Roll No. ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Q.P. Code 64/1/1

GEOGRAPHY

CBSE Class XII Board Examination 2024

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, 1 mark each.
3. Section B: Q18–19, source-based, 3 marks each.
4. Section C: Q20–23, short answer, 3 marks each (about 80–100 words).
5. Section D: Q24–28, long answer, 5 marks each (about 120–150 words).
6. Section E: Q29–30, map-based, 5 marks each (attach the maps to the answer book).
7. There is no overall choice, but some questions in Sections B–E offer an internal choice (OR); attempt only one of the choices.

SECTION A

Q1–17 are multiple choice questions of 1 mark each.

1. In India, which of these groups of languages has the smallest number of speakers (smallest language group)? **1**

(A) Sanskrit, Bodo and Manipuri
(B) Kannada, Tamil and Telugu
(C) Dogri, Punjabi and Konkani
(D) Maithili, Gujarati and Bangla

2. Which type of retail outlet can buy goods most cheaply because it asks manufacturers directly to make products to its own specifications? **1**

(A) Trading Centres
(B) Consumer Cooperatives
(C) Departmental Stores
(D) Chain Stores

3. Making synthetic fibres and plastics is an example of which kind of industry (classified by raw material)? **1**

(A) Mineral-based industry
(B) Chemical-based industry
(C) Forest-based industry
(D) Animal-based industry

4. Which pair of a target area programme and its area is correctly matched? **1**

(A) Hill Area Development Programme – semi-arid and arid tracts of India
(B) Drought Prone Area Programme – 15 hilly districts
(C) Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area – Ganganagar, Hanumangarh
(D) Integrated Tribal Development Project – Rajasthan and Gujarat

5. Consider these statements about the objectives of the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (2015): **1**

I. Raising the literacy rate of the different age groups in India.
II. Giving one umbrella framework to all skilling activities.
III. Bringing all skilling activities to common standards.
IV. Linking skilling activities to demand centres.
Which option is correct?

(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.

6. Rainfed farming is also known by which other name? **1**

(A) Productive farming
(B) Protective farming
(C) Barani
(D) Zaid

7. Which of these is NOT an aim of the Namami Gange Programme? **1**

(A) Developing sewerage treatment systems in towns

(B) Monitoring of industrial effluents

(C) Afforestation along the banks of the river

(D) To divert the flow of the river from the cities

8. Which stretch belongs to National Waterway No. 1? **1**

(A) Allahabad/Prayagraj – Haldia **(B)** Sadiya – Dhubri

(C) Kottapuram – Kollam **(D)** Kakinada – Puducherry

9. Read the two statements: **1**

Statement I: After independence, some old towns near metropolitan cities in India grew into satellite towns.

Statement II: Delhi is a good example of such a metropolitan city.

Choose the correct option.

(A) Only statement I is correct.

(B) Only statement II is correct.

(C) Both statements I and II are correct and statement II is the correct example of statement I.

(D) Both statements I and II are correct, but statement II is not the correct example of statement I.

10. Why have clustered (compact) settlements developed in the dry areas of Rajasthan? Choose the most suitable reason. **1**

(A) For the maximum utilization of land resources.

(B) For external security and defence.

(C) For maximum utilization of available water resources.

(D) For internal security and defence.

11. Which is the largest government undertaking in India? **1**

(A) Indian Railways **(B)** National Highways Authority of India

(C) Border Roads Organization **(D)** All India Radio

12. Which group consists only of mining towns of India? **1**

(A) Kandla, Kochchi and Kozhikode **(B)** Ankaleshwar, Singrauli and Digboi

(C) Mumbai, Salem and Modinagar **(D)** Varanasi, Roorki and Aligarh

13. Which group of industries is a major source of water pollution in India? **1**

(A) Leather, pulp and paper

(B) Iron, copper and sugar

(C) Sugar, petrochemical and fertilizer

(D) Cotton textile, chemical and power plant

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14. Which organisation lays down the rules of global trade among its member countries? **1**

(A) United Nations **(B)** World Trade Organisation

(C) North American Free Trade Association **(D)** South Asian Free Trade Agreement

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15. *Case study (summary) for Q15–17: 'Stages of Demographic Transition Theory' – in the first stage both birth and death rates are high, growth is slow, people are mostly farmers, illiterate and with little technology; in the second stage death rates fall (better sanitation and health) while birth rates stay high for a while, so the population grows fast; in the last stage both rates are low, the population is urban, literate and keeps families small, and growth is slow or nil.* **1**

Which stage/stages show high growth of population?

(A) Only the first stage **(B)** Only the second stage

(C) Both first and second stages **(D)** Both second and last stages

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16. Choose the most suitable option about the components of population change. **1**

(A) Births, deaths and migration **(B)** Births, density and migration

(C) Density, literacy and age structure **(D)** Deaths, literacy and sex ratio

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17. Which stage/stages show slow growth of population? **1**

(A) Only the first stage **(B)** Only the second stage

(C) Only second and last stages **(D)** Only first and last stages

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SECTION B

Q18–19 are source-based questions of 3 marks each.

18. *Source (summary): 'Services' – services work at different levels: some serve industry, some serve people and some (like transport) serve both. Common, low-order services such as grocery shops and laundries are more widespread than specialised ones like accountants, consultants or doctors. Many services are now regulated, and corporations set up by State and Union laws supervise and control the marketing of transport, telecommunication, energy and water supply.* **3**

(18.1) Give any one example of a common and widespread service. (1)

(18.2) Who supervises and controls the marketing of services? (1)

(18.3) Support the statement 'Services occur at many different levels.' (1)

19. *A bar graph shows the share (% of reporting area) of land-use categories in India in 1950–51 and 2014–15: Forests 17 → 23.3; Area under non-agricultural uses 3.2 → 8.7; Barren and unculturable waste land 13.4 → 5.5; Permanent pasture and grazing land 2.3 → 3.3; Area under misc. tree crops and groves 6.9 → 1.0; Culturable waste land 8 → 4; Fallow other than current fallow 6.1 → 3.6; Current fallow 3.7 → 4.9; Net area sown 41.7 → 45.5.* **3**

(19.1) Which category of land use shows the highest net increase in 2014–15 compared with 1950–51? (1)

(19.2) Which category shows the highest net decline in 2014–15 compared with 1950–51? (1)

(19.3) Give any two reasons for the fall in land under culturable wasteland. (½ + ½)

SECTION C

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

20. Explain the criticisms that the World Trade Organization has faced. **3**

OR

What is meant by 'Balance of Trade'? Explain its characteristics. (1 + 2)

21. Explain any three features of Phase II of population growth in India. **3**

22. Explain the concept of environmental determinism with an example. **3**

OR

"The division between physical and human geography is not a very valid one." Explain this with examples.

23. Explain any three problems of slums in India. **3**

SECTION D

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

24. How is the Human Development Index (HDI) measured? Explain the key areas of human development. (2 + 3) **5**

25. Name the canal that links the Atlantic Ocean with the Pacific Ocean and explain its main features. (1 + 4) **5**

OR

Explain the main features of the Rhine Waterways.

26. Analyse the main features of plantation agriculture in the world. **5**

OR

Analyse the main features of extensive commercial grain cultivation in the world.

27. Explain how Indian sea ports act as gateways of international trade. **5**

28. Analyse how conservation of mineral resources is linked with sustainable development in India. **5**

OR

Analyse the advantages of non-conventional energy sources, taking solar energy in India as an example.

SECTION E

Q29–30 are map-based questions of 5 marks each.

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

A: An area of extensive commercial grain farming (marked in the south-east of Africa).

B: A shipping canal (between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, in Egypt).

C: A major sea port in Australia (on its south-west coast).

D: A major airport in Japan.

E: A major sea port of South America (on the south-east coast of Brazil).

F: An area of subsistence gathering (central/equatorial Africa).

G: A major inland waterway (in eastern North America, linking the Great Lakes to the Atlantic).

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

(30.1) Tuticorin – major sea port

(30.2) Khetri – copper mines

(30.3) An international airport in Punjab

(30.4) The leading rice-producing state

(30.5) The state with the highest density of population

(30.6) An oil refinery in Uttar Pradesh

(30.7) Jharia – coal mines

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Questions restated from the CBSE Class XII Board Examination 2024 (set 64/1/1) for practice. Reading passages and map items are described, not reproduced.