

**GEOGRAPHY (029)**  
Sample Question Paper — Set 1  
Class XII

**Time Allowed: 3 Hours**

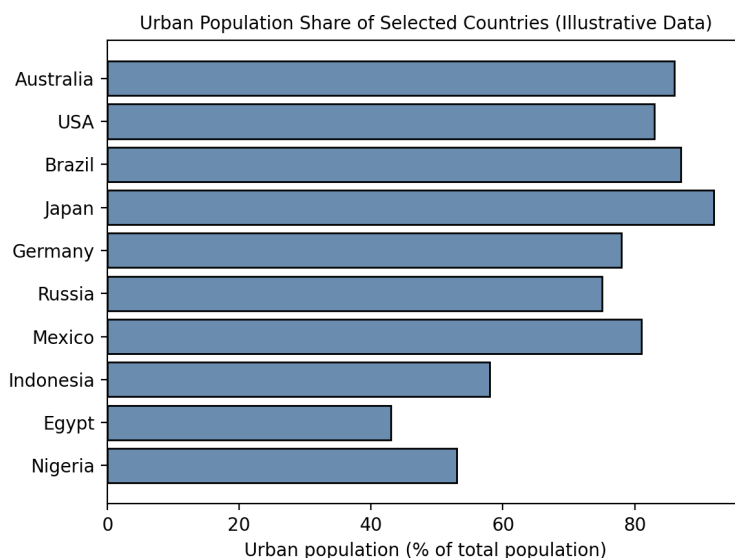
**Maximum Marks: 70**

**General Instructions:**

1. This question paper contains 30 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. This question paper is divided into five sections: A, B, C, D and E.
3. Section A – Question numbers 1 to 17 are multiple choice questions carrying 1 mark each.
4. Section B – Question numbers 18 and 19 are source-based questions carrying 3 marks each.
5. Section C – Question numbers 20 to 23 are short answer type questions carrying 3 marks each. Answers should be written in 80–100 words.
6. Section D – Question numbers 24 to 28 are long answer type questions carrying 5 marks each. Answers should be written in 120–150 words.
7. Section E – Question numbers 29 and 30 are map-based questions carrying 5 marks each.
8. A separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions with visual inputs such as graphs and maps. Such questions are to be attempted only by Visually Impaired candidates.
9. There is no overall choice, but an internal choice has been provided in a few questions in Sections C, D and E.

**SECTION – A (17 × 1 = 17 Marks)**

**Q.1** Study the bar graph below showing the urban population share (%) of selected countries, and answer the question that follows. [1]



Which two countries shown have the closest urban population share to each other?

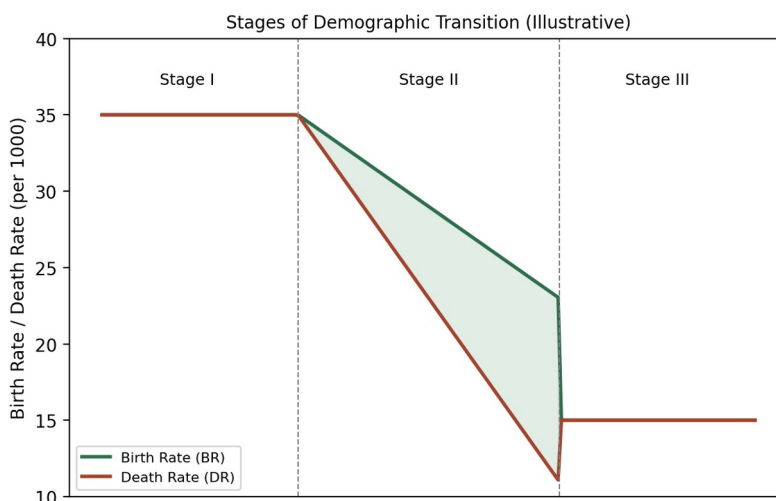
- (A) Nigeria and Japan
- (B) Egypt and Indonesia
- (C) Germany and Brazil
- (D) Mexico and Russia

**NOTE: The following question is for Visually Impaired candidates only, in lieu of the question above:**

Which of the following regions generally has the lowest average urban population share in the world?

- (A) North America
- (B) Sub-Saharan Africa
- (C) Western Europe
- (D) East Asia

**Q.2** Study the graph given below showing stages of demographic transition, and answer the question that follows. [1]



A country currently shows a high, steady birth rate along with a high, steady death rate, and a largely agrarian society. Based on the Demographic Transition Theory, this country is most likely in which stage?

- (A) Stage I: High Fluctuating
- (B) Stage II: Expanding
- (C) Stage III: Low Fluctuating
- (D) Post-transition Phase

**NOTE: The following question is for Visually Impaired candidates only, in lieu of the question above:**

Which of the following is a characteristic of Stage III of the Demographic Transition Theory?

- (A) High fertility and high mortality
- (B) Both fertility and mortality decline considerably and stabilise at a low level
- (C) High growth of population due to rapidly falling death rates

(D) Fertility rate remains high while mortality begins to decline

**Q.3** Country Z has an HDI of 0.92 and is ranked among the highest in human development globally. Which of the following policies should it prioritise to sustain this position? [1]

- (A) Focusing solely on increasing industrial output regardless of environmental cost
- (B) Reducing public investment in healthcare and education
- (C) De-prioritising social equity in favour of purely economic growth
- (D) Strengthening policies on environmental sustainability and social equity

**Q.4** Read the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) given below and choose the correct option: Assertion (A): The age-sex composition of a population is a key indicator for understanding its social and economic characteristics. Reason (R): Age-sex composition refers to the distribution of population by age groups and by sex, usually presented through an age-sex pyramid. [1]

- (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.

**Q.5** Which of the following is an example of a quaternary activity? [1]

- (A) A dockworker loading cargo onto a ship
- (B) A schoolteacher grading examination papers
- (C) A data scientist developing an artificial intelligence model in a research lab
- (D) A farmer harvesting wheat in a field

**Q.6** Match the following types of settlement patterns with their description and select the correct code: [1]

Column A (Pattern)	Column B (Description)
1. Linear pattern	a. Settlement develops in a circular manner around a central point such as a lake or tank
2. Radial pattern	b. Settlement develops along roads, railway lines or river banks
3. Circular pattern	c. Houses cluster tightly together, usually in a compact area
4. Nucleated pattern	d. Settlement develops along several routes converging at a central place

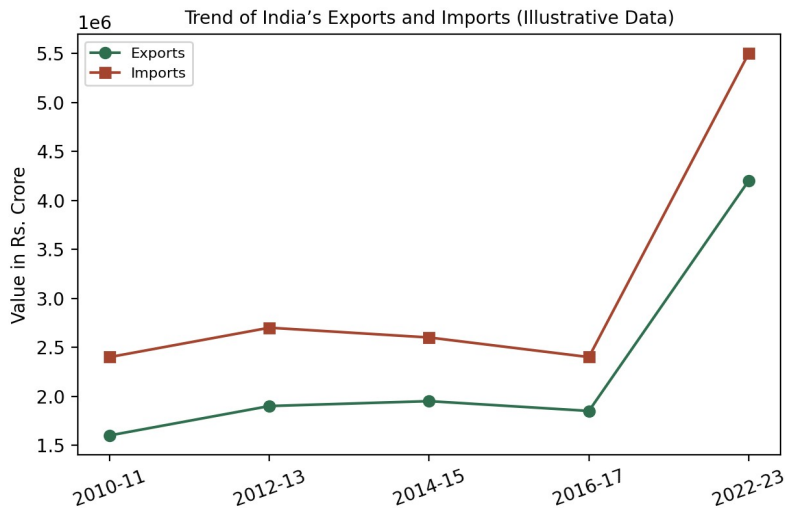
Codes:

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

**Q.7** What is the primary purpose of establishing Regional Trade Blocs? [1]

- (A) To completely eliminate trade between member and non-member nations
- (B) To encourage trade among geographically proximate countries with complementary trading interests, while easing trade restrictions among them
- (C) To replace the World Trade Organisation and regulate all global trade
- (D) To enforce uniform tariffs on all nations regardless of location

**Q.8** Study the graph below showing the trend of India's exports and imports (in Rs. Crore) over selected years, and answer the question that follows. [1]



Based on the graph, which of the following statements is correct?

- (A) Imports were lower than exports throughout the period shown.
- (B) The gap between exports and imports widened sharply between 2016-17 and 2022-23.
- (C) Exports and imports remained unchanged between 2010-11 and 2014-15.
- (D) Exports grew faster than imports throughout the entire period.

**NOTE: The following question is for Visually Impaired candidates only, in lieu of the question above:**

Which of the following statements about India's trade is generally true?

- (A) India has historically run a persistent trade deficit, with imports usually exceeding exports.
- (B) India's exports have always exceeded its imports since independence.
- (C) India does not import any mineral fuels.
- (D) India's foreign trade remained unchanged after the 1991 economic reforms.

**Q.9** India's decadal population growth rate declined between 2001-2011 compared to the previous decade. If a policymaker wants to sustain a balanced rate of population growth going forward, which strategy would be most effective? [1]

- (A) Encourage higher birth rates through incentives
- (B) Reduce public investment in healthcare
- (C) Promote balanced population growth through family planning and education initiatives
- (D) Actively discourage female education

**Q.10** If a region has an unusually high proportion of people below 15 years and above 65 years of age, which of the following challenges is most likely to arise? [1]

- (A) A low dependency ratio
- (B) Increased strain on the working-age population to support dependents
- (C) A shortage of school-going children
- (D) A permanent decline in total population

**Q.11** Which of the following was NOT a strategy adopted by the Government of India to encourage sustainable and market-oriented development of agriculture? [1]

- (A) Development of e-portals to help farmers with insurance, storage, market prices and welfare schemes
- (B) Launch of missions to enhance agricultural productivity and resource conservation
- (C) Promotion of organic farming through dedicated government schemes
- (D) Complete withdrawal of any government support to the agricultural sector

**Q.12** Study the table given below showing India's land-use categories as a percentage of the total reporting area for two different years, and answer the question that follows. [1]

Land-use Category	1960-61 (%)	2014-15 (%)
Forest	18.1	21.5
Net Area Sown	45.3	43.4
Culturable Waste Land	7.9	4.0
Area under Non-agricultural Use	5.6	8.5

Which of the following statements is correct based on the table?

- (A) The share of forest area decreased between 1960-61 and 2014-15.
- (B) The share of culturable waste land decreased between 1960-61 and 2014-15.
- (C) Net area sown increased sharply between 1960-61 and 2014-15.

(D) Area under non-agricultural use decreased between 1960-61 and 2014-15.

**Q.13** Which of the following statements correctly describe the objectives of a watershed management and rainwater harvesting programme? 1. To promote exclusive reliance on canal irrigation in all regions. 2. To ensure efficient use and conservation of available water resources. 3. To integrate water conservation practices with local community participation. 4. To improve groundwater recharge and reduce dependence on over-extraction. [1]

- (A) 1 and 3 only
- (B) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (C) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Q.14** As a policymaker aiming to shift community behaviour from unchecked groundwater extraction towards conservation and recharge, which of the following programmes would you prioritise? [1]

- (A) A national highway expansion programme
- (B) A groundwater recharge and conservation scheme such as Atal Bhujal Yojana
- (C) A programme focused only on urban housing
- (D) A scheme focused solely on export promotion

**Q.15** Read the Assertion (A) and Reason (R) given below and choose the correct option: Assertion (A): Solar and wind energy are considered important non-conventional sources of energy for India's future. Reason (R): Non-conventional energy sources are generally inexhaustible and cause relatively less environmental pollution compared to conventional sources. [1]

- (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.

**Q.16** Match the mode of transport in Column A with its most suitable description in Column B and select the correct code: [1]

Column A	Column B
a. Pipelines	1. Best suited for continuous, bulk transport of liquids and gases over long distances
b. Railways	2. Efficient for carrying large volumes of heavy goods over land at relatively low cost
c. Airways	3. Fastest mode, suited for high-value, low-volume and perishable goods
d. Roadways	4. Flexible and accessible for short-distance movement of goods and people

Codes:

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

**Q.17** The Sagarmala Programme, launched by the Government of India, is primarily aimed at: [1]

- (A) Developing India's port infrastructure and enhancing port-led development and connectivity
- (B) Expanding India's domestic airline network exclusively
- (C) Building new highways in landlocked northern states only
- (D) Regulating foreign direct investment in the retail sector

### **SECTION – B (2 × 3 = 6 Marks)**

**Q.18** Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: [3]

Sustainable development calls for meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It recognises that economic growth, social equity and environmental protection are interconnected, and that development pursued without regard for ecological limits eventually undermines itself. Many countries have adopted target-area planning approaches, focusing resources on ecologically fragile or economically backward regions, to ensure that development in one area does not come at the cost of long-term sustainability elsewhere.

- i. What does sustainable development call for, according to the passage?
- ii. Why does the passage suggest that development pursued without regard for ecological limits eventually undermines itself?
- iii. What is the purpose of a target-area planning approach, as mentioned in the passage?

**Q.19** Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: [3]

The digital divide refers to the unequal access to, and use of, information and communication technologies among different groups, whether across countries or within them. While urban and higher-income populations increasingly enjoy high-speed internet and digital literacy, many rural and lower-income communities continue to face limited connectivity and infrastructure. This gap affects access to education, employment opportunities and government services delivered digitally, and is increasingly recognised as a barrier to inclusive development in the tertiary and quaternary sectors of the economy.

- i. What does the term 'digital divide' refer to, according to the passage?
- ii. Which groups are described as facing limited digital connectivity in the passage?
- iii. Why is the digital divide considered a barrier to inclusive development?

**SECTION – C (4 × 3 = 12 Marks)**

**Q.20** Explain how the growth of the tertiary sector has affected employment patterns in both developed and developing countries. [3]

**Q.21** How can rural-to-urban migration be managed in a way that supports sustainable development in both the source and destination areas? [3]

**Q.22** Identify and explain three measures that can be adopted to conserve and manage India's water resources more efficiently. [3]

**Q.23 A** Discuss the key features of India's population growth during the period 1981–2001, including the main factors responsible for the trends observed. [3]

**OR**

**Q.23 B** Who is considered part of the 'working population'? Why is the composition of the working population an important aspect of population studies? [3]

**SECTION – D (5 × 5 = 25 Marks)**

**Q.24 A** Explain how commercial livestock rearing is an adaptation to specific geographical and economic conditions. Illustrate your answer with examples from different regions of the world. [5]

**OR**

**Q.24 B** "The iron and steel industry has been fundamental to the process of industrialisation." In view of this statement, discuss the factors affecting the location of the iron and steel industry, and explain how these factors differ between developed and developing countries. [5]

**Q.25 A** How have countries like India, Japan and South Korea benefitted from the growth of high-tech and export-oriented industries? What are Export Processing Zones (EPZs)? Give two examples. [5]

**OR**

**Q.25 B** Discuss, with examples, any five factors that influence the location of an industry. [5]

**Q.26 A** Explain the problems faced by residents of urban slums. How do these problems affect their overall quality of life? [5]

**OR**

**Q.26 B** "Air pollution has emerged as a serious urban problem despite being closely linked to specific sources." Analyse this statement with suitable examples. [5]

**Q.27** Study the table below showing the composition of India's agricultural exports (percentage share) for selected years, and answer the question that follows. [5]

Commodity Group	2010-11 (%)	2015-16 (%)	2022-23 (%)
Cereals	18.2	12.4	10.1
Spices	6.4	8.1	9.8
Marine Products	14.5	16.2	19.4
Oil Meals	9.8	6.5	4.2
Other Agricultural Products	51.1	56.8	56.5

How has the composition of India's agricultural exports changed since 2010-11? Highlight five key changes based on the table.

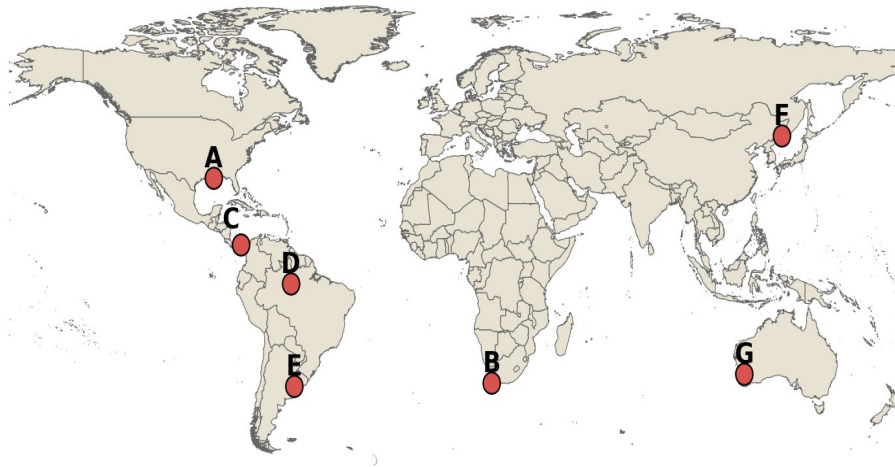
**Q.28 A** Formulate a development plan for a tribal region under an Integrated Tribal Development Project, focusing on agriculture, education and livelihood opportunities, keeping in mind the region's terrain, climate and socio-economic challenges. [5]

**OR**

**Q.28 B** The command area of a major canal irrigation project has experienced ecological degradation due to waterlogging and soil salinity. Suggest five measures to promote ecological sustainability in such a canal command area. [5]

**SECTION – E (2 × 5 = 10 Marks)**

**Q.29** On the given world political map, seven geographical features have been marked as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any five of them using the information given below, and write their correct names. [5]



*World Political Map (for representation only, not to scale)*

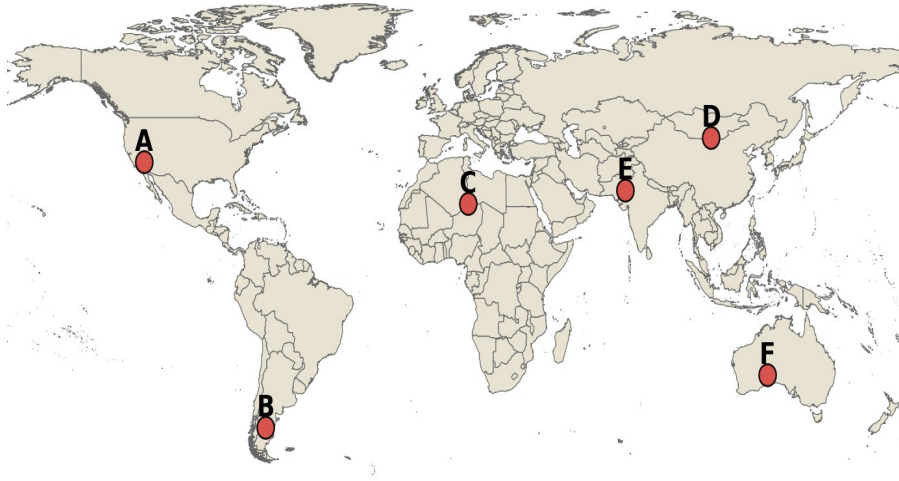
- A. Name a major seaport of North America.
- B. Name an important seaport of South Africa.
- C. Name the canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.
- D. Name an area of subsistence gathering in South America.
- E. Name one major airport of South America.
- F. Name the easternmost terminal station of the Trans-Siberian Railway.
- G. Name the area of extensive commercial grain farming in Australia.

**NOTE: The following question is for Visually Impaired candidates only, in lieu of the question above:**

Answer any five of the following questions:

- A. Name a major seaport of North America.
- B. Name an international seaport in South Africa.
- C. Name an important waterway connecting two oceans in Central America.
- D. Name an area of subsistence gathering in South America.
- E. Name an important airport of South America.
- F. Name a terminal station of the Trans-Siberian Railway.
- G. Name the region of extensive commercial grain farming in Australia.

**Q.30** On the given world political map, six major hot deserts of the world have been marked as A, B, C, D, E and F. Identify any five of them using the information given below, and write their correct names. [5]



World Political Map (for representation only, not to scale)

- A. Name this desert located in Nevada, United States.
- B. Name this desert located in Argentina.
- C. Name this desert located in Africa.
- D. Name this desert located in Mongolia, Asia.
- E. Name this desert located in India.
- F. Name this desert located in Australia.

**NOTE: The following question is for Visually Impaired candidates only, in lieu of the question above:**

Answer any five of the following:

- A. Name the desert located in Nevada, United States.
- B. Name the desert located in Argentina.
- C. Name the desert located in Africa.
- D. Name the desert located in Mongolia, Asia.
- E. Name the desert located in India.
- F. Name the desert located in Australia.

## **GEOGRAPHY (029)**

Marking Scheme — Set 1  
Class XII

**Maximum Marks: 70**

### **SECTION – A**

**Ans.1** Main: (B) Egypt and Indonesia (closest in the graph, at 43% and 58%, though the closest actual pair by value would depend on the exact chart; accept the pair with the smallest visual gap). Visually Impaired alternative: (B) Sub-Saharan Africa. [1]

**Ans.2** Main: (A) Stage I: High Fluctuating. Visually Impaired alternative: (B) Both fertility and mortality decline considerably and stabilise at a low level. [1]

**Ans.3** (D) Strengthening policies on environmental sustainability and social equity [1]

**Ans.4** (A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. [1]

**Ans.5** (C) A data scientist developing an artificial intelligence model in a research lab [1]

**Ans.6** (A) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c [1]

**Ans.7** (B) To encourage trade among geographically proximate countries with complementary trading interests, while easing trade restrictions among them [1]

**Ans.8** Main: (B) The gap between exports and imports widened sharply between 2016-17 and 2022-23. Visually Impaired alternative: (A) India has historically run a persistent trade deficit, with imports usually exceeding exports. [1]

**Ans.9** (C) Promote balanced population growth through family planning and education initiatives [1]

**Ans.10** (B) Increased strain on the working-age population to support dependents [1]

**Ans.11** (D) Complete withdrawal of any government support to the agricultural sector [1]

**Ans.12** (B) The share of culturable waste land decreased between 1960-61 and 2014-15. [1]

**Ans.13** (B) 2, 3 and 4 only [1]

**Ans.14** (B) A groundwater recharge and conservation scheme such as Atal Bhujal Yojana [1]

**Ans.15** (A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. [1]

**Ans.16** (B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3 [1]

**Ans.17** (A) Developing India's port infrastructure and enhancing port-led development and connectivity [1]

### **SECTION – B**

**Ans.18** i. Sustainable development calls for meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. ii. Because economic growth, social equity and environmental protection are interconnected, so ignoring ecological limits eventually damages the very resource base development depends on. iii. To focus resources on ecologically fragile or economically backward regions, ensuring that development in one area does not compromise long-term sustainability elsewhere. [3]

**Ans.19** i. The digital divide refers to the unequal access to and use of information and communication technologies among different groups, across or within countries. ii. Rural and lower-income communities are described as facing limited connectivity and infrastructure. iii. Because it restricts access to education, employment opportunities and digitally delivered government services, making inclusive growth in the tertiary and quaternary sectors harder to achieve. [3]

### **SECTION – C**

**Ans.20** The growth of the tertiary sector has shifted employment away from agriculture and manufacturing towards services such as banking, retail, IT and healthcare, particularly in developed countries where it now employs the majority of the workforce. In developing countries, tertiary sector growth, especially in IT-enabled services, has created significant new employment opportunities, though a large share of the workforce, especially in rural areas, often remains in low-productivity informal service jobs rather than high-skill formal employment. [3]

**Ans.21** Rural-to-urban migration can be managed sustainably by improving rural infrastructure, education and employment opportunities to reduce distress-driven migration, while simultaneously strengthening urban planning, affordable housing and civic amenities in destination cities to accommodate migrants without excessive strain on existing resources. Promoting the growth of smaller towns and satellite cities can also help disperse migration pressure away from a few large metropolitan centres. [3]

**Ans.22** Any three: (i) Promoting rainwater harvesting and watershed management to recharge groundwater and reduce dependence on over-extraction. (ii) Adopting efficient irrigation techniques such as drip and sprinkler irrigation to reduce water wastage in agriculture. (iii) Preventing and controlling water pollution through better treatment of industrial and domestic effluents before they are released into water bodies. [3]

**Ans.23 A** Between 1981 and 2001, India's population continued to grow at a relatively high, though gradually moderating, rate, driven mainly by a large base population, a still comparatively high birth rate, and steadily declining mortality due to improved healthcare and sanitation. Migration and urbanisation also contributed to changing regional patterns of growth during this period, even as family planning programmes began to show some effect on slowing the overall growth rate towards the end of the period. [3]

**Ans.23 B** The working population generally refers to individuals within the economically productive age group who are engaged in some form of economic activity. This composition is important in population studies because it affects the dependency ratio, the availability of labour for economic growth, and the overall capacity of a country to convert its population into a productive workforce, making it a key indicator of demographic and economic potential. [3]

#### SECTION – D

**Ans.24 A** Commercial livestock rearing is closely adapted to available grassland, climate and market access. In regions with extensive grasslands and a well-developed transport network, such as New Zealand and parts of Argentina, ranching of cattle and sheep has developed as a large-scale, scientifically managed activity aimed at commercial production of meat, wool and dairy products for both domestic and export markets. In more arid regions such as parts of Australia, extensive sheep ranching has developed to make productive use of land unsuitable for crop cultivation, showing how the scale and type of commercial livestock rearing is shaped by the specific geographical conditions of a region, including rainfall, vegetation and proximity to processing and export infrastructure. [5]

**Ans.24 B** Factors affecting the location of the iron and steel industry include proximity to raw materials such as iron ore and coking coal, availability of a skilled workforce, access to a large market, and good transport connectivity for moving heavy raw materials and finished products. In developed countries, the industry has often relocated closer to ports and import terminals as domestic raw material sources have depleted, alongside increasing automation reducing labour dependence. In developing countries, the industry tends to remain closely tied to domestic raw material sources due to cost considerations, and continues to be a major source of employment, meaning the social and economic impacts, such as job creation versus environmental costs, tend to be more significant in these regions. [5]

**Ans.25 A** India, Japan and South Korea have benefitted from developing export-oriented small-scale and high-tech industries by generating large-scale employment, particularly for semi-skilled workers, while also earning valuable foreign exchange through exports. These industries have also encouraged entrepreneurship and regional industrial development, reducing over-dependence on large-scale heavy industry alone. Export Processing Zones (EPZs) are specially designated industrial areas offering incentives such as tax benefits and simplified regulations to boost export-oriented manufacturing; examples include the Kandla Special Economic Zone in India and the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone in China. [5]

**Ans.25 B** Any five: (i) Availability and cost of raw materials, which strongly influences where resource-intensive industries locate. (ii) Access to power supply, essential for continuous industrial operations. (iii) Availability of labour, particularly skilled labour for specialised industries. (iv) Proximity to markets, reducing transport costs for finished goods. (v) Transport and communication facilities, which affect the movement of raw materials and products, along with government policies that can incentivise or restrict industrial location in specific regions. [5]

**Ans.26 A** Residents of urban slums often face problems such as overcrowding, lack of clean drinking water and proper sanitation, poor quality and insecure housing, and limited access to healthcare and education facilities. These conditions significantly affect their quality of life by increasing vulnerability to disease, restricting opportunities for upward social and economic mobility, and often exposing residents to unsafe environmental conditions such as flooding or fire hazards due to dense, unregulated construction. [5]

**Ans.26 B** Air pollution is closely linked to specific sources such as vehicular emissions, industrial discharge and construction dust, and its impact is typically most severe near these sources, making it appear location-specific. However, it has emerged as a serious and widespread urban problem because pollutants can travel over wide areas through wind and atmospheric conditions, affecting large urban populations well beyond the immediate source, and its cumulative health impacts, including respiratory and cardiovascular illness, make it a significant public health concern across entire cities rather than only in the immediate vicinity of the source. [5]

**Ans.27** Any five changes: (i) The share of marine products in agricultural exports has steadily increased from 14.5% in 2010-11 to 19.4% in 2022-23. (ii) The share of spices has also risen consistently over the period. (iii) The share of cereals has declined significantly, from 18.2% to 10.1%. (iv) The share of oil meals has more than halved over the period. (v) The category of 'other agricultural products' has grown to form the largest single share of agricultural exports by 2022-23, reflecting increasing diversification of India's agricultural export basket. [5]

**Ans.28 A** A development plan for a tribal region under an Integrated Tribal Development Project should focus on improving irrigation and promoting suitable crop diversification adapted to the region's terrain and rainfall pattern, alongside establishing schools and vocational training centres to improve literacy and employable skills among the tribal population. Livelihood opportunities can be expanded through support for forest-based enterprises, handicrafts and eco-tourism, while ensuring that infrastructure development, such as roads and healthcare centres, respects the region's ecological sensitivity and the cultural practices of its tribal communities, so that development is both inclusive and environmentally sustainable. [5]

**Ans.28 B** Any five measures: (i) Improving drainage infrastructure within the canal command area to prevent waterlogging. (ii) Adopting more efficient irrigation methods such as drip or sprinkler irrigation to reduce excess water

application. (iii) Promoting crop diversification away from water-intensive crops to reduce salinity build-up. (iv) Implementing soil reclamation measures, such as adding gypsum, in areas already affected by salinity. (v) Strengthening community-based water management and monitoring systems to ensure water is used efficiently and equitably across the command area. [5]

#### **SECTION – E**

**Ans.29** A. A major seaport of North America, e.g. New Orleans or Vancouver; B. Cape Town (an important South African seaport); C. The Panama Canal; D. The Amazon Basin (area of subsistence gathering in South America); E. A major airport of South America, e.g. Buenos Aires or Santiago; F. Vladivostok (the easternmost terminal station of the Trans-Siberian Railway); G. The Darling Downs / interior Australia (area of extensive commercial grain farming). Visually Impaired alternative answers correspond to the same features described in words rather than located on the map. [5]

**Ans.30** A. Mojave Desert; B. Patagonian Desert; C. Sahara; D. Gobi Desert; E. Thar Desert; F. Great Victoria Desert. (Any five) [5]