



ANGEL'S PUBLIC SCHOOL

HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION

(SAMPLE PAPER)

SESSION 2026 – 27

SUBJECT : GEOGRAPHY

TIME : 03 HRS

GRADE – XII

M.M:80

General instruction :-

There are a total 30 Questions.

(a) Section: A Q. No(1–17) are MCQ type Questions.

(b) Section: B Q. No 20–23 are SA type Questions (80–100) words. Q. No 18, 19 are Source Based Questions.

(c) Section: C Q. No 24–28 are Long Answer type Questions.

(d) Section: D Q. No – 29–30 are Map Based Questions of 5 marks each.

SECTION – A

1. Which of the following is naturalisation of humans?

- (a) Artificially heated rooms
- (b) Internet network
- (c) Worship of trees
- (d) Special tyres for wet roads

2. The subject matter of cultural Geography has been derived from which of following disciplines?

- (a) Sociology
- (b) Anthropology
- (c) Resource & Economics
- (d) Epidemiology

3. According to which approach of Human Geography does nature get humanised?

- (a) Environmental Determinism
- (b) Possibilism
- (c) Neo – Determinism
- (d) None of the above

4. Which among the following crop is not grown during Zaid Season in India?

- (a) Rice
- (b) Fruits
- (c) Groundnut
- (d) Brinjal

5. Identify the region where primitive subsistence agriculture is known as Milpa.
- (a) North Eastern States of India (b) Central America
- (c) Indonesia (d) Malaysia
6. Identify the state having highest Population density in India as per Census 2011.
- (a) Assam (b) Bihar (c) W. Bengal (d) Uttar Pradesh
7. In which type of farming do farmers pool their resources and generate profits collectively.
- (a) Market horticulture (b) Truck farming
- (c) Extensive Commercial agriculture (d) Co-operative farming
8. Who among the following gave the concept of Neo-Determinism?
- (a) Griffith Taylor (b) Paul Vidal de La Blache (c) Ellen. C. Semple (d) Ratzel
9. Which region is famous for the cultivation of Tulip flowers which are exported all over the world?
- (a) Denmark (b) Netherlands (c) India (d) Spain
10. Which of the following is a Component of population change?
- (a) Migration (b) Industrialisation (c) Density of Population (d) Urbanisation
11. Ladang is the name of which of the following agricultural Systems?
- (a) Plantation agriculture (b) Primitive subsistence agriculture
- (c) Mixed farming (d) Dairy farming
12. Which of the following is not a pull factor of migration?
- (a) Security of life (b) Employment opportunity
- (c) Peace & Security (d) Political turmoil
13. Semi-clustered settlements are found in
- (a) Chhattisgarh Plateau (b) Gujarat plains
- (c) Bundelkhand Plateau (d) Himalayas

14. Assertion : (A) Plantation agriculture was introduced by Europeans

Reason : (R) It is mainly a profit oriented large scale production System

Codes:

- (a) Only A is correct (b) Only R is correct
- (c) Both Statements are correct; Statement II correctly explains Statement I
- (d) Both are Correct but not related to each other

15. Assertion : (A) Rice is grown during Kharif season.

Reason : (R) Rice is a water intense crop.

Codes:

- (a) only (A) is Correct (b) only (R) is Correct
- (c) Both A and R are correct and R correctly explains Assertion
- (d) Both are correct but not related to each other.

Read the following case study and answer the questions .

Benda lives in the wilds of the Abujh Maad area of Central India. His village consists of three huts deep in the wilds. Not even birds or stray dogs that usually crowd villages can be seen in these areas. Wearing a small loin cloth and armed with his axe he slowly surveys the penda (forest) where his tribe practices a primitive form of agriculture called shifting cultivation. Benda and his friends burn small patches of forest to clear them for cultivation. The ash is used for making the soil fertile. Benda is happy that the Mahua trees around him are in bloom. How lucky I am to be a part of this beautiful universe, he thinks as he looks up to see the Mahua, Palash and Sal trees that have sheltered him since childhood. Crossing the penda in a gliding motion, Benda makes his way to a stream. As he bends down to scoop up a palmful of water, he remembers to thank Loi–Lugi, the spirit of the forest for allowing him to quench his thirst.

Moving on with his friends, Benda chews on succulent leaves and roots. The boys have been trying to

collect Gajjhara and Kuchla, from the forest. These are special plants that Benda and his people use. He hopes the spirits of the forest will be kind and lead him to these herbs. These are needed to barter in the madhai or tribal fair coming up the next full moon.

He closes his eyes and tries hard to recall what the elders had taught him about these herbs and the places they are found in. He wishes he had listened more carefully. Suddenly there is a rustling of leaves. Benda and his friends know it is the outsiders who have come searching for them in the wilds. In a single fluid motion Benda and his friends disappear behind the thick canopy of trees and become one with the spirit of the forest.

16. Benda practises which of the following type of agriculture? (1)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) Subsistence gathering | (b) Slash and burn cultivation |
| (c) Extensive grain farming | (d) Horticulture |

17. The state of the society in the passage can be described by which of the following terms? (1)

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) Neo Determinism | (b) Areal Differentiation |
| (c) Possibilism | (d) Environmental Determinism |

SECTION – B

Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that following.

18. Density of population, is expressed as number of persons per unit area. It helps in getting a better understanding of the spatial distribution of population in relation to land. The density of population in India (2011) is 382 persons per sq km. There has been a steady increase of more than 200 persons per sq km over the last 50 years as the density of population increased from 117 persons/ sq km in 1951 to 382 persons/sq km in 2011. The data of census 2011 give an idea of spatial variation of population densities in the country which ranges from as low as 17 persons per sq km in Arunachal Pradesh to 11,297 persons in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. Among the Northern Indian States, Bihar (1102), West Bengal find its rightful place in the community of nations". The NYP–2014 has defined 'youth' as

persons in the age group of 15–29 years.

(a) Which among the following is not a method to empower the adolescent population? (1)

- (i) Good equation
- (ii) Skill development
- (iii) Fighting practice
- (iv) Encouraging quality food habits

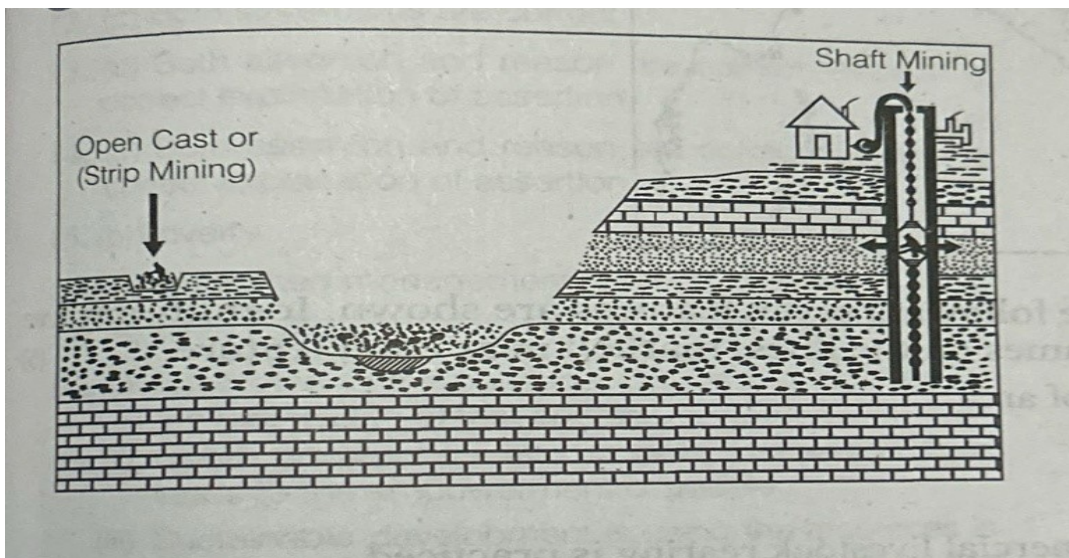
(b) If the adolescent population is not channelised properly, it may result in. (1)

- (i) Juvenile delinquency
- (ii) Alcoholism
- (iii) Drug abuse
- (iv) All of the above

(c) Which of these methods can be used to channelise the adolescent population? (1)

- (i) Opening gymnasiums
- (ii) Skilling youth
- (iii) Allowing them to live alone
- (iv) Constructing more stadiums

19. Observe the given figure and answer the following questions.



- (a) Which of the mining technique is the cheapest
- (b) Which type of mining is used for extraction of ore deep inside the Surface
- (c) Which methods given in picture is more prone to accidents ?

20. What is Pastoral Nomadism? State its characteristics?

21. What are three differences between Subsistence agriculture and Commercial agriculture?

22. Define mining and its Various types?

23. What is Possibilism? Describe with Examples?

SECTION – C

(5x5=25)

24. Explain the economic and Social factors that affect the distribution of population in a region. Give Examples

25. What are the various sources of noise Pollution in Urban areas?

26. Explain the importance of water shed management and Rainwater harvesting in India

27. Explain the Concept of Trading in Tertiary sector of Economy?

28. Why has the Service sector Sector Considered as an important sector in the World? How is it different from Primary and Secondary Sectors?

SECTION – D

29. On the Political map of India, Locate and label any five of the following with appropriate symbols.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) State having highest Population Density | (b) A city with more than 10 Million Population |
| (c) The State having lowest Density of Population | (d) A state with high level of urbanisation |
| (e) Leading producer of Cotton | (f) An International Air Port |

30. On the Political map of world Identify any five of these features and write their Correct names on the lines marked near each feature.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| (a) An area of Commercial Livestock Rearing | (b) Major areas of Mixed farming |
| (c) An area of Subsistence gathering | (d) An area of nomadic herding |
| (e) An international airport | (f) Largest Country in Africa |