

UP Board Class 12 Geography Code 322 (EK) Question Paper 2024
with Solution Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :3 hours 15 minutes	Maximum Marks :70	Total questions :26
---	--------------------------	----------------------------

General Instructions

Please read the instructions carefully:

First **15** minutes are allotted for the candidates to read the question paper.

All Questions are Compulsory.

Questions No. **1 to 8** are Multiple Choice Type Questions. Questions No. **9 to 16** are Very Short-Answer Type Questions, to be answered in about **20** words each, Questions No. **17 to 22** are Short-Answer Type Questions, to be answered in about 50 words each and Questions No. **23 and 24** are Long-Answer Type Questions, to be answered in about **150** words each. Questions No. **25 and 26** are Map-related Questions.

Marks allotted to all the questions are mentioned against them.

Illustrate your answers with suitable sketch maps and diagrams.

(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

Write the correct answers of the following questions in your answer book:

1. Who amongst the following scholars presented the concept of *Neo-Determinism*?

- (A) E.C. Semple
- (B) Vidal de La Blache
- (C) Griffith Taylor
- (D) Jean Brunhes

Correct Answer: (C) Griffith Taylor

Solution: Neo-Determinism, also known as "Stop-and-Go Determinism," was introduced by Griffith Taylor. It emphasizes the balance between environmental constraints and human adaptability.

Quick Tip

Remember Griffith Taylor as the geographer who focused on balancing nature and human influence.

2. Who amongst the following scholars presented the concept of human development? 1

- (A) Prof. Amartya Sen
- (B) Ellen C. Semple
- (C) Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq
- (D) Ratzel

Correct Answer: (C) Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq

Solution: Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq is known for his pioneering work on human development, especially the Human Development Index (HDI), which measures the quality of life and well-being rather than just economic performance.

Quick Tip

Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq is associated with HDI and quality-of-life metrics in development studies.

3. Which one of the following is not a primary activity? 1

- (A) Mining

- (B) Agriculture
- (C) Transport
- (D) Hunting

Correct Answer: (C) Transport

Solution: Transport is considered a secondary or tertiary activity because it involves the movement of goods and services, unlike primary activities that directly involve natural resources.

Quick Tip

Primary activities are about resource extraction (e.g., mining, agriculture). Transport is not one of them.

4. In which of the following types of economy are the factors of production owned individually? **1**

- (A) Capitalist
- (B) Mixed
- (C) Socialist
- (D) None of the above

Correct Answer: (A) Capitalist

Solution: A capitalist economy is characterized by private ownership of production factors, with the market driving decision-making and resource allocation.

Quick Tip

Capitalism focuses on private ownership and profit-driven markets, unlike socialism.

5. Which one of the following states has the highest density of population?

1

- (A) Punjab
- (B) Uttar Pradesh
- (C) West Bengal
- (D) Kerala

Correct Answer: (C) West Bengal

Solution: West Bengal has the highest population density among Indian states due to its relatively small geographic area and large population.

Quick Tip

Population density is calculated as the number of people per square kilometer. West Bengal ranks highest in India.

6. At which of the following places was the first atomic power station of India started?

1

- (A) Rana Pratap Sagar
- (B) Narora
- (C) Kalpakkam
- (D) Tarapur

Correct Answer: (D) Tarapur

Solution: The first atomic power station of India was started at Tarapur in Maharashtra. It became operational in 1969 and was a significant milestone in India's nuclear energy program.

Quick Tip

Tarapur is India's first and oldest nuclear power plant, located in Maharashtra.

7. Through which one of the following states does the Indira Gandhi Canal pass? 1

- (A) Uttar Pradesh
- (B) Madhya Pradesh
- (C) Rajasthan
- (D) Haryana

Correct Answer: (C) Rajasthan

Solution: The Indira Gandhi Canal passes through Rajasthan. It is one of the largest irrigation canals in India, providing water to the arid regions of the state.

Quick Tip

Think of the Indira Gandhi Canal as a lifeline for Rajasthan's desert areas.

8. Haldia port is located in: 1

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Odisha
- (C) West Bengal
- (D) Maharashtra

Correct Answer: (C) West Bengal

Solution: Haldia port is located in West Bengal. It is a major river port and plays a crucial role in the handling of bulk cargo and petroleum products.

Quick Tip

Haldia port is a significant port in West Bengal, located near Kolkata.

Very Short-Answer Type Questions

9. Explain the scope of Human Geography.

2 marks

Solution: Human Geography studies the relationship between humans and their environment. It explores how human activities such as settlement, agriculture, industrialization, and trade shape the Earth's surface. The scope includes analyzing cultural landscapes, population dynamics, urban development, and the spatial distribution of economic activities. Human Geography also addresses global challenges like migration, resource management, and environmental sustainability by understanding how humans adapt to and modify their surroundings. This field connects the physical and social sciences, providing insights into how human societies interact with natural environments over time.

Quick Tip

The scope of Human Geography bridges physical and social sciences, focusing on human-environment interactions and spatial patterns.

10. What is meant by Human Resource?

2 marks

Solution: Human resource refers to the skills, knowledge, talents, and abilities possessed by individuals that contribute to economic and social development. It includes the productive capacity of people engaged in various sectors like education, healthcare, industry, and services. Human resources are essential for innovation, productivity, and the growth of an economy. Investments in education, skill development, and healthcare enhance the quality of human resources, making them more effective in addressing societal challenges and driving sustainable

development.

Quick Tip

Human resources are the backbone of economic and social progress, emphasizing the importance of skill development and education.

11. How is sex ratio determined?

2 marks

Solution: The sex ratio is determined by calculating the number of females per 1,000 males in a population. It is expressed using the formula:

$$\text{Sex Ratio} = \left(\frac{\text{Number of Females}}{\text{Number of Males}} \right) \times 1000$$

This demographic indicator helps in analyzing gender balance within a population. A balanced or favorable sex ratio reflects societal progress and gender equity, while an imbalanced sex ratio may indicate social and cultural challenges, such as gender discrimination or differences in health outcomes. The sex ratio varies across regions and is influenced by factors like birth rates, mortality rates, and migration patterns.

Quick Tip

A higher or balanced sex ratio is often seen as a marker of gender equality and improved social conditions.

12. Describe urban waste management.

2 marks

Solution: Urban waste management involves the systematic collection, segregation, recy-

cling, treatment, and disposal of solid and liquid wastes generated in urban areas. It aims to minimize environmental pollution and ensure public health by managing waste effectively. Key steps include:

1. Collection: Regular collection of waste from households, commercial establishments, and industries.

Segregation: Sorting waste into biodegradable, recyclable, and hazardous categories to facilitate appropriate treatment.

2. Recycling and Reuse: Converting recyclable materials into usable products to reduce waste and conserve resources.

3. Disposal: Safe disposal of non-recyclable waste through landfills or incineration, ensuring minimal environmental impact.

Efficient urban waste management requires public awareness, strict regulations, and advanced technologies to address the growing waste challenges in cities.

Quick Tip

Urban waste management promotes sustainability by reducing landfill dependence and encouraging recycling and reuse.

13. Write the names of two services of quaternary activities.

1+1 marks

Solution: Quaternary activities involve knowledge-based services that contribute to the economy through information and intellectual pursuits. Two examples of quaternary activities are:

1. Research and Development (RD): This includes scientific research, technological innovation, and product development that drive progress in various industries like healthcare, engineering, and manufacturing.

2. Information Technology (IT) Services: IT services involve data analysis, software development, and digital solutions that enable businesses and organizations to operate efficiently

in the global economy.

These services are essential for fostering innovation, improving productivity, and supporting modern economies.

Quick Tip

Quaternary activities focus on intellectual services, emphasizing knowledge creation and technological advancements.

14. Write the names of two metallic minerals.

1+1 marks

Solution: Metallic minerals are those that contain metal in their raw form and can be extracted through mining and processed for various applications. Two examples are:

1. **Iron Ore:** This is a primary raw material used in the production of steel, which is essential for construction, transportation, and manufacturing industries.
2. **Copper:** Copper is widely used in electrical wiring, plumbing, and the production of electronic devices due to its excellent conductivity and corrosion resistance.

These metallic minerals are crucial for industrial development and technological advancements.

Quick Tip

Metallic minerals like iron ore and copper are vital for infrastructure, electronics, and industrial growth.

15. Mention any two major sea-ports of the world.

1+1 marks

Solution: Sea-ports are critical hubs for global trade, facilitating the import and export of goods across countries. Two major sea-ports of the world are:

1. **Port of Shanghai (China):** The busiest container port in the world, it handles massive volumes of trade, serving as a vital link in global shipping networks and supporting China's economic growth.

2. **Port of Rotterdam (Netherlands):** Known as the "Gateway to Europe," this port is one of the largest in the world, strategically located to serve inland Europe through extensive waterways and rail connectivity.

These ports play a significant role in facilitating international trade and boosting regional economies.

Quick Tip

The Port of Shanghai leads global trade in Asia, while the Port of Rotterdam connects Europe to global shipping routes.

16. Define Human Development.

2 marks

Solution: Human Development refers to the process of enhancing people's freedoms, capabilities, and opportunities to improve their quality of life and overall well-being. It focuses on expanding access to education, healthcare, and a decent standard of living while promoting social and economic equality. Human Development emphasizes creating an environment where individuals can lead long, healthy, and creative lives, contributing to societal progress. It is measured using indicators like life expectancy, literacy rates, and per capita income, as highlighted by the Human Development Index (HDI).

Quick Tip

Human Development is about enhancing capabilities and opportunities to empower individuals for a better quality of life.

Short-Answer Type Questions

17. Differentiate between Nomadic Herding and Commercial Livestock Rearing. 2+2 marks

Solution: Nomadic Herding and Commercial Livestock Rearing differ in several aspects:

1. **Nomadic Herding:** - It involves the small-scale raising of livestock such as sheep, goats, and camels. - Practiced by nomads in search of natural pastures and water, particularly in arid and semi-arid regions like Central Asia, Northern Africa, and parts of India. - It is a subsistence activity aimed at fulfilling the herders' basic needs. - Traditional practices dominate, with little use of advanced technology.

2. **Commercial Livestock Rearing:** - It involves large-scale farming of animals such as cattle, poultry, and pigs for profit. - Practiced in developed countries with advanced technology, infrastructure, and organized farming techniques. - Focused on the production of meat, milk, wool, and other animal products for domestic and international markets. - Requires high capital investment, mechanization, and scientific methods of breeding and disease control.

Quick Tip

Nomadic herding is subsistence-based and dependent on nature, while commercial livestock rearing is profit-driven and highly mechanized.

18. Discuss the factors influencing the distribution and density of population in the world. **2+2 marks**

Solution: The distribution and density of population across the world are influenced by several factors:

1. **Physical factors:** - Climate: Moderate climates, such as those found in temperate regions, attract higher populations, while extreme climates (e.g., deserts or polar regions) discourage settlement. - Soil fertility: Fertile areas like river valleys (e.g., the Nile and Ganges) support dense populations due to agricultural productivity. - Availability of water: Regions with abundant freshwater resources tend to have higher population densities.

2. **Economic factors:** - Industrialization: Areas with developed industries and infrastructure attract workers and support dense urban populations (e.g., New York and Tokyo). - Job opportunities: Economic hubs with diverse employment options lead to population concentration.

3. **Social factors:** - Healthcare: Regions with advanced healthcare facilities attract people and sustain higher population densities. - Education and urbanization: Urban areas with better education systems, social amenities, and higher standards of living attract migrants, increasing population density.

Quick Tip

Population density is highest in regions with moderate climates, fertile land, and economic opportunities, while harsh environments lead to sparse settlements.

19. Differentiate between primary and secondary activities.

2+2 marks

Solution: Primary and secondary activities differ as follows:

1. **Primary Activities:** - These involve the direct extraction and utilization of natural resources. Examples include farming, fishing, forestry, and mining. - Primary activities are predominantly practiced in rural areas and form the base of the economy in many developing countries.

2. **Secondary Activities:** - These involve the processing of raw materials obtained from primary activities into finished goods. Examples include manufacturing, construction, and factory production. - Secondary activities are mainly concentrated in urban and industrial areas, contributing to economic growth and development.

Quick Tip

Primary activities extract resources directly from nature, while secondary activities transform these resources into usable products.

20. Differentiate between place of origin and place of destination of migration. 4 marks

Solution: Place of origin and place of destination in migration are described as follows:

1. **Place of Origin:** - Refers to the location from which migrants move out. - It is often associated with push factors such as unemployment, poverty, lack of education, or political instability. - For example, rural areas with limited opportunities often serve as places of origin.

2. **Place of Destination:** - Refers to the location where migrants move in and settle. - It is associated with pull factors such as better job prospects, improved living conditions, access to education, and social stability. - For instance, cities and industrial hubs serve as common destinations for rural-to-urban migration.

Quick Tip

Migration involves a shift from the place of origin (push factors) to the place of destination (pull factors), driven by socio-economic opportunities.

21. Mention the major characteristics of Hill Area Development Programmes in India. 1+1+1+1 marks

Solution: Hill Area Development Programmes in India focus on the sustainable development of hilly regions with the following characteristics:

1. Focus on afforestation and soil conservation: These programs aim to combat deforestation and erosion, ensuring ecological balance in hill areas.
2. Development of infrastructure: Initiatives include building roads, schools, and healthcare facilities to improve accessibility and living conditions in remote hill regions.
3. Promotion of tourism: Hill areas are developed as tourist destinations, providing livelihood opportunities and boosting the local economy.
4. Empowering local communities: Training programs are organized to enhance the skills of local populations, encouraging self-sufficiency and active participation in development.

Quick Tip

Hill Area Development Programmes integrate environmental protection, infrastructure growth, and community empowerment for sustainable development.

22. Briefly mention the importance of water conservation in India.

4 marks

Solution: Water conservation is critical for India due to its growing population and agricultural dependence. Its importance includes:

1. Ensures sustainable use: Conservation practices support the availability of water for agriculture, drinking, and industrial purposes, ensuring long-term sustainability.
2. Prevents desertification: By preserving water resources, water conservation helps in maintaining soil moisture and combating desertification in arid and semi-arid regions.
3. Supports ecosystems and biodiversity: Adequate water resources maintain wetlands, rivers, and forests, which are essential for biodiversity and ecological health.
4. Enhances groundwater recharge: Conservation measures like rainwater harvesting and watershed management improve groundwater levels, reducing dependency on erratic rainfall.

Quick Tip

Water conservation ensures sustainability, ecological balance, and resilience against water scarcity in India.

Long-Answer Type Questions

23. Human geography is the study of the changing relationship between the unresting man and the unstable earth. Examine this statement. 6 marks

Solution:

Human geography focuses on the dynamic relationship between human societies and their environment. This relationship is constantly changing, as humans adapt to and modify their surroundings in response to various challenges. The key aspects of this evolving relationship include:

1. It studies how humans adapt, modify, and respond to environmental challenges: Climate change, natural disasters, and the uneven distribution of resources are key challenges. Human societies adapt by developing technologies, modifying landscapes, and creating infrastructure to meet their needs.

2. It examines the impact of human activities on the earth: Human actions like deforestation, urbanization, and industrialization have significant impacts on the environment. These activities alter ecosystems, contribute to pollution, and affect biodiversity.

3. This statement highlights the evolving interdependence between human progress and environmental sustainability: The pursuit of development must consider environmental sustainability, as unchecked human progress can lead to resource depletion and environmental degradation.

This analysis underscores the complex interaction between human societies and the earth, emphasizing the need for balanced development that considers both human needs and environmental protection.

Quick Tip

Human geography highlights the changing, reciprocal relationship between people and the environment, focusing on adaptation and impact.

OR

Differentiate between rural and urban settlements and discuss their major characteristics. 6 marks

Solution:

1. **Rural Settlements:** - Primarily agriculture-based: Most rural settlements are dependent on farming, forestry, and other resource-based activities. - Low population density and simpler infrastructure: These areas have fewer people and less-developed facilities compared to urban areas. - Close-knit communities: Social interactions in rural areas are often more personal, with strong familial and community ties.

2. **Urban Settlements:** - Industrial and service-sector based: Urban areas are the centers for industries, commerce, and services, offering a wide range of employment opportunities. - High population density and advanced infrastructure: Urban settlements are characterized by dense populations and well-developed systems for transportation, healthcare, education, and utilities. - Diverse and multicultural populations: Cities are home to people from various cultural, social, and ethnic backgrounds, creating a rich cultural mix.

Quick Tip

Rural settlements are agriculture-focused with close communities, while urban settlements are industrial hubs with high population density and diverse cultures.

24. Describe the production and distribution of iron ore in India.

3+3 marks

Solution:

1. **Production:** - India is one of the leading producers of iron ore globally. The major iron ore production takes place in states like Odisha, Chhattisgarh, and Karnataka, which have vast deposits of high-grade iron ore. - The production is mainly in the form of hematite and magnetite, which are used in steel manufacturing. These states contribute a significant portion of the country's total production, driving India's steel industry and contributing to exports.

2. **Distribution:** - Odisha is the largest producer of iron ore in India, contributing over 50- Chhattisgarh and Karnataka are also key contributors. Chhattisgarh houses the Bailadila mines, known for high-grade iron ore, while Karnataka is famous for the Kudremukh mines. - Exports: A significant portion of India's iron ore is exported to countries such as China, Japan, and South Korea, which are major consumers of iron ore for steel production.

Quick Tip

Odisha leads in iron ore production, while Chhattisgarh and Karnataka also play important roles in meeting domestic and international demand.

topic - Iron ore production _____

OR

Highlight the importance of sustainable development.

6 marks

Solution:

Sustainable development ensures that present needs are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Its importance can be summarized in the following areas:

1. **Environmental Benefits:** - Sustainable development maintains ecological balance by promoting conservation and preventing the depletion of natural resources such as forests, water, and minerals. This helps preserve biodiversity and combat climate change.
2. **Economic Benefits:** - It promotes long-term economic growth by focusing on the efficient use of renewable resources and energy, which ensures that economic activities are sustainable over time. It encourages industries to adopt greener technologies and practices.
3. **Social Benefits:** - Sustainable development improves the quality of life by ensuring equitable access to resources, basic needs, and opportunities. It fosters community well-being and addresses issues of poverty, inequality, and health.
4. **Encourages responsible consumption and production patterns:** - It advocates for reducing waste, reusing materials, and promoting eco-friendly alternatives in production and consumption. This reduces the environmental footprint and promotes resource efficiency.

Quick Tip

Sustainable development balances environmental, economic, and social objectives to ensure a healthy planet for future generations.

Map-Related Questions

25. Show the following by suitable symbols in the given outline map of India (on Page 9) and write their names also:

The capital city of this State.

1+1 marks

Solution: The capital city of India is New Delhi. As the political capital, New Delhi serves as the seat of the Indian government, housing the Rashtrapati Bhavan (President's House), the Parliament House, and the Supreme Court of India. Known for its historical significance, New Delhi is a vibrant city, marked by colonial-era architecture, cultural landmarks, and a bustling economy. It also plays a key role in the country's education and business sectors.

Quick Tip

New Delhi is the political, cultural, and economic center of India, making it one of the most important cities in the country.

An important coal-producing area of Jharkhand State.

1+1 marks

Solution: Dhanbad is an important coal-producing area in Jharkhand. Located in the eastern part of India, Dhanbad is one of the largest coal mining regions in the country, known for its rich deposits of coal. The region is home to several coal mines, and its output is crucial to India's energy supply. Dhanbad also plays a significant role in the steel industry due to its proximity to major steel-producing centers.

Quick Tip

Dhanbad is one of India's major coal hubs, contributing significantly to the country's energy needs.

One important atomic energy centre of India.

1+1 marks

Solution: The Tarapur Atomic Power Station in Maharashtra is an important atomic energy centre. It is located near the city of Mumbai and was the first commercial nuclear power plant in India, commissioned in 1969. The station plays a vital role in India's energy production, providing electricity to the western grid. It is known for its significant contribution to the country's nuclear energy sector.

Quick Tip

Tarapur, located in Maharashtra, is a cornerstone in India's nuclear energy production and energy security.

The State with the largest population in India.

1+1 marks

Solution: Uttar Pradesh has the largest population in India. It is located in the northern part of the country and has a population of over 200 million people, making it the most populous state in India. The state is a major contributor to India's agricultural output and is home to several large cities, including Lucknow, Kanpur, and Varanasi. Uttar Pradesh plays a key role in the political, economic, and cultural life of the country.

Quick Tip

Uttar Pradesh, with the highest population, plays a central role in India's politics, economy, and culture.

The State with the lowest sex ratio in India.

1+1 marks

Solution: Haryana has the lowest sex ratio in India. According to the latest census data, Haryana faces significant gender imbalances, with fewer females per 1,000 males compared to other states. This disparity is a result of various socio-cultural factors, including a preference for male children and gender-based discrimination. Efforts are being made by the government to improve the sex ratio through awareness campaigns and policy interventions.

Quick Tip

Haryana's low sex ratio highlights ongoing challenges related to gender equality and cultural practices in India.

For Visually-Impaired Examinees in Place of Question No. 25

Instructions: Write the answers of the following questions in your answer-book. Do not use the map.

Write the name of the capital city of this State.

1 mark

Solution: New Delhi is the capital city. New Delhi serves as the political and administrative capital of India, housing essential government institutions such as the Rashtrapati Bhavan

(President's House), the Parliament House, and the Supreme Court of India. It is also a major cultural, political, and economic hub, known for its historical landmarks, vibrant markets, and diverse culture.

Quick Tip

New Delhi is not only the political capital of India but also a major center for business, culture, and education.

Write the name of an important coal-producing area of Jharkhand State. 1 mark

Solution: Dhanbad is an important coal-producing area in Jharkhand. Dhanbad, located in the eastern part of India, is known as the "Coal Capital of India." It has vast reserves of coal and is home to numerous coal mines. The coal produced here is primarily used in power generation and the steel industry. Dhanbad is also an important hub for the transportation of coal.

Quick Tip

Dhanbad is central to India's coal production, powering industries and contributing significantly to energy supply.

Write the name of one important atomic energy centre of India. 1 mark

Solution: The Tarapur Atomic Power Station in Maharashtra is an important atomic energy centre. It was the first commercial nuclear power plant in India, commissioned in 1969. The plant has contributed significantly to India's nuclear energy production and is located near Mumbai. It is a key player in the country's electricity generation through nuclear energy.

Quick Tip

The Tarapur Nuclear Power Station is one of India's oldest and largest nuclear plants, crucial to its energy production.

Write the name of the State with the largest population in India.

1 mark

Solution: Uttar Pradesh has the largest population in India. With a population exceeding 200 million, Uttar Pradesh is not only the most populous state in India but also plays a significant role in its political, cultural, and economic landscape. Major cities like Lucknow, Kanpur, and Varanasi are located here, and the state has diverse agricultural and industrial sectors.

Quick Tip

Uttar Pradesh is central to India's economy, politics, and culture, given its large population and diverse sectors.

Write the name of the State with the lowest sex ratio in India.

1 mark

Solution: Haryana has the lowest sex ratio in India. According to the latest census data, Haryana faces significant gender imbalances, with fewer females per 1,000 males compared to other states. This disparity is influenced by cultural preferences, socio-economic factors, and gender-based discrimination. Efforts are ongoing to address this issue through government initiatives and awareness campaigns.

Quick Tip

Haryana's low sex ratio highlights the ongoing challenges related to gender equality and the need for social reforms.

26. Show the following by suitable symbols in the given outline map of the World (on Page 11) and write their names also:

The continent with the lowest population.

1+1 marks

Solution: Antarctica is the continent with the lowest population. Due to its harsh climate and lack of permanent human settlements, Antarctica has no indigenous population. Its population consists mainly of temporary research staff and scientists who reside in research stations. The continent is governed by international treaties that focus on scientific research and environmental conservation.

Quick Tip

Antarctica has no permanent population, with human presence limited to research personnel.

The capital city of Japan.

1+1 marks

Solution: Tokyo is the capital city of Japan. As one of the largest cities in the world by population, Tokyo is a major global financial center. It is renowned for its modern infrastructure, advanced technology, and rich cultural heritage. The city serves as the political, economic, and cultural heart of Japan, hosting key government offices, multinational corporations, and cultural landmarks like temples, gardens, and museums.

Quick Tip

Tokyo is a global hub for finance, culture, and technology, making it one of the most influential cities in the world.

The country with the highest Human Development Index.

1+1 marks

Solution: Norway has the highest Human Development Index (HDI). The HDI is a composite measure of life expectancy, education, and per capita income, and Norway consistently ranks at the top due to its high standards of living, healthcare system, education, and economic prosperity. Norway's commitment to social welfare and environmental sustainability contributes to its top ranking in global development indices.

Quick Tip

Norway leads the world in human development due to its excellent healthcare, education, and overall quality of life.

The shipping canal of Central America.

1+1 marks

Solution: The Panama Canal is the shipping canal of Central America. It connects the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, providing a critical shortcut for maritime trade. The canal significantly reduces the travel distance for ships, saving both time and fuel. It has been a vital link in global trade, facilitating the movement of goods between the east and west coasts of the Americas and beyond.

Quick Tip

The Panama Canal is one of the world's most important waterways, greatly enhancing global trade efficiency.

A sea-port on the Mediterranean Sea.

1+1 marks

Solution: Port of Alexandria in Egypt is a significant sea-port on the Mediterranean Sea. Located on the northern coast of Egypt, Alexandria is a major hub for maritime trade and commerce. The port plays a key role in Egypt's economy, handling both cargo and passenger traffic. Alexandria is also an important cultural and historical city, known for its ancient library and heritage.

Quick Tip

The Port of Alexandria is an essential Mediterranean port that facilitates trade and serves as an economic gateway for Egypt.

For Visually-Impaired Examinees in Place of Question No. 26

Instructions: Write the answers of the following questions in your answer-book. Do not use the map.

Write the name of the continent with the lowest population.

1 mark

Solution: Antarctica is the continent with the lowest population. Due to its harsh climatic conditions, it has no permanent human settlements. The continent's population consists mainly of temporary scientific research staff. Antarctica is governed by the Antarctic Treaty, which prohibits military activities and promotes scientific research. Its primary role is environmental preservation and scientific study rather than human habitation.

Quick Tip

Antarctica has no indigenous population and only hosts temporary research personnel.

Write the name of the capital city of Japan.

1 mark

Solution: Tokyo is the capital city of Japan. It is one of the largest metropolitan areas in the world, with a population of over 37 million people. Tokyo is known for its modern architecture, advanced technology, and cultural significance. It is the economic powerhouse of Japan, home to major financial institutions, tech companies, and cultural landmarks. The city also has a rich historical heritage, with landmarks such as the Imperial Palace and Meiji Shrine.

Quick Tip

Tokyo is not only Japan's political capital but also a major cultural and economic center in Asia.

Write the name of the country with the highest Human Development Index.

1 mark

Solution: Norway has the highest Human Development Index (HDI). Norway consistently ranks at the top of the HDI rankings due to its high standard of living, excellent healthcare system, top-tier education, and strong economy. The HDI takes into account life expectancy, education levels, and per capita income, which in Norway are among the best in the world. The country's commitment to social welfare and environmental sustainability contributes to its top ranking.

Quick Tip

Norway ranks highest in HDI due to its outstanding healthcare, education, and overall quality of life.

Write the name of the shipping canal of Central America.

1 mark

Solution: The Panama Canal is the shipping canal of Central America. It connects the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, providing a critical shortcut for maritime trade. The canal has significantly reduced the travel distance for ships, saving both time and fuel. It plays a key role in global trade, facilitating the movement of goods between the east and west coasts of the Americas and beyond. The canal is a symbol of engineering achievement and global cooperation.

Quick Tip

The Panama Canal is one of the world's most important maritime trade routes, connecting two major oceans.

Write the name of a sea-port on the Mediterranean Sea.

1 mark

Solution: The Port of Alexandria in Egypt is a significant sea-port on the Mediterranean Sea. Located on the northern coast of Egypt, Alexandria is one of the oldest ports in the world. It plays a vital role in Egypt's economy, handling a substantial amount of cargo, including raw materials, manufactured goods, and petroleum products. The port is well-connected to global trade routes, making it an essential gateway for commerce between Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Quick Tip

Alexandria Port is a major Mediterranean sea-port, crucial for Egypt's trade and economic growth.