

**Question Paper Foreign 2017 Set 1
CBSE Class 12 Geography**

General Instructions:

- There are 22 questions in all.
 - All questions are compulsory.
 - Question numbers 1 to 7 are very short- answer questions carrying 1 mark each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 40 words.
 - Question numbers 8 to 13 are short- answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Out of which one question is a value based question. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 80 – 100 words.
 - Question numbers 14 to 20 are long- answer questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 150 words.
 - Question numbers 21 and 22 are related to identification or locating and labelling of geographical features on maps, carrying 5 marks each.
 - Outline maps of the World and India provided to you must be attached within your answer- book.
 - Use of templates or stencils for drawing outline maps is allowed.
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1. Define the term 'Age structure'.

Ans. Age structure represents the number of people of different age groups.

2. What is meant by tourism?

Ans. Tourism is travel undertaken for purposes of recreation rather than business.

3. In what type of climatic areas is sugarcane cultivated?

Ans. Sugarcane is cultivated in sub-humid and humid climates of tropical areas.

4. Why are the people of a country considered its real wealth?

Ans. The people of a country are considered its real wealth because they make use of country's resources and decide its policies. Thus, a country is known by its people.

5. How does the navigability of inland waterways depend on the width and depth of the channel?

Ans. The navigability of inland waterways depends on the width by stabilizing the river banks and increasing depth by regular dredging. Building dams and barrages also regulates the flow of water.

6. Classify the Indian cotton textile industry into two sectors.

Ans. The two sectors of Indian cotton textile industry:

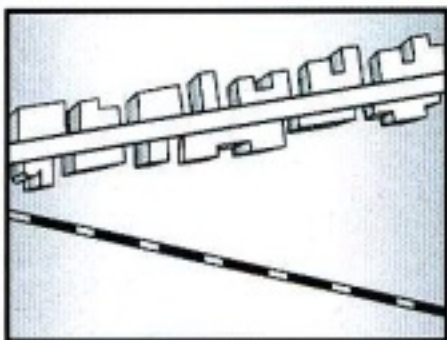
- (i) Organised Sector
- (ii) Unorganised Sector

7. How has a downward trend of crude birth-rate become possible in the fourth phase of growth of population in India?

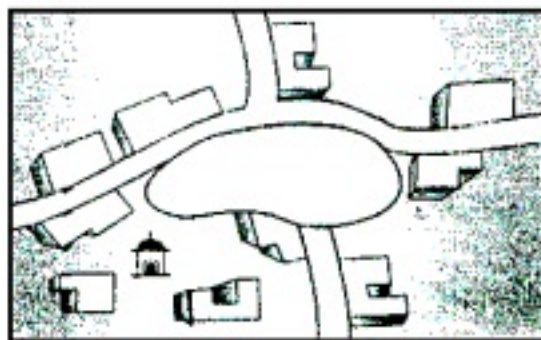
Ans. The downward trend of CBR has been possible due to:

- (i) Increase in the mean age at marriage
- (ii) Improved quality of life
- (ii) Education of females

8. Study the diagram given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:



(A)



(B)

(8.1) Identify and name the rural settlement patterns in the above given diagrams shown as (A) and (B).

(8.2) Write one feature of each rural settlement pattern.

Ans. (8.1) Rural settlements patterns:

(A) Linear Pattern

(B) Circular Pattern

(8.2) Features:

Linear Pattern: Houses are located along the road/railway line/river/ river/ canal/ edge of a valley/ along a levee.

Circular Pattern: Circular villages develop along lakes/ tanks/ around an open area which is used for keeping animals to protect them from wild animals.

Note: The following question is for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 8:

Explain any three major problems of rural settlements in the developing countries.

Ans. Major problems of rural settlements in developing countries:

(i) Supply of water is inadequate

(ii) Water borne diseases such as Cholera and Jaundice are common

(iii) Problem of toilets and garbage disposal causes health problems

(iv) Frequent droughts and floods

(v) Houses made of mud, wood and thatch remain susceptible to damage due to heavy rains and floods

(vi) Unmetalled roads

(vii) Lack of modern network of communication

(viii) Any other relevant point

9. What are the two main objectives of the 'Drought Prone Area Programme'? How is

Drought Prone Area Programme implemented? Explain.

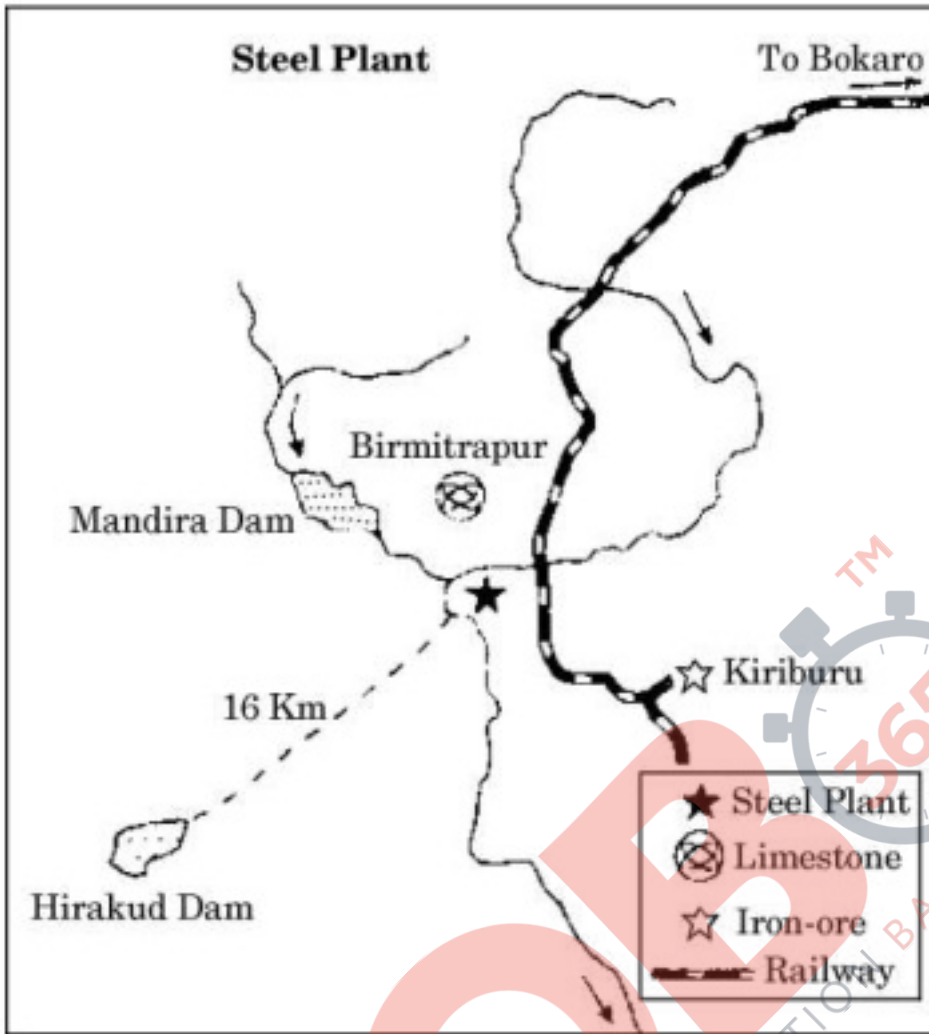
Ans. Two objectives of drought prone area programme:

- (i) To provide employment to the people in drought prone areas
- (ii) To create productive assets

Implementation:

- (i) This programme laid emphasis on the construction of labour intensive civil works.
- (ii) It emphasized on irrigation projects/ land development programmes/ afforestation/ grassland development.
- (iii) Creation of basic infrastructure such as electricity/ roads/ markets/ credit/ services.
- (iv) Adoption of integrated watershed development approach at micro level.
- (v) Restoration of ecological balance
- (vi) Any other relevant point

10. Study the diagram given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:



(10.1) Identify and name the iron and steel plant shown in the above diagram. In which State is this plant located?

(10.2) Which two rivers provide water to this plant?

(10.3) Which is the main source of electricity for this plant?

Ans. (10.1) Rourkela in Odisha

(10.2) (i) Koel, (ii) Brahamani/ Sankh

(10.3) The Hirakud project supplies electricity

Note: The following question is for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q.

No. 10:

Explain any three major factors responsible for the development of 'Bhilai Steel Plant'.

Ans. Major factors responsible for the development of Bhilai Steel Plant:

- (i) Proximity to raw material
- (ii) Coal comes from Korba and Kargali
- (iii) Water comes from Tendula dam
- (iv) Power is supplied from Korba Thermal Power Station
- (v) It lies on the Kolkata-Mumbai railway route
- (vi) Bulk of steel produced is fed to Hindustan Shipyard at Vishakhapatnam
- (vii) Any other relevant point

11. "Possibilities can be created within the limit, which do not damage the environment and there is no free run without accidents." Analyse the statement.

Ans. Approach to development without damaging the environment:

- (i) Human beings were able to develop technology after they developed better understanding of natural laws.
- (ii) Obeying nature is extremely important to develop technology and technology loosens the shackles of environment on human beings.
- (iii) Man has to respond to the red signals and proceed to develop when nature permits Modifications.
- (iv) The free run/ reckless approach badly affects the environment.
- (vi) It has resulted in greenhouse effect/ depletion of ozone layer depletion/ global warming/ receding glaciers/ degrading lands.
- (vii) Any other relevant point

12. How have security and scarcity of water played a role in the development of clustered rural settlements in India? Explain with examples.

Ans. The examples where security and scarcity of water plays an important role for the

development of clustered settlements:

(i) In Bundelkhand Region of Central India. People prefer to live in compact rural Settlements due to security reasons.

(ii) Compact rural settlements are also found in Nagaland due to security reasons.

(iii) In Rajasthan, scarcity of water has necessitated compact settlement for maximum Utilization of available water resources.

(iv) Any other relevant example

13. "Urban waste disposal is a serious problem in 'Metropolitan cities' of India." Explain any three values that can help in minimising this problem.

Ans. The values that can help minimise the urban waste disposal in Metropolitan cities:

(i) Sense of awareness

(ii) Educating people

(iii) Cleanliness

(iv) collaboration

(v) Commitment

(vi) Cooperation

(vii) Regularity

(viii) responsibility

(ix) Any other relevant point

14. What type of agriculture is mainly practised in the interior parts of semi-arid lands of the mid latitudes? Describe the main features of such type of agriculture.

Ans. Extensive Commercial Grain Cultivation is practiced in the interior parts of semiarid lands of mid-latitudes.

Features:

- (i) The size of farm is very large.
- (ii) Entire operations of cultivation from ploughing to harvesting is mechanized.
- (iii) There is low yield per acre but high yield per person.
- (iv) Wheat is the principal crop. Corn, oats, barley and rye are also grown.
- (v) Any other relevant point.

15. How are the principal modes of world transportation complementary to one another? Explain with examples.

Ans. Principal mode of transport are land, water and air. They are all complementary to one another:

- (i) All modes of transport are used for inter-regional and intra-regional movement of goods and passengers.
- (ii) International movement of goods is mainly handled by ocean freighters and is carried forward to the market/ place of destination by roadways or railways.
- (iii) Light weight/ delicate goods are transported through airways which takes lesser time as compared to the other modes of transport. Then roadways provides the door to door facility to deliver the product to its destination.
- (iv) Waterways carry heavy/ bulky goods to their destinations only with the help of the land transport.
- (v) Mainly land transport acts as a feeder to the airways and the waterways.
- (vi) Any other relevant point

16. How are main workers different from marginal workers? Explain the four occupational categories as categorised by the Census of India.

Ans. Main worker is a person who works for at least 183 days in a year, on the other hand, a

marginal worker works for less than 183 days in a year.

Occupational Categories:

(i) Cultivators: The people who possess the agricultural land and are engaged with cultivation activity.

(ii) Agricultural Labourers: People who are engaged with farm based activities/ cultivation to earn the wages.

(iii) Household Industrial Workers: People engaged with cottage industries, generally as house entity.

(iv) Other Workers: Workers in Non household industries/ trade/ commerce/ construction repair and other services.

17. How do push factors compel the people to migrate in the world? Explain any five factors with examples.

Ans. Push factors make the place of origin less attractive and compel the people to migrate:

(i) Unemployment

(ii) Poor living conditions

(iii) Political turmoil

(iv) Unpleasant climate

(v) Frequent occurrence of natural disasters

(vi) Continual hitting of Epidemics

(vii) Socio-economic backwardness

(viii) Any other relevant point

18. Explain with examples the changing nature of the international trade of India.

Ans. India's International Trade has undergone a sea change:

(i) The share of agriculture and allied products has declined whereas, share of petroleum and crude products has increased.

(ii) There is a decline in the export of traditional items such as tea, spices, coffee etc. Surge has been registered in floricultural products.

(iii) Textile sector could not compete with the export of the engineering goods.

(iv) Foodgrain import was discontinued due to success of green revolution.

(v) Import of fertilizers continued due to high demand in India.

(vi) Import of machines and equipment, special steel, edible oil and chemicals continued to be high.

(vii) Any other relevant point

19. Classify mining methods on the basis of mode of occurrence and the nature of the ore, into two categories. How are they different from each other? Explain with examples.

Ans. Classification of mining:

(i) Surface Mining

(ii) Underground Mining

Differences:

(i) Surface mining is known as open cast mining whereas, underground mining is known as shaft method.

(ii) Surface mining is the cheapest way of mining, contrary to the underground which is expensive.

(iii) The former occurs close to the surface whereas, in the latter method vertical shafts have to be sunk, from where underground galleries radiate to reach the minerals.

(iv) Overhead cost for equipment is relatively low in open cast, but for underground mining the equipment such as lifts, drills etc. used are expensive.

(v) Open cast mining is less risky than the underground mining as it has more possibility of people becoming victims of poisonous gases, fire, floods etc.

(vi) Any other relevant point

20. “Conservation and management of water resources is essential in India.” Justify the statement with arguments.

Ans. Need of the conservation and management of water resource in India:

(i) The demand for the fresh water is increasing due to ever growing population, but the availability of fresh water has declined.

(ii) The over-use of ground water resources has led to decline in ground water table in some states like Rajasthan and Maharashtra.

(iii) The high yield variety of crops require more irrigation.

(iv) Water availability from sea/ocean, due to high cost of desalinization is considered negligible.

(v) The available water is getting polluted due to domestic, agricultural and industrial Effluents.

(vi) Any other relevant point.

21. Identify the five geographical features shown on the given political outline map of the World as A, B, C, D and E and write their correct names on the lines marked near them with the help of the following information:

A. A country with large area in Asia

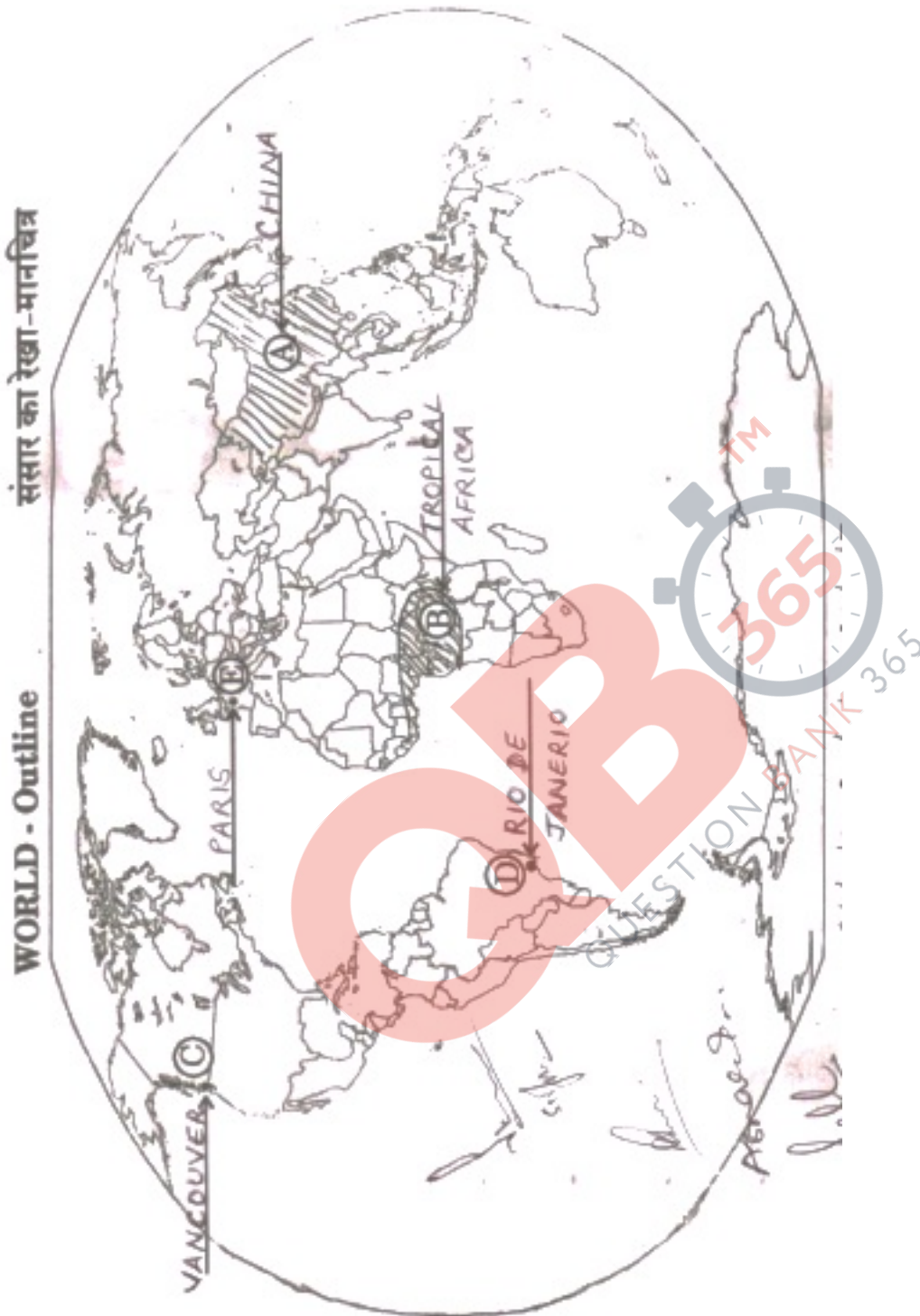
B. A major area of subsistence gathering

C. The terminal station of a ‘Trans-Continental Railway’

D. A major seaport

E. An international airport

Ans.



Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 21:

(21.1) Which is the largest country of Asia in area?

(21.2) Name any one major area of subsistence gathering in the world.

(21.3) Name the western terminal station of Trans-Canadian Railway.

(21.4) Name any one major seaport of Africa.

(21.5) Name any one international airport of Australia.

Ans. For the visually impaired candidates:

(21.1) China

(21.2) High latitude zones of Northern Canada/ Northern Eurasia/ Southern Chile. Low latitude Zones such as Amazon basin/ Tropical Africa/ Northern fringe of Australia/ Interior part Of South East Asia.

(21.3) Vancouver

(21.4) Cape town/ Durban/ Mombassa/ Suez/ any other

(21.5) Perth/ Sydney/ Darwin/ any other

22. Locate and label the following five features with appropriate symbols on the given political outline map of India:

(22.1) The state having the highest rank in Human Development Index

(22.2) The leading producer state of groundnut

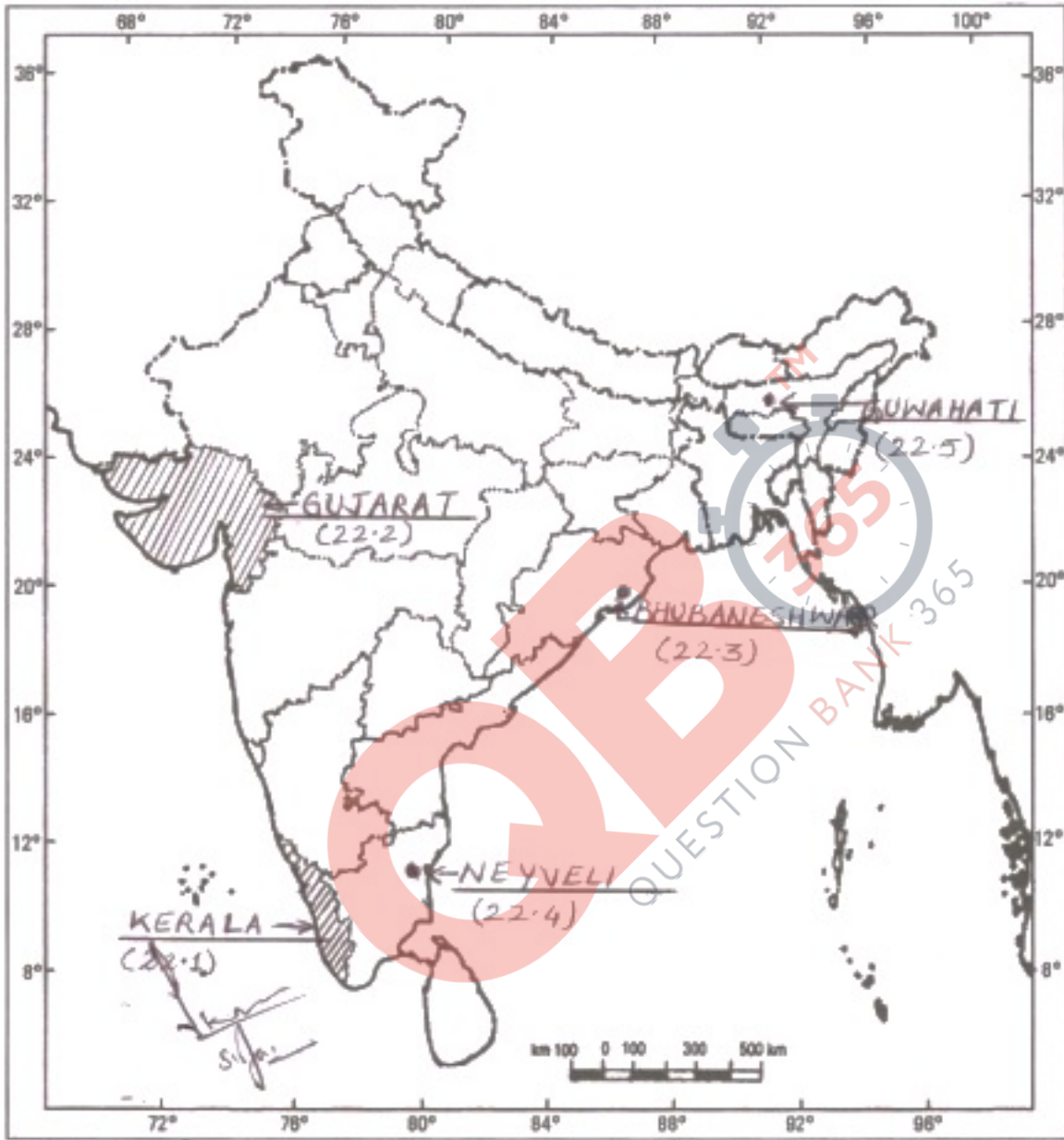
(22.3) The software technology park located in Odisha

(22.4) The major coal field located in Tamil Nadu

(22.5) An international airport located in Assam

Ans.

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)



Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 22:

(22.1) Which state of India has the highest rank in Human Development Index?

(22.2) Which state of India is the leading producer of groundnut?

(22.3) Name the software technology park located in Odisha.

(22.4) Name the major coal field located in Tamil Nadu.

(22.5) Name an international airport located in Assam.

Ans. For the visually impaired candidates:

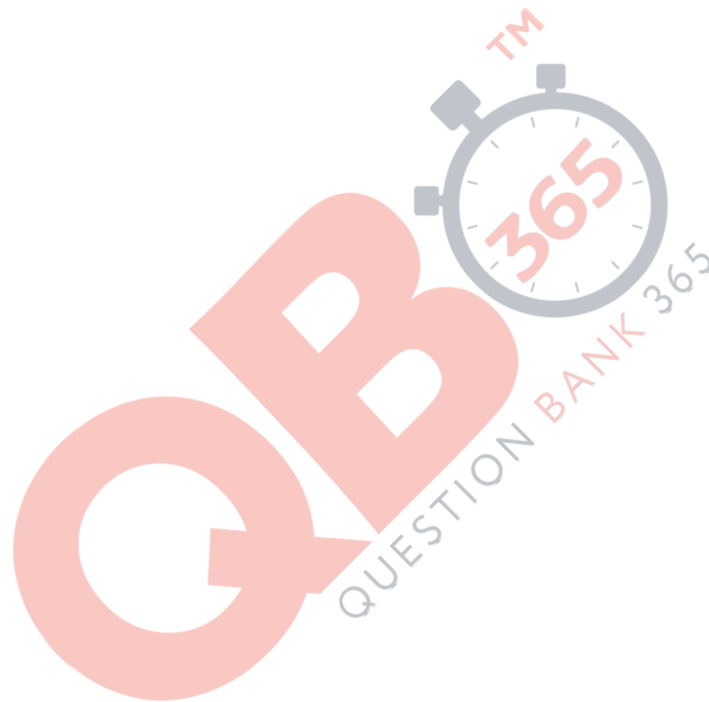
(22.1) Kerala

(22.2) Gujarat

(22.3) Bhubaneshwar

(22.4) Neyveli

(22.5) Guwahati

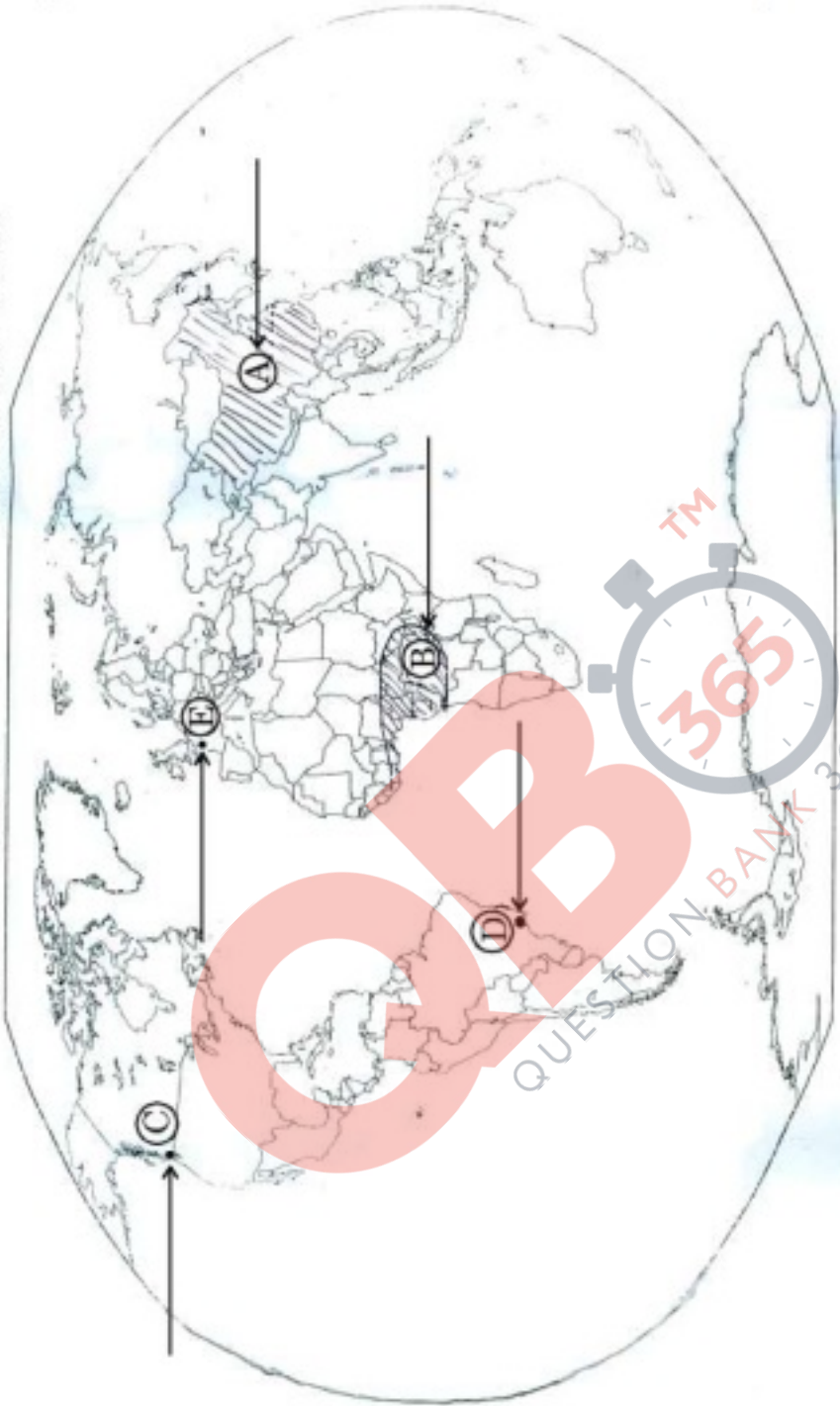


प्रश्न सं. 21 के लिए

For question no. 21

संसार का रेखा-मानचित्र

WORLD - Outline



प्रश्न सं. 22 के लिए

For question no. 22

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)

