CBSE Class 12 Geography 2026 - Set 64/7/3 - Compartment

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. All questions are compulsory.

(ii) Question paper is divided into five sections – 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 and B.

Section A

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

Assertion (A) : Mega cities of the world continue to attract large numbers of migrants every year.

Reason (R) : Areas with mineral deposits attract skilled and semi-skilled workers and become densely populated.

(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.

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) : There is an uneven distribution of rural-urban population in India.

Reason (R) : More than half of India's total workforce is engaged in the primary sector.

(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).

3. The first oil pipeline in India was constructed between which of the following two places ?

(A) Hazira to Vijaipur

(B) Hazira to Jhabua

(C) Naharkatiya oil fields to Barauni

(D) Naharkatiya oil fields to Haldia

4. Which one of the following set of states are partners in the Konkan Railway ?

(A) Goa, Maharashtra, Gujarat

(B) Karnataka, Maharashtra, Goa

(C) Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu

(D) Maharashtra, Goa, Kerala

5. Which one of the following products is an example of basic industry ?

(A) Student's Bag

(B) Plumber's tools

(C) Aluminium

(D) Television

6. Choose the correct option related to oilseed crops.

(A) Soyabean, Mustard, Bajra

(B) Soyabean, Sunflower, Groundnut

(C) Sunflower, Mustard, Jowar

(D) Groundnut, Bajra, Rapeseed

7. Match Column I with Column II correctly and choose the most appropriate option.

Column I (Crop)	**Column II (Leading State in Production)**
a. Sugarcane	i. West Bengal
b. Rice	ii. Rajasthan
c. Coarse grains	iii. Gujarat
d. Cotton	iv. Uttar Pradesh

(A) a-i, b-iv, c-ii, d-iii

(B) a-i, b-iv, c-iii, d-ii

(C) a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii

(D) a-iv, b-i, c-iii, d-ii

8. Read the following characteristics of 'footloose industry' carefully and choose the correct option.

I. They are located in a wide variety of places.

II. They are located by the weight difference between the raw materials and finished products.

III. They are dependent on component parts which can be obtained from anywhere.

IV. They are dependent on accessibility by transportation network.

(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.

9. Choose the correct option related to the speech area of Indo-European language family.

(A) Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka
(B) Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Telangana
(C) Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh
(D) Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar

10. Arrange the following mining areas of coal according to their location from east to west and choose the correct option :

I. Bokaro

II. Jharia

III. Raniganj

IV. Singrauli

(A) I, IV, II, III
(B) I, IV, III, II
(C) III, II, I, IV
(D) III, II, IV, I

11. Dairy products being 'perishable', which one of the following regions of the world is suitable for dairy farming ?

(A) North-Western European Region
(B) North-Western African Region
(C) South-Western South American Region
(D) South-Western Australian Region

12. Choose the correct option related to crude birth rate calculation.

(A) Number of births in a year ÷ Total population at the end of the year × 1000
(B) Number of live births in a year ÷ Total population at the end of the year × 1000
(C) Number of live births in a year ÷ Estimated midyear population × 1000
(D) Number of total births in a year ÷ Estimated midyear population × 1000

13. Choose the correct option related to non-ferrous metallic mineral-based industry.

(A) Haematite
(B) Manganese
(C) Aluminium
(D) Magnetite

14. Which one of the following tasks was primarily taken up by the 'Arvari Pani Sansad' ?

(A) Building infrastructure for water distribution to homes
(B) Constructing structures for water harvesting
(C) Constructing canals for irrigation
(D) Building check dams for water storage

15. Study the given table carefully and answer the questions no. 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 Increase (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 correct option related to the natural growth of population.

(A) Births – Deaths
(B) Births + Deaths
(C) Births – Deaths + In-migration – Out-migration
(D) Births + Deaths – In-migration + Out-migration

16. Study the given table carefully and answer the questions no. 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 Increase (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

Which one of the following phases of population growth in India is known as the population explosion ?

(A) Phase I (B) Phase II

(C) Phase III (D) Phase IV

17. Study the given table carefully and answer the questions no. 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 Increase (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 correct option related to the time interval of Phase I of population growth in India.

(A) 1901 to 1911 (B) 1901 to 1921

(C) 1901 to 1931 (D) 1901 to 1941

Section B

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

Balance of Trade

Balance of trade records the volume of goods and services imported as well as exported by a country to other countries. If the value of imports is more than the value of a country's exports, the country has negative or unfavourable balance of trade. If the value of exports is more than the value of imports, then the country has a positive or favourable balance of trade.

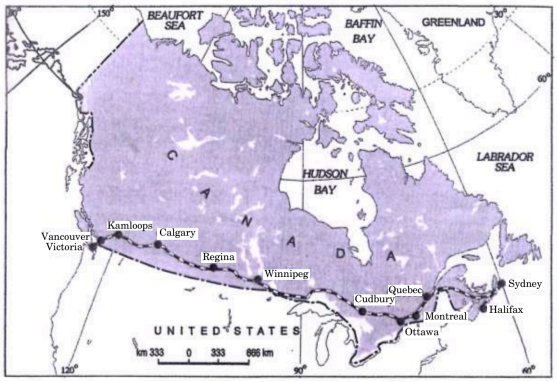
Balance of trade and balance of payments have serious implications for a country's economy. A negative balance would mean that the country spends more on buying goods than it can earn by selling its goods. This would ultimately lead to exhaustion of its financial reserves.

18.1. Explain the concept of a positive balance of trade.

18.2. Explain the impacts of a positive trade balance on the economies of developed countries.

18.3. Explain the impacts of a negative trade balance on developing countries.

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



19.1. Which two oceans does the Trans-Canadian Railway connect ?

19.2. Name an industrial region located along this railway.

19.3. Why is this route called the economic artery of Canada ?

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

Explain the economic significance of the Trans-Canadian Railway.

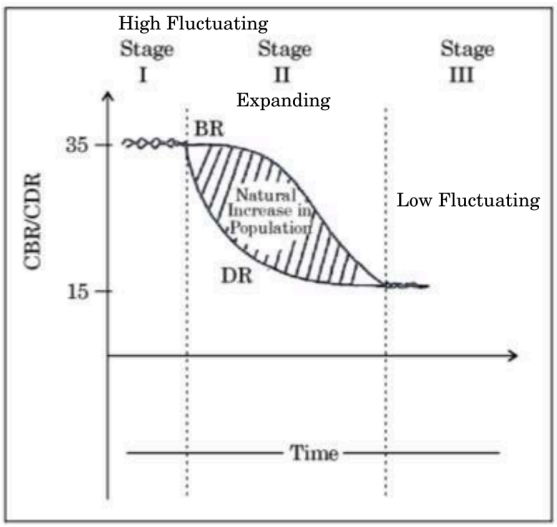
Section C

20. "Human geography offers a new conception of the interrelationships between earth and human beings." Justify the statement with examples.

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

Demographic Transition Theory

Analyse the second stage of the 'Demographic Transition Theory' on the basis of birth rate, death rate and population growth with example.



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

Analyse the 'Demographic Transition Theory' in the world.

22. Explain the main objectives of 'Smart Cities Mission' in India.

23(a). Explain the main characteristics of 'welfare approach' to human development.

OR

23(b). Explain the main characteristics of the 'basic needs approach' to human development.

Section D

24. Explain the main causes responsible for water pollution in the Ganga river and suggest measures to reduce its pollution.

25(a). "High capital expenditure and the farmer's skills are some of the main features of mixed farming." Support the statement with examples.

OR

25(b). "Market gardening and horticulture require heavy capital and intensive labour." Support the statement with examples.

26(a). Define the term 'target area planning'. Describe the achievements in the Bharmaur region under the 'Integrated Tribal Development Project'.

OR

26(b). Define the term 'sustainable development'. Describe the measures to promote sustainable development in the Indira Gandhi Canal command area.

27(a). Explain the difference between rural and urban marketing centres with examples.

OR

27(b). Explain the difference between retail and wholesale trading with examples.

28(a). Analyse the role of seaports in India's international trade.

OR

28(b). Analyse the role of air transportation in India's international trade.

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 'commercial livestock rearing'

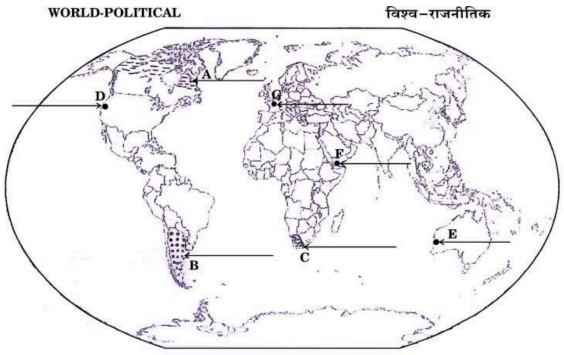
C. A major area of 'commercial grain farming'

D. A major seaport

E. A terminal station of the trans-continental railway

F. A major seaport

G. A major airport



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

Answer any **five** questions.

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

(29.2) Name a major area of commercial livestock rearing in south America.

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

(29.4) Name the place where a major seaport is located on the western coast of the United States of America.

(29.5) Name the western terminal station of the Australian trans-continental railway.

(29.6) Name a major seaport of Yemen in the Red Sea.

(29.7) Name the place in France 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 appropriate symbols.

(30.1) The state leading in the coffee production

(30.2) Bauxite mines located in Odisha

(30.3) Iron-ore mines located in eastern Maharashtra

(30.4) An oil refinery located in Uttar Pradesh

(30.5) Copper mines located in southern Jharkhand

(30.6) An iron-ore exporting major seaport located in Odisha

(30.7) A major international airport located in Gujarat



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

Answer any **five** questions.

(30.1) Name the state leading in the production of coffee.

(30.2) Name the area of bauxite mining located in Odisha.

(30.3) Name the place where iron-ore mines are located in eastern Maharashtra.

(30.4) Name the place where an oil refinery is located in Uttar Pradesh.

(30.5) Name the place where copper mines are located in southern Jharkhand.

(30.6) Name the place where an iron-ore exporting major seaport is located in Odisha.

(30.7) Name the place of Gujarat where a major international airport is located.

- End of Question Paper -