Delhi Public School, Howrah

PERIODIC TEST-III EXAMINATION (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.
8. There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions in all sections, except Section A.

SL NO. **SECTION A** **MARKS**

1 In the context of international trade, what does the term 'Dumping' refer to, and what are its potential impacts on the importing country? **1**

(A) Dumping refers to exporting goods at prices higher than domestic prices, potentially benefiting the importing country.

(B) Dumping involves importing goods without tariffs, which can lead to trade surpluses for the importing country.

(C) Dumping is the practice of selling goods in a foreign market at lower prices than in the home market, which can harm domestic industries in the importing country.

(D) Dumping means stockpiling goods for future use, which has no direct impact on the importing country.

2 Match the following tertiary activities in Column A with their appropriate examples in Column B: **1**

Column A (Activity)	**Column B (Example)**
1. Trade and Commerce	a. A doctor providing online consultation.
2. Transport	b. Owning a chain of grocery stores.
3. Communication	c. Operating a fleet of cargo ships.
4. Service	d. A company managing a national television network.

Choose the correct option:

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

3 Which of the following best describes Agricultural Density in a country? **1**

(A) Number of people per unit area of total land

(B) Population per unit area of arable land

(C) Number of farmers per unit area of cultivable land

(D) Population density in urban areas

4 Seaports are essential gateways for a country's international trade, handling the bulk of imports and exports. Among the major seaports in India, which port located in the southern state of Kerala is renowned for its strategic significance and extensive facilities catering to international shipping? **1**

(A) Kandla (B) Mumbai (C) Kochi (D) Visakhapatnam

5. Arrange the following agricultural developments in India in chronological order and choose the correct option: **1**

(i) Introduction of high-yielding variety (HYV) seeds.

(ii) Adoption of traditional mixed farming practices.

(iii) Mechanization with tractors and harvesters.

(iv) Implementation of organic farming initiatives.

(A) ii, i, iii, iv (B) i, ii, iv, iii (C) ii, i, iv, iii (D) ii, iii, i, iv

6. There are four distinct phases of industrial development in India over the last one century. Identify the phase from the given description: **1**

This phase saw the rapid expansion of export-oriented industries, moving away from the earlier focus on public sector enterprises. With the introduction of economic liberalization policies, there was a significant increase in private sector participation in manufacturing. Industries such as textiles, automotive, and electronics began to thrive, contributing substantially to India's GDP. This era also witnessed the adoption of modern technologies and practices, enhancing production efficiency and competitiveness in the global market.

(A) Phase IV: post 1981 till present (B) Phase II: 1921-1951

(C) Phase III: 1951-1981 (D) Phase I: 1901-1921

7. **Assertion (A) :** The Golden Quadrilateral project significantly enhances India's transportation network by connecting four major metropolitan cities, thereby boosting economic activities and facilitating efficient movement of goods and people across the country. **1**

Reason (R) : The Golden Quadrilateral connects cities such as Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, and Kolkata, forming a quadrilateral that significantly boosts trade and mobility.

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

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

(C) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.

(D) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.

8. A government report states that over 60% of the net irrigated area in India is serviced by wells and tubewells. What major challenge does this heavy reliance imply? **1**

(A) High risk of flooding in canal-irrigated areas.

(B) Frequent conflicts over river water sharing between states.

(C) Rapid depletion of groundwater resources and falling water tables.

(D) Inefficiency of surface irrigation methods like tanks.

9. A key objective of the 'Jal Kranti Abhiyan' launched by the Government of India is to ensure water security through per capita water availability. Which of the following actions best aligns with this mission? **1**

(A) Construction of large dams for hydroelectricity generation.

(B) Promoting rainwater harvesting and watershed management at the local level.

(C) Interlinking of all major rivers across the country.

(D) Privatization of water supply in all major urban cities.

10. Which of the following statements are correct related to population growth and distribution? Choose the correct option. **1**

(i) Population density is calculated by dividing the total population by the area of the region.

(ii) Migration has no impact on the population size of a region.

(iii) The Demographic Transition Theory outlines the changes in birth and death rates as a society develops economically.

(iv) Measures such as family planning and education can help control population growth.

(A) i, ii, iv (B) i, iii, iv (C) ii, iii, iv (D) i, ii, iii

11. India's land use patterns have undergone significant transformations from 1950 to 2014, driven by factors such as urbanization, industrial growth, and changing economic priorities. During this period, one particular category of land use experienced a substantial increase in its share, reflecting the nation's shift towards nonagricultural activities. This category encompasses areas **1**

designated for industrial establishments, residential complexes, infrastructure development, and other non-farming purposes. The expansion of this land-use category highlights the rapid pace of urban sprawl and the diversification of the economy away from traditional agricultural bases.
Identify this land-use category :
(A) Forest Area (B) Net Sown Area (C) Non-Agricultural Uses (D) Barren and Uncultivable Land

12. UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) is a first-of-its kind scheme globally, designed to jump- start the regional aviation market. Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) -UDAN was conceived by the Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) Govt. of India, to promote regional connectivity. **1**

The central idea of UDAN is-

(A) To encourage airlines to operate flights on regional and remote routes through enabling policies and extending incentives.

(B) To ensure the development of world-class international airports in metropolitan cities.

(C) To provide subsidies to private airlines for expanding their global flight operations.

(D) To improve air cargo infrastructure to support trade and export activities in rural areas.

13. Read the table and answer the question- **1**

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

The fall in "Culturable waste land" from 8.0% to 3.9% (reporting area) indicates what long-term trend?

(A) Expansion of forests (B) More land being brought under productive use

(C) Increase in barren and uncultivable land (D) Decline in irrigation facilities

14. The Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area project in Rajasthan aimed to transform a desert landscape into a productive agricultural region. However, it also led to serious environmental problems like waterlogging and soil salinisation. What is the most critical lesson from this for future development projects? **1**

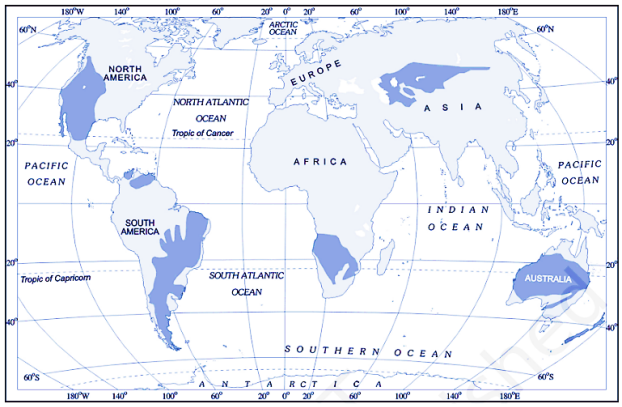
(A) Large-scale irrigation projects should be avoided in arid regions.

(B) Economic development must always be prioritized over environmental concerns.

(C) Achieving ecological sustainability must be a core component of planning.

(D) Only traditional farming methods should be used in command areas.

15. Read the map and answer the question that follows- **1**

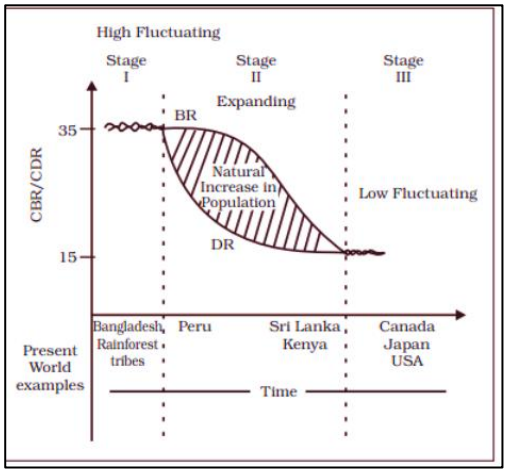


The shaded regions in the given world map represent which of the following economic activities?

(A) Major areas of nomadic herding (B) Major areas of mixed livestock farming

(C) Major areas of commercial farming (D) Major areas of subsistence agriculture

16. Read the graph and answer the following question- **1**



The diagram shows changes in birth rate (BR) and death rate (DR) over time through three stages of demographic transition. Based on the diagram, in which stage does the maximum natural increase in population occur?

(A) Stage I – High fluctuating
(B) Stage II – Expanding
(C) Stage III – Low fluctuating
(D) Transition does not show any change in natural increase

17. Match the Trans-Continental Railways in Column A with their respective terminal stations in Column B: **1**

Column A (Railway)	Column B (Terminal Stations)
1. Trans-Siberian	a. Halifax and Vancouver
2. Trans-Canadian	b. Perth and Sydney
3. Australian Trans-Continental	c. Paris and Istanbul
4.Orient Express	d. St. Petersburg and Vladivostok

Choose the correct option:

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

SECTION B

18. Study the following table and answer the questions: **3**

Energy is considered the backbone of modern development, industrial growth, and the overall progress of any nation. Without adequate power supply, no country can achieve sustained economic advancement or maintain high standards of living for its people. Different sources of energy not only fuel industries but also support transportation, communication, agriculture, and domestic needs. In India, the demand for electricity has been growing rapidly with urbanization, population growth, and expansion of industries. To meet this rising demand, electricity is generated from multiple sources such as thermal, hydro, and nuclear power. Each source has its own importance, advantages, and limitations, but together they ensure a balanced energy mix. Thermal power, which mainly uses coal, oil, and gas, forms the major share of India's power generation. Hydro power, generated from flowing water, provides a renewable and cleaner option, while nuclear power, derived from uranium and thorium, adds strength to long-term energy security. The contribution of each source to the total power generation in India is shown in the following table:

Source of Power	**Type**	**Percentage of Total Power Generation**
Thermal Power	Coal, Oil, and Gas	**75%**
Hydro Power	Water	**20%**
Nuclear Power	Uranium and Thorium	**5%**

(A) Which source of power contributes the highest percentage to total power generation, and what are its main resources?

(B) What percentage of total power generation is contributed by hydro power, and what is its main resource?
(C) Why does nuclear power have the lowest contribution to total power generation?

19. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. **3**

Gathering and hunting are the oldest economic activity known. These are carried out at different levels with different orientations. Gathering is practised in regions with harsh climatic conditions. It often involves primitive societies, who extract both plants and animals to satisfy their needs for food, shelter and clothing. This type of activity requires a small amount of capital investment and operates at very low level of technology. The yield per person is very low and little or no surplus is produced. Gathering is practiced in high latitude zones, which include Northern Canada, Northern Eurasia and Southern Chile; low latitude zones such as the Amazon Basin, tropical Africa, Northern fringe of Australia and the interior parts of South-East Asia. Gatherers collect valuable plants such as leaves, barks of trees and medicinal plants and after simple processing sell the products in the market. Synthetic products, often of better quality and at lower prices, have replaced many items supplied by the gatherers in tropical forests. This has led to a decrease in gathering activity.

(A) In which type of climatic region, gathering is practiced?
(B) What is the reason behind constant reduction in gathering activities?
(C) How do gatherers sustain their life?

SECTION C

20. "Modern economic development in the world is mainly the result of the development of quaternary services." Analyse the statement. **3**

21. "The period from 1951 to 1981 is referred to as a phase of population explosion in India." Substantiate the statement. **3**

22. International trade has several benefits, but it can also be detrimental to countries in various ways.-Elucidate. **3**

23. Satellites and computers have brought revolutionary changes in the present life of the people. Elaborate the statement with three suitable examples. **3**

OR

Evaluate the role and importance of roads in the economic development of India.

SECTION D

24. Explain how water quality has deteriorated in India over the past few decades. **5**

OR

The problem of water pollution has become peculiar in India. What steps can be taken to improve the deteriorating quality of water?

25. Name the canal which has significantly shortened the distance between Europe and Asia. Write the importance of this canal. **1+4=5**

OR

Elaborate the development of communication that led to the development of human civilization.

26. What is the significance of area-specific planning? Explain with reference to the Command Area Development Programme , Drought-Prone Area Programme and Hill Area Development Programme. **2+3=5**

OR

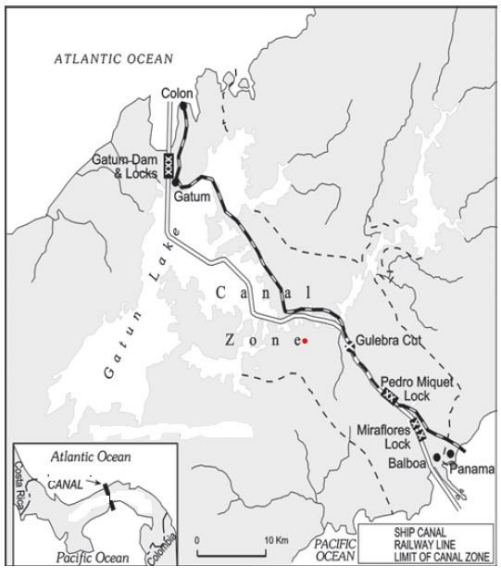
Examine the ecological, economic, and social transformations brought about by the Indira Gandhi Canal in western Rajasthan. Why is sustainable development a major concern in this region? **3+2=5**

27. Compare and contrast the characteristics of traditional large-scale industrial regions and high-technology industrial regions. Give examples of each. **5**

OR

Describe the environmental impacts of manufacturing industries. Suggest measures to reduce industrial pollution and promote sustainable industrial development. **3+2=5**

28 Observe the given map and answer the following questions. **1+1+1+2=5**



(A) Which two oceans are connected by this canal?

(B) How long is the canal?

(C) What is the total height difference (up and down) that ships cross through the lock system?

(D) Why is the canal economically significant for Latin America? Explain two reasons.

SECTION E

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. A major sea port
B. A major airport
C. A terminal station of a trans-continental railway
D. A major area of nomadic herding
E. A major area of extensive commercial grain farming
F. A major area of commercial livestock rearing
G. A major area of subsistence gathering

30 Locate and label any five of the following geographical features on the Political Outline map of India with appropriate symbols: **5**

A. The state leading in the production of wheat
B. An oil refinery in Bihar
C. A major sea port of Andhra Pradesh
D. Important coal mines located in West Bengal
E. Important iron ore mines located in Odisha
F. Important manganese mines located in Karnataka
G. An important international airport in Punjab