



Competency Based Practice Questions

Geography - XII

Co-created by
Board of School Education Haryana
and
Educational Initiatives

HOW TO USE THIS BOOKLET

Dear Teachers and Students,

The **Board of School Education Haryana** is pleased to present the **Competency-Based Practice Questions** booklet. This resource has been thoughtfully designed to help you deepen your understanding of key concepts and enhance your problem-solving skills. It includes **50 exemplar questions** carefully aligned with the curriculum to familiarize students with the format of **Competency-Based Questions**. These questions are intended to support targeted practice and develop the skills necessary to confidently approach a variety of question types in assessments.

Best Ways for Teachers to Utilise This Resource

1. Integrate into Classroom Teaching

- Use these questions to demonstrate how theoretical concepts translate into practical applications.
- Encourage group discussions to explore reasoning and understanding of concepts taught.

2. Scaffold Student Learning

- Start with simpler questions and guide students through the thought process.
- Gradually introduce more complex questions to build confidence and familiarity.

3. Incorporate into Assessments

- Use these questions in classroom quizzes or homework to help students adapt to the format.
- Provide feedback that emphasises reasoning over correctness, encouraging students to refine their understanding.

4. Focus on Skill Development

- Highlight how these questions nurture understanding, analysis and critical thinking.
- Use student responses to identify and address misconceptions effectively.

Best Ways for Students and Parents to Utilise This Resource

1. Focus on Conceptual Understanding

- Approach each question as a way to understand *why* and *how* a concept works, rather than simply finding the correct answer.

2. Practice Purposefully

- Don't rush—break down the question, identify the concept it addresses, and plan your approach before solving it.

3. Use Feedback to Improve

- Treat mistakes as learning opportunities. Review incorrect answers to understand *what went wrong* and *how to improve*.
- Revisit similar questions to build confidence and mastery over the topic.

Best Ways for Parents to Utilise This Resource

1. Encourage Critical Thinking

- Spend time discussing questions and concepts, asking “Why?” and “How?”.

2. Create a Positive Environment

- Celebrate effort and curiosity, not just grades.
- Help your child view mistakes as opportunities to learn and grow.

3. Collaborate with Teachers

- Stay informed about competency-based assessments through school communications.
- Share observations and work with teachers to address any concerns or challenges.

Final Message

These practice questions are an excellent opportunity to strengthen your conceptual understanding and boost your confidence in solving competency-based questions. For students, each question builds skills that will help you tackle similar challenges with ease. For teachers, this is a chance to mentor students in developing their thinking and problem-solving skills.

Start today—every effort you invest will prepare you not only for exams but for a lifetime of meaningful learning and success. Let’s make this journey toward competency-based education a meaningful and successful one!

Board of School Education, Haryana

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Geography | Class XII

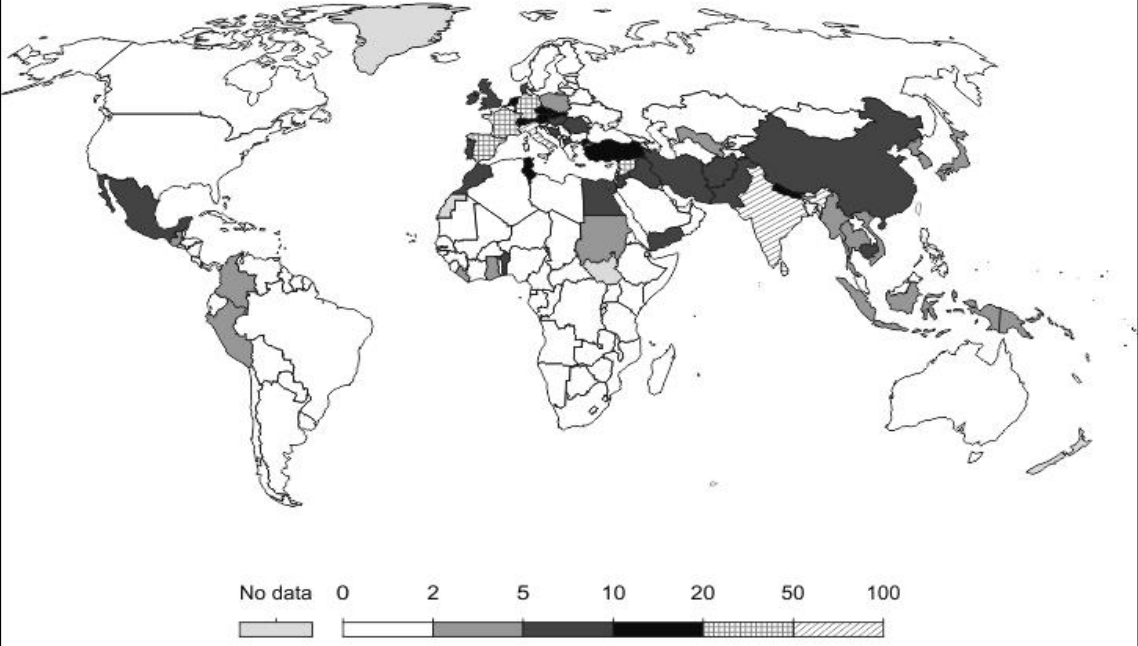

Human Geography Nature and Scope

Serial No.	Question	Marks
1	<p>Ravi loves using computer tools and data to study human activities, such as mapping where people live and work or tracking population patterns. He also applies scientific methods to find patterns in these activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Identify the stage in the evolution of human geography that Ravi is interested in.Explain why this stage is relevant to his approach. <p>[Skill: Mechanical]</p>	2
2	<p>Sudeshna wants to understand how different cultural practices influence the use of land and resources in a region.</p> <p>Which field of human geography will she most likely study to answer this question? Why?</p> <p>[Skill: Understanding]</p>	2

Marking Scheme

Q No.	Rubric	Marks
1	<p>Evaluation Criteria: Award 1 mark for correct identification</p>	1
	<p>Award 1 mark for correct explanation</p>	1
	<p>Evaluation Criteria: Correct Stage: Spatial Organisation Explanation: Spatial Organisation focuses on using scientific tools and methods, including computers and statistical analysis, to study patterns and distributions of human activities. This aligns with Ravi's interest in mapping and analysing population patterns.</p>	
2	<p>Evaluation Criteria: Award 1 mark if the student correctly identifies Cultural Geography as the field she will study.</p>	1
	<p>Award 1 mark if the student provides a clear explanation, stating that Cultural Geography examines how cultural practices, traditions, and values shape the use and management of land and resources.</p>	1
	<p>Sample Answer: She will most likely study Cultural Geography, a sub-field of Social Geography. This field examines how cultural practices, traditions, and values shape human interactions with the environment, including the use and management of land and resources. By studying this, Sudeshna can understand the cultural factors influencing resource utilization and settlement patterns.</p>	

Distribution Density and Growth, Human Development

Serial No.	Question	Marks
	<p>Observe the map given below from the year 200 CE and answer the questions that follow.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <p>Population density, 200 Population density is measured as the number of people per square kilometer (km²) of land area.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"> <small>No data 0 2 5 10 20 50 100</small>  </p> <p style="font-size: small;">Source: World Bank (2021), Gapminder (v6), HYDE(v3.2), UN (2019) OurWorldInData.org/world-population-growth.CC By</p> </div>	
3	<p>Which regions had the highest population density around 200 CE, according to the map?</p> <p>(A) East Asia and South Asia (B) Australia and Central Asia (C) Northern Europe and North America (D) Sub-Saharan Africa and South America</p> <p>[Skill: Application]</p>	1
4	<p>What factor <u>MOST LIKELY</u> contributed to the higher population densities in regions like East Asia around 200 AD?</p> <p>(A) proximity to deserts for trade (B) isolation from other civilisations (C) fertile river valleys supporting agriculture (D) high altitude offering better living conditions</p> <p>[Skill: Application]</p>	1

5	<p>According to the map, which of the following countries had the least population density around 200 AD?</p> <p>(A) Nepal (B) Iceland (C) Mexico (D) Saudi Arabia</p> <p>[Skill: Understanding]</p>	1
6	<p>Read the assertion and reason carefully, then choose the correct option that explains their relationship.</p> <p>Assertion (A): A country with good governance and advanced infrastructure is likely to be the most developed.</p> <p>Reason (R): Development indicators include high-quality infrastructure and effective governance that supports economic growth and social welfare.</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>(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 true, but R is false. (D) A is false, but R is true.</p> <p>[Application]</p>	1
7	<p>Describe the last stage of the demographic transition theory regarding the following factors. Mark your responses as 'high' or 'low' against each factor.</p> <p>a) Birth rate b) Death rate c) Education d) Family size e) Research and development</p> <p>[Skill: Mechanical]</p>	5

Marking Scheme

Q No.	Rubric	Marks
3	<p>Correct Answer: A</p> <p>These regions had the highest population density around 200 AD, as shown by the darkest shading on the map. Fertile river valleys like the Ganges, Yangtze, and Yellow Rivers supported large agricultural societies, leading to dense populations.</p>	1
	<p>B: These regions were sparsely populated, as indicated by the light shading or absence of shading on the map. Deserts and steppe environments were unsuitable for dense human settlements.</p>	
	<p>C: The map shows that these areas had very low population densities, likely due to harsh climates and limited agricultural development.</p>	
	<p>D: The map shows light shading in these regions, indicating sparse populations, as they lacked the large agricultural hubs and infrastructure seen in East and South Asia.</p>	

4	<p>Correct Answer: C Incorrect. High altitudes generally have harsher climates and are unsuitable for dense populations.</p>	1
	A: Incorrect. Deserts acted as barriers rather than facilitators of population growth.	
	B: Incorrect. Isolation limited trade and cultural exchange, which are crucial for population growth.	
	D: Correct. River valleys provided water and fertile soil, enabling surplus food production and dense populations.	
5	<p>Correct Answer: B Correct. The map indicates no significant population density in Iceland, as it lies in a region with very low or no shading, reflecting its harsh climate and lack of settlements.</p>	1
	A: Incorrect. The map shows Nepal as part of South Asia, a region with high population density in 200 AD, especially near the fertile river valleys of the Ganges basin.	
	C: Incorrect. The map shows Mexico high density	
	D: Incorrect. The map shows some population density in parts of Saudi Arabia, particularly near trade routes and oases, making it more populated than Iceland.	
6	<p>Correct Answer: A</p> <p>Explanation: Countries with good governance and advanced infrastructure provide a conducive environment for development by improving living standards, enabling economic growth, and ensuring access to essential services. This is why these factors are critical indicators of development.</p>	1
7	<p>Evaluation Criteria: Award 1 mark against each correct response with a valid reasoning.</p>	5
	<p>Sample Answer:</p> <p>a) Birth rate: Low Reason: Improved education, family planning, and economic development reduce birth rates in the last stage.</p> <p>b) Death rate: Low Reason: Advanced healthcare and sanitation significantly lower mortality rates.</p> <p>c) Education: High Reason: High levels of education and literacy due to investments in human capital.</p> <p>d) Family size: Low Reason: Preference for smaller families due to economic and social factors.</p> <p>e) Research and development: High Reason: Economic stability promotes investment in innovation and technological progress.</p>	

Primary, Secondary, Tertiary, Quaternary Activities


Serial No.	Question	Marks
8	<p>A fictional company, EcoNest Industries, is setting up a factory to produce biodegradable packaging materials. The following factors are being considered.</p> <p>Which of the following is <u>NOT</u> a primary factor required for establishing the EcoNest factory?</p> <p>(A) access to renewable energy sources (B) proximity to a water body for industrial use (C) proximity to mining sites for mineral extraction (D) availability of raw materials like bamboo and recycled paper</p> <p>[Skill: Application]</p>	1
9	<p>Consider the following examples of products we use in daily life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pearl jewellery • A bar of chocolate. <p>Identify the category under which each product falls based on the raw materials used. Justify your answer with an explanation for each product.</p> <p>[Skill: Understanding]</p>	4
10	<p>Observe the information given below and answer the question that follows:</p> <p>In the early 1980s, the Maldives was one of the world's 20 poorest countries, with a population of 156,000. By 2012, it transformed into a middle-income country with a population of over 300,000 and a per capita income exceeding \$6,300. The Maldives utilized its abundant marine resources, with nature-based tourism and fishing becoming the main drivers of economic growth. This transformation led to significant improvements in health, education, and life expectancy.</p> <p><i>Source: https://www.worldbank.org/en/results/2013/04/10/maldives-development-success-story</i></p> <p>How did Maldives capitalise on its natural and cultural resources to develop its tourism industry. Identify key factors that contributed to this success and discuss how this growth led to the overall development of the country.</p> <p>[Skill: Application]</p>	5
11	<p>While teaching about methods of farming, the teacher says:</p> <p><i>"Both collective farming and co-operative farming involve pooling of resources and aim to improve efficiency."</i></p> <p>A student asks:</p> <p><i>"Are these methods the same, then?"</i></p> <p>If you were the teacher, how would you respond to this question? Explain with examples.</p> <p>[Skill: Understanding]</p>	3

Marking Scheme

Q No.	Rubric	Marks
8	<p>Correct Answer: C Correct: Mining sites are irrelevant for this industry, which relies on plant-based and recycled materials rather than minerals, making this the least likely factor to consider.</p>	1
	A: Incorrect: EcoNest's focus on eco-friendly packaging aligns with the need for renewable energy to power its operations efficiently and sustainably.	
	B: Incorrect: Water is essential for industrial processes like cleaning, production, and cooling, making it a necessary consideration.	
	D: Incorrect: Raw materials are crucial for EcoNest's production process and are a primary factor in site selection.	
9	<p>Evaluation Criteria: Award 1 mark for correctly identifying the category for pearl jewelry as Animal-based Industries.</p>	1
	Award 1 mark for correctly identifying the category for the plastic water bottle as Chemical-based Industries.	1
	Award 1 mark for a clear explanation linking pearl jewelry to animal-based raw materials (pearls from oysters or mollusks).	1
	Award 1 mark for a clear explanation linking the plastic water bottle to chemical-based raw materials (plastic derived from petroleum through chemical processing).	1
	<p>Sample Answer: A. Pearl Jewelry Category: Animal-based Industries. Explanation: Pearls are formed within oysters or mollusks. These natural animal-based products are processed in jewelry industries to create items like necklaces, earrings, or bracelets. B. Plastic Water Bottle Category: Chemical-based Industries. Explanation: Plastic is a synthetic product derived from petroleum (mineral oil) through chemical processing. Chemical-based industries manufacture plastic items like water bottles using such raw materials.</p>	
10	<p>Evaluation Criteria: Award 1 mark for explaining the role of climate in attracting tourists to the Maldives (e.g., tropical weather, long sunshine hours).</p>	1
	Award 1 mark for explaining the contribution of landscape (e.g., pristine beaches, coral reefs, and scenic beauty).	1
	Award 1 mark for describing the impact of transport improvements (e.g., accessibility through air travel).	1
	Award 1 mark for identifying demand as a driving factor (e.g., global interest in leisure destinations due to increased living standards and leisure time).	1

	Award 1 mark for explaining how tourism growth led to overall development, such as improvements in GDP, employment, healthcare, and education.	1
	<p>Sample Answer: The Maldives capitalized on several factors to develop its tourism industry:</p> <p>a. Climate: The Maldives' tropical climate, with warm temperatures, long hours of sunshine, and low rainfall, attracts tourists from colder regions seeking beach holidays and favorable weather conditions.</p> <p>b. Landscape: Its pristine white sandy beaches, turquoise lagoons, and coral reefs provide an attractive environment for relaxation and recreational activities like snorkeling, diving, and water sports.</p> <p>c. Transport: Improvements in air transport allow tourists to reach the Maldives easily from anywhere in the world, reducing travel time and making it accessible as a global destination.</p> <p>d. Demand: Increased leisure time and higher standards of living globally have led to a greater demand for holiday destinations, and the Maldives meets this demand with its scenic beauty and luxury accommodations.</p> <p>The growth of tourism in the Maldives has led to significant economic gains, including increased GDP and employment opportunities. This, in turn, has improved infrastructure, healthcare, and education, enhancing the quality of life and raising life expectancy for its citizens.</p>	
11	<p>Evaluation Criteria: Award 1 mark if the student clearly differentiates the two methods in terms of ownership (individual vs. collective) and management (democratic by farmers vs. central government control).</p>	2
	Award 1 mark if the student provides appropriate examples, such as Denmark for co-operative farming and the Soviet Union (Kolkhoz) for collective farming.	1
	<p>Sample Answer: Ownership: Co-operative farming retains individual ownership of land, while in collective farming, resources like land, livestock, and labor are pooled into collective ownership, often controlled by the government. Management: Co-operative farming is managed democratically by the farmers themselves, whereas collective farming is centrally managed by the government or a farm authority. Examples: Co-operative farming is prevalent in Denmark, while collective farming was practiced in the Soviet Union under the Kolkhoz system. any other relevant point</p>	

Transport and Communication

Serial No.	Question	Marks
12	<p>Country X has one of the least developed railway networks in the world. Which type of physical geography—plains, plateaus, islands, or mountainous regions—is most likely responsible for this, and why does it pose a challenge?</p> <p>[Skill: Understanding]</p>	3
13	<p>There are two means of transportation shown in the image. Choose any one means of transport and state its advantages over the other.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>[Skill: Application]</p>	5
14	<p>How does satellite communication directly benefit our daily lives? Provide one example and explain its significance.</p>	2

Marking Scheme

Q No.	Rubric	Marks
12	<p>Evaluation Criteria: Award 1 mark for correct identification</p>	1
	<p>Award 2 marks for correct reason</p>	2
	<p>Sample Answer: Mountainous regions.</p> <p>Explanation: Mountainous regions pose significant challenges for railway development due to steep slopes, the need for tunnels and bridges, and high construction and maintenance costs. These factors make it difficult to establish an extensive railway network compared to plains or plateaus, which are more suitable for railway infrastructure.</p>	
13	<p>Evaluation Criteria:</p>	1

	Award 1 mark for clearly identifying the chosen mode of transport (air transport or road transport).	
	Award 2 marks for providing at least two valid advantages of the chosen mode over the other.	2
	Award 1 mark for logical reasoning to support the advantages listed.	1
	Award 1 mark for overall clarity and coherence in the explanation.	1
	<p>Sample Answer: If the student chooses air transport (airplane):</p> <p>Advantages over road transport:</p> <p>Speed: Airplanes are much faster, making them ideal for long-distance travel in a shorter time.</p> <p>Global Connectivity: Air transport facilitates international travel and connects distant locations seamlessly.</p> <p>Accessibility: Airplanes can access remote areas like islands or mountainous regions where roads may not exist.</p> <p>Emergency Services: Airplanes are crucial for quick transportation of essential goods, medical supplies, or disaster relief.</p> <p>If the student chooses road transport (buses/cars):</p> <p>Advantages over air transport:</p> <p>Road transport is more economical for short distances and day-to-day commuting.</p> <p>Cars offer flexibility, allowing door-to-door travel and access to areas without airports.</p> <p>Roads are more widespread and accessible, making cars a convenient option for local travel.</p> <p>Cargo Handling: For smaller goods and local deliveries, road transport is more efficient and manageable.</p> <p>-- any other relevant point</p>	
14	<p>Evaluation Criteria Award 1 mark for a brief explanation</p>	1
	Award 1 mark for a correct example	1
	<p>Sample Answer: Satellite communication directly benefits our daily lives by providing GPS navigation for vehicles. This technology helps individuals navigate efficiently, reduces travel time, and ensures safety by providing accurate real-time directions. It is especially useful for transportation, logistics, and emergency services.</p>	

International Trade

Serial No.	Question	Marks
	Refer to the information given below and answer the questions that follow:	1

	<p>One striking feature of the world economy in recent decades has been the growth of foreign investment, or investment by transnational corporations or multinational enterprises in foreign countries in order to control assets and manage production activities in those countries. Recognising that such investments can contribute to economic development, all governments want to attract it. Indeed, the world market for such investment is highly competitive, and developing countries, in particular, seek such investment to accelerate their development efforts.</p> <p><i>Source (edited): https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/fandd/1999/03/mallampa.htm</i></p>	
15	<p>Using the information provided, explain how foreign direct investment (FDI) can accelerate the development of a developing country.</p> <p><i>(Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is when a company or person from one country invests money in a business in another country to own or control it.)</i></p> <p>[Skill: Understanding]</p>	2
16	<p>All governments especially developing nations are competitive and want to attract maximum FDI. What factors do these governments compete on to make them attractive to foreign direct investors?</p> <p>[Skill: Understanding]</p>	2
17	<p>Country W, a developing country rich in mineral resources wants to attract FDI. What strategies can it adopt to ensure maximum benefit for its economy?</p> <p>[Skill: Understanding]</p>	3

Marking Scheme

Q No.	Rubric	Marks
15	<p>Evaluation Criteria:</p> <p>Award 1 mark for mentioning that FDI brings capital into industries like mining, oil drilling, and heavy engineering.</p>	1
	<p>Award 1 mark for explaining how FDI helps boost exports and create markets for finished goods.</p>	1
	<p>Sample Answer:</p> <p>FDI accelerates development by bringing capital into industries like mining, oil drilling, and heavy engineering. This helps developing countries leverage their resources, boost exports, and create markets for finished goods</p>	
16	<p>Evaluation Criteria:</p> <p>Award 1 mark for mentioning the availability of natural resources, labor, and strategic location for trade as key factors attracting FDI.</p>	1
	<p>Award 1 mark for mentioning the importance of infrastructure, such as transport and ports, in facilitating global connectivity.</p>	1

	<p>Sample Answer: These factors include availability of natural resources, labour, strategic location for trade, and infrastructure such as transport and ports that facilitate global connectivity. - any other relevant point</p>	
17	<p>Evaluation Criteria Award 1 mark for mentioning the development of infrastructure to support trade and resource extraction.</p>	1
	Award 1 mark for suggesting tax incentives or favorable trade terms to attract FDI.	1
	Award 1 mark for encouraging technology transfer and local skill development.	1
	<p>Sample Answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop infrastructure like roads and ports to facilitate resource extraction and trade. • Offer tax incentives or favorable trade terms to attract investors. • Ensure policies encourage technology transfer and skill development among local workers. • any other relevant point 	

Population: Distribution, Density, Growth & Composition

Serial No.	Question	Marks
18	<p>Subhash is a software developer who recently got a job and moved to a metropolitan city. After 4 years he had to move back to his hometown to take care of his parents as they were alone and unwell.</p> <p>a) What type of migration did Subhash undergo when he first moved to the metropolitan city? b) What type of migration did he undergo when he returned to his hometown?</p> <p>[Skill: Understanding]</p>	2
19	<p>Compare and discuss the population growth in India during Phase II (1921-1951) and Phase III (1951-1981), focusing on the following factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mortality Rates • Fertility Rates • Growth Rate • Socio-economic Factors • Migration <p>[Skill: Application]</p>	5


Marking Scheme

Q No.	Rubric	Marks
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18	<p>Evaluation Criteria: Award 1 mark if the student correctly identifies the type of migration for each part (a and b).</p>	1
	Award 1 marks if the student explains the concepts of Place of Origin and Place of Destination accurately.	1
	<p>Sample Answer: a) Subhash underwent rural-to-urban migration when he first moved to the metropolitan city. This type of migration involves relocating from a rural area (his hometown) to an urban area (the metropolitan city), typically for better job opportunities or living conditions. b) Subhash underwent urban-to-rural migration when he returned to his hometown. This type of migration involves moving back from an urban area to a rural area, often for personal or family-related reasons, as in this case where he returned to care for his parents.</p>	
19	<p>Evaluation Criteria: Award 1 mark for identifying the steady growth in Phase II due to declining mortality rates and high fertility rates.</p>	1
	Award 1 mark for recognising the rapid growth in Phase III due to a sharp decline in mortality rates and sustained high fertility rates.	1
	Award 1 mark for discussing the impact of social and economic factors on population growth in both phases.	1
	Award 1 mark for explaining the role of migration in Phase III's population increase.	1
	Award 1 mark for comparing and contrasting the population growth dynamics between the two phases.	1
	<p>Sample Answer: Comparison of Phase II (1921–1951) and Phase III (1951–1981)</p> <p>Mortality Rates Phase II: Showed a gradual decline thanks to modest improvements in public health and sanitation, leading to steady population growth. Phase III: Witnessed a much sharper drop in mortality due to better healthcare, vaccines, and broader public health measures, causing a significant population surge.</p> <p>Fertility Rates Phase II: Remained high, sustaining moderate yet consistent growth. Phase III: Continued to be high, but combined with falling mortality, resulted in a population explosion.</p> <p>Growth Rate Phase II: Growth was steady but tempered by still relatively higher mortality.</p>	

	<p>Phase III: Growth became far more pronounced, driven by persistently high births and dramatically reduced deaths.</p> <p>Socio-economic Factors</p> <p>Phase II: Limited advancements under colonial rule were overshadowed by global crises.</p> <p>Phase III: Post-independence planning and development measures improved living standards, accelerating population growth.</p> <p>Migration</p> <p>Phase II: Partition-related movements did not drastically alter total figures.</p> <p>Phase III: Inflows from neighbouring countries added to numbers, but natural increase remained the main driver.</p>	
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Human Settlements

Serial No.	Question	Marks
20	<p>What kind of rural settlement has been depicted in the image given below?</p>  <p>(A) semi-clustered settlement (B) dispersed settlement (C) hamleted settlement (D) clustered settlement</p> <p>[Skill: Understanding]</p>	1
21	<p>Compare rural and urban settlements (towns) based on the following aspects:</p> <p>a) Size b) Economic activity</p>	5

	<p>c) Population density and distribution d) Classification (e.g., towns, villages) e) Infrastructure development</p> <p>[Skill: Understanding]</p>	
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Marking Scheme

Q No.	Rubric	Marks
20	<p>Correct Answer: D Correct: It is a clustered settlement</p>	1
	A: Incorrect: It is a clustered settlement	
	B: Incorrect: It is a clustered settlement	
	C: Incorrect: It is a clustered settlement	
21	<p>Evaluation Criteria: Award 1 mark for clearly explaining the difference in size between rural and urban settlements.</p>	1
	Award 1 mark for highlighting differences in economic activity (primary vs. secondary/tertiary).	1
	Award 1 mark for explaining population density and distribution in both types of settlements.	1
	Award 1 mark for correctly classifying rural and urban settlements.	1
	Award 1 mark for contrasting the level of infrastructure development in rural and urban areas.	1
	<p>Sample Answer:</p> <p>a) Size: Rural settlements are smaller in size, with fewer buildings and scattered housing. Urban settlements are larger, with concentrated and organized structures.</p> <p>b) Economic Activity: Rural settlements are primarily dependent on agriculture, fishing, forestry, or other primary activities. Urban settlements are hubs of secondary and tertiary activities like manufacturing, trade, and services.</p> <p>c) Population Density and Distribution: Rural settlements have a low population density, with people spread over large areas. Urban settlements have a high population density, with people living in closer proximity.</p> <p>d) Classification (e.g., towns, villages): Rural settlements are classified as dispersed, clustered, hamleted etc.</p>	

<p>Urban settlements are classified as administrative, transport, educational, commercial, mining etc.</p> <p>e) Infrastructure Development: Rural settlements have basic infrastructure, such as limited transportation and healthcare facilities. Urban settlements have advanced infrastructure, including well-developed roads, hospitals, and educational institutions.</p>	
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Land Resources and Agriculture

Serial No.	Question	Marks															
	<p>Observe the table given below indicating the crop yields with and without irrigation in a region and answer the questions that follow:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Crop</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Yield without irrigation (tons per hectare)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Yield with irrigation (tons per hectare)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Wheat</td> <td style="text-align: center;">954</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1554</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Finger millet</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1661</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1868</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Soybeans</td> <td style="text-align: center;">603</td> <td style="text-align: center;">605</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Groundnut</td> <td style="text-align: center;">995</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1085</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Note: 1 ton - 1000 kg, 1 hectare - 10,000 sq.m.</i></p>	Crop	Yield without irrigation (tons per hectare)	Yield with irrigation (tons per hectare)	Wheat	954	1554	Finger millet	1661	1868	Soybeans	603	605	Groundnut	995	1085	
Crop	Yield without irrigation (tons per hectare)	Yield with irrigation (tons per hectare)															
Wheat	954	1554															
Finger millet	1661	1868															
Soybeans	603	605															
Groundnut	995	1085															
22	<p>If the government implements a policy to reduce water-intensive agriculture, how might this affect wheat production in the region? Provide two points based on the provided data.</p> <p>[Skill: Understanding]</p>	2															
23	<p>Wheat and finger millet are grown with and without irrigation. Their yield per hectare is as follows:</p> <p>Wheat: Without irrigation: 2,000 kg/hectare With irrigation: 3,500 kg/hectare</p> <p>Finger Millet: Without irrigation: 1,800 kg/hectare With irrigation: 2,400 kg/hectare</p> <p>Based on the above data, which crop shows a greater yield improvement per hectare with irrigation? Justify your answer.</p> <p>[Skill: Application]</p>	3															
24	<p>Analyse the production of wheat compared to groundnut in terms of:</p> <p>a) Yield improvement in water-scarce conditions (without irrigation).</p>	3															

	<p>b) Yield improvement in water-abundant conditions (with irrigation).</p> <p>c) Overall productivity considering the adaptability and sustainability of each crop.</p> <p>[Skill: Application]</p>	
25	<p>'Being a farmer's daughter and now a farmer, for us rain sometimes means germination of hope and sometimes death of hope,' writes Moumita Alam.</p> <p>Source: https://www.outlookindia.com/culture-society/gods-never-rain-on-us-news-208852</p> <p>Which of the following issues faced in Indian agriculture does Alam highlight?</p> <p>(A) lack of land reforms (B) lack of commercialisation (C) fragmentation of landholdings (D) dependence on erratic monsoon</p> <p>[Skill: Application]</p>	1
26	<p>Read the assertion and reason carefully, then choose the correct option that explains their relationship.</p> <p>Assertion (A): Overuse of chemical fertilisers directly causes soil salinisation.</p> <p>Reason (R): Excessive use of chemical fertilisers leads to the accumulation of salts in the soil, making it unfit for cultivation over time.</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>(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 true, but R is false. (D) A is false, but R is true.</p> <p>[Skill: Understanding]</p>	1

Marking Scheme

Q No.	Rubric	Marks
22	<p>Evaluation Criteria:</p> <p>Award 1 mark for explaining that wheat production would significantly decline due to its high dependency on irrigation for increased yields (from 954 to 1554 tons per hectare).</p>	1
	<p>Award 1 mark for mentioning that farmers might shift to more water-efficient crops like Finger Millet and Soybeans.</p>	1
	<p>Sample Answer:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Wheat production would significantly decline, as it heavily depends on irrigation for high yields (increases from 954 to 1554 tons per hectare). Farmers may shift to more water-efficient crops like Finger Millet and Soybeans. 	
23	<p>Evaluation Criteria:</p>	1

	Award 1 mark for correctly calculating the yield improvement for wheat (1,500 kg/ha) and finger millet (600 kg/ha).	
	Award 1 mark for identifying wheat as providing a greater yield improvement per hectare with irrigation.	1
	Award 1 mark for acknowledging finger millet's suitability for water-scarce regions and its sustainability despite lower yield improvement.	1
	<p>Sample Answer: Wheat shows a yield improvement of 1,500 kg per hectare with irrigation (3,500 - 2,000), while finger millet shows an improvement of 600 kg per hectare (2,400 - 1,800). Based on this data, wheat provides a greater yield improvement per hectare with irrigation.</p> <p>However, finger millet is often grown in water-scarce regions and requires less water, making it a more sustainable option in such conditions despite the lower yield improvement.</p>	
24	<p>Evaluation Criteria: Award 1 mark for accurately identifying groundnut as better suited for water-scarce conditions due to drought tolerance.</p>	1
	Award 1 mark for correctly explaining that wheat shows significant yield improvement with irrigation compared to groundnut.	1
	Award 1 mark for recognising that wheat has higher productivity under irrigation but highlights groundnut's sustainability and suitability for arid regions.	1
	<p>Sample Answer: a) Yield improvement in water-scarce conditions (without irrigation): Groundnut is better suited to water-scarce conditions as it is a drought-tolerant crop. Its yield is less dependent on irrigation compared to wheat, which typically requires more water for optimal growth. Groundnut's adaptability makes it more reliable in regions with limited water availability.</p> <p>b) Yield improvement in water-abundant conditions (with irrigation): Wheat demonstrates significant yield improvement with irrigation, as water availability enhances its growth, grain filling, and overall productivity. Groundnut also benefits from irrigation, but its relative improvement is typically less pronounced compared to wheat, which has a higher water requirement.</p> <p>c) Overall productivity considering adaptability and sustainability: While wheat has higher overall productivity under well-irrigated conditions, groundnut is more sustainable in arid and semi-arid regions due to its lower water needs and ability to fix nitrogen in the soil, improving soil fertility. Groundnut is thus a more suitable option in regions with water scarcity, whereas wheat is preferable in water-abundant areas.</p>	
25	<p>Correct Answer: D Correct. The statement highlights the unpredictable nature of rainfall and its impact on</p>	1

	agriculture, symbolizing both hope (for growth) and despair (for crop failure), reflecting the dependence on erratic monsoon patterns in Indian agriculture.	
	A: Incorrect. While lack of land reforms is a significant issue in Indian agriculture, the statement focuses on the challenges caused by rainfall, not on land distribution or reform policies.	
	B: Incorrect. The statement does not address commercialization or market-oriented farming. It highlights the reliance on natural rainfall rather than market systems.	
	C: Incorrect. Fragmented landholdings are a major agricultural issue in India, but the statement does not discuss land size or ownership; it emphasizes rainfall dependency.	
26	Correct Answer: C While overuse of chemical fertilisers can lead to soil salinisation, the process occurs indirectly as fertilisers increase salt concentrations over time, particularly in poorly managed soils. The primary direct cause of soil salinisation is excessive irrigation without proper drainage, not the use of chemical fertilisers.	1

Water Resources

Serial No.	Question	Marks
27	<p>Read the assertion and reason carefully, then choose the correct option that explains their relationship.</p> <p>Assertion (A): Freshwater is increasingly referred to as the new oil because it can be commercially traded like oil in global markets.</p> <p>Reason (R): Freshwater scarcity due to overuse and climate change has made it a strategically important and economically valuable resource.</p> <p>(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 true, but R is false. (D) A is false, but R is true.</p> <p>[Skill: Application]</p>	1
28	<p>The city of X was once known for its numerous lakes, but due to rapid urbanisation and population growth, most lakes were filled and converted into building sites, leaving only a few for tourism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify a direct environmental consequence of the loss of lakes in the city. • Explain how urbanisation and the filling of lakes contribute to this consequence. <p>[Understanding]</p>	3
29	<p>The headline "<i>Do It Yourself: Here Are 3 Easy Ways For You To Recycle Wastewater In Your Household</i>" was published on NDTV's Swachh India platform, highlighting simple yet impactful ideas for reusing water at home.</p> <p>If you were writing this article for a school project on water conservation, what ways might you have had included under this article?</p> <p>[Skill: Mechanical]</p>	3

30	<p>Global freshwater use over the long-run Global freshwater withdrawals for agriculture, industry and domestic uses since 1900, measured in cubic metres (m³) per year.</p> <p>Source: Global International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGB) OurWorldInData.org/water-access-resources-sanitation/ • CC BY</p> <p>Using the graph provided, answer the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the trend in global freshwater use from 1900 to 2014. Identify two possible reasons for the sharp rise in freshwater usage after 1950. Suggest two strategies that could help reduce global freshwater usage while maintaining agricultural and industrial productivity. <p>[Skill: Application]</p>	5
31	<p>How is water, despite being a renewable resource, gradually turning into a non-renewable resource?</p> <p>[Skill: Understanding]</p>	2

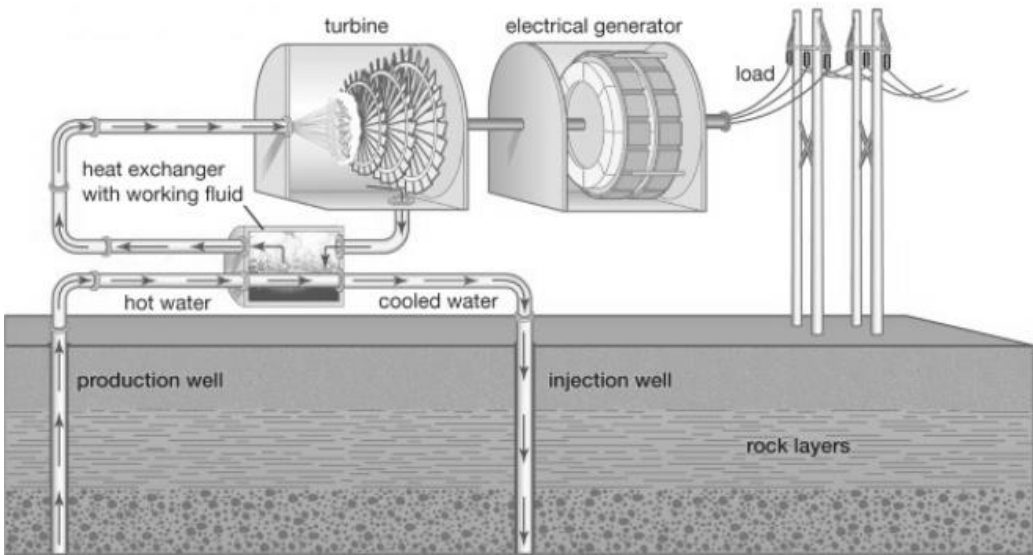
Marking Scheme

Q No.	Rubric	Marks
27	<p>Correct Answer: D</p> <p>Freshwater is referred to as the new oil not because it is widely traded commercially like oil, but because its scarcity has made it a critical and valuable resource. The reason correctly highlights how overuse, pollution, and climate change have increased its importance for survival and development.</p>	1
28	<p>Evaluation Criteria: Award 1 mark for correct identifying</p>	1

	Award 2 mark for a reasonable explanation	2
	<p>Sample Answer: Direct Environmental Consequence: Increased flooding.</p> <p>Explanation: The filling of lakes reduces the city's natural ability to absorb and store rainwater, leading to excessive surface runoff during heavy rains. With fewer natural reservoirs, urban drainage systems become overwhelmed, increasing the likelihood of flooding in the area.</p>	
29	<p>Evaluation Criteria: Award 1 mark for each valid and creative suggestion for recycling wastewater at home,</p>	3
	<p>Sample Answer: Reusing water from washing vegetables for watering plants. Implementing a greywater recycling system to reuse water from sinks and showers for gardening. Collecting rainwater for household cleaning purposes. any other relevant point</p>	
30	<p>Evaluation Criteria: Award 1 mark for describing the trend accurately.</p>	1
	Award 2 marks for identifying two valid reasons for the rise in usage.	2
	Award 2 marks for suggesting two effective strategies to reduce freshwater usage.	2
	<p>Sample Answer: Trend in Global Freshwater Use: The graph shows a steady increase in global freshwater use from 1900 to 1950. After 1950, the usage rises sharply, reaching around 4 trillion m³ per year by 2014.</p> <p>Reasons for the Sharp Rise Post-1950: Rapid industrialization and urbanization worldwide.</p> <p>Agricultural intensification with increased irrigation demand due to the Green Revolution.</p> <p>Strategies to Reduce Freshwater Usage: Promote water-efficient irrigation techniques like drip irrigation. Implement industrial recycling of water to reduce wastage. Encourage the use of drought-resistant crop varieties. Improve public awareness about water conservation in domestic and commercial sectors.</p>	
31	<p>Evaluation Criteria: Award 1 mark for explaining that overuse exceeds natural replenishment rates.</p>	1
	Award 1 mark for mentioning that pollution renders freshwater unusable.	1
	<p>Sample Answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overuse and excessive extraction of freshwater exceed its natural replenishment rate. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution from industries, agriculture, and urban waste contaminates available freshwater, making it unusable. • any other relevant point 	
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Minerals and Energy Resources

Serial No.	Question	Marks
32	<p>The image shows a geothermal energy plant that generates electricity using heat from the Earth's interior. Such plants are typically developed in areas with significant geothermal activity, including tectonic plate boundaries, hot springs, or volcanic regions.</p>  <p>Of the three states - Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan - identify the Indian state where such a plant is most likely set up. Explain your reasoning.</p> <p>[Skill: Understanding]</p>	1
33	<p>From which of the following can biogas energy be generated? Choose the correct option and explain why it is suitable for biogas production.</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>(A) Animal dung and agricultural waste</p> <p>(B) Fossil fuels like coal and petroleum</p> <p>(C) Industrial chemical waste</p> <p>(D) Metallic ores</p> <p>[Skill: Mechanical]</p>	3
34	<p>Petrochemical industries are often called the building blocks of industries like automobiles and textiles due to their wide-ranging applications. Explain how these industries depend on petrochemical products.</p> <p>[Skill: Application]</p>	2

35	<p>Mr. Nair resides in the Palakkad district of Kerala and works in an energy generation plant. Answer the following questions based on this information:</p> <p>a) What type of energy generation plant is Mr. Nair most likely working in? b) Which natural resource or material is most important for energy generation at this plant? c) What is the main source of water supply for the plant? d) List two primary uses of the energy generated by this plant. e) Why is Palakkad a suitable location for this type of energy plant?</p> <p>[Skill: Understanding]</p>	5
36	<p>Can Mica be categorised as a non-ferrous mineral? Justify your response.</p> <p>[Skill: Mechanical]</p>	2

Marking Scheme

Q No.	Rubric	Marks
32	<p>Evaluation Criteria: Award 1 mark for identification of the state with geothermal activity</p>	1
	Award 2 mark for explanation	2
	<p>Sample Answer: Correct State: Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>Explanation: Himachal Pradesh, located in the Himalayan region, has significant geothermal activity due to tectonic movements, with hot springs and geothermal zones making it ideal for such energy plants. In contrast, Punjab and Rajasthan lack geothermal activity because they are located in geologically stable regions with no tectonic boundaries or volcanic activity. This makes them unsuitable for geothermal energy generation.</p>	
33	<p>Evaluation Criteria: Award 1 mark for identification</p>	1
	Award 1 mark for correct reason	2
	<p>Sample Answer Animal dung and agricultural waste Reason: Biogas is produced through the anaerobic decomposition of organic matter, such as animal dung and agricultural waste, which are rich in biodegradable materials. These provide the nutrients needed for the microorganisms that generate biogas. Other options, like fossil fuels, chemical waste, or metallic ores, are not biodegradable and cannot support this process.</p>	
34	<p>Evaluation Criteria: Award 1 mark for mentioning fuels and lubricants as dependencies for the automobile industry.</p>	1
	Award 1 mark for mentioning synthetic fibers as a dependency for the textile industry.	1

	<p>Sample Answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The automobile industry depends on petrochemical products such as fuel for internal combustion engines and lubricants for smooth engine functioning. • The textile industry relies on petrochemical by-products like synthetic fibers used in making fabrics. 	
35	<p>Evaluation Criteria: Award 1 mark for correctly identifying the plant as a hydroelectric power plant, referencing the geography of Palakkad.</p>	1
	Award 1 mark for stating water as the key natural resource used in hydroelectric energy generation.	1
	Award 1 mark for identifying the rivers originating from the Western Ghats (e.g., Bharathapuzha) as the main source.	1
	Award 1 mark for listing two relevant uses, such as domestic consumption and agricultural irrigation.	1
	Award 1 mark for providing two valid geographical factors, such as abundant rivers, Western Ghats terrain, or high rainfall.	1
	<p>Sample Answer:</p> <p>a) Mr. Nair is most likely working in a hydroelectric power plant, as Palakkad is known for its abundant rivers and favorable geography for hydroelectric energy generation.</p> <p>b) The most important natural resource is water, as hydroelectric power plants rely on the flow of water to generate electricity.</p> <p>c) The main source of water supply for the plant is the rivers originating from the Western Ghats, such as the Bharathapuzha River, which flows through Palakkad.</p> <p>d) Domestic consumption: Supplying electricity to households in the region and beyond. Agricultural irrigation: Powering irrigation pumps for farming activities in the district.</p> <p>e) Abundant rivers: Palakkad has several rivers, ensuring a consistent water supply. Western Ghats terrain: The slopes of the Ghats provide the necessary elevation for creating dams and generating water flow. High rainfall: The region receives significant rainfall during the monsoon season, ensuring year-round water availability.</p>	
36	<p>Evaluation Criteria: Award 1 mark for correctly identifying mica as a non-metallic mineral.</p>	1
	Award 1 mark for explaining that mica is a non-ferrous mineral due to its non-metallic nature.	1
	<p>Sample Answer: Yes, Mica is not a non-ferrous mineral, as the term "non-ferrous" applies to minerals that do not contain iron, and mica is non-metallic hence doesn't contain iron, and therefore can be categorised under non-ferrous minerals.</p>	

Planning and Sustainable Development in India

Serial No.	Question	Marks
37	<p>How did the thoughts of Sir Robert Malthus and Mahatma Gandhi align regarding the relationship between population and resources?</p> <p>[Skill: Application]</p>	2
38	<p>Given below are two examples of mineral resource management:</p> <p>a) The Responsible Mica Initiative (RMI) has been working in Giridih and Koderma districts of Jharkhand to improve the well-being of mica-dependent families through community empowerment programs.</p> <p>b) The Critical Minerals Summit, held in April 2024, aimed to enhance beneficiation and processing capabilities of critical minerals across India.</p> <p>What approaches to planning do each of these examples adhere to? Why?</p> <p>[Skill: Application]</p>	5
39	<p>Read the assertion and reason carefully, then choose the correct option that explains their relationship.</p> <p>Assertion (A): Equating economic development with economic growth after World War II led to neglect of marginalised communities.</p> <p>Reason (R): Economic growth measures primarily focus on aggregate income and output, ignoring social equity and wealth distribution.</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(C) A is true, but R is false.</p> <p>(D) A is false, but R is true.</p> <p>[Skill: Application]</p>	1

Marking Scheme

Q No.	Rubric	Marks
37	<p>Evaluation Criteria:</p> <p>Award 1 mark for mentioning their shared concern about the imbalance between population and resources.</p>	1
	<p>Award 1 mark for explaining their emphasis on resource management for harmony.</p>	1
	<p>Sample Answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both Malthus and Gandhi shared concerns about the imbalance between population and resources. • They emphasized the need for mindful management of resources to avoid conflicts and ensure harmony. • any other relevant point 	

38	<p>Evaluation Criteria: Award 2.5 marks for correctly identifying the approach in part (a) as regional planning and providing a valid explanation.</p>	2.5
	<p>Award 2.5 marks for correctly identifying the approach in part (b) as sectoral planning and providing a valid explanation.</p>	2.5
	<p>Sample Answer: a) Regional Planning</p> <p>This example adheres to regional planning as it focuses on the comprehensive development of specific geographical areas—namely, the Giridih and Koderma districts in Jharkhand. The Responsible Mica Initiative targets the well-being of mica-dependent families through community empowerment, addressing local needs and challenges within the region.</p> <p>b) Sectoral Planning</p> <p>This example adheres to sectoral planning because it aims to develop the critical minerals sector at the national level. The Critical Minerals Summit focuses on enhancing beneficiation and processing capabilities for critical minerals, targeting a specific economic sector that is vital for industrial growth across the country.</p>	
39	<p>Correct Answer: A Economic growth focuses on increasing income and output but does not account for social disparities. This limited focus led to uneven wealth distribution, leaving marginalised communities without significant benefits, even as economies grew. The reason clearly explains this outcome.</p>	1

Transport & Communication

Serial No.	Question	Marks
40	<p>Read the assertion and reason carefully, then choose the correct option that explains their relationship.</p> <p>Assertion (A): Priya is using the personal mode of communication by sending a text message to her friend.</p> <p>Reason (R): A text message sent to a friend is a private and direct form of communication, unlike loudspeakers, advertisements, or projectors, which are designed for public or group use.</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>(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 true, but R is false. (D) A is false, but R is true.</p>	

41	Analyse how the construction of roads by Border Roads Organisation (BRO) contributes to both economic development and strategic defense in high altitude areas in India. [Skill: Understanding]	5
42	Read the fictional headline of an imaginary city given below and answer the question that follows: <i>"Traffic Chaos in Greenfield: Urban Planner Recommends Metro as a Solution"</i> The city of Greenfield is dealing with severe vehicular congestion, overcrowded streets, and rising pollution. To tackle these challenges, an urban planner has proposed the construction of a metro system. How can the introduction of a metro system as a means of transportation help improve the above stated situation in Greenfield? [Skill: Understanding]	3
43	Identify which of the following functions will not be undertaken by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). Provide a reason for your answer. Options: (A) Collection of tolls on national highways (B) Management of village road infrastructure (C) Development and maintenance of national highways (D) Implementation of projects under the central development schemes [Skill: Mechanical]	3

Marking Scheme

Q No.	Rubric	Marks
40	Correct Answer: A Explanation: Priya's use of text messaging to communicate with her friend is a personal mode of communication because it is private and directed at a single recipient. The reason accurately explains why this is classified as personal communication.	1
41	Evaluation Criteria: Award 1 mark for explaining the economic benefits like trade and tourism.	1
	Award 1 mark for describing strategic defence contributions.	1
	Award 1 mark for highlighting the reduction of regional isolation.	1
	Award 1 mark for addressing the geographic challenges tackled by BRO.	1
	Award 1 mark for discussing BRO's role in national integration.	1
	Sample Answer:	

	<p>a) Facilitating Economic Growth: BRO roads improve connectivity in remote, high-altitude areas, boosting trade and tourism, especially in regions like Ladakh and Himachal Pradesh. Better road infrastructure allows local businesses to thrive by enabling the movement of goods and services.</p> <p>b) Enhancing Strategic Defence: The construction of strategically important roads ensures quick transportation of military personnel, weapons, and supplies to border areas, strengthening defence preparedness. Year-round road connectivity is maintained through snow clearance operations, critical for the military during emergencies.</p> <p>c) Reducing Regional Isolation: Roads built by BRO in challenging terrains bridge the gap between isolated communities and the rest of the country, ensuring access to essential services like healthcare and education.</p> <p>d) Addressing Geographic Challenges: BRO's expertise in constructing roads at altitudes above 4,000 metres overcomes barriers posed by rugged terrain, extreme weather, and high construction costs.</p> <p>e) Supporting National Integration: By connecting remote border areas with the mainland, BRO fosters national integration and strengthens socio-economic ties in these regions.</p> <p>any other relevant point</p>	
42	<p>Evaluation Criteria: Award 1 mark for explaining how metros reduce traffic congestion.</p>	1
	Award 1 mark for stating how metros help in minimizing pollution.	1
	Award 1 mark for highlighting improved urban mobility and crowd management.	1
	<p>Sample Answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The metro provides a fast and efficient alternative to road transport, reducing the number of vehicles on the roads and easing congestion. • Metro systems run on electricity, reducing dependence on fossil fuels and cutting down vehicular emissions, leading to improved air quality. • The metro offers reliable, time-saving, and affordable public transport, making commuting easier for residents while enhancing crowd control. • any other relevant point 	
43	<p>Evaluation Criteria: Award 1 mark for identification</p>	1
	Award 2 mark for a correct reason	2
	<p>Sample Answer: The person using a personal means of communication is Priya, as she sends a text message to her friend on her phone. Reason: Text messages are a form of direct, private communication between individuals, making it a personal means of communication, unlike loudspeakers, advertisements, or projectors, which are intended for broader or public audiences.</p>	

International Trade


Serial No.	Question	Marks
44	<p>Read the assertion and reason carefully, then choose the correct option that explains their relationship.</p> <p>Assertion (A): Bilateral trade occurs when two countries agree to exchange specific goods with each other.</p> <p>Reason (R): Multilateral trade allows a country to engage in trade with multiple nations and grants "Most Favoured Nation" (MFN) status to some partners.</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(C) A is true, but R is false.</p> <p>(D) A is false, but R is true.</p> <p>[Skill: Understanding]</p>	1
45	<p>Through which of the following ports will trade from India to Bangladesh MOST LIKELY take place?</p> <p>(A) Haldia Port</p> <p>(B) Kandla Port</p> <p>(C) Mumbai Port</p> <p>(D) Visakhapatnam Port</p> <p>[Skill: Recall]</p>	
46	<p>"During the 1970s, India experienced significant agricultural advancements as a result of the Green Revolution, particularly in the production of wheat and rice."</p> <p>How did the Green Revolution contribute to improving India's Balance of Payment (BoP) during this period?</p> <p>[Skill: Understanding]</p>	3

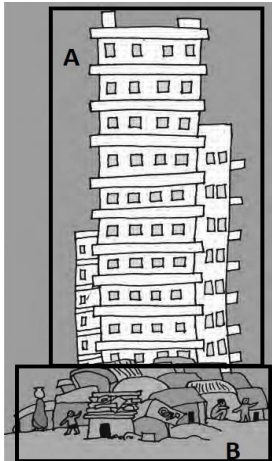
Marking Scheme

Q No.	Rubric	Marks
44	<p>Correct Answer: B</p> <p>The assertion correctly describes bilateral trade as an agreement between two countries for exchanging specific goods. The reason is true and describes multilateral trade, but it is not the explanation for bilateral trade.</p>	1
45	<p>Correct Answer: A</p> <p>Correct. Haldia Port, located in West Bengal near Bangladesh, is a major port for trade between the two countries.</p>	

	B: Incorrect. Kandla is on the western coast and is used for trade with western countries, not Bangladesh.	
	C: Incorrect. Located on the western coast of India, Mumbai Port is not strategically located for trade with Bangladesh.	
	D: Incorrect. While situated on the eastern coast, it is farther from Bangladesh and not the primary port for this trade route.	
46	Evaluation Criteria: Award 1 mark for mentioning the reduction in food grain imports.	1
	Award 1 mark for explaining how surplus production led to exports.	1
	Award 1 mark for connecting these factors to an improvement in the BoP.	1
	Sample Answer: The Green Revolution significantly improved India's Balance of Payment (BoP) in the 1970s by reducing dependency on food grain imports. Increased agricultural productivity, particularly in wheat and rice, made India self-sufficient in food production. As a result, India saved valuable foreign exchange that was previously spent on importing food grains. Additionally, the surplus production allowed India to export food grains, generating foreign exchange earnings. Together, these factors—reduced imports and increased exports—contributed to a favorable impact on India's BoP during this period.	

Issues and Problems in Geographical Perspective

Serial No.	Question	Marks
47	<p>Observe the image given below and answer the questions that follow:</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">State any two types of pollution the people residing in this circled area would DEFINITELY experience.</p>	2

	[Skill: Application]	
48	<p>Refer to the image given below where two areas have been marked as A and B.</p> <p>Based on you understanding on different types of settlements, state the issues faced by B as compared to that faced by A.</p>  <p>[Skill: Application]</p>	5
49	<p>Read the assertion and reason carefully, then choose the correct option that explains their relationship.</p> <p>Assertion (A): Industrial and agricultural activities are major contributors to water pollution.</p> <p>Reason (R): Industrial waste, fertilisers, and pesticides release toxic chemicals into water bodies, harming aquatic ecosystems and increasing nitrate content in surface water.</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(C) A is true, but R is false.</p> <p>(D) A is false, but R is true.</p>	1
50	<p>Urban waste disposal is a significant problem in India, especially in smaller cities and towns where a large percentage of waste remains uncollected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain one health consequence of improper waste management mentioned in the text. • Suggest one way this issue can be addressed. <p>[Understanding]</p>	

Marking Scheme

Q No.	Rubric	Marks
47	Evaluation Criteria: Award 1 mark each for two types of pollution.	2
	Sample Answer People living near highways face high levels of noise pollution due to constant vehicle movement and honking. Additionally, vehicles emit pollutants like carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides, leading to significant air pollution.	
48	Evaluation Criteria: Award 1 mark for describing poor housing and infrastructure in Area B.	1
	Award 1 mark for explaining hygiene and health-related problems in Area B.	1
	Award 1 mark for highlighting economic struggles in slums compared to Area A.	1
	Award 1 mark for discussing health and nutritional challenges faced by Area B.	1
	Award 1 mark for mentioning social issues like crime and exclusion.	1
	Sample Answer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area B consists of dilapidated and overcrowded shanty structures with poor or no access to basic amenities like clean drinking water, electricity, and sanitation, unlike the well-developed infrastructure in Area A. • Slums in Area B suffer from poor hygienic conditions, poor ventilation, and narrow streets, making them prone to fire hazards and diseases. Area A, by contrast, has clean surroundings, parks, and wide roads. • People in Area B work in low-paid, high-risk, unorganized jobs, struggling to afford proper housing and education for their children, while Area A residents enjoy higher incomes and job security. • Due to poverty, slum dwellers in Area B face undernourishment and are more prone to illnesses, whereas residents of Area A have access to better healthcare and nutrition. • Area B struggles with problems like crime, drug abuse, alcoholism, and social exclusion caused by poverty and lack of opportunities, unlike Area A, which enjoys a better quality of life and security. • any other relevant point 	
49	Correct Answer: A Industries and agriculture release harmful substances like industrial waste, heavy metals, and inorganic chemicals, polluting water bodies. Fertilisers and pesticides contribute by increasing nitrate levels and contaminating groundwater. This directly supports the assertion, making R the correct explanation for A.	
50	Evaluation Criteria: Award 1 mark for identifying a health consequence (e.g., spread of diseases like typhoid, cholera, or malaria).	1
	Award 1 mark for providing a relevant and practical solution (e.g., improving waste collection systems or increasing awareness).	1
	Sample Answer:	

	<p>Improper waste management leads to the spread of diseases such as typhoid and cholera, as flies and rodents thrive in accumulated garbage.</p> <p>This issue can be addressed by improving waste collection systems and ensuring proper disposal at designated sites.</p>	
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Board of School Education Haryana, Bhiwani