Senior Secondary Course
Geography

Students' Assignment - 04

Maximum Marks : 50   **Time : 1½ hours**

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer all the question on a separate sheet of paper.
Give the following information on your answer sheet :
- Name
- Enrolment number
- Subject
- Assignment number
- Address

Get your assignment checked by the subject teacher at your study centre so that you get positive feedback about your performance.
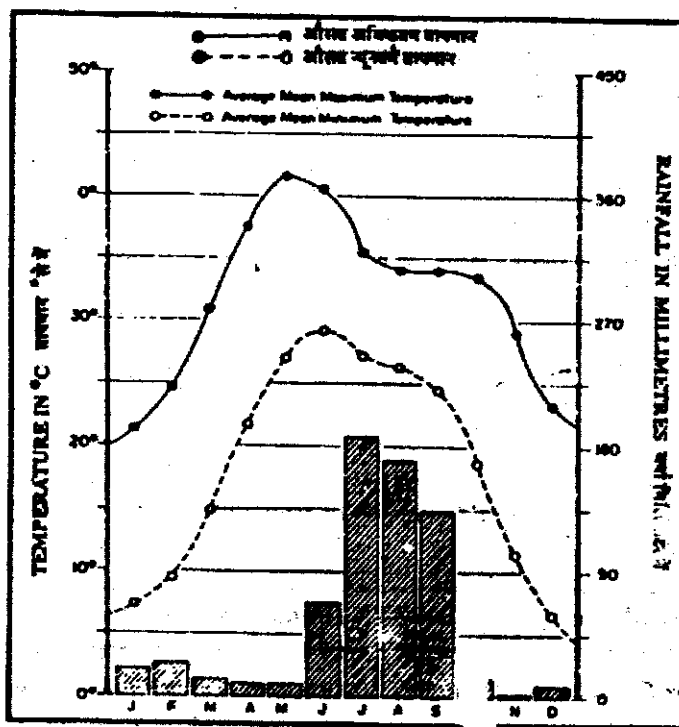
> **Do not send your assignment to National Open School**

1. Name six important rivers of the Great Indian Plateau flowing towards north, east and west. $6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3$

2. Explain the impact of the large-latitudinal extent of India upon the lives of its people. Give three examples in explaining your answer. $3 \times 1 = 3$

3. "Inida has diverse climatic conditions." Support this statement by giving three suitable examples of temperature and precipitation. $3 \times 1 = 3$

4. How do forests perform productive as well as protective functions? Explain three points under each function. $6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3$

5. How can we conserve our wild life for generations to come? Suggest six important measures in this regard. $6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3$

6. Name the vegetation type found in areas getting annual rainfall above 300 cm. Describe three important characteristics of this vegetation. $1 + 3 = 4$

7. Name the three major sources of irrigation in Inda. Which one of these sources irrigates the largest area? Name any four states where this source of irrigation predominates. $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} + 1 = 4$

8. Name the cities of the following states where oil refineries have been established in public sector : $8 \times \frac{1}{2} = 4$

   Andhra Pradesh; Bihar; Gujrat; haryana; karnateka; Kerala; Tamil Nadu and U.P.

9. How are the three physio graphic divisions of India economically complementary to one another. Explain it with f   suitable examples, at least one from each physio graphic division. 4 × 1 = 4

10. Group the following minerals under : (a) Mineral Fuels; (b) Metallic Minerals (Ferrous); (c) Metallic Minerals (Non-Ferrous) and (d) Non-metallic Minerals; Bauxite; Coal; Copper; Haematite; Maganese; Mica; Phosphate and Uranium. 8 × ½ = 4

11. Describe five important features of the alluvial soils of India. 5 × 1 = 5

12.

Study the above temperature and rainfall graph of Delhi and   swer the following question; 5 × 1 = 5

(12.1) Which is the hottest month and what is its maximum temperature.

(12.2) Which month shows the highest range of temperature and how much is it?

(12.3) Name the four months of rainy season.

(12.4) Find out the total rainfall of these four months.

(12.5) What relationship do you observe between the temperature and rainfall during the period from May to September?

13. In the outline map of India locate the following with appropriate symbols and with the correct name of each near its location : 5 × 1 = 5

(13.1) Highest mountain peak of India;

(13.2) An area in the north getting annual rainfall less than 20 cm;

(13.3) A soil conservation research station in Rajasthan;

(13.4) The highest gravity dam of the world;

(13.5) A state where the world's richest monazite deposits are found.