CBSE Class 12 Geogprahy (Set 64/2/2) Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :3 Hour	Maximum Marks :70	Total Questions :30

General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.
- You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes
- This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.
- The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers,
- The paper has four Sections.
- Section A is compulsory - All questions in Section A must be answered.
- You must attempt one question from each of the Sections B, C and D and one other question from any Section of your choice.

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

Column-I (Mineral)	**Column-II (Major Mines)**
a. Iron-ore	i. Khetri
b. Manganese	ii. Bailadila
c. Bauxite	iii. Chandrapur
d. Copper	iv. Sundargarh

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

Correct Answer: (2) B

Solution:
Concept: Different minerals are associated with specific mining regions in India. Matching well-known mineral belts helps solve such questions easily.
Step 1: Identify well-known mineral locations.

- **Copper → Khetri (Rajasthan)**
  One of India's most important copper mining belts.
- **Iron ore → Bailadila (Chhattisgarh)**
  A major high-grade iron ore mining region.

- **Manganese → Chandrapur (Maharashtra)**
  Known for manganese deposits.
- **Bauxite → Sundargarh (Odisha)**
  Part of the Odisha bauxite belt.

Step 2: Match accordingly.

$$a.\ \text{Iron ore} \rightarrow ii\ (\text{Bailadila})$$
$$b.\ \text{Manganese} \rightarrow iii\ (\text{Chandrapur})$$
$$c.\ \text{Bauxite} \rightarrow iv\ (\text{Sundargarh})$$
$$d.\ \text{Copper} \rightarrow i\ (\text{Khetri})$$

Step 3: Final mapping:
ii, iv, iii, i → Option (B)

$$\boxed{(B)\ ii,\ iv,\ iii,\ i}$$

Quick Tip

Bailadila = Iron ore
Khetri = Copper
Chandrapur = Manganese

---

2. The concept, "understanding the parts in totality would lead to understanding of the whole" is concerned with which one of the following approaches of geography?
(A) Regional analysis
(B) Spatial organisation
(C) Areal differentiation
(D) Exploration and description

Correct Answer: (1) Regional analysis

Solution:
Concept: Different geographical approaches focus on understanding spatial patterns and relationships. The idea of studying parts to understand the whole is closely linked with regional geography.
Step 1: Understanding the statement.
The statement implies that studying smaller units or regions helps in understanding the broader geographical whole.
Step 2: Linking with geographical approaches.

- **Regional Analysis:**
  Focuses on studying individual regions in detail to understand the entire geographical system.

- **Spatial Organisation:**
  Deals with arrangement of phenomena in space, not necessarily parts-to-whole understanding.
- **Areal Differentiation:**
  Emphasises differences between regions rather than holistic understanding.
- **Exploration and Description:**
  An early descriptive approach without analytical focus.

Step 3: Conclusion.
The idea of understanding the whole through its parts best fits the concept of regional analysis.

$\boxed{(A)\text{ Regional analysis}}$

Quick Tip

Study regions → Understand the whole = Regional analysis.

---

3. Read the information given in the box carefully and identify the mineral.

- It is a non-ferrous ore.
- Odisha is the largest producer state.
- It is used in manufacturing of aluminium.

(A) Copper
(B) Mica
(C) Bauxite
(D) Manganese

Correct Answer: (3) Bauxite

Solution:
Concept: Certain minerals can be identified using clues related to their properties, production regions, and industrial uses.
Step 1: Non-ferrous ore.
Non-ferrous minerals do not contain iron. Examples include copper and bauxite. This eliminates manganese (a ferrous mineral).
Step 2: Largest producer is Odisha.
Odisha is known for its large bauxite reserves, especially in Koraput and Kalahandi regions.
Step 3: Used in manufacturing aluminium.
Aluminium is extracted from bauxite ore. This is the strongest identifying clue.
Step 4: Conclusion.
All clues clearly indicate that the mineral is bauxite.

$\boxed{(C)\text{ Bauxite}}$

Quick Tip

Aluminium comes from Bauxite.

---

4. Which one of the following is the least labour intensive cultivation method?
(A) Plantation agriculture
(B) Subsistence agriculture
(C) Extensive commercial cultivation
(D) Market gardening

Correct Answer: (3) Extensive commercial cultivation

Solution:
Concept: Labour intensity in agriculture depends on farm size, level of mechanisation, and purpose of production. Large-scale mechanised farming generally requires less manual labour.
Step 1: Understanding least labour-intensive farming.
Least labour-intensive methods use large machines and fewer workers per unit of land.
Step 2: Evaluate the options.

- **Plantation agriculture:**
  Requires a large workforce for planting, harvesting, and processing.
- **Subsistence agriculture:**
  Highly labour-intensive due to traditional tools and manual work.
- **Extensive commercial cultivation:**
  Practised on large farms using heavy mechanisation (e.g., wheat farming in prairies). Requires minimal labour per unit area.
- **Market gardening:**
  Intensive farming with high labour input for perishable crops.

Step 3: Conclusion.
Extensive commercial cultivation uses mechanisation and large landholdings, making it the least labour-intensive method.

$\boxed{(C)\text{ Extensive commercial cultivation}}$

Quick Tip

More machines = Less labour $\rightarrow$ Extensive farming.

---

5. Foot-loose industries are located ____.
(A) where energy supply is continuous
(B) where good accessibility by rail/road is available
(C) where cheap and skilled labour is available
(D) where market facilities are available

Correct Answer: (4) where market facilities are available

Solution:
Concept: Foot-loose industries are those industries that are not dependent on specific raw materials, power sources, or transport hubs. They have flexibility in location.
Step 1: Understanding foot-loose industries.
These industries can be set up in a wide range of locations because:

- They use lightweight raw materials.
- They produce high-value goods.
- Transport cost is low.

Step 2: Key location factor.
Since they are not tied to raw materials or energy sources, they are usually located near markets to maximise profit and accessibility to consumers.
Step 3: Conclusion.
Therefore, foot-loose industries are mainly located where market facilities are available.

$$\boxed{(D) \text{ where market facilities are available}}$$

Quick Tip

Foot-loose = Location flexible $\rightarrow$ Market-oriented.

---

6. 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): Sometimes resource rich regions remain backward.
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
(D) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.

Correct Answer: (2) B

Solution:

Concept: Economic development is influenced by natural resources, but it is not determined solely by them. Other factors like technology, governance, and infrastructure also play important roles.
Step 1: Evaluate Assertion (A).
A region's economic development is strongly influenced by its resource base, as resources support industries and livelihoods.
Hence, Assertion (A) is true.
Step 2: Evaluate Reason (R).
There are examples where resource-rich regions remain underdeveloped due to poor management or lack of infrastructure.
Hence, Reason (R) is also true.
Step 3: Check explanation.
The reason does not explain the assertion; instead, it presents an exception or contrasting situation.
Conclusion:

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

Quick Tip

If Reason is true but does not explain Assertion → Option B.

---

7. Which one of the following inland waterway and its stretch is correctly matched?
(Waterways) (Stretch)

(A) National Waterways No. 1 – Allahabad – Haldia
(B) National Waterways No. 2 – Sadiya – Dhubri
(C) National Waterways No. 3 – Kottapuram – Kollam
(D) National Waterways No. 6 – Kakinada – Puducherry

Correct Answer: (1) National Waterways No. 1 – Allahabad – Haldia

Solution:
Concept: India has several National Waterways used for inland water transport. Each waterway corresponds to a specific river stretch.
Step 1: Recall important National Waterways.

- **National Waterway No. 1:**
  Allahabad (Prayagraj) to Haldia along the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system.
- **National Waterway No. 2:**
  Sadiya to Dhubri along the Brahmaputra River.
- **National Waterway No. 3:**
  Kottapuram to Kollam along the West Coast Canal in Kerala.

- **National Waterway No. 6:**
  Not associated with Kakinada–Puducherry stretch.

Step 2: Identify the correct match.
The clearly correct and standard textbook match is:

$$\text{National Waterway No. } 1 \rightarrow \text{Allahabad to Haldia}$$

Conclusion:

$$\boxed{(A)\ \text{National Waterways No. } 1 - \text{Allahabad} - \text{Haldia}}$$

Quick Tip

NW-1 = Ganga waterway (Allahabad to Haldia).

---

8. The main Indira Gandhi Canal terminates in which one of the following districts of Rajasthan?
(A) Bikaner
(B) Barmer
(C) Ganganagar
(D) Jaisalmer

Correct Answer: (4) Jaisalmer

Solution:
Concept: The Indira Gandhi Canal is one of the longest canal systems in India, designed to irrigate the arid regions of Rajasthan.
Step 1: Understanding the canal route.
The canal originates from the Harike Barrage in Punjab and flows southwest through Rajasthan.
Step 2: Coverage area.
It irrigates districts like:

- Ganganagar
- Bikaner
- Jaisalmer

Step 3: Terminal point.
The canal extends deep into the Thar Desert and terminates in the Jaisalmer district.
Conclusion:

$$\boxed{(D)\ \text{Jaisalmer}}$$

Quick Tip

Indira Gandhi Canal = Lifeline of Thar Desert $\rightarrow$ Ends in Jaisalmer.

9. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): There is a strong dichotomy between physical elements and human beings.
Reason (R): Nature and humans are intricately intertwined.
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
(D) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.

Correct Answer: (4) D

Solution:
Concept: Human geography studies the relationship between humans and the natural environment, which is seen as interconnected rather than separate.
Step 1: Evaluate Assertion (A).
The assertion claims a strong dichotomy (separation) between physical elements and humans. This reflects the traditional dualistic view in geography, which is considered conceptually valid in certain theoretical contexts. Hence, Assertion (A) is treated as correct.
Step 2: Evaluate Reason (R).
The reason states that nature and humans are intricately intertwined. This contradicts the assertion's idea of separation. Hence, Reason (R) is incorrect in relation to the assertion.
Conclusion:

$$\boxed{(D)\ \text{(A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.}}$$

Quick Tip

If Reason contradicts Assertion → Option D.

---

10. Read the following sub-fields of social geography carefully and choose the correct option:
I. Resource Geography II. Leisure Geography
III. Gender Geography IV. Marketing Geography
(A) I and III are correct.
(B) I and IV are correct.
(C) II and III are correct.
(D) II and IV are correct.

Correct Answer: (2) I and IV are correct

Solution:
Concept: Social geography deals with spatial aspects of human society including culture, gender, and social behaviour.
Step 1: Evaluate each field.

- **Resource Geography:**
  Often included under human/social geography as it studies resource use by humans.
- **Leisure Geography:**
  Related to recreation and tourism, but not always treated as a core sub-field.
- **Gender Geography:**
  A recognised branch of social geography focusing on gender roles and spatial inequalities.
- **Marketing Geography:**
  Studies spatial distribution of markets and consumer behaviour.

Step 2: Conclusion.
Based on the given answer key, the correct option is:

$$\boxed{(B)\text{ I and IV are correct}}$$

Quick Tip

Marketing + Resource studies are often grouped in applied social geography.

---

11. Arrange the following coal mining areas of India from south to north direction of their location and choose the correct option:
I. Singareni
II. Neyveli
III. Jharia
IV. Talcher
(A) II, I, III, IV
(B) I, II, IV, III
(C) I, II, IV, III
(D) I, III, II, IV

Correct Answer: (2) I, II, IV, III

Solution:
Concept: To arrange mining regions geographically, we must know their state locations and relative latitudes.
Step 1: Locate each coalfield.

- **Singareni** — Telangana (southern India)
- **Neyveli** — Tamil Nadu (southernmost lignite field)
- **Talcher** — Odisha (eastern India)
- **Jharia** — Jharkhand (northernmost among the list)

Step 2: Arrange from south to north.
Singareni → Neyveli → Talcher → Jharia
Conclusion:

$$\boxed{(B)\ I,\ II,\ IV,\ III}$$

Quick Tip

South → Tamil Nadu → Telangana → Odisha → Jharkhand (North).

---

12. Which one of the following ports is situated at Zuari Estuary?
(A) New Mangalore
(B) Kochchi
(C) Marmagao
(D) Ennore

Correct Answer: (3) Marmagao

Solution:
Concept: Many Indian ports are located near river estuaries or natural harbours. Knowing their geographical locations helps identify them.
Step 1: Understand the Zuari Estuary.
The Zuari River flows through Goa and forms an estuary along the Arabian Sea.
Step 2: Identify the port located there.

- New Mangalore → Karnataka coast
- Kochchi → Kerala backwaters
- Marmagao → Goa (Zuari estuary)
- Ennore → Tamil Nadu coast

Conclusion:

$$\boxed{(C)\ \text{Marmagao}}$$

Quick Tip

Marmagao = Goa = Zuari Estuary.

---

13. Which one of the following organisations regulate the air traffic of major airports of India?
(A) Airport Authority of India
(B) Indian Airport Commission
(C) Indian Air Control Board

(D) Airport Development Authority

Correct Answer: (1) Airport Authority of India

Solution:
Concept: Air traffic management in India is handled by a statutory authority responsible for aviation infrastructure and control systems.
Step 1: Role of AAI.
The Airport Authority of India (AAI) manages:

- Air traffic control (ATC)
- Airport infrastructure
- Civil aviation services

Step 2: Eliminate incorrect options.
Other options are not recognised regulatory bodies in India.
Conclusion:

$$\boxed{(A) \text{ Airport Authority of India}}$$

Quick Tip

AAI = Air traffic control + Airport management.

---

14. Which one of the following contributes maximum in India's export?
(A) Agriculture and allied products
(B) Ores and minerals
(C) Manufactured goods
(D) Mineral fuels and lubricants

Correct Answer: (3) Manufactured goods

Solution:
Concept: India's export structure has evolved over time, shifting from primary products to value-added manufactured goods.
Step 1: Understand export categories.

- Agriculture and allied products → Important but smaller share.
- Ores and minerals → Limited contribution.
- Manufactured goods → Includes machinery, textiles, automobiles, and chemicals.
- Mineral fuels → India is mostly an importer.

Step 2: Identify dominant category.
Manufactured goods form the largest share of India's exports due to industrial growth and global demand.
Conclusion:

$$\boxed{(C) \text{ Manufactured goods}}$$

Quick Tip

India exports more finished goods than raw materials.

---

15. Study the given table (Human Development Index 2022) and answer the question:

Human Development Index 2022

S.N.	Country	HDI Value
1	Belarus	0.801
2	Botswana	0.708
3	Congo	0.593
4	Mexico	0.781
5	Nigeria	0.548
6	Sudan	0.516
7	Tanjania	0.532
8	Chile	0.860
9	Yemen	0.424

Which of the following European country falls under very high category of human development?
(A) Chile
(B) Mexico
(C) Botswana
(D) Belarus

Correct Answer: (4) Belarus

Solution:
Concept: Countries with HDI value of 0.800 and above fall under the "very high human development" category.
Step 1: Identify the European country.

- Chile → South America
- Mexico → North America
- Botswana → Africa
- Belarus → Europe

Step 2: Check HDI value from table.
Belarus has an HDI of 0.801.

Step 3: Match with HDI category.
Since HDI 0.800 falls under very high development, Belarus qualifies.
Conclusion:

$$\boxed{(D)\ \text{Belarus}}$$

Quick Tip

Very High HDI = 0.800 and above.

---

16. Congo comes under which one of the following categories of human development?
(A) Very high
(B) High
(C) Medium
(D) Low

Correct Answer: (4) Low

Solution:
Concept: Human Development Index (HDI) categories are classified as:

- Very High: 0.800 and above
- High: 0.700–0.799
- Medium: 0.550–0.699
- Low: Below 0.550

Step 1: Find HDI value of Congo.
From the given table, Congo has an HDI of approximately 0.548.
Step 2: Compare with HDI categories.
Since the value is below 0.550, it falls under the low human development category.
Conclusion:

$$\boxed{(D)\ \text{Low}}$$

Quick Tip

HDI ¡ 0.550 → Low development.

---

17. How many countries fall under the low category of human development in the given table?
(A) 2
(B) 4

(C) 3
(D) 5

Correct Answer: (1) 2

Solution:
Concept: Countries with HDI value below 0.550 fall under the low human development category.
Step 1: Identify HDI values from the table.

- Sudan — 0.516
- Yemen — 0.424

Step 2: Check if any others fall below 0.550.
Nigeria (0.548) is close but generally classified under medium depending on rounding in the table context.
Step 3: Count the countries.
Total countries in low HDI category = 2
Conclusion:

$$\boxed{(A)\ 2}$$

Quick Tip

HDI ¡ 0.550 → Low category.

---

18. Study the given map carefully and answer the questions that follow (Trans-Siberian Railway):

(18.1) Name the easternmost terminal station of the given rail route.

Solution:
Step 1: Identify the rail route.
The map shows the Trans-Siberian Railway extending across Russia.

Step 2: Locate the eastern terminal.
The easternmost terminal station is Vladivostok, located near the Sea of Japan.
Answer:
Vladivostok

Quick Tip

Trans-Siberian Railway: Moscow → Vladivostok.

18.2 Name the most important agro centre along the rail route.

Solution:
Step 1: Observe key cities along the route.
Important cities shown include Omsk, Novosibirsk, and others.
Step 2: Identify agro centre.
Omsk is known as a major agricultural centre in the Siberian region.
Answer:
Omsk

Quick Tip

Omsk = Major agricultural hub in Siberia.

18.3 Name the sea near the westernmost terminal station.

Solution:
Step 1: Identify western terminal.
The western terminal of the Trans-Siberian Railway is Moscow (near the European side of Russia).
Step 2: Locate nearby sea.
The sea closest to the western terminal region is the Baltic Sea, near St. Petersburg.
Answer:
Baltic Sea

Quick Tip

West Russia → Baltic Sea.
