

HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION, 2024-25

GEOGRAPHY

Time – 3:00 Hrs.

Class – XII

M.M. : 70

Date – 20.09.2024 (Friday)

Name of the student _____ Section _____

General Instructions:

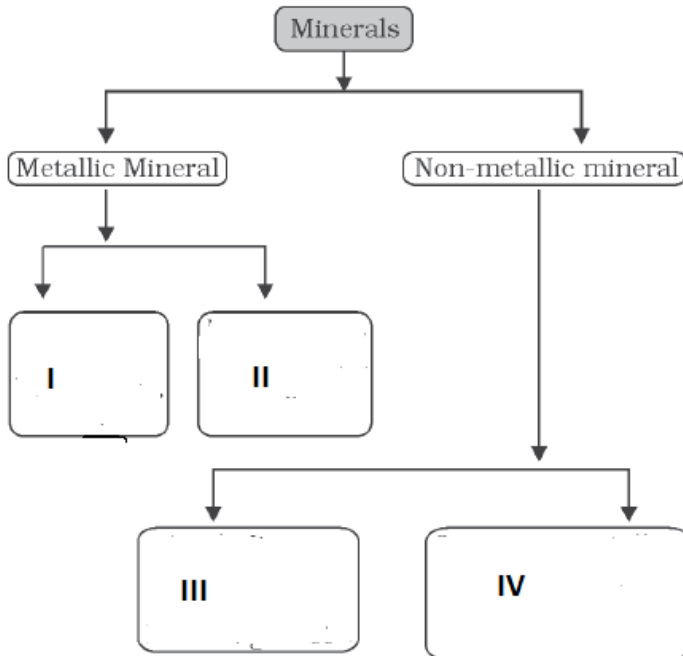
1. This question paper contains **30** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.
2. This question paper is divided into **five** sections. **Sections-A, B, C, D and E.**
3. **Section A** - Question numbers **1 to 17** are Multiple Choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.
4. **Section B**- Question numbers **18 and 19** are Source based questions carrying 3 marks each.
5. **Section C**- Question numbers **20 to 23** are Short Answer type questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to these questions shall be written in 80 to 100 words.
6. **Section D** Question numbers **24 to 28** are Long Answer type questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer to these questions shall be written in 120 to 150 words.
7. **Section E** Question number 29 and 30 are Map based questions.

SECTION - A

- Q1. Countries with higher score in Human Development Index do not have the following characteristic **1**
A. Social diversity B. High govt funding on welfare programme
C. Equable distribution of resources D. None of the above
- Q2. Agricultural population includes **1**
A. cultivators B. agricultural labourers
C. family members of agricultural labourers D. All of these
- Q3. Which of the following example reflects environmental determinism? **1**
A. A dam over a river B. Shifting cultivation
C. Green house in Arctic D. Resort in a hill station
- Q4. A: Work Participation rate tends to be lower in the areas of lower levels of economic development. **1**
R: Number of manual workers are needed to perform the subsistence or near subsistence economic activities.
A. A and R both true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
B. A and R both true, and R is the NOT correct explanation of A.
C. A is true and R is false.
D. R is true and A is false
- Q5. In which of the following group of countries of the world, HYV of Wheat and Rice were developed? **1**
A. Japan and Australia B. Mexico and Philippines
C. USA and Japan D. Mexico and Singapore
- Q6. Mediterranean region has higher density of population. Which of the following factor has contributed for the same? **1**
A. Industries B. Availability of minerals C. Favourable climate D. Cultural factor
- Q7. Identify the kharif crop? **1**
A. Cotton B. Wheat C. Mustard D. Peas

Q8.

1



Complete the table.

Q9. Match the column

1

Function	Towns
a. Industrial town	i. Ajmer, Madurai, Ujjain
b. Mining town	ii. Coimbatore, Jamshedpur, Salem
c. Garrison town	iii. Imphal, Shillong, Bhopal
d. Religious and cultural town	iv. Ankaleshwar, Singrauli, Jharia
e. Administrative towns	v. Jalandhar, Babina, Udhampur

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

Q10. Which of the following is NOT the benefit of rainwater harvesting?

1

- A. It increases water availability.
 B. It checks the declining groundwater table.
 C. It improves the quality of ground water through dilution of contaminants like fluoride and nitrates.
 D. It can be done in dry season

Q11. Study the 2 statements given below and choose the options

1

Statement 1: Human Poverty Index measures the shortfall or not attainment in human development.

Statement 2: This HPI is less reliable as it does not show the distribution.

- A. Both the statements are incorrect C. Both the statements are incorrect
 B. Only statement 1 is correct D. Only statement 2 is correct

Q12. Most of this type land is owned by the village 'Panchayat' or the Government. Only a small proportion of this land is privately owned. The land owned by the village panchayat comes under 'Common Property Resources'.

1

Identify the land use category

- A. Area under Miscellaneous Tree Crops and Groves
 B. Area under Permanent Pastures and Grazing Lands
 C. Culturable Wasteland
 D. Barren and Wastelands

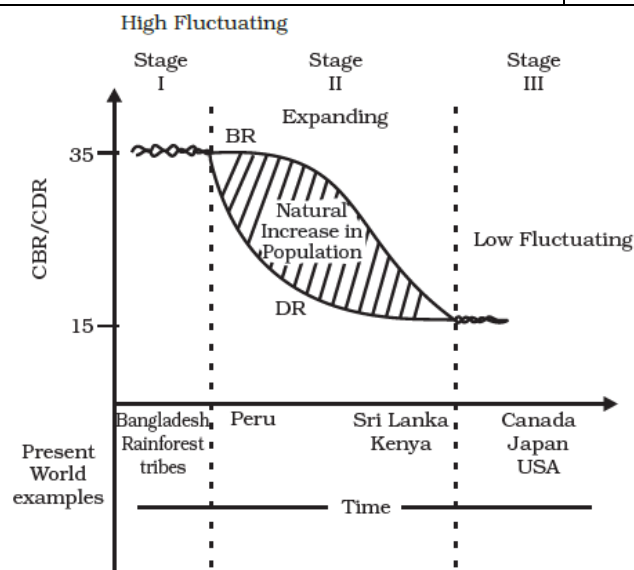
Q13. The 2011 Census has divided the working population of India into four major occupational categories. Identify 1

- A. Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Household Industrial Workers, Other workers
- B. Main workers, Marginal Workers, Non workers, Other workers
- C. Primary sector workers, Secondary sector workers, Tertiary sector workers
- D. All of the above

Q14. Identify the wrong pair 1

A. Rainwater harvesting structures in West Baengal	Jal Karanti Abhiyan
B. Water and You, programme in Andhra Pradesh	Neeru-Meeru
C. A watershed development project sponsored by the Central Government	Haryali
D. Alwar, Rajasthan has taken up constructions of various water-harvesting structures such as percolation tanks	Arvary Pani Sansad

Q15. 1



Fertility remains high in the beginning of second stage? The reason is

- I. Reduced mortality rate
 - II. Improvements in sanitation and health conditions
- A. Both the statements are true. B. Only statement I is true.
 C. Only statement II is true D. Both the statements are wrong.

Q16. Identify the feature which is not found in Stage III? 1

- A. both fertility and mortality decline considerably
- B. Highly fluctuating
- C. Population is either stable or grows slowly
- D. Growth rate is low

Q17. Stage I has low growth rates because 1

- A. Fertility remains high with reduced mortality rate
- B. both fertility and mortality decline
- C. high fertility and high mortality
- D. Mortality rate remained high

SECTION - B

Q18. Ralegan Siddhi is a small village in the district of Ahmadnagar, Maharashtra. It has become an example for watershed development throughout the country. In 1975, this village was caught in a web of poverty and illicit liquor trade. The transformation took place when a retired army personnel settled down in the village and took up the task of watershed development. He convinced villagers about the importance of family planning and

voluntary labour; preventing open grazing, felling trees, and liquor prohibition.

Voluntary labour was necessary to ensure minimum dependence on the government for financial aid. Even those who were working outside the village contributed to the development by committing a month's salary every year.

Work began with the percolation tank constructed in the village. In 1975, the tank could not hold water. The embankment wall leaked. People voluntarily repaired the embankment. The seven wells below it swelled with water in summer for the first time in the living memory of the people. The people reposed their faith in him and his visions.

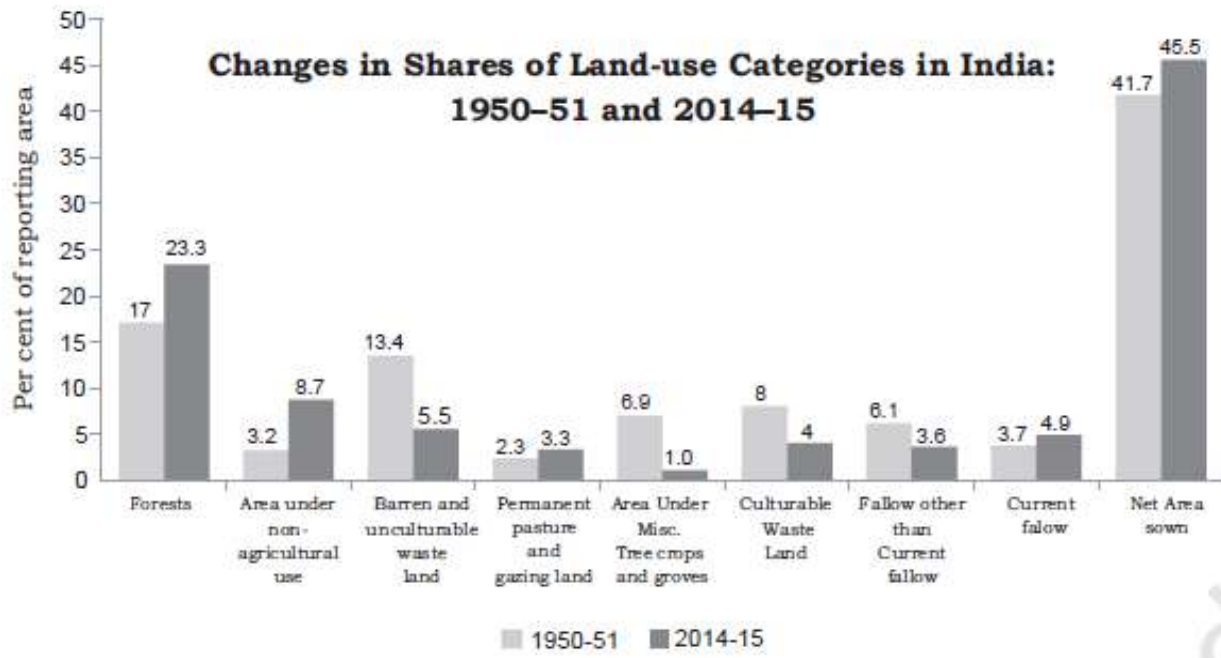
Open grazing was completely banned with a new emphasis on stallfeeding. The cultivation of water intensive crops like sugarcane was banned. Crops such as pulses, oilseeds and certain cash crops with low water requirements were encouraged.

The villagers took pride in this self-reliance. A new system of sharing labour grew out of this infusion of pride and voluntary spirit. People volunteered to help each other in agricultural operations. Landless labourers also gained employment.

1. What problems did the people of Ralegan face during 1975? 1

2. How conserving water also helped people economically? 2

Q19.



Study the graph given above and answer the following questions.

1. In which land use category there is maximum increase? Give a reason for the increase. 1

2. Which two land use categories have declined trend and why so? 2

SECTION - C

Q20. "Man can control nature by obeying it". Elaborate 3

Q21. Discuss the problems of land degradation faced in different parts of India? 3

Q22. Distinguish between open cast mining and shafting 3

Q23. Nuclear energy will play a major role in full filling the energy demand of India in future. Justify 3

OR

Evaluate the prospects of harnessing solar energy in India.

SECTION - D

Q24. Discuss the factors and conditions responsible for having different types of rural settlements in India. With example, explain the types of rural settlement found in different parts of India? 5

Q25. Discuss the Human development Index used by UNDP to compare human development in different countries. 5

OR

How human development can be achieved by enlarging people's choices? Explain with examples.

Q26. How pastoral nomadism is affected by environmental conditions, discuss with examples? 5

OR

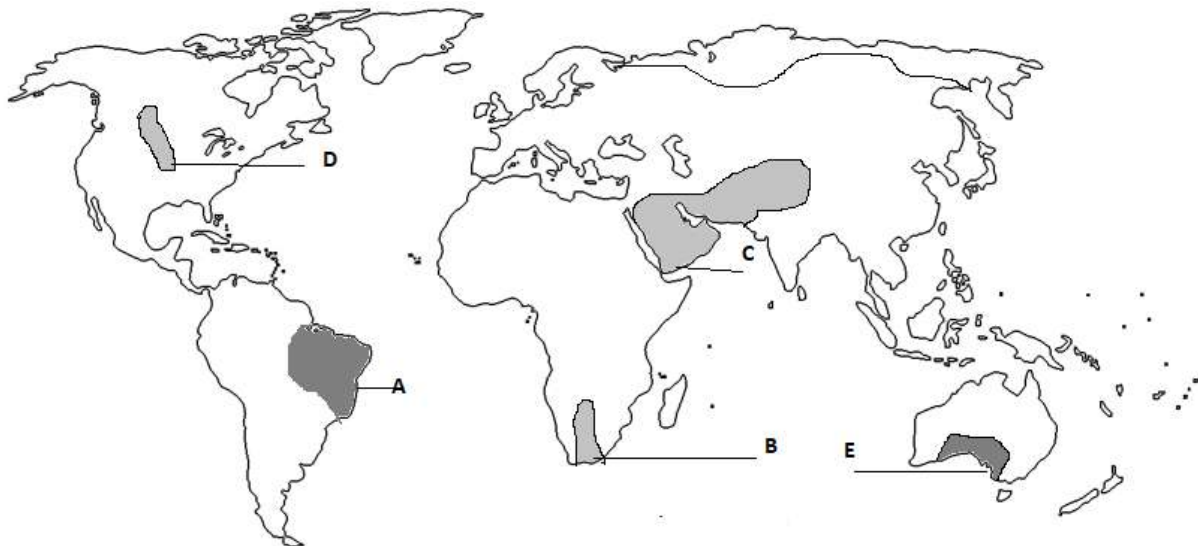
Describe the main characteristics of Subsistence Agriculture. In which parts of the world this type of agriculture is practiced?

Q27. Discuss the reasons for growing demand for water in India? How per capita availability water can be increased? Suggest some measures 5

Q28. How does the uneven spatial distribution of population in India suggest a close relationship between population and physical, socioeconomic and historical factors? Explain with example. 5

SECTION - E

Q29. Identify the demarcated regions (**any five**). Write the names in the given place provided in the map. 5x1



A. Regions of subsistence gathering

B. Major areas of mixed farming

C. Region of nomadic herding

D. Region of extensive grain farming

E. Region of commercial livestock raising

Q30. Locate **any 5** in the **supplied outline map** of India.

- i. An important coal mine in Tamil Nadu
- ii. Ratnagiri - iron ore mines
- iii. An oil refinery in Bihar
- iv. The state with highest population density
- v. The state leading in the production of tea
- vi. State leading producer of cotton



5x1



Name of the student _____ **Section** _____

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