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**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 ( ).**

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**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. 45 D/10** must not be taken out of the examination hall. It must be handed over to the Supervisor on completion of paper.
  - iii. **All sub-sections of the questions attempted must be answered in the correct serial order.**
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**PART I (30 Marks)**

(Attempt **all** questions from this **Part**)

**Question 1**

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

- i. Give two evidences to prove that the map area is dry. [02]
- ii. In which direction is sipu nadi flowing? Give reason for your answer. [02]
- iii. What do you mean by the following: [02]
  - (a) 20r in grid square 1622.
  - (b) Brackish in grid 1621.
- iv) What is contour? Mention the contour interval used in the map? [02]
- v) Name one manmade and one natural feature each from the map. [02]



## Question 2

On the outline map of India mark and name the following:

[10]

- Shade Gangetic Plains
- Label the river Narmada
- Mark with a dot and name Prayagraj
- Mark A on the Andaman sea
- Mark with an arrow and name the North east monsoon winds
- Shade and name the Northern Circars
- Shade and label – Nilgiris
- Mark with a dot and name Kolkata
- Shade a region with Black Cotton Soil
- Use an arrow to point at a densely populated state in west India.

## Question 3

Choose the correct Answer:

[10]

- The area facing the leeward side which receives very little rain –  
A. Deccan Plateau    B. Chota Nagpur Plateau    C. Meghalaya    D. Western Ghats
- Soils not suitable for cultivation –  
A. Alluvial    B. Black    C. Red    D. Laterite
- Name the major vegetation regions in which Pine is found –  
A. Tropical Evergreen    B. Tropical Desert    C. Tidal Forests    D. Mountain Forests
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the lower grade coal  
A. Anthracite    B. Bituminous    C. Lignite    D. Peat
- Which city is called the IT capital of India?  
A. Pune    B. Mumbai    C. Bengaluru    D. Delhi
- India has a long coastline of –  
A. 7417 kms    B. 7517 kms  
C. 7617 kms    D. 7717 kms
- NHAI was constituted in –  
A. 1988    B. 1999    C. 1989    D. 1998
- India is the second largest producer of Sugar in the world after –  
A. China    B. Brazil    C. US    D. Indonesia
- Diseases like Plague and salmonellosis are spread by –  
A. Dogs    B. Mosquitoes    C. Rodents    D. Cats
- Cotton, Citrus Fruits, Tobacco, Sugarcane are grown in \_\_\_\_\_ soil.  
A. Alluvial    B. Black    C. Red    D. Laterite

## PART II (50 Marks)

(Attempt any five questions from this Part)

## Question 4

- Why there is a great variation in the climate of Punjab and Kerala? [2]
- (i) Name region of winter rain in India. What is the source of this rainfall mentioned by you?  
(ii) Why do the winter monsoons bring much less rain to the subcontinent than the summer monsoons? [2]
- Explain the following  
(i) Central Maharashtra has light rain  
(ii) Shimla is colder than Delhi in summer  
(iii) Thar is a desert

[3]

d) Study the climatic data of the following station A, answer the following questions: [3]

Months	J	F	M	A	MAY	JUN	JUL	A	S	O	N	D
Temp°C	22.5	25.7	27.7	31.4	34.6	32.8	32	30	29.8	28.1	25.6	24.6
R.F cm	4.8	1.3	1.3	2	3.9	4.8	8.7	11.5	12	30.8	35.1	14

(i) What is the annual range of temperature?

(ii) Name the month with least rainfall.

(iii) Suggest a name of this station. Give a reason for your answer.

#### Question 5

a) Give the technical term for each of the following descriptions: [2]

(i) 'The removal of the topsoil by wind, water or through human recklessness.

(ii) The fast stream of water flowing under gravity, cuts narrow channels or gullies on the ground.

b) (i) Name the most widespread soil in India.

(ii) Classify them on the basis of their age. [2]

c) Explain the following terms: [3]

i) Strip cropping

ii) Integrated watershed management

iii) Contour ploughing

d) (i) Mention two advantages of black cotton soil.

(ii) Account for the colour in red soil. Why is the soil dry? [3]

#### Question 6

a) (i) Give the name of the typical forests found on the windward slope of the Western ghats.

(ii) How do these forests differ from the forests found on the Leeward side of the Ghats? [2]

b) In which part of India do thorn and scrub forests grow? Name two trees which grow in these forests. [2]

c) (i) Name 2 movements involving the public in forest conservation programmes.

(ii) Name three causes of soil erosion. [3]

d) Suggest measures to control the soil erosion. [3]

#### Question 7

a) (i) Why are inundation canals called flood water canals?

(ii) Why is canal irrigation relatively absent in peninsular India? [2]

b) Give one geographical reason to explain each of the following:

(i) Widespread use of tube wells is harmful for the environment.

(ii) The Hirakud dam is a blessing for the people of Odisha. [2]

(c) Give a reason for each of the following: [3]

1. Most of the South Indian states are not suitable for development of canal irrigation.

2. There is an urgent need for water conservation in India.

3. Development of irrigation is essential for the growth of the agriculture sector of India.

(d) Briefly explain the following terms: [3]

1. Inundation canal,

2. Rooftop rainwater harvesting.

3. Surface water.

#### Question 8.

a) Give two advantages of using bio – gas as a source of power. [2]

b) Name the following: [2]



1. A metallic mineral for which the Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh is famous.
  2. The multi-purpose project based on the River Sutlej.
- c) Give a reason for each of the following : [3]
1. Odisha has benefitted greatly from the Hirakud project.
  2. Copper is used to make electric wires.
  3. India's location is advantageous for the generation of solar power.
- d) Briefly answer the following: [3]
1. Name a mineral used to generate nuclear power.
  2. Why is petroleum often referred to as "liquid gold"?
  3. State one disadvantage of using coal as a source of power.

#### Question 9

- a) Give a geographic reason for each of the following:
- (i) The yield per hectare of sugarcane is higher in the southern states.
  - (ii) Pulses are important food crops.
  - (iii) Japanese method of cultivation of rice is very popular. [3]
- b) What is 'clonal planting'? What are its uses? [2]
- c) Define the following terms: [3]
- (i) Ginning
  - (ii) Ratoon cropping
  - (iii) Oil cake
- d) Write the favourable condition for the growth of wheat cultivation. [2]

#### Question 10

- a) Give any two reasons for the "means of transport" being called the lifelines of a nation's economy. [2]
- b) Mention two reasons why more people use railways rather than airways? [2]
- c) (i) State one important difference between an expressway and a highway.
- (ii) Name the first expressway constructed in the country.
  - (iii) State a reason why the northern rivers are more suitable for the navigation than the deccan rivers. [3]
- d) Name the following: [3]
- (i) Four connecting points of Golden Quadrilateral
  - (ii) Two points of North South corridor
  - (iii) One sea port on west coast

#### Question 11

- (a) Where do the following iron and steel plants get their supply of iron ore from? [2]
1. Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant
  2. Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant.
- (b) 'Karnataka has developed as an important state for the growth of the Silk industry.' Give two reasons to justify the statement. [2]
- c) With reference to sugar industries answer the following questions: [3]
1. Why should these industries be located close to the sugarcane growing areas?
  2. Name two by-products of the sugar industry.
  3. Mention one leading sugar producing state in North India and one in South India.
- d) Give a reason for each of the following: [3]
1. Ahmedabad is an important cotton textile producing centre in India.
  2. Cottage industries are significant for our economy

3. Petrochemical industries are usually located close to the oil refineries.

**Question 12**

- (a) What impact does the waste accumulation have on the following? [2]
1. Quality of air around us.
  2. Quality of water around us.
- (b) Mention two ways in which the decomposition of waste in open areas can affect human health. [2]
- (c) 1. What can an individual do to reduce waste at home? [3]
2. Why must segregation of waste be done before disposal?
  3. How has composting proven to be a great help in managing waste?
- (d) Give a reason for each of the following : [3]
1. Trees must be planted in the industrial area.
  2. Chemical fertilizers must be replaced by organic manure.
  3. Plastic and polythene products must be banned.

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