



Delhi Public School, Howrah

PERIODIC TEST-II (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.

SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY (CODE- 029)

Time allowed: -3 Hours

Maximum Marks: -70

General Instructions:

1. This questions paper contains 30 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. Question paper is divided into five sections A, B, C, D and E.
3. Section A Questions no. 1 to 17 are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
4. Section B Questions no. 18 and 19 are Source-based questions. Each question carries 3 marks.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. Section E Questions no. 29 and 30 are Map-based questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

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SECTION A

MARKS

Question 1-17 are Multiple Choice Questions

(17)

- 1 Match the phases of population growth with their features:

1

Column A	Column B
(a) 1901–21	(i) Rapid fall in death rate, high fertility
(b) 1921–51	(ii) Stationary growth, high mortality
(c) 1951–81	(iii) Population explosion
(d) Post-1981	(iv) Decline in growth due to lower birth rate

Options:

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

- 2 Arrange the following in correct order of population size (2011):

1

(i) Maharashtra, (ii) Uttar Pradesh, (iii) Bihar, (iv) West Bengal

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

- 3 Which of the following is the correct formula for calculating Cropping Intensity (CI) in India?

1

- A. $CI = (\text{Net Sown Area} \div \text{Gross Cropped Area}) \times 100$
B. $CI = (\text{Gross Cropped Area} \div \text{Net Sown Area}) \times 100$
C. $CI = (\text{Net Sown Area} \div \text{Total Reporting Area}) \times 100$
D. $CI = (\text{Gross Sown Area} - \text{Net Sown Area}) \div \text{Net Sown Area} \times 100$

- 4 Based on the data provided in the table regarding the distribution of workers across different sectors, which of the following statement is most accurate? 1

Categories	Persons	% to Total Workers	Male	Female
Primary	26,30,22,473	54.6%	16,54,47,075	9,75,75,398
Secondary	1,83,36,307	8.8%	97,75,635	85,60,672
Tertiary	20,03,84,531	41.6%	15,66,43,220	4,37,41,311

- A. The secondary sector employs more females than the tertiary sector.
 B. The primary sector has the lowest percentage of total workers.
 C. The tertiary sector has the highest number of male workers among all sectors.
 D. More than half of the total workers are employed in the primary sector.
5. The Gaddi tribes of Bharmaur face challenges like harsh climate, isolation, and limited resources, but also have a rich culture and traditional practices. As the head of an Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), what would you emphasize first to improve living standards of tribal communities? 1
- A. Only promoting cash crops for fast income
 B. Large-scale migration of tribals to cities
 C. Ignoring traditions like transhumance completely
 D. Strengthening education, healthcare, and infrastructure

6. Which of the following are objectives of the Namami Gange Programme? 1

1. Development of sewerage treatment systems in towns.
2. Monitoring of industrial effluents.
3. Afforestation along the river bank.
4. Promotion of rural-urban migration in Ganga basin states.

Options:

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

7. Match the worker "collar colours" with the correct type of workers. Identify the incorrect pair. 1

1. Red-collar → Government employees / bureaucrats
2. Gold-collar → Highly skilled professionals (scientists, engineers, doctors)
3. White-collar → Office staff and managerial workers
4. Blue-collar → Manual laborers / factory workers
5. Pink-collar → Military soldiers

Options:

- A. 1, 2, 3, 4 are correct; 5 is incorrect
 B. 2, 3, 4, 5 are correct; 1 is incorrect
 C. 1, 3, 4, 5 are correct; 2 is incorrect
 D. 1, 2, 4, 5 are correct; 3 is incorrect

8. Match the mineral resource with its characteristic feature: 1

Mineral	Feature
a. Iron ore	i. Two main types: haematite and magnetite
b. Manganese	ii. Used in smelting iron, making ferro-alloys
c. Copper	iii. Alloyable, malleable and ductile
d. Mica	iv. Indispensable for electrical industry

Options:

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

9. Each Assertion-Reasoning question consists of two statements – one labeled Assertion (A) and the other labeled Reason (R). You are to examine both the statements carefully and then choose the correct option: 1

Assertion (A): India is one of the largest producers of mica in the world.

Reason (R): Mica is found in the sedimentary rocks of the Himalayan region.

- 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

10. Match the following towns with their functions: 1

- 1. Varanasi – (i) Religious town
- 2. Chandigarh – (ii) Administrative town
- 3. Digboi – (iii) Mining town
- 4. Mussoorie – (iv) Tourist town

Options:

- A. 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iv), 4-(iii)
- B. 1-(i), 2-(ii), 3-(iii), 4-(iv)
- C. 1-(iii), 2-(iv), 3-(ii), 4-(i)
- D. 1-(iv), 2-(iii), 3-(ii), 4-(i)

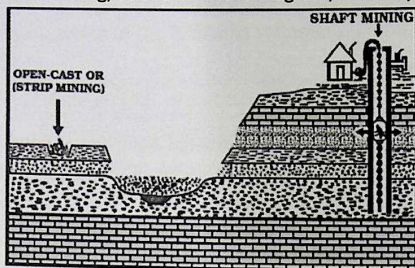
11. The Government of India launched an urban renewal mission as part of its larger effort to enhance cleanliness and sanitation across cities. The mission particularly aimed at tackling open defecation, improving waste management, and promoting hygienic living conditions in urban spaces. It sought to bring behavioural change through public participation and awareness, while also investing in modern sanitation facilities. Which mission is this describing? 1

- A. Smart Cities Mission
- B. Swachh Bharat Mission
- C. Urban Waste Management Programme
- D. National Health Renewal Programme

12. Mumbai's dabbawala service is an example of: 1
- A. Low-order personal service
 - B. High-order professional service
 - C. Quaternary activity
 - D. Footloose industry

13. Shaft mining, as shown in the diagram, is mainly used when:

1



- A. Minerals lie near the surface
- B. Minerals are spread over large shallow areas
- C. Minerals are located at great depths
- D. Minerals can be collected from rivers

- 14.. In many Indian cities, water scarcity is worsening due to over-extraction of groundwater and pollution of surface sources. To tackle this, the National Water Policy (2012) laid down a sequence of priorities for water allocation. According to the policy, which of the following was listed as the first priority?

1

- A. Agriculture
- B. Drinking water and sanitation
- C. Industry
- D. Hydropower generation

15. In parts of Gujarat, the main landowning families live together in a compact central village. Their houses are grouped closely, making a strong community core. However, some lower caste groups are forced to settle on the outskirts, where their houses are scattered and separate from the main settlement. This creates a social and spatial division within the same village.

1

Which settlement patterns are seen here?

- A. Clustered and Semi-clustered
- B. Dispersed and Hamleted
- C. Religious and Industrial
- D. Clustered and Dispersed

16. The Smart Cities Mission mainly focuses on:
- A. Expanding agricultural land use
 - B. Creating new villages near metropolitan areas
 - C. Providing sustainable infrastructure and quality of life in cities
 - D. Establishing more mining towns in resource-rich areas

1

17. According to the Census 2011 data shown in the table, which of the following statements is correct?

1

Religious Group	2011	
	Population (in million)	% of Total
Hindus	966.3	79.8
Muslims	172.2	14.2
Christians	27.8	2.3
Sikhs	20.8	1.7
Buddhists	8.4	0.7
Jains	4.5	0.4
Other Religions and Persuasions (ORP)	7.9	0.7
Religion Not Stated	2.9	0.2

- A. The population of Christians was greater than that of Sikhs and Buddhists combined.
- B. Muslims constituted about one-seventh of India's population in 2011.
- C. Hindus and Muslims together accounted for less than 90% of the population.
- D. Jains and Other Religions & Persuasions (ORP) together accounted for more than 2% of the total population.

SECTION B

Question 18 & 19 are Source based questions.

(6)

- 18. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.**

3

Just as any building is supported by pillars, the idea of human development is supported by the concepts of equity, sustainability, productivity and empowerment.

- Equity refers to making equal access to opportunities available to everybody. Yet in many societies, groups such as women and economically backward communities face disadvantages.
- Sustainability means continuity in the availability of opportunities. If one generation misuses resources, the next generation will have fewer choices.
- Productivity refers to improving human work through better health and education, since people are the real wealth of nations.
- Empowerment means having the power to make choices, which comes from freedom, capability, and good governance."

- A. Imagine a community where girl children are not sent to school. Which pillar of human development is being ignored here, and how might it affect their future opportunities?
- B. If natural resources in a region are overexploited today, which pillar of human development is at risk, and what consequences might the next generation face?
- C. Why is it said that "people are the real wealth of nations" in the context of productivity? Give one example to justify.

- 19. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follows:**

3

"The density of population in India (2011) is 382 persons per sq km. There has been a steady increase of more than 200 persons per sq km over the last 50 years as the density of population increased from 117 persons/sq km in 1951 to 382 persons/sq km in 2011. The data shown in Appendix (i) give an idea of spatial variation of population densities in the country which ranges from as low as 17 persons per sq km in Arunachal Pradesh to 11,297 persons in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. Among the northern Indian States, Bihar (1102), West Bengal (1029) and Uttar Pradesh (828) have higher densities, while Kerala (859) and Tamil Nadu (555) have higher densities among the peninsular states. States like Assam, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Odisha have moderate densities. The hill states of the Himalayan region and North eastern states (excluding Assam) have relatively low densities while the Union Territories (excluding Andaman and Nicobar islands) have very high densities."

- A. Compare the change in India's population density between 1951 and 2011. What does this trend suggest about population pressure?
- B. Why do regions like Arunachal Pradesh and Himalayan hill states have much lower densities than Bihar or Delhi?
- C. If you compare peninsular states like Kerala and Tamil Nadu with northern states like Bihar and UP, what can you infer about regional variations in density?

SECTION C

Question numbers 20 to 23 are Short Answer type questions.

(12)

20. Which government scheme was launched in 2015–16 to provide assured irrigation to every farm in India? Write any three objectives of this scheme. 3
21. A. "Minerals in India are generally concentrated in three broad belts, though some occur sporadically in isolated pockets. Identify these three belts and describe the major minerals found in each." 3
- OR
- B. "Resources are limited in nature and are depleting with time. Define non-conventional energy resources and discuss the significance of geothermal energy and bioenergy in India."
22. Why is urban waste disposal considered a serious problem in Indian cities? Suggest measures that can be taken to manage this issue effectively. 3
23. A. "Outsourcing of services has become an important aspect of the global economy." Define outsourcing with an example. Mention two advantages of outsourcing for developing countries like India. 3

OR

- B. Evaluate the growth of medical tourism in India and explain the factors that make it a leading destination for international patients.

SECTION D

(25)

Question numbers 24 to 28 are Long Answer Type questions.

24. A. Analyze how the characteristics of modern large-scale manufacturing contribute to industrial growth, and evaluate the significance of agglomeration economies in this process. 5
- OR
- B. Examine how Technopolis's emerge as specialized industrial regions and evaluate the distinctive features of high-technology industries that drive their growth.
25. A. Differentiate between BPO and KPO, and analyze how the digital divide affects access to these outsourcing opportunities worldwide. 5
- OR
- B. "Travel opens the doors to the world." Explain why tourism is placed in the tertiary sector and examine the factors responsible for the popularity of certain destinations as major tourist attractions.
26. Study the table showing the changes in the composition of total cultivable land in India and answer the question. 5

Agricultural Land-use Categories	As a percentage of Reporting Area		As a percentage of total cultivable land	
	1950-51	2019-20	1950-51	2019-20
Culturable Waste land	8.0	3.9	13.4	6.8
Fallow other than Current Fallow	6.1	3.7	10.2	6.4
Current Fallow	3.7	4.5	6.2	7.8
Net Area Sown	41.7	45.6	70.0	79.0
Total Cultivable Land	59.5	57.7	100.00	100.00

Analyze the major changes in India's cultivable land use pattern during this period. In your opinion, since the scope for bringing additional land under cultivation is very limited, what measures should be adopted to meet the growing demand for food and agricultural production?

27. You are a member of a team sent to study the ecological problems emerging in the Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area. The survey shows rising issues of waterlogging, soil salinity, and decline in crop productivity due to over-irrigation. Suggest five effective measures that you would recommend to the local authorities to ensure ecological sustainability in this region. Support your suggestions with logical reasoning. 5
28. India's pattern of urban development is often described as lopsided — on one side, we see modern infrastructure, high-rise apartments and affluent localities, while on the other, vast stretches of slums continue to exist in major cities. Dharavi in Mumbai is one such example. In this context, discuss the major problems faced by slum dwellers in India. 5

SECTION E

(10)

Question numbers 29 & 30 are Map based questions having 5 sub-parts each.

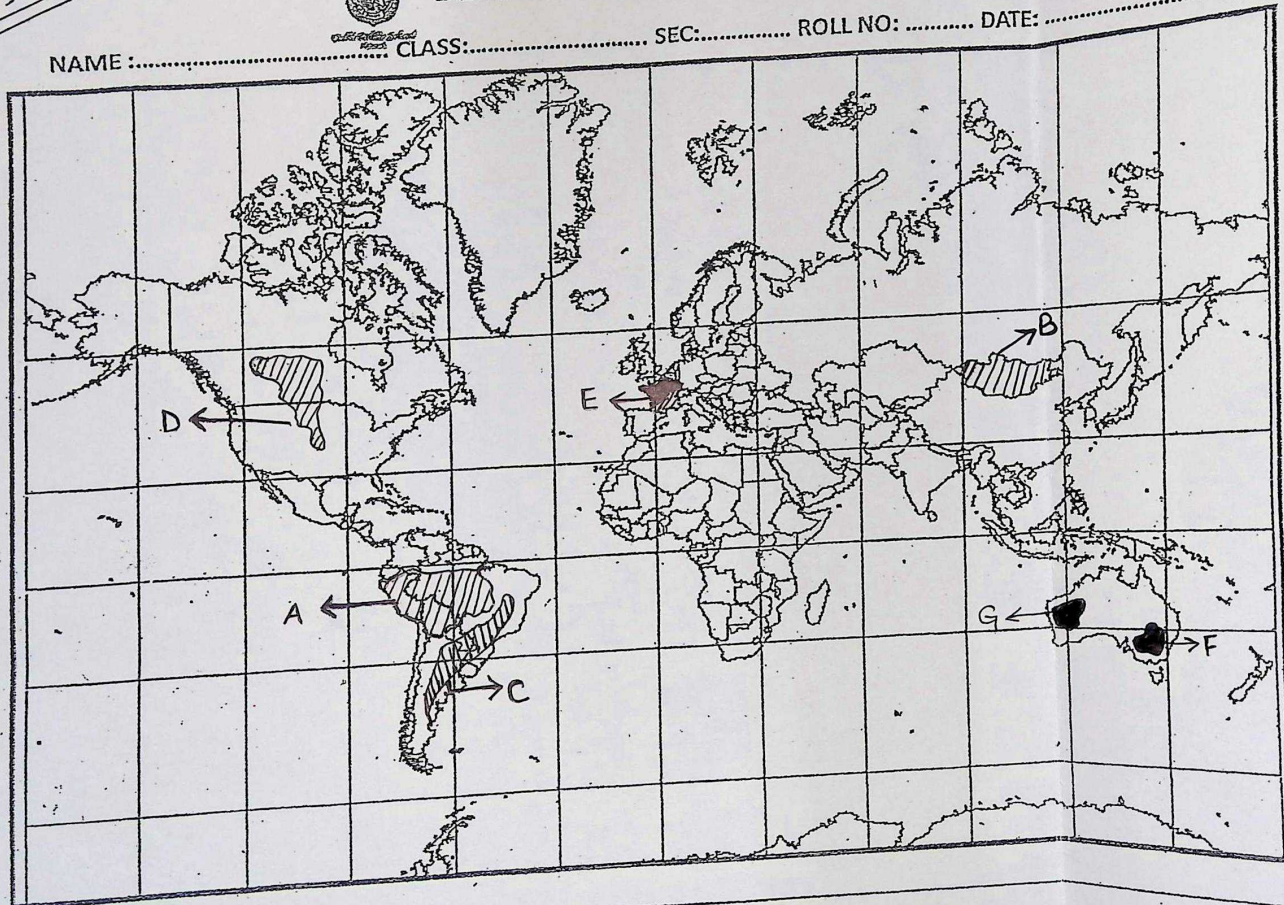
29. On the given political map of the World, seven geographical features have been marked as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any five with the help of the following information and write their correct names. 5
- A. Name an area of subsistence gathering in South America.
 - B. An area of nomadic herding in Asia
 - C. An area of commercial livestock rearing
 - D. Grasslands of North America associated with commercial grain farming
 - E. An area mixed farming
 - F. An area of commercial livestock rearing
 - G. Name the area of extensive commercial grain agriculture in Australia.
30. Locate and label any five of the following geographical features on the Political Outline map of India with appropriate symbols: 5
- A. The leading state in the production of coffee
 - B. Jharia Coal mines
 - C. Copper mine located in Rajasthan
 - D. State with lowest population density
 - E. Oil refinery in Uttar Pradesh
 - F. The leading state in the production of cotton
 - G. Bilaspur bauxite mines

Q29



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