

Question Paper 2016 Delhi (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 1-7 are very short answer questions carrying 1 mark each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 40 words.
- (v) Question numbers 8-13 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 14-20 are long answer questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 150 words.
- (vii) Question numbers 21-22 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.

1. Why is the age structure considered an important indicator of population composition? Give one reason. (1)

Ans. Importance of Age-structure

- (i) It represents the number of different age- groups.
 - (ii) Age structure helps in planning process and estimates future population.
- (Any one point)

2. “Leading a long and healthy life is an important aspect of human development.” Give an argument to support the statement. (1)

Ans. Leading long and happy life

Health is the key area of human development and healthy people are capable of using all the resources and create wealth out of them.

3. “Agri-business farms are mechanized and large in size.” Examine the statement. (1)

Ans. Agri-business farms

Since Agri-business farms are commercial in nature that is why they are large and mechanized e.g. Tea-estate, Coffee- estates etc.

4. Examine the functioning of World Trade Organisation (WTO). (1)

Ans. Functioning of WTO

- (i) It sets the rules for global trading system.
 - (ii) It resolves disputes between its member nations.
 - (iii) Any other relevant point.
- (Any one point to be examined)

5. Name the state of India with highest literacy rate as per 2011 census. (1)

Ans. State with highest literacy as per 2011 census (1)

Kerala

6. Which major sea port on the eastern coast of India has a land locked harbour? (1)

Ans. Major Sea port on eastern coast with land locked harbor (1)

Vishakhapatnam Sea-port

7. Name the state of India with largest area. (1)

Ans. State with the largest area

Rajasthan

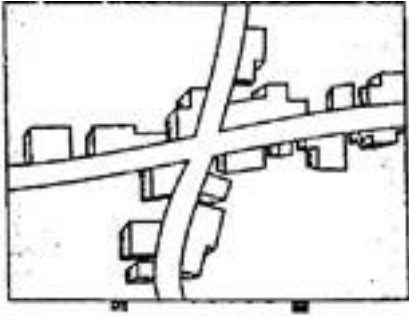
8. “The nature and human beings are so intricately intertwined that they can’t be separated.” Substantiate the statement. (3)

Ans. Nature and human beings are intertwined

- (i) The nature & humans are inseparable.
- (ii) In the natural environment, man has created social and cultural environment through mutual interaction.
- (iii) Physical and human phenomena are often described in metaphors like -face of the earth, eye of the storm, mouth of the river, snout of the glacier, profile of the soil etc. (Any other example)
- (iv) All these natural elements are inseparable from human beings.
- (v) Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained)

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



Rural Settlement Pattern

(9.1) Identify and name the given rural settlement pattern.

Ans. Cross shaped/Rectangular

(9.2) In which type of areas do we find such type of settlement patterns?

Ans. They are found in plain areas where roads and railways cut each other at about right angle.

(9.3) Give an important characteristic of this type of settlement pattern.

Ans. The houses are built: (i) Side by side (ii) In a compact fashion (iii) They are specific to plains and valleys.

(Any other relevant point)

(Any one point to be mentioned)

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

No. 9:

(9.1) Define the term 'rural settlement'.

Ans. Rural settlement is more closely related to the land and main occupation of the people i.e. farming, fishing etc. e.g. primary occupation.

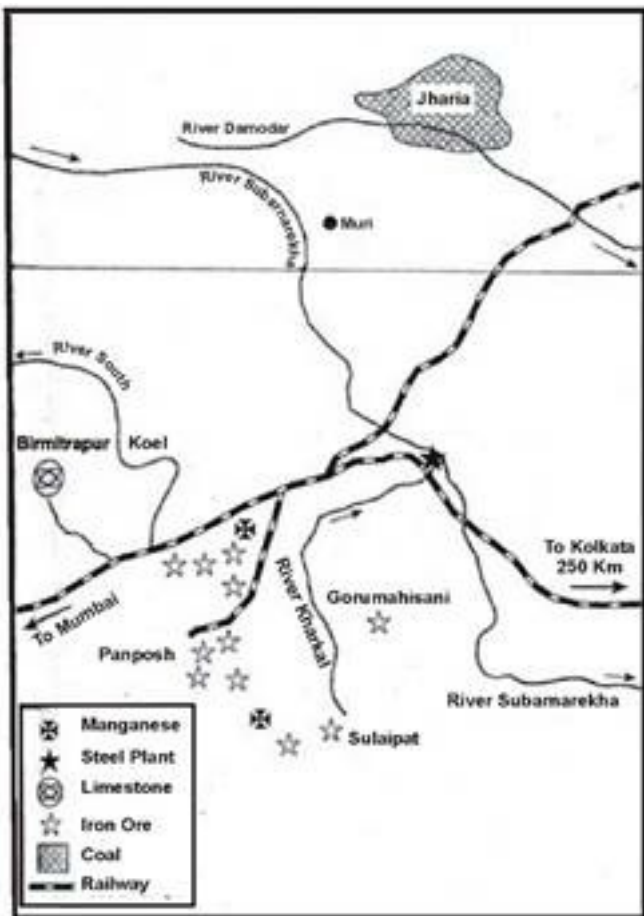
(9.2) In which type of areas do we find dispersed settlements?

Ans. Dispersed settlements are in general found on the hilly areas/ desert areas / forest areas.

(9.3) Give an important characteristic of dispersed settlements.

Ans. Few houses may be in cluster but generally the settlements are spaced apart often interspersed with fields.

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



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

Ans. Tata Iron & Steel Plant (TISCO)

(10.2) Name the mining fields which supply coal and limestone to this plant.

Ans. Coal comes from Jharia Coal fields and limestone from Birmatrapur.

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

Ans. Source of Water: Subarnarekha and Kharkoi.

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

No. 10.

(10.1) Name the two integrated steel plants located in the state of Jharkhand.

Ans. Tata Iron & Steel Plant (TISCO) & Bokaro Steel Plant

(10.2) Name any two raw materials used in the iron and steel industry.

Ans. Iron ore, Coal, Limestone, Manganese (Any two)

(10.3) Why is iron and steel industry known as basic industry?

Ans. It forms the base for the industries because the plant supplies steel for making machines for all other industries.

11. “The promotion of the use of non-conventional sources of energy in India is the need of the hour.” Support the statement. (3)

Ans. Use of Non- Conventional Sources of Energy (3)

- (i) Non -conventional resources of energy are highly valuable.
 - (ii) They are able to produce sustainable energy.
 - (iii) They are easily available in different parts.
 - (iv) They are very abundant in nature.
 - (v) They will provide sustainable, eco-friendly and cheap energy.
 - (vi) Any other relevant point.
- (Any three points to be explained)

12. “Many of the modern towns in India were developed during the period of British domination.” Substantiate the statement. (3)

Ans. Modern towns developed during the period of British Domination

- (i) It is true that many of Indian towns were developed during British period.
 - (ii) They started their foot on coastal areas and developed towns for the purpose of trade.
 - (iii) Then they developed military cantonments or Camp towns.
 - (iv) They also developed health resorts.
 - (v) Mumbai (Bombay), Chennai (Madras), Goa, Kolkata (Calcutta), Surat, Daman, Pudduchery (Pondichery) are some examples.
 - (vi) Any other relevant point.
- (Any three points to be explained)

13. “The urban waste should be properly treated as a resource for various needs of mankind.” Explain the values that can help in changing the urban waste into resources. (3)

Ans. Proper Treatment of Urban Waste (Value Based) (3)

- (i) Caring attitude.
- (ii) Community participation
- (iii) Awareness
- (iv) Concern

(v) Education for productive use

(vi) Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained)

14. What is ‘demographic cycle’? Describe three stages of ‘demographic transition theory’. (5)

Ans. Demographic Cycle

The population of any region changes from high birth rates and high death rates to low birth rates and low death rates as the society progresses and from rural agrarian and illiterate to urban, industrial and literate society. These changes are termed as demographic cycle.

Transition theory is a three staged model:

(i) First stage of high fertility & high mortality.

(ii) Second stage -Fertility high and mortality declines.

(iii) Third stage both fertility and mortality declines.

(These three stages to be described)

15. Differentiate between Nomadic herding and commercial livestock rearing, stating any five points of distinction. (5)

Ans. Nomadic herding and Commercial livestock rearing (5)

(i) Nomadic herding is a primitive subsistence activity while commercial grazing is more organized and capital intensive.

(ii) In nomadic herding, the nomads rely on animals for food, clothing and shelter whereas commercial rearing is associated with western culture.

(iii) Nomadic herders move from place to place in search of food and water whereas commercial ranches cover large area where they rear cattle permanently.

(iv) In nomadism, a wide variety of cattle are reared but in commercial grazing, it is a specialized activity with one type of animals.

(v) Pastoral nomadism is undertaken on vast horizontal movements but commercial grazing is stable and run on scientific basis.

(vi) Any other point of difference.

(Any five points to be explained)

16. What is ‘tourism’? Analyse any four tourist attractions in the world. (5)

Ans. Tourism is travel undertaken for recreation and other purposes. (5)

Tourist Attractions:

- (i) Climate
 - (ii) Landscape
 - (iii) History & Art
 - (iv) Culture
 - (v) Economy
 - (vi) Any other relevant point.
- (Any four points to be analyzed)

17. “The Suez and the Panama canals are two vital man-made navigation canals which serve as gateways of commerce for both the eastern and western worlds.” In the light of this statement explain the economic significance of these two canals. (5)

Ans. Economic Importance of the Suez and the Panama Canals

The Suez Canal:

- (i) It has given Europe a new gateway to Indian Ocean and Australia.
- (ii) It has shortened the distance.
- (iii) It saves time and fuel.
- (iv) It has become cheaper as compared to Cape of Good Hope route.
- (v) Suez is sea level canal.
- (vi) Thus, Suez is very suitable for commerce.
- (vii) Any other relevant point.

The Panama Canal:

- (i) This canal has linked Eastern America with Western America.
 - (ii) It also links Europe with Western America.
 - (iii) It has shortened distance between Europe and Western America.
 - (iv) It saves time and fuel.
 - (v) There are locks in canal even than it is more economical
 - (vi) Any other relevant point.
- (Any Five of each to be explained.)

18. Explain why the causes of male and female migration are different in India. Find out the environmental consequences of migration. (5)

Ans. Causes of Male & Female Migration and Environmental Consequences

Males- largely migrate for jobs/employment.

Females- largely move after marriage.

Environmental Consequences:

- (i) Overcrowding of people due to rural urban migration.
 - (ii) It puts pressure on existing social and physical infrastructure.
 - (iii) It leads to unplanned urban growth.
 - (iv) It leads to slums.
 - (v) Over exploitation of resources.
 - (vi) Pollution (Air, Water & Noise)
 - (vii) Any other relevant point.
- (Any Three points to be mentioned)

19. “‘Erratic monsoon’ and ‘Indebtedness’ are the major problems of Indian agriculture.” Suggest and explain the measures to overcome these problems. (5)

Ans. Suggestions and Explanation for Erratic Monsoon & Indebtedness problems: (5)

Suggestions for solving the problem of Erratic Monsoon:

- (i) Expansion of irrigation facilities.
 - (ii) Efficient use of water for irrigation.
 - (iii) Improvement in the methods of irrigation e.g. use of drip irrigation & sprinklers.
 - (iv) Rainwater harvesting
 - (v) Maintenance of existing lakes, ponds, tanks etc.
 - (vi) Any other relevant point
- (Any three points to be explained)

Suggestions for Solving the problem of Rural Indebtedness:

- (i) Minimum support price
 - (ii) Provision of subsidies (seeds, fertilizers etc.)
 - (iii) Storage facilities
 - (iv) Provision of loan at low interest rates
 - (v) Any other relevant point
- (Any three suggestions to be explained)

NOTE: 1. Any four points to be suggested (One for each).

2. Any three points to be explained (At least one point from each)

20. Why is the distribution of roads not uniform in India? Explain with examples. (5)

Ans. Uneven Distribution of Roads

Road distribution is not uniform due to:

(i) Nature of terrain (ii) Level of forest area (iii) Economic Development (iv) Lack of resources
(v) Govt. policies (vi) Rainy areas (vii) Any other relevant point (Any five points to be explained with examples)

21. Five Geographical features shown on the given 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)

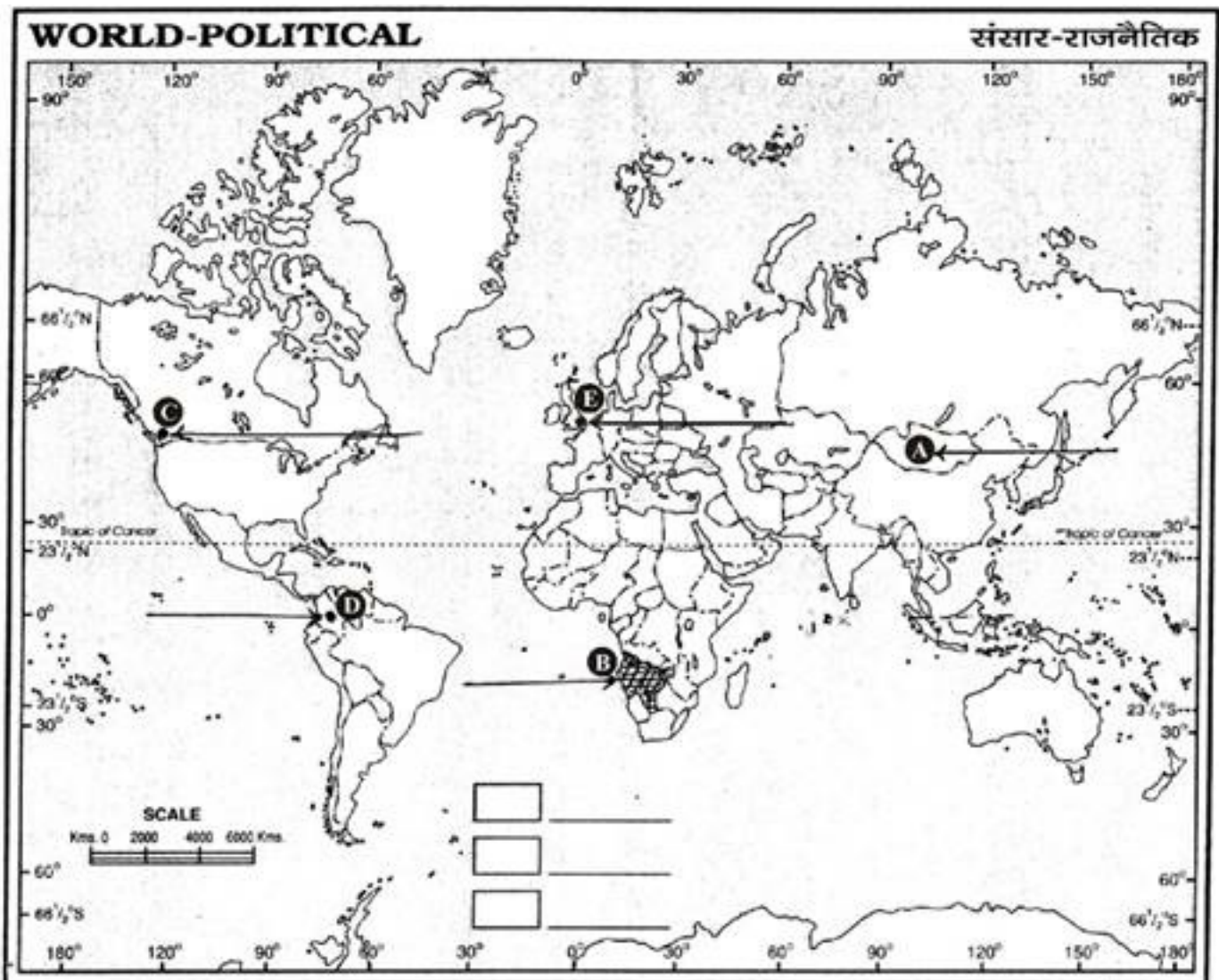
(A) The country with lowest density of population in Asia.

(B) An area of nomadic herding.

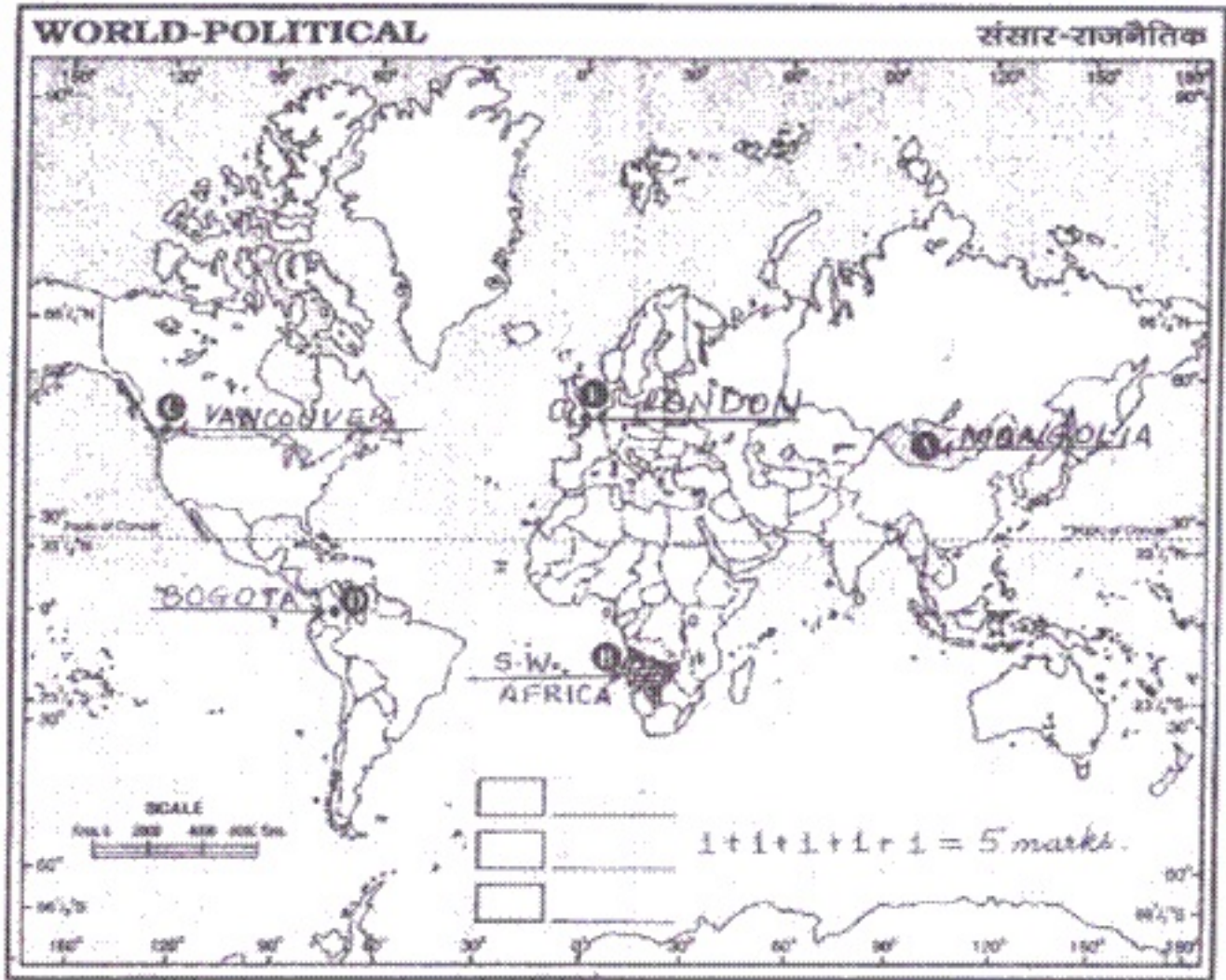
(C) A major sea port.

(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 with smallest population in Asia.
- (21.2) Name an important area of nomadic herding in Africa.
- (21.3) Name any major seaport in North America.
- (21.4) Name any one international airport of Brazil.
- (21.5) Name any one mega city of Europe.

Ans. See filled attached map of the world (5)

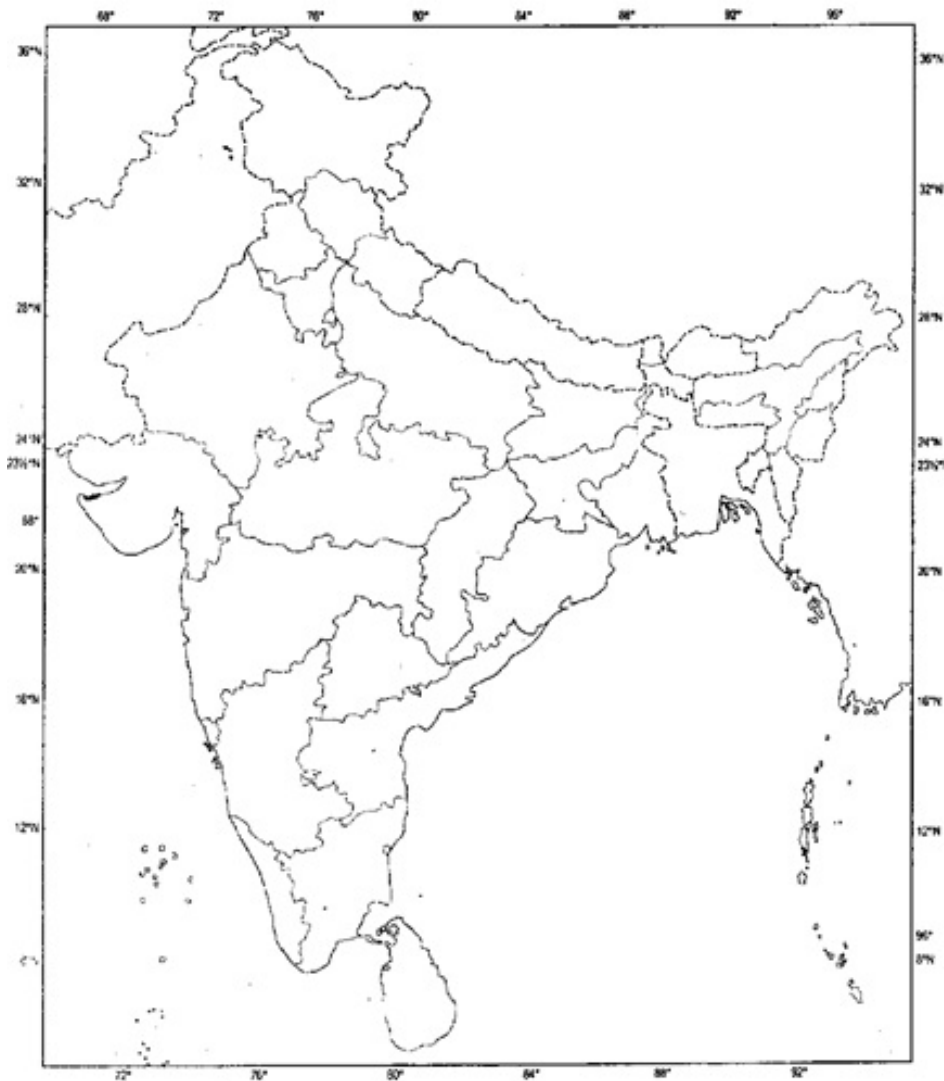
For the Visually impaired candidates:

- (21.1) Maldives
- (21.2) South West Africa/North Africa/Tropical Africa
- (21.3) Vancouver/San Francisco/New Orleans/New York
- (21.4) Rio-de-Janeiro/Brasilia

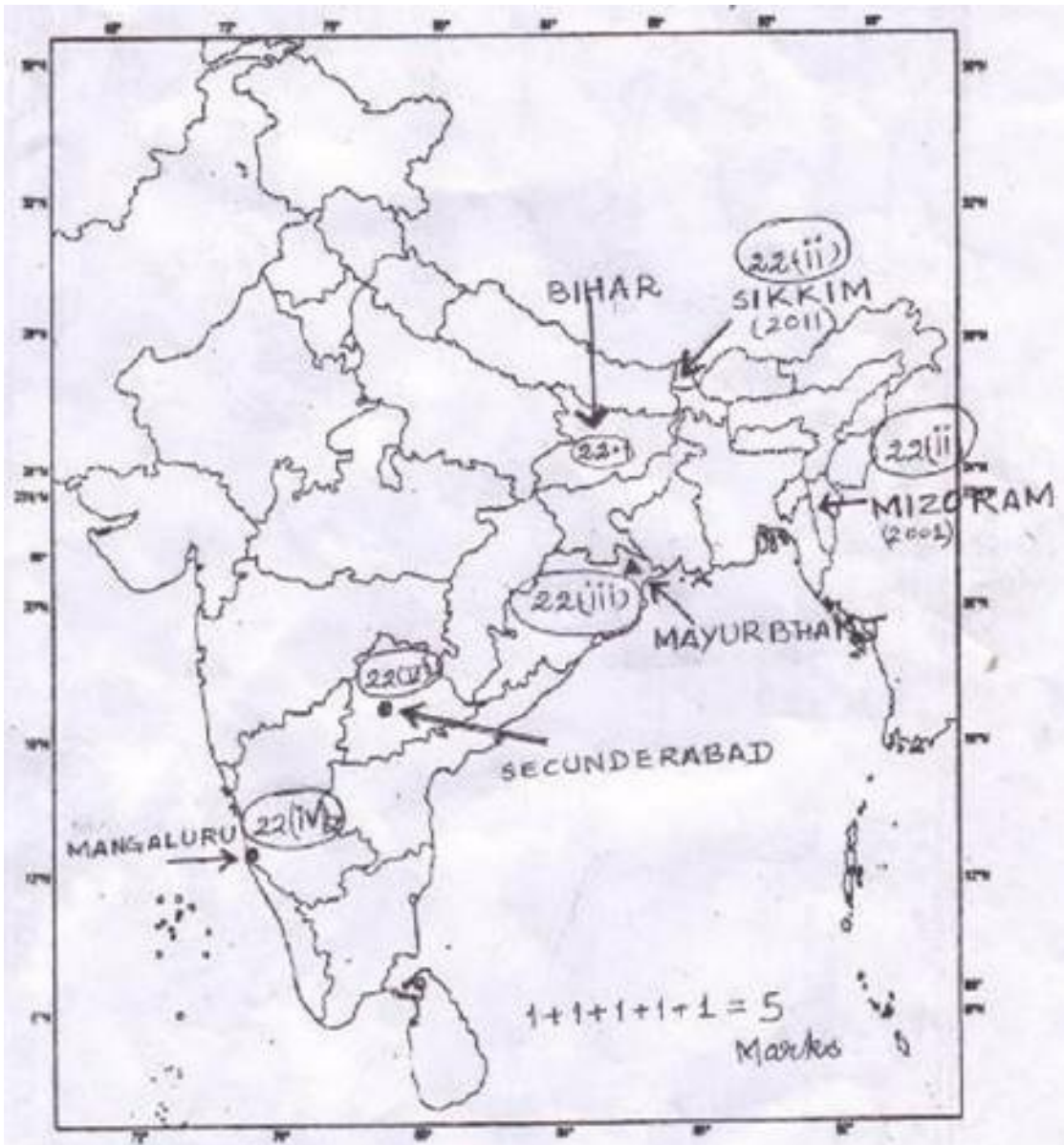
(21.5) London/Paris

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

- (i) The state having the highest density of population (2011).**
- (ii) The state with smallest rural population.**
- (iii) Mayurbhanj - an iron ore mining area.**
- (iv) An oil refinery in Karnataka state.**
- (v) The headquarter of South Central Railway Zone.**



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 area?
- (22.2) Name the state having smallest rural population.
- (22.3) In which state is Mayurbhanj iron ore mining area located?
- (22.4) In which state is Mangaluru oil refinery located?
- (22.5) Name the headquarter of South Central Railway Zone.

Ans. See filled attached map of India (5)

For the Visually impaired candidates:

(22.1) Rajasthan (22.2) Sikkim/Mizoram (22.3) Odisha (Orissa) (22.4) Karnataka (22.5) Secunderabad