CBSE Class 12 Geography 2025 - Set 64/2/3

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. Each question carries 1 mark.

(iv) Section B – Questions 18 and 19 are Source based questions. Each question carries 3 marks.

(v) Section C – Questions 20 to 23 are Short Answer (SA) type questions. Answers shall be written in 80 to 100 words. Each question carries 3 marks.

(vi) Section D – Questions 24 to 28 are Long Answer (LA) type questions. Answers shall be written in 120 to 150 words. Each question carries 5 marks.

(vii) Section E – Questions 29 and 30 are Map based questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

(viii) A separate question has been provided for visually impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by visually impaired candidates only.

(ix) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, internal choice has been provided in a few questions in all sections other than Section A.

Section A

1. "Human geography is the synthetic study of relationship between human societies and earth's surface." This definition of human geography is given by _____.

(A) Vidal-de-la-Blache
(B) Richard Hartshorne
(C) Ritter
(D) Ratzel

2. Which one of the following is the core concern of geography as a discipline ?

(A) To understand population distribution and the factors affecting the same.
(B) To understand the relationship between resource distribution and its utilisation.
(C) To understand the earth as the home of human beings and its sustainability.
(D) To understand the earth as the home of natural resources and their estimation.

3. The concept of 'Neodeterminism' was introduced by _____.

(A) Ehrlich
(B) C. Semple
(C) Griffith Taylor
(D) Humboldt

4. Read the following statements regarding outports carefully and choose the correct option :

(i) These are deep water ports.

(ii) They are built away from the actual ports.

(iii) These ports are also known as ferry ports.

(iv) Piraeus is an example of outport for Athens in Greece.

(A) Only (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct.
(B) Only (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct.
(C) Only (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct.
(D) Only (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct.

5. 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 chief gateways of the world are harbours and ports.'

Reason (R) : 'Cargoes and travellers are transported through them.'

(A) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect.
(B) (A) is incorrect 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 the correct explanation of (A).

6. Choose the correct option to fill the blank.

_____ were originally developed for refuelling, watering and collecting food items.

(A) Entreports
(B) Ports of Call
(C) Packet Stations
(D) Comprehensive Ports

7. Arrange the following towns of India as per their location from north to south direction and choose the correct option :

(i) Nagpur

(ii) Hyderabad

(iii) Madurai

(iv) Lucknow

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

8. Read the following statements regarding medieval towns in India carefully and choose the correct option :

(i) About 100 of the existing towns have their roots in medieval period.

(ii) Varanasi, Madurai and Prayag are some of its examples.

(iii) Most of the towns were developed as headquarters of the kingdoms.

(iv) These are mostly fort towns built on ruins of ancient towns.

(A) Only (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct.
(B) Only (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct.
(C) Only (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct.
(D) Only (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct.

9. Read the following statements related to international trade of India carefully and choose the correct option :

(i) India has a long coastline surrounded by ocean from three sides.

(ii) Indian coasts have large number of well-developed sea ports.

(iii) Kandla port exports huge amount of iron-ore.

(iv) The transportation cost by water is very cheap for voluminous items.

(A) Only (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct.
(B) Only (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct.
(C) Only (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct.
(D) Only (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct.

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 agriculturally rich states of Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh are facing the crisis of groundwater depletion.'

Reason (R) : 'More groundwater is utilised for irrigation than water-table recharge.'

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

11. Read the following statements related to Indira Gandhi Canal Project carefully and choose the correct option :

(i) Indira Gandhi Canal project was conceived by Kanwar Sain in 1950 and it was launched in 1961.

(ii) Introduction of canal irrigation has brought perceptible changes in the agricultural economy of the command area.

(iii) Spread of canal irrigation has led to increase in cultivated area and crop intensity.

(iv) Traditional crops of jowar, bajra has been replaced by rice and wheat etc.

(A) (i), (ii) and (iv) only are correct.
(B) (i), (ii) and (iii) only are correct.
(C) (i), (iii) and (iv) only are correct.
(D) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only are correct.

12. The watershed management programme in Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh is funded by which one of the following ministries ?

(A) Rural Development
(B) Environment
(C) Transport
(D) Irrigation

13. Local names like Panna, Para, Palli, Nagla, Dhani etc. are examples of which of the following types of rural settlements in India ?

(A) Clustered settlement
(B) Semi-clustered settlement
(C) Hamleted settlement
(D) Dispersed settlement

14. Why is it that slums are the areas of residence with least choice ? Choose the correct options :

(i) They have dilapidated houses with poor ventilation.

(ii) The basic facilities like lights and toilets are difficult to get.

(iii) Hygienic conditions and drinking water are improper.

(iv) Better drainage facilities are available.

(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. Study the following table carefully and answer the Question No. 15 to 17 :

Composition of India's export : 2009-2017

(Percentage share in exports)

Commodities	2009-10	2010-11
Agriculture and allied products	10.0	9.9
Ore and minerals	4.9	4.0
Manufactured goods	67.4	68.0
Crude and petroleum products	16.2	16.8
Other commodities	1.5	1.2
Commodities	**2015-16**	**2016-17**
Agriculture and allied products	12.6	12.3
Ore and minerals	1.6	1.9
Manufactured goods	72.9	73.6
Crude and petroleum products	11.9	11.7
Other commodities	1.1	0.5

Under which one of the following categories of commodities, the increase in export is observed from 2010-11 to 2016-17 ?

(A) Agriculture and allied products
(B) Ore and minerals
(C) Crude and petroleum products
(D) Other commodities

16. Study the following table carefully and answer the Question No. 15 to 17 :

Composition of India's export : 2009-2017

(Percentage share in exports)

Use the table given in Question 15.

Under which one of the following category of commodities, increase in export is continuously observed ?

(A) Agriculture and allied products
(B) Ore and minerals
(C) Manufactured goods
(D) Other commodities

17. Study the following table carefully and answer the Question No. 15 to 17 :

Composition of India's export : 2009-2017

(Percentage share in exports)

Use the table given in Question 15.

Under which one of the following category of commodities, maximum decline in export is recorded from 2015-16 to 2016-17 ?

(A) Agriculture and allied products
(B) Ore and minerals
(C) Crude and petroleum products
(D) Other commodities

Section B

18. Study the following table carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Composition of Total Cultivable Land

Agricultural Land use Categories	As a percentage of Reporting Area — 1950-51	As a percentage of Reporting Area — 2014-15
Culturable waste land	8.0	4.0
Fallow other than current fallow	6.1	3.6
Current fallow	3.7	4.9
Net area sown	41.7	45.5
Total Cultivable Land	**59.5**	**58.0**

Agricultural Land use Categories	As a percentage of total cultivable land — 1950-51	As a percentage of total cultivable land — 2014-15
Culturable waste land	13.4	6.8
Fallow other than current fallow	10.2	6.2
Current fallow	6.2	8.4
Net area sown	70.0	78.4
Total Cultivable Land	**100.00**	**100.00**

(18.1) Mention the reason for the decrease in cultivable waste land in 2014-15 as compared to 1950-51.

(18.2) Mention the reason for the increase in current fallow during 2014-15 as compared to 1950-51.

(18.3) Explain the reason of continuous increase in net area sown.

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

Hunting and Food Gathering

The earliest human beings depended on their immediate environment for their sustenance. They subsisted on : (a) animals which they hunted; and (b) the edible plants which they gathered from forests in the vicinity.

Primitive societies depended on wild animals. People located in very cold and extremely hot climates survived on hunting. The people in the coastal areas still catch fish though fishing has experienced modernisation due to technological development. Many species, now have become extinct or endangered due to illegal hunting (poaching). The early hunters used primitive tools made of stones, twigs or arrows so the number of animals killed was limited.

Gathering and hunting are the oldest economic activity known. These are carried out at different levels with different orientations.

Gathering is practised in regions with harsh climatic conditions. It often involves primitive societies, who extract, both plants and animals to satisfy their needs for food, shelter and clothing. This type of activity requires a small amount of capital investment and operates at very low level of technology. The yield per person is very low and little or no surplus is produced.

19.1.

Examine the impact of poaching on wild animals.

19.2.

Why was hunting of animals limited in early times ? Explain.

19.3.

Why did early man depend upon his immediate natural environment ? Explain.

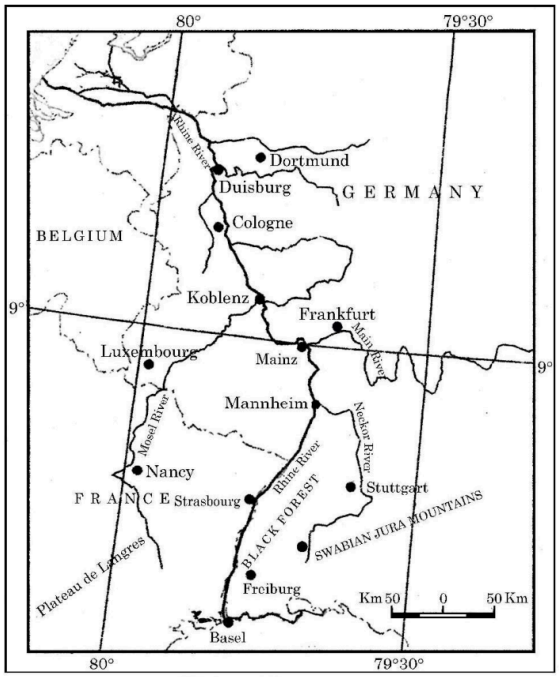
Section C

20(a). Examine the role of climate, water availability and soil fertility on the distribution of world population.

OR

20(b). Examine three stages of demographic transition theory.

21. Study the map of Rhine waterways and answer the questions that follow :



21.1.

Name the country in which most of Rhine river lies.

21.2.

Name two countries whose industrial areas are connected by river Rhine.

21.3.

Why is river Rhine world's most heavily used waterway ?

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

(21.1) Mention the name of the country from where the Rhine waterway begins in the upstream.

(21.2) Name the major sea port where river Rhine falls into North Sea.

(21.3) Explain the significance of river Rhine as a water highway of commerce.

22. Explain the main features of National Highways in India.

23. Suggest the measures to solve the problems of slums in India.

Section D

24(a). Explain the main features of large scale manufacturing industries in the world.

OR

24(b). Explain the main features of 'High Tech' industries in the world.

25. Explain the concept of 'human development'. Examine four approaches to human development.

26(a). Assess the growth and significance of service sector in the development of the world economy.

OR

26(b). Assess the growth and significance of transport and communication services in the world economy.

27(a). Analyse the growth of population in India since 1921.

OR

27(b). With respect to adolescent population, analyse the challenges of Indian society.

28(a). In the Indian context, the non-conventional sources of energy are more equitably distributed and are environment friendly." In the context of this statement, analyse the future prospect of India in meeting its clean energy demand.

OR

28(b). "Nuclear energy has emerged as a viable source in recent times." Analyse the statement in context of India.

Section E

29. On the outline political map of the world, seven geographical features have been marked as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any **FIVE** of them and write their names on the lines drawn near them :

A. Major sea port in Germany.

B. Terminal station of Trans-Siberian Railway.

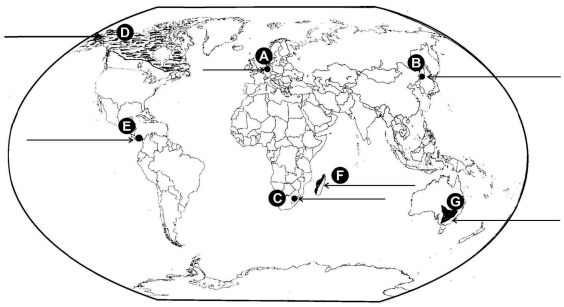
C. An international airport.

D. An area of subsistence gathering.

E. An important waterway.

F. An area of 'Nomadic Herding'.

G. An area of extensive commercial grain farming.



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

Answer any five :

29.1 Name the major seaport in Germany.

29.2 Name the easternmost terminal station of Trans-Siberian Railway.

29.3 Mention an international airport in South Africa.

29.4 Mention an area of subsistence gathering in Canada.

29.5 Name an important waterway of Egypt.

29.6 Mention an area of nomadic herding in Africa.

29.7 Mention an area of extensive commercial grain farming of Australia.

30. On the given political outline map of India, locate and label any **five** of the following geographical features with appropriate symbols.

30.1 Important iron ore mines in Odisha.

30.2 An important seaport in Kerala.

30.3 A copper mine in Rajasthan.

30.4 An oil refinery in Bihar.

30.5 An international airport in Punjab.

30.6 A state with highest density of population.

30.7 A state leading in the production of jute.



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

Attempt any five :

30.1 Name an important iron ore mining area in Odisha.

30.2 Name the main sea port of Kerala.

30.3 Mention the name of a copper mining area of Rajasthan.

30.4 Name the place of an oil refinery in Bihar.

30.5 Mention the name of a place where an international airport is located in Punjab.

30.6 Name the state with highest density of population.

30.7 Which is the leading state in the production of jute ?

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