CBSE Class 12 Geography 2024 - Set 64/1/3

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) 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 type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.

(iv) Section B Questions no. 18 and 19 are Source-based questions. Each question carries 3 marks.

(v) Section C Questions no. 20 to 23 are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries 3 marks. Answer to these questions shall be written in 80 to 100 words.

(vi) Section D Questions no. 24 to 28 are Long Answer type questions. Each question carries 5 marks. Answer to these questions shall be written in 120 to 150 words.

(vii) Section E Questions no. 29 and 30 are Map-based questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

(viii) In addition to this, NOTE that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.

(ix) There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions in all sections other than Section A.

Section A

1. Which one of the following is a reason for the emergence of clustered settlements in Rajasthan ? Choose the most appropriate option.

(A) For the maximum utilization of land resources.
(B) For external security and defence.
(C) For maximum utilization of available water resources.
(D) For internal security and defence.

2. Study the following statements carefully and choose the correct option :

Statement I : In India, after independence, some old towns around metropolitan cities developed as satellite towns.

Statement II : Delhi is a good example of such metropolitan cities.

(A) Only statement I is correct.
(B) Only statement II is correct.
(C) Both statements I and II are correct and statement II is the correct example of statement I.
(D) Both statements I and II are correct, but statement II is not the correct example of statement I.

3. Choose the correct option regarding the stretch of National Waterways No. 1 :

(A) Allahabad/Prayagraj – Haldia
(B) Sadiya – Dhubri
(C) Kottapuram – Kollam
(D) Kakinada – Puducherry

4. Which one of the following is **not** the objective of Namami Gange Programme ?

(A) Developing sewerage treatment systems in towns
(B) Monitoring of industrial effluents
(C) Afforestation along the banks of the river
(D) To divert the flow of the river from the cities

5. What is the other name of 'Rainfed type of farming' ?

(A) Productive farming
(B) Protective farming
(C) Barani
(D) Zaid

6. Which of the following organisations sets the rules for the global trading among its member nations ? Choose the most appropriate option.

(A) United Nations
(B) World Trade Organisation
(C) North American Free Trade Association
(D) South Asian Free Trade Agreement

7. Read the given statement carefully and answer the question that follows : "Most of the industrial wastes are disposed off in running water or lakes." Which among the following group of industries are the major source of water pollution ? Choose the most appropriate option.

(A) Leather, pulp and paper
(B) Iron, copper and sugar
(C) Sugar, petrochemical and fertilizer
(D) Cotton textile, chemical and power plant

8. Choose the correct option regarding mining towns of India :

(A) Kandla, Kochchi and Kozhikode
(B) Ankaleshwar, Singrauli and Digboi
(C) Mumbai, Salem and Modinagar
(D) Varanasi, Roorki and Aligarh

9. Which one of the following is the biggest government undertaking in the country ?

(A) Indian Railways
(B) National Highways Authority of India
(C) Border Roads Organization
(D) All India Radio

10. Read the following objectives regarding National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (2015) carefully and choose the most appropriate option :

1. To improve the literacy rate of different age groups in India.
2. To provide umbrella framework to all skilling activities.
3. To align all skilling activities to common standards.
4. To link skilling activities with demand centres.

(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.

11. Which one of the following pairs is matched correctly ?

(Target Area Planning) – (Area)

(A) Hill Area Development Programme – Semi-arid and Arid tracts of India
(B) Drought Prone Area Programme – 15 Hilly Districts
(C) Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area – Ganganagar, Hanumangarh
(D) Integrated Tribal Development Project – Rajasthan and Gujarat

12. Synthetic fibre and plastic manufacturing is an example of which one of the following ?

(A) Mineral-based industry
(B) Chemical-based industry
(C) Forest-based industry
(D) Animal-based industry

13. Which one of the following is able to purchase merchandise more economically, by contacting the manufacturers to produce the goods according to their specification ?

(A) Trading Centres
(B) Consumer Cooperatives
(C) Departmental Stores
(D) Chain Stores

14. Which one of the following language groups is the smallest in India ?

(A) Sanskrit, Bodo and Manipuri
(B) Kannada, Tamil and Telugu
(C) Dogri, Punjabi and Konkani
(D) Maithili, Gujarati and Bangla

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

Stages of Demographic Transition Theory

The first stage of demographic transition theory has high fertility and high mortality because people reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemics and variable food supply. The population growth is slow and most of the people are engaged in agriculture, where large families are an asset. Life expectancy is low, people are mostly illiterate and have low levels of technology. Two hundred years ago, all the countries of the world were in this stage.

Fertility remains high in the beginning of second stage but it declines with time. This is accompanied by reduced mortality rate. Improvements in sanitation and health conditions lead to decline in mortality. Because of this gap, the net addition to population is high.

In the last stage, both fertility and mortality decline considerably. The population is either stable or grows slowly. The population becomes urbanized, literate and has high technical know-how and deliberately controls the family size.

This shows that human beings are extremely flexible and are able to adjust their fertility.

In the present day, different countries are at different stages of demographic transition.

Which among the following stage/stages has/have high growth of population ?

(A) Only the first stage
(B) Only the second stage
(C) Both first and second stages
(D) Both second and last stages

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

Stages of Demographic Transition Theory

The first stage of demographic transition theory has high fertility and high mortality because people reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemics and variable food supply. The population growth is slow and most of the people are engaged in agriculture, where large families are an asset. Life expectancy is low, people are mostly illiterate and have low levels of technology. Two hundred years ago, all the countries of the world were in this stage.

Fertility remains high in the beginning of second stage but it declines with time. This is accompanied by reduced mortality rate. Improvements in sanitation and health conditions lead to decline in mortality. Because of this gap, the net addition to population is high.

In the last stage, both fertility and mortality decline considerably. The population is either stable or grows slowly. The population becomes urbanized, literate and has high technical know-how and deliberately controls the family size.

This shows that human beings are extremely flexible and are able to adjust their fertility.

In the present day, different countries are at different stages of demographic transition.

Choose the most appropriate option from the following regarding components of population change :

(A) Births, deaths and migration

(B) Births, density and migration

(C) Density, literacy and age structure

(D) Deaths, literacy and sex ratio

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

Stages of Demographic Transition Theory

The first stage of demographic transition theory has high fertility and high mortality because people reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemics and variable food supply. The population growth is slow and most of the people are engaged in agriculture, where large families are an asset. Life expectancy is low, people are mostly illiterate and have low levels of technology. Two hundred years ago, all the countries of the world were in this stage.

Fertility remains high in the beginning of second stage but it declines with time. This is accompanied by reduced mortality rate. Improvements in sanitation and health conditions lead to decline in mortality. Because of this gap, the net addition to population is high.

In the last stage, both fertility and mortality decline considerably. The population is either stable or grows slowly. The population becomes urbanized, literate and has high technical know-how and deliberately controls the family size.

This shows that human beings are extremely flexible and are able to adjust their fertility.

In the present day, different countries are at different stages of demographic transition.

Which of the following stage/stages has/have a slow growth of population ?

(A) Only the first stage

(B) Only the second stage

(C) Only second and last stages

(D) Only first and last stages

Section B

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

Services

Services occur at many different levels. Some are geared to industry, some to people, and some to both industry and people, e.g., the transport systems. Services, such as grocery shops and laundries are more common and widespread than high-order services or more specialized ones like those of accountants, consultants and physicians. Services are provided to individual consumers who can afford to pay for them. For example, the gardener, the launderers and the barber do primarily physical labour. Teachers, lawyers, physicians, musicians and others perform mental labour.

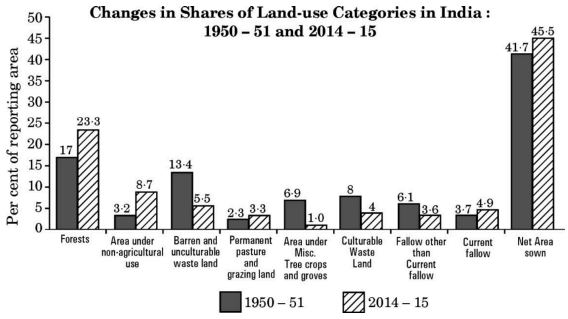
Many services have now been regulated. Making and maintaining highways and bridges, maintaining fire fighting departments and supplying or supervising education and customer care are among the important services most often supervised or performed by governments or companies. State and Union legislation have established corporations to supervise and control the marketing of such services as transport, telecommunication, energy and water supply. Professional services are primarily health care, engineering, law and management. The location of recreational and entertainment services depends on the market.

18.1. Mention any one example of common and widespread services.

18.2. Who supervises and controls the marketing of services ?

18.3. "Services occur at many different levels." Support the statement.

19. Study the given diagram carefully and answer the questions that follow :



19.1. In 2014 – 15, which category of land use has undergone the highest net increase in comparison to 1950 – 51 ?

19.2. In 2014 – 15, which category of land use has undergone the highest net decline in comparison to 1950 – 51 ?

19.3. Mention any two reasons for the decline in land under culturable wasteland.

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

"Land use in a region, to a large extent, is influenced by the nature of economic activities carried out in that region." Support the statement in three points.

Section C

20(a). Explain the criticisms faced by the World Trade Organization.

OR

20(b). What is 'Balance of Trade' ? Explain the characteristics of 'Balance of Trade'.

21. Explain any three characteristics of 'Phase I' of growth of population in India.

22(a). Explain with example the concept of environmental determinism.

OR

22(b). "The dichotomy between physical and human is not a very valid one." Explain the statement with example.

23. "Population flow from rural to urban areas is caused by many factors in India." Examine the statement.

Section D

24. Name the organization that publishes the 'Human Development Report' for the countries every year. Explain the four approaches of 'Human Development'.

25(a). Explain the characteristics of Trans-Siberian Railway.

OR

25(b). Explain the characteristics of Trans-Canadian Railway.

26(a). Analyze the main features of Plantation Agriculture in the world.

OR

26(b). Analyse the main features of extensive commercial grain cultivation in the world.

27. "Indian ports continued to grow after independence." Support the statement.

28(a). Analyze the relationship between the conservation of mineral resources and sustainable development in India.

OR

28(b). Analyze the advantages of non-conventional energy sources by giving the example of solar energy in India.

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 area of extensive commercial grain farming

B. A shipping canal

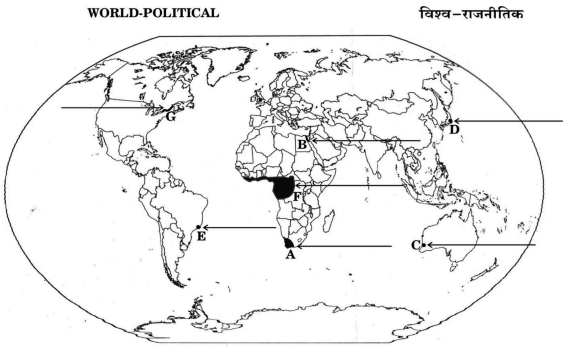
C. A major sea port in Australia

D. A major airport in Japan

E. A major sea port of South America

F. An area of subsistence gathering

G. A major inland waterway



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 a major area of extensive commercial grain farming in Africa.

(29.2) Name the canal linking Mediterranean Sea and Red Sea.

(29.3) Name the major sea port located in western part of Australia.

(29.4) Name the major airport of Japan.

(29.5) Name the major sea port of Brazil.

(29.6) Name the main area of subsistence gathering in Africa.

(29.7) Which is the major inland waterway in North America ?

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) Tuticorin : Major sea port

(30.2) Khetri : Copper mines

(30.3) An international airport in Punjab

(30.4) Leading rice producing state

(30.5) State with the highest density of population

(30.6) Oil refinery in Uttar Pradesh

(30.7) Jharia : Coal mines



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 where Tuticorin sea port is located.

(30.2) Name the state where Khetri copper mines are located.

(30.3) Name the place where an international airport is located in Punjab.

(30.4) Name the leading rice producing state.

(30.5) Name the state with highest density of population.

(30.6) Name the place where oil refinery is located in Uttar Pradesh.

(30.7) Name the state where Jharia coal mines are located.

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