

# DESIGN OF QUESTION PAPER

## Geography (Theory)

**Class XII      Max. Marks : 70**

**Time: 3 hours**

The weightage or the distribution of marks over the different dimensions of the question paper shall be as follows :-

### 1. Weightage to form of questions

Form of questions	No. of questions	Marks for each question	Total marks	Estimated time (in minutes)
Long answer (L.A)	5	5	25	55 minutes
Short answer (S.A)	10	3	30	70 minutes
Very short answer (V.S.A)	10	1	10	20 minutes
Map question	1	5	5	15 minutes
Total	26	-	70	160+20 minutes for revision
				Total time: 180 minutes

### 2. Weightage to content (Chapter nos. of NCERT textbooks are given against each unit within brackets)

#### Part A : Fundamentals of Human Geography (Textbook I) 35 marks

Unit No.	Title of the unit & Ch. Nos. of the Textbooks	Marks
1.	Human Geography: Nature and scope (Ch. 1)	3 marks
2.	People (Ch. 2 to 4)	5 marks
3.	Human Activities (Ch. 5 to 7)	10 marks
4.	Transport, Communication and Trade (Ch. 8 and 9)	10 marks
5.	Human Settlements (Ch. 10)	5 marks
6.	Map work ---- World map (for identification only relating to Units 1 to 5)	2 marks

**Part B : India ---- People and Economy (Textbook II) 35 marks**

7.	People (Ch. 1 to 3)	5 marks
8.	Human Settlements (Ch. 4)	4 marks
9.	Resources and sustainable development (Ch. 5 to 9)	12 marks
10.	Transport, Communication and International Trade (Ch. 10 & 11)	7 marks
11.	Geographical Perspective on Selected Issues and Problems (Ch. 12)	4 marks
12.	Map work (Map of India for locating & labelling relating to Units 7 to 11)	3 marks

(Locating & tabelling)

**3. Weightage to Difficulty Level**

Estimated Difficulty Level	Percentage
(i) Easy (E)	20%
(ii) Average (AV)	60%
(iii) Difficult (D)	20%

**4. Scheme of options**

No internal choice expect for blind students

# Fundamentals of Human Geography

## Textbook I (NCERT)

### Map Items for Identification Only on outline political map of the World

Unit One	Ch.-1	Nil
Unit Two	Ch. 2 to 4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Largest and smallest Country of each continent in area.</li> <li>2 Countries having smallest and largest population of each continent</li> <li>3 Countries having lowest and highest density of population of each continent.</li> <li>4 Countries having lowest and highest growth rate of population of each continent according to 1995-2000.</li> <li>5 Countries having lowest and highest rank in Human Development Index in 2003.</li> </ol>
Unit Three	Ch. 5 to 7	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Areas of subsistence gathering</li> </ol>
	Primary Activities.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 Major areas of nomadic herding of the world.</li> <li>3 Major areas of commercial livestock rearing</li> <li>4 Major areas of extensive commercial grain farming</li> <li>5 Major areas of mixed farming of the World.</li> <li>6 Major areas of dairy farming of the World.</li> </ol>
	Secondary Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Ruhr region, Silicon Valley, Appalachian region, Great lakes region</li> </ol>
Unit Four	Ch. 8 to 9	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 Transcontinental Railways: Terminal Stations of transcontinental railways</li> <li>3 Major Sea Ports : Europe: North Cape, London, Hamburg, North America: Vancouver, San Francisco, New Orleans</li> </ol>

South America: Rio De Janeiro, Colon, Valparaiso

Africa: Suez, Durban and Cape Town

Asia: Yokohama, Shanghai, Hongkong, Aden,  
Colombo, Karachi, Kolkata

Australia: Perth, Sydney, Melbourne and  
Auckland

4. Inland Waterways: Suez canal, Panama canal  
Rhine waterway and St. Lawrence Seaway

5. Major Airports:

Asia: Tokyo, Beijing, Irkutsk, Vladivostok,  
Mumbai, Jeddah, Aden

Europe: Moscow London, Paris, Berlin, and Rome

North America: Chicago, New Orleans, Mexico  
City

South America: Bogota, Brasilia, Buenos Aires,  
Santiago

Australia: Darwin and Wellington.

Unit Five Ch. 10

Mega cities of the world

### **India-People and Economy (Textbook II)**

**for locating & labelling only on the outline political map of India**

Units Seven Ch. 1 to 4  
& Eight

- (i) States having largest and smallest area.
- (ii) States having largest and smallest population.
- (iii) States having highest and lowest density of population
- (iv) States having highest and lowest growth rate of population 1991-2001.
- (v) States having highest and lowest rural population.

- (vi) States having highest and lowest urban population.
- (vii) States having highest and lowest participation rate.
- (viii) States having highest and lowest literacy rate.
- (ix) States having highest and lowest female literacy rate.
- (x) State having highest percentage of population below poverty line.
- (xi) State at the top in human development index.
- (xii) 35 Metropolitan cities (2001)

## Unit Nine Ch. 5 to 9

Leading producing states of the following crops:

- (a) Rice, (b) Wheat, (c) Jowar, (d) Bajra,
- (e) Maize, (f) Groundnut, (g) Cotton, (h) Jute,
- (i) Sugarcane, (j) Tea and (k) Coffee

Minerals:

Iron-ore mines: Mayurbhanj, Kendujhar, Durg, Bailadela, Ratnagiri, Bellary

Manganese mines: Sundergarh, Balaghat, Nagpur, Shimoga,

Copper mines: Hazaribagh, Singhbhum, Khetari, Udaipur & Amarkantak

Bauxite mines: Katni, Bilaspur and Koraput

Coal mines: Jharia, Bokaro, Raniganj, Korba, Talcher, Singareni, Neyveli.

Oil fields: Digboi, Kalol, Ankaleshwar, Bassian and Mumbai High

Oil Refineries: Bhatinda, Panipat, Mathura, Jamnager, Mangalore, Tatipaka, Haldia, Guwahati, Baroni

Industries :

Iron and Steel Plants: Bhadravati, Bhilai, Bokaro, Durgapur, Rourkela and Jamshedpur

Cotton Textile: Ahmedabad, Surat, Gwalior, Varanasi, Murshidabad, Pune, Nagpur, Solapur and Mysore

Software Technology Parks: Gandhinager, Shrinager, Mohali, Shimla, Delhi, Noida, Kanpur, Indore, Hyderabad, Bhubaneswar and Major Industrial Regions

Unit Ten      Ch. 10 and 11

Transport :

(i) States having lowest and highest density of roads.

(ii) Headquarters of all railway zones.

(iii) Major Sea Ports: Kandla, Marmagao, Kochi, Tuticorin, Chennai, Paradwip, Haldia

(iv) International Air ports:

Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Bangalore, Chennai, Kolkata, Guwahati, Delhi, Amritsar, Panaji, Kochi and Thiruvananthapuram.

**BLUE PRINT**  
**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER I**  
**CLASS XII**

**Max. Marks : 70**

**Subject : Geography (Theory)**

**Book 1 : Fundamentals of Human Geography (NCERT Publication)**

	Total				Total
Form of Q.	Long Answer	Short Answer	Very Short Answer	MapQ.	of
Mark	5	3	1	2	Unit
Unit					
1. Human Geography: Nature & Scope (ch. 1)		3(1)			3(1)
2. People (ch.2 to 4)	5(1)				5(1)
3. Human Activities (ch.5to7)	5(1)	3(1)	2(2)		10(4)
4. Transport, Communication & Trade (ch.8 & 9)	5(1)	3(1)	2(2)		10(4)
5. Human Settlements (ch. 10)	5(1)				5(1)
6. Map Work- World Map Based on units (1 to 5)				2(1)	2(1)
7. People (ch. 1, 2 & 3)	5(1)				5(1)
8. Human Settlements (ch. 4)		3(1)	1(1)		4(2)
9. Resources & Development 12(4) (ch. 5 to 9)		12(4)			
10. Transport, Communication & Trade (ch. 10 & 11)		3(1)	4(4)		7(5)
11. Geographical Perspective on Selected Issues & Problems (ch. 12)		3(1)	1(1)		4(2)
12. Map Work- Map of India [relating to units 7 to 11] (3)				3(-)	3(-)
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>25(5)</b>	<b>30(10)</b>	<b>10(10)</b>	<b>5(1)</b>	<b>70(26)</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>70(26)</b>		

Note: 1. Figures given within brackets indicate number of questions and outside the brackets, their total marks.

**Sample Question Paper-I**  
**GEOGRAPHY (Theory)**  
**CLASS XII**

**Time : 3 hrs.**

**Max. Marks : 70**

**General Instructions:**

1. There are 26 questions in all.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Marks for each question are indicated against it.
4. Question numbers 1 to 10 are very short answer questions carrying 1 mark each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 20 words.
5. Question numbers 11 to 20 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 80 words.
6. Question numbers 21 to 25 are long answer questions of 5 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 150 words.
7. Question no. 26 is related to identification or locating and labelling of geographical features on maps.
8. Outline maps of the **World** and **India** provided to you must be attached within your answer book.
9. Use of templates or stencils for drawing outline maps is allowed.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Q 1. What is the population size of Class I cities in India?   | 1 |
| Q 2. Name the two categories of air transport in India.  | 1 |
| Q 3. Name the headquarters of Northern Railway Zone of India.  | 1 |
| Q 4. Name the stretch of National Waterway No. 1 of India.   | 1 |
| Q 5. Which type of pollution causes various diseases related to the respiratory system?  | 1 |
| Q 6. Give one example each of ferrous and non-ferrous industries.  | 1 |
| Q 7. Explain the term Quinary Activities.  | 1 |
| Q 8. Which means of transport is highly suitable for transporting heavy and bulky goods at very low cost over long distances between continents. | 1 |
| Q 9. Explain the most important feature of the pipeline constructed from Naharkatia oil field to Barauni.  | 1 |



Q 10. Which one of the following waterways has drastically reduced the oceanic distance between India & Europe:- (i) The Rhine waterway; (ii) The Cape of Good Hope Searoute; (iii) Suez Canal and (iv) Panama canal. 1

Q 11. Make the correct pairs of each item of List I by selecting the appropriate word from List II

**List I : Fields of Human Geography**

1.1 Social Geography, 1.2 Political Geography and 1.3 Economic Geography

**List II : Disciplines of Social Science**

A. Urban Studies and Planning, B. Agricultural Sciences, C. Demography, D. History and

E. Military Science. 3x1=3

Q 12. State any three characteristics of clustered rural settlements in India. 3x1=3

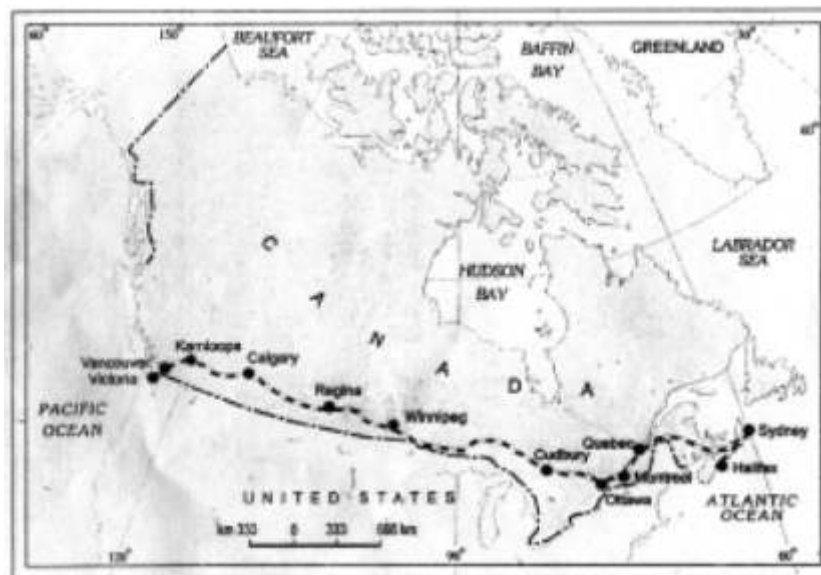
Q 13. Describe three major problems associated with urban waste disposal in India. 3x1=3

Q 14. Distinguish between the Dryland farming and Wetland farming in India by explaining three distinguishing features of each. 3x1=3

Q 15. Explain the meaning of water quality. Why is the quality of water in India deteriorating? Give any two reasons. 1+2=3

Q 16. Explain any three important measures initiated under the new Industrial Policy of India announced in 1991. 3x1=3

Q 17.



(17.1) Name the transcontinental railway line shown in the above map.

(17.2) How has this railway line helped in the economic development of the region? Explain two points. 1+2=3

**For Blind Candidates only in lieu of Question 17**

(17.1) Name the Trans Continental railway of Canada.

(17.2) Explain any two points regarding the economic importance of this railway line for the country. 1+2=3

Q 18. Study the given table and answer the following questions.

**Percentage of net irrigated area to total by wells and tube-wells**

State	Percentage
Gujarat	86.6
Rajasthan	77.2
Madhya Pradesh	66.5
Maharashtra	65
Uttar Pradesh	58.21
West Bengal	57.16
Tamil Nadu	54.7

(18.1) Name the state which has the highest percentage of irrigated area by wells & tube-wells. Also give the reason for the same.

(18.2) Which state has the lowest percentage of area irrigated by wells and tube-wells? Also give the main reasons for the same. 1½+1½=3

Q 19. Study the given map showing areas of extensive commercial grain farming in the world. Write in your answer book the correct names of grasslands associated with commercial Grain Farming in areas A, B and C marked in the map. 1+1+1=3

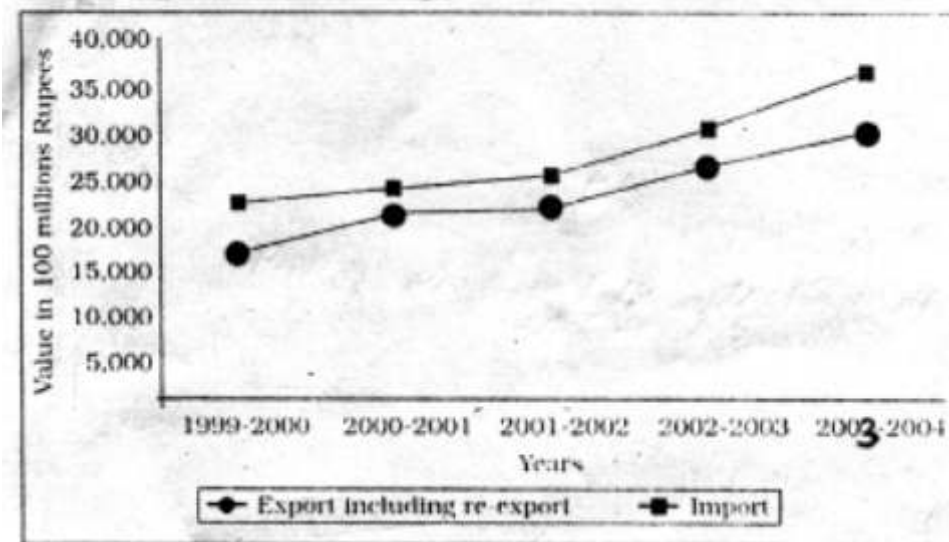


For Blind Candidates only in lieu of question No. 19

Name the grasslands associated with commercial grain farming in North America, Africa and Australia 3x1=3

Q 20. Study the diagram given below and answer the questions that follow.

**Extent of gap between Exports and Imports in India's foreign trade During 1999-2000 to 2003-2004**



(20.1) In which year is the gap between exports and imports least? How much is the deficit in our foreign trade in this year?

(20.2) Which year shows the highest deficit in our foreign trade?

Give its value.

(20.3) What is the main reason behind an increase in our trade deficit?  $1+1+1=3$

**For Blind Candidates only in lieu of question No. 20**

Answer the following questions

(20.1) What is International Trade?

(20.2) Give the meaning of Trade deficit.

(20.3) What is the main reason behind an increase in India's trade deficit?  $3 \times 1 = 3$

Q. 21 What is the Human Development? Describe in brief the four approaches of Human Development.  $1+4=5$

Q. 22 Define the term 'trade'. State four characteristics of Rural Marketing Centres.  $1+4=5$

Q. 23 Explain any five advantages of water transport in the world.  $5 \times 1 = 5$

Q. 24 "Rural settlements in the world are affected by several factors". Support this statement with five suitable examples.  $5 \times 1 = 5$

Q.25 Explain any five economic consequences associated with migration in India.  $5 \times 1 = 5$

Q. 26 (26.1) In the given outline political map of the World, four features are shown by A, B, C, D. Identify the features with the help of the information given below and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map.

A. Mega City

B. Largest region of dairy farming.

C. Western terminal city of Australian Trans Continental Railway.

D. An important industrial centre.  $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$



(26.2) Locate and label the following on the given outline political map of India.

- (i) The state having the highest percentage of population below the poverty line.
- (ii) The state leading in coffee production.
- (iii) The software technology park in Uttaranchal.

3x1 = 3

Q. No. (26.2)



**For Blind Candidates only in lieu of question 26**

Answer the following questions :

- (1) Name the western terminal station of Australian Trans Continental Railway.
- (2) Name any one Mega city of Japan
- (3) A state in India having the highest percentage of population below the poverty line.
- (4) A state in India leading in coffee production.
- (5) The software technology park in Uttaranchal.

5x1=5

# Sample Question Paper-I

## GEOGRAPHY CLASS XII

### Marking Scheme

**Time : 3 hrs.**

**Max. Marks : 70**

Note : Page numbers of NCERT Text bookes (TBI for units 1 to 6 and TB II for units 7 to 12) are given after the answer of each question for its verification.

Question No:	Outline of Answers	Value Points
1. Population Size of Class I cities	100,000 and more 1  (TB II pg 37)	
2. Two categories of air transport in India : (i) National (Indian Airlines/Indian) (ii) International (Air India International)	  (TB II pg 121)	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
3. HQ. of Northern Railway Zone of India : New Delhi	(TB II pg 118)	1
4. Name of the National Waterway No. I of India : Allahabad-Haldia Stretch	(TB II pg 120)	1
5. Air Pollution	(TB II pg 137)	1
6. (a) Ferrous Industry : Iron and Steel Industry. (b) Non-ferrous industry : Copper/Aluminium industry.	(TB I Pg 48) $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$	
7. <b>Quinary Activities</b> : The highest level of decision makers or policy makers perform quinary activities. (eg. special skills of senior business executives, government officials, research scientists, legal and financial consultants)	(TBI pg 62)	1



Question No:	Outline of answers	Value Points
8. Water/Ocean transport.	(TB I pg 72)	1
9. Asia's first cross country pipeline	(TB II pg 122)	1
10. Suez Canal	(TB I pg 74)	1
11. 1.1 Social Geography D. History 1.2 Political Geography E. Military Science 1.3 Economic Geography B. Agricultural Sciences	(TB I pg 6)	1+1+1 = 3
12. <b>Characteristics of Clustered Rural Settlement in India:</b> (i) It is a compact or closely built up area of houses. (ii) The general living area is distinct and separated from the surrounding farms, barns & pastures. (iii) The closely built up area and intervening streets present some recognisable pattern or geometric shape i.e. rectangular, radial, linear etc. (iv) Generally found in fertile alluvial plains and north-eastern states. (v) Sometimes people live in compact settlements for security reasons e.g. in Bundelkhand region of central India & Nagaland. (vi) Scarcity of water also necessitates compact settlement for maximum use of water resources e.g. in Rajasthan. (Any three points)	(TB II pg 33)	3x1=3
13. <b>Problems associated with Urban Waste Disposal in India</b> (i) The enormous growth in the quantity of wastes generated from various sources is due to the fast growing population and consequent poor sanitary conditions and foul air. (ii) Solid waste includes old and used articles, small pieces of metals, broken glassware, plastic containers/polythene bags, ashes, floppies, CDs etc. dumped at different places.		

- (iii) The household wastes is disposed off either on public lands or on private contractors sites.
- (iv) The solid wastes of industrial units are collected and disposed off through public municipal facilities at low lying public grounds (land fill areas)
- (v) In most towns and cities in the country 30 to 50 per cent of the waste generated are left uncollected on streets and open spaces between houses and wastelands leading to serious health hazards.
- (vi) Any other relevant point.

(Any three points)

3x1=3

(TB II pg. 138, 139)

#### 14. **Dryland farming**

#### **Wetland farming**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (i) Largely confined to regions having require annual rainfall less than 75 cms.                   | (i) Rainfall more than soil moisture ment of plants in rainy season.  |
| (ii) Hardy and drought resistant crops e.g. rice, are grown e.g. ragi, bajra, moong, gram & fodder | (ii) Water intensive crops are grown jute, sugarcane also aquaculture is practised in the fresh water bodies. |
| (iii) Measures for moisture conservation and rain water harvesting are adopted                     | (iii) Region may face problems of floods and soil erosion   |
- (Three matching points of each column)

(TB II pg 45)

3x1=3

15. (a) **Water quality refers to :** Purity of water or water without unwanted foreign substances.

(1 mark)

- (b) **Water quality in India is deteriorating due to the** presence of following foreign matters which make it unfit for human use and affect aquatic life.

- (i) micro organisms;
- (ii) chemicals;
- (iii) industrial water and
- (iv) other urban waste material-sewerage, garbage etc.

(Any two points, 2x1=2 marks)

(TB II pg 65)

1+2=3

16. **Important measures initiated under the new Industrial Policy of India 1991**

- (i) abolition of industrial licensing;
- (ii) free entry to foreign technology;
- (iii) foreign investment policy;
- (iv) access to capital market;
- (v) open trade;
- (vi) abolition of phased manufacturing programme and
- (vii) liberalised industrial location programme.

(Any three points)

3x1=3

(TB II pg 96)

17. (17.1) Name of the railway line : Trans-Canadian Railway.

(1 mark)

(17.2) Helped in the economic development :

- (i) It connects Quebec-Montreal Industrial Region
  - (ii) It connects the wheat belt of the Prairie Region
  - (iii) It connects the Coniferous forest region of Canada.
  - (iv) This railway line connects with one of the important waterways of the world (St. Lawrence waterway)
  - (v) This railway line is an important economic artery of Canada and wheat and meat are the important exports on this route.
- (Any two points 2x1=2 marks)

(TBI, pg 70-71)

1+2 = 3

**For Blind Candidates Only**

Ans. Same as above

1+2=3

18. (18.1) (i) **State with highest percentage of irrigated area under wells & tube-wells–Gujarat**

- (ii) **Reason :** Region receives low rainfall/the terrain is suitable for construction of wells and tube-wells. (½+1=1½ marks)

(18.2) (i) **State with the lowest percentage of area irrigated by wells and tubewells : Tamil Nadu**

- (ii) **Reason :** Terrain not suitable for constructing wells and Tube-wells/Region is made up of hard igneous and metamorphic rocks (hard rocks). (½+1=1½ marks)

1½+1½=3

(TB II pg 65)

19. **Names of the Grasslands are:**

A. Downs (Australia)

B. Velds (South Africa)

C. Prairies (USA and Canada)

1+1+1=3

(TB I pg 38)

**For Blind Candidates only**

Ans. Same as above

3x1 = 3

20. (20.1) (a) **Least gap** between export and import is in 2000-2001

(b) **Deficit** in foreign trade was Rs. 500000 million

(½+½=1 mark)

(20.2) (a) **Highest deficit** in foreign trade is in year 2003-2004

(b) **Value of deficit** 37,000-30,000= Rs. 700000 million

(½+½=1 mark)

(20.3) **Reason for trade deficit :** Price rise of crude petroleum in the international market as it is the major import item of India (1 mark)

(TB II pg 125)

1+1+1=3

**For Blind Candidates only in lieu of question 20**

(20.1) Exchange of goods and services between two countries is international trade.

(20.2) When the imports of a country exceeds its export it is called trade deficit.

(20.3) Ans. same as above

3x1 = 3

21. (a) **Human Development** enlarge's peoples choices and improves their lives. (1 mark)

(b) **Four Important Approaches to Human Development**

- (1) The Income Approach
- (2) The Welfare Approach
- (3) Basic Needs Approach
- (4) Capability Approach

- (1) **The Incoem Approach** : Oldest approach. Higher the level of income, the higher is the level of human development.
- (2) **The Welfare Approach** : Level of human development can be increased by maximising expenditure on welfare.
- (3) **Basic Needs Approach** : Six basic needs i.e. health, education, food, water supply, sanitation and housing were identified.
- (4) **Capability Approach** : Building human capabilities in the areas of health, education and access to resources. (4x1=4 marks)

(TB I pg. 26) 1+4=5

22. (a) **Trade** is buying and selling of items produced elsewhere. (1 marks)

(b) **Four characteristics of Rural Marketing Centres:**

- (1) They cater to nereby settlements
- (2) They are local collecting and distributing centres
- (3) They have mandis (wholesale markets) and also retailing areas. (3)
- (4) Here personal and professional services are not well-developed.
- (5) Any other relevant point (any 4 pts. 4 marks)

(TB 1 Pg 57) 1+4=5

23. **Advantages of Water Transport**

- (1) Doesn't require route construction;
- (2) Oceans are linked;
- (3) Cheapest means of transport;
- (4) Energy cost in lower

(5) Highly suitable for transporting heavy and bulky material

(6) Any other relevant point

(Any five points with explanation)

5x1=5

(TB I pg. 71 to 72)

**24. Factors affecting Rural settlement are :**

(1) Water supply

(2) Land

(3) Upland

(4) Building material

(5) Defence

Explanation with suitable examples

(TB I pg. 92, 93)

5x1=5

**25. Economic Consequences of Migration in India**

- (i) People migrate from place of low opportunity and low safety to the place of higher opportunity and better safety. This creates benefit and problems for the areas, people migrate from and migrate to.
- (ii) Economic Consequences—A major benefit for the source region is the remittance/money sent by migrants, particularly foreign exchange from international migrants.
- (iii) The money remitted by migrants plays an important role in the growth of economy of the source region. It is used for food, repayment of debts, treatment, marriages, children's education, agricultural inputs, construction of houses, etc.
- (iv) Migration from rural areas of east U.P., Bihar, M.P., Orissa to rural areas of Punjab, Haryana & western Uttar Pradesh has helped in the success of green revolution in these areas.
- (v) Unregulated migration to urban-metropolitan areas has resulted in overcrowding and pressure on infrastructure.
- (vi) Development of Slums in industrially developed states of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Delhi is a negative consequence of unregulated migration within the country particularly from rural to urban.

(vii) Any other relevant point.

(Any five points)

5x1=5

(TB II pg 20)

(26.1) See answers on World map attached

4x½=2

(26.2) See answer on map of India attached.

3x1=3

**For Blind Candidates only in lieu of question 26**

Answers :

(1) Perth

(2) Tokyo/Osaka

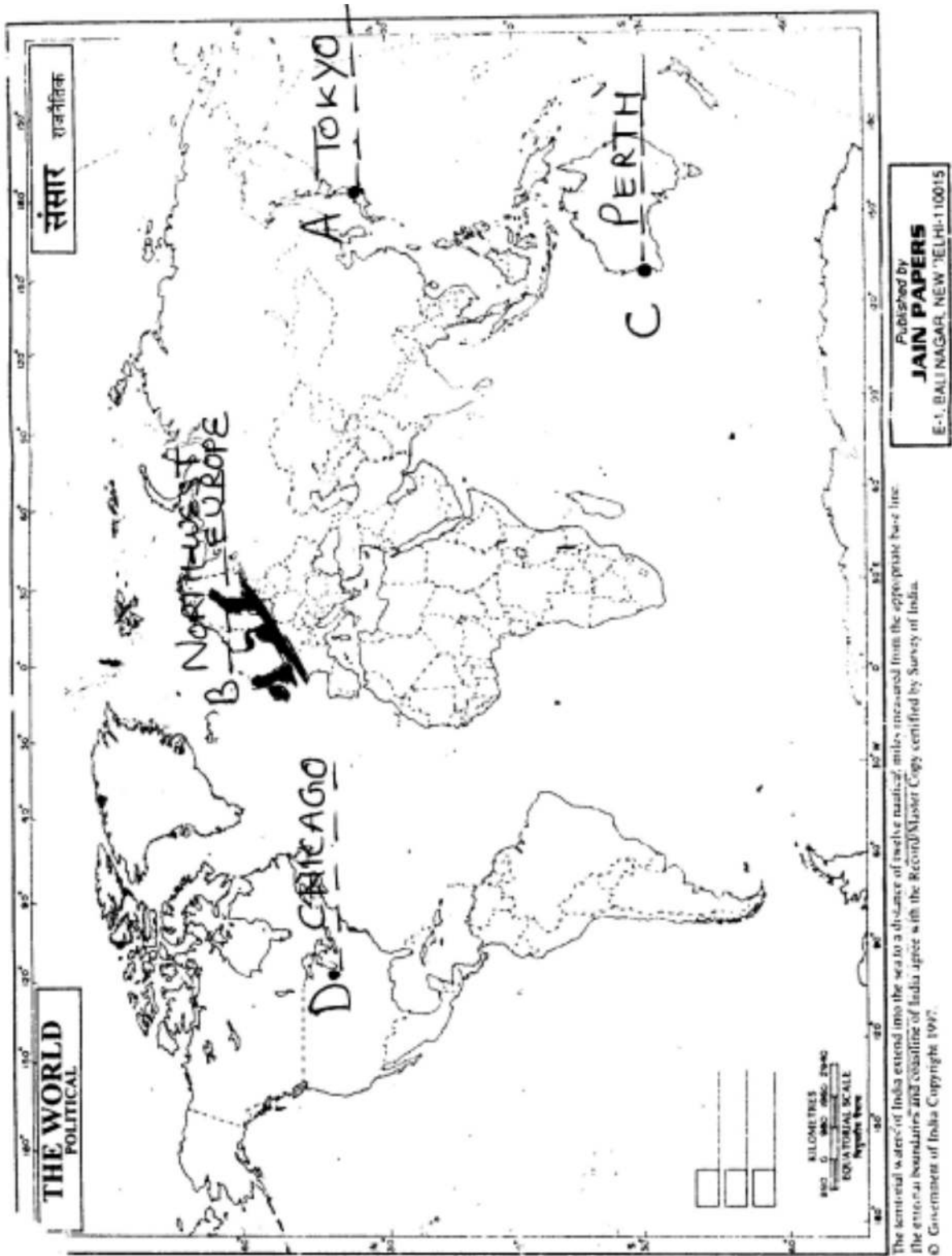
(3) Orissa

(4) Karnataka

(5) Dehradun

5x1=5

Ans. Q.(26.1)





Ans. Q.(26.2)



## SAMPLE QUESTION PAPERS I

Subjects: Geography

Class XII

Max Marks 70  
(Year of Exam 2008)

### QUESTION-WISE ANALYSIS

Sl.No. of Question	Unit	Form of Ques.	Marks Allotted	Estimated Time in Minutes	Estimated Difficulty level	Remarks
1	U-8	VSA	1	2 min	C	
2	U-10	VSA	1	"	C	
3	U-10	VSA	1	"	C	
4	U-10	VSA	1	"	B	
5	U-11	VSA	1	"	B	
6	U-3	VSA	1	"	C	
7	U-3	VSA	1	"	B	
8	U-4	VSA	1	"	B	
9	U-10	VSA	1	"	B	
10	U-4	VSA	1	"	B	
11	U-1	SA	3	7 min	A	
12	U-8	SA	3	"	B	
13	U-11	SA	3	"	B	
14	U-9	SA	3	"	B	
15	U-9	SA	3	"	B	
16	U-9	SA	3	"	B	
17	U-4	SA	3	"	A	
18	U-9	SA	3	"	A	
19	U-3	SA	3	"	B	
20	U-10	SA	3	"	B	
21	U-2	LA	5	11 min	B	
22	U-3	LA	5	"	B	
23	U-4	LA	5	"	C	
24	U-5	LA	5	"	B	
25	U-7	LA	5	"	C	
26.1	U-6	Map	2	7	A	
26.2	U-12	Map	3	8	A	

Estimated Difficulty Level of Questions

A Difficult

Easy 20% = 14 marks

B Average

AV 60% = 42

C Easy

Difficult 20% = 14