CBSE Class 12 Geography 2025 - Set 64/7/2

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. Automatic vending machines and the internet are examples of which of the following types of trade ?

(A) Rural Marketing Centres
(B) Wholesale Trading
(C) Urban Marketing Centres
(D) Retail Trading

2. Identify the sector concerned with the work of converting raw materials into finished products.

(A) Primary
(B) Secondary
(C) Tertiary
(D) Quaternary

3. Identify the type of agriculture predominantly practised in the Australian Downs.

(A) Mixed Farming
(B) Plantation Agriculture
(C) Co-operative Farming
(D) Extensive Commercial Grain Cultivation

4. In which one of the following approaches of human development are human beings the targets of all developmental activities ? Choose the most appropriate option.

(A) Income Approach
(B) Welfare Approach
(C) Basic Needs Approach
(D) Capability Approach

5. Identify the practical measure from the following to control air pollution in the metropolitan cities in India. Choose the most appropriate option.

(A) Public Transport with Ring Railway
(B) Carpooling with Metro Rail
(C) Metro Rail with CNG Buses
(D) Ring Railway with CNG Buses

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) : India has highly uneven pattern of population distribution.

Reason (R) : Population distribution is highly associated with physical, socio-economic and historical factors.

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is *not* the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect.
(D) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct.

7. Identify the area where lift irrigation is available in the 'Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area' ?

(A) Entire area to the right side of main canal
(B) Entire area to the left side of main canal
(C) Entire area south of Bikaner district
(D) Entire area north of Jaisalmer district

8. The road between Chandigarh – Manali was constructed by which of the following ?

(A) Border Roads Organisation
(B) National Highways Authority of India
(C) Central Public Works Department
(D) State Public Works Department

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 an inverse relationship between quality and quantity of minerals.

Reason (R) : Good quality minerals are less in quantity as compared to low quality minerals.

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is *not* the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect.
(D) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct.

10. Which of the following are branches of Dravidian language in India ? Choose the correct option.

1. Central Dravidian
2. East Dravidian
3. South Dravidian
4. North Dravidian

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

11. Read the following characteristics of tertiary activities carefully and choose the correct option.

1. Tertiary activities include all types of services.
2. Trade, transport and communication are parts of tertiary activities.
3. Raw material is transformed into finished goods under tertiary activities.
4. Teachers, lawyers and traders are some of the examples of tertiary activities.

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

12. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option.

	Column-I (Pillars of Human Development)		*Column-II (Characteristics)*
a.	Equity	i.	Providing better health facilities to everyone
b.	Sustainability	ii.	Good governance and people-oriented policies
c.	Productivity	iii.	Each generation must ensure the availability of choices and opportunities to its future generations
d.	Empowerment	iv.	Equal access of opportunities for everyone

(A) a – iv, b – iii, c – ii, d – i
(B) a – iv, b – iii, c – i, d – ii
(C) a – iii, b – iv, c – i, d – ii
(D) a – iii, b – iv, c – ii, d – i

13. Which one of the following is an example of 'Gold Collar' professional ?

(A) Policy Formulator
(B) Bank Clerk
(C) Teacher
(D) Insurance Provider

14. Which one of the following is correct about growth and development ?

(A) Both growth and development are always positive.
(B) Growth may be positive or negative, but development is always positive.
(C) Development may be positive or negative, but growth is always positive.
(D) Both growth and development may be positive or negative.

15. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions no. 15 to 17.

Case for Free Trade

The act of opening up economies for trading is known as free trade or trade liberalisation. This is done by bringing down trade barriers like tariffs. Trade liberalisation allows goods and services from everywhere to compete with domestic products and services.

Globalisation along with free trade can adversely affect the economies of developing countries by not giving equal playing field by imposing conditions which are unfavourable. With the development of transport and communication systems, goods and services can travel faster and farther than ever before. But free trade should not only let rich countries enter the markets, but allow the developed countries to keep their own markets protected from foreign products.

Countries also need to be cautious about dumped goods; as along with free trade *dumped goods* of cheaper prices can harm the domestic producers.

Which one of the following is called 'free trade' ?

(A) Trade liberalisation
(B) Trade restriction
(C) Trade value
(D) Trade quantity

16. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions no. 15 to 17.

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Countries also need to be cautious about dumped goods; as along with free trade *dumped goods* of cheaper prices can harm the domestic producers.

The most adverse effect of 'free trade' is observed with which one of the following ?

(A) Developed countries
(B) Developing countries
(C) Both under-developed and developed countries
(D) Both developed and developing countries

17. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions no. 15 to 17.

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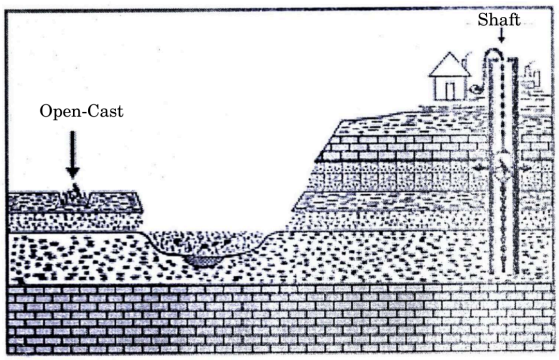
Countries also need to be cautious about dumped goods; as along with free trade *dumped goods* of cheaper prices can harm the domestic producers.

Which one of the following is the impact of the development of transport and communication on trade ?

(A) Goods and services travel faster
(B) Goods and services move farther
(C) Goods and services travel faster and move farther
(D) Better connectivity only in a region concerned

Section B

18. Study the given figure carefully and answer the questions that follow :



18.1. Mention the methods of mining given in the picture.

18.2. Differentiate between the two methods of mining given in the picture.

18.3. Which mining method is more life threatening ?

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

(18.1) Define the term mining.

(18.2) Why are developed countries avoiding mining in their own countries ?

(18.3) Mention two methods of mining.

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

Promoting Gender Sensitivity through 'Beti Bachao – Beti Padhao' Social Campaign

The division of the society into male, female and transgender is believed to be natural and biological. But, in reality, there are social constructs and roles assigned to individuals which are reinforced by social institutions. Consequently, these biological differences become the basis of social differentiations, discriminations and exclusions. The exclusion of over half of the population becomes a serious handicap to any developing and civilised society. It is a global challenge, which has been acknowledged by the UNDP when it mentioned that, "If development is not engendered it is endangered" (HDR UNDP 1995). Discrimination, in general, and gender discrimination, in particular, is a crime against humanity.

All efforts need to be made to address the denial of opportunities of education, employment, political representation, low wages for similar types of work, disregard to their entitlement to live a dignified life, etc. A society, which fails to acknowledge and take effective measures to remove such discriminations, cannot be treated as a civilised one. The Government of India has duly acknowleged the adverse impacts of these discriminations and launched a nationwide campaign called 'Beti Bachao – Beti Padhao'.

19.1. Describe any one ill-effect of gender discrimination on a society.

19.2. "If development is not engendered it is endangered." Explain the statement.

19.3. Explain the main objective of 'Beti Bachao – Beti Padhao' campaign.

Section C

20. 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

20.1. With reference to 1951, how much change has taken place in the percentage of total population in 1991 ?

20.2. Describe the trend of urban population in the given table.

20.3. Explain the reason of increasing trend of number of towns/UAs from 1961 to 2001.

21. Explain the regional analysis approach of human geography.

22(a). Explain the main reasons for uneven distribution of modern manufacturing industries in the world.

OR

22(b). Classify the industries based on product and explain their characteristics.

23. Define the term 'lagoon'. Explain the significance of lagoons in coastal areas of India.

Section D

24(a). Classify Indian farming practices on the basis of source of moisture and describe them.

OR

24(b). Define 'Common Property Resources'. How do 'Common Property Resources' help in providing livelihood to the landless and marginal farmers ? Explain.

25. Explain the changing patterns of the composition of India's export.

26(a). "Urban centres in India are more differentiated in terms of the socio-economic, politico-cultural and other indicators of development." Evaluate the statement with examples.

OR

26(b). "The land degradation due to man-made processes has greater concern than natural processes." Evaluate the statement with examples.

27(a). Explain the economic and socio-cultural factors affecting the population distribution in the world.

OR

27(b). Define population density. Explain the physical factors affecting the population density in the world.

28(a). Explain the characteristics of the 'Mediterranean – Indian Ocean' Sea Route.

OR

28(b). Explain the characteristics of the 'Cape of Good Hope Sea Route'.

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

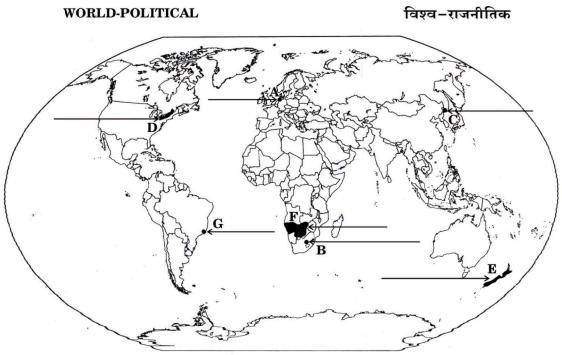
C. A terminal station of Trans-Siberian Railway

D. An inland waterway

E. An area of commercial livestock rearing

F. An area of nomadic herding

G. A major sea port of South America



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 a major sea port of England.

(29.2) Name a place in South Africa where an international airport is located.

(29.3) Write the name of the easternmost terminal station of Trans-Siberian Railway.

(29.4) Name the major inland waterway of North America.

(29.5) Name an area of extensive commercial grain farming in Australia.

(29.6) Write the name of an area of nomadic herding in northern parts of Europe and Asia.

(29.7) Write the name of a place in Brazil where an international airport is located.

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 with the highest population density

(30.2) The leading rice producing state

(30.3) Important iron ore mines located in coastal Maharashtra

(30.4) Important coal mines located in Tamil Nadu

(30.5) A major sea port in Gujarat

(30.6) An international airport in Punjab

(30.7) An oil refinery in Uttar Pradesh



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 with the highest population density.

(30.2) Name the leading rice producing state.

(30.3) Name the place where important iron ore mines are located in coastal Maharashtra.

(30.4) Name the place where important coal mines are located in Tamil Nadu.

(30.5) Name the place where a major sea port is located in Gujarat.

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

(30.7) Name the place where an oil refinery is situated in Uttar Pradesh.

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