

Question Paper Delhi 2017 set 1
CBSE Class 12 Geography

General Instructions:

- There are 22 questions in all.
 - All questions are compulsory.
 - Question numbers 1-7 are very short answer questions carrying 1 mark each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 40 words.
 - 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.
 - Question numbers 14-20 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 map.
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1. Which are the two major types of settlements according to their shape found in the world?

Ans. Two major types of settlements:

(i) Compact settlement

(ii) Dispersed settlement

2. Name the state of India having the least share of population according to the Census 2011.

Ans. State having least share of population: Sikkim

3. What is the major function of the National Highways Authority of India?

Ans. Major function of the National Highway Authority of India is: Operation, maintenance and development of National Highways.

4. Why has gathering little chance of becoming important at the global level? Explain one reason.

Ans. Gathering:

Products of gathering (an activity) cannot compete in the world market as synthetic products are of better quality and available in large quantities/ and are lower priced.

5. How is 'node' different from 'link' in transport system?

Ans. Difference between a Node and a Link: A Node is the meeting point of two or more routes. A Link is a road that joins two nodes.

6. Classify rainfed farming on the basis of adequacy of soil moisture during cropping season.

Ans. Classification of Rain fed farming:

(i) Dry land farming

(ii) Wet land farming

7. "The Volga is one of the most developed inland water-ways in Russia". Justify.

Ans. The Volga inland water-way:

- It connects various industrial regions of Russia.
- It connects various navigable canals.

8. Study the map given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:



(8.1) Identify and name the canal shown in the map.

(8.2) State any four features of this canal.

Ans. (8.1) Panama Canal

(8.2) Features of the Panama Canal:

- (i) It connects Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.
- (ii) Constructed across Panama Isthmus between Panama City and Colon.
- (iii) It involves deep cutting.
- (iv) It has six locks system.
- (v) It shortened the distance between the East and the West Coast of USA.
- (vi) It has also given a boost to the economy of Latin America.
- (vii) Any other relevant feature.

Note: The following question is for the Visually Impaired Candidates Only, in lieu of Q.

No. 8.

Explain any three features of the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence Seaway.

Ans. Features of the Great Lakes –St. Lawrence Seaway:

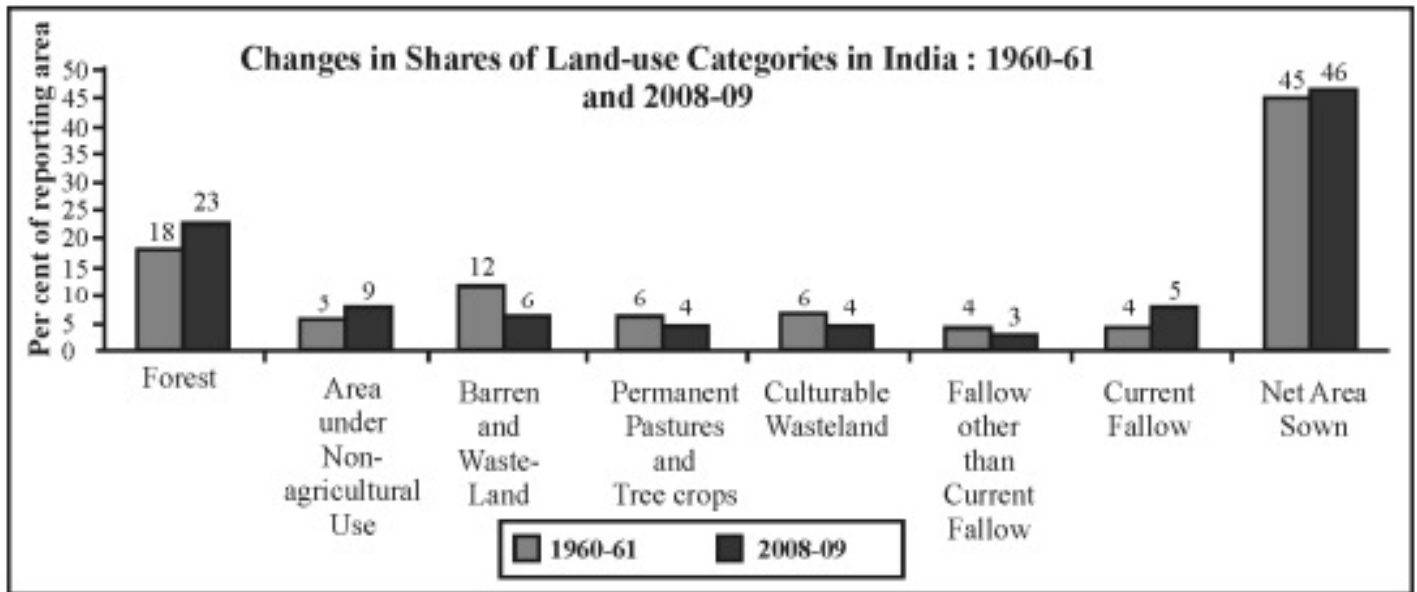
- (i) The Great Lakes of North America –Superior, Huron, Erie, Ontario are connected by Soo and Welland canals to form an inland waterway.
- (ii) The estuary of St. Lawrence River, along with the Great Lakes forms a unique commercial water-way in the Northern part of North America.
- (iii) The ports on this route are well equipped with all facilities of ocean ports.
- (iv) Any other relevant feature.

9. Describe any three features of Konkan Railway.

Ans. Features of Konkan Railways:

- (i) One of the achievements of Indian Railways.
- (ii) It is 760 km. long.
- (iii) It crosses 146 rivers, 2000 bridges approximately and 91 tunnels.
- (iv) Asia's largest tunnel lies in this route.
- (v) It connects Roha in Maharashtra to Mangalore in Karnataka.
- (vi) Any other relevant feature.

10. study the given diagram carefully and answer the questions that follow:



(10.1) Which land use category has shown the highest increasing trend? What percentage in reporting area has increased in that category, during the given period?

(10.2) Explain any two reasons responsible for the increasing trend in that category.

Ans. (10.1) Highest increasing trend in land use – Area under Nonagricultural uses

(10.2) Reasons:

- (i) Changing structure of the Indian Economy.
- (ii) Expansion of industrial and service sector.
- (iii) Expansion of related infrastructural facilities.
- (iv) Expansion of area under urban and rural settlements.
- (v) It is expanding at the expense of waste lands and agricultural lands.
- (vi) Any other relevant point

Note: The following question is for the Visually Impaired Candidates Only in lieu of Q. No. 10:

Which land use category has shown the highest increasing trend in India? Explain any two reasons responsible for this increasing trend.

Ans. (10.1) Highest increasing trend in land use – Area under Nonagricultural uses

(10.2) Reasons:

- (i) Changing structure of the Indian Economy.
- (ii) Expansion of industrial and service sector.
- (iii) Expansion of related infrastructural facilities.
- (iv) Expansion of area under urban and rural settlements.
- (v) It is expanding at the expense of waste lands and agricultural lands.
- (vi) Any other relevant point.

11. Explain the three basic differences between rural and urban settlements in India.

Ans. Differences between Rural and Urban settlements in India:

- (i) Rural settlements derive their life support from land based primary activities while urban settlements depend on processing of raw materials and various services.
- (ii) Cities act as nodes of economic growth. They provide goods and services to both urban and rural centres.
- (iii) Rural settlements supply food and raw materials while urban areas provide services.
- (iv) Both settlements differ in social relationships, attitude and outlook.
- (v) Any other relevant point.

12. “Nature and humans are inseparable elements”. Justify the statement with suitable examples.

Ans. Nature and human are inseparable. The earth is the home of mankind. It may be in different forms. All types of life supports are provided by nature. They directly depend on nature. Nature and humans are inseparable and should be seen holistically. Physical features are described in metaphors using symbols from the human anatomy.

For example: face of earth, nose of glacier, eye of storm, mouth of river, neck of isthmus,

profile of soil etc.

13. “Air pollution is very harmful to flora, fauna and property.” Explain any three values which can help in maintaining pollution free air to some extent.

Ans. Values which can help in maintaining pollution free air:

- (i) Air pollution is harmful for environment and mankind, therefore, it is our responsibility to save air from pollution.
- (ii) People should be aware of the harmful effects of air pollution.
- (iii) People should feel duty bound to save air.
- (iv) People must follow rules for saving air.
- (v) We must use eco friendly non-conventional sources of energy
(Solar, Biogas and Wind energy) as conventional sources (Coal, oil and gas) are harmful.
- (vi) People should feel duty bound to use public transport.
- (vii) Any other relevant value.

14. Describe the way of life of nomadic herders in the World.

Ans. Way of life of nomadic herders:

- (i) They depend on the primitive subsistence activity.
- (ii) Herders rely on animals for food, clothing, shelter, tools and transport.
- (iii) They move from one place to another with their livestock.
- (iv) They follow well defined territory.
- (v) A wide variety of animals is kept in different regions.
- (vi) Nomadism is associated with three different regions.
- (vii) In mountainous regions, they practice transhumance.

(viii) Their numbers are decreasing due to change in life style.

(ix) Any other relevant point.

(Any five points to be described)

15. Why do large scale industries choose different locations? Explain any four factors which influence the industrial location.

Ans. Large scale industries choose different locations due to:

Industries maximize profits by reducing costs. Therefore, industries should be located at points where cost of production is lowest.

Factors influencing industrial location:

- (i) Supply of raw materials
- (ii) Access to market
- (iii) Availability of labour
- (iv) Sources of energy
- (v) Access to transportation and communication
- (vi) Any other relevant factor.

16. Explain any five factors responsible for the development of 'Mumbai-Pune Industrial Region'.

Ans. Factors responsible for the development of 'Mumbai-Pune Industrial Region':

- (i) Favourable climatic conditions for the development of cotton textile industries.
- (ii) Opening of the Suez Canal providing impetus for its growth.
- (iii) Availability of port facility for trade.
- (iv) Development of hydro-electricity in Western Ghats.

(v) Availability of labour.

(vi) Nearness to off-shore oil fields favoured the growth of petrochemical industries.

(vii) Growth and development of various industries e.g. engineering goods, pharmaceuticals, chemicals etc.

(viii) Any other relevant point.

17. “90 percent of the world population lives in about 10 percent of its total land area, whereas remaining 10 percent population resides in the 90 percent of its land area.” Support the statement with suitable examples.

Ans. The population of world is unevenly distributed due to:

(i) Availability of water like in river valleys

(ii) Land forms e.g. plains are densely populated while hilly areas are sparsely populated. Deserts are also sparsely populated.

(iii) Climate: Hot, cold and dry climates have sparse population e.g. tundra region, desert regions etc. Areas of moderate climate have dense population.

(iv) Fertile soil regions are densely populated for the possibility of agriculture.

(v) Availability of minerals.

(vi) Industrialisation.

(vii) Any other relevant point.

18. “An uneven distribution of population suggests a close relationship between population and physical and socio-economic factors.” Support the statement with suitable examples.

Ans. Population density is closely related to physical and socio-economic factors. Dense population in UP, West Bengal, Bihar, Punjab, Haryana, Kerala is due to flat and fertile plains, favourable climate water availability and socio-economic factors.

Sparse population of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim,

North-East States is due to hilly terrain, dense forests and harsh climate. Rajasthan has water shortage and its hot & dry climate accounts for low population density.

Moderate density is seen in Odisha, Assam, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu etc. due to possibilities of agriculture, industrial development and favourable climate to some extent.

Favourable factors for Transport network, industrialization, urbanization in Maharashtra, Goa, Delhi NCR etc. account for high population density. (Examples from the world should be considered as well)

19. What is human development? Analyse the four pillars of human development.

Ans. Human development is a process that enlarges people's choices and improves their lives.

The four pillars of Human Development

- (i) Equity
- (ii) Sustainability
- (iii) Productivity
- (iv) Empowerment

20. "Scarcity of water on account of its increased demand, possess possibility the greatest demand in India." Analyse the statement.

Ans. Increasing demand for water is a challenge to India:

- (i) India has a large population with limited water resources.
- (ii) Rising demand for increasing population.
- (iii) More water is required for irrigation to increase agricultural production as rainfall is highly variable.
- (iv) Rapid industrial growth is increasing demand for water.
- (v) Urbanization and modern life style has increased the demand.

(vi) Water pollution has added to water shortage.

(vii) Any other relevant point.

21. Identify the five Geographical features shown on the political outline map of the World as A, B, C, D and E and write their correct names on the lines marked near them with the

help of the following information:

(A) A large country of Europe in area.

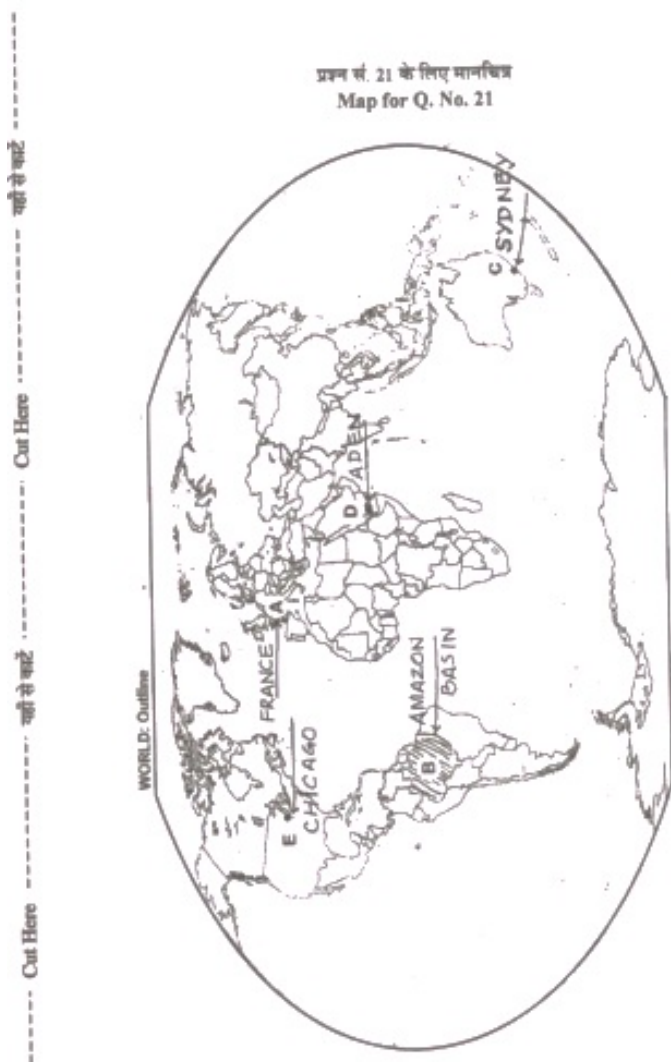
(B) An area of subsistence gathering.

(C) The terminal station of a ‘trans-continental railway’.

(D) A major sea-port.

(E) An international airport.

Ans.



Note: The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 21 :

(21.1) Name the largest country of Europe in area.

(21.2) Name any one major area of subsistence gathering.

(21.3) Which is the westernmost station of Australian Trans-Continental Railway ?

(21.4) Name any one major sea port located on the eastern coast of South America.

(21.5) Name the southernmost international airport of Africa.

Ans. For the Visually impaired candidates:

(21.1) France/Ukraine/Russia

(21.2) Amazon Basin / Congo Basin /South East Asia

(21.3) Perth

(21.4) Rio de Janeiro/Montevideo / Belem

(21.5) Cape Town

22. Locate and label the following features with appropriate symbols on the given political

outline map of India:

(i) The most urbanized state (2011).

(ii) The leading cotton producing state.

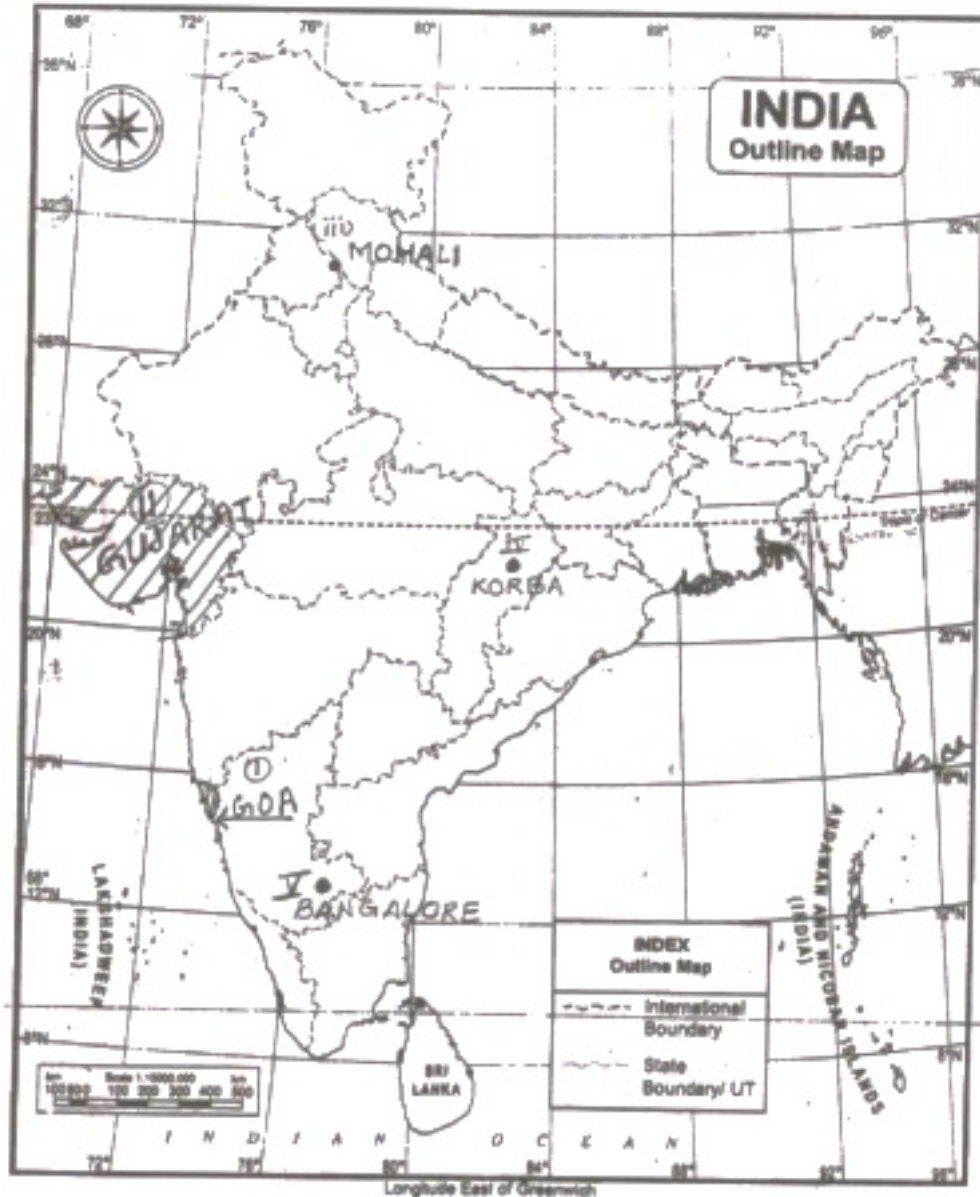
(iii) The Software Technology park located in Punjab.

(iv) The major coal field located in Chhattisgarh.

(v) The international airport located in Karnataka

Ans.

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



Note: The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 22:

- (22.1) Which is the most urbanized state of India?
- (22.2) Name the leading cotton producing state of India.
- (22.3) Name the Software Technology park located in Punjab.
- (22.4) Name the major coal field located in Chhattisgarh.
- (22.5) Name the international airport located in Karnataka.

Ans. For the Visually impaired candidates:

(22.1) Goa

(22.2) Gujarat

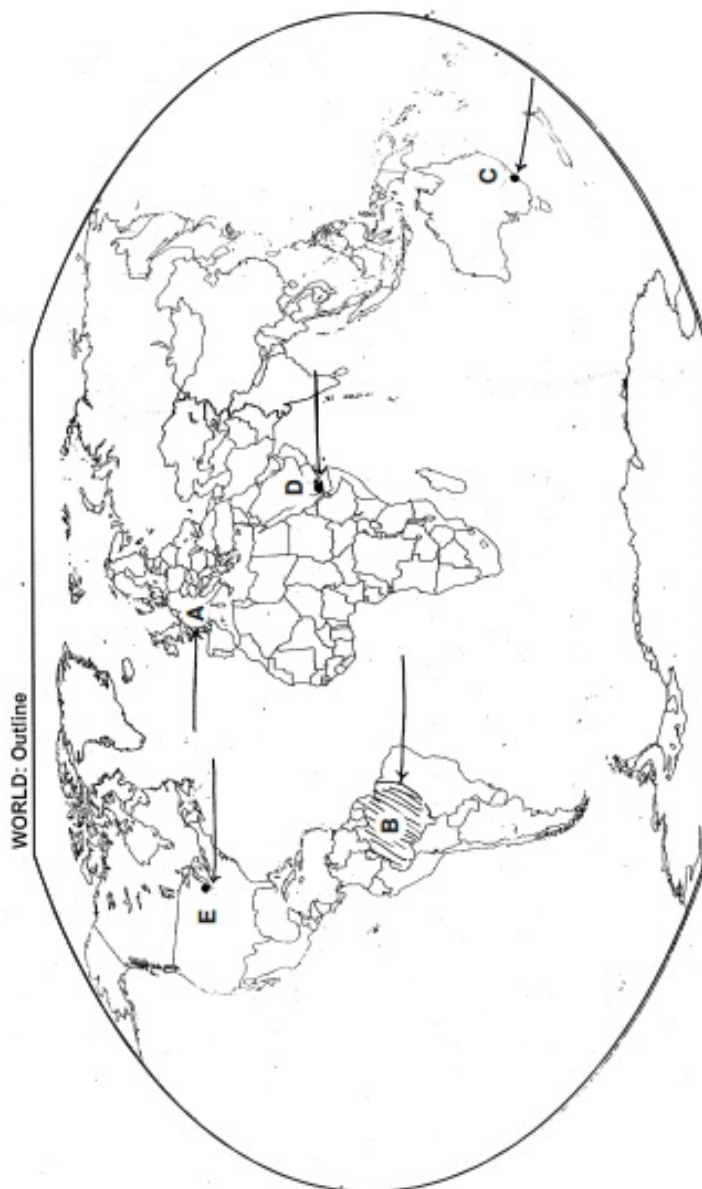
(22.3) Mohali

(22.4) Korba

(22.5) Bangaluru

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



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

