CBSE Class 12 Geography 2023 - Set 64/4/2

Question Paper

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)

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

General Instructions

(i) This questions paper contains 30 questions. All questions are compulsory.

(ii) This question paper is divided into five sections Sections A, B, C, D and E.

(iii) Section A Questions no. 1 to 17 are multiple choice (MCQ) type questions.

(iv) Section B Questions no. 18 and 19 are source based questions.

(v) Section C Questions no. 20 to 23 are Short Answer (SA) type questions. Answer to these questions shall be written in 80 to 100 words.

(vi) Section D Questions no. 24 to 28 are Long Answer (LA) type questions. Answer to these questions shall be written in 120 to 150 words.

(vii) Section E Questions no. 29 and 30 are Map based questions.

Section A

1. Which among the following countries is the most populous country ?

(A) India
(B) United States of America
(C) Brazil
(D) Indonesia

2. Which one of the following is a thickly populated region ?

(A) The Himalayan region
(B) Osaka-Kobe region of Japan
(C) Siberian region of Russia
(D) Central Chile

3. Which one of the following is the push factor responsible for migration ?

(A) Better job opportunities
(B) Unpleasant climate
(C) Peace and stability
(D) Security to life and property

4. Which among the following is an important region for commercial livestock rearing ?

(A) Canada
(B) USA
(C) India
(D) Malaysia

5. Which of the following is ***not*** true regarding the development of border roads ?

(A) Integration of people of remote areas with major cities
(B) Strengthening defence preparedness
(C) Helps in transporting goods to border villages
(D) Help in developing large scale industries

6. 'Retail trading' comes under which of the following activities ?

(A) Primary
(B) Tertiary
(C) Quarternary
(D) Secondary

7. Which one of the following is the easternmost station of the East-West corridor ?

(A) Guwahati
(B) Bhopal
(C) Kolkata
(D) Silchar

8. Which one of the following features is correct regarding nomadic herding ?

(A) Nomadism is a modern commercial activity.
(B) It is practised on permanent pastures.
(C) A wide variety of cattle are reared in different regions.
(D) Nomadism is associated with modern technology.

9. Read the following features of cottage manufacturing and choose the correct option :

1. Place of manufacturing outside the home
2. It is the smallest unit of manufacturing
3. Use local raw materials
4. Simple tools are used

Options :

(A) Only I, II and III are correct.
(B) Only II, III and IV are correct.
(C) Only I, II and IV are correct.
(D) Only I, III and IV are correct.

10. Match *Column I* with *Column II* and choose the correct option :

Column I	*Column II*
i. Transport city	1. Jaipur
ii. Mining town	2. Ambala
iii. Garrison town	3. Itarsi
iv. Administrative town	4. Singrauli

Options :

(A) i – 4, ii – 3, iii – 2, iv – 1

(B) i – 1, ii – 2, iii – 3, iv – 4

(C) i – 3, ii – 4, iii – 2, iv – 1

(D) i – 2, ii – 1, iii – 4, iv – 3

11. Which one of the following states has the highest population ?

(A) Bihar

(B) Uttar Pradesh

(C) Maharashtra

(D) West Bengal

12. Which one of the following is the feature of clustered settlements ?

(A) They are fragmented

(B) They are isolated

(C) Closely built-up area of houses

(D) Units are known as panna, para, palli etc.

13. Which of the following is the smallest linguistic group in India ?

(A) Austric

(B) Dravidian

(C) Indo-European

(D) Sino-Tibetan

14. Which of the following is ***not*** a feature of dryland farming ?

(A) It is practised where the annual amount of rainfall is less than 75 cm

(B) Practised in Black soil areas

(C) Drought resistant crops are grown

(D) Measures are taken to preserve soil moisture

15. *Read the case study given below and answer Q. No.* ***15*** *to* ***17****.*

Case Study — Integrated Tribal Development Project in Bharmaur Region

Bharmaur tribal area comprises Bharmaur and Holi tehsils of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh. It is a notified tribal area since 21st November, 1975. Bharmaur is inhabited by '*Gaddi*', a tribal community who have maintained a distinct identity in the Himalayan region as they practised transhumance and conversed through *Gaddiali* dialect.

Bharmaur tribal region has harsh climate conditions, low resource base and fragile environment. These factors have influenced the society and economy of the region. According to the 2011 census, the total population of Bharmaur sub-division was 39,113 i.e., 21 persons per sq km. It is one of the most (economically and socially) backward areas of Himachal Pradesh. Historically, the *Gaddis* have experienced geographical and political isolation and socio-economic deprivation. The economy is largely based on agriculture and allied activities such as sheep and goat rearing.

The process of development of tribal area of Bharmaur started in 1970s when *Gaddis* were included among '*scheduled tribes*'. Under the Fifth Five Year Plan, the tribal sub-plan was introduced in 1974 and Bharmaur was designated as one of the five Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) in Himachal Pradesh. This area development plan was aimed at improving the quality of life of the *Gaddis*.

Bharmaur Tribal region belongs to which of the following states ?

(A) Uttarakhand

(B) Himachal Pradesh

(C) Uttar Pradesh

(D) Jammu and Kashmir

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Which of the following tribal communities dominate in Bharmaur region ?

(A) Bakkarwals (B) Bhils

(C) Gonds (D) Gaddis

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What is the major aim of Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) ?

(A) Improving irrigation (B) Improving sheep rearing

(C) Improving soils of the region (D) Improving the quality of life of the Gaddis

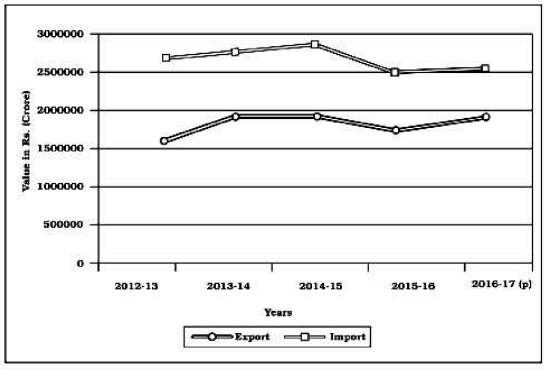
Section B

18. Study the given graph and answer the questions that follow :

Changing Pattern of the Composition of India's Exports

Extent of gap between Exports and Imports in India's foreign trade During 2012 – 13 to 2016 – 17

Source : Economic Survey, 2016 – 17



Source : Economic Survey, 2016 – 17

18.1. In which year was the gap between imports and exports the maximum ?

18.2. When was the gap between imports and exports minimum ?

18.3. In which year had India's exports shown highest upward trend ?

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

(18.1) These is a decline in India's exports of traditional items such as coffee, cashew etc. Give an appropriate reason.

(18.2) Why is there a steep rise in India's import of petroleum products ?

(18.3) Which sector has the highest share in India's total value of exports ?

19. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Methods of Mining

Depending on the mode of occurrence and the nature of the ore, mining is of two types : surface and underground mining. The surface mining also known as *open-cast* mining is the easiest and the cheapest way of mining minerals that occur close to the surface. Overhead costs such as safety precautions and equipment are relatively low in this method. The output is both large and rapid.

When the ore lies deep below the surface, underground mining method (shaft method) has to be used. In this method, vertical shafts have to be sunk, from where underground galleries radiate to reach the minerals. Minerals are extracted and transported to the surface through these passages. It requires specially designed lifts, drills, haulage vehicles, ventilation system for safety and efficient movement of people and material. This method is risky. Poisonous gases, fires, floods and caving in lead to fatal accidents. Have you ever read about mine fires and flooding of coal mines in India ?

The developed economies are retreating from mining, processing and refining stages of production due to high labour costs, while the developing countries with large labour force and striving for higher standard of living are becoming more important. Several countries of Africa and few of South America and Asia have over fifty percent of the earnings from minerals alone.

19.1. Explain the main difference between surface and underground mining.

19.2. Why is open-cast mining the easiest way of mining ?

19.3. Why is shaft mining more risky ?

Section C

20. "Human beings were able to develop technology after they developed better understanding of natural laws." Explain the statement.

21(a). Explain any three attractions of tourism in the world.

OR

21(b). How has tourism become the single largest tertiary activity in the world ? Explain.

22. "Copper is an indispensable metal in the electrical industry." Examine the statement.

23(a). Explain the causes of negative growth of population in India between 1911 and 1921.

OR

23(b). Explain the causes of rapid positive growth of population in India from 1951 to 1981.

Section D

24. Describe 'Capability' and 'Basic Needs' approaches to human development.

25(a). Explain balance of trade with examples and examine the role of World Trade Organisation (WTO) in international trade.

OR

25(b). Examine any five bases of international trade.

26(a). Examine the major characteristics of modern large scale manufacturing in the world.

OR

26(b). "High tech industry is the latest generation of manufacturing in the world." Examine the statement.

27. Explain with examples how watershed management and rainwater harvesting help in conserving water resources in India.

28. "Urban areas in India are generally marked by overcrowding, and inadequate facilities to support the fast growing population." Justify the statement.

Section E

29. On the given political outline map of the **World**, seven geographical features have been marked as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any ***five*** with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them :

A. An international airport in South America

B. A canal linking Atlantic Ocean with Pacific Ocean

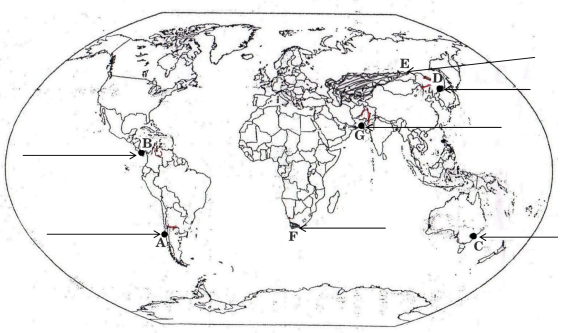
C. A major seaport in Australia

D. A terminal station of Trans-Siberian Railway

E. A major area of commercial livestock rearing

F. An area of extensive commercial grain farming

G. A major seaport in Asia



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

Answer any five questions out of the following :

(29.1) Name any one international airport of Argentina.

(29.2) Which canal links Atlantic Ocean with Pacific Ocean ?

(29.3) Name any one major seaport of Australia.

(29.4) Which is the terminal station on the eastern end of Trans-Siberian Railway ?

(29.5) Mention the major area of commercial livestock rearing in Argentina.

(29.6) Name any one area of extensive commercial grain farming.

(29.7) Name any one major seaport located in Pakistan.

30. On the given political outline map of **India**, locate and label any ***five*** of the following seven geographical features with appropriate symbols :

(30.1) The state with lowest level of population density

(30.2) The city of West Bengal having more than 10 million population

(30.3) The state leading in the production of cotton

(30.4) Bailadila – iron-ore mines

(30.5) Mathura – oil refinery

(30.6) Marmagao – seaport

(30.7) An international airport in Assam



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

Answer any five questions out of the following :

(30.1) Name the state with lowest level of population density.

(30.2) Name the city of West Bengal having more than 10 million population.

(30.3) Which is the state leading in the production of cotton ?

(30.4) In which state are Bailadila iron-ore mines located ?

(30.5) In which state is Mathura oil refinery located ?

(30.6) On which coast of India is Marmagao seaport located ?

(30.7) Name the international airport in Assam.

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