



HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION (2022-23)

Subject: GEOGRAPHY

Max. Marks: 70

Grade: XII

Time: 3 Hours

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS-

- I. Question paper is divided into 5 sections A, B, C, D&E*
- II. In section A question number 1 to 12 are objective type questions.*
- III. In section B question number 13 is Source based question*
- IV. In section C question number 14 to 18 are Short Answer based questions.*
- V. In section D question number 19 to 24 are Long Answer based questions.*
- VI. In section E question number 25 is a Map based question.*

SECTION A

(OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS)

1. Which one of the following types of cultivation was developed by European colonists?
(a) Kolkoz (b) Viticulture
(c) Mixed farming (d) Plantation
2. In which of the following types of agriculture is the farming of citrus fruit very important?
(a) Market gardening (b) Plantation agriculture
(c) Mediterranean agriculture (d) Co-operative farming
3. (i) Which one of the following statements is wrong?
(a) Cheap water transport has facilitated the jute mill industry along the Hugli
(b) Sugar, cotton textiles and vegetable oils are footloose industries
(c) The development of hydroelectricity and petroleum reduced, to a great extent, the importance of coal energy as a locational factor for industry
(d) Port towns in India have attracted industries.
4. Name the type of industries which produces raw materials for other industries
(a) Cottage Industries (b) Small-scale Industries
(c) Basic Industries (d) Footloose Industries
5. Which one of the following activities is related to quaternary sector?
(a) Manufacturing computers (b) Paper and Raw pulp production
(c) University teaching (d) Printing books
6. Which one out of the following statements is not true? 1
(a) Outsourcing reduces costs and increases efficiency.
(b) At times engineering and manufacturing jobs can also be outsourced.
(c) BPOs have better business opportunities as compared to KPOs.
(d) There may be dissatisfaction among job seekers in the countries that outsource the job
7. Which one of the following rivers has the highest replenishable ground water resource in the country? 1

- | | | | |
|-----|---|--|---|
| | (a) The Indus | (b) The Brahmaputra | |
| | (c) The Ganga | (d) The Godavari | |
| 8 | The highest proportion of the total water used in the country is in which one of the following sectors? | | 1 |
| | (a) Irrigation | (b) Industries | |
| | (c) Domestic use | (d) None of the above | |
| 9 | Regional planning relates to : | | 1 |
| | (a) Development of various sectors of economy | (b) Area specific approach of development | |
| | (c) Area differences in transportation network | (d) Development of rural areas. | |
| 10 | ITDP refers to which one of the following? | | 1 |
| | (a) Integrated Tourism Development Programme | (b) Integrated Travel Development Programme | |
| | (c) Integrated Tribal Development Programme | (d) Integrated Transport Development Programme | |
| 11. | _____ transport is the fastest means of movement from one place to the other. | | 1 |
| | A) Air | (B) Water | |
| | C) Road | (D) Pipeline | |
| 12. | Name the railway line that was constructed between Roha in Maharashtra and Mangalore in Karnataka. | | 1 |
| | (A) Konkan Railways | (B) Western Railways | |
| | (C) Southern Railways | (D) Deccan Railways | |

SECTION B

SOURCE BASED QUESTION

13. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow:
- Indira Gandhi Canal, previously known as the Rajasthan Canal, is one of the largest canal systems in India. Conceived by Kanwar Sain in 1948, the canal project was launched on 31 March, 1958. The canal originates at Harike barrage in Punjab and runs parallel to Pakistan border at an average distance of 40 km in Thar Desert (Marusthali) of Rajasthan. Out of the total command area, about 70 per cent was envisaged to be irrigated by flow system and the rest by lift system. The construction work of the canal system has been carried out through two stages. The command area of Stage-I lies in Ganganagar, Hanumangarh and northern part of Bikaner districts. It has a gently undulating topography and its culturable command area is 5.53 lakh hectares. The command area of Stage-II is spread over Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur and Churu districts covering culturable command area of 14.10 lakh ha. It comprises desert land dotted with shifting sand dunes and temperature soaring to 50°C in summers. In the lift canal. All the lift canals of Indira Gandhi Canal system originate at the left bank of main canal while all the canals on the right bank of main canal are flow channels.
- | | | |
|------|--|---|
| 13.1 | When was the Indira Gandhi Canal Project launched? | 1 |
| 13.2 | The canal caters to the irrigation needs of a total culturable command area of _____lakh hectares. | 1 |
| 13.3 | List the command area that is spread over stage -II | 1 |

SECTION C
SHORT ANSWERS

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 14. | Examine three reasons for deterioration of water quality in India. | 3 |
| 15. | What were the objectives or most significant contribution of tribals in Bharmaur region? | 3 |
| 16. | What are the responsibilities of NHA of India? Write its importance. | 3 |
| 17. | Write a note on Agro- based industries. | 3 |
| 18. | Market gardening is practiced near urban areas. Why? | 3 |

SECTION D
LONG ANSWERS

- | | | |
|------|--|---------|
| 19. | Analyze the reasons why is the demand of water irrigation day by day increasing in India?
Give three reasons. What are the water conservation projects of Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan? | 3+
2 |
| 20.1 | What are the positive and negative influences of Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area Development Programme on the environment of the region? | 5 |

OR

- | | | |
|------|--|---------------|
| 20.2 | ‘Hill Area Development Programmes in India were drawn keeping in view their topographical , ecological, social, and economic conditions’. Support this statement with suitable explanations. | |
| 21. | Which activity does transportation convey? Discuss advantages and disadvantages of pipeline transportation. | 1+
2+
2 |
| 22.1 | Discuss the important characteristics features of plantation agriculture. Name a few important plantation crops from different countries. | 3+
2 |

OR

- | | | |
|------|---|---------|
| 22.2 | What do you mean by Kolkhoz? How did it begin? Explain its features | |
| 23 | Give a brief note on household industries. Distinguish between small scale and large-scale industries. | 2+
3 |
| 24 | “Modern economic development in the world is mainly the result of the development of Quaternary services.” Explain the statement with suitable examples.” | 5 |

SECTION - E
MAP QUESTIONS

- | | | |
|-----------|--|---|
| 25 | | |
| 25.1 | Identify the following on the political map of the world.
A. A major area of subsistence farming
B. A major area of nomadic herding
C. An area of commercial livestock rearing
D. An area of extensive commercial grain farming | 4 |
| 25.2 | On the outline map of India indicate and mark the following features (Attempt any 6).

Iron ore mines –
i) In Chhattisgarh ii) Mayurbhanj iii) In Karnataka
Manganese –
iv) In Madhya Pradesh v) Shivamogga
Oil Refineries-
vi) In Uttar Pradesh
vii) In Gujarat | 6 |



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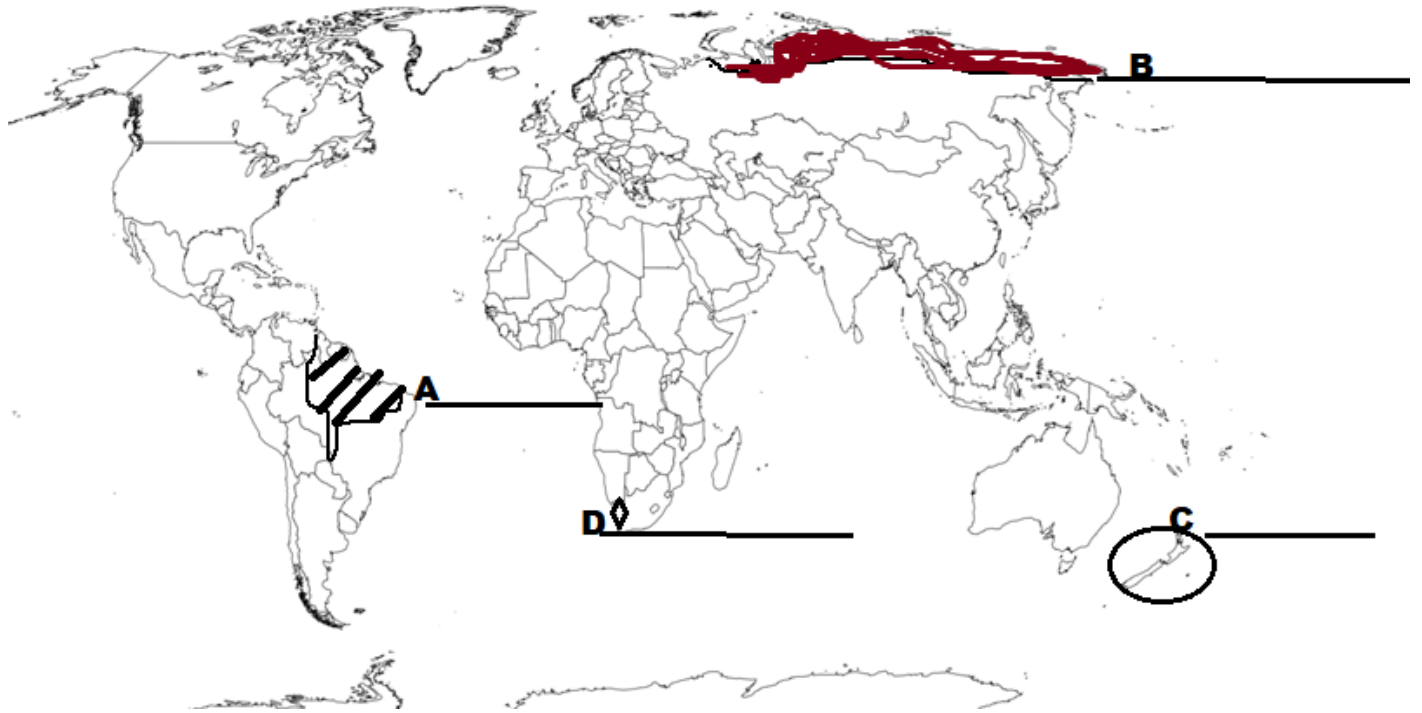
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NAME:

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25.1





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25.2

