CBSE Class 12 Geography 2004 - Set 64/2/3

Question Paper

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)

Time Allowed: 3 Hours **Maximum Marks: 70**

General Instructions

(i) There are 19 general questions.

(ii) All questions are compulsory.

(iii) Marks for each question are indicated against it.

(iv) Question numbers 1 to 10 are short-answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 80 words.

(v) Question numbers 11 to 15 are also short-answer questions of 4 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 120 words.

(vi) Question numbers 16, 17 and 18 are long-answer questions of 5 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 150 words.

(vii) Question number 19 contains test items of very short-answers. It is of 5 marks.

(viii) Outline map provided to you must be attached with your answer-book.

(ix) Use of templates or stencils for drawing outline maps is allowed.

Questions

1. What is globalisation ? What is its impact on Indian agriculture ?

2. Describe any three major factors responsible for high productivity in Indian agriculture.

3. What are 'Golden Quadrangle' Super Highways ? State four characteristics of these highways.

4. Explain any three economic factors that affect the agricultural production in different parts of the world.

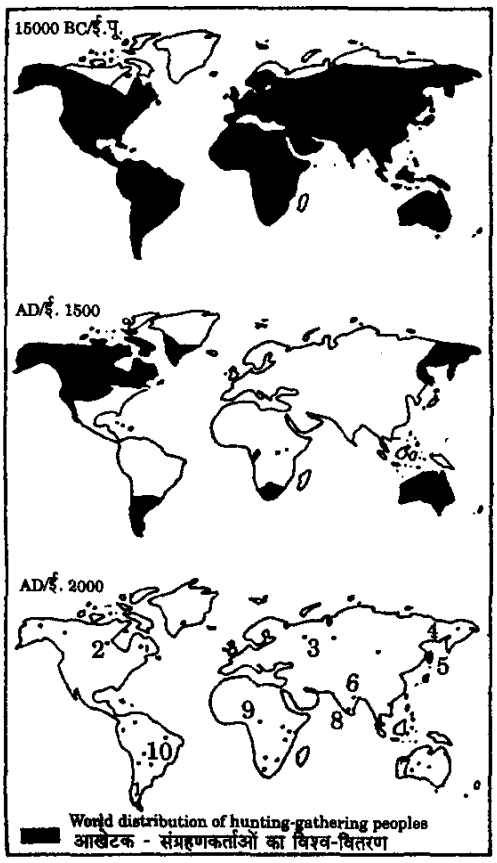
5. How does the composition of trade set the pattern of international trade in the world ? Explain with examples.

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

(6.1) In which period were hunting and gathering the only economic activities of humans in the whole world and why ?

(6.2) In which period were hunting and gathering limited to certain regions only and why ?

(6.3) Why are hunting and gathering activities now limited to certain pockets only ? Give the main reason for it.



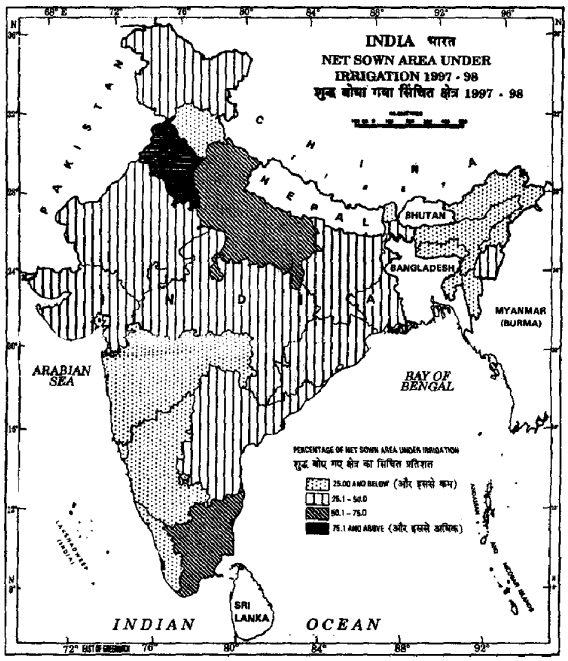
7. "Watershed unit is an ideal site for all-round development." Justify this statement with three suitable arguments.

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

(8.1) Name any two states of north-eastern India, having the lowest percentage area under irrigation.

(8.2) Why do these states have very low percentage area under irrigation ?

(8.3) What is the percentage area under irrigation in Punjab and Haryana ?



8-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:

Name any two states of north-eastern India, having the lowest percentage area under irrigation. Also give two reasons for very low percentage of irrigated area in these states.

9. Which are the two traditional approaches to the study of human geography ? State the main feature of each approach with examples.

10. Which is the largest electronic network in the field of communication in the world ? State any four merits of it.

11. Explain the changing scenario of Indian export with four suitable examples.

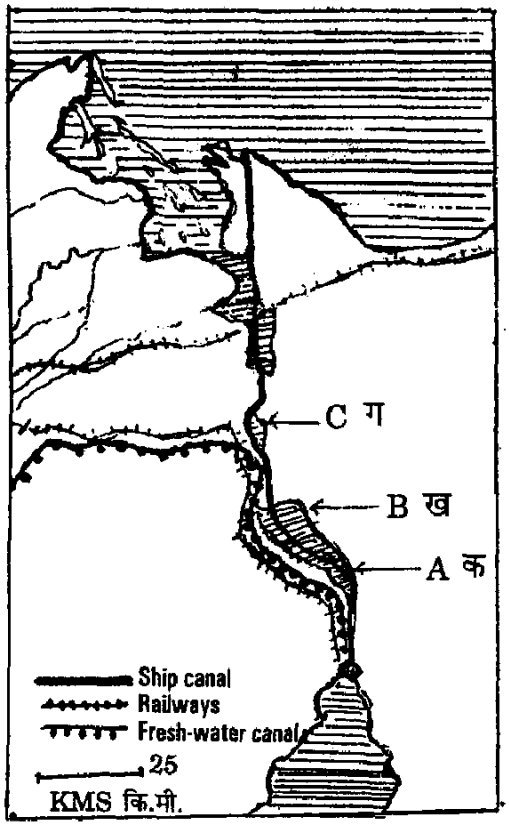
12. Study the map given below and answer the questions that follow :

(12.1) Name the canal shown in the map.

(12.2) Find out the total length of the canal by using the scale given in the map.

(12.3) What is the importance of this canal ?

(12.4) Name the lakes marked 'B' and 'C'.



12-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:

Which is the densest network of Inland waterways in the world ? Give three characteristics of this inland waterway.

13. What is soil pollution ? State six causes of soil pollution.

14. What is the meaning of information technology ? How has it helped in the development of quarternary activities ? Explain it with three suitable examples.

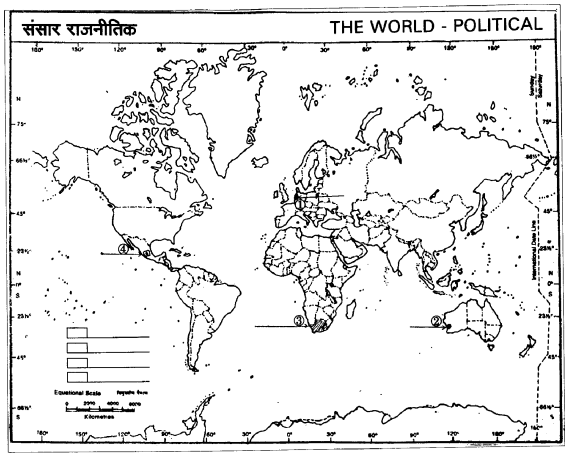
15. "Indian rural house types and their building materials show regional distinction and local influence." Support this statement with four suitable examples.

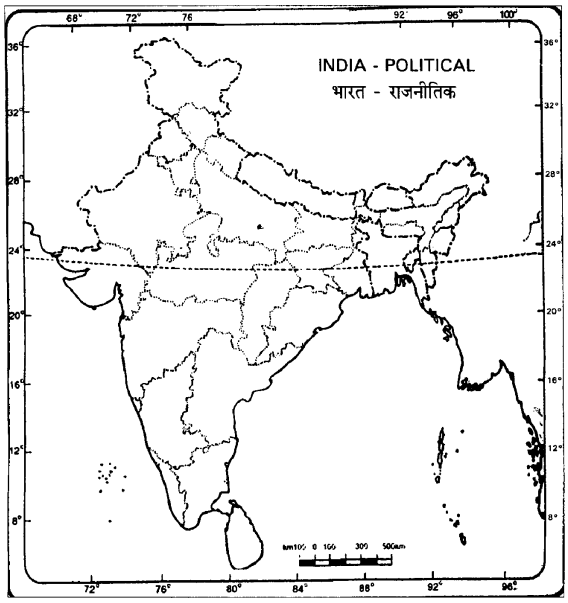
16. What is international migration ? How are pull and push factors responsible for rural to urban migration in a country ? Explain it with four suitable examples of each.

17. Describe any five major problems associated with urban settlements in the developing countries.

18. "Density of population in India is very uneven at district level." Support this statement with five suitable examples.

19.





19.1. In the given outline map of the **World** are shown four geographical features :

(i) The country having the highest density of population in Europe,

(ii) The western terminal of Australian Transcontinental Railway,

(iii) The largest gold producing country of the world, and

(iv) The largest city of the world.

Identify these features and write their names on the lines given in the map.

19.2. On the outline political map of **India** provided, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :

(i) The state having the highest number of tribal population.

(ii) Southern terminal of North-South Corridor (Super Highway).

(iii) An oil refinery located in Andhra Pradesh, managed by ONGC.

19-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:

(19.1) Name any two countries of East Asia which have the highest density of population.

(19.2) Name the eastern and western terminals of Australian Transcontinental Railway.

(19.3) Name any two north-eastern states of India having the highest percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total population.

(19.4) Name the two oil refineries located in Andhra Pradesh.

(19.5) Name the northern and the southern terminals of North-South Corridor (Super Highway).

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