
Question Paper 2016 Foreign (Set 1)
CBSE Class 12 Geography

General Instructions:

- (i) There are 22 questions in all.
 - (ii) All questions are compulsory.
 - (iii) Marks for each question are indicated against it.
 - (iv) 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.
 - (v) 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.
 - (vi) Question numbers 14 to 20 are long answer questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 150 words.
 - (vii) Question numbers 21 and 22 are related to identification or locating and labelling of geographical features on maps carrying 5 marks each.
 - (viii) Outline maps of the World and India provided to you must be attached within your answer-book.
 - (ix) Use of templates or stencils for drawing outline maps is allowed.
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1. Mention any two regions of the world which are very sparsely populated, having less than one person per square kilometre. (1)

Ans. Sparsely populated regions:

- (i) Hot and cold deserts of the world.
 - (ii) High rainfall zone near the equator.
 - (iii) The regions near North and South Pole.
 - (iv) Particular name of the above regions from the world should also be considered.
- Any two points to be mentioned.

2. How does empowerment of people make the life of disadvantaged people comfortable? (1)

Ans. Empowerment means to have the power to make choices and such power comes from increasing freedom and capability.

3. Cite one example of basic industry. (1)

Ans. Example of basic industry:

- (i) Iron and Steel Industry
- (ii) Chemical Industry

• Any one example to be mentioned.

4. What is an ‘entrepot port’? Give an example of it. (1)

Ans. Entrepot is a collection center where the goods are brought from different countries for re-export. (1)

Examples:

- (i) Singapore
- (ii) Rotterdam from Europe
- (iii) Copenhagen from the Baltic region

• Any one example to be cited.

5. “The period from 1901-1921 is referred to as the period of stagnant phase of population growth in India.” Examine the statement. (1)

Ans. The period from 1901 - 1921 was a period of stagnant population growth. In this period both birth rate and death rate were very high, resulting in very low growth of population.

6. “Kerala is able to record the highest value of H.D.I. in India.” Examine the statement. (1)

Ans. Kerala records the highest H.D.I. in India:

- (i) Due to its impressive performance in achieving nearly hundred per cent literacy
- (ii) Favourable sex ratio.
- (iii) Any other relevant point.

• Anyone point to be mentioned.

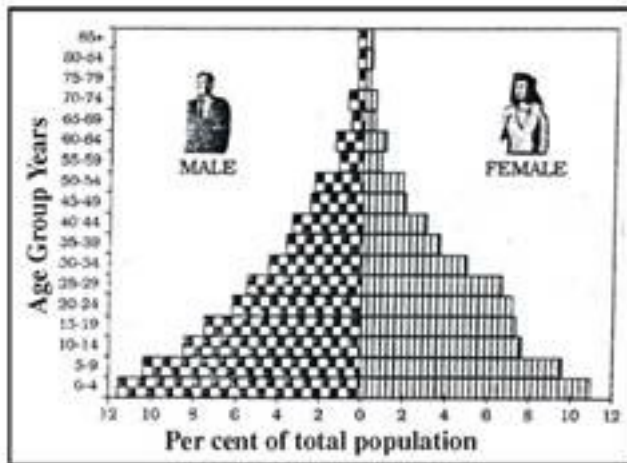
7. How has the location of Kochi helped in making it a major seaport? (1)

Ans. Kochi a major sea port:

- (i) It has an excellent location with a natural harbour.
- (ii) It is close to the Suez-Colombo route.
- (iii) Serves the three Southern states of India very well.

• Anyone point to be mentioned.

8. Examine the concept of Neodeterminism with example. (3)



Source : Demographic Year Book, 2009-10, United Nations Statistics Division

Ans. Concept of Neodeterminism:

- (i) It is a concept of middle path between the Determinism and Possibilism.
- (ii) The concept shows that neither is there a situation of absolute necessity nor is there a condition of absolute freedom.
- (iii) It means that human beings can conquer nature by obeying it.
- (iv) It also conveys that possibilities can be created within the limits which do not damage the environment and there is no free run without accidents.
- (v) Any other relevant point.
- Any three points to be examined.

9. Study the diagram given below and answer the questions that follow: (3)

(9.1) What is the shape of this age-sex pyramid?

(9.2) What does the broad base of this pyramid indicate?

(9.3) What is the impact of this broad base on the economy of a nation?

Ans. (9.1) Triangular shape

(9.2) The broad base indicates the large number of dependent population lying in the lower age group (less than 15 years) due to high birth rate.

(9.3) The impact: Huge expenditure on the health, education and other facilities for dependent population in less developed countries/economies.

Note: The following questions are for the Visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 9:

(9.1) What is age-sex pyramid?

(9.2) What does the broad base of any age-sex pyramid indicate?

(9.3) In which type of countries do we find age-sex pyramids with broad base?

Ans. (9.1) Age sex pyramids refers to the number of females and males in different age groups.

(9.2) Broad base indicates the number of dependent population which is less than 15 years of age.

(9.3) The broad base age sex pyramids are typical of less developed countries (Nigeria, Bangladesh, Mexico).

10. Differentiate between the clustered and semi-clustered rural settlements with examples in India. (3)

Ans. Clustered and Semi-Clustered settlements:

(i) Clustered settlement is a compact or a closely built up area of houses whereas, Semi-Clustered is a fragmented settlement.

(ii) In clustered settlements the living area is distinct and separated from the farming areas but, in semi-Clustered people live in isolation, along with the farming areas.

(iii) The former results in recognizable patterns or geometric shapes, whereas the latter have hardly any shape. They are irregular.

(iv) Clustered settlements are largely found in the plain areas, whereas, semi-clustered in hilly and forested areas.

(v) Any other relevant point.

- Any two points to be explained.

Examples: Clustered Settlements:

(i) Bundelkhand region of Central India

(ii) Nagaland

(iii) Rajasthan Semi-Clustered Settlements:

(i) Gujarat plain

(ii) Some parts of Rajasthan

- Any two examples from each type of settlements.

11. “Mineral resources are necessary for industrial development in the country.”

Support this statement with suitable examples. (3)

Ans. Mineral resources for Industrial development:

(i) Iron ore is the basic raw material for the development of the industries.

(ii) Ferrous minerals such as iron ore, manganese, chromite etc. provide a strong base for the

development of heavy engineering industries.

(iii) Copper and Bauxite (aluminum) form the base for transmission of power and electrical industries.

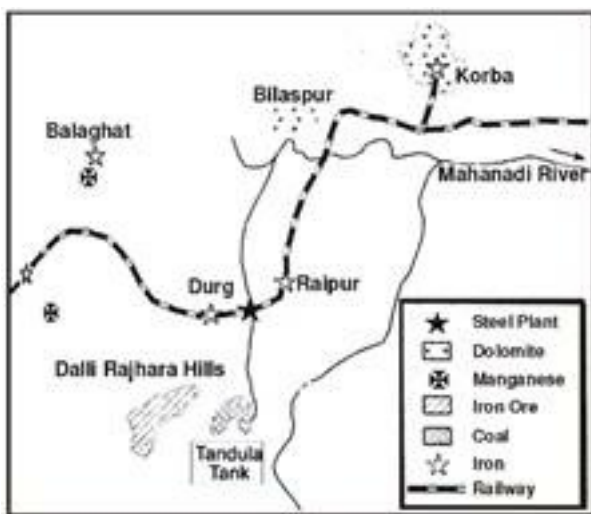
(iv) Energy resources like coal, petroleum and Natural Gas provide power to industries.

(v) Nuclear energy derived from Uranium and Thorium has emerged as a big source of power to the development of the industry.

(vi) Any other relevant point.

• Any three points with example to be explained.

12. Study the following diagram and answer the questions that follow: (3)



(12.1) Identify and name the steel plant shown in the diagram.

(12.2) Mention the source of water for this plant.

(12.3) Name the mining fields which provide coal and iron ore to this plant.

Ans. (12.1) Bhilai Steel Plant

(12.2) Tendula Tank/Mahanadi River

(12.3) Coal from Korba, Iron ore from Dalli Rajhara Hills

Note: The following questions are for the Visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 12:

(12.1) Name the integrated iron and steel plant located in the State of Chhattisgarh.

(12.2) Mention any two raw materials used in iron and steel plant.

(12.3) Explain the importance of iron and steel industry as a basic industry.

Ans. (12.1) Bhilai Steel Plant

(12.2) Iron ore, limestone, manganese etc. are the raw materials used in Iron and Steel plant.

(12.3) It is the base for other industries because it supplies steel for making machines for all

other industries.

13. “Indiscriminate use of water by ‘increasing population’ and ‘industrial expansion’ have led to the degradation of the quality of water in India.” Explain the values that can help to discourage such practices. (3)

Ans. Values to discourage indiscriminate use of water:

- (i) Co-operation: Involvement of communities to save water and its quality.
 - (ii) General awareness: To make the common people aware of the importance of keeping water sources clean and its limited sources.
 - (iii) Sensitivity: Towards environment as well as to the needs of the people.
 - (iv) Judicious use: Potable water should not be used for various other domestic purposes.
 - (v) Cultural tolerance: Cultural activities should be restricted to maintain the quality of water.
 - (vi) Economic use: By avoiding wastage in one's life.
- Any three points to be explained
 - Since it is a value based question, candidates' view may be given due consideration.

14. “Shortage of housing and growth of slums are the major problems of urban settlements in developing countries.” Examine the statement with examples. (5)

Ans. Shortage of housing and growth of slums- major problems of urban settlements:

- (i) People flock to cities to avail of employment opportunities and civic amenities.
 - (ii) This creates severe congestion.
 - (iii) There is thus shortage of houses.
 - (iv) Growth of slums is a common feature.
 - (v) People live in substandard hutments and shanties.
 - (vi) The unplanned growth of urban settlements defaces the beauty of the cities.
 - (vii) In most million plus cities in India, one in four inhabitants lives in illegal settlements.
 - (viii) In the Asia Pacific countries, around 60 per cent of the urban population lives in squatter settlements.
 - (ix) Any other relevant point.
- Any five points to be explained.

15. “Dairy farming is both capital intensive as well as labour intensive in the world.” Justify the statement. (5)

Ans. Dairy farming is highly capital intensive and labour intensive:

- (i) Animal sheds, storage facilities for fodder involve big capital investment.
 - (ii) Feeding and milching machines add to the cost of dairy farming.
 - (iii) Cattle breeding, health care and veterinary services also require a large sum of capital.
 - (iv) It is highly labour intensive as it involves rigorous care in feeding and milching.
 - (v) There is no off season for the workers during the year.
 - (vi) The transportation/refrigeration/pasteurization and other preservation processes involve huge manpower.
 - (vii) Any other relevant point.
- Any five points to be explained

16. What are trading centres? Bring out the differences between ‘Retail trading’ and ‘Wholesale trading’ in the world. (5)

Ans. The towns and cities where exchange of goods and services in retail and wholesale trading or commerce takes place are known as trading centres.

Difference between the wholesale and retail trading:

- (i) Retail trading is the business activity of sale of goods directly to the consumers whereas, wholesale business is conducted through numerous intermediaries.
 - (ii) Most of retail trading takes place in fixed establishments or stores solely devoted to selling whereas, wholesale trading takes place through large stores including chain stores that buy directly from the manufacturers.
 - (iii) Street peddling, handcarts etc are some aspects of retailing but, wholesalers buy directly from the manufacturers and sell it to the retailers.
 - (iv) Retailers mostly purchase from the wholesalers on credit.
 - (v) Any other relevant point.
- Any four points to be explained.

17. Explain the advantages of pipeline transport in the world. Examine the major problems of this mode of transport. (5)

Ans. The advantages of pipeline:

- (i) Pipelines provide uninterrupted flow of water, gas and petroleum.
- (ii) Initial cost of laying pipelines is high but, the running cost is minimal.
- (iii) They are eco-friendly, do not contribute to the pollution and save fuel.
- (iv) It rules out trans-shipment losses or delays.

(v) These can be laid in difficult terrains, underwater, and dense forested areas

(vi) Any other relevant point.

- Any two points to be explained.

Problems:

(i) Leakage in the pipelines is difficult to detect.

(ii) Safeguarding the pipeline from the extremists is very difficult.

(iii) These are not flexible and cannot give door to door services.

(iv) Once laid, capacity cannot be increased.

(v) Any other relevant point.

- Any three points to be explained.

18. “Migration creates both benefits and problems for the areas people migrate from and migrate to.” Substantiate the statement. (5)

Ans. Benefits:

(i) It has positive contribution such as evolution of composite culture and it breaks the narrow considerations.

(ii) It plays an important role in the growth of economy of the area of destination.

(iii) It provides better job opportunities and availability of regular work in the areas where people migrate to.

(iv) It gives higher wages to the job seekers in the urban areas.

(v) The area from where people migrate is benefitted by the remittances sent back home.

(vi) These remittances are mainly used for food, repayment of debts, health treatments, marriages, children's education, agricultural inputs and construction of houses.

(vii) Any relevant point.

Problems of Migration:

(i) Age and skill selective out migration from the rural areas has adverse effect on the rural demographic structure.

(ii) It create sasocial vacuum.

(iii) It develops a sense of dejection among individuals.

(iv) The feeling of dejection may motivate people to fall in the trap of anti-social activities like crime and drug abuse.

(v) It causes imbalance in sex ratio in the place of origin and destination of the migrants both.

(vi) Any relevant point.

19. Describe the cultivation of Rice and Wheat in India with reference to Geographical requirements and areas of production. (5)

Ans. Geographical requirements and areas of production:

Rice:

- (i) It is grown in tropical humid areas.
- (ii) It requires high rainfall, also grown in irrigated areas.
- (iii) It is a kharif crop.
- (iv) Any other relevant point.
- Any three points.

Regions:

West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana.

- Any two

Wheat:

- (I) It is grown in temperate zone.
- (II) It requires moderate rainfall.
- (III) It is a Rabi crop.
- (IV) Any other relevant point.
- (V) Any three points.

Regions: Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar.

- Any two

20. Explain with examples, how Indian Railways contributed to the growth of Indian economy. (5)

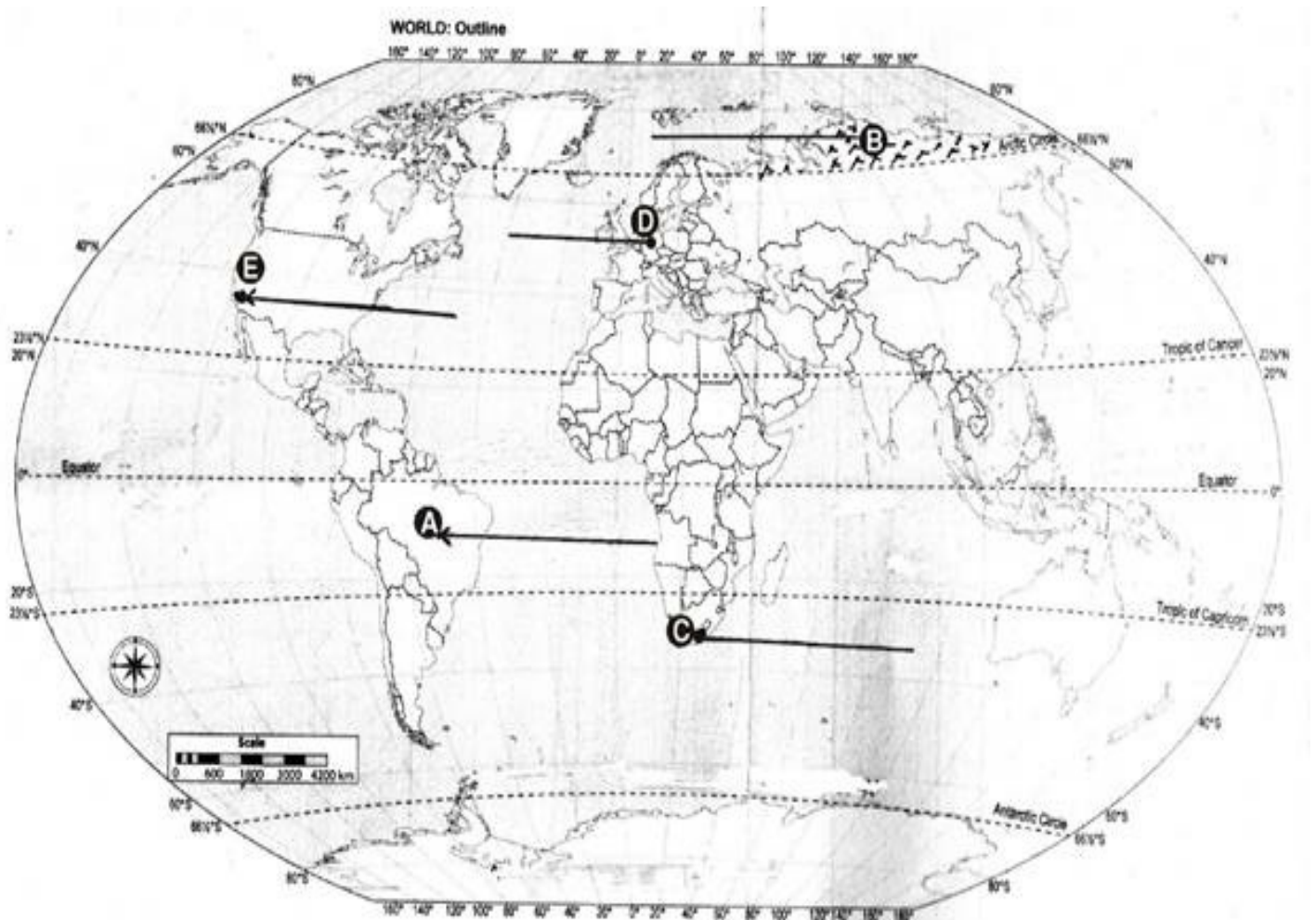
Ans. Indian Railways- contribution to Indian economy:

- (i) It facilitates the movement of freight and passengers.
- (ii) Indian railway is one of the largest system of transport in India.
- (iii) It is the most important mode of transport for transporting raw materials to industries.
- (iv) Railway has increased its speed and haulage capacity which boosts up the national economy.
- (v) Steam and diesel engines have been replaced by electric engines. It has become eco-friendly, saves time and money.

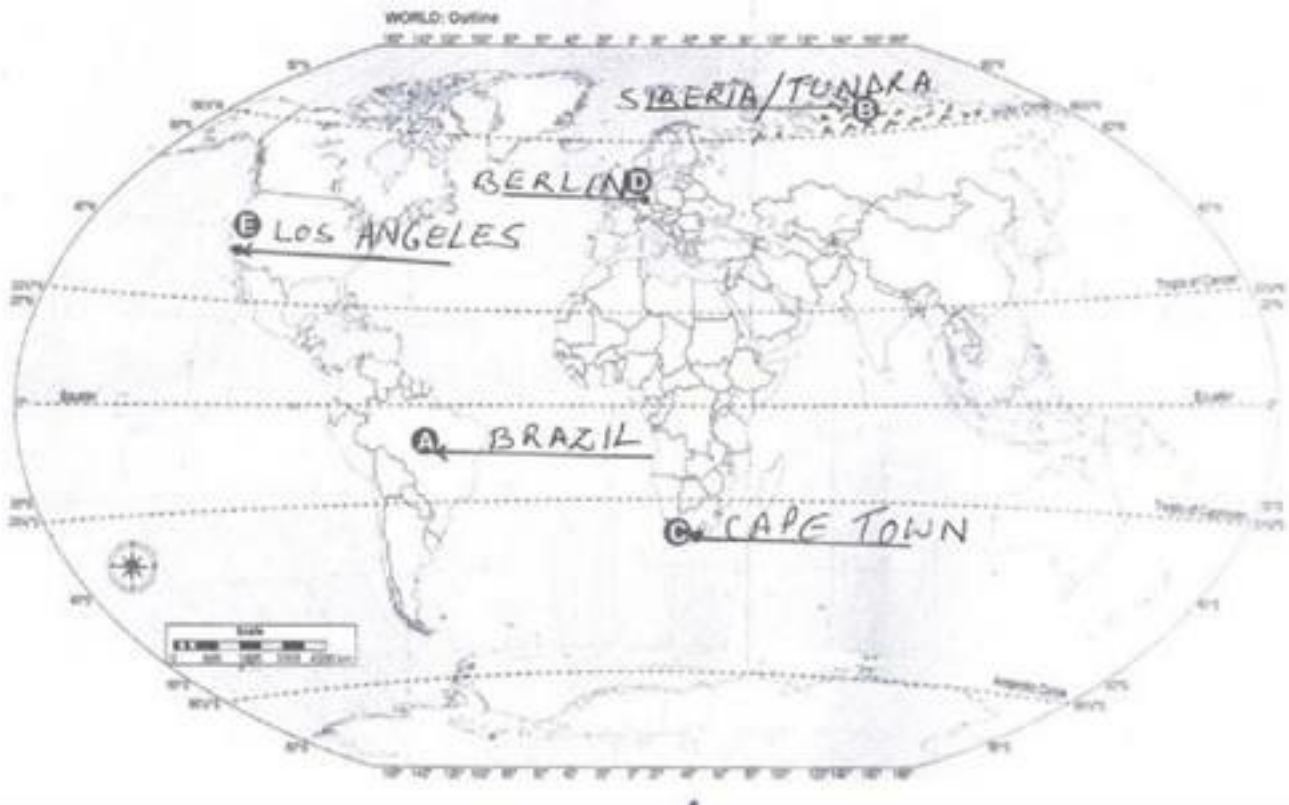
- (vi) It transport agricultural and other products across the country.
- (vii) Any other relevant point.
- Any five points to be explained.

21. The five geographical features are shown on the political outline map of the World as A, B, C, D and E. Identify these features with the help of the information given below and write their correct names on the lines marked near them. (5)

- (A) The country with largest area in South America.
- (B) An area of subsistence gathering in Asia.
- (C) A major seaport in Africa.
- (D) An International airport.
- (E) A mega city.



Ans.



Note: The following questions are for the Visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 21:

- (21.1) Name the country of South America with largest area.
- (21.2) Mention one area of subsistence gathering in Asia.
- (21.3) Name any major seaport in South Africa.
- (21.4) Name any International airport in Germany.
- (21.5) Name one mega city of United States of America.

Ans. See the attached map

(See filled map for the answers)

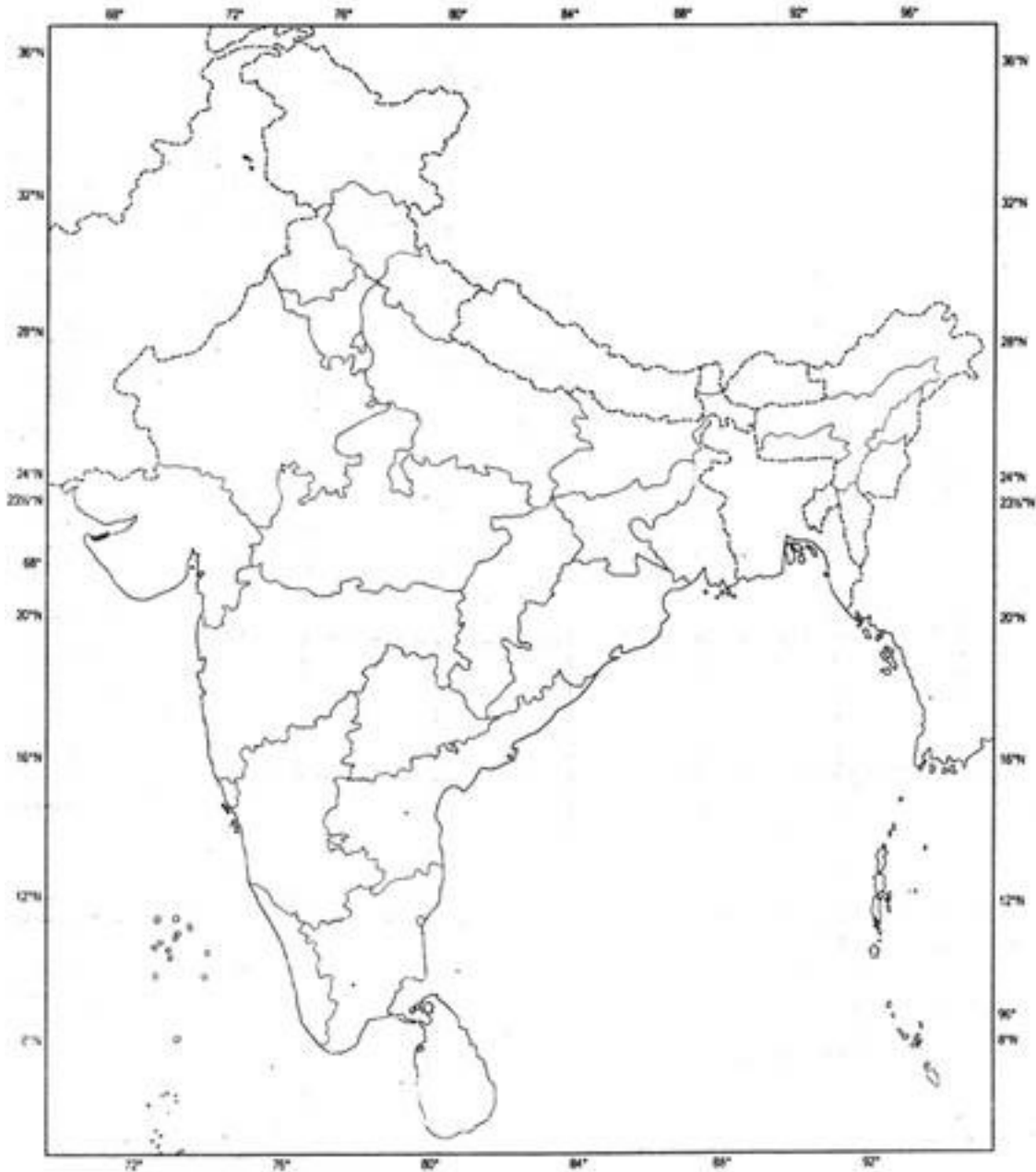
For the visually impaired candidates:

- (21.1) Brazil
- (21.2) Tundra/ Siberia/ Polar regions in Asia
- (21.3) Cape Town/Durban
- (21.4) Berlin/Frankfurt
- (21.5) Los Angeles/New York

22. Locate and label the following features on the given political outline map of India with appropriate symbols: (5)

- (i) The state with highest density of population (2011).

- (ii) The state having highest percentage of urban population.
- (iii) An oil refinery located in Karnataka.
- (iv) An integrated iron and steel plant located in West Bengal.
- (v) The major seaport developed to relieve the pressure at the Mumbai port.



Ans.

Note: The following questions are for the Visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q.

No. 22:

(22.1) Which is the largest state of India in respect of population?

(22.2) Which is the largest state of India in respect of urban population?

(22.3) Name the major coal mine in Tamil Nadu.

(22.4) In which state is Visvesvaraiya Steel Plant located?

(22.5) Name the major seaport developed as a satellite port to relieve the pressure at Mumbai port.

Ans. See attached map

(See filled map for the answers)

For the visually impaired candidates:

(22.1) Uttar Pradesh (22.2) Maharashtra (22.3) Neyveli

(22.4) Karnataka (Bhadravati) (22.5) Jawaharlal Nehru port