Roll No. ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Q.P. Code 64/1/1

GEOGRAPHY (THEORY)

CBSE Class XII Board Examination 2023 — with answers

Time allowed: 3 hours **Maximum Marks: 70**

General Instructions:

1. The paper has 30 questions in five sections (A to E); all of them must be answered.
2. Section A: Q1–17, multiple choice questions, 1 mark each (Q15–17 are based on a case study).
3. Section B: Q18 and Q19, source-based questions, 3 marks each.
4. Section C: Q20–23, short answer questions, 3 marks each (about 80–100 words).
5. Section D: Q24–28, long answer questions, 5 marks each (about 120–150 words).
6. Section E: Q29 and Q30, map-based questions, 5 marks each (attach the maps to the answer book).
7. Some questions offer an internal choice (OR); attempt only one of the choices.

SECTION A

Q1–17 are multiple choice questions of 1 mark each. Q15–17 are based on a case study.

1. Among the following, which one is an economic factor that influences how population is distributed across the world? **1**

(A) Urbanization

(B) Soils

(C) Unrest

(D) Availability of water

ANSWER

(a) Urbanization

Factors affecting population distribution are grouped as geographical (water, landforms, climate, soils), economic (minerals, urbanisation, industrialisation) and social/cultural (religious importance, unrest).

Soils and availability of water are geographical factors; unrest is a social/cultural factor.

Urbanisation draws people to cities for jobs, education, health and transport facilities, so it is an economic factor.

2. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) put forward which approach to human development? **1**

(A) Income

(B) Welfare

(C) Basic need

(D) Capability

ANSWER

(c) Basic need approach

Four approaches to human development: income approach, welfare approach, basic needs approach and capability approach.

The basic needs approach was first proposed by the ILO; it identified six basic needs: health, education, food, water supply, sanitation and housing.

The capability approach is linked with Amartya Sen; do not confuse the two.

3. Consider these statements about the aims of family planning and pick the correct option: **1**

I. To control the birth rate

II. To keep a gap between the births of children

III. To improve the health of women

IV. To lower the death rate of children

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

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

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

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

ANSWER

(b) Only I, II and III are correct

Family planning means limiting or spacing the birth of children. Access to family planning services helps control population growth (birth rate) and improves the health of women.

Reducing child mortality is a health-care goal, not the stated aim of family planning (as per the official answer key).

So statements I, II and III are the objectives.

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4. 'Truck farming' is connected with which of the following? **1**

(A) Fruits production

(B) Grain production

(C) Tea production

(D) Vegetables production

ANSWER

(d) Vegetables production

Truck farming is a type of market gardening in regions that specialise only in vegetables.

The name comes from the distance a truck can cover overnight between the farm and the city market.

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5. Which of these is the biggest region of 'commercial dairy farming'? **1**

(A) North Western Europe

(B) Canada region

(C) New Zealand region

(D) South Eastern Australia

ANSWER

(a) North Western Europe

The three main regions of commercial dairy farming are: North Western Europe (the largest), Canada and the north-eastern USA, and South-eastern Australia with New Zealand and Tasmania.

It is practised near urban and industrial centres that provide a market for fresh milk.

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6. Growing fodder crops is an important part of which type of agriculture? **1**

(A) Mixed
(B) Mediterranean
(C) Co-operative
(D) Collective

ANSWER
(a) Mixed farming

Mixed farming (highly developed parts of the world such as NW Europe, eastern North America) combines crop cultivation with animal husbandry.
Fodder crops are grown to feed the animals; crop rotation and intercropping keep the soil fertile.

7. Among the following countries, which one has the highest rank in the Human Development Index? **1**

(A) Germany
(B) Sweden
(C) Australia
(D) Denmark

ANSWER
(c) Australia

In the NCERT table of the top ten countries with a high HDI value, Norway is first and Australia comes ahead of Germany, Denmark and Sweden.
So, of the given options, Australia has the highest rank (answer as per the official key, which follows the textbook table).

8. Read the two statements and choose the correct option. **1**
Statement I: After information began to be digitised, telecommunication gradually merged with computers.
Statement II: This merging produced integrated networks, called the Internet.

(A) Only Statement I is correct.
(B) Only Statement II is correct.
(C) Statements I and II both are correct, Statement II is the correct result of Statement I.
(D) Statements I and II both are correct, Statement II is not the correct result of Statement I.

ANSWER
(c) Both correct; II is the correct result of I

When information was digitised, telecommunication and computers converged.
The outcome of this convergence was integrated networks — the Internet.
So both statements are true and II follows directly from I.

9. Which of the following is a push factor of migration? **1**

(A) Natural disasters

(B) Pleasant climate

(C) Security of life and property

(D) Peace and stability

ANSWER

(a) Natural disasters

Push factors make the place of origin less attractive: unemployment, poor living conditions, political turmoil, unpleasant climate, natural disasters, epidemics.

Pull factors make the destination attractive: better jobs, peace and stability, security of life and property, pleasant climate.

Options (b), (c), (d) are pull factors.

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10. Which state recorded the highest population growth rate in the decade 2001–2011? **1**

(A) Manipur

(B) Nagaland

(C) Mizoram

(D) Sikkim

ANSWER

(c) Mizoram

Census 2011 data: among the given north-eastern states, Mizoram had the highest decadal growth (about 23–24%) during 2001–2011.

Nagaland actually showed a negative growth in this decade, so it is a common trap.

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11. Arrange the language families of modern Indian languages from the largest to the smallest number of speakers. Choose the correct option. **1**

(A) Indo-European, Dravidian, Austric and Sino-Tibetan

(B) Indo-European, Austric, Dravidian and Sino-Tibetan

(C) Dravidian, Indo-European, Sino-Tibetan and Austric

(D) Dravidian, Austric, Indo-European and Sino-Tibetan

ANSWER

(a) Indo-European > Dravidian > Austric > Sino-Tibetan

Share of speakers in India: Indo-European (Aryan) about 73%, Dravidian about 20%, Austric (Nishada) about 1.38%, Sino-Tibetan (Kirata) about 0.85%.

So the descending order is Indo-European, Dravidian, Austric, Sino-Tibetan.

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12. From the resources listed, pick the ones that are 'common property resources': **1**

I. Village water bodies

II. Village agricultural land

III. Village residential land

IV. Pasture land

(A) Only I and II are correct.

(B) Only II and III are correct.

(C) Only III and IV are correct.

(D) Only I and IV are correct.

ANSWER

(d) Only I and IV

Common property resources (CPRs) are owned by the community/state and can be used by everyone: community forests, pastures, village water bodies and other public spaces.

Agricultural land and residential land are privately owned, so II and III are not CPRs.

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13. Which port was specially developed to handle petroleum, petroleum products and fertilizers? **1**

(A) New Mangaluru

(B) Haldia

(C) Kandla

(D) Tuticorin

ANSWER

(c) Kandla

Kandla (Deendayal Port) in the Gulf of Kachchh was developed after Partition to reduce the load on Mumbai port.

It was specially designed to receive large quantities of petroleum, petroleum products and fertilizers; an offshore terminal at Vadinar helps it.

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14. Match the railway zones (Column I) with their headquarters (Column II): **1**

Column I: i. North Central, ii. East Central, iii. West Central, iv. South Central

Column II: 1. Secunderabad, 2. Allahabad/Prayagraj, 3. Hajipur, 4. Jabalpur

(A) i – 1, ii – 2, iii – 3, iv – 4

(B) i – 4, ii – 3, iii – 2, iv – 1

(C) i – 3, ii – 4, iii – 1, iv – 2

(D) i – 2, ii – 3, iii – 4, iv – 1

ANSWER

(d) i–2, ii–3, iii–4, iv–1

North Central Railway → Prayagraj (Allahabad).

East Central Railway → Hajipur (Bihar).

West Central Railway → Jabalpur (MP).

South Central Railway → Secunderabad (Telangana).

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15. *Case study (summary) for Q15–17: Ramesh, who left school after Class IX because his family was poor and in debt, first moved to Ludhiana in 1988 to work in a woollen factory for ₹20 a day and found it hard to adjust to the new culture. He then shifted to Surat, learnt welding, and now works on contract at construction sites in many places (Talcher, Mumbai, Jamnagar and others). He sends about ₹20,000 a year to his father in the village, which is spent on daily needs, health, schooling, land and houses. His family is better off, but he lives away from them because his job is temporary and keeps changing place.* **1**

What does the term 'remittance' mean?

(A) Money sent home by migrants
(B) Money earned by migrants
(C) Money spent by migrants
(D) Loan taken by migrants

ANSWER
(a) Money sent home by migrants

Remittances are the money (and sometimes goods) that migrants send back to their families at the place of origin — like the ₹20,000 a year Ramesh sends to his father. They are a major source of income for families in the source region.

16. Based on the case of Ramesh: what is the main cause of rural-to-urban migration in India? **1**

(A) Education
(B) Employment
(C) Health
(D) Tourism

ANSWER
(b) Employment

Most people move from villages to cities in search of work and better wages; poverty, little land and lack of jobs in villages push them, while job opportunities in cities pull them. Ramesh too moved because of poverty and the hope of a job.

17. Based on the case of Ramesh: which of the following is a demographic consequence of rural-to-urban migration? **1**

(A) Pressure on infrastructure at the destination
(B) Shortage of labour at the place of origin
(C) Imbalance in the age and sex structure
(D) Mixing of cultures at the destination

ANSWER
(c) Imbalance in the age and sex structure

Mostly young adult men migrate to cities, so the destination gets more young males and the villages are left with more women, children and the elderly — an imbalance in age and sex composition, which is a demographic consequence. The other options are social, economic or cultural consequences.

SECTION B

Q18 and Q19 are source-based questions of 3 marks each.

18. Read the source summary and answer the questions. **3**

Source (summary): The passage explains that doctors, teachers, lawyers and other professionals offer their skills as services in return for a fee; such services need theoretical knowledge and practical training. Tertiary activities form the service sector, where skilled manpower matters most. In early development most people work in the primary sector, while in a developed economy most work in tertiary activities.

(18.1) Explain the main difference between secondary and tertiary activities. (1)

(18.2) How are tertiary activities linked to both production and exchange? (1)

(18.3) Mention any two tertiary activities. (½ + ½ = 1)

ANSWER

(18.1) Secondary = production of goods by machines/factory processes; tertiary = services based on specialised skills, experience and knowledge.

(18.2) Professionals sell their skills for a fee (production of services) and trade/transport/communication move goods and services (exchange).

(18.3) Any two: trade, transport, health, education.

(18.1) Secondary activities turn raw material into goods using machinery, production techniques and factory processes. Tertiary activities do not produce goods; their output (service) depends mainly on the specialised skills, experience and knowledge of the worker.

(18.2) Production: a doctor, lawyer or teacher 'produces' a service and is paid a fee. Exchange: trade, transport and communication help in exchanging goods and services between producers and consumers. Any one link earns the mark.

(18.3) Examples: trade (retail/wholesale), transport, communication, health care, education, banking, tourism — any two (½ mark each).

19. A table gives India's urbanisation trends from 1901 to 2011 (year: number of towns/UAs; urban population in thousands; % of total population; decennial growth %): **3**

1901: 1,827; 25,851.9; 10.84; —

1911: 1,815; 25,941.6; 10.29; 0.35

1921: 1,949; 28,086.2; 11.18; 8.27

1931: 2,072; 33,456.0; 11.99; 19.12

1941: 2,250; 44,153.3; 13.86; 31.97

1951: 2,843; 62,443.7; 17.29; 41.42

1961: 2,365; 78,936.6; 17.97; 26.41

1971: 2,590; 1,09,114; 19.91; 38.23

1981: 3,378; 1,59,463; 23.34; 46.14

1991: 4,689; 2,17,611; 25.71; 36.47

2001: 5,161; 2,85,355; 27.78; 31.13

2011: 6,171; 3,77,000; 31.16; 31.08

(19.1) In which year was the decennial growth of the urban population the highest? (1)

(19.2) What was the total urban population in 2001? (1)

(19.3) By how much did the number of towns increase from 1901 to 2011? (1)

ANSWER

(19.1) 1981 (46.14%)

(19.2) 2,85,355 thousand (about 28.5 crore)

(19.3) 4,344 towns (about 238% increase)

(19.1) Scan the decennial-growth column: the largest value is 46.14% against 1981.

(19.2) Read the 2001 row: urban population = 2,85,355 thousand ≈ 285 million.

(19.3) Increase = 6,171 − 1,827 = 4,344 towns. As a percentage: 4,344 ÷ 1,827 × 100 ≈ 238%.

Tip: the units of the population column are thousands — mention it.

SECTION C

Q20–23 are short answer questions of 3 marks each.

20. Humans could develop technology only after they understood the laws of nature better. Evaluate this statement with reference to the naturalisation of humans. **3**

ANSWER

Technology shows the cultural level of a society.

Understanding friction and heat → discovery of fire; DNA/genetics → conquering diseases; aerodynamics → faster planes.

Knowledge of nature is the base of technology, and technology loosens nature's hold on humans.

In early stages, with little knowledge, humans were controlled by nature (naturalised humans).

1. Technology reflects the level of cultural development of a society; it grows only as people understand natural laws.
2. Examples: understanding friction and heat led to the discovery of fire; understanding DNA and genetics helps us fight diseases; laws of aerodynamics help build faster aircraft.
3. Knowledge of nature is therefore essential for technology, and technology in turn reduces the control of the environment over humans.
4. In the early stages, with primitive technology, humans were greatly influenced by nature, adapted to it and even worshipped it — this is 'naturalisation of humans' (environmental determinism).

Any three points, 1 mark each.

OR

Human activities have left their marks everywhere. Evaluate this statement with reference to the humanisation of nature.

ANSWER

With time people understand nature and its forces.

Social-cultural growth → better, more efficient technology.

Humans move from necessity to freedom and create possibilities from resources (possibilism).

Cultural landscape: hill resorts, urban sprawl, fields, orchards, pastures, ports, ocean routes, satellites.

1. Over time people come to understand their environment and the forces of nature.
2. As societies develop socially and culturally, they create better and more efficient technology.
3. Humans move from a state of necessity to a state of freedom and create possibilities using resources taken from the environment (possibilism).
4. The result is a cultural landscape — the imprint of humans: health resorts on highlands, huge urban sprawls, fields, orchards and pastures in plains and rolling hills, ports, ocean routes on the sea surface and satellites in space.

Any three points, 1 mark each.

21. Why is Phase III (1951–1981) of India's population growth called the period of population explosion? Give any three arguments. **3**

ANSWER

Death rate fell rapidly but birth rate stayed high.

Average annual growth rate reached about 2.2%.

Post-independence planned development improved living conditions, health care and food supply.

1. Mortality fell sharply because of better health care, control of epidemics and improved food supply, while fertility remained high — the gap produced very fast growth.
2. The average annual growth rate rose to about 2.2%, the highest in India's history.
3. After independence, developmental activities were started through centralised five-year planning; the economy improved and so did living conditions of people.
4. (Extra) International migration of refugees (e.g., from Tibet, Bangladesh, Pakistan) also added to the numbers.

Any three points, 1 mark each.

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22. Describe the aims of the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) for developing Indian agriculture. **3**

ANSWER

Make agriculture more productive.

Make it sustainable and remunerative (profitable).

Make it climate resilient through location-specific integrated/composite farming systems.

Conserve natural resources by soil and moisture conservation.

NMSA is one of the missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change. Its objectives:

1. To make agriculture more productive.
2. To make it sustainable and remunerative for the farmer.
3. To make it climate resilient by promoting location-specific integrated or composite farming systems.
4. To conserve natural resources through appropriate soil and moisture conservation measures.

Any three, 1 mark each.

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23. State the main features of the mineral belt of the South-Western Plateau region of India. **3**

ANSWER

Covers Karnataka, Goa and adjoining Tamil Nadu uplands and Kerala.

Rich in ferrous metals and bauxite.

Has high-grade iron ore, manganese and limestone.

Poor in coal, except Neyveli lignite.

1. Extent: Karnataka, Goa, contiguous Tamil Nadu uplands and Kerala.
2. Rich in ferrous minerals and bauxite.
3. Contains high-grade iron ore (e.g., Kudremukh, Goa), manganese and limestone.
4. Lacks coal deposits; the only exception is the lignite of Neyveli (Tamil Nadu).
5. Kerala has monazite and thorium-bearing sands and bauxite clay.

Any three points.

OR

State the main features of the mineral belt of the North-Western region of India.

ANSWER

Lies along the Aravallis in Rajasthan and part of Gujarat.

Minerals associated with the Dharwar system of rocks.

Copper and zinc are the major minerals.

Rajasthan is rich in building stones (sandstone, granite, marble); also gypsum, Fuller's earth; Gujarat has petroleum.

1. Extent: along the Aravalli range in Rajasthan and part of Gujarat.
2. The minerals are associated with the Dharwar system of rocks.
3. Copper and zinc are the major minerals (e.g., Khetri copper).
4. Rajasthan is rich in building stones — sandstone, granite, marble; gypsum and Fuller's earth deposits are also extensive; dolomite and limestone provide raw material for cement.
5. Gujarat has petroleum deposits and salt.

Any three points.

SECTION D

Q24–28 are long answer questions of 5 marks each.

24. Analyse five main factors that influence where industries are located in the world. **5**

ANSWER

Access to market.

Access to raw material.

Access to labour supply.

Access to sources of energy.

Access to transport and communication.

Government policy; agglomeration economies.

Industries locate where production cost is lowest:

1. Market: the presence of buyers with purchasing power; densely populated developed regions are big markets (e.g., Europe, N America).
2. Raw material: industries using heavy, cheap, weight-losing or perishable raw material locate near the source (steel near iron/coal, sugar near cane fields, dairy).
3. Labour supply: some industries need large skilled/unskilled labour; mechanisation has reduced this, but it still matters.
4. Energy: power-hungry industries (aluminium) locate near cheap energy sources.
5. Transport and communication: fast, efficient transport carries raw material and finished goods; Western Europe and eastern N America have dense networks.
6. Government policy: governments encourage 'balanced' regional development with incentives.
7. Agglomeration economies: industries benefit from being near a leader industry.

Any five factors analysed, 1 mark each.

OR

Analyse the classification of industries into five groups on the basis of raw material used.

ANSWER

Agro-based (food processing, sugar, cotton textile, oils).

Mineral-based (ferrous: iron & steel; non-ferrous: aluminium, copper; cement).

Chemical-based (petrochemicals, plastics, salts, soaps).

Forest-based (paper, furniture, lac, tanning).

Animal-based (leather, wool, ivory).

1. Agro-based industries: process raw materials from fields and farms into finished goods — food processing, sugar, pickles, fruit juices, beverages, spices, oils, cotton textiles, rubber.
2. Mineral-based industries: use minerals as raw material; ferrous metal-based (iron and steel) and non-ferrous (aluminium, copper, jewellery); also cement and pottery using non-metallic minerals.
3. Chemical-based industries: use natural chemicals (salt, sulphur, potash) or petroleum — petrochemicals, synthetic fibre, plastics.
4. Forest-based industries: use forest products — timber for furniture, wood/bamboo/grass for paper, lac, gums, tanning.
5. Animal-based industries: leather from hides and skins, wool from fleece, ivory from tusks.

Each type explained with an example, 1 mark each.

25. Pipelines are widely used across the world to move liquids and gases. Support this statement with suitable arguments. **5**

ANSWER

Give uninterrupted flow of water, petroleum and natural gas.

Water supply to homes by pipeline is common everywhere.

LPG/cooking gas supplied by pipelines in many countries.

Can carry liquefied coal (slurry).

New Zealand: milk piped from farms to factories.

USA: dense oil pipeline network from producing to consuming areas (e.g., Big Inch).

1. Pipelines give a continuous, uninterrupted flow of liquids and gases such as water, petroleum and natural gas.
2. Water supply through pipelines to houses is familiar in every town.
3. Cooking gas (LPG/PNG) is supplied through pipelines in many parts of the world.
4. Pipelines can also carry liquefied coal (slurry).
5. In New Zealand, milk is sent through pipelines from farms to factories.
6. The USA has a dense network of oil pipelines from producing areas to consuming areas; the 'Big Inch' carries petroleum from the Gulf of Mexico oil wells to the north-east.
7. Other examples: pipelines in Europe, Russia, West Asia; in India HBJ (Hazira–Bijaipur–Jagdishpur) gas pipeline.

Any five arguments, 1 mark each.

26. What is meant by 'international trade'? Describe two types of international trade carried on in the world. **5**

ANSWER

International trade: exchange of goods and services between countries across national borders.

Bilateral trade: between two countries by agreement on specified goods.

Multilateral trade: one country trades with many countries; may give some partners MFN status.

Definition (1 mark): International trade is the exchange of goods and services among countries across their national boundaries; it is needed because no country can produce everything it requires.

Bilateral trade (2 marks): carried out between two countries. They sign an agreement to trade specified commodities with each other, e.g., country A sells certain raw materials to country B and agrees to buy some specified goods from B in return.

Multilateral trade (2 marks): one country trades with several trading partners at the same time. A country may grant 'Most Favoured Nation' (MFN) status to some partners, giving them the same favourable terms.

Marks: 1 + 2 + 2.

27. To achieve sustainable development in the Indira Gandhi Canal (Nahar) command area, the main focus must be on steps that ensure ecological sustainability. Evaluate this statement. **5**

ANSWER

Strict implementation of water management policy.
Protective irrigation in Stage I; extensive irrigation and pasture development in Stage II.
Avoid water-intensive crops; grow plantation crops like citrus fruits.
CAD works: lining of water courses, land levelling, warabandi to cut water loss.
Reclaim waterlogged and saline land.
Afforestation, shelter belts and pasture development, especially in Stage II.

Measures for ecological sustainability in the IGNP command area:
1. Strict implementation of the water management policy is the first requirement.
2. The project plans protective irrigation in Stage I and extensive irrigation of crops plus pasture development in Stage II.
3. The cropping pattern should avoid water-intensive crops; farmers should be encouraged to grow plantation crops such as citrus fruits.
4. Command Area Development programmes — lining of water courses, land development and levelling, and the warabandi system (equal distribution of canal water) — should be implemented to reduce conveyance loss.
5. Areas affected by waterlogging and soil salinity should be reclaimed.
6. Eco-development through afforestation, shelter-belt plantation and pasture development is necessary, especially in the fragile environment of Stage II.
7. Poor landholders should get financial and institutional support so that they can cultivate their land.
Any five points evaluated, 1 mark each.

28. India has the second largest road network in the world. Support this statement. **5**

ANSWER

Roads carry about 85% of passengers and 70% of freight every year.

Roads classified as National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads and Rural Roads.

NHs link state capitals, big cities, ports, rail junctions (Golden Quadrilateral, N–S and E–W corridors).

SHs link state capital with district HQs; district roads link district HQs with other places.

Rural roads give vital links to villages; Border roads of strategic value in frontier areas.

1. India's road network is one of the largest in the world; roads carry about 85% of passenger traffic and 70% of freight traffic every year.
2. For construction and maintenance, roads are classified into National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads and Rural Roads.
3. National Highways connect state capitals, major cities, ports and railway junctions; projects like the Golden Quadrilateral and the North–South and East–West corridors are built by NHAI.
4. State Highways link state capitals with district headquarters.
5. District roads connect district headquarters with important places in the district.
6. Rural roads (PMGSY) are the vital link for villages.
7. Border roads (BRO) are of strategic importance in frontier areas and help development of remote regions.

Any five points.

OR

The Indian Railways network is among the longest in the world. Support this statement.

ANSWER

Largest government undertaking in India.

Moves passengers and goods, helps economic growth.

Integrates people of different castes, religions and cultures.

Divided into 16 zones for better management.

Konkan Railway — a major achievement; metro rail in cities shows upgrading.

1. Indian Railways is the largest government undertaking in the country, with a network of about 67,000+ km route length.
2. It moves huge numbers of passengers and large quantities of goods, contributing to the growth of the economy.
3. It integrates people of different castes, religions, cultures and economic conditions — a unifying force.
4. For better management the system is divided into 16 zones.
5. Konkan Railway (Roha to Mangaluru, through the Western Ghats) is an important engineering achievement.
6. The system is being upgraded — gauge conversion, electrification, metro rail in cities.

Any five points.

SECTION E

Q29 and Q30 are map-based questions of 5 marks each.

29. On a political outline map of the world, seven features are marked A–G. Identify any five: **5**

A. The largest country of Africa (marked in north Africa)

B. An area of extensive commercial grain farming (marked in eastern Argentina)

C. A major seaport (marked on the east coast of Honshu, Japan)

D. A shipping canal (marked across the isthmus between North and South America)

E. An international airport (marked on the North Island of New Zealand)

F. The westernmost station of the Trans-Australian (Trans-Continental) Railway (marked on the south-west coast of Australia)

G. The largest country of South America (shaded area)

ANSWER

A: Algeria

B: Pampas (Argentina)

C: Yokohama

D: Panama Canal

E: Auckland

F: Perth

G: Brazil

A: Algeria is the largest country in Africa by area (since Sudan's division in 2011).

B: The Pampas of Argentina are a temperate grassland region of extensive commercial grain (wheat) farming.

C: Yokohama, near Tokyo, is a major seaport of Japan.

D: The Panama Canal links the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

E: Auckland is the main international airport of New Zealand (Wellington also accepted in the VI version).

F: The Trans-Australian Railway runs from Sydney in the east to Perth in the west, so Perth is the westernmost station.

G: Brazil is the largest country of South America.

Any five correct, 1 mark each.

30. On a political outline map of India, locate and label any five of these with suitable symbols: **5**

(30.1) The state with the highest population density

(30.2) The easternmost city of India with more than 10 million people

(30.3) The leading cotton-producing state

(30.4) Oil refinery located in Uttar Pradesh

(30.5) Coal mines located in Tamil Nadu

(30.6) Major seaport of Odisha

(30.7) International airport located in Punjab

ANSWER

(30.1) Bihar

(30.2) Kolkata

(30.3) Gujarat

(30.4) Mathura

(30.5) Neyveli

(30.6) Paradip

(30.7) Amritsar (Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee International Airport)

(30.1) Bihar has the highest density (1,106 persons/km², Census 2011) — shade the state.

(30.2) Of the million-plus giants (Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata), Kolkata is farthest east — mark on the Hugli in West Bengal.

(30.3) Gujarat leads cotton production — shade the state.

(30.4) Mathura refinery, western UP near Agra.

(30.5) Neyveli lignite (coal) mines, near Cuddalore in Tamil Nadu.

(30.6) Paradip port on the Mahanadi delta.

(30.7) Amritsar international airport, Punjab.

Any five correctly located and labelled, 1 mark each.

— END —

Questions restated from the CBSE Class XII Board Examination 2023 (set 64/1/1) for practice. Reading passages and map items are described, not reproduced.