CBSE Class 12 Geography 2025 - Set 64/S/1 - Compartment

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. "Human geography is the study of the changing relationship between the unresting man and the unstable earth." This definition of human geography was given by _____.

(A) Paul Vidal-de-la Blache
(B) Ratzel
(C) Ellen C. Semple
(D) Richard Hartshorne

2. Which of the following statements indicate non-environmental determinism ?

(A) Adoption to the dictates of nature
(B) Harmonious relation with nature
(C) Creation of cultural landscapes
(D) Naturalisation of humans

3. Which of the following metaphors do **not** describe the relation of humans with nature ? Choose the correct option.

(A) Eye of a cyclone
(B) Neck of the isthmus
(C) Body of moving water
(D) Face of the earth

4. Read the following important aspects of human development carefully and choose the correct option.

1. Leading a long and healthy life
2. People's access to knowledge
3. Leading a life with high income
4. People's access to resources

(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. Spiritual, non-material and qualitative aspects of life is advocated in which one of the following ?

(A) Gross National Happiness (GNH)
(B) Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
(C) Human Development Index (HDI)
(D) Social Development Index (SDI)

6. Read the following statements regarding 'development' and choose the correct option.

1. Always a positive change in the quality between two time periods.
2. Qualitative increase in the existing conditions from the past.
3. Increase in the absolute value between two time periods.
4. Improvements in the qualitative life between two time periods.

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

7. The first complete census in India was conducted in which of the following years ?

(A) 1871
(B) 1872
(C) 1881
(D) 1891

8. 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 decades of 1951 – 1981 are referred to as the period of population explosion in India.

Reason (R) : This period was witnessed by rapid fall in mortality rate and high fertility rate of the population.

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

9. Arrange the following towns of India, based on their evolution from the oldest to the newest order and choose the correct option.

1. Kolkata (Calcutta)
2. Prayagraj (Allahabad)
3. Dispur
4. Agra

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

10. The rural compact settlements characterised by geometrical pattern mostly found in plain areas are known as _____.

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

11. Read the following statements regarding ancient towns in India and choose the correct option.

1. Most of the ancient towns developed as religious or cultural centres.
2. Some of the ancient towns developed at the time of Indus Valley Civilisation.
3. Some of them are as old as 2000 years and even more.
4. Some examples of ancient towns are Varanasi, Lucknow, Pondicherry, etc.

(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.

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) : In India, the per capita availability of water is continuously decreasing.

Reason (R) : Greater increase in population and degradation of water resources are the main reasons.

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

13. Read the following points with regard to increase in water availability for use and choose the most appropriate option.

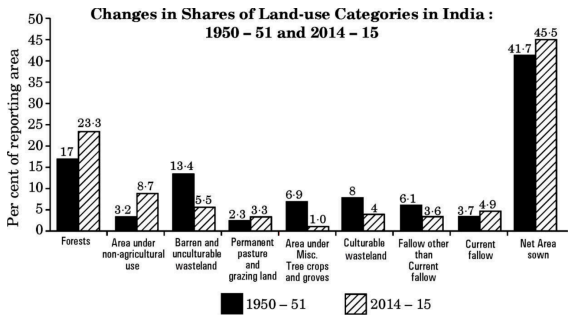
1. Recycle and reuse of water
2. Washing cars for keeping them clean
3. Use of low quality water for cooling in industries
4. Domestic use water for gardening

(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.

14. Which one of the following sea ports is located at the entrance of Zuari estuary ?

(A) Paradwip
(B) Kochi
(C) New Mangalore
(D) Marmagao

15.



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

Which one of the following is the best reason for the increase in net area sown from 1950 – 51 to 2014 – 15 ?

(A) Decrease in barren and unculturable wasteland

(B) Decrease in culturable wasteland

(C) Increase in area under non-agricultural use

(D) Increase in area under forest cover

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

Due to the changing structure of the Indian economy, which one of the following categories of land use has increased the maximum between 1950 – 51 to 2014 – 15 ?

(A) Area under current fallow

(B) Permanent pasture and grazing land

(C) Area under forest cover

(D) Area under non-agricultural use

16. Under which one of the following categories of land use, maximum absolute increase is observed from 1950 – 51 to 2014 – 15 ?

(A) Forests

(B) Area under non-agricultural use

(C) Permanent pasture and grazing land

(D) Net area sown

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

Increase in net area sown during 2014 – 15 in comparison to 1950 – 51 is caused by which one of the following ?

(A) Decrease in culturable wasteland

(B) Decrease in barren and unculturable wasteland

(C) Increase in area under non-agricultural use

(D) Increase in current fallow

17. Under which one of the following categories of land use, maximum absolute decrease is observed from 1950 – 51 to 2014 – 15 ?

(A) Area under miscellaneous tree crops and groves

(B) Culturable wasteland

(C) Fallow, other than current fallow

(D) Barren and unculturable wasteland

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

Due to high pressure on agricultural land, under which one of the following categories of land use is reduced in 2014 – 15, when compared with 1950 – 51 ?

(A) Area under current fallow

(B) Area under forest cover

(C) Barren and unculturable wasteland

(D) Permanent pasture and grazing land

Section B

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

The Digital Divide

Opportunities emerging from the Information and Communication Technology-based development is unevenly distributed across the globe. There are wide ranging economic, political and social differences among countries. How quickly countries can provide ICT access and benefits to its citizens is the deciding factor. While developed countries in general have surged forward, the developing countries have lagged behind and this is known as the digital divide. Similarly digital divides exist within countries. For example, in large countries like India or Russia, it is inevitable that certain areas like metropolitan centres possess better connectivity and access to the digital world versus peripheral rural areas.

18.1. Define the term 'digital divide'.

18.2. Mention the reason of uneven development of information and communication technology.

18.3. Why does digital divide exist within countries ?

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

India Road Network 2016

Serial No.	Road Category	Length in km
1.	National Highways	101011
2.	State Highways	176166
3.	Major District Roads	561940
4.	Rural Roads	3935377
	Total	4774494

19.1. National highways are less by how many km with respect to state highways in 2016 ?

19.2. Major district roads are more by how many km with respect to state highways in 2016 ?

19.3. Why does a very large length of roads come under rural roads category ?

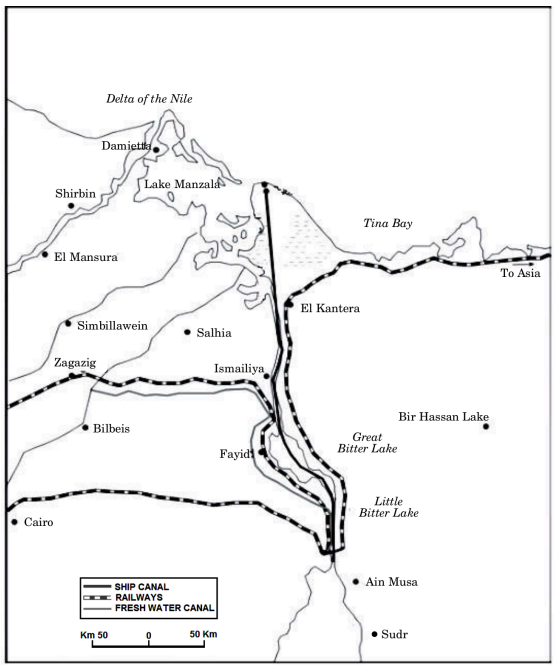
Section C

20(a). Explain any three economic factors influencing the distribution of world population.

OR

20(b). Explain the three components of change in world population.

21.



Study the following map and answer the questions that follow :

21.1. Identify the waterway shown on the map.

21.2. Name the ports on either side of the given waterway.

21.3. Name the two water bodies connected by the given waterway.

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

Explain the economic significance of Panama Canal.

22. "Physical characteristics of India and the distribution of population of India go hand-in-hand." Analyse the statement.

23. Examine the changing patterns of the composition of India's imports since the 1950s.

Section D

24. "Large scale industries are established at different locations for maximising profits by reducing costs." In the light of this statement, examine the factors influencing the industrial location.

25(a). "The number of nomadic herders has been decreasing and the areas operated by them shrinking." Explain the statement with examples.

OR

25(b). "Mediterranean agriculture is highly specialised commercial agriculture." Explain the statement with examples.

26(a). "International trade may prove detrimental to some nations, yet it continues to exist." Justify the statement with examples.

OR

26(b). "International trade is mutually beneficial to the trading partners." Justify the statement with examples.

27(a). Examine the main characteristics of mineral resources in India and suggest measures for their conservation.

OR

27(b). "The non-conventional sources of energy have a great future." Evaluate the statement in the context of India.

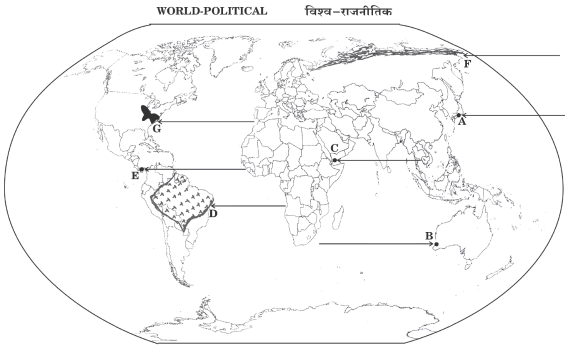
28(a). "Indiscriminate use of water by people and industries is degrading water quality." Examine the statement and suggest remedial measures.

OR

28(b). "Urban waste disposal is becoming a serious problem in India." Examine the statement and suggest remedial measures.

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. Terminal station of a trans-continental 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 mixed farming

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 the major sea port in Japan.

(29.2) Name the westernmost terminal station of the Australian Trans-Continental Railway.

(29.3) Name the place of an international airport of Yemen.

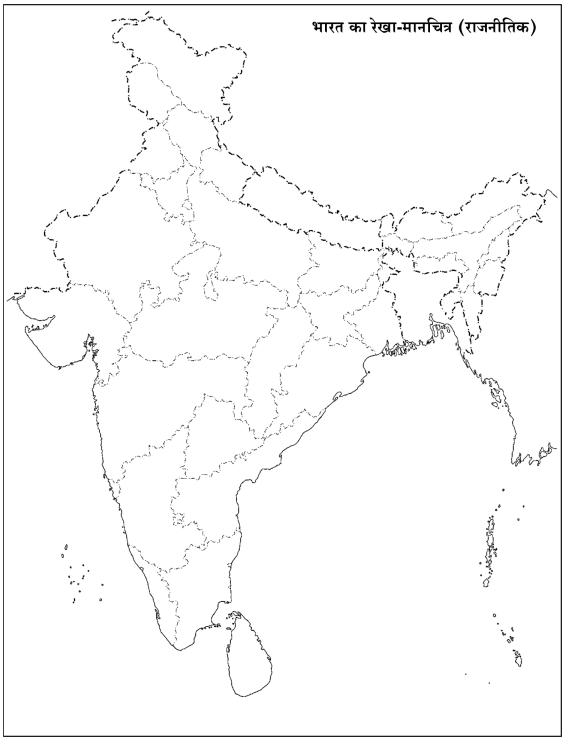
(29.4) Mention the name of an area of subsistence gathering of South America.

(29.5) Name the canal connecting the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans.

(29.6) Mention the name of an area of nomadic herding of Europe and Asia.

(29.7) Mention the name of an area of mixed farming of North America.

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) Important iron ore mines located in Western Maharashtra.

(30.2) An important sea port in Andhra Pradesh.

(30.3) Bauxite mines in Southern Odisha.

(30.4) An oil refinery located in Bihar.

(30.5) An international airport located in Tamil Nadu.

(30.6) A state with the lowest density of population as per 2011 census.

(30.7) A state leading in the production of tea.

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

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

(30.1) Mention important iron ore mines located in Western Maharashtra.

(30.2) Name the place where an important sea port is located in Andhra Pradesh.

(30.3) Mention the name of one bauxite mining area in Odisha.

(30.4) Name the place where an oil refinery is located in Bihar.

(30.5) Name the place where an international airport is located in Tamil Nadu.

(30.6) Mention the name of the state with the lowest density of population as per 2011 census.

(30.7) Name the state that leads in the production of tea.

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