O. P. JINDAL SCHOOL, SAVITRI NAGAR

Half Yearly Examination - (2026 – 2027)

Class: XII **MM: 50**

Subject: Geography **Time: 2 Hrs.**

General Instructions:

01. There are 22 questions in all.
02. Question paper is divided into five sections A, B, C, D and E All questions are compulsory. Marks for each question are indicated against it.
03. In Section – A -Question number 01 to 12 are MCQ type questions carrying 01 mark each.
04. In Section B&C- Question number 13 to 14 are (SA) short answer questions, carrying 03 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 80-100 words. Question no 15 and 17 are source-based questions
05. In Section D Question number 18 to 20 are long answer-based questions carrying 05 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should be between 120- 150 words.
06. In Section E -Questions number 21 and 22 are related to identification or locating and labeling of geographical features on maps carrying 4 marks each.
07. Outline maps of the World and India provided to you must be attached within your answer-book.

Q1. Consider the following points regarding the growing population in developing world and choose the correct options from the given options:

1. Birth rate is extremely high as compared to the 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.

(a). Only 1 and 2 are correct. (b). Only 2 and 3 are correct.

(c). All 1,2 and 3 are correct. (d). All are incorrect

Q2. The population growth or population change refers to the_____ of inhabitants of a territory during a specific period of time.

(a). Decrease in number (b). Change in number

(c). Increase in number (d). Huge migration

Q3. Match the following:-

Europeans	Crop introduced in colonies
A. French	1. Tea garden in India
B. Spanish and Americans	2. Sugarcane in Indonesia
C. British	3. Coffee and Cocoa in West Africa
D. Dutch	4. Coconut and Sugarcane in Philippines

Options: A B C D

(a). 4 1 3 2 (b).2 3 1 4

(c). 4 3 2 1 (d). 3 4 1 2

Q4. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer :-

1. Market gardening and horticulture is practiced near urban areas

2. High income group of consumers are located in urban areas.

Options

(a) Only 1 is correct. (b) Only 2 is correct

(c) Both the statements are incorrect

(d) Both statements are correct and statement 2 correctly explains the statement.

Q5. In which one of the following types of industries produces raw materials for other industries?

(a) Basic industries (c) Footloose industries

(b) Small-scale industries (d) Cottage industries

Q6. 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 hydro-electricity 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.

Q7. After independence, the immediate goal of the government was to increase food grains. Which of the following method was not adopted by the government to attain this goal?

(a) Switching over from cash crops to food crops.
(b) Intensification of cropping over already cultivated land.
(c) Increasing cultivated area by bringing cultivable and fallow land under plough.
(d) Introduction of high tech modern tools and equipment.

Q8. The ..... season begins with the onset of winter in October-November and ends in March-April.

(a) Kharif (b) Rabi

(c) Zaid (d) None of the above

Q9. Which one of the following rivers has the highest replenish able groundwater resource in the country?

(a) The Indus (b) The Brahmaputra

(c) The Ganga (d) The Godavari

Q10. Assertion (A):- Need for irrigation it very high in India

Reason (R):- India has spatial and temporal variation of rainfall

(a) A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

(b) A and R true but R is not the correct explanation of A

(c) A is false but R is true (d) A is false but R is true

Q11. Name tree mines of iron ore belt of Jharkhand -Orissa.

(a) Gurumahisni, Badam Pahar and Baragamada

(b) Durg, Dantewara and Bailadila. Dalli, and Rajhara

(c) North Canara, Chikkmagaluru, Shivamogga, Chitradurg

(d) None of these

Q12. On which station out of the following was first atomic station set up?

(a) Tarapur (b) Rana Pratap Sagar

(c) Narora (d) Kalpakkam

Q13. CASE STUDY-BASED QUESTION:-

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 aids. "It socialized the costs of the projects." explained the activist. 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. A youth group called Tarun Mandal was formed. The group worked to ban the dowry system, caste discrimination and untouchability. Liquor distilling units were removed and prohibition imposed. Open grazing was completely banned with a new emphasis on stall-feeding. 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.

1. What are two main objectives of Tarunmandal?

2. Write the Name of crops which were encouraged in Ralegan Siddhi.

3. What are the two major problems in Ralegan Siddhi? Ans Web of poverty and illicit liquor trade

Q14. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow:

The people of a country are its real wealth. It is they who make use of the country's resources and decide its policies. Ultimately a country is known by its people. It is important to know how many women and men a country has, how many children are born each year, how many people die and how? Whether they live in cities or villages, can they read or write and what do they do? The world at the beginning of the 21st century recorded the presence of over 6 billion people. The population of the world is unevenly distributed. The remark of George B. Cressey about the population of Asia that "Asia has many places where people are few and few places where people are very many" is true about the pattern of population distribution of the world also.

Q (A) What is the real wealth of a country?

(a) Government (b) People

(c) Educational institutes (d) Economy

Q (B). What was the total population of the world in the beginning of the 21st century?

(a). over 8 billion (b) less than 6 billion

(c).over 6 billion (d) less than 5 billion

Q (C)"Asia has many places where people are few and few places where people are many" Above mentioned remark about uneven distribution of Asia as well as world population is given by.....

(a). Dudley Stamp (b). G.B. Cressey
(c). Hartshorne (d). Griffith Taylor

Q15. Define watershed management. Name some programmers implemented as part of it.

Q16. What are the important strategies for agricultural development followed in the post independence period in India?

Q17. Define the term commercial livestock rearing. Explain any two characteristics.

Q18. What is the importance of dairy farming? Why is it mainly practiced near urban and industrial centres of the world? Explain two reasons.

Q19. Africa has immense natural resources and yet it is industrially the most backward continent. Comment.

Q20. Write a detail note on the Petroleum resource of India. And also write it distribution.

Q21. On the given political map of India locate and label any ***Four*** of the following with appropriate symbols

A. Largest Jute producing state.
B. An area of nomadic herding.
C. An area of subsistence gathering.
D. A region of commercial grain agriculture.
E. An area of mixed farming.
F. Name the area of extensive commercial grain agriculture in Australia

Q22. Locate and label any ***Four*** of the following geographical features on the political outline map of India with appropriate symbols.

A. A copper mine in Rajasthan.
B. A lignite coal mine.
C. Iron ore mine of Orissa.
D. An important coal mine in Tamil Nadu.
E. The state leading in the production of jute.

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