

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate Name

Class

Section

BLOOM Geography
Olympiad (BGO)
Question Paper 2024-25

Class
12

Total Questions: **50 + 5** (Tie-Breaking Section)


Total Time Allotted :
60 minutes

Total Marks
60

Instructions

1. There are **50 Multiple Choice Questions** in this booklet having 4 options out of which **ONLY ONE** is correct.
2. There are two sections in the Question Paper; Section A having 40 Questions carrying 1 Mark each & Section B having 10 Higher Difficulty Order Questions carrying 2 Marks each.
3. All questions are compulsory. There is **NO negative** marking for incorrect answers.
4. Total time allotted to complete the paper is 60 minutes.
5. Please fill in your details in the space provided on this page before attempting the paper.

OMR Sheet Instructions

1. Before starting the paper, fill in all the details in the OMR sheet.
2. Additional 10 minutes will be provided to fill up the OMR sheet, before the start of the exam.
3. Use HB Pencil to darken the circle of the correct option in OMR sheet. The correct way to darken the circle in OMR sheet is shown below.

4. Use black or blue ball point pen/HB pencil to fill the information in the OMR sheet. Partially filled OMR sheet will not be checked.
5. Return the OMR sheet to the invigilator after the exam.

CODE #155

G12



Bloom Geography Olympiad Class 12

Section A (1 Mark)

1. During which decade did India record a negative population growth rate?
(a) 1901-1911 (b) 1911-1921
(c) 1921-1931 (d) 1931-1941
2. The accumulation of harmful substances primarily resulting from industrial emissions and vehicular exhaust, leads to _____ pollution.
(a) atmospheric (b) hydrospheric
(c) acoustic (d) terrestrial
3. Which of the following is the largest linguistic group in India?
(a) Sino-Tibetan (b) Austric
(c) Dravidian (d) Indo-Aryan
4. What type of settlement pattern is common in the fertile alluvial plains of India?
(a) Dispersed settlements
(b) Linear settlements
(c) Clustered settlements
(d) Hamleted settlements
5. Which of the following urban functions is typically found in transport cities?
(a) Agricultural activities
(b) Trade and commerce
(c) Export and import activities
(d) Religious rituals
6. What type of farming is practiced in areas with annual rainfall less than 75 cm in India?
(a) Wetland farming (b) Irrigated farming
(c) Dryland farming (d) Protective irrigation
7. What is the primary reason for the low yield of pulses in India?
(a) Lack of irrigation
(b) High susceptibility to pests
(c) Cultivation on marginal lands
(d) Limited use of fertilisers

8. Identify the type of cultivation shown in the image.



- (a) Jute cultivation (b) Cotton cultivation
(c) Sugar beet cultivation (d) Flax cultivation
9. Identify the Indian states that utilise only a small proportion of their groundwater potential.
(a) Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan
(b) Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Maharashtra
(c) Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Kerala
(d) West Bengal, Bihar, Tripura
 10. Which watershed management project in Rajasthan focuses on constructions of water-harvesting structures through people's participation?
(a) Neeru-Meeru
(b) Atal Bhujal Yojana
(c) Arvary Pani Sansad
(d) Haryali
 11. To ensure water security in India, which government scheme was launched in 2015-16?
(a) Jal Shakti Abhiyan
(b) Neeru-Meeru
(c) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
(d) Jal Kranti Abhiyan
 12. The region in India known for its iron ore deposits is
(a) North-Eastern plateau region
(b) Western ghats
(c) Central highlands
(d) Eastern coastal plains

13. Which of the following belts in India is known for its rich deposits of ferrous minerals and high-grade iron ore?
- The South-Western plateau region
 - The North-Western region
 - The Northern himalayan belt
 - The Eastern ghats belt
14. The Indian state with significant reserves of uranium is
- Maharashtra
 - Jharkhand
 - Rajasthan
 - Madhya Pradesh
15. The concept of sustainable development includes which of the following aspects?
- Only economic growth
 - Social and economic development
 - Ecological, social and economic aspects
 - Only environmental conservation
16. The term _____ refers to the area served by a port, including the supply and demand for goods.
- hinterland
 - dockyard
 - seaport
 - dry port
17. Which of the following waterways is known as National Waterway No. 1?
- Sadiya-Dhubri stretch
 - Kottapuram-Kollam stretch
 - Allahabad-Haldia stretch
 - Godavari and Krishna rivers stretch
18. Which commodity saw a steady increase in its import value due to industrialisation in India?
- Food grains
 - Fertilisers
 - Petroleum products
 - Electronics
19. The _____ mines in Odisha are the largest source of iron ore in India.
- Dalli-Rajhara
 - Kudremukh
 - Bonai
 - Noamundi
20. Which school of thought in human geography focuses on the lived experiences and perceptions of space by different social categories?
- Environmental determinism
 - Possibilism
 - Behavioural geography
 - Spatial organisation
21. Who among the following scholars introduced the concept of 'Neodeterminism' in human geography?
- Griffith Taylor
 - Ellen C. Semple
 - Paul Vidal de la Blache
 - Friedrich Ratzel
22. In which stage of the Demographic Transition Theory do both birth and death rates decline considerably?
- First stage
 - Second stage
 - Third stage
 - Fourth stage
23. Which organisation initially proposed the approach focusing on basic needs for measuring human development?
- World Health Organisation (WHO)
 - United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
 - International Labour Organisation (ILO)
 - World Bank
24. The _____ project was initiated to connect water surplus and deficit areas by interlinking rivers across India.
- Atal Bhujal Yojana
 - Namami Gange
 - National Water Grid
 - Interlinking of Rivers
25. Which of the following is not a region where Mediterranean agriculture is practised?
- Southern California
 - Central Chile
 - Pampas of Argentina
 - South-Western parts of Australia
26. _____ settlements are found in remote areas like jungles or on small hills, characterised by isolated huts or hamlets.
- Hamleted
 - Clustered
 - Dispersed
 - Semi-clustered

- 27.** Identify the factor which is least likely to influence the location of a large-scale manufacturing industry.
- Access to raw materials
 - Proximity to transport networks
 - Availability of skilled labour
 - Seasonal climate variations
- 28.** Which industry would most likely benefit from agglomeration economies?
- A high-tech startup
 - A small-scale handicraft industry
 - A large, integrated steel factory
 - A remote agricultural enterprise
- 29.** The activities which can be classified under 'Quinary activities' are
- agriculture and raw material extraction.
 - teaching at a primary school level.
 - policy-making and high-level decision-making in multinational corporations.
 - retail trading at local stores.
- 30.** The common feature of both tertiary and quaternary activities is
- involvement in the physical production of goods.
 - dependency on natural resources.
 - reliance on skilled labour and knowledge-based expertise.
 - focus on agricultural output.
- 31.** Who primarily owns most of the land under permanent pastures and grazing lands?
- Private individuals
 - Corporations
 - Village Panchayat or the government
 - Non-governmental organisations
- 32.** What is the primary environmental impact of deforestation in tropical regions?
- Increased global temperatures
 - Decreased agricultural productivity
 - Loss of polar ice caps
 - Increased concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere
- 33.** Identify one significant obstacle to effective climate change policy implementation.
- The lack of scientific data on climate change.
 - Conflicts between economic interests and environmental concerns.
 - The absence of international agreements on climate change.
 - The rapid melting of polar ice caps.
- 34.** Find the correct pair regarding concepts of population.
- Growth of Population- Population change in actual numbers between two points of time.
 - Growth Rate of Population- Population decrease due to more deaths than births or emigration.
 - Natural Growth of Population- Change in population expressed as a percentage.
 - Positive Growth of Population- Population increase due to more births than deaths or immigration.
- 35.** Which of the following accurately describes the relationship between environmental determinism and possibilism in human geography?
- Environmental determinism suggests absolute freedom from nature, while possibilism suggests absolute necessity dictated by nature.
 - Environmental determinism focuses on technology, while possibilism ignores technological advancements.
 - Environmental determinism views nature as limiting human actions, while possibilism views humans as being capable of overcoming these limits.
 - Environmental determinism and possibilism both suggest that nature and human actions are independent of each other.
- 36.** Which of the following statements about population growth is correct according to the Demographic Transition Theory?
- Population growth is highest in the last stage of demographic transition.
 - The first stage is characterised by low fertility and low mortality rates.
 - The second stage has a high birth rate and declining death rate.
 - The third stage has high birth rates and high mortality rates.

37. Which of the following correctly explains the primary impact of large-scale adoption of High-Yielding Varieties (HYVs) during the Green Revolution in India?

- (a) It led to increase in the production of traditional crops like millet and sorghum.
- (b) It caused regional disparities by initially benefiting only the well-irrigated regions.
- (c) It resulted in a drastic reduction in the usage of chemical fertilisers and pesticides.
- (d) It led to a reduction in the net sown area as farmers shifted from food crops to cash crops.

38. What are the main reasons for the declining number of pastoral nomads and the shrinking areas operated by them?

- (a) Increasing urbanisation and technological advancements.
- (b) Imposition of political boundaries and new settlement plans by countries.
- (c) Climate change and environmental degradation.
- (d) Increase in agricultural productivity and market-oriented farming.

39. How does mechanisation differ from automation in modern manufacturing processes?

- (a) Mechanisation relies on manual labour, while automation does not.
- (b) Mechanisation uses gadgets to accomplish tasks, whereas automation uses computer-controlled systems to eliminate human intervention.
- (c) Mechanisation is used in small-scale industries, while automation is exclusive to large-scale industries.
- (d) Mechanisation increases production time, while automation decreases it.

40. Which local body is responsible for executing the Haryali project?

- (a) Municipal Corporation
- (b) Gram Panchayats
- (c) State Forest Department
- (d) Central Water Commission

Section B (2 Marks)

41. Which of the following are major sources of land pollution in India?

- (i) Improper disposal of solid waste
- (ii) Excessive use of chemical fertilisers
- (iii) Deforestation and soil erosion
- (iv) Release of greenhouse gases

Codes

- (a) (i), (ii), and (iii)
- (b) (ii) and (iv)
- (c) (i) and (ii)
- (d) All of these

42. In the questions given below there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) The introduction of High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds during the Green Revolution led to an increase in agricultural productivity across India.

Reason (R) The widespread adoption of HYV seeds in water-scarce regions such as Punjab and Haryana were sustainable in the long term due to the availability of modern irrigation infrastructure.

Codes

- (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.

43. Match the following aspects of India's international trade with their correct descriptions.

	List I (Product)	List II (Description)
A.	Gems and Jewellery	1. Major item in India's export basket in recent years
B.	Petroleum Products	2. Used both as fuel and as an industrial raw material
C.	Manufactured Goods	3. Historically, the largest contributor to India's export value
D.	Foodgrains	4. Discontinued as a major import due to the Green Revolution

Codes

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	4	1	2	3	(b)	1	2	3	4
(c)	3	4	1	2	(d)	2	3	4	1

44. Which of the following factors have contributed to the increase in India's export trade in recent years?
- (i) Diversification of export markets
 - (ii) Introduction of new agricultural technologies
 - (iii) Liberal economic policies
 - (iv) Increase in foodgrain imports

Codes

- (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) (b) (ii) and (iv)
 (c) (i), (iii) and (iv) (d) All of these

45. Match the following minerals with their primary regions of occurrence.

List I	List II
A. Manganese	1. Neyveli and Tamil Nadu
B. Iron Ore	2. Odisha and Jharkhand
C. Bauxite	3. Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra
D. Lignite	4. Kalahandi and Koraput

Codes

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	2	3	1	4	(b)	3	2	4	1
(c)	4	1	2	3	(d)	1	4	3	2

46. Which of the following factors contribute to the scarcity of non-ferrous metallic minerals in India?
- (i) Limited geological availability
 - (ii) High export demands
 - (iii) Depletion due to over-exploitation
 - (iv) Concentration in inaccessible regions

Codes

- (a) (i) and (iv) (b) (i), (ii), and (iii)
 (c) (ii) and (iii) (d) All of these

47. In the questions given below there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) The majority of India's water demand is met through surface water resources.

Reason (R) India's surface water resources are largely dependent on monsoon rainfall, which is evenly distributed across the country.

Codes

- (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.

48. Match the following types of towns with their primary characteristics.

List I	List II
A. Mining Towns	1. Centres of administrative headquarters
B. Religious and Cultural Towns	2. Developed in areas rich in mineral resources
C. Administrative Towns	3. Emerged due to religious or cultural significance
D. Transport Cities	4. Primarily engaged in export and import activities

Codes

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	3	1	4
(b)	4	2	3	1
(c)	1	4	2	3
(d)	3	1	4	2

49. Match the following Indian states with their population characteristics.

List I	List II
A. Bihar	1. Highest density of population
B. Maharashtra	2. High urban population
C. West Bengal	3. High rural population
D. Rajasthan	4. Low population density

Codes

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	3	2	1	4	(b)	1	4	2	3
(c)	2	1	3	4	(d)	4	3	2	1

50. Which of the following factors contribute to high population density in certain areas of India?

- (i) Favourable climate
- (ii) Rich soil fertility
- (iii) Industrial development
- (iv) High literacy rates

Options

- (a) (i), (ii) and (iii)
- (b) (ii) and (iv)
- (c) (i) and (iii)
- (d) All of these

Tie-Breaking Section

Instructions

- This section consists of 5 questions.
- The score achieved in this section will not be included in the total marks.
- If overall marks of two or more students are same, winner will be decided based on the score in this section.
- Participation in this section is optional and students may choose to attempt it or not.

1. In the questions given below there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) India's international trade volume has significantly increased since 1950-51.

Reason (R) The increase is primarily due to India's focus on agricultural exports and the decline in manufacturing.

Codes

- (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.

2. Which of the following landforms are primarily associated with glacial erosion and deposition?

- (i) Cirques
- (ii) Eskers
- (iii) Moraines

Codes

- (a) Only (i)
- (b) Only (ii)
- (c) (i) and (iii)
- (d) (ii) and (iii)

3. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.

Statement I The process of weathering involves the physical breakdown of rocks without any change in their chemical composition.

Statement II Chemical weathering leads to the decomposition of rocks through chemical reactions, often involving water, acids and atmospheric gases.

Statement III Biological weathering is the disintegration of rocks due to the activities of living organisms, such as the penetration of roots and the burrowing of animals.

Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

Codes

- (a) Statements I and II are true, and Statement III is false.
- (b) Statements I and III are true, and Statement II is false.
- (c) Statements II and III are true, and Statement I is false.
- (d) All three statements are true.

4. Match the Following.

List I (Projects/Institutions)	List II (Year)
A. Radio broadcasting	1. 1983
B. Border Road Organisation (BRO)	2. 1995
C. Indian National Satellite (INSAT)	3. 1923
D. National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)	4. 1960

Codes

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C | D |
| (a) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (b) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| (d) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

5. Match the Following.

List I (Mineral/Resource)	List II (Associated Location/Characteristic)
A. Monazite	1. Krishna-Godavari Basin
B. Anthracite Coal	2. Ratnagiri District, Maharashtra
C. Petroleum	3. Kerala's coastal sands
D. Bauxite	4. Jammu and Kashmir
E. Natural Gas	5. Balaghat District, Madhya Pradesh

Codes

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A | B | C | D | E | | A | B | C | D | E |
| (a) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 | (b) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| (c) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | (d) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 |