
Question Paper Foreign 2016 set 3
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. What is the meaning of natural growth of population in the world?

Ans: 1 It is the total number of births minus total number of deaths over a particular period of time of an area.

2. How does the 'Equity' make the life of disadvantaged peoples comfortable?

Ans: 2 Equity refers to making equal access to opportunities available to everybody. The opportunities available to people must be equal irrespective of their gender, race, income and in the Indian case, caste.

3. Cite one example of basic industry.

Ans: 3 Example of basic industry:

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

4. What is a 'Port of Call'? Give an example of it.

Ans: 4 A port which is originally developed as a calling point on main sea route, where ships are anchored for refueling, taking food items and water are called ports of call. Examples: Aden, Honolulu or Singapore

5. "The period from 1921-1951 is referred to as the period of steady growth of population in India." Examine the statement.

Ans: 5 During the period from 1921-1951, birth rate remained high but the mortality rate decreased hence, making steady growth.

6. "Kerala is able to record the highest value of H.D.I. in India." Examine the statement.

Ans: 6 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.

7. How did Marmagao seaport gain significance after 1961?

Ans: 7 Marmagao gained significance after 1961:

- (i) Its remodeling was done to handle iron-ore exports to Japan.
- (ii) Construction of Konkan railway has considerably extended the hinterland of this port.
- (iii) Any other relevant point.

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

Ans: 8 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.

Examples: Clustered Settlements:

(i) Bundelkhand region of Central India

(ii) Nagaland

(iii) Rajasthan

Semi-Clustered Settlements:

(i) Gujarat plain

(ii) Some parts of Rajasthan

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

Source : Demographic Year Book. 2009-10, United Nations Statistics Division Per cent of total population

(9.1) What is the trend of growth of population shown in this pyramid ?

(9.2) What type of economy does it represent ?

(9.3) What is ageing population ?

Ans: 9 (9.1) The trend of growth is extremely slow or almost stagnant.

(9.2) It represents very well developed economy.

(9.3) Ageing population is the process by which the share of older people becomes proportionately larger.

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

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

(9.2) What does the narrow base of the pyramid indicate ?

(9.3) Explain the meaning of ageing population.

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

(9.2) The narrow base of pyramid indicates no growth or insignificant growth of population due to low birth and death rates.

(9.3) Ageing population is the process by which the share of older people becomes proportionately larger.

10.Examine the concept of Neo determinism with example.

Ans: 10 Concept of Neo determinism:

(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.

11.Explain the major objectives of developing 'drought prone areas' in India.

Ans: 11 Major objectives of developing drought prone areas:

(i) Providing employment to the people and creating productive assets.

(ii) Emphasis on land development programmes and irrigation projects.

- (iii) It lays emphasis on labour intensive civil work.
- (iv) Emphasis on afforestation, grassland development and creation of basic rural infrastructure such as electricity/roads/market/credit and services.
- (v) Its focus is also on the development of agriculture and allied sectors.
- (vi) It emphasizes on restoration of ecological balance.
- (vii) Any other relevant point.

12. “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: 12 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.
- (vii) Any other relevant point.

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

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

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

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

Ans: 13 (13.1) Bhilai Steel Plant

(13.2) Tendula Tank/Mahanadi River

(13.3) Coal from Korba, Iron ore from DalliRajhara Hills For the visually impaired candidates:

(13.1) Bhilai Steel Plant

(13.2) 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.

Note : The following questions are for the Visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 13 :

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

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

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

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

Ans: 14 Dairy farming is highly capital intensive and labour intensive:

(i) Animal sheds, storage facilities for fodder involves big capital investment.

(ii) Feeding and mulching 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 mulching.

(v) There is no off season for the workers during the years.

(vi) The transportation/refrigeration/pasteurization and other preservation processed involves huge manpower.

(vii) Any other relevant point.

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

Ans:15 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 hutment.
- (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.

16. Bring out clearly the differences between Tertiary and Quaternary activities.

Ans:16 Difference between Quaternary and tertiary activities:

- (i) Tertiary activities are related to the service sector whereas, Quaternary sector provide information based services that are in great demand.
- (ii) Tertiary activities include both production and exchange whereas people in quaternary activities work in a segment of the service sector that is knowledge oriented.
- (iii) In the former, manpower is an important component whereas, the latter involves the collection, production and dissemination of information.
- (iv) Tertiary activities involve the commercial output of services rather than the production of tangible goods whereas, Quaternary activities involve the collection, production and

dissemination of information or even the production of information.

(v) Tertiary activities are the expertise provided by services that rely more heavily on specialized skills, experience and knowledge of the workers whereas, quaternary activities centre around research and development and may be seen as an advanced form of services.

(vi) Any other relevant point.

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

Ans: 17 Indian Railways- contribution to Indian economy:

(i) It facilitates the

(ii) Indian railways 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.

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

Ans: 18 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.

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.

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

Ans: 19 Geographical requirements and areas of production:

Cotton:

(i) Cotton grows well in semi-arid areas/areas of less rainfall.

(ii) It requires hot and wet climate during growing period.

(iii) It requires clear sky during flowering stage.

(iv) Any other relevant point.

Areas: North –West India: parts of Punjab, Haryana, and Northern Rajasthan.

West India- Maharashtra and Gujarat.

South India- Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

Jute:

(i) It grows well in hot and humid areas.

- (ii) It requires very heavy rain with high temperature throughout the year.
- (iii) It requires standing water.
- (iv) Any other relevant point.

Areas:

- (i) West Bengal
- (ii) Bihar
- (iii) Assam

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

Ans: 20 Benefits:

- (i) It has positive contribution such as evolution of composite culture and 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 have 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.
- (vi) Any 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: (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.

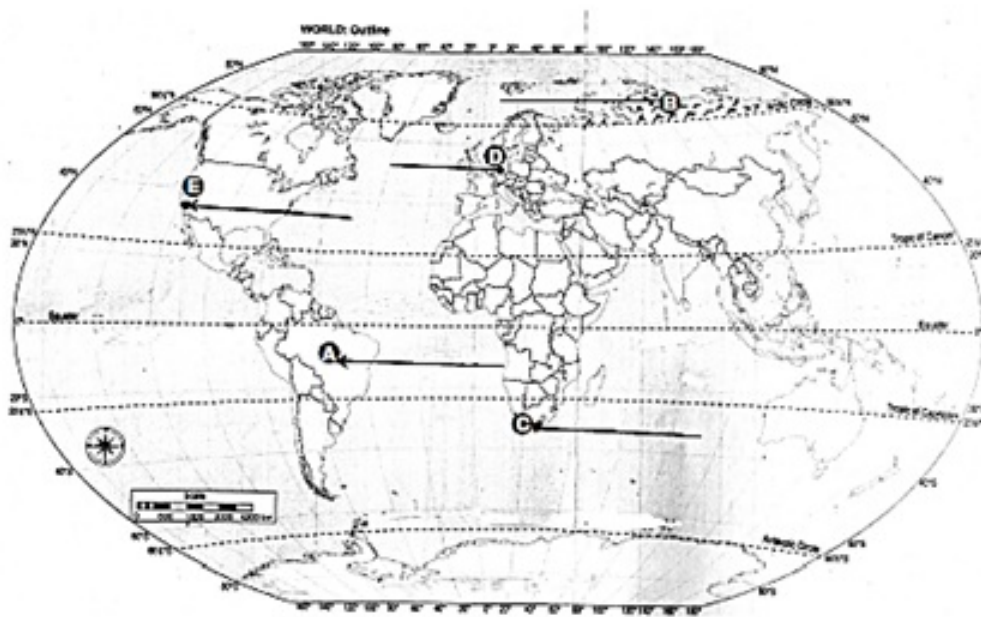
Ans: (22.1) Uttar Pradesh

(22.2) Maharashtra

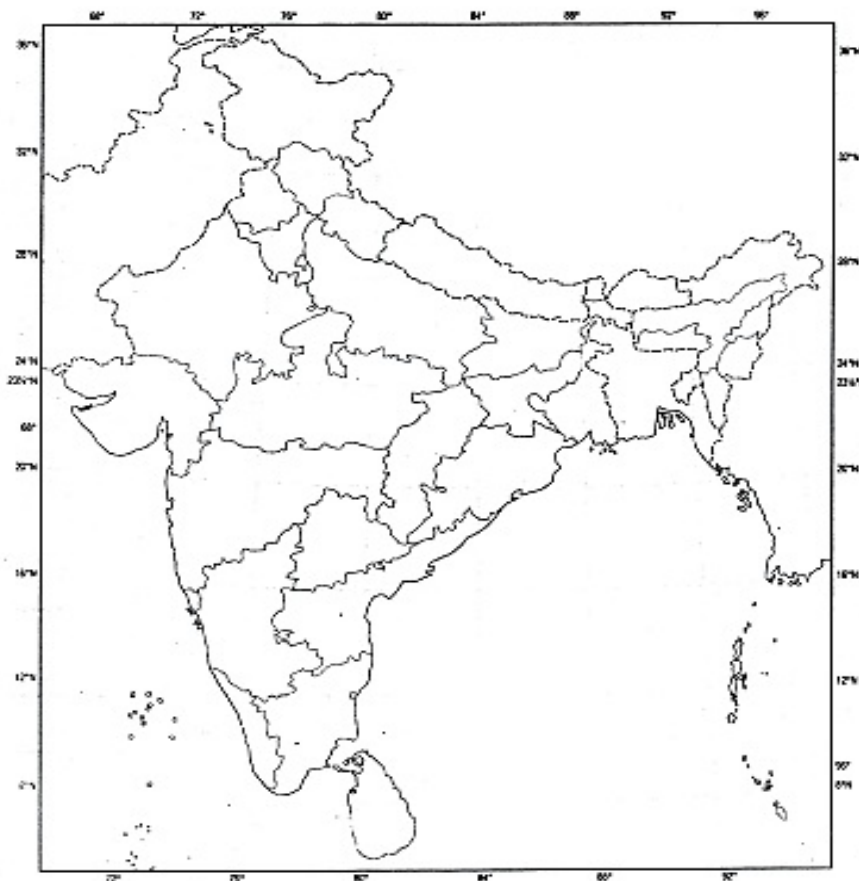
(22.3) Neyveli

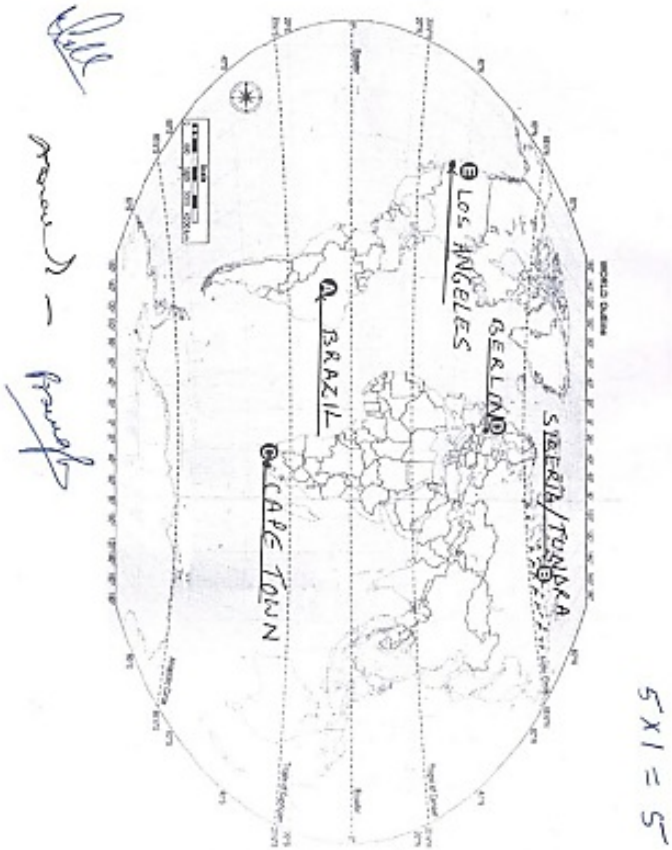
(22.4) Karnataka (Bhadravati)

(22.5) Jawaharlal Nehru port



Map for Q. No. 21
प्रश्न सं. 21 के लिए मानचित्र





प्रश्न सं. 21 के लिए मानचित्र

प्रश्न सं. 22 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 22

5x1=5

