CBSE Class 12 Geography 2023 - Set 64/C/3 - Compartment

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 port handles manufactured goods ?

(A) Comprehensive port
(B) Inland port
(C) Oil port
(D) Outport

2. Study the following statements and choose the most appropriate option :

Assertion : Sometimes settlement is fragmented into several units physically separated from each other bearing a common name.

Reason : This segmentation of a large village is often motivated by social and ethnic factors.

(A) Only Assertion is correct.
(B) Only Reason is correct.
(C) Both Statements are correct. Reason correctly explains Assertion.
(D) Both Statements are correct, but not related to each other.

3. Study the following statements and choose the most appropriate option :

Assertion : Fertile loamy soil areas have more people living on them.

Reason : These soils are the base of intensive agriculture.

(A) Only Assertion is correct.
(B) Only Reason is correct.
(C) Both Statements are correct. Reason correctly explains Assertion.
(D) Both Statements are correct, but not related to each other.

4. Consider the following statements and choose the most appropriate option :

Statement I : International Trade is the exchange of goods and services among countries across national boundaries.

Statement II : Countries need to trade to obtain commodities they do not produce themselves.

(A) Only Statement I is correct.
(B) Only Statement II is correct.
(C) Both the Statement I and II are incorrect.
(D) Both the Statements are correct and Statement II correctly presents the reason for Statement I.

5. Kakrapara nuclear power project is located in which one of the following State ?

(A) Maharashtra
(B) Gujarat
(C) Karnataka
(D) Tamil Nadu

6. Choose the correct option of Indian mining towns.

(A) Ujjain, Haridwar, Varansasi
(B) Raniganj, Jharia, Singrauli
(C) Prayagraj (Allahabad) Ambala, Amritsar
(D) Meerut, Babina, Kanpur

7. Which of the following is the feature of Rural settlements in India ?

(A) People are less mobile.
(B) Way of life is complex.
(C) Social relations are formal.
(D) Generally larger in size.

8. Identify the correct order of location from east to west for major copper deposits of India.

(A) Singhbhum, Balaghat, Jhunjhunu, Alwar
(B) Alwar, Jhunjhunu, Balaghat, Singhbhum
(C) Singhbhum, Balaghat, Alwar, Jhunjhunu
(D) Balaghat, Alwar, Singhbhum, Jhunjhunu

9. Which one of the following is the main feature of Jawaharlal Nehru Port ?

(A) It is the largest container port of India.
(B) Konkan railway extended its hinterland.
(C) It exports iron-ore.
(D) Karnataka is the major hinterland to this port.

10. Which of the following is correctly matched ?

Name of the State / Iron-ore Mining Centres

(A) Odisha – Bailadila
(B) Chhattisgarh – Badampahar
(C) Karnataka – Bellary
(D) Maharashtra – Mayurbhanj

11. Which one of the following is the feature of Mumbai harbour ?

(A) It is situated at the entrance of the Zuari estuary.
(B) It is a land-locked harbour.
(C) It is an artificial harbour.
(D) It is a natural harbour.

12. Which of the following feature is associated with the Demographic Transition Theory ?

(A) It is used to predict the future population of any area.
(B) It is used to bring down the future population of a country.
(C) It is used to adjust the fertility of any area.
(D) It is used for population composition.

13. Which one of the following is not a base of international trade ?

(A) Difference in national resources
(B) Population
(C) Stage of economic development
(D) Climate of a country

14. Which among the following factors is a push to compel migration ?

(A) Better jobs
(B) Better living conditions
(C) Peace and stability
(D) Natural disasters

15. Read the given source and answer Q. No. 15 to 17.

The Border Road Organisation (BRO) was established in May 1960 for accelerating economic development and strengthening defence preparedness through rapid and coordinated improvement of strategically important roads along the northern and north-eastern boundary of the country. It is a premier multifaceted construction agency. It has constructed roads in high altitude mountainous terrain joining Chandigarh with Manali (Himachal Pradesh) and Leh (Ladakh). This road runs at an average altitude of 4,270 metres above the mean sea level.

Apart from the construction and maintenance of roads in strategically sensitive areas, the BRO also undertakes snow clearance in high altitude areas. The international highways are meant to promote the harmonious relationship with the neighbouring countries by providing effective links with India.

Which one of the following is the main objective of Border Road Organisation ?

(A) To connect border cities to nearby metropolitan cities.
(B) To help hilly areas in educational development.
(C) To strengthen defence preparedness.
(D) To plan for the development of border areas.

16. Read the given source and answer Q. No. 15 to 17.

The Border Road Organisation (BRO) was established in May 1960 for accelerating economic development and strengthening defence preparedness through rapid and coordinated improvement of strategically important roads along the northern and north-eastern boundary of the country. It is a premier multifaceted construction agency. It has constructed roads in high altitude mountainous terrain joining Chandigarh with Manali (Himachal Pradesh) and Leh (Ladakh). This road runs at an average altitude of 4,270 metres above the mean sea level.

Apart from the construction and maintenance of roads in strategically sensitive areas, the BRO also undertakes snow clearance in high altitude areas. The international highways are meant to promote the harmonious relationship with the neighbouring countries by providing effective links with India.

Why is it very difficult to construct roads on the north-eastern border of India ? Choose the correct option :

I. Relief features

II. Climate

III. Lack of infrastructure

IV. Lack of money

(A) Only I, II and III are correct.

(B) Only II, III and IV are correct.

(C) Only I, III and IV are correct.

(D) Only I, II and IV are correct.

17. Read the given source and answer Q. No. 15 to 17.

The Border Road Organisation (BRO) was established in May 1960 for accelerating economic development and strengthening defence preparedness through rapid and coordinated improvement of strategically important roads along the northern and north-eastern boundary of the country. It is a premier multifaceted construction agency. It has constructed roads in high altitude mountainous terrain joining Chandigarh with Manali (Himachal Pradesh) and Leh (Ladakh). This road runs at an average altitude of 4,270 metres above the mean sea level.

Apart from the construction and maintenance of roads in strategically sensitive areas, the BRO also undertakes snow clearance in high altitude areas. The international highways are meant to promote the harmonious relationship with the neighbouring countries by providing effective links with India.

Under which of the following does Border Road Organisation work ?

(A) Central Government

(B) Border States Governments

(C) Local Self-Governments

(D) Non-Governmental Organisations

Section B

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

There is a wide scope to use rainwater harvesting technique to conserve precious water resource. It can be done by harvesting rainwater on rooftops and open spaces. Harvesting rainwater also decreases the community dependence on groundwater for domestic use. Besides bridging the demand-supply gap, it can also save energy to pump groundwater as recharge leads to rise in groundwater table. These days rainwater harvesting is being taken up on a massive scale in many states in the country. Urban areas can specially benefit from rainwater harvesting as water demand has already outstripped supply in most of the cities and towns.

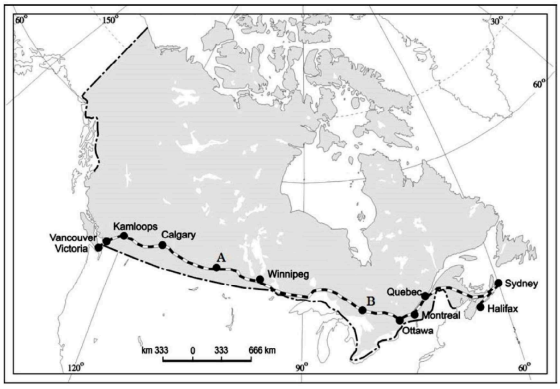
Apart from the above mentioned factors, the issue of desalinisation of water, particularly in coastal areas and brackish water in arid and semi-arid areas, transfer of water from water-surplus areas to water-deficit areas through interlinking of rivers can be important remedies for solving the water problem in India.

18.1. How can rainwater harvesting be done ?

18.2. How can rainwater harvesting help in saving energy in pumping groundwater ?

18.3. Explain any one positive outcome of interlinking of rivers in India.

19. Study the given map and answer the following questions.



19.1. Name the Railway line given in the map.

19.2. Name the stations marked as A and B.

19.3. Explain any one economic significance of this railway line.

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

(19.1) Name the largest railway line of North American continent.

(19.2) Name the terminal stations of Trans-Siberian Railway.

(19.3) Explain any one economic significance of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Section C

20(a). "The period from 1901–1921 is referred to as a period of stagnant phase of growth of India's population." Support the statement with examples.

OR

20(b). "The decades 1921–1951 are referred to as the period of steady population growth of India." Support the statement with examples.

21. "In the world, industrial belts attract large numbers of people." Examine the statement.

22(a). Explain the concept of 'Equity' as a pillar of human development.

OR

22(b). Why do some countries have medium level of human development ? Explain.

23. Elucidate the major objectives of 'Smart City Mission'.

Section D

24. "Roads play a vital role in a nation's trade, commerce and for promoting tourism." Describe the statement.

25. "Urban waste disposal is a serious problem mainly in metropolitan cities of India." Support the statement with examples.

26(a). "Gathering has become commercial in modern times." Examine the statement.

OR

26(b). "Nomadic herding is a primitive subsistence activity." Examine the statement.

27. "Human beings interact with their physical environment with the help of technology." Support the statement.

28(a). Analyse the 'Dependence on Erratic Monsoon' as a problem of Indian Agriculture.

OR

28(b). Critically analyse the 'Vast Underemployment' as a problem of Indian Agriculture.

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. A major area of nomadic herding

B. A major sea-port

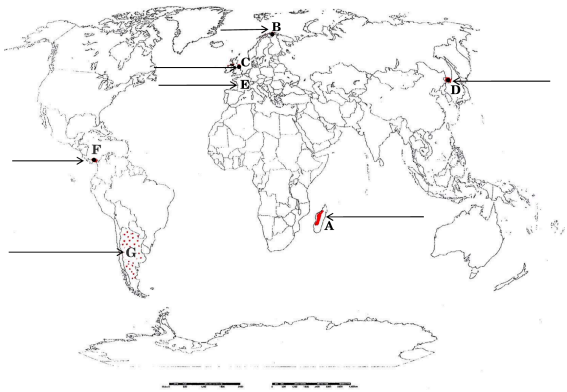
C. A major airport

D. Terminal station of eastern end of Trans-Siberian Railway

E. The largest country of Europe

F. A shipping canal

G. An area of commercial livestock rearing



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 area of nomadic herding of south of African continent.

(29.2) Name any one major sea-port located on western coast of South America.

(29.3) Name any one major airport of Great Britain.

(29.4) Name the western-most terminal station of Trans-Siberian Railway.

(29.5) Name the largest country of North American continent.

(29.6) Name the canal linking the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

(29.7) Name any one area of commercial livestock rearing of the South American continent.

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 the highest level of population on density

(30.2) A city of more than 10 million population located in Karnataka

(30.3) The leading sugarcane producing state

(30.4) Hazaribagh – Copper mines

(30.5) Neyveli – Coal mines

(30.6) Sea-port located in Odisha

(30.7) International airport located 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 the highest level of population density.

(30.2) Name the mega city located in Karnataka.

(30.3) Name the leading sugarcane producer state.

(30.4) In which state are Hazaribagh copper mines located ?

(30.5) In which state are Neyveli coal mines located ?

(30.6) Name the major sea-port located in Odisha.

(30.7) Where is the international airport located in Assam ?

- End of Question Paper -