

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, PATIALA

Second Term Examination (17 December 2024)

Class XII (Humanities)
Subject - Geography (029)

Time: 3hrs.

M.M. 70

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 number 1 to 17 are Multiple Choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.
4. **Section B** - Question number 18 and 19 are Source based questions carrying 3 marks each.
5. **Section C** - Question number 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 number 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. Which river supplies fresh water to the Suez canal?
a) Amazon b) Nile c) Congo d) Murray
- Q2. Roads laid along International boundaries are called _____.
a) International roads b) Trans-continental roads c) Border roads d) All of above
- Q3. In which country are motorways called autobahans?
a) France b) Germany c) Australia d) Canada
- Q4. The first country to abolish slave trade was _____.
a) China b) Denmark c) Great Britain d) U.S.A.
- Q5. Which of the following factors determine International trade between countries?
a) Population b) Mineral Resources c) Foreign investment d) All of these
- Q6. Which one of the following continents has the maximum flow of globe trade?
a) Asia b) Europe c) North America d) Africa
- Q7. Which one of the following minerals is known as brown diamond?
a) Iron b) Lignite c) Manganese d) Mica
- Q8. Uranium deposits are found in which rock system in India?
a) Cuddapph b) Gondwana c) Dharwar d) All of these
- Q9. Which of the following states has started the 'Neeru - Meeru' programme?
a) Rajasthan b) Gujrat c) Anthra Pradesh d) Karnatka
- Q10. _____ canal was previously known as the Rajasthan canal.
a) Agra b) Yamuna Satluj c) Indira Gandhi d) Sirhind
- Q11. The terminal points East - West corridor are _____.
a) Silchar and Porbandar b) Siachin and Twang c) Varansi and Madurai d) Mumbai and Guwahati
- Q12. In how many zones has the Indian Railways System been divided?
a) 9 b) 12 c) 16 d) 14
- Q13. Which of the following pairs in correctly matched?
a) Central Railway Zone New Delhi
b) Northern Railway Zone Mumbai
c) Northern Central Railway Zone Allahabad
d) North East Frontier Railway Zone Maligaon (Gowahati)

- Q14. The National Highways carries about _____ by road traffic in India.
a) 65% b) 40% c) 12% d) 90%
- Q15. Which of the following is an inland port?
a) Kochchi Port b) Ennore Port c) Haddia Port d) Kolkata Port
- Q16. Which one of the following is the cause of acid rain?
a) Water pollution b) Land Pollution c) Noise pollution d) Air pollution
- Q17. Push and pull factors are responsible for
a) Migration b) Land degradation c) Slums d) Air pollution

Section - B

Source Based Questions:

- Q18. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

Human beings have evolved different methods of communication over time. In earlier times, the messages were delivered by beating the drum or hollow tree trunks, giving indications through smoke or fire or with the help of fast runners. Horses, camels, dogs, birds and other animals were also used to send messages. Initially, the means of communication were also the means of transportation. Invention of post office, telegraph, printing press, telephone, satellite, etc has made the communication much faster and easier. Development in the field of science and technology has significantly contributed in bringing about revolution in the field of communication. Among all the personal communication system internet is the most effective and advanced one. It is widely used in urban areas. It enables the user to establish direct contact through e-mail to get access to the world of knowledge and information. It is increasingly used for e-commerce and carrying out money transactions. The internet is like a huge central warehouse of data, with detailed information on various items. The network through internet and e-mail provides an efficient access to information at a comparatively low cost. It enables us with the basic facilities of direct communication

Satellites are mode of communication in themselves as well as they regulate the use of other means of communication. However, use of satellite in getting a continuous and synoptic view of larger area has made satellite communication very vital for the country due to the economic and strategic reasons. Satellite images can be used for the weather forecast, monitoring of natural calamities, surveillance of border areas, etc. On the basis of configuration and purposes, satellite system in India can be grouped into two: Indian National Satellite System (INSAT) and Indian Remote Sensing Satellite System (IRS). The INSAT, which was established in 1983, is a multi-purpose satellite system for telecommunication, meteorological observation and for various other data and programmes.

Answer any three questions:

- 1) Which among the following is the most advanced form of personal Communication
a) Postal system b) Telegraph c) Telephone d) Internet
- 2) Which of these is a system of mass communication?
a) Television b) newspapers c) Radio d) All of the above
- 3) Satellite data can be used for which of the following purposes?
a) Weather forecasting b) Monitoring natural disasters
c) Surveillance in strategic areas d) All of the above
- 4) Which of the following satellite is used for natural resource management?
a) IRS b) INSAT c) Astrosat d) All of these

- Q19. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

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. Undertaking international trade is mutually beneficial to nations if it leads to regional specialisation, higher level of production, better standard of living, worldwide availability of goods and services, equalisation of prices and wages and diffusion of knowledge and culture. International trade can prove to be detrimental to nations if it leads to dependence on other countries, uneven levels of development, exploitation, and commercial rivalry

leading to wars. Global trade affects many aspects of life; it can impact everything from the environment to health and well-being of the people around the world.

- 1) Which of the following is a benefit of International trade?
 - a) Diffusion of knowledge
 - b) Regional Specialisation
 - c) Increasing reach of goods and services
 - d) All of the above
- 2) Which of the following is a disadvantage of International trade?
 - a) Marine pollution
 - b) Sustainable development
 - c) Growth of biodiversity
 - d) All of the above
- 3) Which of the following can be detrimental to the economies of developing countries?
 - a) Free trade
 - b) Globalisation
 - c) Privatisation
 - d) Both (a) and (b)
- 4) Unfair international trade can affect which of the following aspects of life?
 - a) Environment
 - b) Mental health
 - c) Nutrition
 - d) None of these

Section - C

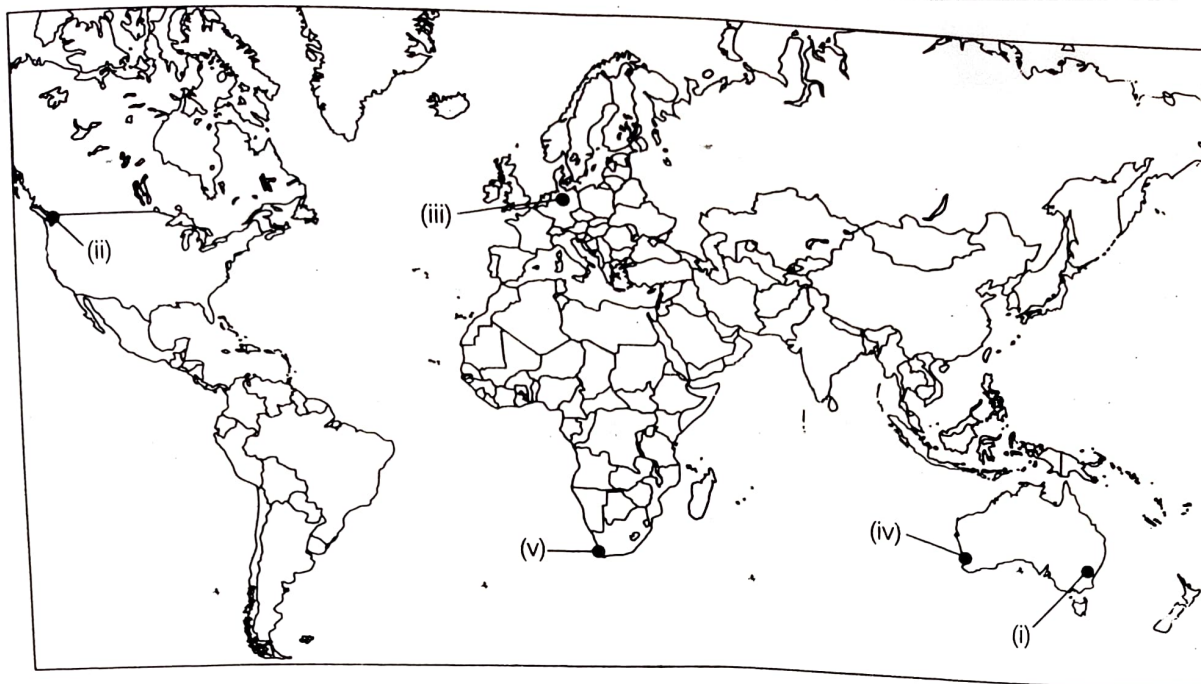
- Q20. The promotion of the use of non-conventional sources of energy in India is the need of the hour support the statement?
- Q21. Discuss the two types of planning approach in India?
- Q22. What are the steps taken by Indian Railways to improve its performance?
- Q23. Describe the importance of sea routes in handling India's foreign trade.

Section - D

- Q24. Point out the Salient features of concept of sustainable development.
- Q25. Describe the composition of export and import trade in India.
- Q26. Suggest measures for reduction of land degradation?
- Q27. Air transport has brought about a connectivity revolution in the world. Explain this statement.
- Q28. Explain two types of international trade. Examine any three possible negative impact of globalization along with free trade in the world?
- Q29. Locate and label the following on the given MAP of the India (any five)
 1. Sea Port Kandla
 2. Sea Port Paradip
 3. International Airport Chennai
 4. International Airport Hyderabad
 5. Coal mine - Raniganj
 6. Oil Refineries - Barauni
 7. Bauxite mine - Karaput
- Q30. Identify the items in the given MAP of World :
 - A) Railway terminal station.
 - B) A terminal station of Trans - Canadian Railway line
 - C) An important seaport
 - D) A terminal station of Australian Trans-continental railway
 - E) A major sea port

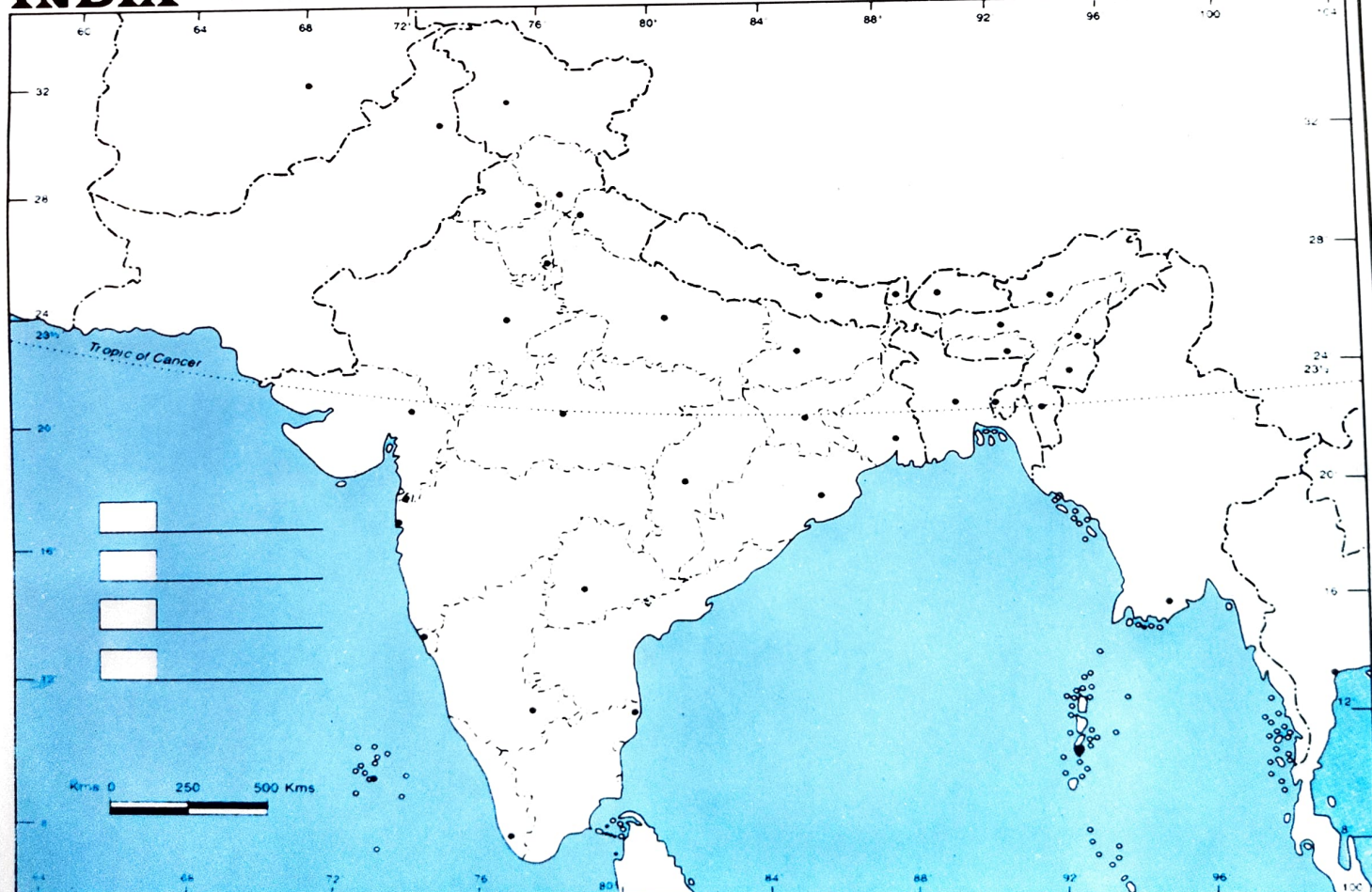
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INDIA POLITICAL AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES

भारत राजनैतिक और पड़ोसी देश



1. Based upon Survey of India Map with the permission of the Survey or General of India
2. The territorial water of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate baseline.
3. The interstate boundanes between Uttar Pradesh & Uttarakhnad, Bihar & Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh have not been verified by the Governments concerned .
4. The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 but has yet to be verified.
5. The External Boundary and coast-line of India shown on this map agree with the Record/Master copy certified by the Survey of India, Dehra Dun
6. The administrative Headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh.
7. The administrative Headquarters of Telangana & Andhra Pradesh are at Hyderabad.

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Name..... Class..... Roll No..... Teacher Signature.....

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