and go' is a guide for future development.

85 words · limit 150 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5 | Opening + closing line: 1 line each, no extra mark

Approaches, schools and fields

★☆☆ 0 of 5 papers · 1 and 3 marks

C8. How did human geography change from the 1950s to the 1990s? Explain three stages. **[3]**

1. **Spatial organisation:** late 1950s–60s: computers and statistical tools, and laws of physics, were used to find mappable patterns of human activity – the quantitative revolution.
2. **1970s schools:** geographers reacted against this dehumanised method; the humanistic, radical and behavioural schools made the subject relevant to people's problems.
3. **Post-modernism:** in the 1990s grand generalisations and universal theories were doubted, and each local context was given importance.

64 words · limit 100 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

C9. **"Human geography is interdisciplinary." Justify with five examples of its links with other subjects.** [5]

Human geography explains human elements on the earth with the help of other social sciences.

1. **Economics:** economic geography and its sub-fields draw on economics, resource economics and industrial economics.
2. **Political science:** political geography links with political science; electoral geography with psephology.
3. **Demography:** population geography uses demography to study births, deaths and migration.
4. **Sociology and anthropology:** social and cultural geography link with sociology and anthropology.
5. **Medicine:** medical geography links with epidemiology to map diseases.

So it is closely linked with almost every social science.

83 words · limit 150 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5 | Opening + closing line: 1 line each, no extra mark

D — ANSWERS · PART D
Case-Based – Answers

One line each for the 1-mark parts; separate points for the 2-mark parts. The whole answer stays within the word limit.

D1. **Case-Based · Two Lives, Two Worlds** (printed in the booklet) [3]

(i) **Which view of the human–nature relationship does the boy's life show?** [1]
Environmental determinism – the naturalisation of humans.

(ii) **What allows the woman to live comfortably in a harsh climate?** [1]
Advanced technology – heating, electric light, transport and trade.

(iii) **Which idea suggests a balance between these two ways of living?** [1]
Neo-determinism of Griffith Taylor – develop within nature's limits.

22 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 1 = 3 | Board Q20 themes, 2025–2026

D2. **Case-Based · The Traffic Signal** (printed in the booklet) [3]

(i) **Name the geographer whose idea is described here.** [1]
Griffith Taylor.

(ii) **What does 'ignoring every light' stand for?** [1]
Using nature without limits, as in possibilism carried too far.

(iii) **Give one present-day problem caused by ignoring nature's signals.** [1]
Global warming, which melts glaciers (or air pollution).

20 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 1 = 3 | Sample Paper 2026–27 Q22