

The Brigade School Term Assessment 1 (2020-21)

Total points **56/60** ?

Class 10

Geography

Maximum Marks: 60

Email address *

mananmehtabatman@gmail.com

Instructions

0 of 0 points

1. Select your name appropriately.
2. Select your school and section correctly.
3. Attempt all questions.
4. Write your name, class and section on the Rivers- Outline map of India and upload it after answering Question1.
4. Ensure that you have completed and revised your paper before submission.
5. The paper can be submitted only once.

Name of the Student *

Manan Y Mehta ▼

Name of the School *

TBSG ▼



Class and Section *

10 A

Part I (10 Marks) Map of India

9 of 10 points

Question 1 On the map of India:

- ✗ a) Shade and label the River Satluj. b) Mark and name the Karakoram pass. c) Mark with a dot and name Allahabad. d) Shade and label the Malabar Coastal Plain. e) Mark and name the Nilgiri Hills. f) Mark and name Mumbai High. g) Draw and name the Standard Meridian of India. h) Mark with the arrows and name South West Monsoon winds over the Bay of Bengal. i) Mark and name the Gulf of Mannar. j) Shade and label an area of alluvial soil in the north- east part of India. 9/10

Individual feedback

map is not uploaded

<https://drive.google.com/f...>

Part II (50 Marks)

10 of 10 points

Question 2



- ✓ a) Explain two factors that affect the climate of India giving a suitable example for each. * 2/2

(a) Tropic Of Cancer - This latitude divides the country into 2 halves, namely, North Temperate Zone with continental type of climate and South Tropical Zone with moderate climate.

(b) Great Himalayan Range - Separates the Indian subcontinent from rest of Asia, thus preventing the bitter cold winds from Central Asia from entering the country.

Feedback

1. Himalayas: The Himalayan range obstructs the bitter cold winds from Siberia from entering the Indian Subcontinent. It intercepts the rain-bearing southwest monsoon winds to shed moisture, resulting in heavy rainfall. (1 mark)

2. Latitude: Tropic of Cancer divides India into North Temperate Zone and South Temperate Zone.(1 mark)

[Any two points from text book Page. 111 and 112]

- ✓ b) The annual rainfall in Rajasthan is less than 25cms. Give two geographic reasons. * 2/2

The annual rainfall in Rajasthan is less than 25 cm because :

~The Aravali's alignment is parallel to rain bearing South West Monsoon Winds and thus they do not offer any obstruction and also they are very low.

~ The moisture laden winds passing over Rajasthan do not saturate as the heat in the desert region increases their capacity to hold moisture. Thus they reach Shiwaliks without shedding moisture.

Feedback

The annual rainfall in Rajasthan is less than 25cms because:

1.The Aravalli range lie parallel to rain bearing South-West Monsoon winds. So, they do not obstruct the rain bearing winds.(1mark)

2. The moisture laden winds passing over Rajasthan do not saturate as the heat in the desert region increases their capacity to hold moisture.(1mark) [Text book Pg.114]



- ✓ c) Name the monsoon winds which brings rainfall to India in the month of 3/3 October and November. Mention its two important characteristic features. *

Retreating South - West Monsoon bring rainfall in October and November.

~ The transition period is marked by the occurrence of Tropical Depressions which travel across the country in west to north - west direction.

~ Retreating Monsoon takes place due to the migration of sun towards the south and withdrawal of south-west monsoon.

Feedback

Retreating Monsoon winds bring rainfall to India in the month of October and November.(1 mark)

1. Retreat of monsoon takes place during the migration of sun towards the south and withdrawal of the south-west monsoon.(1 mark)

2. The transition period is marked by the occurrence of tropical depressions.(1 mark)



- ✓ d) Study the climatic data given below and answer the questions that follow: i) Calculate the annual range of temperature of Station B. ii) Calculate annual rainfall of station A. iii) Presuming that both the stations are located in West India, state giving a reason as to which of the two lies on the windward side of the Western Ghats. *

3/3

Station	Months	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
A	Temperature in °C	20.2	21.4	22.7	29.6	29.7	27.6	26.5	24.5	24.8	25.5	21.5	20.2
	Rainfall in cms.	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.6	2.8	11.4	16.7	9.0	12.4	10.0	2.4	0.4
B	Temperature in °C	22.3	24.7	27.7	28.3	30.0	28.7	27.2	27.2	27.3	28.3	27.2	25.0
	Rainfall in cms.	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.8	1.9	50.4	60.0	39.0	28.0	4.9	1.5	0.4

(i) Annual Range of Temperature = Highest Temperature - Lowest Temperature
 = 30 - 22.3
 = 7.7 degree C

(ii) Annual Rainfall = 0.1 + 0.2 + 0.5 + 1.6 + 2.8 + 11.4 + 16.7 + 9.0 + 12.4 + 10.0 + 2.4 + 0.4 = 67.5 cm

(iii) Station B is in windward side because it gets more rainfall in months of June to September by Arabian Sea Branch of South West Monsoon.

Feedback

Annual range of temperature of Station B is 7.7°C. (1mark)

Annual rainfall of station A is 67.5 cms. (1mark)

Station B lies on the windward side of western Ghats because it receives heavy rainfall from June to September from the South West Monsoon winds whereas station B receives less rainfall during these months as it lies in the leeward side.(1 mark)



✗ Name the soil: i. It is abundantly found in the summits of Western Ghats. 1/2
ii. It is found in the lava tracts of Maharashtra. *

(i) Alluvial Soil

(ii) Black Soil

Feedback

i. Laterite soil (1 mark)

ii. Black soil (1 mark)

✓ b. Give geographical reason for the following: i. Alluvial soil is also called 2/2
river soil. ii. Black soil does not get leached. *

(i) Alluvial Soil is also called river soil because these soils originate from the transported alluvium brought by these rivers.

(ii) Black soil retains moisture and becomes sticky when wet. The deeper the soil, the more moisture it can hold. This is the reason black soil does not get leached.

Feedback

Alluvial soil is also called river soil because it originates from the transported alluvium brought by rivers. (1 mark)

Black soil does not get leached because it is clayey, sticky and moisture retentive. (1 mark)



✓ c. What is soil erosion? Mention two steps that could be taken to prevent soil erosion. * 3/3

Soil erosion is the removal of topsoil by different agents of weathering such as running water, wind, overgrazing etc.

Prevention :

- ~ Shifting or Jhuming or Slash and Burn type of agriculture should be banned
 - ~ Belts of trees and shrub should be planted to check the velocity of wind and thus prevent wind erosion.
-

Feedback

Soil erosion is the removal of top soil by different agents of weathering like wind, rivers etc. (1mark)

1. Afforestation: Increase area under forest by planting more trees and stop felling of trees. (1mark)

2. Check overgrazing: Overgrazing of forests by animals should be checked. (1mark)

✓ d. Mention three differences between alluvial soil and black soil. * 3/3

Alluvial Soil ~ They are transported or ex - situ soil.

~ They are rich in humus.

~ They are less moisture retentive.

Black Soil ~ They formed where they are found, not transported i.e in-situ soil.

~ They are deficient in humus.

~ They are more moisture retentive.

Feedback

Alluvial Soil

1. Exsitu

2. lighter in colour

3. Formed by the deposition brought down by the rivers

Black Soil

1. Insitu

2. Darker in colour

3. Formed by the disintegration of lava rocks.

(Each difference carries one mark)



✓ a. Explain the terms: i.Forestry ii. Reforestation. *

2/2

(i) Forestry is the science, art, practice of managing and using trees, forests and their associated resources.

(ii) Reforestation is re-establishing a forest by planting or seeding an area from which the forest vegetation has been removed.

Feedback

Forestry is the science, art and practice of managing and using trees, forests and their associated resources. (1mark)

Reforestation refers to reestablishing a forest by planting or seeding an area from which forest vegetation has been removed. (1mark)

✓ b. Give geographical reason. i. Thorn and Scrub forests are found in Rajasthan. ii. Evergreen forests are difficult to exploit. *

2/2

(i) Thorn and Scrub forest are found in Rajasthan as they average range of temperature is 25 to 30 degree C and rainfall is less than 100 cm.

(ii) Evergreen forests are difficult to exploit due to dense undergrowth and lack of transport facilities.

Feedback

Thorn and Scrub forests are found in Rajasthan because it has an average temperature of 25°C to 30°C and receives less than 25 cm of rainfall. (1mark)

Evergreen forests are difficult to exploit because it has dense undergrowth and lack of transport facilities. (1mark)



✓ c. Mention three characteristic features of Tidal forests. *

3/3

- ~ These forests are very dense.
- ~ It has breathing roots or phenamatophores which act as respiratory organs.
- ~ Its stilt roots remain submerged under water but can be seen at a low tide.

Feedback

1. Tidal forests are characterized by breathing roots or phenmatophores which act as respiratory organ.(1 mark)
2. Its stilt like roots remain submerged under water but can be seen at low tide. (1mark)
3. Forests are very dense.(1mark) [text book page.146]

✓ d. Mention any three methods to conserve forests in India. *

3/3

- ~ Shifting or Slash and Burn type of agriculture should be banned.
- ~ Afforestation - planting trees, should be encouraged and practiced.
- ~ Industries should adopt anti pollution devices and plant trees around them.

Feedback

- 1.Afforestation (1mark)
2. Van Mahotsav(1 mark)
3. Silviculture(1 mark) [any 3 points fromText book Pg. 146 and 147 to be explained]

Question 5

10 of 10 points



✓ a. The modern means of irrigation are gaining popularity. Justify with two reasons. * 2/2

- ~ As there is less water wastage. [Eg - sprinkler irrigation]
 - ~ Water is taken directly to the roots of the plants or trees.[Eg - drip irrigation]
 - ~ Easy mechanization and automation.
 - ~ Higher application efficiency.
-

Feedback

1. There is less wastage of water . Example: Sprinkler Irrigation.(1mark) 2. Water is taken directly to the roots of the plants or trees. Example: Drip Irrigation.(1mark)

✓ b. Tank irrigation is more popular in Peninsular India. Give reason. * 2/2

- ~ Most areas of Peninsular India are uneven with many natural depressions where tanks can be built.
 - ~ Peninsular India receives rain by monsoon winds and hence these tanks collect water during rainy seasons and help in raising water table to be used in dry season.
-

Feedback

1. Most of the areas are uneven with many natural depressions where the tanks are built. (1mark)
2. Deccan Plateau consists of underlying hard rocks which are impervious or non-porous. (1mark)



✓ c. What is rainwater harvesting? Mention any two objectives. *

3/3

Rainwater harvesting is the activity of collecting rainwater directly or recharging it into the ground to improve groundwater storage in the aquifer.

Objectives :

- ~ Recharging the groundwater and raising its level.
- ~ Checking the rainwater from being polluted.

Feedback

Rainwater is the activity of collecting rainwater directly or recharging it into the ground to improve groundwater storage in the acquifer. (1mark)

1. Recharging groundwater and raising its level.(1mark)

2. Checking the rainwater from becoming polluted.(1mark) [Any two points from text book page 163]

✓ d. Mention any three advantages of well irrigation. *

3/3

- ~Cheaper to construct as compared to canals and tanks.
- ~Independent source of irrigation and can be used by individual farmers.
- ~ Wells have simple technology and are economical.

Feedback

1. Simplest and the cheapest source of irrigation.(1mark)

2. It is an independent source of irrigation and can be used as and when the necessity arises. (1mark)

3. Chemicals like nitrate, chloride, sulphate etc, are mixed in well water. They add to the fertility of soil when they reach the agricultural field along with well water. (1 mark) [any 3 points from text book page 160]

Question 6

8 of 10 points



- ✓ a. Give reason for the following: i. Copper is used to make electric wires. 2/2
ii. India's location is advantageous for the generation of solar power. *

(i) Copper is used to make electric wires as it is a good conductor of electricity.

(ii) India's location is advantageous for the generation of solar power as Indian is in the tropical zone and Tropic of Cancer passes through India. Hence abundant sunlight is available throughout the year.

Feedback

Copper is used to make electric wires because it is strong and good conductor of electricity.(1 mark)

India's location is advantageous for the generation of solar power because India is a Tropical country which has 300 days of clear sky.(1 mark)

- ✗ b. Poverty and fragmentation of land has affected Indian agriculture. .../2
Explain. *

—

Individual feedback

1. A lot of time and labour is wasted in taking care of smaller holdings and irrigation also becomes difficult. (1mark)

2. Due to poverty, farmers cannot buy good quality seeds, fertilizers etc. which could increase yield. (1mark)

Not answered



- ✓ c. Which state is the leading producer of manganese in India? Mention any two uses of manganese. * 3/3

Odisha is leading producer of manganese in India.

Uses :

- ~ It makes steel strong, removes impurities and makes it immune to rusting.
- ~ Used in manufacture of ferromanganese, silico manganese, chrome manganese.
- ~ Preparation of organic and inorganic chemicals.

Feedback

Odisha is the leading producer of manganese in India.(1 mark)

1. used in making iron and steel. (1mark)

2. used in making paints, pigments and ceramics.(1mark)

[any two uses from text book pg. 177]

- ✓ d. Explain any three methods of rice cultivation practised in India. * 3/3

1. Transplantation

Seeds are sown in nurseries after soaking them in water for 24 hours. After 4 weeks, when seedling is 20cm tall, they are uprooted and planted in flooded fields so they grow again.

2. Scattering :

In this, seeds are sown by sprinkling them all over the field by hand.

3. Dibbling :

In this, seeds are dropped at regular intervals in the furrows made by farmers with help of a plough or dibber.

Feedback

1. Broadcasting method or scattering: It involves sowing the seeds by sprinkling them all over the field by hand. (1mark)

2. Dibbling: Seeds are dropped at regular intervals in the furrows made by the farmers with the help of a plough or dibber. (1mark)

3. Drilling Method: In this method using a plough seeds are dropped through a bamboo shaft attached to it , in the furrows made by the plough in a straight line.(1mark)

[any 3 points from text book pg. 213]



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