

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER (2017-18)

SUBJECT- GEOGRAPHY (029)

CLASS XII

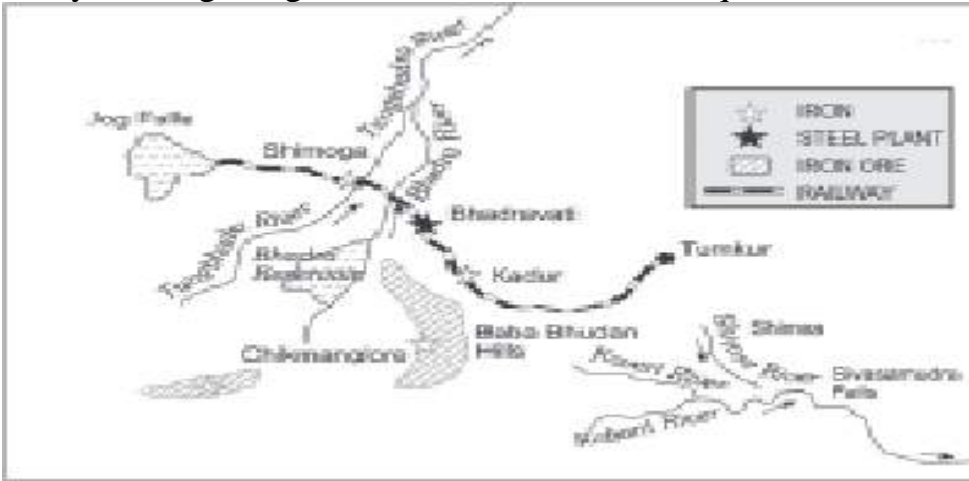
Time- 3 Hrs.

Max.Marks – 70

General Instructions:

- *There are 22 general questions.*
- *Questions No. 1 – 7 are very short-answer questions carrying 1 mark each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 40 words.*
- *Questions No. 8 – 13 are short-answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 80 – 100 words.*
- *Questions No. 14 – 20 are long-answer questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 150 words.*
- *Questions No. 21 – 22 are related to identification or locating and labelling of geographical features on maps, carrying 5 marks each.*
- *Outline maps of the World and India provided to you must be attached within your answer-book.*
- *Use of templates or stencils for drawing outline maps is allowed.*
- *All questions are compulsory.*

S.NO.	QUESTIONS	MARKS
1.	Give two reasons for unfavourable sex ratio in the world.	$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=\mathbf{1}$
2.	What is Digital Divide?	1
3.	What are administrative towns? State one example from India?	$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=\mathbf{1}$
4.	Explain the term market gardening.	1
5.	Explain the term 'Golden Quadrilateral'.	$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=\mathbf{1}$
6.	What is meant by balance of Trade?	1
7.	Mention any two cultural activities that are responsible for water pollution in India.	$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=\mathbf{1}$

8.	“There is a direct dependence of human beings on nature for resources which sustain them”. Justify the statement in the light of environmental determinism.	3x1=3
9.	Why are sugar mills located within the cane producing regions? Explain any three reasons.	3
10.	Discuss the problems associated with urban settlements in developing countries.	3x1=3
11.	<p>Study the diagram given below and answer the questions:</p>  <p>a) Identify the iron and steel plant shown in the map. b) Name any one raw material and its source. c) How does the iron and steel plants form a base for industrial development?</p>	1+1+1=3
12.	<p>Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follows</p> <p><u>Dharavi–Asia’s Largest Slum</u></p> <p>“... Buses merely skirt the periphery. Autorickshaw’s cannot go there; Dharavi is part of central Bombay where three wheelers are banned.</p> <p>Only one main road traverses the slum, the miscalled ‘ninety-foot road’, which has been reduced to less than half of that for most of its length. Some of the side alleys and lanes are so narrow that not even a bicycle can pass. The whole neighborhood consists of temporary buildings, two or three storied high with rusty iron stairways to the upper part, where a single room is rented by a whole family, sometimes accommodating twelve or more people; it is a kind of tropical version of the industrial dwelling of Victorian London’s East End.</p> <p>But Dharavi is a keeper of more somber secrets than the revulsion</p>	1½+ 1½=3

it inspires in the rich; revulsion, moreover, that is, in direct proportion to the role it serves in the creation of the wealth of Bombay. In this place of shadow less, treeless sunlight, uncollected garbage, stagnant pools of foul water, where the only non-human creatures are the shining black crows and long grey rats, some of the most beautiful, valuable and useful articles in India are made.

From Dharavi come delicate ceramics and pottery, exquisite embroidery and zari work, sophisticated leather goods, high-fashion garments, finely-wrought metalwork, delicate jewelry settings, wood carvings and furniture that would find its way into the richest houses, both in India and abroad...

Dharavi was an arm of the sea, that was filled by waste, largely produced by the people who have come to live there: Scheduled Castes and poor Muslims. It comprises rambling buildings of corrugated metal, 20 metres high in places, used for the treatment of hides and tanning. There are pleasant parts, but rotting garbage is everywhere..."

a. Justify the statement, "slum dwellers need help in making the transition from inhabitants of precarious urban settlements to citizens with full human rights and civic responsibilities."

b. Find out the values associated with it.

13.


Study the data of Percentage of net irrigated area to total by wells and Tube-wells given below and answer the questions:

State	Percentage
Gujarat	86.6
Rajasthan	77.2
Madhya Pradesh	66.5
Maharashtra	65
Uttar Pradesh	58.21
West Bengal	57.6
Tamil Nadu	54.7

a) Which state has maximum percentage of net irrigated area to total by wells and Tube-wells?

b) What are the implications of excessive use of ground water?

1+2=3

14.	Define 'Population density'. Explain any four geographical factors that affect the distribution of population in the world	5
15.	How are ports helpful for trade? Give a classification of ports on the basis of their location.	3+2=5
16.	Suggest the measures of promotion of sustainability in Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area.	5
17.	Explain any five bases of international trade.	5
18.	Why is petroleum referred to as liquid gold? State two important uses of petroleum and name two oil fields each in Assam and Gujarat.	5
19.	<p>Study the diagram given below and answer the questions:</p>  <p>a) Name this trans-continental railway line? b) Which two oceans are connected by this trans-continental railway? c) How has this railway line helped in the economic development of this region?</p>	1+1+3=5
20.	Describe the major challenges of agriculture in present India.	5x1=5
21.	<p>In the given political outline map of the world, the following four features are shown. Identify these features and write their correct names on the lines marked near each feature.</p> <p>A: Area of commercial livestock rearing B: A sea port C: A mega city</p>	5

D: An international airport
E: An area of high density



22. On the outline political map of India provided to you, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :
- (i) A dam in Uttarakhand
 - (ii) A state with lowest sex ratio.
 - (iii) A state with highest road density.
 - (iv) A land locked port in eastern coast of India.
 - (v) The oldest copper mine of India.

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