CBSE Class 12 Geography 2004 - Set 64/2

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. Explain the three important components of international trade which set its world pattern.

2. How can integrated area approach and local planning reduce regional disparities in India ? Explain with three suitable examples.

3. Explain three main factors responsible for dispersal of cotton textile industry in India.

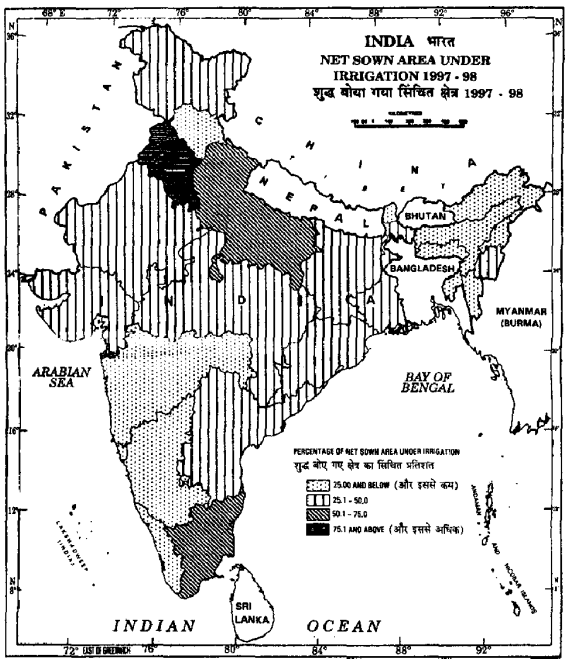
4. "Rice and wheat producing traditional areas presently overlap each other." Justify this statement with three suitable arguments.

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

(5.1) Name the two states of north-western India, having the highest percentage area under irrigation.

(5.2) Why do these states have very high percentage area under irrigation ?

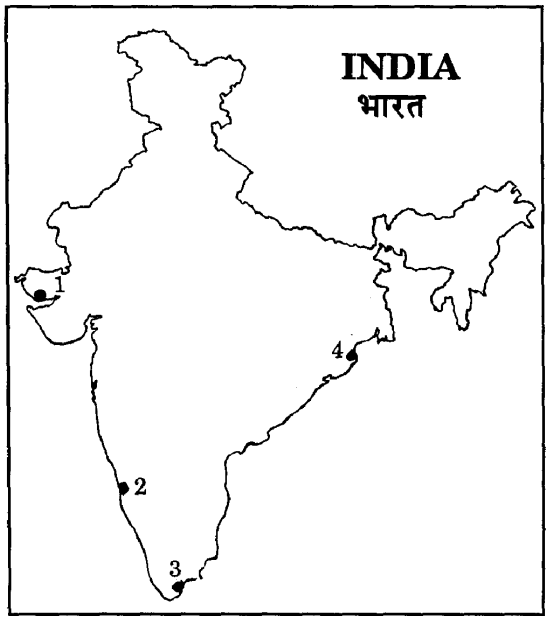
(5.3) What is the percentage area under irrigation in most of the north-eastern states of India ?



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

Name the two states of north-western India, having the highest percentage area under irrigation. Also give two reasons for very high percentage of irrigated area in these two states.

6. Draw or trace the above map of India in your answer book. Mark and label in the map drawn by you, the four ports (1 to 4) shown in the map.



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

Name the six major ports of India, three each from the west and the east coasts.

7. What are the four main types of iron-ore ? Name the country that has the largest reserves and also the country that has highest production of iron-ore in the world.

8. Which is the famous pipeline of the U.S.A. ? State four advantages of pipeline transportation.

9. Explain the three components each of natural and cultural environments.

10. Distinguish between cottage industry and small-scale industry by explaining three differences of each.

11. Study the table given below and answer the questions that follow :

MINERALS AND HUMAN CIVILISATION

Age	Approximate Date of Beginning
Paleolithic (Old Stone)	5,00,000 B.C.
Neolithic (New Stone)	8,000 B.C.
Copper	5,000 B.C.
Bronze	3,000 B.C.
Iron	1,400 B.C.
Coal	A.D. 1600
Petroleum	A.D. 1850
Nuclear	A.D. 1950

(11.1) Which age of human civilisation do we belong to ?

(11.2) How many years ago from the present, did humans start the mining of metallic minerals ?

(11.3) Which metallic mineral has contributed most in the development of civilisation ?

(11.4) In which century did the mining of this metallic mineral begin ?

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

How do physical and economic factors influence mining activity ? Explain with four examples.

12. What are the advantages of rail transport ? Write four main features of Trans-Siberian railway.

13. What are statutory towns ? Write six salient features of Indian towns.

14. How has the development of industrial and agricultural sectors generated high demand for rail transport in India ? Explain with four suitable examples.

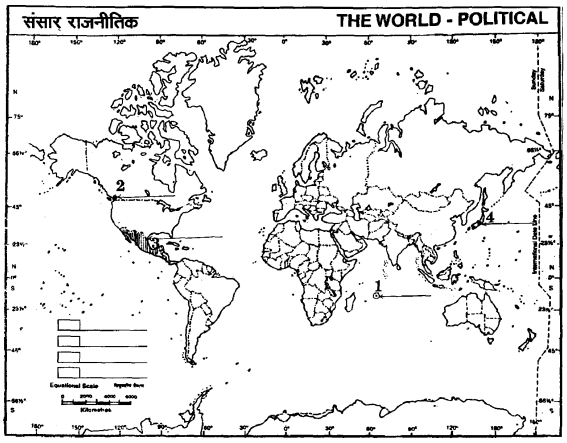
15. What is the main cause of environmental degradation ? Explain three criteria which are used for identification of pollution.

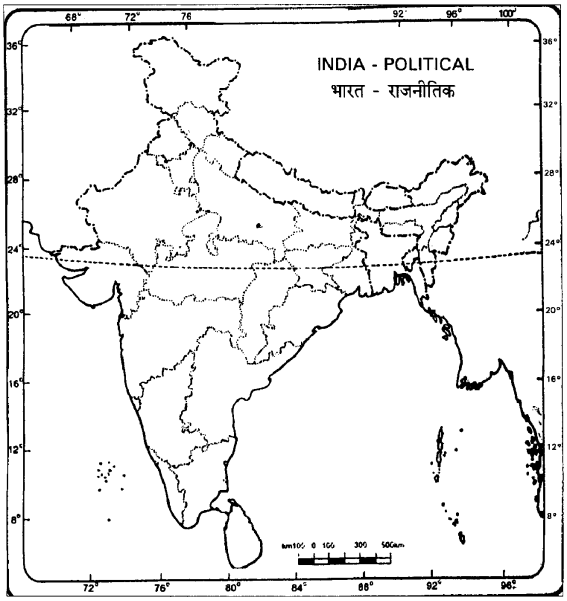
16. What are the three broad groups of population on the basis of age in India ? Which is the working age group ? Describe three characteristics of this age group.

17. How have the processes of urban growth in developed and developing countries been different ? Explain. Also explain three major problems in Mega cities of developing countries.

18. Describe in brief the different trends of population growth in the world, giving suitable examples.

19.





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

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

(ii) The western terminal of Canadian Pacific Railway,

(iii) The largest silver producing country, and

(iv) The second largest city of Asia.

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 Union Territory having the lowest sex ratio.

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

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

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

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

(19.2) Name the eastern and western terminals of Canadian Pacific Railway.

(19.3) Name the two metropolitan cities of West Bengal.

(19.4) Name the two oil refineries located in Gujarat.

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

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