

The Brigade School Unit Test 1 (2020-21)

Total points 20/20 ?

Class 10 Geography

Paper 2: Subjective

Maximum Marks: 20

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0 of 0 points

Name of the student *

Manan Y Mehta ▼

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Class *

10A ▼

Answer the following questions in two sentences each

8 of 8 points



✓ 1. State any two factors that affect the climate of India. *

2/2

- (a) The Himalayan Range : This range blocks the cold winds of central Asia from entering India and they also block the monsoon winds from escaping India.
- (b) The Tropic of Cancer : The Tropic of Cancer divides India into the North Temperate Zone and South Tropical Zone.
- (c) Altitude : The temperature of a place decreases by 1°C for an increase of every 166 m. Thus, the climate of places at higher altitude is colder than the places at lower altitude.
-

Feedback

1. *Latitude: As one moves away from the equator, the colder it gets as the rays of the sun gets more oblique.*
2. *Altitude: The higher one goes above sea level, the colder it gets as the temperature decreases at the rate of 1 degree celsius for every 166m.*
- (any two points to be written)*

✓ 2. Explain the following terms: a) in situ b) humus *

2/2

- (a) In situ means that the soil is found where they are found i.e they decompose from the underlying parent material.
- (b) Humus is the organic matter of the soil which gives fertility to it. It is formed by the decomposition of animals and plants.
-

Feedback

- a) *In situ: Soil found where they are formed.*
- b) *Humus: Dark organic material in soils, produced by the decomposition of vegetables or animal matter and is essential to the fertility of the soil.*



- ✓ 3. State the differences between the Alluvial soils found in the lower courses and the upper courses. * 2/2

Alluvial soils in the lower courses are most fertile and clayey while the alluvial soils of upper courses are sandy.

Feedback

Alluvial soils in the upper course are coarse and not very fertile whereas in the lower course are fine grained and very fertile.

- ✓ 4. Name the economically most important vegetation belt of India. 2/2
Justify your answer. *

The Temperate Deciduous Forest is the most important vegetation belt of India as it gives valuable timber which are found in pure stands. Thus they are economically the most important vegetation belt of India.

Feedback

Deciduous Monsoon Forest is economically important because it yields valuable timber.

Answer the following questions in three sentences each:

12 of 12 points



- ✓ 1. Study the given climatic data and calculate the annual rainfall. Identify the coldest month. What is the annual range of temperature? *

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temp degree celsius	20	21	23	26	29	27	26.5	26	25	25	24	22
Rainfall cms	4	3	2	2	4	5	7	10	11.5	29	33	15

Annual Rainfall = $4 + 3 + 2 + 2 + 4 + 5 + 7 + 10 + 11.5 + 29 + 33 + 15 = 125.50 \text{ cm}$

Thus, the annual rainfall is 125.50 cm.

January is the coldest month with a temperature of 20°C .

Annual Range of temperature = Highest Temperature - Lowest Temperature

$$= 29^{\circ}\text{C} - 20^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$= 9^{\circ}\text{C}$$

Thus, the annual range of temperature is 9°C .

Feedback

Annual Rainfall-125.5 cms

Coldest month-January

Annual average temperature-9 degree celsius



✓ 2. What is soil conservation? State any two ways to reduce soil erosion. * 3/3

Soil conservation is an effort made by humans to prevent soil erosion as the national economy depends on a soil. Soil is a prestigious source.

Ways to reduce soil erosion :

- (a) By constructing dams the flow of water can be stopped. Thus, making dams can stop soil erosion by floods.
 - (b) A check should be kept on overgrazing and separate grounds should be provided for grazing.
 - (c) Jhumming or Slash and Burn type of agriculture must be banned.
 - (d) Afforestation helps to stop soil erosion as trees hold the soil firmly to the ground.
-

Feedback

Soil conservation is an effort made to prevent soil erosion .

1.Afforestation

*2. Improved techniques of agriculture
(any two measures to be explained)*

✓ 3. What are the characteristic features of Tropical Evergreen Forests? * 3/3

- (a) These forests are also called "Rain Forest" as they receive an annual rainfall of more than 200 cm.
 - (b) The thick ground cover is characterized by climbers, epiphytes and ferns.
 - (c) These forests never shed their leaves at the same time and are thus know as "Evergreen Forests".
 - (d) These forest have not been exploited due to thick undergrowth and lack of transportation facilities.
-

Feedback

1. Dense , mixed stands

2. Also called Rain forests

3. They do not shed their leaves at the same time.



✓ 4. Give three reasons for the rapid depletion of forest resources in India. 3/3

*

- (a) Forest are being cut due to the rapid increase of population and urbanization.
 - (b) Forests are being depleted for raw materials by the industries.
 - (c) Slash and Burn type of forest depletion occurs to convert forest to agricultural land.
-

Feedback

- 1. *Industrialization*
 - 2. *Land cleared for cultivation*
 - 3. *Need for fuel*
- (any 3 relevant point)

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