



Delhi Public School, Howrah

PERIODIC TEST-I (2025-2026)

Class-XII

Care must be taken not to write anything on the question paper. All the questions must be attempted in the correct sequence.

Time allowed: -3 Hours

SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY (CODE- 029)

Maximum Marks: -70

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

- (i) This questions paper contains 30 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Question paper is divided into five sections A, B, C, D and E.
- (iii) Section A Questions no. 1 to 17 are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
- (iv) Section B Questions no. 18 and 19 are Source-based questions. Each question carries 3 marks.
- (v) Section C Questions no. 20 to 23 are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries 3 marks. Answer to these questions shall be written in 80 to 100 words.
- (vi) Section D Questions no. 24 to 28 are Long Answer type questions. Each question carries 5 marks. Answer to these questions shall be written in 120 to 150 words.
- (vii) Section E Questions no. 29 and 30 are Map-based questions. Each question carries 5 marks.
- (viii) In addition to this, NOTE that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.
- (ix) There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions in all sections other than Section A.

SL NO.	SECTION A	MARKS
	Question 1-17 are Multiple Choice Questions	17
1	Human actions are influenced by the environment, but they are not entirely controlled by it. People can make choices, yet these choices operate within the boundaries set by nature. Which geographical approach is best represented by the above idea? A. Determinism B. Possibilism C. Neo-determinism D. Regionalism	1
2	There are four distinct phases of population growth identified in India over the last one century. Identify the phase from the given description. This period is referred to as the period of population explosion in India, which was caused by a rapid fall in the mortality rate but a high fertility rate of population in the country. The average annual growth rate was as high as 2.2 per cent. It is in this period that developmental activities were introduced through a centralized planning process and economy started showing up ensuring the improvement of living condition of people at large. Consequently, there was a high natural increase and higher growth rate. A. Phase I 1901-1921 B. Phase II 1921-1951 C. Phase III 1951-1981 D. Phase IV post 1981	1
3	Which of the following is not correctly matched? A. Density of population=Population/Area B. CBR=Bi/P x1000 C. CDR=D/PX1000 D. Actual growth of population= Birth rate-Death rate	1

4 Match the HDI Components with their Indicators:

Column A (Component)	Column B (Indicator)
a. Health	i. GNI per capita (PPP US\$)
b. Education	ii. Life expectancy at birth
c. Income	iii. Expected + Mean years of schooling

Options:

- A. a–ii, b–iii, c–i
- B. a–i, b–iii, c–ii
- C. a–iii, b–ii, c–i
- D. a–ii, b–i, c–iii

5. Arrange the following in the correct sequence of agricultural development:

- i. Subsistence agriculture
- ii. Commercial grain farming
- iii. Nomadic herding
- iv. Mixed farming

- A. iii, i, iv, ii
- B. i, iii, ii, iv
- C. ii, i, iv, iii
- D. iii, iv, i, ii

1

6. Which of the following pairs of towns to their function is incorrect?

- A. Mumbai- Port and commercial town
- B. Jamshedpur- Industrial town
- C. Varanasi-Cultural and religious town
- D. Chandigarh-Military town

1

7. The cropping intensity is calculated by the formula:

- A. $\text{Net sown area} / \text{Gross cropped area} \times 100$
- B. $\text{Gross cropped area} / \text{Net sown area} \times 100$
- C. $\text{Net sown area} / \text{Fallow land} \times 100$
- D. $\text{Net sown area} / \text{Total geographical area} \times 100$

1

8. Arrange the following approaches of Human geography in the chronological order.

- I. Exploration and description
- II. Spatial organization
- III. Areal Differentiation
- IV. Regional Analysis

Options:

- A. I,II,III,IV
- B. I,IV,III,II
- C. I,III,II,IV
- D. I,IV,II,III

1

9. Which of the following shows the CORRECT transition of a society undergoing demographic change?

- A. rural, agrarian -> urban, industrial
- B. rural, industrial -> urban, agrarian
- C. urban, illiterate -> rural, literate
- D. rural, literate -> urban, illiterate

1

10. Which of the following accurately identifies the key indicators used in the Human Poverty Index and explains why it is more effective than income-based measures like GDP (Gross Domestic Product)?

- A. Income, inflation, and literacy – because GDP focuses on economic output
- B. Life expectancy, school enrolment, and income – because HDI (Human Development Index) includes income

1

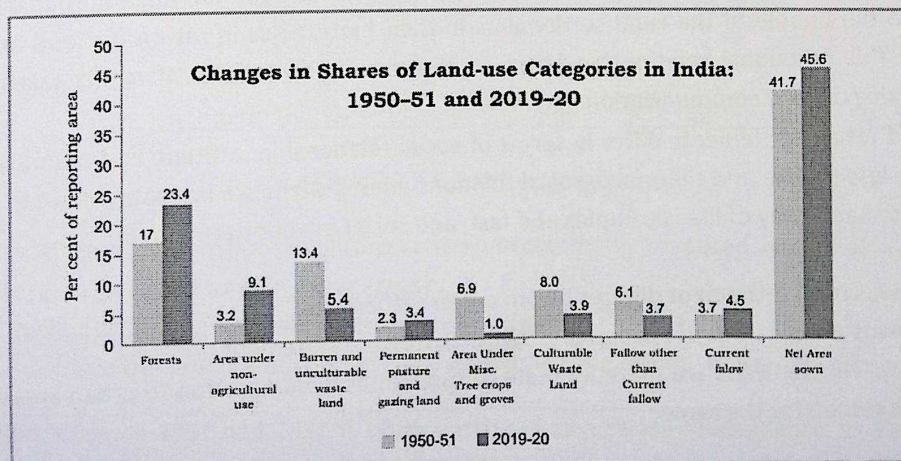
- C. Education level, employment, and land cost – because CPI (Consumer Price Index) tracks living costs
D. Mortality, adult illiteracy, and access to basic needs – because HPI reflects non-economic deprivations

11. Identify the correct feature of Mediterranean agriculture:
A. It is confined only to the countries surrounding the Mediterranean Sea
B. It is known for large-scale cultivation of rice and jute
C. Citrus fruits like oranges, lemons, and olives are important commercial crops
D. Only subsistence farming is practiced due to dry summers **1**
12. Read both the statements and choose the correct answer from the options given below-

Assertion (A): The period of population explosion in India was between 1921 and 1951.
Reason (R): During this period, there was a rapid fall in the mortality rate and a high fertility rate in the country.

Choose the correct option:
A. A is true, but R is false
B. A is false, but R is true
C. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
D. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A **1**
13. Choose the region where clustered settlements are commonly found:
A. Mainly found in Himachal Pradesh
B. Mainly found in the lower valley of the Himalayas
C. Mainly found in Rajasthan
D. Mainly found in the Fertile Alluvial Plains **1**
14. Identify the correct difference between productive and protective irrigation.
A. Productive irrigation is used only in hilly areas,
Protective irrigation is limited to flood-prone regions.
B. Productive irrigation increases crop productivity and generates profit,
Protective irrigation protects crops from drought by supplying minimum water.
C. Productive irrigation is a form of rain-fed farming,
Protective irrigation is used only during monsoon seasons.
D. Productive irrigation is used in shifting cultivation,
Protective irrigation is used for plantation crops only. **1**

Read the following map and answer question no 15 to 17.
Study the given graph carefully and answer the following questions:



15	Which land-use category showed the largest increase in share from 1950–51 to 2019–20? A. Area under non-agricultural use B. Forests C. Net area sown D. Cultivable waste land	
16	Which of the following categories experienced a decline in percentage share over the given period? A. Area under non-agricultural use B. Barren and unculturable waste land C. Permanent pasture and grazing land D. Net area sown	1
17	In the past decades, India has witnessed an increase in net sown area. Which of the following is the most appropriate explanation for this trend? A. Urban expansion has reduced agricultural land use. B. Farmers are shifting to non-agricultural occupations. C. Better irrigation, technology, and demand for food have brought more land under cultivation. D. Forests and pastures have been protected from human use.	1
SECTION B		6
Question 18 & 19 are Source based questions.		
18	Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. <u>Settlements-its types and features</u> Settlements vary in size and type. They range from a hamlet to metropolitan cities. With size, the economic character and social structure of settlements changes and so do its ecology and technology. Settlements could be small and sparsely spaced; they may also be large and closely spaced. The sparsely located small settlements are called villages, specializing in agriculture or other primary activities. On the other hand, there are fewer but larger settlements which are termed as urban settlements specializing in secondary and tertiary activities. The basic differences between rural and urban settlements are as follows: • The rural settlements derive their life support or basic economic needs from land based primary economic activities, whereas, urban settlements, depend on processing of raw materials and manufacturing of finished goods on the one hand and a variety of services on the other. • Cities act as nodes of economic growth, provide goods and services not only to urban dwellers but also to the people of the rural settlements in their hinterlands in return for food and raw materials. This functional relationship between the urban and rural settlements takes place through transport and communication network. • Rural and urban settlements differ in terms of social relationship, attitude and outlook. Rural people are less mobile and therefore, social relations among them are intimate. In urban areas, on the other hand, way of life is complex and fast, and social relations are formal. A. How is rural settlement different from urban settlement? B. 'Towns act as nodes of economic growth.' Justify the statement. C. Social relationships are more intimate in rural areas in comparison to urban areas. Give one reason for the same.	3

19

Study the following table and answer the questions:

Level of Human Development	HDI Score Range	Number of Countries (2020)
Very High	Above 0.800	66
High	0.700 – 0.799	53
Medium	0.550 – 0.699	37
Low	Below 0.549	33

3

- Compare the number of countries in the Very High and Low Human Development categories. What does this contrast reveal about the global status of human development? Support your answer with appropriate reasoning.
- A country has recently improved its HDI from 0.695 to 0.705. Explain what this transition means for the country's development status and what improvements may have led to this change.
- There are 33 countries in the Low Human Development category. Identify and explain two key factors that may contribute to their low HDI scores.

SECTION C

12

Question numbers 20 to 23 are Short Answer type questions.

20

- Evaluate the argument that preventive checks are more effective than physical checks, in light of Thomas Malthus's theory of population control.

OR

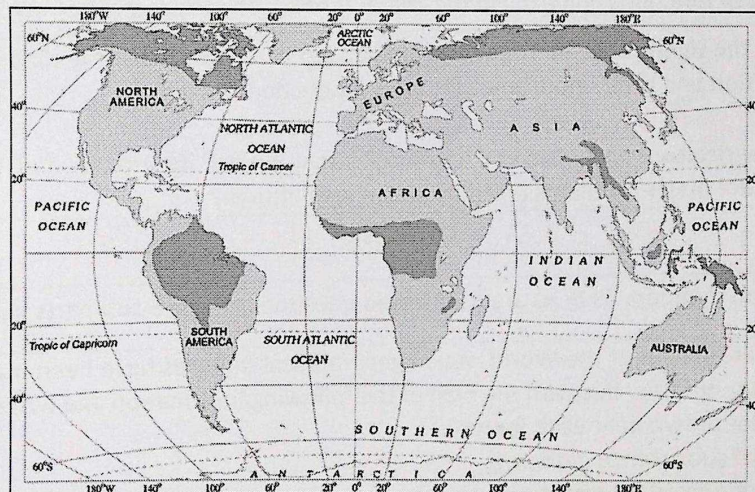
- Explain the concept of natural growth of population and analyze how push and pull factors influence migration patterns, using relevant examples.

3

21

Study the map and answer the following questions:

3



Areas of Primitive Subsistence Agriculture

- In which tropical regions is shifting cultivation commonly practiced, and what are the local names used for it in these areas?
- How does shifting cultivation contribute to deforestation in certain regions?
- How does the practice of shifting cultivation affect the fertility of the soil over time?

22

The period between 1901 and 1921 is often described as a phase of stagnation or stationary growth in India's population. Analyze the factors that contributed to this demographic trend.

3

23

How does the development and use of technology illustrate the principle of possibilism in shaping human interaction with the environment?

3

	SECTION D	
	Question numbers 24 to 28 are Long Answer Type questions.	
24	The Demographic Transition Theory serves as a model for analyzing and projecting population dynamics within a country or region. Examine the sequential stages through which a society progresses from its initial development.	5
25	A. There are multiple perspectives on understanding human development. Explain the main approaches to human development and analyse how each approach interprets individual and societal progress. OR B. Define human development and identify its fundamental pillars. Examine the role each pillar plays in fostering the growth and advancement of individuals and communities.	5
26	A. Dairy farming is considered one of the most advanced and efficient methods of raising milch animals. Discuss the key features that make dairy farming highly effective in this regard. OR B. Fazendas in Brazil are renowned for a specific type of farming. Identify the type of farming practiced in these regions and describe its defining characteristics.	5
27	A. Towns have flourished in India since prehistoric times. Discuss the classification of Indian towns into ancient, medieval, and modern periods, highlighting the key features of each era with proper examples. OR B. Many towns and cities are known for performing specialized services, with some focusing on specific activities, products, or services. Classify towns and cities based on their specialized functions and explain the characteristics of each category. (Any 5)	5
28	A. What is the significance of irrigation in Indian agriculture? Discuss the different sources of irrigation and their importance for crop production. OR B. Indian agriculture faces several challenges that hinder its growth and productivity. Discuss the major problems faced by Indian agriculture.	5
	SECTION E	10
	Question numbers 29 & 30 are Map based questions having 5 sub-parts each.	
29	On the given political map of the World, seven geographical features have been marked as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any five with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near each feature. A. An area of subsistence gathering B. An area of nomadic herding C. An area of commercial livestock rearing D. An area of extensive commercial grain farming E. An area mixed farming F. An area of commercial livestock rearing G. An area of subsistence gathering	5

30

Locate and label any five of the following geographical features on the Political Outline map of India with appropriate symbols:

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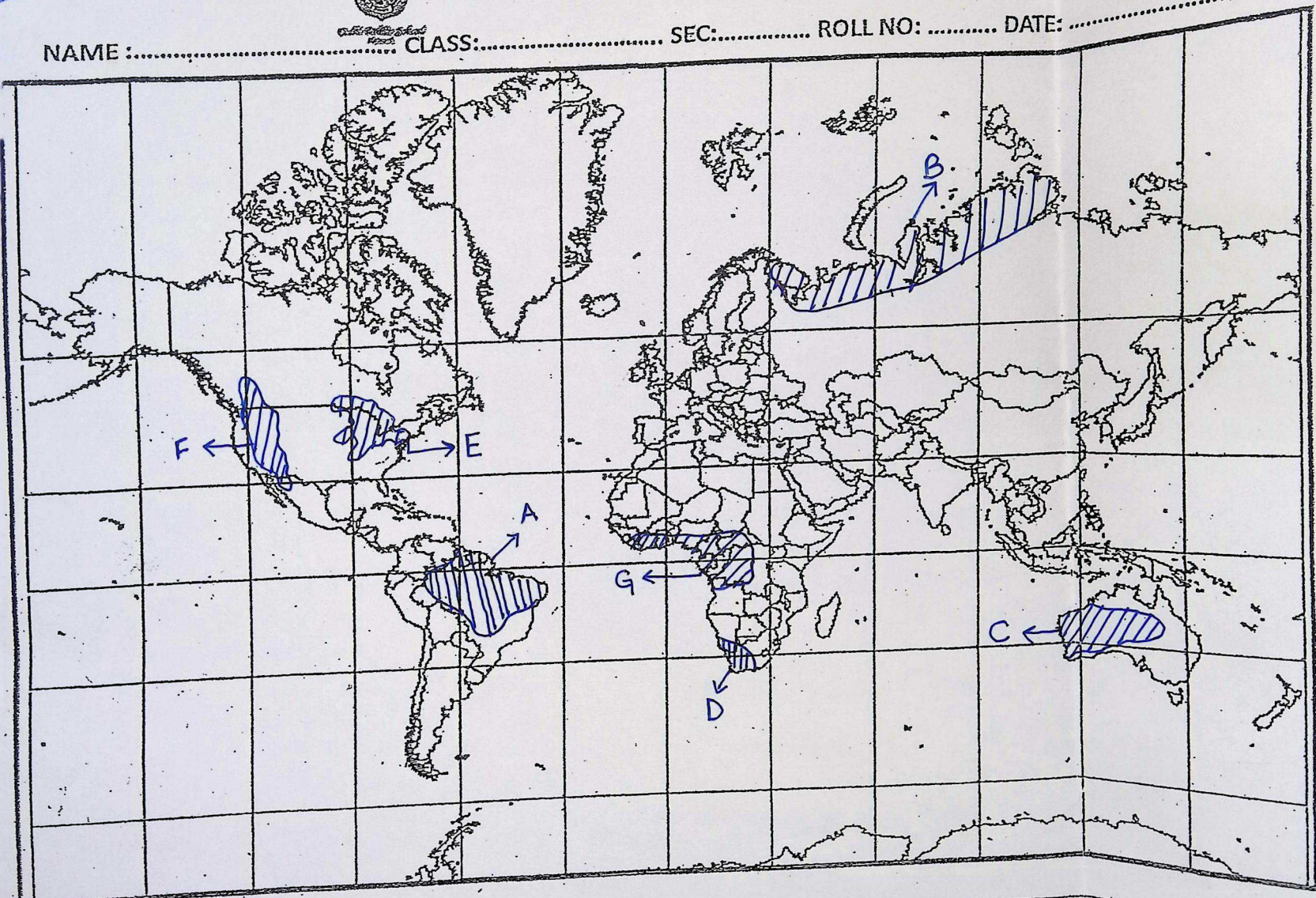
- A. The state with lowest density of population.
- B. Leading producing state of coffee
- C. Leading producing state of Sugarcane
- D. Leading producing state of Cotton
- E. Leading producing state of Rice
- F. Leading producing state of Wheat
- G. The state with highest density of population.

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Q.30



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