CBSE Class 12 Geography 2024 - 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 question paper contains 30 questions. All questions are compulsory.

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

(iii) Section A – Questions 1 to 17 are Multiple Choice (MCQ) type questions.

(iv) Section B – Questions 18 and 19 are Diagram/Source based questions.

(v) Section C – Questions 20 to 23 are Short Answer (SA) type questions. Answers shall be written in 80 to 100 words.

(vi) Section D – Questions 24 to 28 are Long Answer (LA) type questions. Answers shall be written in 120 to 150 words.

(vii) Section E – Questions 29 and 30 are Map based questions.

Section A

1. Which of the following tribes is in majority in Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh ?

(A) Bhil
(B) Tharu
(C) Bakarwal
(D) Gaddi

2. Which one of the following is the easternmost station of 'Trans-Australian Railway' ?

(A) Melbourne
(B) Sydney
(C) Parkes
(D) Perth

3. Which one of the following human body system gets affected the most by water pollution ?

(A) Nervous system
(B) Circulatory system
(C) Respiratory system
(D) Digestive system

4. Choose the correct option to fill the blanks :

Indian Railway was introduced in 1853 and a railway line was constructed from _____ to _____ covering a distance of 34 km.

(A) Mumbai (Bombay), Thane
(B) Kolkata (Calcutta), Hugli
(C) Chennai (Madras), Madurai
(D) Bengaluru (Bangalore), Calicut

5. Which one of the following states has the highest percentage of rural population ?

(A) Assam
(B) Bihar
(C) Himachal Pradesh
(D) Odisha

6. Read the following characteristics of settlements carefully and identify its type :

- It is seen in the form of isolated huts in the forest.
- It is visible on the slopes of small hills.
- This kind of settlements are found in different parts of Meghalaya, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh.

(A) Nucleated
(B) Fragmented
(C) Hamleted
(D) Dispersed

7. Choose the correct option related to Garrison towns in India :

(A) Raniganj, Digboi and Jharia
(B) Mhow, Babina and Udhampur
(C) Itarsi, Katni and Kandla
(D) Modinagar, Jamshedpur and Bhilai

8. Which of the following is an example of a 'Modern City' ?

(A) Surat
(B) Nagpur
(C) Madurai
(D) Hyderabad

9. Match the Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option :

Column-I (National Waterway)	Column-II (River)
(a) National Waterway No. 1	(i) Matai
(b) National Waterway No. 2	(ii) Godavari
(c) National Waterway No. 4	(iii) Ganga
(d) National Waterway No. 5	(iv) Brahmaputra

Options :

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(A) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)
(B) (iv) (iii) (i) (ii)
(C) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)
(D) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)

10. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option :

Assertion (A) : The economic development of a region depends upon its resource base.

Reason (R) : Economic development requires technologies as well as investment.

(A) (A) is correct, but (R) is false.
(B) (A) is false, but (R) is correct.
(C) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(D) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).

11. The characteristics of an agricultural crop in India are given below. Read them carefully and identify the crop.

- It is a crop of tropical humid area.
- West Bengal farmers grow it three crops in a year.
- It is grown as a Kharif crop in north-western parts.
- West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab are major producing states.

(A) Wheat
(B) Gram
(C) Bajra
(D) Rice

12. Which one of the followings is the **false** reason of high growth rate of urban population in India ?

(A) Higher economic development in cities
(B) Improvement in health condition in cities
(C) Rapid expansion of urban areas
(D) Availability of employment opportunities in cities

13. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option :

Assertion (A) : Industries based on ores are located close to the sources of raw material.

Reason (R) : Industries maximise profits by reducing transportation costs.

(A) (A) is correct and (R) is false.
(B) (A) is false and (R) is correct.
(C) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is correct explanation of (A).
(D) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).

14. Read the following characteristics of wholesale trading carefully and choose the correct option :

1. It is constituted by numerous intermediaries, merchants and supply houses.
2. Wholesalers often extend credit to retail stores.
3. Generally retailers operate very largely on the wholesaler's capital.
4. Mail order, automatic vending machines, street vendors are some of its examples.

(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.

15. Read the given passage and answer the Q. Nos. 15 to 17 :

Demographic Transition Theory

The first stage 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 urbanished, 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 which of the following stage/stages, the natural growth of population was/were almost stagnant ?

(A) Only I
(B) Only II
(C) Only I and Last
(D) Only II and Last

16. Read the given passage and answer the Q. Nos. 15 to 17 :

Demographic Transition Theory

The first stage 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 urbanished, 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 which of the following stage/stages, the death rate declined the most ?

(A) Only I
(B) Only II
(C) Only I and II
(D) Only I and Last

17. Read the given passage and answer the Q. Nos. 15 to 17 :

Demographic Transition Theory

The first stage 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.

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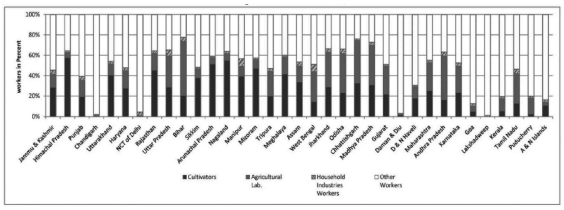
Which one among the following countries is an example of second stage ?

(A) Kenya
(B) Bangladesh
(C) Japan
(D) Canada

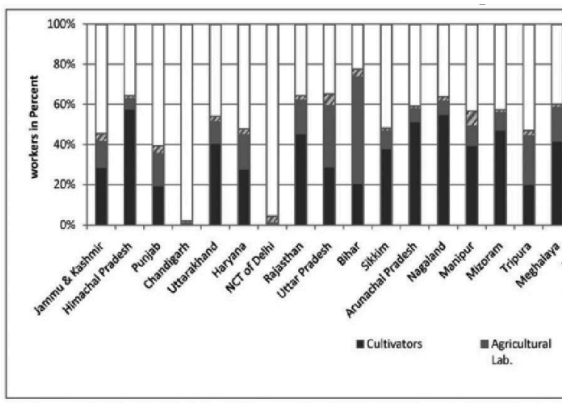
Section B

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

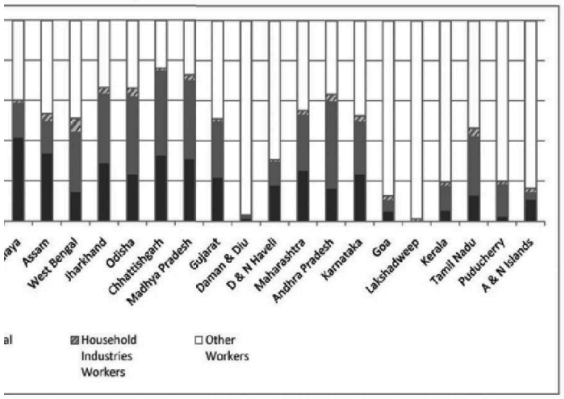
India - Occupational Structure, 2011



Graph detail — left half:



Graph detail — right half:



18.1. Write the names of two states with highest percentage of cultivators.

18.2. Write the names of two Union Territories having the highest percentage of other workers.

18.3. What is the approximate percentage of cultivators in Tripura ?

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

"Spatial variation of work participation rate in different sectors in the country is very wide." Support the statement.

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

Tertiary Sector

When you fall ill you go to your family doctor or you call a doctor. Sometimes your parents take you to a hospital for treatment. While in school, you are taught by your teachers. In the event of any dispute, legal opinion is obtained from a lawyer. Likewise, there are many professionals who provide their services against payment of their fee. Thus, all types of services are special skills provided in exchange of payments. Health, education, law, governance and recreation etc. require professional skills. These services require other theoretical knowledge and practical training. Tertiary activities are related to the service sector. Manpower is an important component of the service sector as most of the tertiary activities are performed by skilled labour, professionally trained experts and consultants.

In the initial stages of economic development, larger proportion of people worked in the primary sector. In a developed economy, the majority of workers get employment in tertiary activity and a moderate proportion is employed in the secondary sector.

19.1. Why is 'manpower' an important factor of service sector ? Explain.

19.2. Explain the difference between the activities of secondary and tertiary sectors.

19.3. "Tertiary activities include both production and exchange." Support the statement.

Section C

20(a). How do differences in national resources become the basis of international trade ? Explain with examples.

OR

20(b). Explain the differences between the inland and out-ports with examples.

21(a). Analyse any three objectives of 'watershed management' in India.

OR

21(b). Analyse any three methods of 'rainwater harvesting' in India.

22. Explain with examples the concept of 'Naturalisation of Human'.

23. Explain the meaning of noise pollution. Why is noise pollution location specific ? Explain.

Section D

24(a). "Pipelines are the most convenient and efficient mode of transportation in India." Examine the statement with examples.

OR

24(b). "India has the second largest road networks in the world." Examine the statement with examples.

25. Describe any five features of 'plantation agriculture' in the world.

26. Explain the characteristics of 'Trans-Siberian Railways'.

27(a). Explain any five measures for the conservation of mineral resources in India.

OR

27(b). Explain the importance of solar energy in Indian context.

28(a). Which organisation publishes the 'Human Development Report' every year ? Explain the four pillars of 'human development'.

OR

28(b). Which country has the highest rank in the world in 'Human Development Index' in 2020 ? Explain four approaches of human development.

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** correctly with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them :

A. An area of extensive commercial grain farming

B. An area of commercial livestock rearing

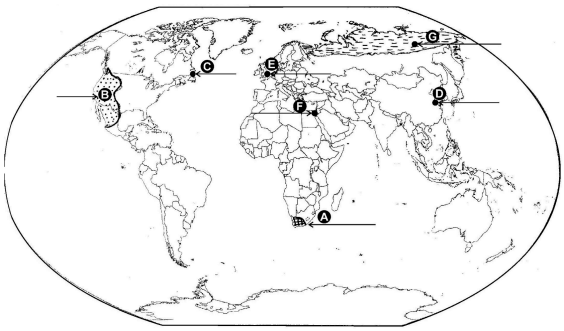
C. Eastern most station of 'Trans-Canadian Railways'

D. A major seaport of Asia

E. A major international airport of Europe

F. A shipping canal

G. An area of 'Nomadic Herding'



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

Answer any five questions.

29.1 Name the major area of extensive commercial grain farming of Argentina.

29.2 Name an area of commercial livestock rearing of South America.

29.3 Name the easternmost station of 'Trans-Canadian Railways'.

29.4 Name the major seaport of Japan.

29.5 Name a major international airport of France.

29.6 Name the canal linking Red sea with Mediterranean sea.

29.7 Name a major area of extensive commercial grain farming of New Zealand.

30. Locate and label any **five** of the following geographical features on the given political outline Map of India with appropriate symbols :

30.1 A state with highest population density

30.2 State leading in the production of coffee

30.3 Hazaribagh : Copper mines

30.4 Neyveli : Coal mines

30.5 Ratnagiri : Iron ore mines

30.6 Haldia : Major seaport

30.7 Ahmedabad : Major international airport



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

Answer any five questions.

30.1 Name the state with highest population density.

30.2 Name the leading state in production of coffee.

30.3 In which state, Hazaribagh copper mines are located ?

30.4 In which state, Neyveli coal mines are located ?

30.5 Name the state, where Ratnagiri iron-ore mines are located.

30.6 In which state, Haldia seaport is located ?

30.7 In which state, Ahmedabad international airport is located ?

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