CBSE Class 12 Geography 2025 - Set 64/4/2

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) Question paper is divided into five sections Sections A, B, C, D and E.

(iii) Section A Questions no. 1 to 17 are Multiple Choice Type Questions. Each question carries 1 mark.

(iv) Section B Questions no. 18 and 19 are Source-based Questions. Each question carries 3 marks.

(v) Section C Questions no. 20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions. Each question carries 3 marks. Answer to these questions shall be written in 80 to 100 words.

(vi) Section D Questions no. 24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions. Each question carries 5 marks. Answer to these questions shall be written in 120 to 150 words.

(vii) Section E Questions no. 29 and 30 are Map-based Questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

(viii) In addition to this, NOTE that 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 given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions in all sections other than Section A.

Section A

1. Which one of the following is the characteristic of 'Phase-III' of population growth in India ?

(A) High female literacy and declining population

(B) Improvisation in medical facilities and living conditions

(C) Great Economic Depression and effects of World War II

(D) Low population growth and low net increase

2. Read the following characteristics related to 'collective farming' carefully and choose the correct option.

1. It is based on social ownership of production and collective labour.
2. It was introduced in erstwhile Soviet Union.
3. All farmers contribute the inputs according to their land size.
4. This type of collective farming is called 'Kolkhoz'.

(A) Only I, II and IV are correct.

(B) Only I, III and IV are correct.

(C) Only II, III and IV are correct.

(D) Only I, II and III are correct.

3. The statements given below describe communication services. Identify the most appropriate characteristics of telecommunication from the following.

(A) All forms of transport are referred to as means of telecommunication.

(B) Where the transport network is efficient, telecommunication is very successful.

(C) Newspapers are the most efficient means of telecommunication.

(D) It is linked to the development of modern technology and high speed dissemination of information.

4. Arrange the following stations of Trans-Siberian Railway from west to east locations and choose the correct option.

1. Chita
2. Moscow
3. Omsk
4. Kazan

(A) II, IV, I, III

(B) II, IV, III, I

(C) IV, II, III, I

(D) IV, II, I, III

5. Which one of the following ports is operational for shorter distances ?

(A) Packet Station

(B) Ports of Call

(C) Out Ports

(D) Entrepot Ports

6. Arrange the following oil refineries of India from their north to south locations and choose the correct option.

1. Mathura
2. Bathinda
3. Bina
4. Panipat

(A) II, IV, I, III

(B) II, IV, III, I

(C) IV, II, III, I

(D) IV, II, I, III

7. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) : Foot loose industries can be located in a wide variety of places.

Reason (R) : Location of foot loose industries is determined by transport network accessibility.

(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.

8. "A very large proportion of workers are engaged in other services in highly urbanized areas." With reference to the given statement choose the correct option.

1. Large scale urbanisation and industrialisation require more workers.
2. Historically, it is a sectoral shift in the economy of the country.
3. Percentage of female workers is relatively high in secondary sector.
4. It is a shift of workers from farm-based to non-farm-based occupations.

(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.

9. Which one of the following is **incorrectly** matched ?

List-I (Term)	*List-II (Meaning)*

(A) Physiological density – Total population/Net cultivated area
(B) Agricultural density – Total agricultural population/Net cultivable area
(C) Population density – Total population/Total area
(D) Marginal worker – Total population/Total working population

10. Identify the characteristics of 'Phase-I' of population growth in India and choose the correct option.

1. Stagnant phase of population growth
2. Low or negative net growth of population
3. Rapid fall in the mortality rate
4. Poor health and medical services

(A) Only I, II and III are correct.
(B) Only II, III and IV are correct.
(C) Only I, II and IV are correct.
(D) Only I, III and IV are correct.

11. Which one of the following is **not** a challenge of adolescent population faced by the society ?

(A) High marriage age
(B) Drug abuse and alcoholism
(C) Low female literacy
(D) Dropouts from school

12. 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 significance of Kolkata sea port has declined in the recent times.

Reason (R) : Kolkata port is confronted with the problem of silt accumulation in the Hugli river.

(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.

13. The objective of Border Roads Organisation is :

(A) To construct roads in moderately elevated plateau areas.
(B) To construct roads in high altitude mountainous terrains.
(C) To construct roads in low lying plain areas.
(D) To construct roads in coastal areas for linking ports.

14. Read the following features and identify the crop.

- It is a tropical plantation crop and has three varieties.
- Karnataka alone accounts for more than two-third of its total production of India.
- It is grown in the highlands of Western Ghats in Karnataka and Kerala.

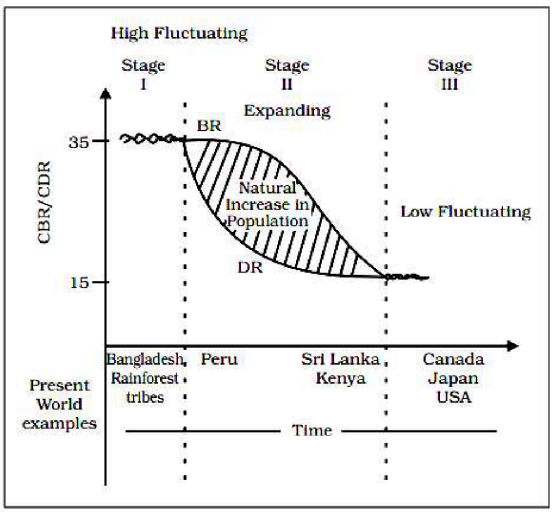
Crop :

(A) Sugarcane
(B) Tea
(C) Coffee
(D) Cotton

15. Study the following graph carefully and answer the questions no. 15 to 17 :

Demographic Transition Theory

Which one of the following stages of demographic transition theory is an indicative of primitive stage ?



Demographic Transition Theory

(A) Stage I
(B) First part of stage II
(C) Second part of stage II
(D) Stage III

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

Identify the stage of demographic transition theory characterising the primitive society from the following.

(A) Stage I
(B) First part of stage II
(C) Second part of stage II
(D) Stage III

16. Use the figure given in Question 15.

Demographic Transition Theory

The highest difference between the crude birth rate and crude death rate is observed in which one of the following stages of demographic transition theory ?

(A) End of stage I
(B) End of the first part of stage II
(C) End of the second part of stage II
(D) End of stage III

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

Identify the stage of demographic transition theory in which the highest difference in crude birth rate and crude death rate is recorded.

(A) End of stage I
(B) End of the first part of stage II
(C) End of the second part of stage II
(D) End of stage III

17. Use the figure given in Question 15.

Demographic Transition Theory

Net increase in population during third stage of demographic transition theory is low due to which one of the following reasons ?

(A) Low birth rate and low death rate
(B) Low birth rate and high death rate
(C) High birth rate and low death rate
(D) High birth rate and high death rate

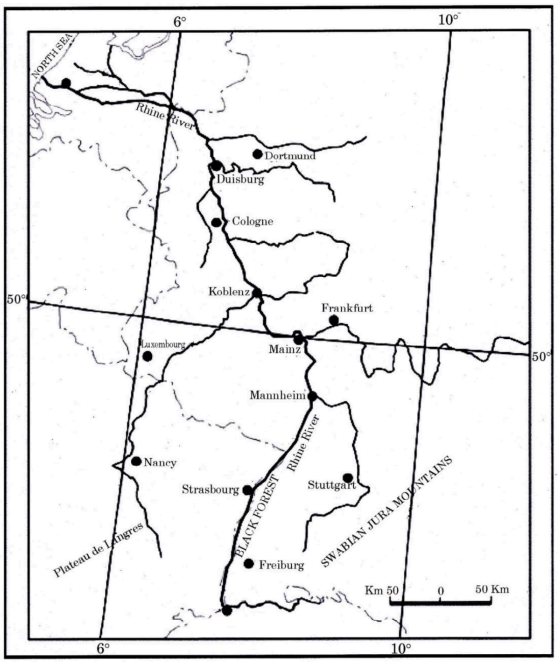
17-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:

Identify the reason for low net increase in population during IIIrd stage of demographic transition theory from the following.

(A) Low birth rate and low death rate
(B) Low birth rate and high death rate
(C) High birth rate and low death rate
(D) High birth rate and high death rate

Section B

18. Study the map of the Rhine waterway and answer the questions that follow :



18.1. Identify both the terminal ports of the Rhine waterway.

18.2. Identify any two countries through which the Rhine waterway passes.

18.3. On the map, which river joins the Rhine waterway from the east ?

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

(18.1) Name both the terminal ports of the Rhine waterway.

(18.2) Name any two countries through which the Rhine waterway passes.

(18.3) Write the name of any one tributary which joins the Rhine waterway from the east.

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

In agriculturally important countries, agro products are exchanged for manufactured goods, whereas industrialised nations export machinery and finished products and import food grains and other raw materials. Foreign investment can boost trade in developing countries which lack in capital required for the development of mining, oil drilling, heavy engineering, lumbering and plantation agriculture. By developing such capital intensive industries in developing countries, the industrial nations ensure import of food stuffs, minerals and create markets for their finished products. This entire cycle steps up the volume of trade between nations.

19.1. What types of items are exported by the industrialised nations ?

19.2. Mention the way by which trade could be boosted in developing countries.

19.3. Finished products of industrialised nations find the market in which types of countries ?

Section C

20. "Tertiary activities are based on specialised skills, experience and knowledge of workers." Explain the statement.

21(a). "Human geography is a highly interdisciplinary subject." Analyse the statement.

OR

21(b). "Human geography tries to explain the relationship of human beings with the physical environs of their occupance." Analyse the statement.

22. Rama has been given the responsibility of preparing a development programme for a hilly area. Explain any three points which should be kept in mind while preparing the programme.

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

India – Trends of Urbanisation

Year	Number of Towns/UAs	Urban Population (in Thousands)
1931	2,072	33,456.0
1941	2,250	44,153.3
1951	2,843	62,443.7
1961	2,365	78,936.6
1971	2,590	1,09,114
1981	3,378	1,59,463
1991	4,689	2,17,611
2001	5,161	2,85,355

Year	% of Total Population	Decennial Growth (%)
1931	11.99	19.12
1941	13.86	31.97
1951	17.29	41.42
1961	17.97	26.41
1971	19.91	38.23
1981	23.34	46.14
1991	25.71	36.47
2001	27.78	31.13

23.1. In which decade is the maximum increase in number of towns/UAs observed ?

23.2. Describe the trend of urbanisation in India.

23.3. The lowest increase in the percentage of total urban population is recorded in which decade ?

Section D

24. "Equity refers to making equal access to opportunities available to everybody." Analyse the statement in context to an important pillar of human development.

25(a). "In India, sea ports have emerged as gateways of international trade." Substantiate the statement.

OR

25(b). "Satellites are mode of communication in themselves as well as they regulate the use of other means of communication." Substantiate the statement.

26(a). "Market gardening and horticulture specialise in the cultivation of high value crops." Justify the statement.

OR

26(b). "High-tech industries are regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialized." Justify the statement.

27(a). "India's water demand is highly dominated by irrigational needs." Evaluate the statement.

OR

27(b). "In India, water resources are getting polluted with industrial effluents, domestic waste and insecticides used in agriculture." Evaluate the statement.

28(a). "Population flow from rural to urban areas is unbalanced pattern of development between urban and rural areas in India." Evaluate the statement with examples.

OR

28(b). "Indiscriminate use of water by increasing population and industrial expansion has led to degradation of the quality of water considerably." Evaluate the statement with examples.

Section E

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

A. A major sea port

B. A major airport

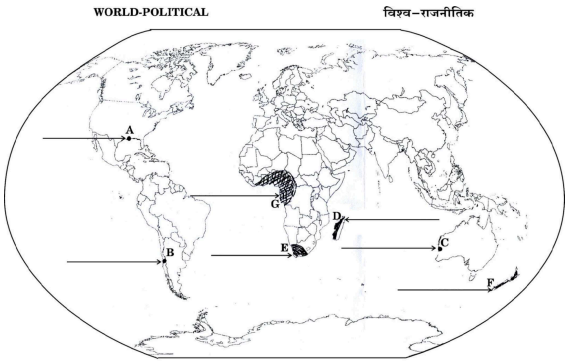
C. A terminal station of a trans-continental railway

D. A major area of nomadic herding

E. A major area of extensive commercial grain farming

F. A major area of commercial livestock rearing

G. A major area of subsistence gathering



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

Answer any **five** questions out of the following :

(29.1) Name any one sea port of North America.

(29.2) Name any one airport of South America.

(29.3) Name the terminal station at the western end of Australian Trans-Continental Railway.

(29.4) Name the area of nomadic herding in the eastern part of Africa.

(29.5) Name the area of extensive commercial grain farming of South Africa.

(29.6) Name any one area of commercial livestock rearing of Oceania.

(29.7) Name the area of subsistence gathering of Africa.

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

(30.1) The state leading in the production of wheat

(30.2) An oil refinery in Bihar

(30.3) A major sea port of Andhra Pradesh

(30.4) Important coal mines located in West Bengal

(30.5) Important iron ore mines located in Odisha

(30.6) Important manganese mines located in Karnataka

(30.7) An important international airport in Punjab



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

Answer any **five** questions out of the following :

(30.1) Name the state leading in wheat production.

(30.2) Name the place of the oil refinery located in Bihar.

(30.3) Name the place where a major sea port is located in Andhra Pradesh.

(30.4) Name the place where important coal mines are located in West Bengal.

(30.5) Name the place where important iron ore mines are located in Odisha.

(30.6) Name the place where important manganese mines are located in Karnataka.

(30.7) Name the place where an international airport is located in Punjab.

- End of Question Paper -