

Question Paper 2016 Delhi (Set 2)
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 sex ratio in some European countries recorded favourable to females? Give one reason. (1)

Ans. Favourable Female Sex ratio in Europe

- (i) Better socio-economic status of women/Outmigration of male population.

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

Ans. State with the largest area

Rajasthan

3. Define the term ‘technopolies.’ (1)

Ans. Technopolies

Highest industries which are regionally concentrated, self sustained and highly specialized are called technopolies.

Conurbation -Term applied to a large area of urban development that resulted from the merging of originally separate towns or cities.

4. How is 'Barter system' practiced among various tribal communities in the world? (1)

Ans. Barter System

In barter system - a produce is exchanged for a product or services.

5. Name the Union territory of India having lowest density of population as per 2011 census. (1)

Ans. Union Territory having lowest density

Andaman & Nicobar

6. Name the major seaport which has been developed to relieve the pressure at Chennai seaport. (1)

Ans. Major Sea port relieving the pressure of Chennai

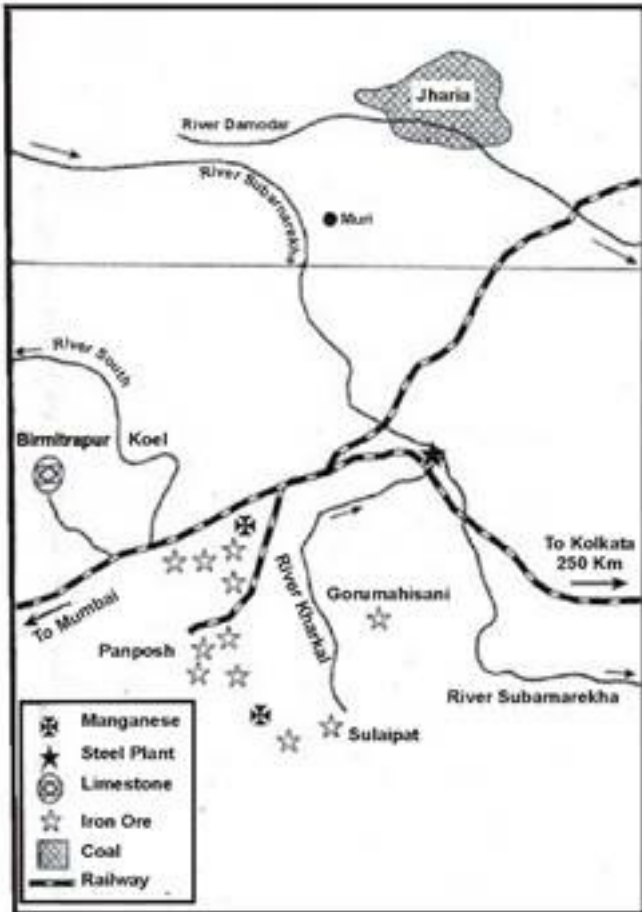
Ennore Sea-port

7. "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 (1)

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

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



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

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

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

Ans. (8.1) Tata Iron & Steel Plant (TISCO)

(8.2) Coal comes from Jharia Coal fields and limestone from Birmatrapur.

(8.3) Source of Water: Subarnarekha and Kharkoi.

Note: The following questions are for the visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 8.

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

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

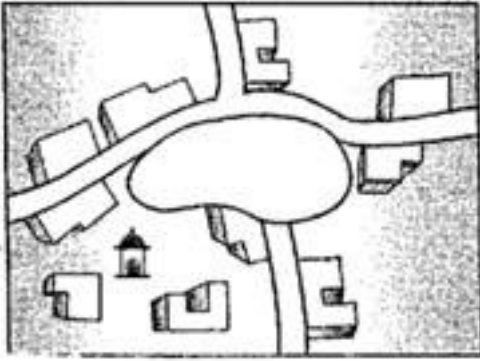
(8.3) Why is iron and steel industry known as basic industry?

Ans. (8.1) Tata Iron & Steel Plant (TISCO) & Bokaro Steel Plant

(8.2) Iron ore, Coal, Limestone, Manganese (Any two)

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

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



Rural Settlement Pattern

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

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

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

Ans. (9.1) Circular pattern of rural settlement

(9.2) An area where there is a lake or pond or tanks.

(9.3) Settlement of such types always develop around the water bodies.

(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 'human settlement'.

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

(9.3) Give an important characteristic of compact settlements.

Ans. (9.1) A cluster of houses where people live is called settlement.

(9.2) Compact settlements are largely found in plain areas.

(9.3) In such settlements houses are built close to one another creating narrow lanes.

10. "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)

(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)

11. Explain the importance of irrigation for agriculture in India. (3)

Ans. Importance of Irrigation

(i) Helped in increasing total agricultural production.

(ii) Helped in raising per hectare yield.

(iii) More area has been brought under farming.

(iv) More than one crop can be grown in an agricultural year.

(v) Crop requiring higher amount of water can be grown.

(Any three points to be explained)

12. “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)

13. “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

It is true that many of Indian towns were developed during British period.

(i) They started their foot on coastal areas and developed towns for the purpose of trade.

(ii) Then they developed military cantonments or Camp towns.

(iii) They also developed health resorts.

(iv) Mumbai (Bombay), Chennai (Madras), Goa, Kolkata (Calcutta), Surat, Daman, Pudduchery

(Pondichery) are some examples.

(v) Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained)

14. 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)

15. Differentiate between Co-operative farming and Collective farming; stating any five points of distinctions. (5)

Ans. Differentiation between Co-operative farming and Collective farming

(i) In co-operative farming, the farmers pool their resources together voluntarily and practice farming whereas in collective farming, there is social ownership of production and collective labour.

(ii) In case of Co-operative farming individual ownership remains intact but in collective farming, farmers pool all their resources but they can keep a small portion of land.

(iii) Co-operative societies help farmers to procure all inputs of farming but in collective farming, the Govt. procures the inputs for them.

(iv) Co-operative societies sell their products at favourable terms while in collective farming the product is sold at the price fixed by the state.

(v) European countries like Denmark, Netherland, Belgium, Sweden etc. follow co-operative system but Russia follow collective farming.

(vi) Any other point of difference.

(Any five points of distinction)

16. “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 (5)

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.)

17. 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)

18. 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)

19. “‘Low productivity’ and ‘Fragmentation of land holdings’ are the major problems of Indian agriculture.” Suggest and explain measures to overcome these problems. (5)

Ans. Suggestions to overcome low productivity

- (i) Proper irrigation facilities.
- (ii) Timely availability of good seeds, fertilizers, manure, pesticides etc.
- (iii) Guidance of experts/Educate the farmers.
- (iv) Easy availability of labs for soil testing.
- (v) Any other relevant point

Suggestions to overcome Fragmentation of land holdings:

- (i) Consolidation of land holdings.
- (ii) Adoption of Co-operative farming
- (iii) Any other relevant point.

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

Ans. Tourism is travel undertaken for recreation and other purposes.

Tourist Attractions:

- (i) Climate
- (ii) Landscape
- (iii) History & Art
- (iv) Culture

(v) Economy

(vi) Any other relevant point.

(Any four points to be analyzed)

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:

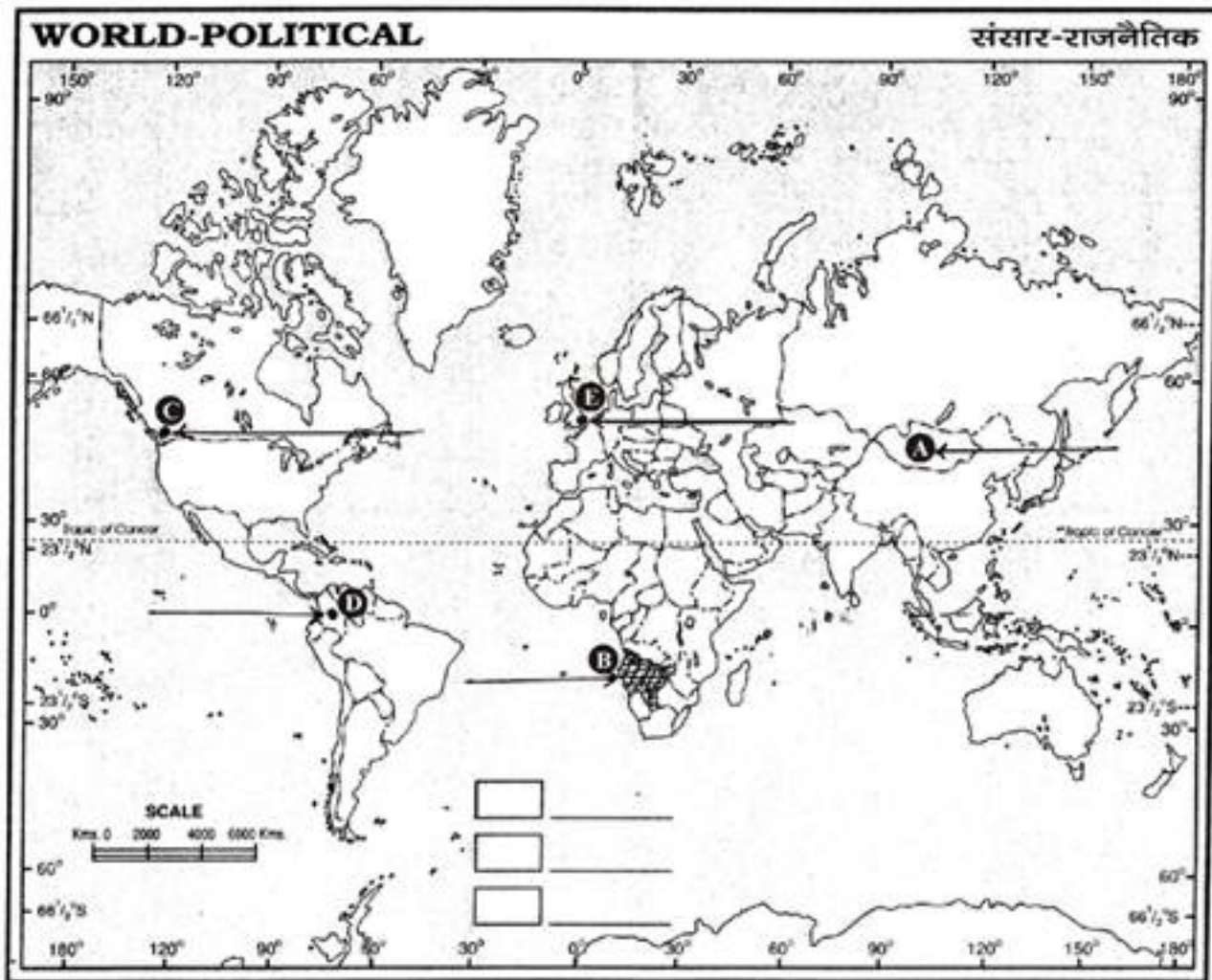
(A) The country with lowest density of population in Asia.

(B) An area of nomadic herding.

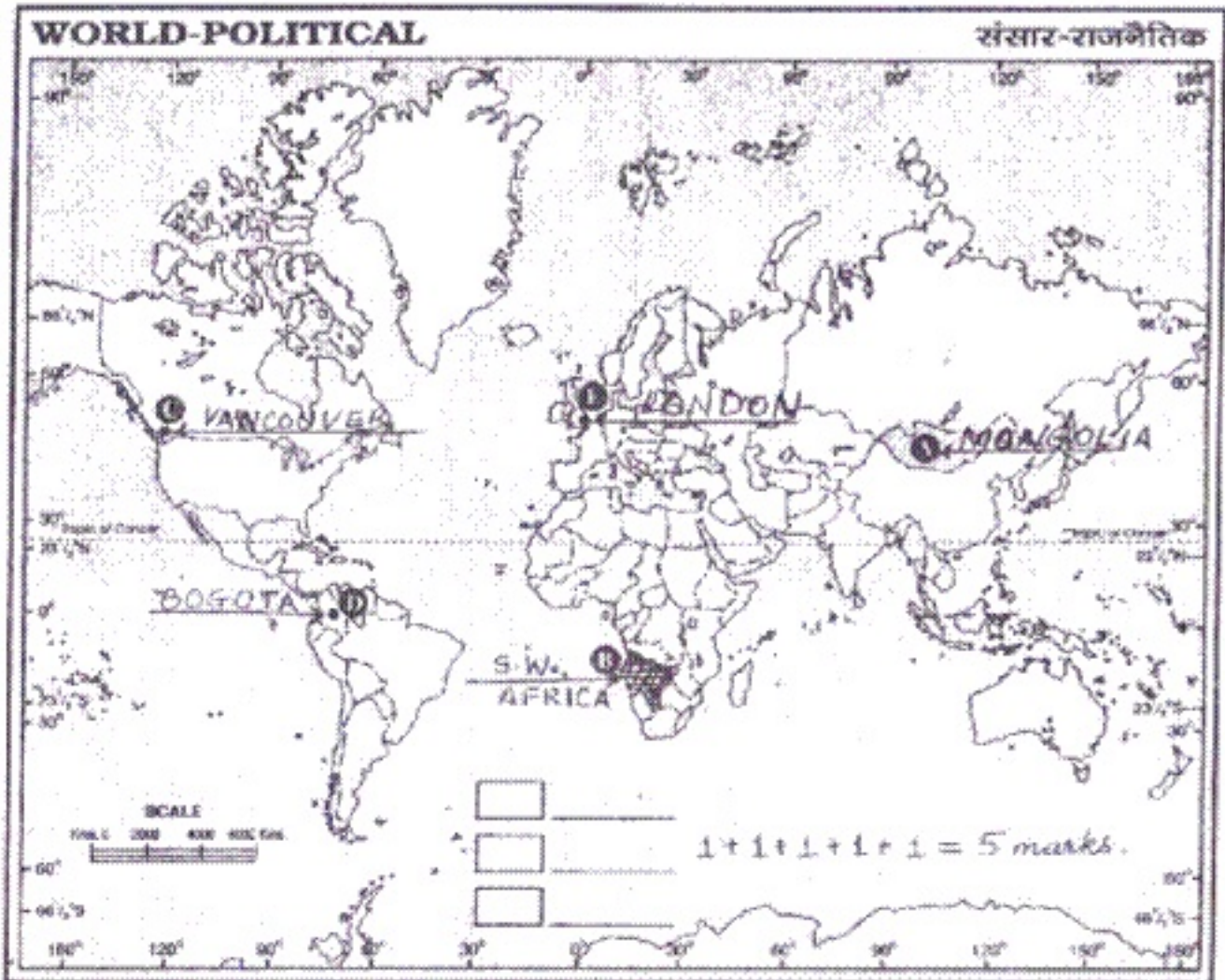
(C) A major sea port.

(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.

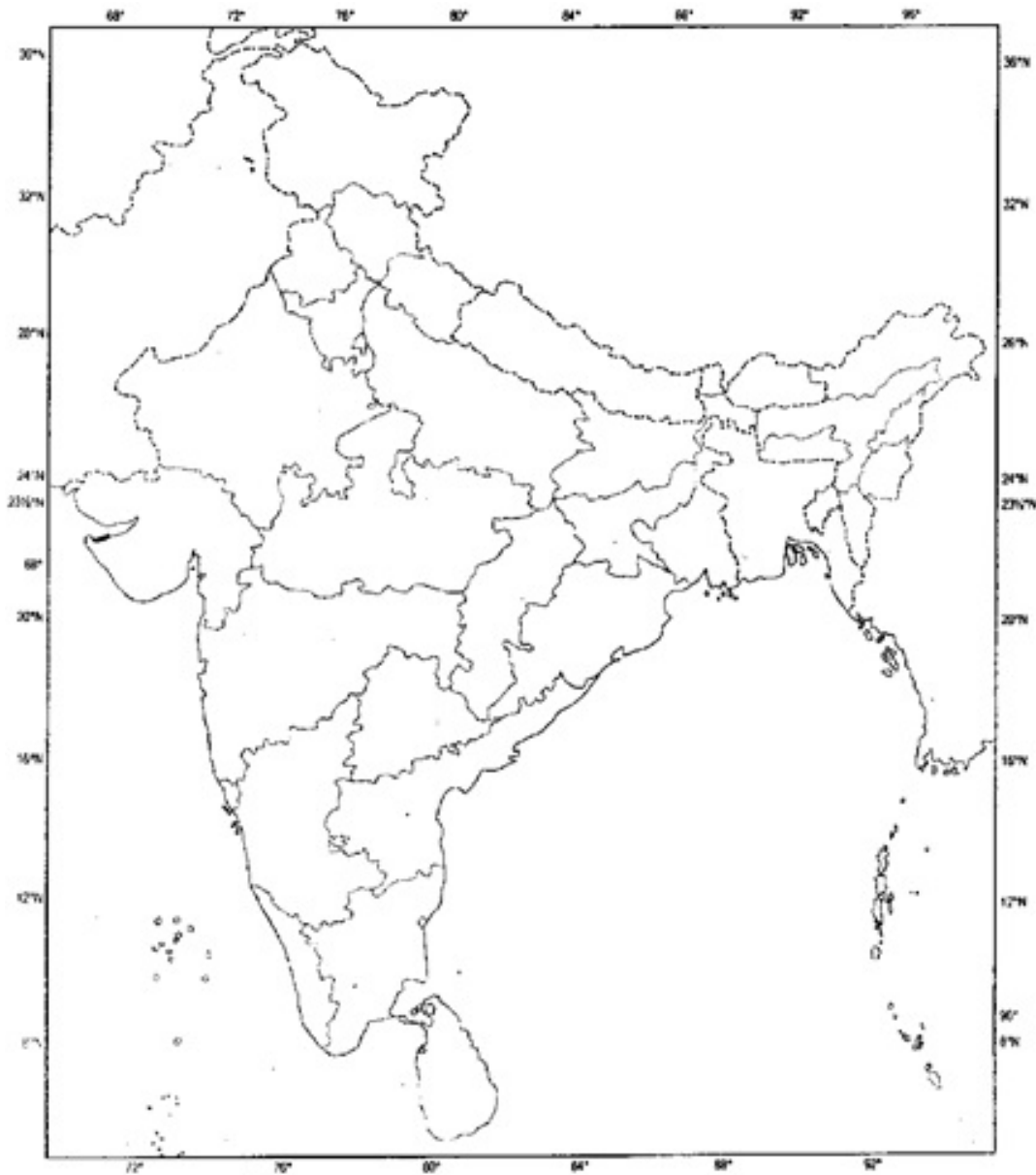
Ans. See filled attached map of the world (5)

For the Visually impaired candidates:

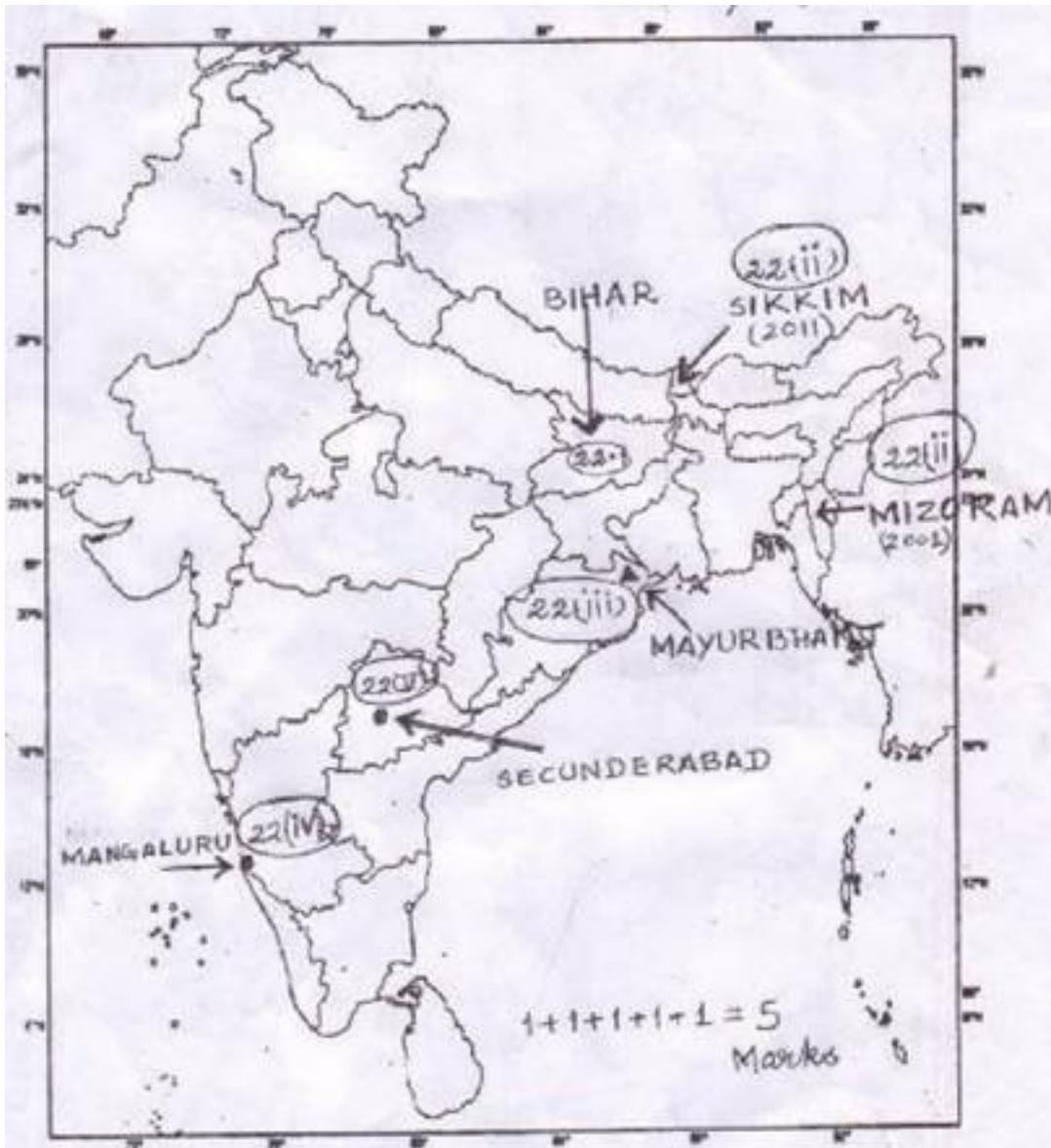
- (21.1) Maldives
- (21.2) South West Africa/North Africa/Tropical Africa
- (21.3) Vancouver/San Francisco/New Orleans/New York
- (21.4) Rio-de-Janeiro/Brasilia
- (21.5) London/Paris

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

- (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

For the Visually impaired candidates:

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