CBSE – 2007 CLASS XII GEOGRAPHY - 2

General Instructions :

1. There are 19 general questions.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Marks for each question are indicated against it.
4. Questions number 1 to 10 are short-answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 80 words.
5. Questions number 11 to 15 are also short-answer questions of 4 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 120 words.
6. Questions number 16, 17 and 18 are long-answer questions of 5 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 150 words.
7. Question number 19 contains test items of very short-answers. It is of marks.
8. Outline maps of the World and India provided to you must be attached with your answer-book.
9. Use of templates or stencils for drawing outline maps is allowed

Q. 1. Divide the subject matter of Human Geography into two sections, according to Finch and Trewartha. Write two main features of each section. 1+2=3

Q. 2. Define the term 'Foraging'. Write its four characteristics. 1+2=3

Q. 3. State any three characteristics of air transport. Which are the three major regions of the world having very dense network of airways ? 1½+1½=3

Q. 4. Describe the three components of systematic planning needed for resource development in India. 3×1=3

Q. 5. Describe any three features of export trade of India during 1960-61 and 2000-01. 3×1=3

Q. 6. Explain the three components that set the international trade pattern in the world. 3×1=3

Q. 7. Explain any three factors which have contributed to the industrial development of 'Hugli Industrial Region'. 3×1=3

Q. 8. Study the diagram given below and answer the questions that follow :

(8.1) Give an appropriate title to the given diagram.
(8.2) How is rainwater recharged through this technique ? Explain. 1+2=3

Or

What is rainwater harvesting ? State any four objectives of rainwater harvesting. 1+2=3

Q. 9. Study the table given below and answer the questions that follow :

Global Land Use Changes (Area in Million Hectares)

Broad Land Uses	1700	1850	1920	1950	1980	2000
Forests	6214	5965	5678	5389	5053	3454
Grasslands	6860	6837	6748	6780	6788	3427
Croplands	265	537	913	1170	1501	1512

(9.1) Under which land use category has the land area decreased most between 1700 and 2000 ? How much has it decreased ?
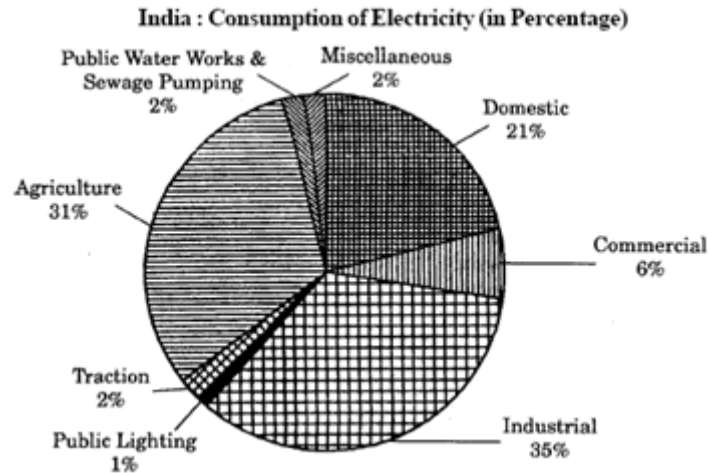(9.2) Which land use category shows increasing tendency regularly in all the years ?
What is the total increase in the area in this category between 1700 and 2000 ?
(9.3) Give one reason for increasing trend in the area of croplands. 1+1+1=3

Or

Why is rice called a labour intensive crop ? Give three reasons. 3×1=3

Q. 10. Study the diagram given below and answer the questions that follow :

India : Consumption of Electricity (in Percentage)

Public Water Works & Sewage Pumping 2%
Miscellaneous 2%
Domestic 21%
Agriculture 31%
Commercial 6%
Traction 2%
Public Lighting 1%
Industrial 35%

(10.1) Which sector is the greatest consumer of electricity in India ? Write its consumption in percentage.

(10.2) Name the two other major consumers of electricity. Write the percentage of consumption of each. 1+2=3

Or

State any three points of importance of non-conventional sources of energy in India. 3×1=3
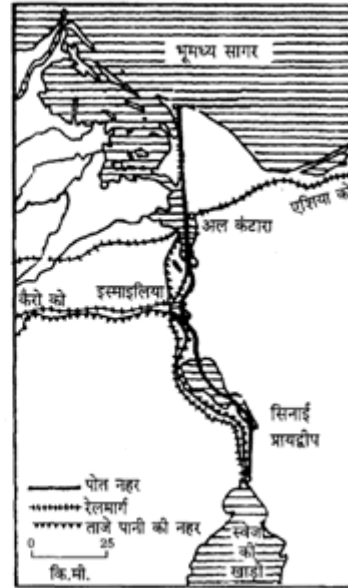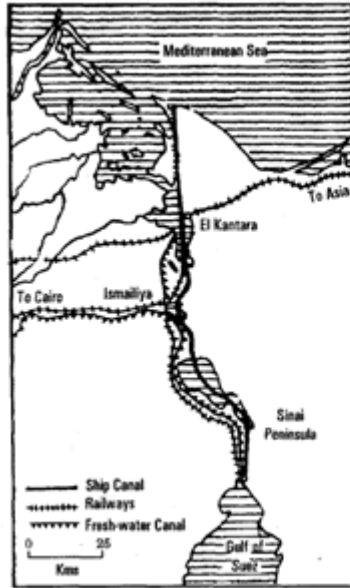
Q. 11. State any eight effects of air pollution on environment in India 8×½=4

Q. 12. Explain any two physical and two economic factors that influence mining activities in the world. 2+2=4

Q. 13. Explain two main features each of the four types of rural settlements found in India. 4×1=4

Q. 14. Explain any four factors which have influenced the distribution pattern of railway network in India. 4×1=4

Q. 15. Study the map given below and answer the questions that follow :

(15.1) Name the important inland waterway shown in the map.
(15.2) Name the terminal ports of this inland waterway.
(15.3) Name the country through which this inland waterway passes.
(15.4) Write any two characteristics of this inland waterway. 1+1+1+1=4

Or

Explain any four main characteristics of Suez Canal. 4×1=4

Q. 16. Define the term 'Population Growth'. Describe any two components that make population change in the world. 1+2+2=5

Q. 17. "Over-urbanisation in developing countries has given rise to slums and squatter settlements making urban life miserable the world over." Support this statement with five suitable examples. 5×1=5

Q. 18. Define the term 'Density of Population'. Explain any four physical factors with suitable examples that affect the distribution of population in India. 1+4=5

Q. 19. (19.1) In the given political outline map of the World (on page 9) four features are shown as A, B, C and D. Identify them with the help of the map legend and write their correct names on the dotted lines marked on the map. 4×½=2
(19.2) On the given political outline map of India (on page 11) provided to you, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols : 3×1=3
(i) The state with highest literacy rate.
(ii) An important copper mining centre in Rajasthan.
(iii) The steel plant set up in the public sector in Andhra Pradesh.