

Question Paper 2016 Delhi (Set 3)
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. “In some countries of the world the sex ratio is unfavourable to women.” Give one reason. (1)

Ans. Unfavourable Sex ratio in the world

Lower social status, female feticide, female infanticide, domestic violence etc.

(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 (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,

3. “Why is the large integrated steel industry located close to the source of raw

material? Give one reason. (1)

Ans. Steel industries are located near the source of raw material (1)

Steel industries are located near the source of raw material because it saves transport cost/
At places where raw materials can be easily brought.

4. How is the importance of a seaport judged? (1)

Ans. Importance of a sea-port (1)

The significance of a seaport is measured by the number of ships handled and how much cargo it receives.

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

Ans. State with lowest density of population as per 2011 census (1)

Arunachal Pradesh

6. Define the term 'hinterland'. (1)

Ans. Definition of hinterland (1)

A hinterland is the region which is served by the port for carrying cargo and passengers of the region.

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

Ans. State with the largest area (1)

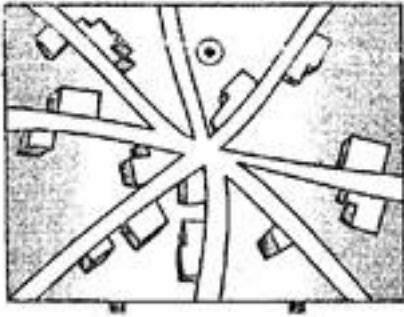
Rajasthan

8. "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)

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 areas do we find such rural settlement patterns?

(9.3) Give one characteristic feature of this type of settlement pattern.

Ans. (9.1) Star like pattern

(9.2) Largely in plains and valleys

(9.3) The settlement takes place along all the roads that converge at a point.

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 areas of the world do we find linear rural settlement pattern?

(9.3) Give one important characteristic of 'Dispersed Rural Settlements'.

Ans. (9.1) Settlement is a cluster of houses where the people live.

(9.2) Star like pattern is found in those areas which are plain or a valley.

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

10. "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 (3)

(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)

11. Explain the importance of Indira Gandhi Canal for providing water for irrigation in the Canal Command area. (3)

Ans. Importance of Indira Gandhi Canal (3)

(i) It has provided water for drinking.

(ii) Nomadic tribes have now settled.

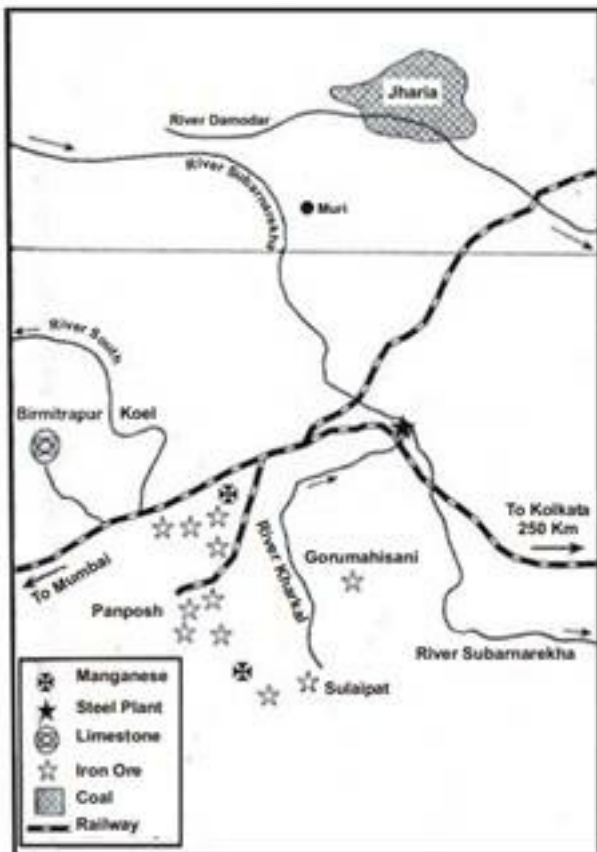
(iii) Due to irrigation, it is possible to grow various crops like cotton, wheat etc.

(iv) Plantation of trees has also taken place.

(v) Any other relevant point.

(Any three points 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 this diagram.

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

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

Ans. (12.1) Tata Iron & Steel Plant (TISCO)

(12.2) Coal comes from Jharia Coal fields and limestone from Birmitrapur.

(12.3) Source of Water: Subernarekha and Kharkoi.

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

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

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

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

Ans. (12.1) Tata Iron & Steel Plant (TISCO)& Bokaro Steel Plant

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

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

13. “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)

14. 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)

15. Differentiate between Mixed farming and Dairy farming; stating any five points of distinction. (5)

Ans. Distinguish between Mixed farming and dairy farming

(i) Mixed farms are those where crops are grown and cattle are reared simultaneously but in Dairy farming only milch cattle are reared.

(ii) In mixed farming a variety of crops are grown but in dairy farms only fodder crops are grown.

(iii) In mixed farming equal emphasis is given on crop cultivation as well as animal husbandry but in dairy farming stress is given on rearing good quality of cattle.

(iv) Mixed farming is capital intensive but dairy farming is both capital as well as labour intensive.

(v) Mixed farming is largely developed in European countries but dairy farming is developed largely in Denmark, Germany, Eastern part of North America, New Zealand and South Eastern part of Canada.

(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

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. 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)

19. Explain how the 'modern agricultural technology' and 'expansion of irrigation' played a crucial role in enhancing agricultural output in India. (5)

Ans. Crucial role of Modern Agricultural technology and expansion of irrigation

Modern agricultural technology has helped in increasing consumption of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, pump sets, HYV seeds farm machinery etc.

Expansion of irrigation has enhanced agricultural production and per hectare yield, growing of more than one crop in a year; decline in fallow and marginalized lands.

(To be assessed as a whole)

20. 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.

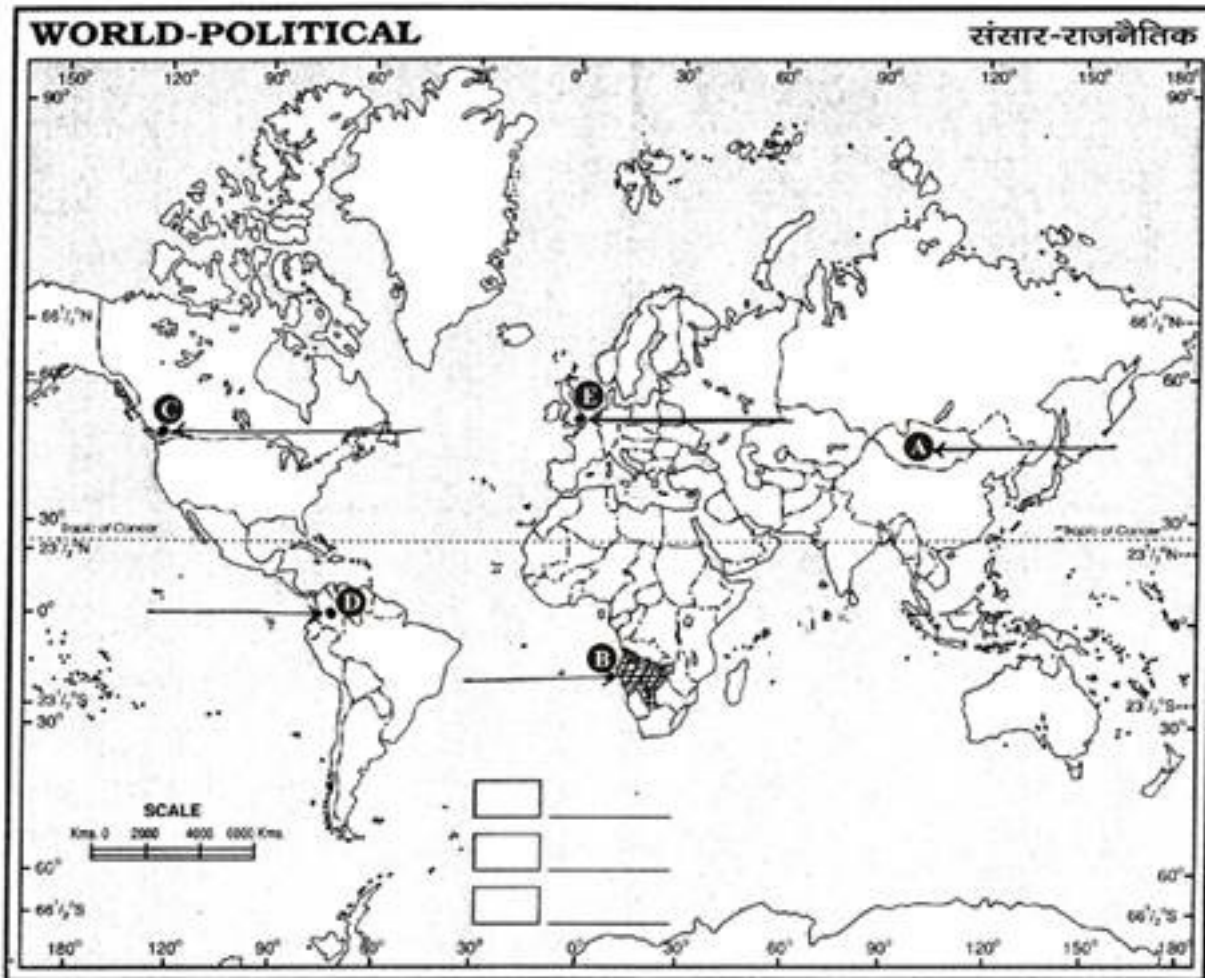
Transition theory is a three staged model:

- (i) First stage of high fertility & high mortality.
- (ii) Second stage -Fertility high and mortality declines.
- (iii) Third stage both fertility and mortality declines.

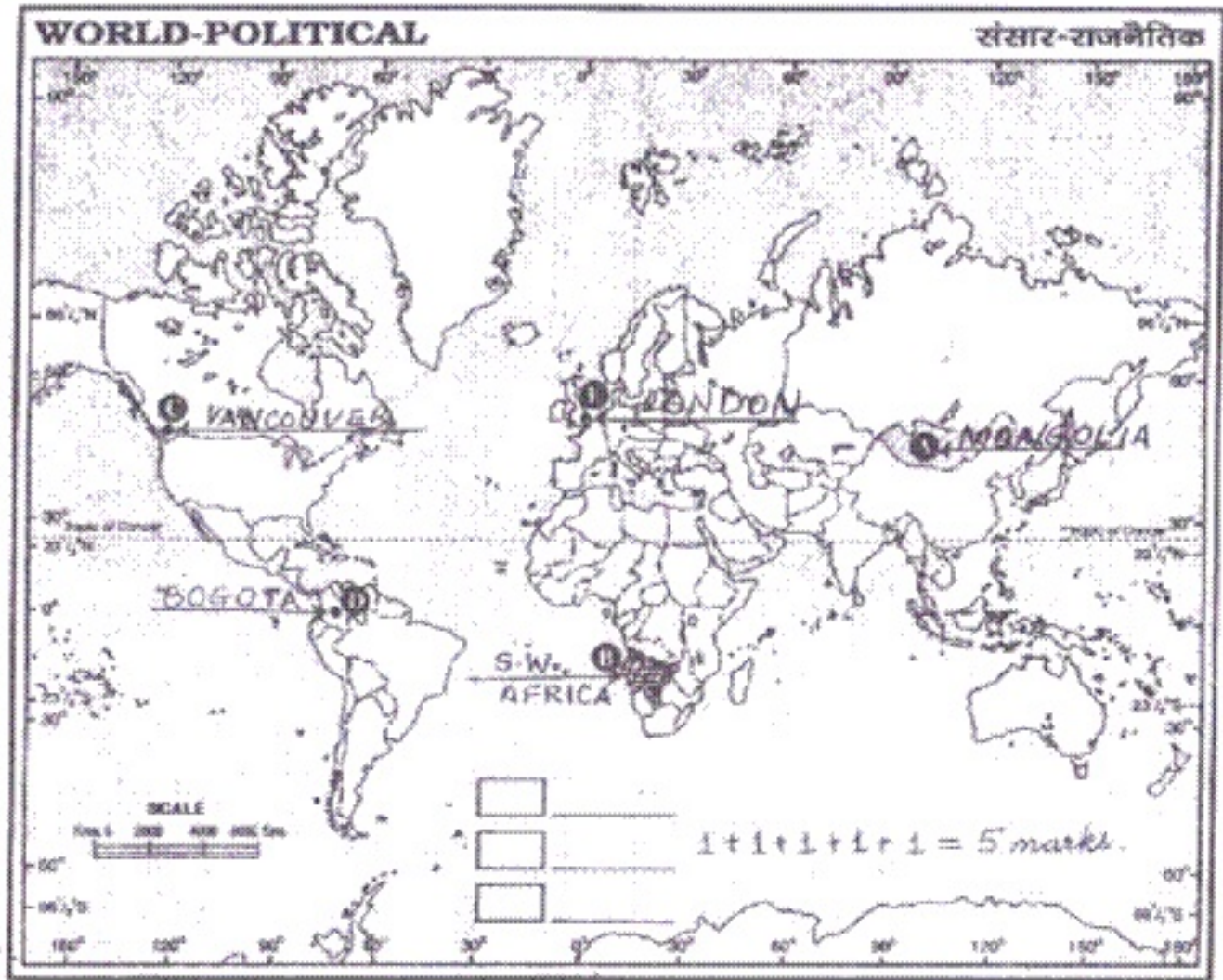
(These three stages to be described)

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

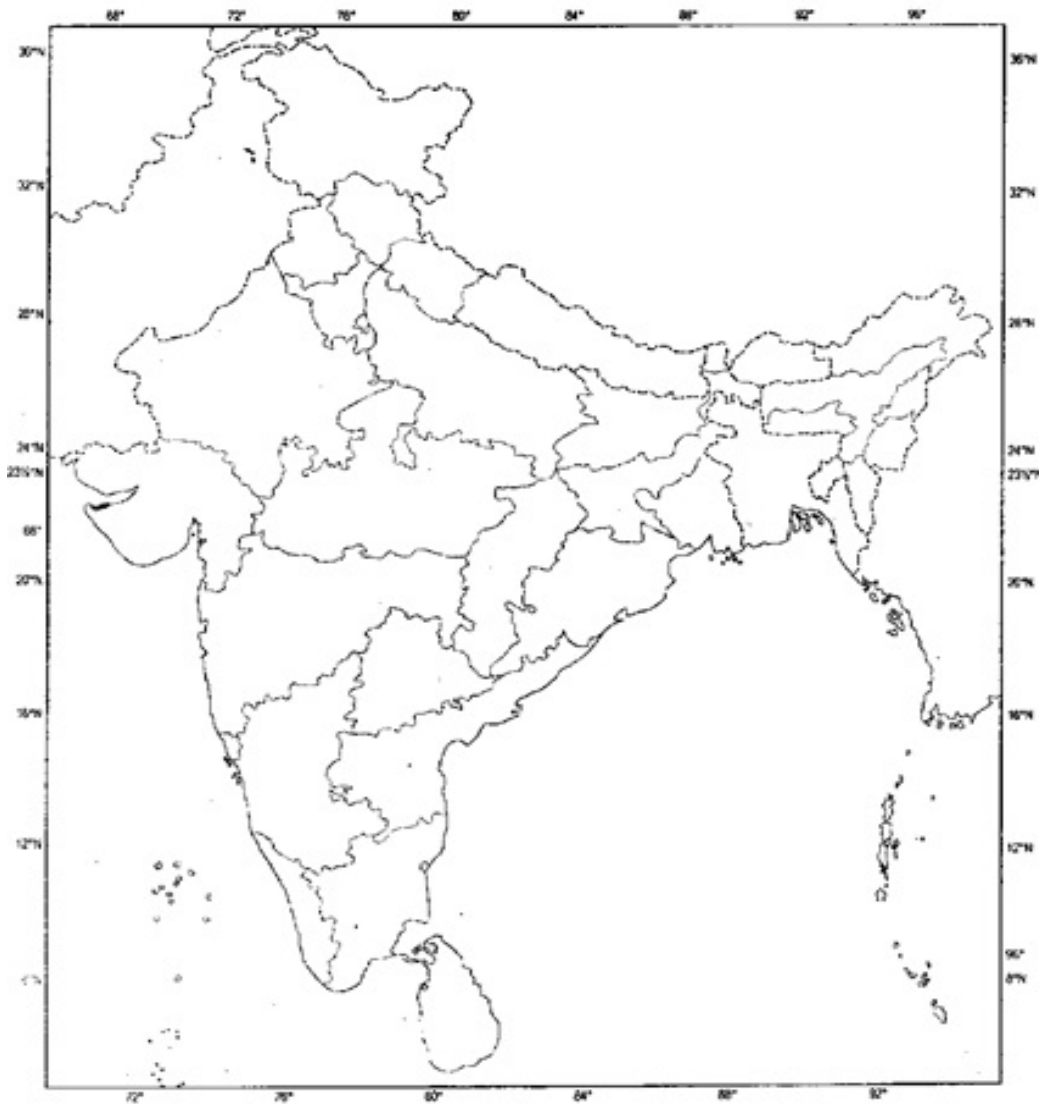
For the Visually impaired candidates:

- (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

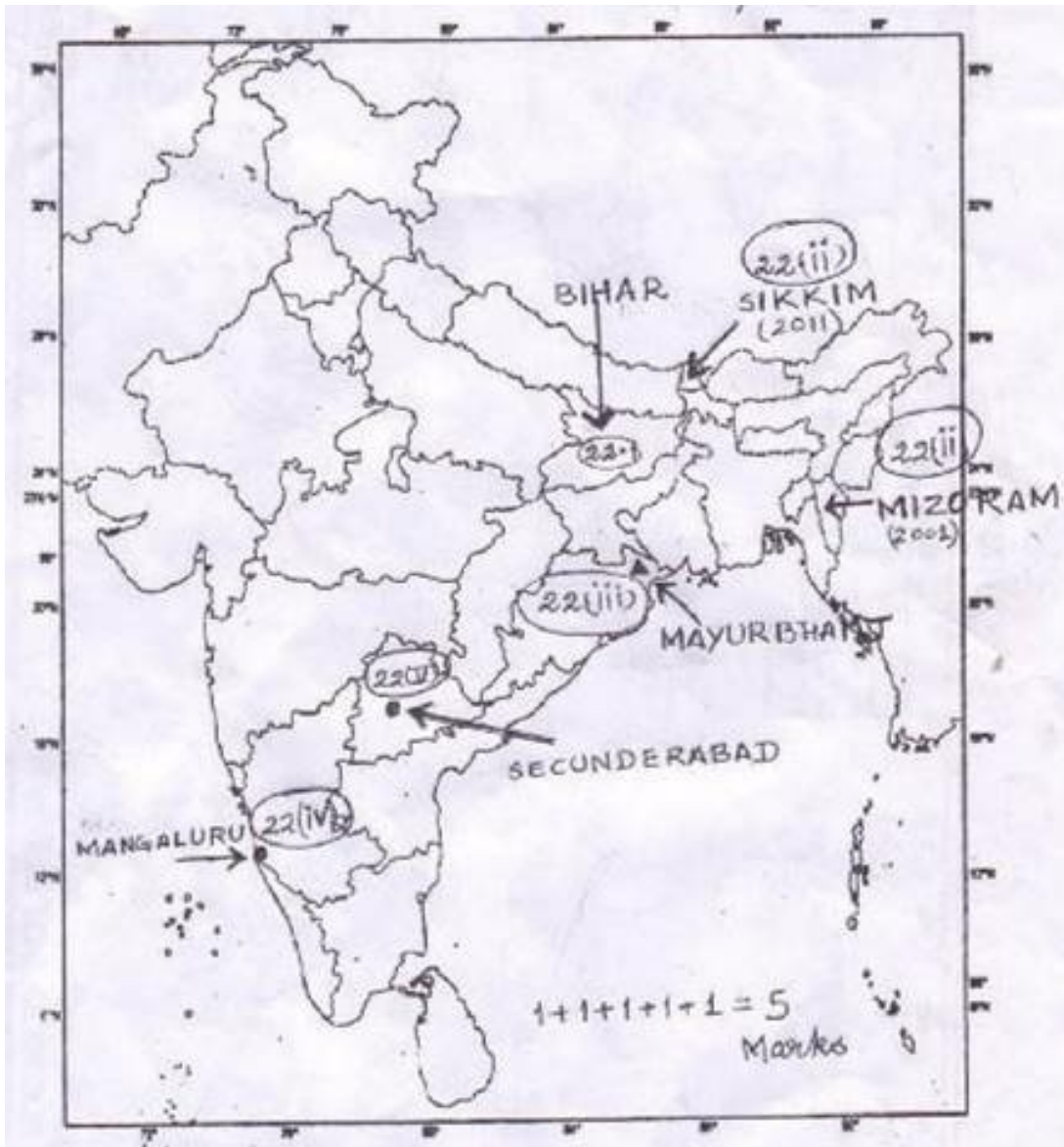
(21.5) London/Paris

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

For the Visually impaired candidates:

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