

**CBSE**  
**Class XII - Geography**  
**Delhi Board Question Paper 2014**

**Time: 3 hrs**

**Max. Marks: 70**

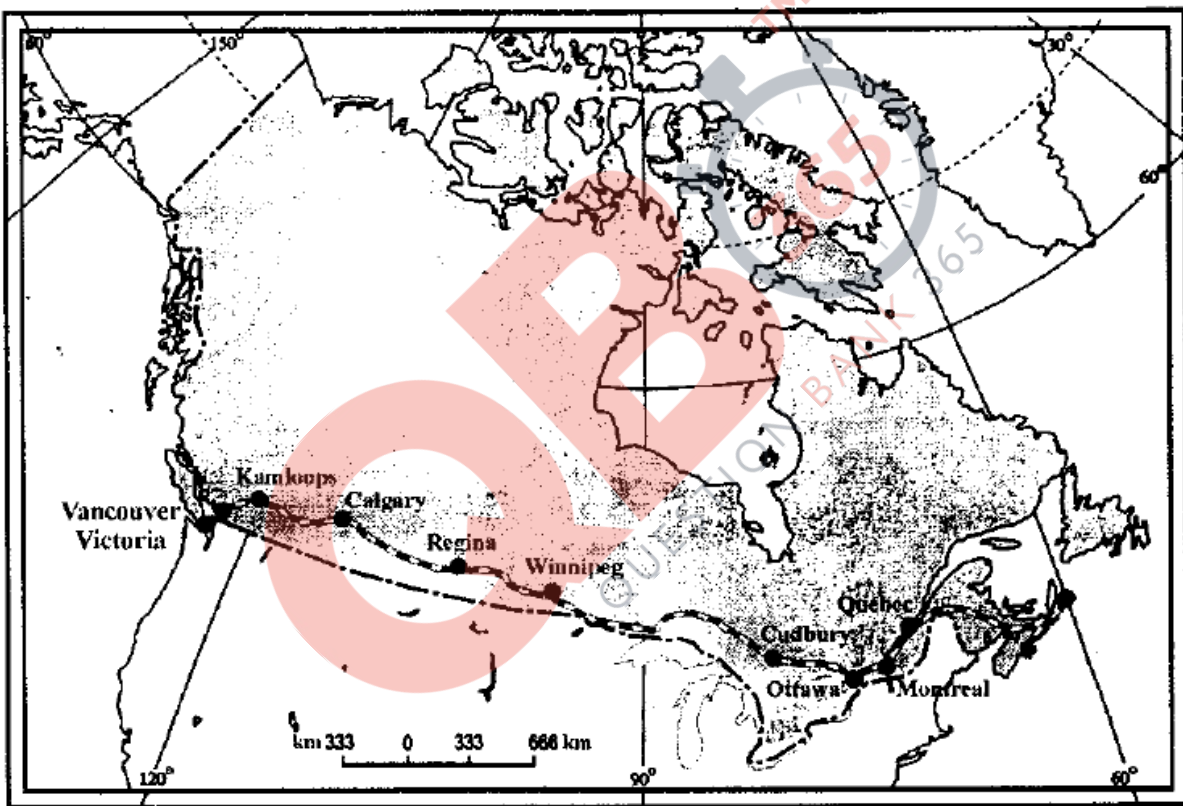
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**General Instructions:**

- There are 26 questions in **all**.
- All questions are compulsory.
- Marks of each question are indicated against it.
- Question numbers **1** to **10** are very short answer questions carrying 1 mark each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed **20** words.
- Question numbers **11** to **20** are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed **80** words.
- Question numbers **21** to **25** are long answer questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed **150** words.
- Question number 26 is related to identification or locating and labelling of geographical features on maps.
- Outline maps of the **World** and **India** provided to you must be attached within your answer-book.
- Use of **template** or **stencils** for drawing maps is allowed.

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1. Define the term 'quaternary activities'. (1)
  2. Give the meaning of 'digital divide'. (1)
  3. Name the seaports on each end of Suez Canal. (1)
  4. Define the term 'road density.' (1)
  5. Give any two examples of ancient towns of India. (1)
  6. Name the country which is the largest trading partner of India. (1)
  7. Name the seaport which was constructed to reduce the congestion at Kolkata port.(1)
  8. Name the major seaport which was developed just after independence on the western coast of India. (1)

9. What is truck farming? (1)
10. Mention the root cause of acid rains'. (1)
11. "There is mutual interaction between the elements of Physical Geography and Human Geography." Support the statement with suitable examples. (3)
12. Describe any three characteristics of 'Household Industries. (3)
13. Study the map given below and answer the questions that follow: (1/2 +1/2+2)



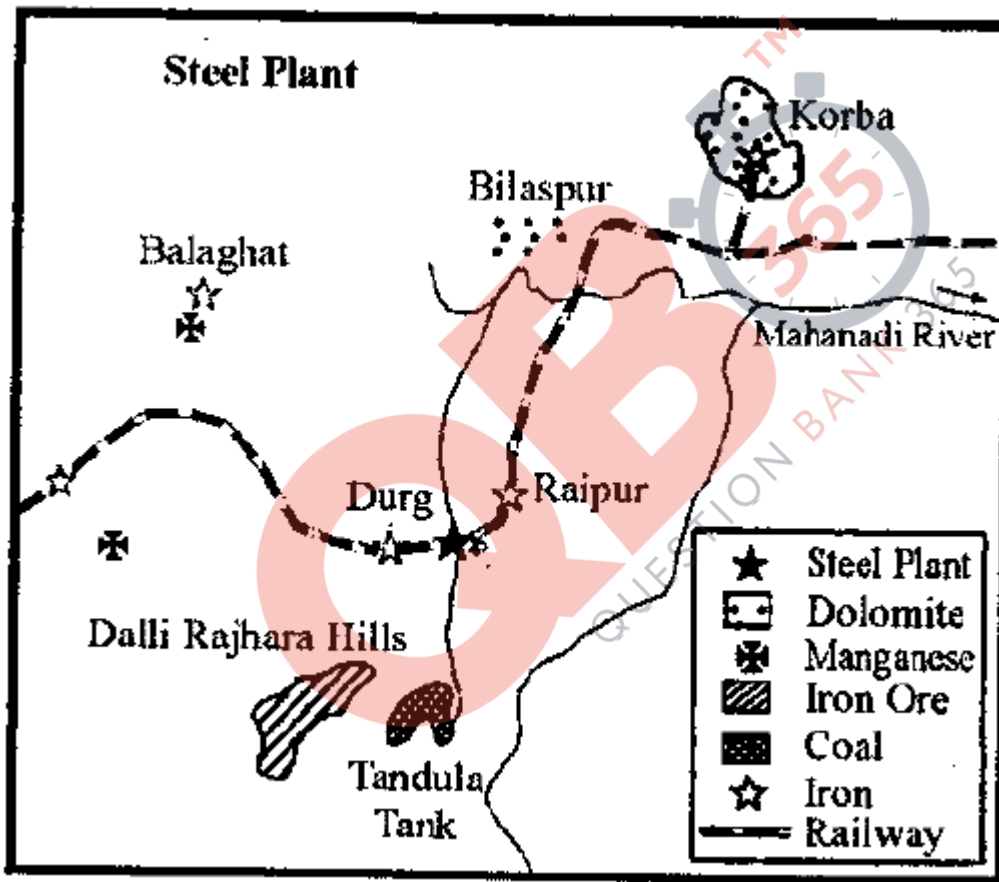
- (13.1) Name the railway line shown on this map.
- (13.2) Name the terminal station of this railway along the Atlantic Coast.
- (13.3) Why is this railway line known as 'economic artery' of the country through which it passes?
14. Differentiate between rural and urban settlements of India in three points. (3)
15. State any two characteristics each of the three distinct 'cropping seasons' of India. (3)

16. Explain any three main characteristics of mineral resources of India. (3)

17. Describe any three advantages of satellite communication in India. (3)

18. Why is the 'Urban Waste Disposal' a serious problem in India? Explain any three reasons. (3)

19. Study the diagram showing the location of major steel plant given below and answer the questions that follow: (3)



19.1) Identify this steel plant and name it.

19.2) Mention the thermal power plant which supplies power to it.

19.3) Mention the source of water for this plant.

20. Analyse the economic and social values of rainwater harvesting. (3)

21. Explain the three components of population change in the world. Analyse the impacts of population change. (5)

22. Describe any five characteristics of commercial Livestock Rearing practised in the world. (5)

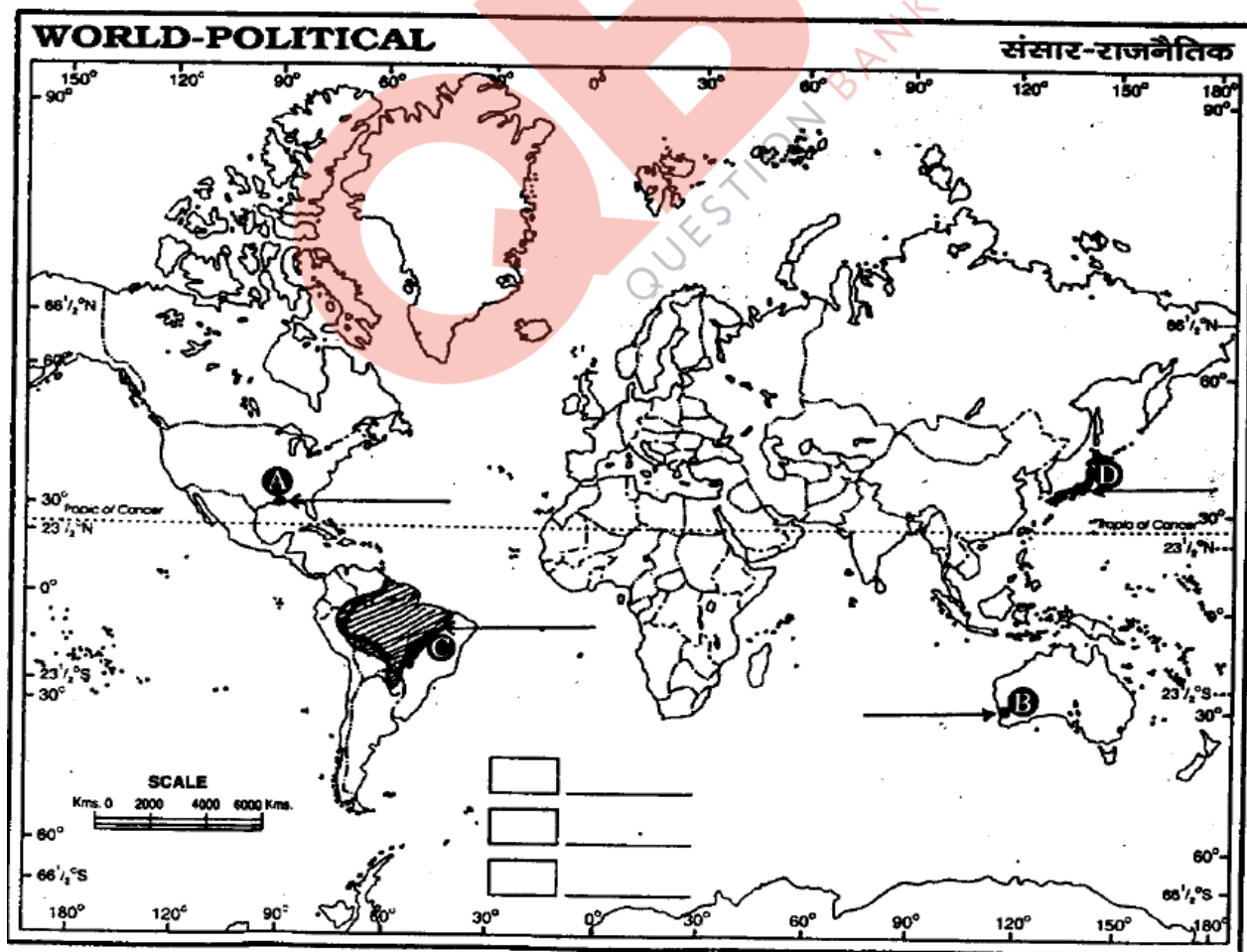
23. Differentiate between bilateral trade and multilateral trade. Explain how ports are helpful in trade. (2+3= 5)

24. Describe any five patterns of rural settlements in the world on the basis of forms or shapes. (5)

25. The decades 1921-51 are referred to as the period of steady growth of population whereas the decades 1951-1991 are referred to as the period of population explosion in India." Explain giving reasons. (5)

26. In the given political outline Map of the World, four features A, B, C and D have been shown. Identify these features with the help of information given below and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. (2)

- A) An important sea port
- B) A terminal station of Australian Trans-Continental Railway
- C) An area of subsistence gathering
- D) The country with lowest growth rate of population (1995-2000) in Asia.



26.2) In the given political outline of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols: (3)

- A. The state having highest literacy rate.
- B. The leading state in the production of Jute.
- C. The northern most international airport.



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**Solution - 2014**

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**Answer 1**

Quaternary activities are knowledge-based services. They include processing of information, research and development, and services which require specialised knowledge and technical skills.

**Answer 2**

Digital divide is the gulf between the people who have access to communication technology and those who do not. Developed regions are much ahead than developing regions in providing access and benefits of information and communication technology. This difference is called digital divide.

**Answer 3**

Port Said and Port Suez are the seaports at each end of the Suez Canal.

**Answer 4**

Road density is the total road length per unit area (generally a sq km) of land.

**Answer 5**

Pataliputra (Patna) and Prayag (Allahabad) are two ancient towns of India. These towns have a historical background spanning over 2000 years.

**Answer 6**

China is the largest trading partner of India.

**Answer 7**

Haldia port was constructed to reduce the congestion at the Kolkata port.

**Answer 8**

Kandla port is the major seaport developed just after independence on the western coast of India.

**Answer 9**

In truck farming, farmers only grow vegetables. Vegetables are produced in regions where markets are located at a distance which can be covered by a truck overnight.

**Answer 10**

Air pollution by vehicles and industries is the root cause of acid rains. When sulphur and nitrogen oxides combine with water, they form sulphuric and nitric acid, respectively. This acid rain intoxicates the water in streams of rivers, lakes and ponds affecting aquatic life.

**Answer 11**

There is mutual interaction between the elements of Physical Geography and Human Geography because

- a. Elements of physical geography such as topography, climate and vegetation affect human settlements and population distribution. Example: Hilly region and harsh climatic regions have sparse population, while plains have dense population.
- b. Distribution of minerals is governed by the physiography of a region and industries are located close to the availability of resources. Example: Iron and steel industries are located on the Chotanagpur plateau because the region is rich in iron ore and coal deposits.
- c. Human civilisations developed on the banks of rivers. Even now, cities with rivers are thickly populated.

**Answer 12**

Characteristics of 'Household Industries':

- a. Raw materials and mechanisation: They use locally available raw materials. Instead of machines, they use simple hand tools to process raw materials.
- b. Labour: In such units, mostly family members and sometimes part-time labourers work. Skills are passed on from one generation to the next generation in the family.
- c. Products: Everyday products are manufactured by household industries. They include fabrics, furniture, shoes and pottery. Because these articles are sold in local markets, economically household industries are not of much significance.

**Answer 13**

(13.1) The railway line shown on this map is 'Trans Canadian Railway'.

(13.2) Halifax is the terminal station of this railway along the Atlantic Coast.

(13.3) It connects the major industrial regions, wheat-meat producing areas and coniferous forest of Canada to

- Halifax in the east on the Atlantic Coast
- Vancouver in the west on the Pacific Coast

A large amount of trade of Canada is carried out by this rail line, so it is known as the 'economic artery' of Canada.

**Answer 14**

	<b>Rural settlements of India</b>	<b>Urban settlements of India</b>
1	They are compact, dispersed or hamleted. They are smaller in size.	They are generally compact and larger in size.
2	Most people living in rural areas are engaged in primary activities.	Most people living in urban areas are engaged in the secondary or tertiary sector.
3	Population density is very low in rural areas.	Population density is very high in urban areas.



**Answer 15**

Characteristics of the three distinct 'cropping seasons' of India:

- a. Kharif: This season coincides with the southwest monsoon. Tropical crops such as rice, cotton, jute, jowar, bajra and tur are cultivated in this season.
- b. Rabi: This season starts with the onset of winter in October–November and ends in March–April. Because of the low temperature in this season, temperate and subtropical crops such as wheat, gram and mustard are cultivated.
- c. Zaid: This season is of a short duration in summer. It starts after harvesting of rabi crops. Crops such as watermelons, cucumbers, vegetables and fodder crops are cultivated in this season.

**Answer 16**

Characteristics of mineral resources of India:

- a. **Uneven distribution:** There is uneven distribution of mineral resources in India. Mineral resources are concentrated in three broad belts in India:
  - i) Northeastern Plateau Region
  - ii) Southwestern Plateau Region
  - iii) Northwestern Region
- b. **Various minerals:** India has different types of rocks formed during different ages (i.e. varied geological structure). So, there are various minerals such as iron, manganese bauxite copper, gold, silver, zinc limestone, manganese, mica, coal and crude oil.
- c. **Fewer energy minerals:** India has a very small amount of fuel minerals. Thus, India imports oil and petroleum.

**Answer 17**

Advantages of satellite communication in India:

- a. It is very difficult to form a network of fibre optic cables in areas such as the Himalayas or northeast because of rugged and dissected landforms. However, these regions can be easily connected by satellite communication.
- b. Satellite communication is strategically important for defence purposes in emergencies such as war and to keep surveillance on the border.
- c. Various natural resources can be monitored and new resources can be discovered by using remote sensing.
- d. It is helpful in
  - Providing health facilities through telemedicine
  - Providing education through tele-education
  - Disaster management
  - Weather forecasting

**Answer 18**

'Urban Waste Disposal' is a serious problem in India because 30% to 50% of urban waste remains uncollected, and the waste which is collected is not disposed in an eco-friendly manner.

- a. Uncollected urban waste decomposes and releases toxic gases causing air pollution and health hazards.



- b. Flies, rodents and other insects from decomposing waste act as carriers of diseases such as typhoid, diarrhoea and malaria.
- c. Toxic materials from waste disposed in landfills mix with soil and water and cause pollution of nearby land and groundwater.

**Answer 19**

**(19.1)** The plant shown in the above diagram is the Bhilai steel plant.

**(19.2)** The Korba thermal power plant supplies power to this plant.

**(19.3)** Tandula Dam provides water to this plant.

**Answer 20**

Rainwater harvesting is a technique in which rainwater is stored in natural reservoirs or tanks for use during dry months.

**Economic values:**

- a. Because of improved groundwater table, additional water becomes available for irrigation. This helps increase the agricultural productivity and income of farmers.
- b. It also helps save money spent on electricity and fuel for pumping.

**Social values:**

- a. As rainwater is stored during the rainy season, dependency of society on groundwater for domestic use is considerably reduced.
- b. People, especially women, do not have to go far to fetch water and save time and energy.

**Answer 21**

Three components of population change are birth rate, death rate and migration.

a) Birth rate or crude birth rate (CBR): CBR is expressed as the number of live births per year per thousand of population.

$$CBR = B/P \times 1000$$

Here, CBR = crude birth rate; B = live births during the year; P = mid-year population of the area

b) Death rate or mortality rate: It is expressed as the number of deaths per year per thousand of population.

$$DR = D/P \times 1000$$

Here, DR = death rate; D = number of deaths; P = mid-year population of that year

c) Migration: Movement of people from one place to the other for considerable time period is called migration. It is of two types—immigration and emigration. Migrants who move to a new place are called immigrants. Emigration refers to migrants who move out of a place.

B] Population change may be of two types—positive or negative.

a) Small growth rate of population is required for economic development. However, high growth rate and population explosion create many social, economical and environmental problems.

b) The negative growth of population is harmful for development of the country. It creates problems such as scarcity of workforce, ageing population and increase in dependent population.

**Answer 22**

Characteristics of commercial livestock rearing practised in the world:

- a. **Specialised and commercial activity:** Here only one type of animal is reared. It is highly capital intensive. Capital is invested for creating infrastructure, research and development.
- b. **Fixed ranching:** It is practised on permanent ranches. Ranches are large-sized farms where animals are reared. The number of animals is according to the carrying capacity of the ranch.
- c. **Healthcare:** Modern healthcare facilities are provided to animals. So, the health of animals is way better than that in nomadic herding.
- d. **Mechanisation and technology:** Many processes on these farms are mechanised to reduce labour. Modern technology is used for cross-breeding, genetic engineering and disease control.
- e. **Export oriented:** Products such as meat, wool and skin are scientifically processed and packed for export purposes.
- f. **Areas:** It is practised in temperate grasslands of USA, New Zealand and Australia.

**Answer 23**

	<b>Bilateral trade</b>	<b>Multilateral trade</b>
1	Bilateral trade is trade between two countries.	Multi-lateral trade is conducted by many countries. One country can trade with a number of other countries.
2	Trade agreements are between two countries.	There are trade blocks of countries with similar interests.

Ports are helpful because of the following reasons:

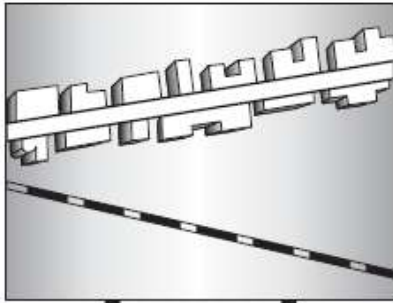
- a. Ports provide facilities like
  - Safely docking of ships
  - Loading and unloading of cargo
  - Cold storage
  - Collection centre for goods (entreport)
  - Refuelling and maintenance of ships
- b. They maintain the navigable channels, arrange tugs and barges, provide labour and managerial services.
- c. Large amount of international trade is handled by ports (90% by volume and 75% by value in India).

Ports act as 'gateways' of international trade. Thus, they help in the development of trade.

**Answer 24**

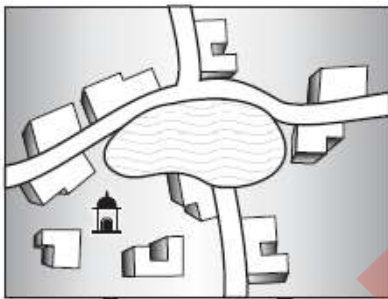
Five patterns of rural settlements in the world on the basis of forms or shapes:

- a. **Linear pattern:** In such settlements, houses are located in rows along a road, river or edge of a valley.



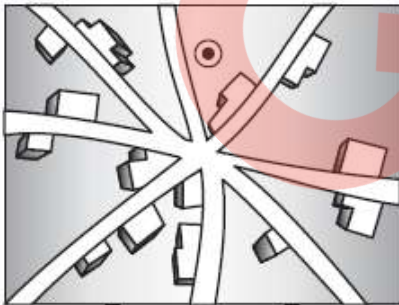
*Linear Pattern*

- b. **Rectangular pattern:** These settlements are found where roads cut each other at right angles. They are found in plain areas or wide intermontane valleys.
- c. **Circular pattern:** They develop around lakes and tanks. The lake or pond provides water for the settlement.



*Circular Pattern*

- d. **Star-like pattern:** These settlements develop where several roads converge and the houses are built along the roads. These settlements provide goods and services to nearby settlements.



*Star-like Pattern*

- e. **T-shaped, Y-shaped, cross-shaped or cruciform settlements:** T-shaped settlements develop at tri-junctions of the roads. Y-shaped settlements develop where two roads converge to form third one. Cruciform settlements develop at the crossroads.



*T-Shape Pattern*

**Answer 25**

The decades 1921–51 are called the period of steady growth of population because

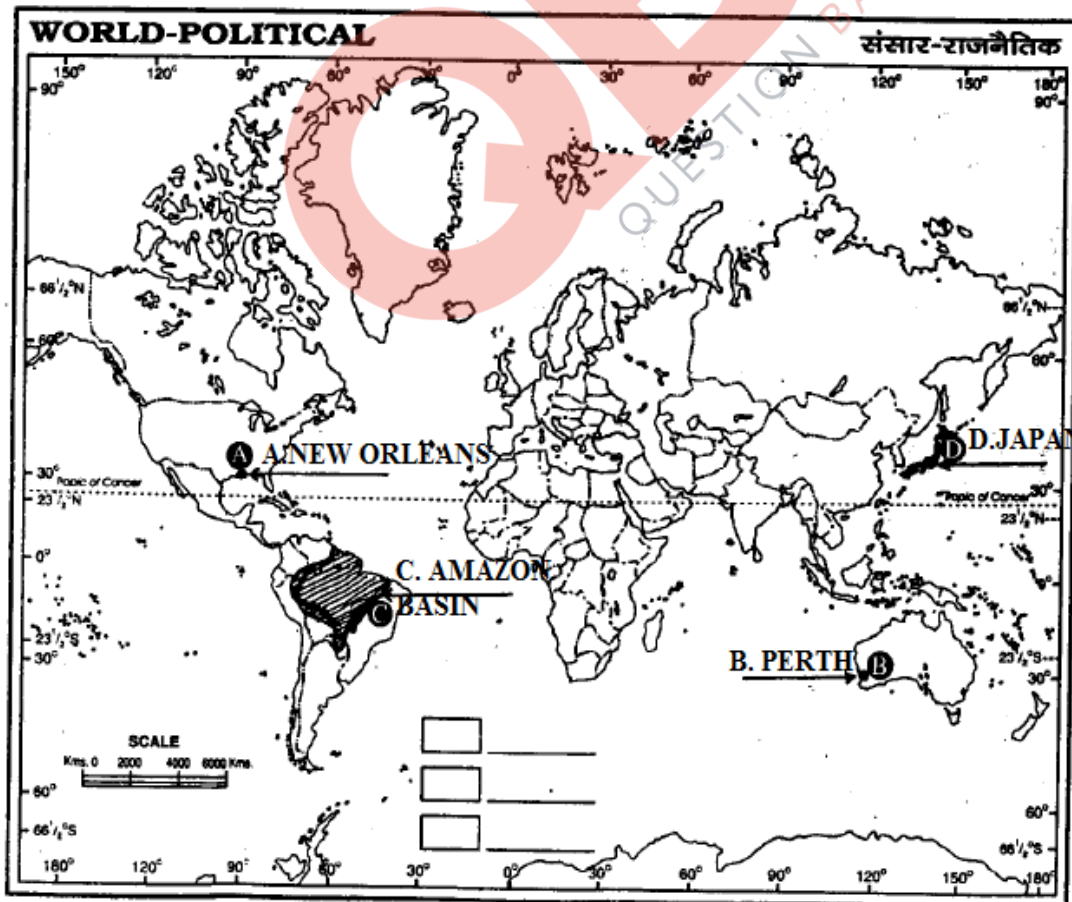
- a. In the beginning of the twentieth century, health facilities began to develop. Their pace was slow. Healthcare services and medicines were expensive and were limited to urban areas only. So, the mortality rate dropped marginally.
- b. Because of better transport and communication, a good distribution system and improved economic conditions, the birth rate remained high.
- c. Due to a marginal drop in the mortality rate and a high birth rate, the population grew at a steady rate (10–12% per decade) in the decades of 1921–1951.

The decades 1951–81 are called the period of population explosion in India because

- a. India started developing at a rapid pace after Independence. Because of the availability of better health facilities, the mortality rate began to reduce, while the birth rate remained high.
- b. Because of planned development process and welfare measures, people’s standard of living improved. This added to the natural population growth rate.
- c. In this period, the decadal population growth rate reached its peak, nearly about 25%.

**Answer 26**

(26.1)



**(26.2)**

