Pratap Public School, Karnal Mid-Term Examination (2023)

Class - XII

Subject - Geography

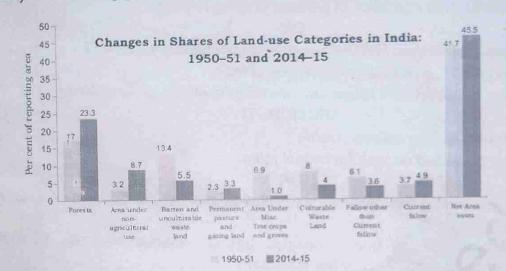
M.M: 70

ime : 3 Hours		
ameRoll No.	Section	*******
eneral Instructions:		
1. This question paper contains 30 ques		
2. This question paper is divided into fiv		1 mai
	re Multiple Choice type questions carrying	IIIIai
each.	19 are Source based questions carrying 3	mark
each.	19 are Source based questions carrying c	main
	23 are Short Answer type questions car	rying
marks each. Answer to these question	ns shall be written in 80 to 100 words.	
6. Section D Question number 24 to 29 a	are Long Answer type questions carrying 5	marks
each. Answer to these questions shall	Il be written in 120 to 150 words.	
7. Section E Question number 30 is Mag	based questions.	
SEC	TION - A	
. Maracaibo, Esskhira and Tripoli ports are	e classified as -	(1)
A. Ports of Call	B. Naval Ports	
C. Oil Ports	D. Entrepot ports	
. Match the following:		(1)
Column I	Column II	
A. Multinational corporations in India	1.1948	
B. MNC	2. Enforce international trade	
C. GATT	3. Minimize cost of production	
D. WTO	4. Infosys	
Codes:		J
A B. C. D a) 1, 2, 3, 4		
b) 3, 4, 1, 2		
c) 4, 3, 2 (b) ×		
d) 2 1 1		
d) 2, 1, 4, 3		
Which one of the following is the smallest	linguistic group of India ?	(1)
3. Which one of the following is the smallest a) Sino- Tibetan	linguistic group of India ? b) Austric	(1)
a) Sino- Tibetan c) Indo - Aryan	b) Austric	(1)
a) Sino- Tibetan c) Indo - Aryan Which of the following statements is/are.	b) Austric d) Dravidian	(1)
a) Sino- Tibetan c) Indo - Aryan Which of the following statements is/are of Statement I: First population census was	b) Austric d) Dravidian correct?	
a) Sino- Tibetan c) Indo - Aryan Which of the following statements is/are of Statement I: First population census was Statement II: But the first complete popular a) Only I correct	b) Austric d) Dravidian correct? conducted in 1872. ation census was conducted only in 1881.	
a) Sino- Tibetan c) Indo - Aryan Which of the following statements is/are of Statement I: First population census was	b) Austric d) Dravidian correct?	

5. During 1991 to 2001 which state registered th	e lowest population growth rate in	India?(1)	
a) Arunachal Pradesh	b) Kerala		
c) West Bengal	d) Mizoram		
6. The clustered rural settlement is:		(1)	
a) A closely built houses	b) Far house's		
c) Planned houses	d) None of these		
7. Which one of the following is a good example of fort town?			
a) Jaipur	b) Banaras		
c) Mathura	d) Rameshwaram		
8. Which one of the following crops is not cultivate		(1)	
a) Ragi	b) Groundnut		
c) Jowar	d) Sugarcane		
9. Which one of the following minerals is known a		(1)	
a) Iron		(1)	
c) Lignite Indira Ganshi Canal.	b) Manganese		
10. From which Barrage India channel has been	d) Mica	(4)	
a) Bhakra		(1)	
c) Harike	b) Nangal d) Thein		
11. In which state is the Bharmour Tribal Region s		743	
a) Uttrakhand		(1)	
c) Himachal Pradesh	b) Jammu and Kashmir		
12. Which of these states operate the Konkan railways?			
i) Maharashtra	ii) Goa	(1)	
iii) Andhra Pradesh	iv) Karnataka		
Codes:	IV) Namataka		
a) i,ii and iii	b) i, ii, iii, and iv		
c) i, ii and iv	d) i and iii		
13. Which one of the following is land locked harbour?			
a) Vishakhapatnam	b) Ennor	(1)	
c) Mumbai	d) Holdie		
14. Which one of the following diseases is caused	by water pollution?		
a) Conjunctivitis	b) Respiratory infections	(1)	
c) Diarrhoea	d) Bronchitis		
Read the passage given below and answer the most appropriate option:	the questions that follow by		
There are three distinct	that follow by cho	osing	
namely kharif rabi and raid The land	northern and interior parts of the	aventn.	
There are three distinct crop seasons in the northern and interior parts of the country, namely kharif, rabi and zaid. The kharif season largely coincides with Southwest Monsoon possible. The rabi season begins with the onset of winter in a power, jute, jowar, bajra and turis			
possible. The rabi season begins with the	as rice, cotton, jute, jowar hairs and	dturis	
	t of winter:	u tui io	

There are three distinct crop seasons in the northern and interior parts of the country, namely kharif, rabi and zaid. The kharif season largely coincides with Southwest Monsoon under which the cultivation of tropical crops such as rice, cotton, jute, jowar, bajra and tur is possible. The rabi season begins with the onset of winter in October-November and ends in March-April. The low temperature conditions during this season facilitate the cultivation duration summer cropping season beginning after harvesting of rabi crops. The cultivation of watermelons, cucumbers, vegetables and fodder crops during this season is done on in southern parts of the country. Here, the temperature is high enough to grow tropical this region the same crops can be grown thrice in an agricultural year provided there is sufficient soil moisture.

- (5) 15. Which of the following is not a cropping season of the country? b) Rabi a) Mahau d) Zaid c) Kharif (1) 16. The kharif season largely coincides with: b) South east monsoon a) North east monsoon d) South west monsoon c) North west monsoon 17.is a short duration summer cropping season beginning after harvesting of rabi (1)crops. b) Zaid a) Maha d) Aman c) Kharif SECTION - B (3)
- 18. Study the following graphs carefully and answer the questions that follows:



- i) Why is the rate of increase the highest in the case of areas under non-agricultural
- ii) Which category has recorded the maximum decrease from 1950-51 to 2014-15?
- iii) Which of the following category constitutes the smallest percentage of land use in India? (1)
- 19. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Based on the universal law 'Polluter pays effort to restore the ecology and safeguard the human health with people's participation has taken place in Daurala near Meerut. These efforts are now bearing fruits after a span of three years when Meerut based NGO had developed a model for ecological restoration. The meeting of the Daurala Industries officials, NGOs, Government officials and other stakeholders at Meerut has brought out results. The powerful logics, authentic studies and the pressure of people have brought a new lease of life to the twelve thousand residents of this village. It was in the year 2003 that the pitiable condition of Dauralaites drew the attention of the civil society.

The groundwater of this village was contaminated with heavy metals. The reason was that the untreated wastewater of Dau industries was leaching to the groundwater The NGO conducted a door to door surve of the health status of the residents and came out with a report The organisation, the village community and people's representatives sat together to find out sustainable solutions to the health problem. The industrialists showed a keep interest towards checking the deteriorating ecology. The overhead water tank's capacity in the village was enhanced and a 900m extra pipeline was laid to supply potable water to the community. The silted pond of the village was cleaned and recharged by

that it recharged the aquifers. Rain water harvesting structures have be	een constructed a
that it recharged the aguifers. Rain water harvesting structures have be	wordwater after the
that it recharged the aquifers. Rain water harvesting structures have different places which has helped in diluting the contaminants of the ground the same planted which have improved the	Juliuwani
monsoons. 1000 trees have also been planted which have improved the	ne eriviroriment (1)
i) Which type of pollution Daurala was experiencing?	177
ii) Which type of pollution Daurala was experiencing: iii) Which agency organization has played the most important role in res	olving the pollution
valeted incurs of Dourslo?	
iii) Which measures were taken by the people to dilute the harmfu	il contaminants of
m) Willer measures were taken by the people to ansat	(1)
groundwater? SECTION - C	
	(3)
20. What are the features of National Youth Policy?	(3)
21. Describe any three characteristics of wetland farming in India.	
OR	4
Differentiate between Barren and wasteland and culturalable wasteland	(3)
22. Write a brief note on the petroleum resources of India	
23. Define the term 'air pollution'. Explain any two harmful effects of air poll	ution. (5)
SECTION - D	(5)
24. Discuss five bases of International Trade.	(5)
25. How are towns classified on their functional roles.	(5)
OR CITY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	ukusaisala Nissas
Classify Indian towns on the basis of their evolution and entry in differe	nt periods. Name
one town of the period	- d- l 1:66 1
26."Rainwater harvesting has been practiced through various method	
communities in the country". Justify the statement.	(5)
27. Write a short note on the Drought Prone Area Programme. How does to	
in the development of dryland agriculture in India?	(5)
OR	010
Suggest the measures of promotion of sustainability in the Indira Gandhi Area.	Canal Command
28. Write a note on the changing nature of the international trade of India.	/E\
OR	(5)
Describe how the composition of India's export had changed over time?	
29. Describe the role of means of transportation in the economic developm	ent of India (5)
OR	
What is the importance of water transport? Describe in brief inland w	vater transport of
India?	rater transport of
SECTION-E	
30. Locate and label any five of the following geographical features on the	e political outline
map of male with appropriate symbols.	(5×1=5)
i) An important seaport in Andhra Pradesh	(00)
ii) an important coal mine in Tamil Nadu. iii) Ratnagiri iron ore mines.	
iv) An oil refinery in Gujarat.	
v) The state with the highest population density.	
vi) The state leading in the production of jute.	
vii) An international airport in Kerala.	
The state of the s	

