
Question Paper Foreign 2016 set 2
CBSE Class 12 Geography

General Instructions:

- There are 22 questions in all.
- All questions are compulsory.
- Marks for each question are indicated against it.
- 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.

1. Mention any two regions of the world which are very densely populated, having more than 200 persons per square kilometer.

Ans: 1 Densely populated regions:

- (i) North Eastern part of USA
- (ii) North Western part of Europe
- (iii) South Asia
- (iv) South East Asia
- (v) East Asia

2. How is sustainability essential for human development?

Ans:2 Sustainability is essential to have sustainable Human Development for each generation in respect of continuity and availability of opportunities.

3. “Kerala is able to record the highest value of H.D.I. in India.” Examine the statement.

Ans:3 Kerala records the highest H.D.I. in India:

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

4. What is an ‘outport’? Give an example of it.

Ans:4 Outport is a deep water port built away from the actual port. It serves as a parent port by receiving large and heavy ships.

Example: Athens and its outport is Piraeus in Greece.

5. “The period from 1951-1981 is referred to as the period of population explosion in India.” Examine the statement.

Ans:5 The period from 1951-1981 is referred to as a period of population explosion as there was high fertility rate and a rapid fall in mortality rate. Thus, the growth was very high.

6. Cite one example of basic industry.

Ans:6 Example of basic industry:

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

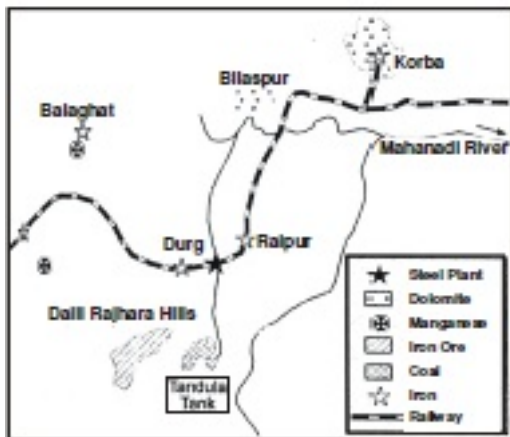
7. Explain any two reasons for the development of Kandla port.

Ans:7 Kandla Port:

- (i) To reduce the pressure at Mumbai port.
- (ii) To cater to the needs of Western and North western part of country.

- (iii) To receive large quantities of petroleum, petroleum products and fertilizers.
- (iv) Any other relevant point.

8. Study the following diagram and answer the questions that follow :



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

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

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

Ans:8 (8.1) Bhilai Steel Plant

(8.2) Tendula Tank/Mahanadi River

(8.3) 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. 8 :

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

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

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

Ans: For the visually impaired candidates:

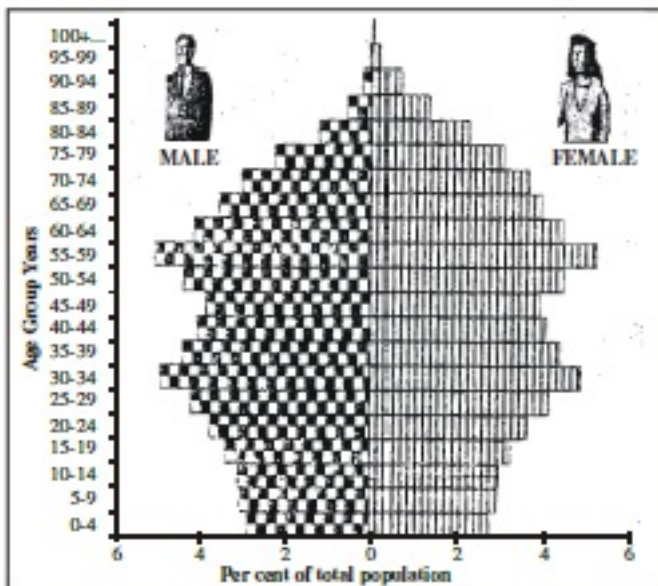
(8.1) Bhilai Steel Plant

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

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

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

Per cent of total population



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

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

Age Group Years

MALE FEMALE

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

(9.2) What type of growth of population does this pyramid indicate ?

(9.3) What type of economy does this pyramid indicate ?

Ans:9 (9.1) Bell Shaped

(9.2) Birth and death rates are almost equal leading to very low growth/ almost constant population.

(9.3) It indicates a highly developed economy.

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

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

(9.2) What is the significance of the study of age structure ?

(9.3) What does the shape of pyramid reflect ?

Ans:For the visually impaired candidates:

(9.1) Age-sex pyramid refers to the number of males and females of different age groups.

(9.2) It is significant to plan the expenditure for ageing population/ a large size of population in The age group of 15-59 indicates a large working population.

(9.3) The shape of the pyramid reflects the type of economy of a particular nation.

10.“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.

Ans:10 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..

11.“There is a need to encourage watershed development in India.” Support the statement with examples.

Ans:11 Watershed Development in India is needed because:

- (i) Many parts of India face the problem of frequent droughts.
- (ii) The areas having excess rainfall may preserve water for use during lean period.
- (iii) To provide water for irrigation in areas of deficit.
- (iv) To rejuvenate the environment.
- (v) To recharge the water table/natural aquifers.
- (vi) To provide drinking water to the ever increasing population, especially in urban areas.
- (vii) To reduce dependency on the seasonal, erratic and uneven monsoon.
- (viii) Any other relevant point.

12.Examine the concept of Neodeterminism with example.

Ans:12 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.

13.Differentiate between the clustered and semi-clustered rural settlements with examples in India.

Ans:13 Clustered and Semi-Clustered Rural 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.

14.Explain the advantages of pipeline transport in the world. Examine the major problems of this mode of transport.

Ans:14 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.

15. “Migration creates both benefits and problems for the areas people migrate from and migrate to.” Substantiate the statement.

Ans:15 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 creates a social 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 other relevant point.

16. Bring out clearly the differences between Rural marketing centres and Urban

marketing centres in the world.

Ans:16 Difference between the rural and urban marketing centres:

- (i) Rural marketing centers cater to the needs of nearby settlements, whereas urban marketing centers have more widely specialized urban goods and services.
- (ii) The former serves as trading centers of the most rudimentary type whereas, the latter provides ordinary goods and services as well as specialized goods and services.
- (iii) Rural marketing centers are where personal and professional services are not well developed whereas urban centers offer specialized and developed markets.
- (iv) Rural marketing centers serve as collection and distribution centers like Mandis whereas urban marketing centers largely sell semi-finished and finished products.
- (v) Rural marketing centers provide services which are frequently demanded by rural folk whereas in urban marketing centres, all commodities are readily available, thus providing more choice.
- (vi) Any other relevant point.

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

Ans:17 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.

18. “Dairy farming is both capital intensive as well as labour intensive in the world.” Justify the statement.

Ans:18 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 requires 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.

19. Describe the cultivation of Tea and Coffee in India with reference to geographical requirements and areas of production.

Ans:19 Geographical requirements and area of production: Tea:

- (i) It is grown over undulating topography of hilly areas.
- (ii) It requires well drained soil.
- (iii) It grows in humid and sub humid tropics and sub tropics.

Regions: Brahmaputra valley of Assam, Sub Himalayan region of West Bengal (Darjiling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Bihar districts), the lower slopes of Nilgiri and Cardamom hills in Western Ghats.

Coffee:

- (i) It requires Tropical climate.
- (ii) It is grown on undulating highland.

Regions: Highlands of Western Ghats in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

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

Ans:20 Indian Railways- contribution to Indian economy:

- (i) It facilitates the movement of both 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.

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 :

- (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.**

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: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 :

(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.

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: For the visually impaired candidates:

(22.1) Uttar Pradesh

(22.2) Maharashtra

(22.3) Neyveli

(22.4) Karnataka (Bhadravati)

(22.5) Jawaharlal Nehru port

