

# BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, PATIALA

## First Term Examination (29 August 2024)

Class XII (Humanities)  
Subject – Geography (029)  
(Set - A)

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. The 10 most populous countries of the world contribute about \_\_\_\_\_ percent of the world's population.

- a) forty percent    b) fifty percent    c) sixty percent    d) seventy percent

Q2. Arrange the following countries in descending order as per Human Development Index, 2019.

- (i) India    (ii) Niger    (iii) USA    (iv) Norway

Select the correct answer

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

Q3. Which of the following programs has been launched by the government of India for the cleaning of river Ganga?

- a) Ganga action plan    b) Namavi Ganga    c) Ganga namavi action plan    d) Ganga cleaning mission

Q4. Match the column I with II and choose the correct option

Column I (Sub fields of Human Geography)	Column II (Interface with sister Discipline of S. Science)
I) Behavioural Geography	(i) Sociology
II) Cultural Geography	(ii) Epidemiology
III) Gender Geography	(iii) Psychology
IV) Medical Geography	(iv) Anthropology

- a) I-(i), II (ii), III (iii), IV (iv)    b) I (iii), II (iv), III (i), IV (ii)  
c) I (iv), II (iii), III (ii), IV (i)    d) I (ii), II (i), III (iv), IV (iii)

Q5. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched

- i) Maharashtra    Narara  
ii) Rajasthan    Rawatbhata

- iii) Tamil Naidu      Kakrapara
- iv) Karnataka      Kalpakkam

Options:

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

- Q6. Which one of the following approaches was initially proposed by ILO?
- a) Income approach    b) Welfare approach    c) Basic needs approach    d) Capability approach
- Q7. In which of the following types of agriculture is the farming of citrus fruits very important ?
- a) Market gardening                      b) Plantation agriculture
  - c) Mediterranean agriculture              d) Co-operative farming
- Q8. Identify the incorrect options out of the following:
- a) Cottage manufacturing in the smallest unit
  - b) Large scale manufacturing uses local raw material
  - c) Large scale manufacturing developed 200 years ago
  - d) None of the above
- Q9. All types of \_\_\_\_\_ are special skills provided in exchange of payments.
- a) activities    b) training    c) production of techniques    d) services
- Q10. Which one of the following is the largest linguistic group of India?
- a) Sino-Tibetan    b) Indo Aryan    c) Austric    d) Dravidian
- Q11. Which one of the following physical factor is responsible for uneven distribution of population in India?
- a) Availability of water    b) Agricultural development    c) Transport network    d) urbanization
- Q12. Which type of rural settlements are largely formed in Middle and lower Ganga plains?
- a) Clustered Settlements    b) Semi clustered settlements
  - c) Hamletted settlements    d) Dispersed settlements
- Q13. Land use records are maintained by .....
- a) Survey of India    b) Land Revenue department    c) Forest Department    d) Land Record Department
- Q14. Which one of the following crop is not cultivated under dry land farming?
- a) Ragi    b) Jowar    c) Groundnut    d) Sugarcane
- Q15. In which state Neeru - Meeru programme has been taken up for water harvesting
- a) Andhra Pradesh    b) Karnataka    c) Telangana    d) Assam
- Q16. Which one of the following features responsible for water pollution in India?
- a) Oil tanker spills                      b) Accumulation of Carbon dioxide
  - c) Religious and cultural activities    d) Poverty and inequality
- Q17. Consider the following statement and choose the answers with the help of given options:
- Statement I : The yield of the crop is low in comparison to the international level.
- Statement II : Drought and floods continue to be the twin menace in Indian agriculture
- a) Only statement I is correct
  - b) Only statement II is correct
  - c) Both the statements are correct and statement II correctly explains statement I.
  - d) Both the statements are true but not related with each other.

## Section - B

### Source Based Questions:

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

"In modern times some gathering is market oriented and has become commercial. Gatherers collect valuable plants such as leaves, barks of trees and medicinal plants and after simple processing sell the products in the market. They use various parts of the plants, for example, the bark is used for quinine, tanin extract and cork leaves supply materials for beverages, drugs, cosmetics, fibers, thatch and fabrics; nuts for food and oils and tree trunk yield rubber, balata, gums and resins. Gathering has little chance of becoming important at the global level. Products of such an activity cannot compete in the world market. Moreover, synthetic products often of better quality and at lower prices, have replaced many items supplied by the gatherers in tropical forests."

**Answer any three questions:**

- 1) Gathering is mainly practiced in the areas of
  - a) North Western Europe
  - b) Northern Eurasia
  - c) Southern Africa
  - d) Temperate grasslands of Australia
- 2) Gathering is not characterised by :
  - a) Large capital investment
  - b) very low level of technology
  - c) involves primitive societies
  - d) small surplus
- 3) Gathering is challenged at global level by:
  - a) Hunting and Poaching
  - b) Synthetic products
  - c) lower yield per person
  - d) all of the above
- 4) The major products of gathering are extracted from:
  - a) Leaves of plants
  - b) barks of trees
  - c) Both (a) and (b)
  - d) Neither (a) or (b)

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

The challenge of sustainable development requires integration of quest for economic development with environmental concerns. Traditional methods of resource use result into generating enormous quantity of waste as well as create other environmental problems. Hence, for sustainable development calls for the protection of resources for the future generations. There is an urgent need to conserve the resources. The alternative energy sources like solar power, wind, wave, geothermal energy are inexhaustible resource. These should be developed to replace the exhaustible resources. In case of metallic minerals, use of scrap metals will enable recycling of metals. Use of scrap is specially significant in metals like copper, lead and zinc in which India's reserves are meagre. Use of substitutes for scarce metals may also reduce their consumption. Export of strategic and scarce minerals must be reduced, so that the existing reserve may be used for a longer period.

- a) What are the drawback of the traditional methods of resource?
- b) Write down the examples of a few alternate sources of energy.
- c) What is importance of using a substitutes for scare resources?

## Section - C

**Q20.** Explain the concept of Possibilism with example.

OR

Examine the concept of neodeterminism with examples.

**Q21.** Distinguish between pull and Push factors of population.

**Q22.** Describe the main pillars of Human Development.

**Q23.** What is commercial live stock rearing? Write four characteristic of it.

OR

Which is the working age group? Describe the three characteristics of this age group.

**Section - D**

Q24. Crops are grouped into how many categories? Support your answer with examples.

OR

Describe the agricultural techniques which could help to improve the productivity of cultivated land.

Q25. What is rainwater harvesting? State any four main objectives of rain water harvesting.

Q26. Describe the favourable conditions for the development of hydropower in India.

OR

Discuss the production and distribution of iron-ore in India.

Q27. Classify the industries on the basis of inputs/ raw materials.

OR

Define the term manufacturing. Explain any four features of small scale industry.

Q28. What is extensive agriculture? Describe the main characteristics of extensive agriculture and also explain commercial grain farming in the middle latitudes.

Q29. Locate and label the following on the given MAP of the India (any five) (5)

1. States with highest population density
2. Leading produces states of wheat and cotton crop
3. Iron ore mine - Bailadila
4. Manganese mine - Balaghat
5. Bauxite mine - Karaput
6. Coal mine - Raniganj
7. Oil Refineries - Barauni

Q30. Identify the items in the given MAP of World :

(5)

- A) Area of subsistence gathering
- B) Area of Nomadic herding
- C) Major area of commercial livestock rearing
- D) Area of extensive commercial grain farming
- E) Area of mixed farming