

**CBSE**  
**Class XII - Geography**  
**Outside Delhi Board Question Paper 2015**

**Time: 3 hrs**

**Max. Marks: 70**

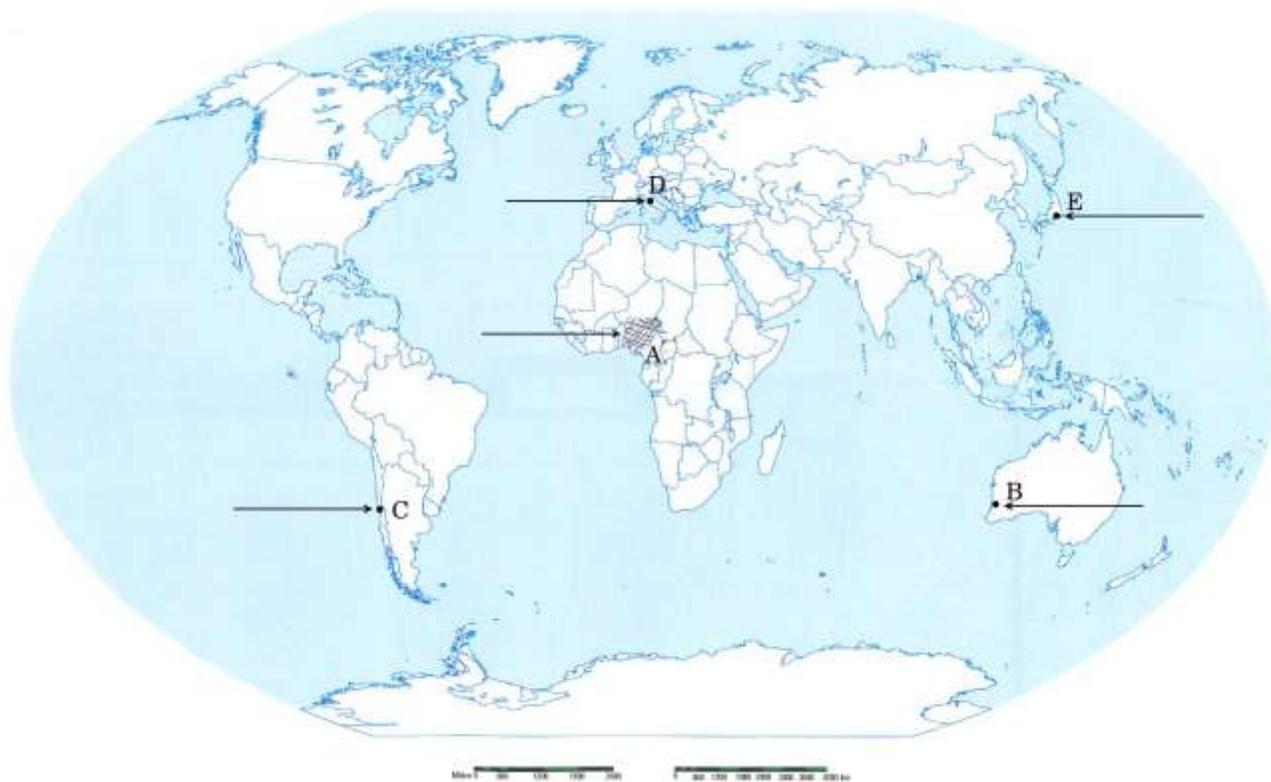
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**General Instructions:**

- There are 22 questions in **all**.
  - All questions are compulsory.
  - Marks of questions are indicated against it.
  - Question number 26 is related to identification or locating and labelling of geographical features on maps.
  - Outline maps of the **World** and **India** provided to you must be attached within your answer-book.
  - Use of **template** or **stencils** for drawing maps is allowed.
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1. How is density of population of a region calculated? (1)
2. Who are called red collar workers? (1)
3. In which country are motorways called 'autobahns'? (1)
4. Mention any two characteristics of sub-urbanisation. (1)
5. What two factors mostly helped in the development of ancient towns in India? (1)
6. Explain the term 'Golden Quadrilateral'. (1)
7. Mention any two sources of water pollutants created by humans. (1)
8. "The knowledge about nature is extremely important to develop technology."  
Support this statement by giving three examples. (3)
9. Explain with examples the 'population size' criteria used by most countries to define urban areas. (3)
10. Explain any three characteristics of clustered rural settlements of India. (3)

11. Differentiate between protective irrigation and productive irrigation. (3)
12. Electricity is one of the greatest inventions of all times. It is mostly generated by using coal, natural gas and petroleum, which are exhaustible resources. Can you imagine the human society without electricity? This may happen in future, when all energy resources will be exhausted. Explain the values that can change this possible dark scenario. (3)
13. What is noise pollution? Explain any four sources of noise pollution. (5)
14. What is sex ratio? Explain the world pattern of sex ratio with suitable examples. (5)
15. Define the term 'commercial livestock rearing'. Explain its any four characteristics. (5)
16. What is medical tourism? Explain the scope of medical services for overseas patients in India. (5)
17. Which is the longest trans-continental railway of North America? Describe it's any four features. (5)
18. Define the term 'growth of population'. Describe the third (III) phase of growth of population in India. (5)
19. Explain the importance of food grains in the Indian agricultural economy. Describe any three characteristics of rice cultivation. (5)
20. "Indian railways brought people of diverse cultures together." Support this statement with suitable examples. (5)
21. In the given political outline map of the World, five features A, B, C, D and E have been shown. Identify these features, with the help of the information given below and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. (5)
- A. A country having the lowest rank in Human Development Index 2003
  - B. A railway terminal station
  - C. A major sea-port
  - D. A major airport
  - E. A mega city



22. On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols: (5)

- (i) The State having the largest area
- (ii) The leading tea producing State
- (iii) An oil refinery in Karnataka
- (iv) An integrated Iron and Steel Plant in Orissa
- (v) The international airport in Punjab

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**Solution - 2015**

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**Answer 1**

Density of population of a region is calculated by dividing the total population of a region by its total area.

Density of population = Total population/Total area

**Answer 2**

People working in primary activities such as agriculture and mining are called red collar workers. They are called so because of the outdoor nature of their work.

**Answer 3**

Motorways called 'autobahns' in Germany. These are good quality roads providing speedy movement.

**Answer 4**

Characteristics of sub-urbanisation:

- People move to spacious and cleaner areas outside the city from crowded urban areas.
- They commute daily from their homes to workplaces in the city.

**Answer 5**

Two factors which helped in the development of ancient towns in India:

- a. Dominance of religion in society in ancient India
- b. Patronage given to religious sites such as temples, stupas and mosques by rulers

**Answer 6**

It is a road corridor which connects the four big metro cities of India—Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. It is a 4 or 6 lane national highway and provides faster transport. Because of its economic importance and its role in development, it is named the Golden Quadrilateral (the name quadrilateral is used because it connects four cities).

**Answer 7**

Major sources of water pollutants created by humans:

- a. Untreated wastewater from industries and urban areas which pollute rivers and other water bodies.
- b. Chemical fertilisers and pesticides used in agriculture pollute rivers when they are washed into water bodies.

**Answer 8**

Human beings observe nature, understand it properly and take inspiration to develop new technology. For example,

- a. Wheel: Humans observed that instead of lifting, they can easily move any heavy thing by rolling over cylindrical tree trunks. This helped human beings to develop wheels.
- b. Aeroplane: By understanding the science behind the birds' flying ability, nature inspired humans to develop a machine which can help them to fly.

### Answer 9

- a. Population size is an important criterion used by most countries to define urban areas.
- b. Countries with low population density have lower minimum population criteria to define urban areas, while those of densely populated countries have higher population criteria.
- c. For example, the lower limit of the population size for a settlement to be designated as urban is 1,500 in Colombia, 2,000 in Argentina and Portugal, 2,500 in USA, 5,000 in India and 30,000 in Japan.
- d. Along with minimum population, the population density of 400 people per sq km and the share of non-agricultural workers are also considered in India.
- e. An important fact to note is that countries with low density of population may choose a lower number as the cut-off figure compared to densely populated countries.

### Answer 10

Characteristics of clustered rural settlements of India:

- a. Structure: The clustered rural settlement is very compact in nature. Houses are built very close to each other. The living area is distinct and surrounded by farms, barns and pastures from all sides.
- b. Roads or streets are in certain geometric pattern such as rectangular, radial and linear.
- c. Areas: They are generally found in fertile alluvial plains (Ganges plains) and in the northeastern states.
- d. People may live in clustered settlement for security and defence reasons like in Nagaland or to ensure the maximum utilisation of available resources like water and land.

### Answer 11

	Protective Irrigation	Productive Irrigation
1	It is carried out to protect the soil from the deficiency of moisture. It may not be sufficient.	It is carried to provide sufficient water to crops to increase productivity.
2	It acts as a supplementary source of water, while rainfall remains the main source of irrigation. Thus, water provided to the crops is low.	It is the primary source of water for crops. So, the amount of water provided is more.
3	Agricultural productivity is very low.	Agricultural productivity is higher.

### Answer 12

No, we cannot imagine human society without electricity. We need to conserve energy resources. This can be done by taking the following steps:

- a. **Scientific approach:** It is essential to develop a scientific approach in society. It is needed for carrying out research and development of new technologies and to explore new options for producing energy in the future. People should be innovative to find solutions to existing problems.
- b. **Use of renewable energy resources:** There is a need to develop renewable sources of energy because conventional sources of energy like coal deposits are fast depleting. Society has to increase the use of renewable energy sources such as wind energy, solar energy, tidal energy and nuclear energy which are present abundantly in nature.
- c. **Improve efficiency:** We need to take conscious efforts to save and conserve energy. Going to office by car pooling and switching off lights when not in use will help in conserving energy. It is also required to make home appliances, vehicles and industrial machines efficient.
- d. **Minimise losses in transmission** and wastage due to carelessness.

These values can help overcome the possible energy crisis.

### Answer 13

Unwanted sound generated from various human activities which is unbearable and uncomfortable for human beings is called noise pollution.

Sources of noise pollution:

- a. Industry: Various machines used in industrial processes generate continuous and loud sound.
- b. Construction: Construction and demolition activities, earthmovers and breakers create lot of noise.
- c. Cultural: There are many cultural festivals, celebrations and family functions where loudspeakers, musical instruments and firecrackers are used.
- d. Transport systems: It includes automobiles, aircraft, railways and ships.

### Answer 14

Number of females per thousand males in a given area at a given time is called sex ratio.

World pattern of sex ratio is as follows:

- a. The sex ratio of the Earth is 990 females per 1000 males. Latvia has the highest sex ratio in the world—1187 females per 1000 males. UAE has the lowest sex ratio in the world with only 468 females per 1000 males.
- b. Sex ratio is better in developed countries than developing or underdeveloped countries. The sex ratio is favourable for females in 139 countries of the world and unfavourable for them in the remaining 72 countries.
- c. Most Asian countries such as China, India, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and Afghanistan have lower sex ratio due to the existence of the patriarchal society and lower status of women.
- d. Europe has favourable sex ratio for females because of their better status and emigration of males from the 17<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### Answer 15

Commercial livestock rearing is an economic activity in which only one type of animal is reared for commercial purposes.

Characteristics of commercial livestock rearing practised in the world:

- a. **Specialised and commercial activity:** Here only one type of animal is reared. It is highly capital intensive. Capital is invested for creating infrastructure, research and development.
- b. **Fixed ranching:** It is practised on permanent ranches. Ranches are large-sized farms where animals are reared. The number of animals kept is according to the carrying capacity of the ranch.
- c. **Healthcare:** Modern healthcare facilities are provided to animals. So, the health of animals is way better than that in nomadic herding.
- d. **Mechanisation and technology:** Many processes on these farms are mechanised to reduce labour. Modern technology is used for cross-breeding, genetic engineering and disease control.
- e. **Export oriented:** Products such as meat, wool and skin are scientifically processed and packed for export purpose.

### Answer 16

Travelling from one place to the other for medical treatment is called medical tourism.

Scope of medical services for overseas patients in India is as follows:

- a. India is emerging as the leading country of medical tourism in the world. About 55,000 patients from USA visited India in 2005 for treatment.
- b. Several world-class hospitals are located in metropolitan cities. They provide world-class medical services.
- c. Medical services provided in India are much cheaper than those in other developed countries.
- d. India also provides medical services in the form of outsourced tests and data analysis.

### Answer 17

The Trans-Canadian Railway is the longest trans-continental railway of North America.

Features of the Trans-Canadian Railway:

- a. **Connectivity to sea routes:** It connects Halifax on the Atlantic coast and Vancouver on the Pacific coast. A line from Winnipeg to Thunder Bay located on Lake Superior connects this rail-line with one of the important waterways of the world.
- b. **Extent:** It is about 7,050 km long, longest in North America. Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Calgary are major cities on this line.
- c. **Economic significance:** It connects the industrial region of Quebec-Montreal with the wheat-producing Prairies and the coniferous forest region in the north. Thus, it provides raw material to industries. Wheat and meat are important exports on this route.
- d. **Trade:** With the help of this line, wheat, meat and other products from Canada are exported all over the world.
- e. It is called the economic artery of Canada.

### Answer 18

Growth of population is the change in population of a particular area at a given time period.

Features of the third phase of growth of population in India:

- a. The third (III) phase of growth of population in India was from 1951 to 1981. It was a period of rapid population growth. It coincided with the second stage of demographic transition theory.
- b. After Independence, the country began to develop. Because of the availability of better health facilities, there was a decline in the mortality rate; however, the birth rate remained high.
- c. Because of planned development and welfare measures, the people's standard of living improved. This added to the natural population growth rate.
- d. In this period, decadal population growth rate reached its peak, nearly about 25%. Because of such high growth rate, the decades 1951–81 are called the period of population explosion in India.

### **Answer 19**

Food grains are important in the country because

- a. Food crops occupy about two-thirds of the total cultivated land in the country. They are dominant in all parts of the country.
- b. India also exports several food grains bringing much necessary foreign exchange in the country.
- c. Sufficient stock of food grains is required to ensure food security of the large population of the country.

Characteristics of rice cultivation:

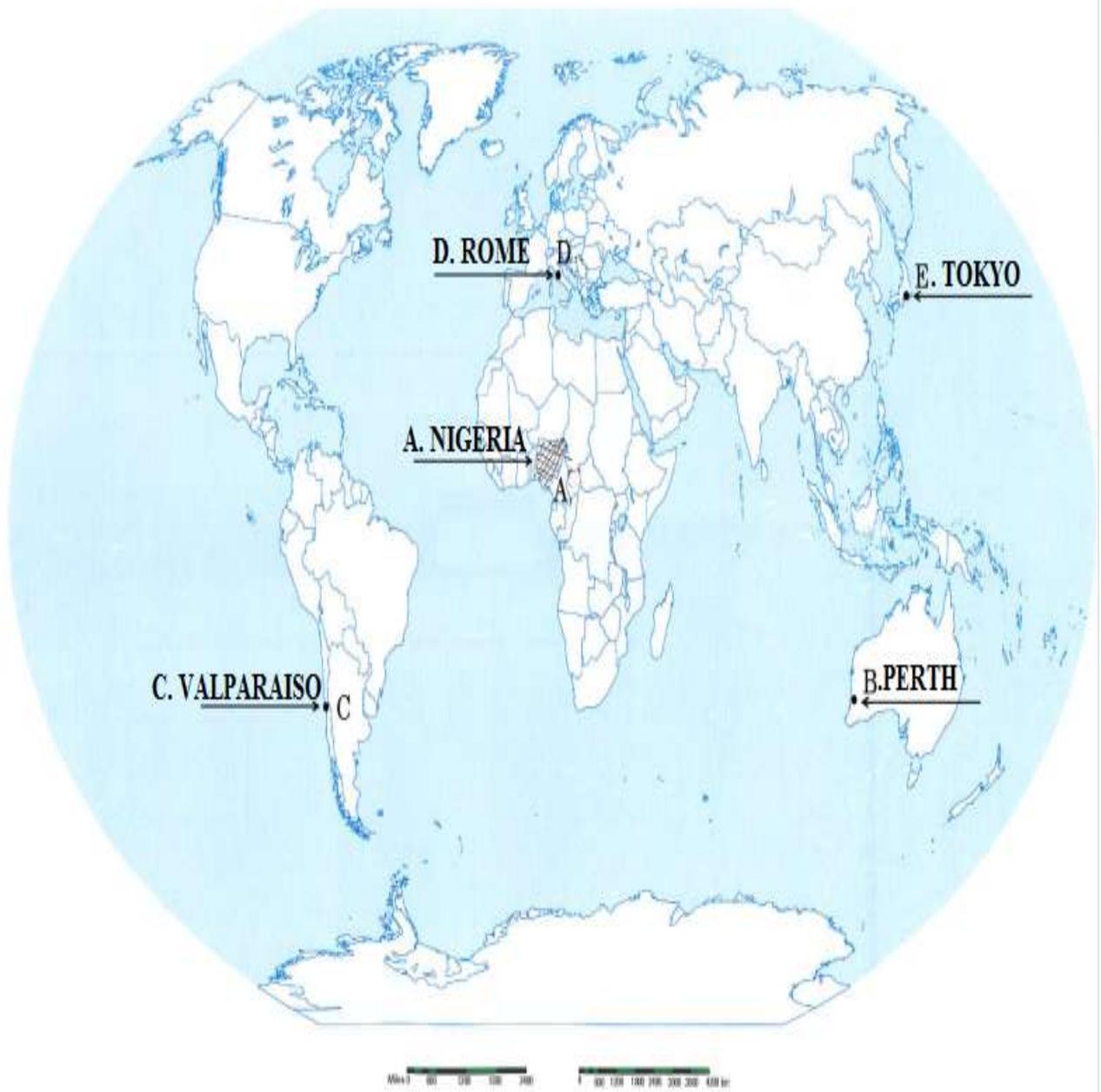
- a. Rice is a staple food for the majority of population in India. It is grown all over the country except in parts such as the Thar Desert.
- b. About 3,000 varieties of rice are grown in India from the sea level to about 2,000 m altitude. In some areas, rice is grown thrice in a year. About quarter of the total cropped area in the country is under rice cultivation.
- c. India contributes 22% of rice production in the world and ranks second after China.

### **Answer 20**

- a. Indian Railways has one of the largest rail networks in the world. Its length is about 64,000 km.
- b. It has 16 zones. It helps connect people from 16 different areas. Example: Konkan Railway connects the entire west coast of the country.
- c. Railways continue to remain the main means of transport for the masses because it is cheap and comfortable.
- d. People from different regions with different cultures and customs come close to each other. They exchange their values and culture. Example: Mumbai is well connected to all parts of the country, so people from all over the country come to Mumbai for employment. This has resulted in the formation of a cosmopolitan culture.
- e. Indian Railways connects Jammu and Kashmir to Kanyakumari and Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh. Thus, the entire country is connected by railways.

So, one can say that Indian Railways have brought people of diverse cultures together.

Answer 21



Answer 22

