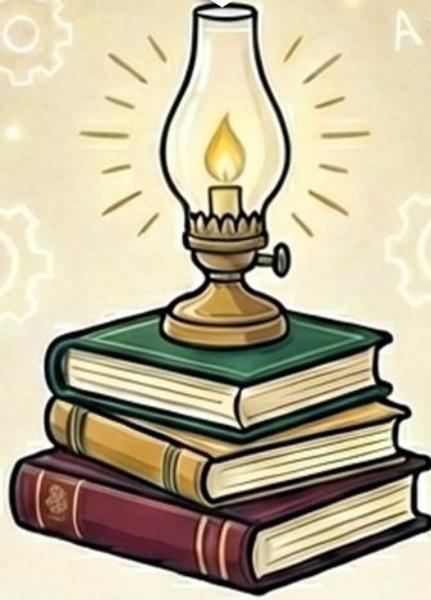




$$A = \frac{m}{(m^2 + c)^2}$$



# NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

$$fa = bc^2$$

$$\sqrt{h-x^2}$$

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



APRIL-2025

Your Path to Success

# SECTION - A

A.   
B.   
C.



**Q 1 - Which of the following is an example of a continental plateau?**

- (A) Greenland plateau (B) Mexican plateau  
(C) Bolivian plateau (D) Patagonia plateau

**Answer –** (A) Greenland plateau

**Q 2. Hwang Ho Plain of China is an example of which type of plain?**

- (A) Eroded (B) Structural  
(C) Depositional (D) Delta

**Answer –** (C) Depositional

**Q 3 - Which of the following is the most important cause of soil erosion? Select the most appropriate option.**

- (A) Transportation (B) Precipitation  
(C) Condensation (D) Permeability

**Answer -** (B) Precipitation

**Q 4. Read the following statements related to continental rise carefully and choose the correct option :**

- I. It is the link between the continental slope and the abyssal plain.  
II. Seafood is obtained entirely from the continental shelf.  
III. It is a landform which formed in the oceans from sequences of continental mass.  
IV. The slope gradient of the continental rise is less than that of continental slope.

- (A) Only I, II and III are correct  
(B) Only I, III and IV are correct





(B) (a)—(ii), (b)—(iv), (c)—(v), (d)—(i)

(C) (a)—(iv), (b)—(ii), (c)—(iii), (d)—(v)

(D) (a)—(ii), (b)—(v), (c)—(i), (d)—(iii)

**Answer** – (A) (a)—(ii), (b)—(iv), (c)—(i), (d)—(v)

**Q 8. Choose the correct option related to the group of tributaries of Indus River.**

(A) Kosi, Beas, Gandak

(B) Jhelum, Beas, Sutlej

(C) Jhelum, Gandak, Ghaghra

(D) Gandak, Ghaghra, Sutlej

**Answer** – (B) Jhelum, Beas, Sutlej

**Q 9. Which of the following factors does not affect the climate of India?**

(A) Landform

(B) Distance from sea

(C) Divergence of plates

(D) Latitudinal position

**Answer** – (C) Divergence of plates

**Q10. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option :**

**Assertion (A) :** To pay tribute to the bravery of forest personnel, the Government of India celebrates 'Forest Martyrs Day' on 11 September.

**Reason (R) :** Awareness is an important measure for environmental protection.

(A) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

(B) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

(C) (A) is correct and (R) is incorrect

(D) (A) is incorrect and (R) is correct

**Answer** – (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)



**Q 11. Which of the following rivers has the largest catchment area?**

- (A) Godavari (B) Krishna  
(C) Kaveri (D) Narmada

**Answer –** (A) Godavari

**Q 12 - Choose the correct option related to the major Kharif crops from the following crops.**

- (A) Rice, Mustard, Pea (B) Mustard, Maize, Sugarcane  
(C) Sugarcane, Mustard, Cotton (D) Rice, Maize, Cotton

**Answer –** (D) Rice, Maize, Cotton

**Q 13 - Which of the following is a ferrous metallic mineral?**

- (A) Copper (B) Pyrite (C) Tin (D) Zinc

**Answer –** (B) Pyrite

**Q 14 - The easternmost terminal station of the East-West Corridor is**

- (A) Itanagar (B) Kohima (C) Silchar (D) Dispur

**Answer –** (C) Silchar

**Q 15 - Hindi language belongs to which of the following language families?**

- (A) Austric (B) Sino-Tibetan  
(C) Dravidian (D) Indo-Aryan

**Answer –** (D) Indo-Aryan

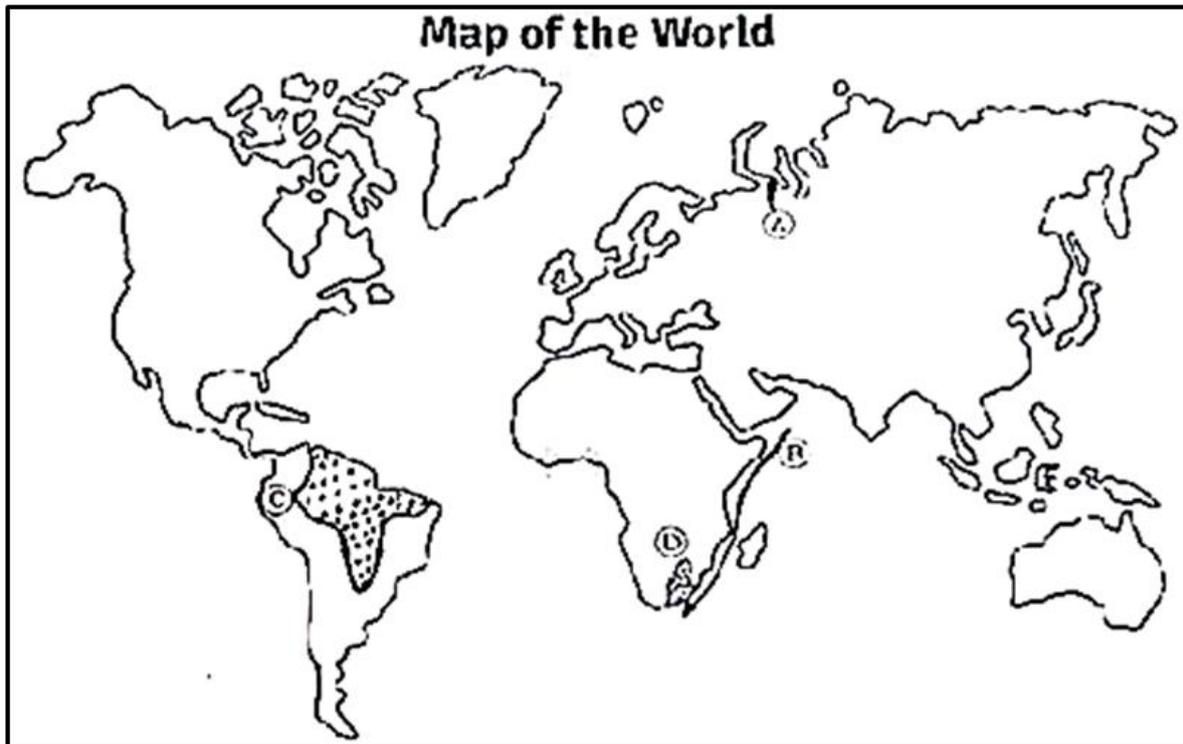
**Q 16 - Which of the following States secured the highest rank in providing quality of education?**

- (A) Jharkhand (B) West Bengal  
(C) Kerala (D) Odisha

**Answer –** (C) Kerala

**Note :** Study the given map carefully and answer the Map-based Question Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20.





**Q 17 - Identify the major mountain marked 'A' on the map.**

- (A) Rocky
- (B) Ural
- (C) Andes
- (D) Atlas

**Answer –** (B) Ural

**Q 18 - Identify the warm water current marked 'B' on the map.**

- (A) Norway
- (B) Alaska
- (C) Agulhas
- (D) Gulf Stream

**Answer –** (C) Agulhas

**Q 19 - Identify the evergreen rain forest biome marked 'C' on the map.**

- (A) Nile Basin
- (B) Congo Basin
- (C) Volga Region
- (D) Amazon Region

**Answer –** (D) Amazon Region

**Q 20 - Identify the temperate grassland biome marked 'D' on the map.**



- (A) Velds (B) Pampas  
(C) Downs (D) Prairies

**Answer** – (A) Velds

**Q 21 - Answer the following questions in 1 or 2 word(s) each :**

(a) Oceanography is a sub-branch of which branch of geography?

**Answer** – Physical Geography

(b) Write the names of two major geographers who are considered as the founders of modern geography.

**Answer** – Alexander von Humboldt and Carl Ritter.

**Q 22 - Answer the following questions by filling in the blanks with appropriate words :**

(a) The process of breaking and degradation of tools or machines of erosion by colliding with each other is called \_\_\_\_.

**Answer** – Attrition

(b) The intensity of exogenous geomorphic processes depends on the type of rocks and their \_\_\_\_.

**Answer** – Structure

**Q 23 - Match Column-I correctly with Column-II :**

**Column-I**

(Terms)

- (a) Perigee  
(b) Apogee  
(c) Perihelion  
(d) Aphelion

**Column-II**

(When does it happen)

- (i) The earth is closest to the sun  
(ii) Equal distance between the sun, moon and earth  
(iii) The moon's orbit is farthest from the earth  
(iv) Moon's orbit is closest to the earth  
(v) The earth is further away from the sun



**Answer** - (a) Perigee – (iv) Moon's orbit is closest to the earth

(b) Apogee – (iii) The moon's orbit is farthest from the earth

(c) Perihelion – (i) The earth is closest to the sun

(d) Aphelion – (v) The earth is further away from the sun

**Q 24 - Answer the following questions in 1 or 2 word(s) :**

**(a) The subtropical high-pressure belt is located in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres between which latitudes?**

**Answer** - Between 30° to 35° latitudes

**(b) At which latitude is the subpolar low-pressure belt located in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres?**

**Answer** – Between 60° to 65° latitudes

**Q 25 - Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the following questions in 1 or 2 word(s) each :**

### **Aquatic Ecosystem**

On the ocean surface, shallow continental shelves are more productive than other configurations of ocean floor and open oceans. Open oceans are the least productive of all aquatic ecosystems. They are like the deserts in the terrestrial ecosystem. Some of the organisms exclusively live in water whereas some of the organisms can live in water and on land, i.e., frogs, crocodiles, hippopotamus, etc. Moreover, some organisms live either in freshwater or saline water and some others live in freshwater and saline water both.

(a) Which oceans are less productive?

**Answer** - Open oceans

(b) Write the names of any two organisms which can live both in water and on land.

**Answer** - frogs and crocodiles

**Q 26 - Match Column-I correctly with Column-II :**



**Column-I****(States)****(a) Tripura****(b) Sikkim****(c) Goa****(d) Punjab****Column-II****(Capital)****(i) Panaji****(ii) Chandigarh****(iii) Itanagar****(iv) Agartala****(v) Gangtok****Answer** – (a) Tripura – (iv) Agartala

(b) Sikkim – (v) Gangtok

(c) Goa – (i) Panaji

(d) Punjab – (ii) Chandigarh

**Q 27 - Answer the following questions by filling in the blanks with appropriate words :****(a) Mangroves are practically \_\_\_\_ forests which have leathery leaves.****Answer** – Coastal / Tidal forests**(b) Areas with annual rainfall less than 75 cm are characterized by natural vegetation of \_\_\_\_ and shrubs.****Answer** – Thorny forests**Q 28 - Answer the following questions in 1 or 2 word(s) :****(a) According to 2011 Census, what is the percentage of total rural population in India?****Answer** – 68.84%**(b) Which State of India has the highest sex ratio?****Answer** – Kerala**Q 29 - Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the questions that follow in 1 or 2 word(s) each :**

### Sex Ratio

Sex ratio refers to the number of females per thousand males of an area. According to the Census of India 2011, there were only 943 females per thousand males. So sex composition in India is unfavourable. It means there are less number of females than the number of males. When the number of females is more than the males, it is said to be favourable. If we analyze the data over a period of 100 years (1911–2011), it has been observed that there has been steady decline of sex ratio in the country except some marginal increases in the 1951, 1981, 2001 and now in 2011.

**(a) Define sex ratio.**

**Answer** – Sex ratio means the number of females per thousand males in a region.

**(b) Define the term 'favourable sex ratio'.**

**Answer** – When the number of females is more than the number of males, it is called a favourable sex ratio.

**Q 30 – Answer the following questions in 1 or 2 word(s) each :**

**(a) Mention the main development goals of the mercantilism era.**

**Answer** – Accumulation of gold and silver.

**(b) Mention the main development goal of Brundtland Commission.**

**Answer** – Sustainable development.

**Q 31 - Explain the process of weathering.**

**Answer** – Weathering is a natural process in which rocks break down into small particles at their place due to the effect of weather such as temperature, rainfall, wind, and water. In this process, the debris of rocks is not transported; they break and scatter at the same place.

**Q 32 - Explain two main characteristics of the Indian desert.**

**Answer** – Two main characteristics of the Indian Desert :

- 1. Low rainfall :** The Indian Desert receives very little annual rainfall, which is generally less than 150 mm. Because of this, drought conditions are prominent in this region.



- 2. Vegetation and soil :** Due to the extremely dry climate, very little natural vegetation is found here. Mainly thorny bushes grow, and extensive sand dunes are found on the land.

**Q 33 - Explain the difference between Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep in two points.**

**Answer – Difference between Andaman–Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep :**

- 1. Location :** Andaman–Nicobar Islands are located in the Bay of Bengal, while Lakshadweep is located in the Arabian Sea.
- 2. Origin :** Andaman–Nicobar Islands are of volcanic and mountainous origin, while the Lakshadweep islands are formed from coral reefs.

**Q 34 -“Water is the most precious gift of nature.” Explain the statement with any two arguments.**

**Answer – Yes, water is the most precious gift of nature, because:**

- 1. Basis of life :** Without water, the existence of any living being is not possible. Humans, animals, and plants all depend on water.
- 2. Use in human activities :** Water is extremely necessary for agriculture, industry, and domestic work, therefore it is the most precious gift of nature.

**Q 35 - Explain the importance of ‘Operation Flood’ in two points.**

**Answer – Importance of “Operation Flood”:**

- 1. Increase in milk production :** Due to Operation Flood, milk production in India increased rapidly, and India became one of the major milk-producing countries in the world.
- 2. Improvement in farmers’ income :** Through this programme, milk producers got fair prices, which improved the income and standard of living of rural farmers.

**Q 36 - On the given Outline Map of India , mark and label the following :**

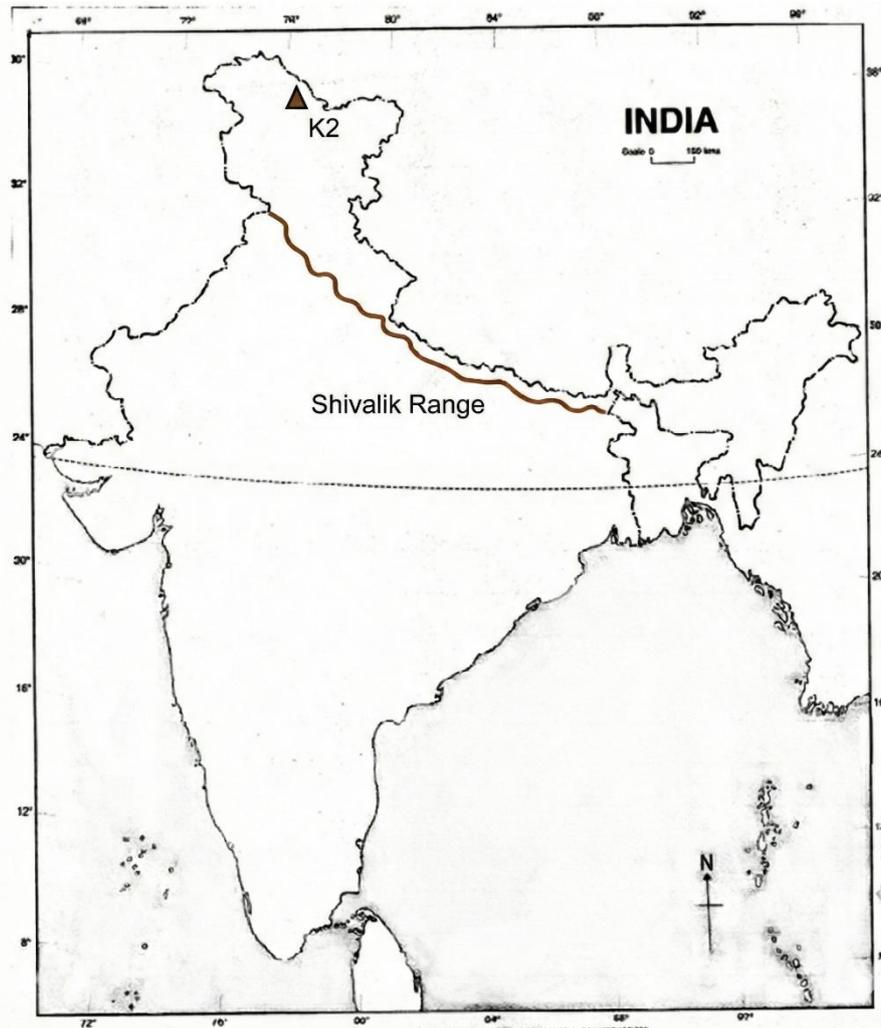
**(a) The southernmost mountain range of the Himalayas**

**Answer – Shivalik Range**

**(b) The highest peak of Karakoram**



**Answer – K2**



**Q 37 - On the given Political Outline Map of India, mark the following with appropriate symbols and write their names :**

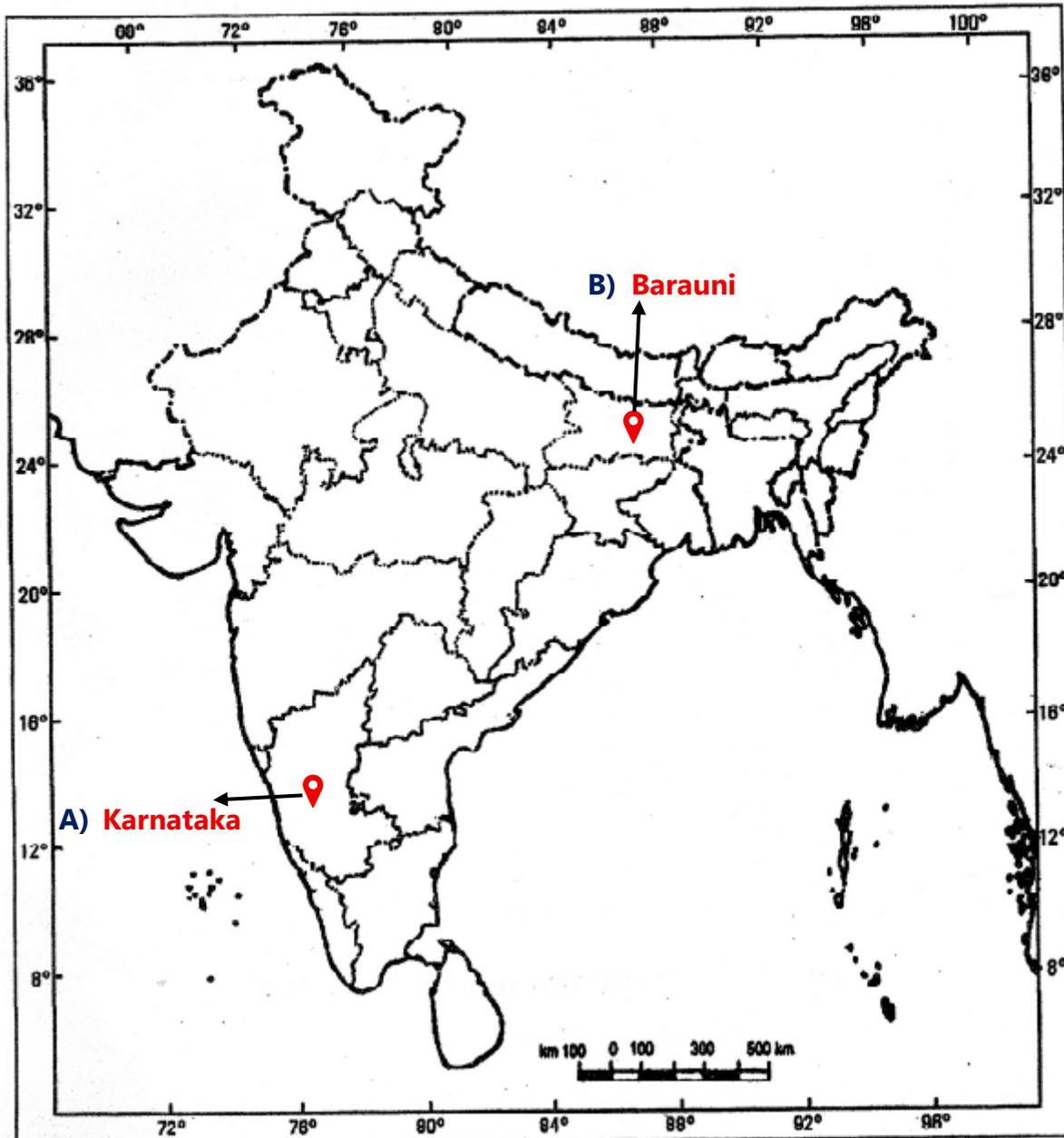
**(a) Leading State in coffee production**

**Answer -** Karnataka

**(b) An oil refinery located in Bihar**

**Answer –** Barauni





**Q 38 - Describe two major ways of conserving biodiversity.**

**Answer – Two major methods of conservation of biodiversity :**

1. **In-situ conservation** : In this, animals and plants are conserved in their natural habitat, such as national parks and wildlife sanctuaries.
2. **Ex-situ conservation** : In this, species are conserved at safe places outside their natural habitat, such as zoos, botanical gardens, and seed banks.

**Q 39 - Mention two major objectives of the Earth Summit in 1992.**

**Answer – The two main objectives of the Earth Summit in 1992 were :**





**Q 41 - Describe the importance of mountains in the world in three points.**

**Answer – Importance of mountains in the world :**

1. **Source of water** : Mountains are major storehouses of glaciers. Perennial rivers originate from them, which are the main basis of agriculture, irrigation, and drinking water.
2. **Climate regulator** : High mountains protect plains by blocking cold polar winds and help in rainfall by forcing moisture-laden winds to rise.
3. **Storehouse of resources** : Mountain regions are rich in forests, valuable timber, minerals, and medicinal plants. They are also major centres of tourism.

**Q 42 - Explain the difference between land breeze and sea breeze in three points.**

**Answer – Difference between land breeze and sea breeze :**

Basis	Land Breeze	Sea Breeze
1. Time	Land breeze blows at night.	Sea breeze blows during the day.
2. Direction	It blows from land to sea.	It blows from sea to land.
3. Pressure and cause	At night, land cools quickly and forms high pressure.	During the day, land heats up quickly and forms low pressure.

Or

**Explain the relationship between mountain breeze and valley breeze in three points.**

**Answer – Relationship between mountain breeze and valley breeze :**

1. **Time** : Valley breeze blows during the day, when the mountain slopes become warm due to the sun's heat. In contrast, mountain breeze blows at night, when the slopes become cool after sunset.
2. **Direction** : Valley breeze flows upward from the valley towards the mountain peaks. On the other hand, mountain breeze flows downward from the mountain peaks towards the valley.
3. **Process** : During the day, due to warm slopes, light air rises and valley breeze is formed. At night, the slopes cool quickly and send heavy air down towards the valley, due to which mountain breeze blows.



**Q 43 - "The climate of an area is affected by its latitudinal position." Justify this statement by giving three arguments.**

**Answer – Yes, the climate of a region is affected by its latitudinal position, because:**

- 1. Amount of solar heat :** At the Equator ( $0^\circ$ ), the sun's rays fall almost vertically, due to which more heat is received and the climate remains hot. As we move towards the poles, the rays fall slanting, due to which solar heat decreases and the temperature goes on decreasing.
- 2. Formation of temperature zones :** On the basis of latitudes, the Earth is divided into torrid, temperate, and frigid zones. The climate of each zone is different and depends on the amount of solar heat received there.
- 3. Length of day and night :** At higher latitudes, there is a greater difference in the duration of day and night. This changes the amount of solar energy received, which directly affects the climate and weather of that region.

**Q 44 - Explain the importance of road transport in India in three points.**

**Answer – Importance of road transport in India:**

- 1. Door-to-door service :** Road transport is the only means that delivers people and goods directly to homes, which saves both time and cost.
- 2. Geographical convenience :** In mountainous and difficult areas, such as the Himalayas and North-Eastern India, where it is difficult to construct railway lines, roads are the main means of transport.
- 3. Supporting role :** Road transport provides access to railway stations, ports, and airports, and strengthens the transport system by connecting other means of transport.

**Or**

**Explain the importance of water transport in India in three points.**

**Answer – Importance of water transport in India:**

- 1. Low-cost means of transport :** Water transport is the cheapest means, through which heavy and bulk goods are transported at low cost.



- 2. Helpful in foreign trade :** Most of India's international trade takes place through sea routes, which promotes import and export.
- 3. Useful from energy and environmental point of view :** Water transport consumes less fuel, which makes it an environment-friendly and energy-saving means.

**Q 45 - "The distribution of Scheduled Tribes in India is ununiform." Justify this statement by giving three arguments.**

**Answer – Yes, the distribution of Scheduled Tribes (STs) in India is ununiform :**

- 1. Heavy concentration in Central India :** About 85% of India's Scheduled Tribe population lives in a broad belt of Central India, such as Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Gujarat, and Maharashtra.
- 2. Majority in North-Eastern states :** In the north-eastern hilly states of India, such as Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya, and Arunachal Pradesh, the proportion of tribal population is very high, where they form the majority.
- 3. Low presence in plain areas :** In contrast, in fertile plains and densely agricultural states such as Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, and Uttar Pradesh, the number of Scheduled Tribes is very low or almost negligible. This clearly shows that their distribution is uneven.

**Q 46 – Explain, in five points, the relationship between a country's natural resources and its economic development.**

**Answer – Relationship between a country's natural resources and its economic development:**

- 1. Basis of industrial development :** Natural resources such as iron, coal, and bauxite provide essential raw materials for heavy industries, which leads to the development of industries.
- 2. Increase in agricultural production :** Fertile soil, water resources, and favourable climate promote agriculture, which increases food security and income.
- 3. Energy production :** Resources like coal, petroleum, water, and wind help in energy production, which is essential for economic activities.
- 4. Foreign exchange and trade :** Countries that have abundant natural resources export them to earn foreign exchange, which strengthens international trade.



**5. Employment opportunities :** The use of resources in sectors such as mining, forestry, and fishing creates large-scale employment opportunities, which increases people's income.

Or

**Explain the achievements of Millennium Development Goals in five points.**

**Answer - Major achievements of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) :**

- 1. Reduction in poverty :** After 1990, there has been a significant decline in the number of people living in extreme poverty at the global level, and extreme poverty has been reduced to nearly half.
- 2. Expansion of primary education :** There has been a large increase in the enrollment of children in primary education in developing countries, which has improved the literacy rate.
- 3. Progress in gender equality :** The ratio of enrollment of girls and boys in primary schools has improved, which has reduced gender inequality.
- 4. Improvement in health :** A significant decline has been recorded globally in the under-five child mortality rate as well as the maternal mortality rate.
- 5. Disease control and safe drinking water :** The spread of diseases such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis has been controlled to a large extent, and people's access to safe drinking water has increased.





# Thank you!



We hope you found this material helpful. We wish you the very best for your examination.



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