



PRINCE ACADEMY

OF HIGHER EDUCATION

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BOARD SAMPLE PAPER - II (2025-26)

SUBJECT : GEOGRAPHY (029)

Time : 03:00 Hours

CLASS - XII ARTS

M.M. : 70

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS-

- I. Question paper is divided into 4 sections A , B, C & D
- II. In section A question number 1 to 17 are MCQ type questions.01 mark each
- III. In section B question 18 & 19 are Source based questions. 03 marks each.
- IV. In section C question number 20 to 23 are Short Answer based questions (80-100 words). 03 marks each.
- V. In section D question number 24 to 28 are Long Answer based questions (120-150 words) 05 marks each.
- V. In section E question number 29 & 30 are Map based questions. 10 marks

SECTION - A

There are 17 questions in this section. All are mandatory.

1×17=17

1. Who stated "Asia has many places where people are few and few places where people are very many"?
(a) Hartshorne (b) George B Cressey (c) Malthus (d) None of them
2. Which one of the following is NOT a land-use category?
(a) Fallow land (b) Marginal land (c) Net Area Sown (d) Culturable Waste-land
3. Which of the following is not a key area of human development?
(a) Access to resources (b) Access to health
(c) Access to education (d) Access to lead a luxurious life
4. Which one of the following is the largest linguistic group of India?
(a) Sino-Tibetan (b) Austric (c) Indo-Aryan (d) Dravidian
5. **Assertion (A)** :There are number of towns in India having historical background spanning over 2000 years

Reason (R) :These towns have been developed by Britishers and Europeans.

- (a) Only Assertion is correct.
- (b) Only Reason is correct.
- (c) Both Assertion and Reason is correct and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.
- (d) Both Assertion and Reason correct but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

6. Which of the following statement about water resources is NOT true?
- (a) Water is a cyclic resource.
 - (b) Approximately 71% of the Earth's surface is covered with fresh water
 - (c) India accounts about 2.45% of world surface area.
 - (d) India accounts about 4% of the world's water resources.
7. Which one of the following is NOT the part of the definition of a town as per the census of India?
- (a) Population density of 400 persons per sq km.
 - (b) Presence of municipality, corporation, etc.
 - (c) More than 75% of the population engaged in primary sector.
 - (d) Population size of more than 5,000 persons.
8. Which of the following features is related to the second stage of Demographic Transition Theory?
- (a) Fertility and Mortality decline considerably
 - (b) Decline in Mortality but fertility remains high
 - (c) Fertility and Mortality are high
 - (d) Fertility declines and Mortality high
9. At which one of the following places was the first atomic power station started?
- (a) Kalpakkam
 - (b) Narora
 - (c) Rana Pratap Sagar
 - (d) Tarapur
10. The Golden Quadrilateral connects which of these cities?
- (a) Delhi-Kerala-Chennai-Mumbai
 - (b) Goa- Delhi-Kolkata-Assam
 - (c) Delhi-Mumbai-Chennai-Kolkata
 - (d) Delhi- Chennai- Bengaluru-Pune
11. Assertion (A) Over 40% of the GDP of world is generated by tourism.
Reason (R) As a country develops, the number of people working in the primary sector declines whereas those in the tertiary sector increases.
- In the context of two statements, which one of the following is correct?
- (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
12. Which of the following crops are not associated with Rabi crops?
- (a) Gram
 - (b) Wheat
 - (c) Cotton
 - (d) Mustard
13. Which of the following is not an example of ferrous minerals?
- (a) Iron ore
 - (b) Manganese
 - (c) Cobalt
 - (d) Bauxite
14. Regional planning relates to:
- (a) Area differences in the transportation network
 - (b) Development of rural areas
 - (c) Development of various sectors of the economy
 - (d) Area-specific approach of development

Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: (question no 15 to 17)

Available water resources are degrading rapidly. The major rivers of the country generally retain better water quality in less densely populated upper stretches in hilly areas. In plains, river water is used intensively for irrigation, drinking, domestic and industrial purposes. The drains carrying agricultural (fertilizers and insecticides), domestic (solid and liquid wastes), and industrial effluents join the rivers. The concentration of pollutants in rivers, especially remains very high during the summer season when flow of water is low. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in collaboration with State Pollution Control Boards has been monitoring water quality of national aquatic resources at 507 stations. The data obtained from these stations show that organic and bacterial contamination continues to be the main source of pollution in rivers. The Yamuna river is the most polluted river in the country between Delhi and Etawah. Other severely polluted rivers are: the Sabarmati at Ahmedabad, the Gomti at Lucknow, the Kali, the Adyar, the Cooum (entire stretches), the Vaigai at Madurai and the Musi of Hyderabad and the Ganga at Kanpur and Varanasi. Ground water pollution has occurred due to high concentrations of heavy toxic metals, fluoride and nitrates at different parts of the country.

15. Why the available water resources are degrading rapidly?
- (a) Border conflicts (b) Concentration of pollutants is very high
(c) Drying up of water bodies (d) None of the Above
16. What is the main role of CPCB?
- (a) Environmental assessments and research
(b) Maintaining national standards under a variety of environmental laws
(c) conduct monitoring of water quality
(d) All of the Above
17. Why does the concentration of pollutants in rivers, especially remains very high during the summer season?
- (a) Due to high flow of water (b) Due to high precipitation level
(c) Due to low flow of water (d) Due to increased industrial use

SECTION - B

Question 18 & 19 are Source based questions.

18. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: (1 x 3 = 3)
- Small scale manufacturing is distinguished from household industries by its production techniques and place of manufacture (a workshop outside the home/cottage of the producer). This type of manufacturing uses local raw material, simple power-driven machines and semi-skilled labour. It provides employment and raises local purchasing power. Therefore, countries like India, China, Indonesia and Brazil, etc. have developed labour intensive small-scale manufacturing in order to provide employment to their population.

(i) How are small scale industries distinguished from household industries?

(a) On the basis of production techniques (b) On the basis of place of manufacturing

(c) On the basis of market demand (d) Both (A) and (B)

(ii) Which is the correct example of small-scale industry?

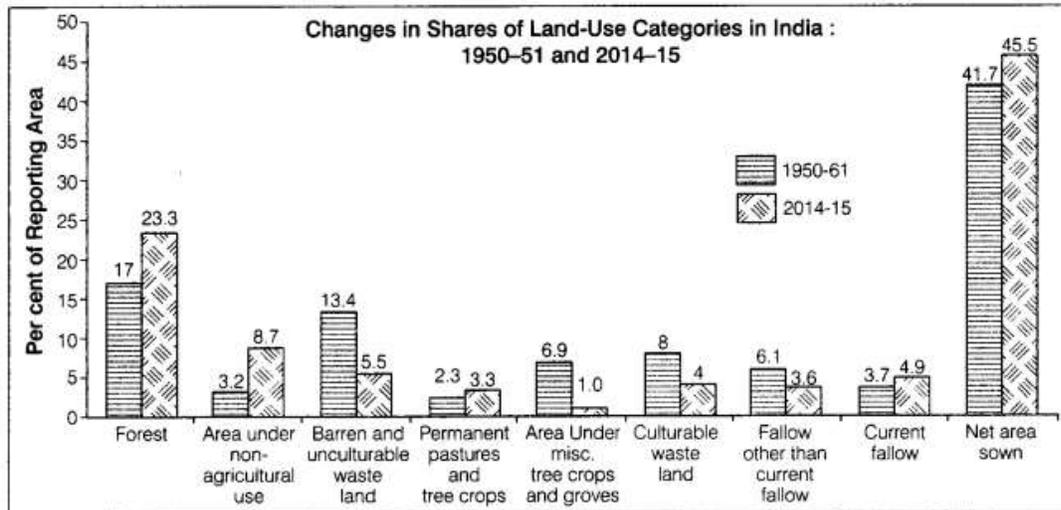
(a) Leather industry (b) Pickle making (c) Beverages (d) Computer making

(iii) What type of raw material is used in small -scale industries?

(a) High cost (b) locally available (c) Skilled material (d) Imported material

19. Observe the given diagram and answer the following questions:

(1×3 = 3)



(i) Which of these categories has recorded an increase in area from 1950 to 2015?

(a) Barren land (b) Culturable wasteland

(c) Fallow other than current fallow (d) Net sown area

(ii) Which of the following categories constitutes the smallest percentage of land use in india?

(a) Forests (b) Area under tree crops and groves

(c) Area under nonagricultural use (d) Permanent pasture

(iii) Which of the following categories of land use has recorded the highest increase in area?

(a) Permanent pasture and grazing land (b) Net sown area

(c) Forest area (d) Area under non- agricultural use

SECTION - C

20. Differentiate between Neo-determinism and Environment determinism.

3

OR

Discontentment with the quantitative revolution and its dehumanised manner of doing geography led to the emergence of three new schools of thought of human geography in the 1970s.?Describe

21. Explain how outsourcing has impacted both the countries that outsource work and the countries receiving outsourced jobs..'

3

22. Explain the features of Rajasthan Canal Project.

3

OR

"Apart from birth and death, migration is another way by which the population size changes."

Justify the statement.

23. What are the two specialised primary activities well-developed in Industrial regions of Europe and America? Describe each of them. 3

OR

Explain Thomas Malthus's theory related to population growth.

SECTION - D

24. How Human development is different from Human growth.Explain by giving suitable examples. 5

OR

Explain the four pillars of human development in the world.

25. What is watershed management? Discuss the programmes related to it in India. 5
26. Write any 5 features of Trans-Canadian railway. 5

OR

Explain the composition of Working Population in India.

27. "Urban centres exist as undifferentiated homogeneous entities in opposition to the rural areas. On the contrary(opposite), urban centres in India are more differentiated in terms of the socio-economic, politico-cultural and other indicators of development than any other areas."Justify the statement. 5

OR

Describe the problem of slums in India.

28. What is mixed farming? Where is it practiced in the world? Give three characteristics of mixed farming. 1+1+3=5

OR

The land use categories add up to reporting area, which is somewhat different from the geographical area.Explain. 5

SECTION-E

29. On the given political map of the world, the following seven features are shown. Identify **any five** of these features and write their correct names on the lines marked near each feature. (1×5 = 5)
- (a) Name a major seaport situated at the southernmost tip of Africa.
 - (b) Name an important international airport of Italy.
 - (c) Inland waterway of North America.
 - (d) Name an area of subsistence gathering in South America.
 - (e) Name an important seaport of China.
 - (f) Mention an area of nomadic herding in North Africa.
 - (g) Name the area of extensive commercial grain agriculture in New Zealand.

30. On the given political map of India, locate and label **any five** of the following with appropriate symbols : (1×5 = 5)

(a) State with highest Jute production state in India.

(b) Largest coffee producing state.

(c) Oil refinery in Gujarat.

(d) PORT located on Hugali River.

(e) Copper mine of Rajasthan.

(f) Coal mine of Tamil Nadu.

(g) Bauxite mine of Madhya Pradesh.

29.

WORLD POLITICAL

Name : _____
Class : _____ Sec : _____ Roll No. : _____
School : _____

A world political map showing continents and countries. The map includes latitude and longitude lines. A grey oval is drawn over the continent of Africa. Labels A through G are placed on the map with lines pointing to specific regions: A points to South America, B points to Europe, C points to North America, D points to the Caribbean, E points to East Asia, F points to the Middle East, and G points to Australia. A scale bar is located at the bottom left, and a legend box is at the bottom right.

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The geographical names of independent states are printed in bold type in this map. The geographical names of dependent territories are printed in regular type in this map.

Class Teacher's Signature _____

30.

