

# ICSE Paper 2012

## GEOGRAPHY

(Two hours)

*Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.  
You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.*

*This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.*

*The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.*

*Attempt **seven** questions in all.*

**Part I is compulsory. All questions from Part I are to be attempted.**

*A total of **five** questions are to be attempted from Part II.*

*The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [ ].*

*To be supplied with this Paper : Survey of India Map Sheet No. 45D/10  
and 20 cm of twine.*

### Note:

- (i) In all Map Work, make wise use of arrows to avoid overcrowding of the map.
- (ii) The extract of Survey of India Map Sheet No. 45D/10 must not be taken out of the examination hall. It must be handed over to the Supervising Examiner on completion of the Paper.
- (iii) The Map given at the end of this question paper must be detached, and after marking must be fastened to your answer booklet.
- (iv) All sub-sections of the questions attempted must be answered in the correct serial order.
- (v) All working including rough work should be done on the same answer sheet which is used to answer the rest of the paper.

### PART I [30 Marks]

*Attempt **all** questions from this Part.*

#### Question 1:

**Study the extract of the Survey of India Map sheet No. 45D/10 and answer the following questions:**

**(a)** Name and give the four figure grid reference of a settlement where the people of the region meet at least once a year. [1]

**(b)** What does the conventional symbol at grid reference 145132 mean ? [1]

**(c)** If a man were to walk from Gulabganj (1820) to Harmatiya (1916):

(i) In which direction would he be walking ?

(ii) Which are the two different kinds of roads that he would be using ? [3]

(d) What do the following numbers in grid square 1718 and 1818 mean ?

(i) 280 (ii) 281 [2]

(e) What are the two differences between the settlement Bamba in 1914 and those in 1813 ? [2]

(f) Name four facilities that Anadra has which makes it an important settlement. [2]

(g) What is the quickest means of communication for the people of Dabani (1313) [1]

(h) What do the following mean :

(i) brackish in 1915

(ii) causeway in 1715

(iii) 6r in 1218 ? [3]

(i) Mention two factors which support the following:

(i) The Sipu river is in its middle course.

(ii) The rainfall in the region shown in the map extract is seasonal. [4]

(j) What is the distance in kilometres between the distance stone 20 in 1818 and the cause way in 1715 along the metalled road ? [1]

### Question 2:

On the outline map of India provided :

(a) Draw, name and number the Tropic of Cancer [1]

(b) Label the river Narmada [1]

(c) Shade and name Lake Chilka [1]

(d) Mark and name the Aravali Mountains [1]

(e) Mark and name the Karakoram Pass [1]

(f) Mark and name a densely populated state in South India [1]

(g) Shade and name a region with black soil [1]

(h) Mark with a dot and name Srinagar [1]

(i) Mark and name the winds which bring rain in winter to the Coromandel Coast [1]

(j) Name and print O on an oil field in North-east India. [1]

### PART II [50 Marks]

*Attempt **any five** questions from this Part.*

### Question 3:

(a) (i) Name the type of climate prevailing over India.

(ii) Mention any two factors responsible for ii. [2]

(b) What is the direction of the summer monsoon ? Why ? [2]

(c) Give geographical reasons for the following:

(i) Even in summer Shimla is cooler than Delhi.

(ii) The northern plains of India do not freeze in winter.

(iii) Kochi has a lesser annual range of temperature than Agra. [3]

(d) Study the climatic data given below and answer the questions that follow :

Months	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temperature °C	23.8	25.0	27.7	28.3	30.2	30.3	30.4	30.3	30.0	30.3	25.5	24.2
Rainfall (cm)	0	0	1.1	1.5	2.1	45.3	46.5	45.4	43.3	20.1	3.0	0.1

(i) Calculate the mean annual temperature.

(ii) What is the total rainfall during the monsoon season ?

(iii) Does the station have a maritime or a continental climate ? Give a reason for your answer. [3]

#### Question 4:

(a) State two methods of controlling the erosion of soil caused by running water. [2]

(b) Mention two differences in the alluvial soil of the northern plains and the alluvial soil on the coastal plains of India. [2]

(c) Mention any three characteristics of black soil which makes the soil fertile. [3]

(d) Give geographical reasons for the following:

(i) Laterite soil is not suitable for cultivation.

(ii) Red soil is red in colour.

(iii) Khadar soils are preferred to Bangar soils. [3]

#### Question 5:

(a) Mention two reasons why Tropical Evergreen Forests are difficult to exploit for commercial purposes. [2]

(b) Give two characteristics of tidal forests. [2]

(c) Mention three reasons why forests must be conserved. [3]

**(d)** Name any three trees found in monsoon deciduous forests and state one use of each of these trees. **[3]**

**Question 6:**

**(a)** Mention two advantages of rainwater harvesting. **[2]**

**(b)** Why are inundation canals being converted to perennial canals ? Give two reasons. **[2]**

**(c)** Give two advantages and one disadvantage that tube wells have over surface wells. **[3]**

**(d)** Where are tanks most widely used in India ? Why ? **[3]**

**Questions 7:**

**(a)** (i) Name two leading states producing manganese.

(ii) Name one use of the mineral. **[2]**

**(b)** (i) Name two varieties of iron ore used in industry.

(ii) How is the low grade iron ore utilized ? **[2]**

**(c)** Give geographical reasons why :

(i) Anthracite is used for domestic purposes.

(ii) Oil refineries are located close to oil fields or near ports.

(iii) The location of coal fields is an important factor in industrial development. **[3]**

**(d)** Name the mineral:

(i) which is converted to aluminium.

(ii) which is used in the manufacture of cement.

(iii) the largest deposits of which are found in Balaghat in Madhya Pradesh. **[3]**

**Question 8:**

**(a)** What is the importance of agriculture in India ? Mention two factors. **[2]**

**(b)** Name a state which produces short staple cotton. Which climatic and soil conditions favour the cultivation of cotton in the state mentioned ? **[2]**

**(c)** Give geographical reasons for the following:

(i) Jute has to be retted.

(ii) Tea is grown on hill slopes

(iii) Silver oak and banana trees are grown on coffee plantations. **[3]**

**(d)** Explain the following:

(i) The propagation of rubber by the bud. grafting method.

(ii) The propagation of sugar cane by ratooning

(iii) The propagation of paddy by transplantation. **[3]**

**Question 9:**

**(a)** Give two reasons why the woollen industry has not developed as

well as the cotton industry in India. [2]

(b) State two factors which favour the silk industry in Karnataka. [2]

(c) Mention three problems of the sugar industry in India. [3]

(d) In what way does the cotton industry contribute to the economy of India ?  
Mention any three relevant factors. [3]

**Question 10:**

(a) What are petrochemicals ? Name any two products made from petrochemicals. [2]

(b) Why has the electronics industry grown in importance ? [2]

(c) Mention three advantages that a mini steel plant has over an integrated steel plant. [3]

(d) Name :

(i) A city on the east coast of India which has a ship building yard.

(ii) The iron and steel plant set up with German collaboration.

(iii) A city which has a plant manufacturing Maruti cars.

**Question 11:**

(a) Why has the importance of inland waterways declined ? Give any two reasons. [2]

(b) Name two areas where helicopter services may be used ? [2]

(c) Mention any three problems being faced by the Indian Railways. [3]

(d) What is the Golden Quadrilateral ? Mention any two ways in which it will help in the economic development of the country. [3]