CBSE Class 12 Geography 2026 - Set 64/4/1

Question Paper

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)

Time Allowed: 3 Hours **Maximum Marks: 70**

General Instructions

(i) This question paper contains 30 questions.

(ii) All questions are compulsory. Where an internal choice is given, attempt only one alternative.

(iii) Section A: Questions 1–17 are multiple-choice questions carrying 1 mark each.

(iv) Section B: Questions 18–19 are source-based and carry 3 marks each.

(v) Section C: Questions 20–23 carry 3 marks each; answer in 80–100 words.

(vi) Section D: Questions 24–28 carry 5 marks each; answer in 120–150 words.

(vii) Section E: Questions 29–30 are map-based and carry 5 marks each.

(viii) Separate questions are provided for visually impaired candidates in lieu of questions involving visual inputs or maps. These alternatives are to be attempted by visually impaired candidates only.

Section A

1. Who among the following stated that 'Asia has many places where people are few and few places where people are very many' ?

(A) Ellen C. Semple
(B) George B. Cressey
(C) Vidal de la Blache
(D) Griffith Taylor

2. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option :

Assertion (A) : River valleys are sparsely populated areas of the world.

Reason (R) : Water is the most important factor for life.

(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.

3. In which of the following regions, 'dairy farming' is well-developed ?

(A) West Indies
(B) Madagascar
(C) Malaysia
(D) New Zealand

4. Read the following characteristics of 'cottage industries' carefully and choose the most appropriate option :

I. These are the smallest manufacturing units.

II. Artisans use local raw materials in these units.

III. All craftsmen use electrically powered simple tools for production.

IV. The products of these industries are mostly for own consumption or for local markets.

(A) Only I, II and III are correct.
(B) Only I, II and IV are correct.
(C) Only I, III and IV are correct.
(D) Only II, III and IV are correct.

5. Which one of the following is an example of forest-based industry ?

(A) Textiles
(B) Sugar
(C) Lac
(D) Edible oil

6. Choose the correct option related to major Kharif crops of the North India.

(A) Jowar, Barley, Mustard
(B) Bajra, Gram, Mustard
(C) Rice, Barley, Gram
(D) Rice, Jowar, Bajra

7. Choose the correctly matched pair from the following : (Crop) (Leading Producer State)

(A) Maize, Bihar
(B) Jute, West Bengal
(C) Groundnut, Rajasthan
(D) Sunflower, Punjab

8. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) : In recent decades, the urban population of India has grown rapidly.

Reason (R) : In India, the workforce is shifting from farm-based to non-farm-based occupations.

(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.

9. Choose the most appropriate option related to the major speech areas of the 'Indo-European' language family.

(A) Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka

(B) West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh

(C) Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra

(D) Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka

10. Arrange the following oil refineries of Assam according to their location from the west to the east and choose the correct option.

I. Guwahati

II. Numaligarh

III. Bongaigaon

IV. Digboi

(A) I, III, II, IV

(B) I, III, IV, II

(C) III, I, IV, II

(D) III, I, II, IV

11. Which one of the following is the main objective of 'Haryali Project' ?

(A) Water conservation for irrigation and fisheries

(B) Water conservation for industries

(C) Surface water availability for transport

(D) Surface water availability for recreation

12. Read the following water conservation measures adopted in the Ralegan Siddhi village carefully and choose most appropriate option.

I. Constructing percolation tanks

II. Repairing the embankments

III. Emphasising stall-feeding of animals

IV. Formation of 'Old Mandals'

(A) Only I, II and III are correct.

(B) Only I, II and IV are correct.

(C) Only I, III and IV are correct.

(D) Only II, III and IV are correct.

13. Which one of the following institutions constructed the 'Golden Quadrilateral Project' ?

(A) National Highways Authority of India

(B) State Highway Authority

(C) Central Public Works Department

(D) Border Roads Organisation

14. 'Kottapuram to Kollam' is the stretch of which one of the following National Waterways ?

(A) National Waterway 1

(B) National Waterway 2

(C) National Waterway 3

(D) National Waterway 4

15. Study the table given below carefully and answer question nos. 15 to 17.

India : Decadal Birth Rate, Death Rate and Rate of Natural Increase, 1901 – 2011

Decades	Crude Birth Rate (per 1000)	Crude Death Rate (per 1000)	Rate of Natural Increases (per 1000)
1901 – 1911	49·2	42·6	6·6
1911 – 1921	48·1	47·2	0·9
1921 – 1931	46·4	36·2	10·2
1931 – 1941	45·9	37·2	8·7
1941 – 1951	39·9	27·4	12·5
1951 – 1961	41·7	22·8	18·9
1961 – 1971	41·1	19·0	22·1
1971 – 1981	37·2	15·0	22·2
1981 – 1991	29·5	9·8	19·7
1991 – 2001	25·4	8·4	17·0
2001 – 2011	21·8	7·1	14·7

Choose the duration of 'Phase-III' of population growth from the following.

(A) 1921 – 1951 (B) 1931 – 1961

(C) 1941 – 1971 (D) 1951 – 1981

16. Study the table given below carefully and answer question nos. 15 to 17.

India : Decadal Birth Rate, Death Rate and Rate of Natural Increase, 1901 – 2011

Use the table given in Question 15.

The lowest crude birth rate was recorded in which of the following decades ?

(A) 1971 – 1981 (B) 1981 – 1991

(C) 1991 – 2001 (D) 2001 – 2011

17. Study the table given below carefully and answer question nos. 15 to 17.

India : Decadal Birth Rate, Death Rate and Rate of Natural Increase, 1901 – 2011

Use the table given in Question 15.

The natural rate of increase is continuously in an increasing order in which of the following phase of population growth ?

(A) Phase-I (B) Phase-II

(C) Phase-III (D) Phase-IV

Section B

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

Case for Free Trade

The act of opening up economies for trading is known as free trade or trade liberalisation. This is done by bringing down trade barriers like tariffs. Trade liberalisation allows goods and services from everywhere to compete with domestic products and services.

Globalisation along with free trade can adversely affect the economies of developing countries by not giving equal playing field by imposing conditions which are unfavourable. With the development of transport and communication systems, goods and services can travel faster and farther than ever before. But free trade should not only let rich countries enter the markets, but allow the developed countries to keep their own markets protected from foreign products.

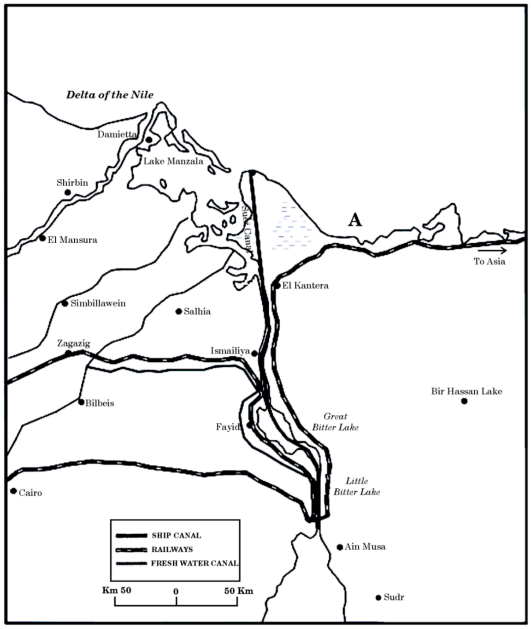
Countries also need to be cautious about dumped goods; as along with free trade, dumped goods of cheaper prices can harm the domestic producers.

18.1. Define the term 'globalisation'.

18.2. Explain the importance of transport system in 'world trade'.

18.3. Why can 'free trade' adversely affect domestic producers ?

19. Study the given map carefully and answer the questions that follow :



19.1. The shipping canal shown on the map connects which two seas ?

19.2. Name the northernmost and southernmost ports of this shipping canal.

19.3. Name the bay marked 'A' on the map.

19-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:

Explain the economic significance of the Panama Canal.

Section C

20. "Human beings directly depend on nature for resources." Justify the statement with an example.

21(a). Explain the concept of 'productivity' as a pillar of human development.

OR

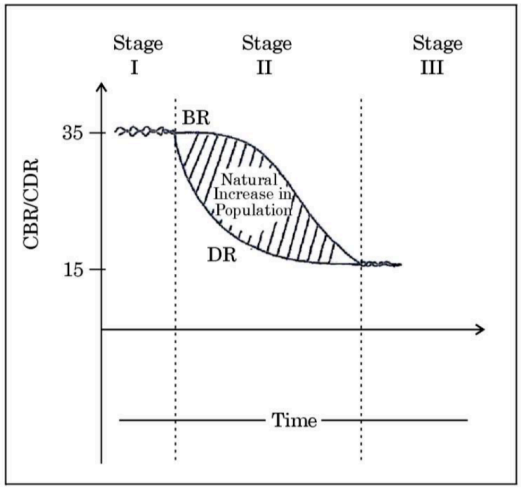
21(b). Explain the concept of 'empowerment' as a pillar of human development.

22. Explain the difference between hamleted and dispersed rural settlements in India with examples.

23. Study the given diagram carefully and answer the question that follows :

Demographic Transition Theory

Explain the third stage of demographic transition theory on the basis of birth rate, death rate and population growth.



23-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:

Explain the main characteristics of the third stage of 'demographic transition theory'.

Section D

24. Explain the main causes of air pollution in India. Suggest measures to solve the problem.

25(a). "Mixed agriculture is practised in the developed parts of the world." Support the statement with examples.

OR

25(b). "Market gardening is labour- and capital-intensive." Support the statement with examples.

26(a). Define the term 'outsourcing'. Explain the benefits of outsourcing for developing countries.

OR

26(b). Define the term 'digital divide'. Explain the difference of digital divide between developed and developing countries.

27(a). Explain the benefits of the Indira Gandhi Canal in its command area.

OR

27(b). Explain the benefits to the Bharmaur region through the implementation of the Integrated Tribal Development Project.

28(a). Analyse the changing pattern of export composition in India between 2009 to 2017.

OR

28(b). Analyse the changing pattern of import composition in India between 2009 to 2017.

Section E

29. On the given political outline 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 them.

A. A major area of subsistence gathering

B. A major area of extensive commercial grain farming

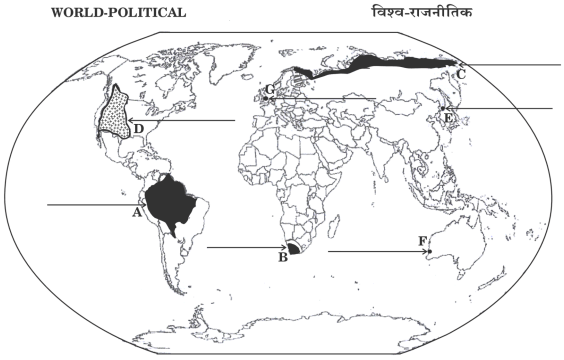
C. A major area of nomadic herding

D. A major area of commercial livestock rearing

E. A terminal station of trans-continental railway

F. A major sea port

G. A major international airport



29-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:

Answer any **five** questions out of the following :

(29.1) Name a major area of subsistence gathering in South America.

(29.2) Name a major area of extensive commercial grain farming in Africa.

(29.3) Name a major area of nomadic herding in Asia.

(29.4) Name a major area of commercial livestock rearing in North America.

(29.5) Name the easternmost terminal station of Trans-Siberian railway.

(29.6) Name the place in Western Australia where a major sea port is located.

(29.7) Name the place of the United Kingdom where a major international airport is located.

30. On the given political outline map of **India**, locate and label any **five** of the following seven geographical features with the appropriate symbols :

(30.1) The state leading in tea production

(30.2) The iron-ore mines in coastal Maharashtra

(30.3) An oil refinery located in Bihar

(30.4) The coal mines located in West Bengal

(30.5) A major sea port located in Andhra Pradesh

(30.6) An international airport located in Telangana

(30.7) The state having the lowest population density (2011)



30-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:

Answer any **five** questions out of the following :

(30.1) Name the state leading in tea production.

(30.2) Name the place where the iron-ore mines are located in coastal Maharashtra.

(30.3) Name the place where an oil refinery is located in Bihar.

(30.4) Name the place where the coal mines are located in West Bengal.

(30.5) Name the place where a major sea port is located in Andhra Pradesh.

(30.6) Name the place of Telangana where a major international airport is located.

(30.7) Name the state having the lowest population density (2011).

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