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Candidates must write the Set No.
on the title page of the answer

**DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE
HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATION, 2023-24**

- Please check that this question paper contains 7 printed pages.
- Set number given on the right-hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer book by the candidate.
- Check that this question paper contains 30 questions.
- Write down the Serial Number of the question in the left side of the margin before attempting it.
- 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed 15 minutes prior to the commencement of the examination. The students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer script during this period.

**CLASS - XII
GEOGRAPHY (CODE 029)**

Time allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

General Instructions:

1. This question paper contains **30** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.
2. This question paper is divided into five 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 & 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 120 to 150 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 80 to 100 words.
7. Section E - Question numbers **29 & 30** are **Map Based** questions.

**SECTION-A
Question Numbers 1 to 17 are MCQs.**

- Q1.** Select the activity mostly done by people in urban settlements. **1**
- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| A. Primary activity | C. Tertiary activity |
| B. Secondary activity | D. both 'B' & 'C'. |
- Q2.** The terms *panna*, *para*, *nagla* & *dhani* are local names of **1**
- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. clustered settlements | C. hamleted settlements |
| B. semi-clustered settlements | D. dispersed settlements |
- Q3.** Which one of the following is the main reason due to which the share of the forest area has shown an increase in the last forty years? **1**
- A. Extensive and efficient efforts of afforestation
 - B. Increase in community forest land
 - C. Increase in the demarcated area under forest
 - D. Better people's participation in managing forest area

- Q4.** Manufacturing literally means to 1
 A. make by hand C. make by sophisticated machines or tools.
 B. make by draught animals D. make by artificial intelligence
- Q5.** Identify the wrongly combined pair of words relating to cotton crop. 1
 A. *Kharif* season- cotton grows in India as a tropical crop.
 B. *Narma* - a short staple cotton grows in North Western part of India.
 C. Yield – is very low in Maharashtra where remains under rain-fed condition.
 D. Rank – fourth in the world in production amount.
- Q6.** Assertion (A): It is true that dairy farming is the most advanced and efficient type of rearing of animals for the milk in the world 1
 Reason(R) This is because it is highly capital as well as labour intensive
 Options:
 A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 B. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
 C. A is correct but R is wrong.
 D. A is wrong but R is correct.
- Q7.** Nature provides opportunities and human being makes use of these and slowly nature gets humanized and starts bearing the imprints of human endeavour. This can be termed as 1
 A. determinism B. possibilism C. neo-determinism D. humanism
- Q8.** Consider the following statements about Environment determinism and choose the correct answer with the help of given option: 1
 I. Physical environment becomes mother nature for human beings.
 II. Level of technological development is low.
 Options:
 A Both the statements are true. C. Only statement II is true
 B. Only statement I is true D. Both the statements are wrong
- Q9.** When was the first census held in India? 1
 A. 1871 B. 1881 C. 1891 D. 1861
- Q10.** Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched? 1

REGIONS	FACTORS OF HIGH DENSITY
A. River valleys	Fertile alluvial soil
B. Mediterranean Region	Pleasant climate
C. Katanga Zambia	Availability of bauxite ore
D. Mega cities	Good civic amenities and employmen
- Q11.** Consider the following points regarding the growing population in developing world and choose the correct option from the given options below. 1
 1. Birth rate is extremely high as compared to death rate.
 2. Need for children to go out and work to bring in income for the family.
 3. Lack of availability and knowledge of contraception and family planning.
 Options;
 A. Only 1 and 2 are correct. C. All 1,2 and 3 are correct
 B. Only 2 and 3 are correct. D. All are incorrect
- Q12.** Arrange the religious minorities of India according to their percentages (from smaller to larger) of total population 1
 A. Buddhists, Jains, Muslims, Christians
 B. Jains, Sikhs, Buddhists, Christians
 C. Buddhists, Sikhs, Christians, Muslims
 D. Sikhs, Jains, Buddhists, Muslims
- Q13.** Which of the following refineries is field based? 1
 A. Barauni B. Bina C. Vishakhapatnam D. Numaligarh

- Q14.** Okhla in Delhi is related to 1
 A. wind energy B. nuclear energy C. geothermal energy D. bio-energy
- Read the following case study answer the question number 15 to 17**
- JAL KRANTI ABHIYAN (2015-16)**
- Water is a recyclable resource but its availability is limited and the gap between supply and demand will be widening over time. Climate change at the global scale will be creating water stress conditions in many regions of the world. India has a unique situation of high population growth and rapid economic development with high water demand. The Jal Kranti Abhiyan launched by the Government of India in 2015–16 with an aim to ensure water security through per capita availability of water in the country. People in different regions of India had practised the traditional knowledge of water conservation and management to ensure water availability
- The Jal Kranti Abhiyan aims at involving local bodies, NGOs and citizens, at large, in creating awareness regarding its objectives.
- The following activities have been proposed under the Jal Kranti Abhiyan:
1. Selection of one water stressed village in each 672 districts of the country to create a 'Jal Gram'.
 2. Identification of model command area of about 1000 hectares in different parts of the country, for example, UP, Haryana (North), Karnataka, Telangana, Tamil Nadu (South), Rajasthan, Gujarat (West), Odisha (East), Meghalaya (North-East).
 3. Abatement of pollution:
 - Water conservation and artificial recharge.
 - Reducing groundwater pollution.
 - Construction of Arsenic-free wells in selected areas of the country.
 4. Creating mass awareness through social media, radio, TV, print media, poster and essay writing competitions in schools. Jal Kranti Abhiyan is designed to provide livelihood and food security through water security.
- Q15.** Why is availability of water limited even though it is a renewable resource? 1
 A. Climate change at global level creates water stress condition.
 B. High population growth
 C. Rapid economic development
 D. All of the above
- Q16.** Which one of the following types describe water as a resource? 1
 A. Limited Resource. C. Cyclic Resource
 B. Non-renewable Resource. D. Biotic Resource
- Q17.** The objective of the Jal Kranti Abhiyan is to 1
 A. ensure water security
 B. practice traditional knowledge of water conservation.
 C. facilitate high population growth
 D. facilitate rapid economic development

SECTION-B

. Question Numbers 18 & 19 are Source Based questions.

- Q18.** Read the given Passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: 1x3=3
- Nuclear energy has emerged as a viable source in recent times. Important minerals used for the generation of nuclear energy are uranium and thorium. Uranium deposits occur in Dharwar rocks. Geographically, Uranium ores are known to occur in several locations along the Singhbhum Copper Belt. It is also found in Udaipur, Alwar and Jhunjhunu districts of Rajasthan, Durg of Chhattisgarh, Bhandara District of Maharashtra, Kullu district of Himachal Pradesh. Thorium is mainly obtained from monazite and ilmenite in the beach sands along the coast of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. World's richest monazite deposits occur Palakkad and Kollam districts of Kerala, near Vishakhapatnam in Andhra

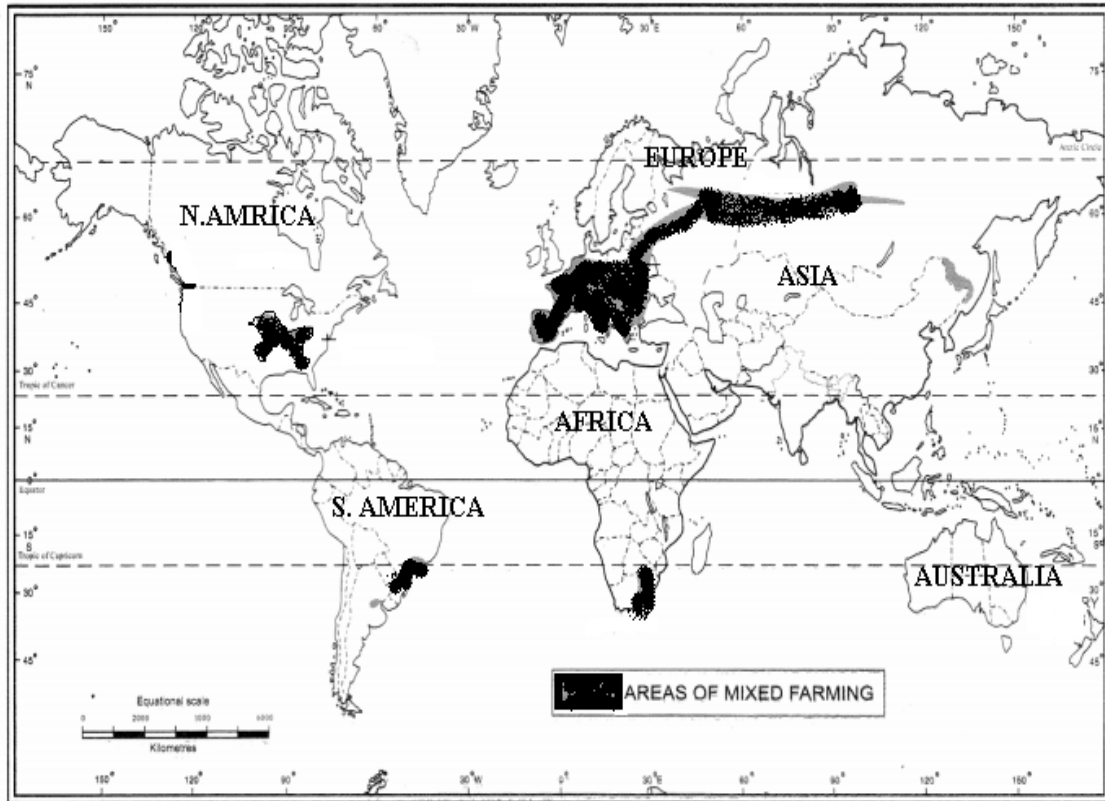
Pradesh and Mahanadi River delta in Odisha.

Atomic energy Commission was established in 1948, progress could be made only after the establishment of the atomic energy Institute at Trombay in 1954, which was renamed as the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre in 1967. The important nuclear power stations are Tarapur, Rawatbhata in Kota, Kalpakkam, Narora, Kaiga and Kakrapara.

- Name the place of Maharashtra where an atomic power station is located.
- What are the minerals used for the generation of nuclear energy?
- Name the two raw materials of thorium found in India.

Q19. Observe the given map and answer the following questions:

1x3=3



- Identify the region of North America where mixed farming is practiced.
- 'Mixed farming is labour intensive.' Analyse the statement to justify it.
- List any two crops grown in mixed farming.

SECTION-C

Question numbers 20 to 23 are Short Answer type questions.

Q20. "Human beings were able to develop technology after developing better understanding of natural laws." Evaluate the statement with examples. **3**

OR

Discuss the concept introduced by Griffith Taylor which reflects a middle path or stop and go determinism.

Q21. Explain the geographical factors that influence distribution of population. **3**

Q22. Examine any three causes for the deterioration of quality of water in India. **3**

OR

Describe any three key features of India's National Water Policy 2002.

Q23. Explain the three categories of factors responsible for having different rural settlements in India. **3**

SECTION-D

Question Numbers 24 to 28 are Long Answer type questions.

Q24. “Just as any building is supported by pillars, the idea of human development is supported by the concepts of equity, sustainability, productivity and empowerment.” Evaluate the statement. **5**

Q25. Define & explain the features of trading centers. **1+4=5**

OR

Explain the role of outsourcing in the economic development of modern world

Q26. Examine the occupational composition of Indian population with reference to variation in different sectors. **5**

Q27. “Erratic monsoon” and ‘Indebtedness are the major problems of India agriculture’. Explain. **5**

OR

Classify and explain the types of farming on the basis of main source of moisture.

Q28. Give the meaning of high-tech industry. State the characteristics of this industry. **5**

OR

Explain any five factors that influence the industrial location in the world.

SECTION-E

Question Numbers 29 and 30 are Map Based Questions having 5 sub-parts each.

Q29. On the given outline map of the world, the following 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 each. feature. **1x5=5**

A. An area of commercial livestock rearing in South America

B. An area of nomadic herding in Asia

C. An area of extensive commercial grain farming in Africa

D. An area of subsistence gathering

E. An area of Mixed farming

F. An area of extensive commercial grain farming in Australia

G. An area of commercial livestock rearing in North America

Q30. Locate and label **any five** of the following geographical features on the political outline map of India with appropriate symbols: **1x5=5**

a. A state having highest density of population (2011)

b. A coal mine- Neyveli

c. The state leading in production of tea

d. An oil refinery- Jamnagar

e. An iron ore mine- Bellary

f. The state leading in production of rice

g. A copper mine – Khetri

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Qs. No-29

