

Competency-Based Test – Class XII Geography

CLASS – XII

SUBJECT : GEOGRAPHY

MONTH : DECEMBER 2025

QUES NO	TYPE OF QUESTION (REASONING / MCQ / MATRIX / GRID /Assertion & reason/ OTHER types)	QUESTION	OPTION PROVIDED	CORRECT OPTION	EXPLANATION With reference/NCERT P. No.	% OF STUDENTS ATTEMPTED CORRECTLY
01	ASSERTION REASONING	Assertion (A): Air transport is often the only viable means to reach areas that are otherwise inaccessible. Reason (R): Airplanes can overcome geographical barriers such as mountainous snow fields and inhospitable desert terrains that hinder other forms of transport.	(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. (e) Both A and R are false.	(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.	Explanation: The air transport "is often the only means to reach inaccessible areas". The reason for this is also provided: "The frictions created by mountainous snow fields or inhospitable desert terrains have been overcome" by air transport, thereby increasing accessibility	
02	MCQ	One of the most significant advancements brought by satellite communication, as described in the sources, is its ability to:	(a) Enhance the existing copper cable telephone systems through optic fiber integration. (b) Ensure that the cost and time of communication remain consistent regardless of the distance covered. (c) Primarily facilitate the urbanisation of America by centralising firm headquarters. (d) Connect countries over shorter distances more efficiently than any other method	The correct answer is (b) Ensure that the cost and time of communication remain consistent regardless of the distance covered	Communication through satellites, emerging since the 1970s, has "rendered the unit cost and time of communication invariant in terms of distance". This means "it costs the same to communicate over 500 km as it does over 5,000 km via satellite"	
03	MCQ	The evolution of communication technologies has dramatically impacted global connectivity. Based on the provided data,	(a) The initial concentration of Internet users in the U.S.A. (66% in 1995) has reversed, with the majority now residing in developing countries, paralleled by a	(a) The initial concentration of Internet users in	Option (a) accurately synthesizes two key trends. The sources state that "The percentage share of	

		what is the most significant long-term trend regarding the geographical distribution of Internet users and the underlying economic principle of satellite communication?	satellite communication principle that makes cost invariant to distance. (b) The growth of the Internet from 50 million users in 1995 to 5.4 billion in 2023 primarily occurred due to the widespread adoption of optic fiber cables, which made long-distance communication significantly cheaper than satellite links. (c) While satellites made communication cost-invariant to distance since the 1970s, this primarily benefited highly industrialized countries, as evidenced by the consistent majority of Internet users remaining in developed nations like the U.S.A., U.K., Germany, and Japan through 2023. (d) The telegraph and telephone were the primary drivers for creating a "global village" by the early 2000s, with the Internet and satellites only playing a supplementary role in connecting less than 1,000 million people globally.	the U.S.A. (66% in 1995) has reversed, with the majority now residing in developing countries, paralleled by a satellite communication principle that makes cost invariant to distance	U.S.A. has dropped from 66 in 1995 to only 25 in 2005. Now the majority of the world's users are in U.S.A., U.K., Germany, Japan, China and India", and a "shift among global users from U.S.A. to the developing countries"	
04	ASSERTION REASONING	Assertion (A): Unmetalled roads are often not effective and serviceable throughout all seasons. Reason (R): During the rainy season, these roads become unmotorable, and even metalled roads can be significantly handicapped by heavy rains and floods.	(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. (e) Both A and R are false	(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.	Explanation: The sources confirm that "unmetalled roads, though simple in construction, are not effective and serviceable for all seasons", directly supporting Assertion (A). Reason (R) then provides the specific environmental conditions and their impact: "During the rainy season these become unmotorable and even the metalled ones are seriously handicapped during heavy rains and floods"	
05	TRUE AND FALSE	Which of the following statements accurately distinguishes between the Suez Canal and the Panama Canal based on their physical	(A) The Panama Canal is a sea-level canal without locks, whereas the Suez Canal employs a six-lock system to navigate elevation changes. (B) Both canals operate at sea-level, but the Suez Canal connects the	Answer: (C)	The Suez Canal is described as a "sea-level canal without locks". It connects the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea, providing Europe	

		characteristics and economic importance as described in the sources?	Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, while the Panama Canal links the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea. (C) The Suez Canal is a sea-level canal without locks and has greater economic significance globally compared to the Panama Canal, which features a six-lock system. (D) Both canals utilize a lock system, and the Panama Canal has a greater economic significance, especially for the economies of Europe.		a new gateway to the Indian Ocean and reducing direct sea-route distances. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Panama Canal, in contrast, "has a six-lock system" through which ships cross different elevation levels (26 m up and down). It connects the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west 	
06	ASSERTION REASONING	Assertion (A): Slums are environmentally degraded areas within cities, primarily occupied by migrants. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reason (R): Migrants are unable to afford proper housing in urban areas due to high rent and land costs, forcing them to reside in slum-like conditions 	(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. (e) Both A and R are false.	(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	Assertion (A) is true. The sources describe slums as "environmentally incompatible and degraded areas of the cities" that are "occupied by the migrants who were forced to migrate from rural areas to urban areas for employment and livelihood". <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reason (R) is also true and provides the direct explanation for the situation described in A. It states, "But because of high rent and high costs of land, they could not afford proper housing and start to live in these areas" 	
07	TRUE AND FALSE	Statement: The primary cause of land degradation is exclusively natural processes like soil erosion and landslides.	Options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> True False 	Answer: False	While soil erosion, water logging, salinisation, and alkalinisation of land do lead to land degradation, the sources clarify that "Natural and man-made processes, both degrade the quality of land"	

08	Match the Column	<p>Match the urban issue in Column A with its defining characteristic or impact from Column B.</p> <p>Column A</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Slums 2. Rural-Urban Migration 3. Urban Waste Disposal <p>Column B</p> <p>P. Dominated by males due to low wages in the informal sector</p> <p>Q. Environmentally incompatible and degraded areas with poor ventilation</p> <p>R. A bigger problem in small towns and cities than metropolitan cities</p>	<p>Options: (a) 1-P, 2-Q, 3-R (b) 1-Q, 2-P, 3-R (c) 1-R, 2-P, 3-Q (d) 1-Q, 2-R, 3-P</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">窗体顶端</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">窗体底端</p>	<p>Answer: (b) 1-Q, 2-P, 3-R</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 1 - Slums (Q): Slums are described as environmentally incompatible and degraded areas of the cities, characterized by "broken down house, bad hygienic conditions, poor ventilation and does not have basic facilities like drinking water, light and toilet facilities". ◦ 2 - Rural-Urban Migration (P): The sources state that the rural-urban migration stream is dominated by males, often because menial jobs at low wages in the informal sector in urban areas lead spouses to be left behind in rural areas. ◦ 3 - Urban Waste Disposal (R): According to the sources, urban waste is a bigger problem in small towns and cities than metropolitan cities in the country, largely because a much lower percentage of solid waste is collected and disposed of properly in smaller urban centers. 	
09	MCQ	<p>Which of these statements best describes a key feature or effect of noise pollution?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<p>Options: (a) It is mainly responsible for city smog and acid rain. (b) Its loudness is measured by sound level, expressed in terms of pH. (c) It is a newer problem, measured in decibels (dB), and often causes mental stress in big cities. (d) It mostly comes from factory waste dumped in water, leading to diseases like cholera.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answer: (c) It is a newer problem, measured in decibels (dB), and often causes mental stress in big cities. 	<p>Explanation: The sources explain that noise pollution "is a recent phenomenon which became a serious concern only after a variety of technological innovations". It is measured in "decibels (dB)". Additionally, it "is a major cause of anxiety, tension and some other</p>	

					mental problems and disorders among people in many metropolitan and big cities in India".	
10	MCQ	Which statement most accurately describes the issue of urban waste disposal in India, according to the sources?	Options: (a) Urban waste is a lesser problem in small towns, while metropolitan cities fail to collect 90% of their waste. (b) Metropolitan cities only manage to collect and dispose of 30-50% of their solid waste, performing worse than smaller towns. (c) Urban waste is a bigger challenge in small towns and cities because a large portion of their waste is not collected or properly disposed of, unlike most big cities. (d) The disposal of industrial waste is a small problem because most factories are located far outside city centers.	Answer: (c) Urban waste is a bigger challenge in small towns and cities because a large portion of their waste is not collected or properly disposed of, unlike most big cities	Explanation: The sources explicitly state: "Urban waste is a bigger problem in small towns and cities than metropolitan cities in the country". This is supported by the fact that "About 90% of solid waste is collected and disposed off successfully in Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore and other metropolitan cities", whereas "About 30-50% solid wastes in other towns and cities in country is not collected and disposed off properly".	

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