2018

GEOGRAPHY

(Two hours)

Answers to this paper must be written on the answer sheet 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/7** 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/7** 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/7** and answer the following questions :*

(a) *Give the six figure grid reference for :* **[2]**

(i) *Δ 268*

(ii) *Temple south east of Khara*

(b) *Name the following :* **[2]**

(i) *The **drainage pattern** seen in 9185.*

(ii) *The **pattern of settlement** seen in 9787.*

(c) *What do the following symbols mean ?* **[2]**

(i) ***3r*** in 9089 *(ii)* ***200*** *in 9383.*

(d) *Name two types of vegetation found in the region east of easting 93.* **[2]**

(e) *Give two evidences which suggest that the rainfall received in the region shown on the map extract is seasonal.* **[2]**

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(f) *Calculate the area of the region between 85 – 90 northing and 90 – 85 easting Give your answer in kilometer.* **[2]**

(g) *Mention any* ***two*** *manmade features and* ***two*** *natural features in grid square* ***9080.*** **[2]**

(h) *What is the direct distance in kilometers between the* ***surveyed*** *tree west of Rampura (9580) to the* ***chhatri*** *in Juvol (9282) ?* **[2]**

(i) *Mention :* **[2]**

(i) *The most commonly used means of transport in the area shown on the map extract.*

(ii) *The main occupation of the people of the region in the south eastern part of the map extract.*

(j) ***(i)*** *What is the compass direction of Rampura (9580) from Karja (9781) ?* **[2]**

(ii) *Identify the landform marked by contours in 9782.*

Answer 1.

(a) **(i)** 949833

(ii) 963861

(b) **(i)** Radial **(ii)** Dispersed or Scattered

(c) **(i)** Relative height of embankment is 3 mtrs.

(ii) Height of contour line.

(d) Dense mixed jungle, open scrub, dense jungle, deciduous trees, open mixed jungle.

(e) Presence of broken ground, dry stream, dry tank, seasonal streams.

(f) 25 km^2

(g) Man made-settlement, cart track, perennial lined well.

Natural—River, dry stream.

(h) 3·5 km.

(i) **(i)** Cart Track.

(ii) Agriculture, Trade, Lumbering or Forestry, Sheep and goat rearing.

(j) **(i)** South-West **(ii)** Escarpment.

Question 2.

On the outline map of India provided :

(a) *Shade and label Thar desert.* **[1]**

(b) *Label the river Narmada.* **[1]**

(c) *Shade and name the Wular lake.* **[1]**

(d) *Shade and label Kanara coast.* **[1]**

(e) *Mark and name Mount Kanchenjunga.* **[1]**

(f) *Shade and label a densely-populated region in India.* **[1]**

(g) *Shade and label a region with Red soil in India.* **[1]**

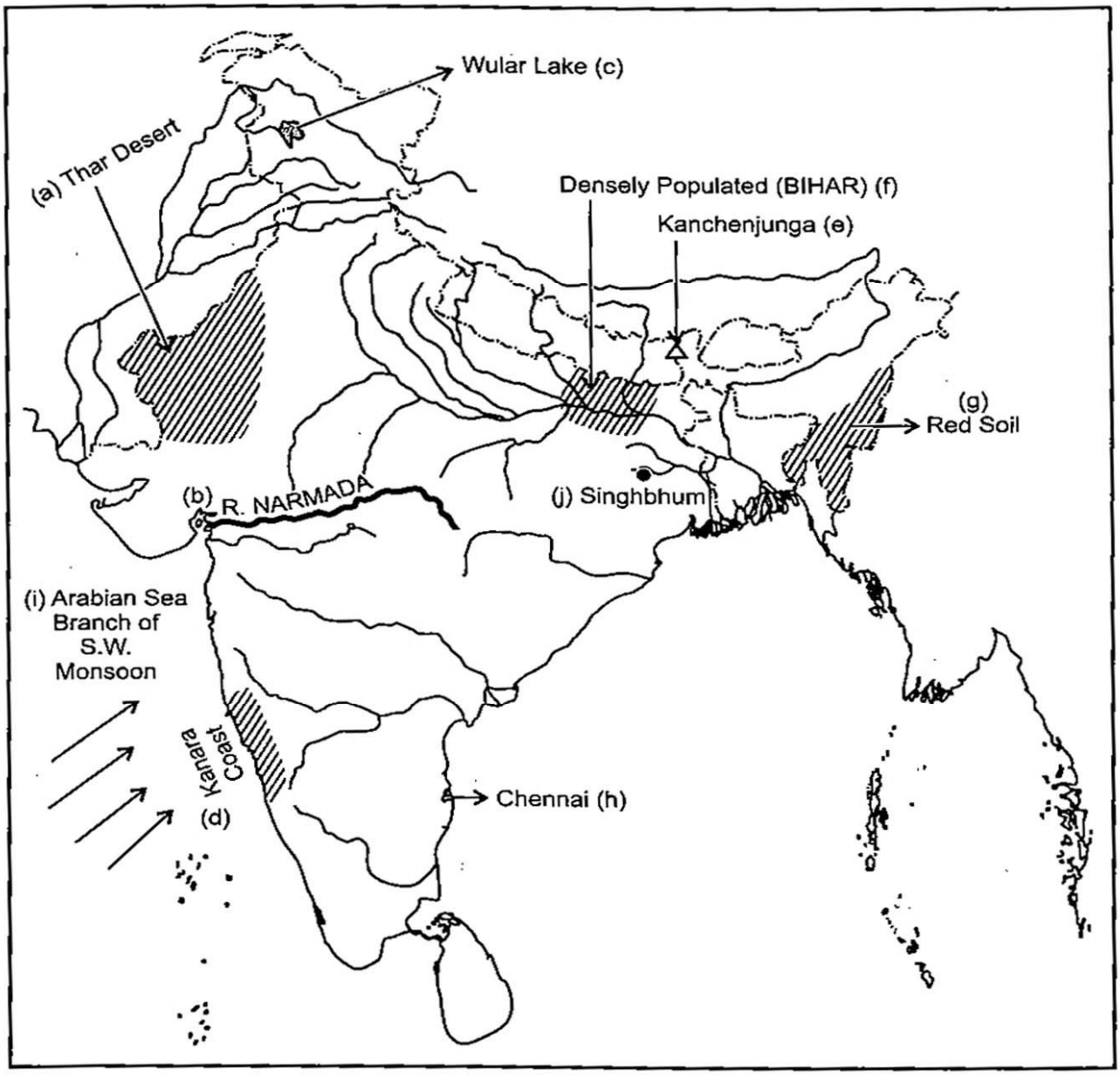
(h) *Mark with a dot and name Chennai.* **[1]**

(i) *Mark and label the Arabian Sea branch of S.W. Monsoon.* **[1]**

(j) *Mark with a dot and name Singhbhum.* **[1]**

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Answer 2.



PART-II (50 Marks)

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

Question 3.

(a) *How is the winter rainfall of the **northwest part** of India different from the winter rainfall of the **southeast part** of India ?* **[2]**

(b) ***(i)*** *Name a state that is **first** to experience the onset of the monsoon.* **[2]**

(ii) *How does the "Mango shower" influence the state of Karnataka ?*

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

(i) *Kanyakumari experiences equable climate.*

(ii) *Central Maharashtra gets less rainfall than the coastal area of Maharashtra.*

(iii) *Jaipur has a higher annual range of temperature than Mumbai.*

(d) *Write three differences between summer monsoon season and retreating monsoon season.* **[3]**

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Answer 3.

(a) The winter rainfall of the north-west part of India is different from the winter rainfall of the south-east part of India as the north-west part of India gets winter rain due to the western disturbances, where as the south-east part of India gets winter rain from the north-east monsoon.

(b) **(i)** Kerala

(ii) Mango showers are the name of the local winds that blow in South India, majority Karnataka during the month of April/May. These winds bring a little rainfall and are good for the growth of mango trees & early ripening of the mangoes. Thus, influencing the trade of mangoes in the state of Karnataka.

(c) **(i)** Kanyakumari experiences equable climate as it lies in the coastal region of the subcontinent of India and experiences moderating influence of the sea and the land breezes.

(ii) Central Maharashtra gets less rainfall than the coastal area of Maharashtra as it lies in the rain shadow area of the south-west monsoon.

(iii) Jaipur has a higher annual range of temperature than Mumbai because it is an inland city which is situated away from the coastal area, thus it is far from the moderating impact of the oceans.

(d)

	Summer Monsoon	Retreating Monsoon
(i)	Low pressure is over the land.	Low pressure is over the sea.
(ii)	Winds blows from the sea towards the land.	Winds blows from the land towards the sea.
(iii)	It brings rain to most parts of India.	It brings rain only in Tamil Nadu and Odisha.

Question 4.

(a) *(i) Why does alluvial soil differ in texture ?* **[2]**
(ii) State two cash crops that grow well in alluvial soil.

(b) *With reference to **black soil** answer the following :* **[2]**
(i) Name one important crop which grows in this soil.
(ii) Give one chemical property of this soil.

(c) *Give one geographical reason for each of the following :* **[3]**
(i) Red soil requires irrigation.
(ii) Afforestation prevents soil from getting eroded.
(iii) Laterite soil is red in colour.

(d) *(i) What is soil erosion ?* **[3]**
(ii) Mention two causes of soil erosion in India.

Answer 4.

(a) **(i)** Alluvial soil differs in texture as it is formed by the deposition of rivers and it is composed of pure substance silica, clay and chalk (any two).

(ii) Rice, Wheat.

(b) **(i)** Cotton

(ii) It contains high quantities of lime, iron, alumina, potash, magnesium carbonates and calcium.

(c) (i) Red soil requires irrigation as it is coarse, porous and crumbly and its water retaining capacity is less.

(ii) Afforestation prevents soil from getting eroded as the roots of the trees bind the soil, thus preventing soil erosion.

(iii) Laterite soil is red in colour due to the presence of iron-oxide which is formed by leaching.

(d) (i) Removal of the top soil by water, wind and human activities is known as soil erosion.

(ii) Two causes of soil erosion in India are :

1. Heavy population on land.

2. Overgrazing.

Question 5.

(a) *(i) Name an area in India where Tropical Monsoon forest is found.* **[2]**

(ii) How is this forest of great commercial value to India ?

(b) *With reference to Littoral forest, answer the following questions :* **[2]**

(i) Why do the trees in this forest grow aerial roots ?

(ii) Name one area in India where this forest is found.

(c) *(i) Name a state in India where thorn and scrub forest is found.* **[3]**

(ii) Give two ways by which the trees that are found here have adapted to the climate.

(d) *(i) Give two ways in which forests are important.* **[3]**

(ii) Mention one forest conservation method followed in India.

Answer 5.

(a) (i) Tropical monsoon forests are found on the western side of the Deccan plateau and the north-eastern part of the Deccan plateau covering parts of Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu.

(ii) Being commercially the most exploited forests, the tropical monsoon forests provide valuable timber, thereby increasing its commercial value to India.

(b) (i) Trees in the littoral forest grow aerial roots as these trees grow in swampy areas thus, these roots help the plant to survive in the shifting mud of the coastal region which is affected by tides.

(ii) Sunderbans in West Bengal.

(c) (i) Rajasthan.

(ii) Two ways by which the trees in Rajasthan have adopted to the climate are :

1. Trees have long tapering roots.

2. They have thorny branches with small fleshy leaves.

(d) Two ways in which forests are important are :

(i) **1.** Forests prevent soil erosion and helps in minimising pollution.

2. Forest are the moderators of climate, they control humidity, temperature and precipitation.

(ii) Forest conservation method followed in India :

Increasing the area under forests and afforestation around industrial units is one forests conservation method followed in India.

Question 6.

(a) *There is plenty of rain in India during the rainy season, yet we need irrigation. Give two reasons to support this statement.* **[2]**

(b) *(i) Name three traditional means of irrigation.* **[2]**

(ii) Give a reason why traditional means of irrigation are still important in most parts of India.

(c) *(i) Differentiate between Surface water and Ground water.* **[3]**

(ii) Mention two reasons to explain as to why we are facing water scarcity in recent times.

(d) *(i) What is rain water harvesting ?* **[3]**

(ii) What are the advantages of rain water harvesting ?

(iii) Name two water harvesting systems practised in India.

Answer 6.

(a) Rainfall in India is uneven and unequal. Monsoons cause rainfall only for 3-4 months in the year but for crops to grow water is required all round the year. Thus irrigation is needed although India receives plenty of rain during the rainy season.

(b) **(i)** Wells, Tanks, Canals.

(ii) Traditional means of irrigation are still important in most parts of India as modern means of irrigation are very expensive and these modern means of irrigation are still not readily available in the remote parts of India.

(c) **(i)**

Surface water	Ground water
Water on land as a result of precipitation or seepage from underground which forms rivers and streams is known as surface water.	The water which gets collected under the surface of the land or groundwater which remains in the soil, subsoil or bedrock is known as ground water.

(ii) We are facing water scarcity in recent times due to :

1. Increase in population.

2. Increase in industries.

(d) **(i)** Collecting and storing rain water for further use either directly or recharging it into the ground to improve groundwater storage in the aquifer is known as rain water harvesting.

(ii) Rain water harvesting has many advantages like increasing the availability of water during dry season and increasing the levels of dried bore-well and wells.

(iii) Two water harvesting systems practised in India are :

1. Tanks, Kunds or Keres.

2. Ponds or Dongs.

Question 7.

(a) *Give two advantages that non-conventional energy sources have over conventional energy sources.* **[2]**

(b) *(i) Mention one advantage of the use of natural gas over coal or petroleum.* **[2]**

(ii) Name one off shore oil field of India.

(c) *Answer the following :* [3]

(i) State one industrial use of copper.

(ii) Mention one advantage of generating power from bio-gas.

(iii) Name the mineral that toughens steel and makes it rust-proof.

(d) *(i) Name the metal obtained from Bauxite.* [3]

Give any one use of the metal mentioned by you.

(ii) Which multi-purpose project provides power to both Punjab and Himachal Pradesh ?

Answer 7.

(a) Two advantages of non-conventional energy sources over conventional energy sources are :

1. Non conventional energy is renewable and non polluting whereas, conventional energy sources are non renewable and polluting.
2. Non conventional energy sources are generally exhaustible whereas, conventional energy sources are usually inexhaustible.

(b) (i) One advantage of using natural gas over coal or petroleum is that Natural gas causes less damage to environment. It is made up of methane and results in less carbon emission.

(ii) Mumbai High.

(c) (i) Used for making electric wires.

(ii) Advantages of generating power from bio-gas.

1. It is clean, non polluting and cheap.

(iii) Manganese.

(d) (i) Aluminium. It is used in aircrafts, automobiles, shipping industry for making headlight reflectors and mirrors.

(ii) Bhakra Nangal Dam.

Question 8.

(a) *With reference to the cultivation of tea answer the following :* [2]

(i) Why is tea grown on hill slopes ?

(ii) Why tea bushes have to be pruned at regular intervals ?

(b) *With reference to rice cultivation answer the following :* [2]

(i) Why does the cultivation of rice require a lot of manual labour ?

(ii) Mention two geographical conditions which suit the cultivation of rice.

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

(i) Cotton is a labour intensive crop.

(ii) Jute is retted after it has been harvested.

(iii) The growing of pulses is important in India.

(d) *(i) Why is agriculture important in India ?* [3]

(ii) Name the two main agricultural seasons of India.

(iii) What is mixed farming ?

Answer 8.

(a) (i) Tea is grown on hill slopes as the roots of tea bushes cannot tolerate stagnant water and the hill-slopes drain away the water helping the tea bushes to grow properly.

(ii) Tea bushes have to be pruned at regular intervals to encourage the growth of new leaves and to keep the height of the bushes low for the women who do the plucking of the tea leaves.

(b) (i) Rice cultivation requires, many activities like sowing seeds, transplanting weeding, spraying insecticides etc. Therefore, it requires a lot of manual labour.

(ii) Temperature—about 24°C with a range of 16°C to 32°C.

Rainfall—150-300 cm and flooded fields.

(c) (i) Cotton is a labour intensive crop because harvesting is done by hand as it cannot be mechanized.

(ii) Jute is retted after it has been harvested so that it becomes soft and it is easy to take out the outer cover.

(iii) Growing of pulses is important in India as they are leguminous plants and help in crop rotation. They can be grown under a diverse climate. They are highly nutritious and vegetarian population is largely dependent or it.

(d) (i) (a) Agriculture is important in India as it provides food for our ever expanding population and fodder for our livestock.

(b) It provides employment to millions of people.

(ii) Rabi and Kharif seasons are the two main agricultural seasons of India.

(iii) Cultivation of crops and raising of animals simultaneously is called mixed farming.

Question 9.

(a) *(i) Name the private sector iron and steel plant of India.* **[2]**

(ii) From where does it get its supply of :

1. Iron ore

2. Manganese

3. Coal ?

(b) *Mention any two problems faced by the cotton textile industry of India.* **[2]**

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

(i) Silk industry is doing particularly well in Karnataka.

(ii) Petrochemical products are gaining popularity in modern times.

(iii) The electronics industry is proving to be an asset for our country in the field of education.

(d) *Name the following :* **[3]**

(i) A city most famous for electronics and hence called "The Electronics Capital of India."

(ii) The location of an iron and steel industry set up with German collaboration.

(iii) A by-product of sugar industry which is used in the manufacture of wax and shoe polish.

Answers 9.

(a) (i) Tata Iron and Steel Company.

(ii) 1. Iron Ore—Gorumahisan in Mayurbhanj district of Odisha, Noamundi in Singhbhum, Jharkhand.

2. Manganese—Joda in Keonjhar district.
3. Coal—Jharia and Bokaro.

(b) Problems faced by the cotton textile industry of India :

1. Shortage of raw material.

2. Loss of foreign market.

(c) **(i)** Silk industry is doing particularly well in Karnataka as Karnataka has favourable climate for the rearing of silk worms.

(ii) Petrochemical products are gaining popularity in modern times as they are cost effective, economically stable and cheaper as they are produced at mass scale. Raw material is easily available.

(iii) The electronics industry is proving to be an asset for our country in the field of education as all the electronic gadgets *i.e.*, mobile, computers etc. are the source of knowledge for the modern world.

(d) **(i)** Bengaluru.

(ii) Rourkela Steel Plant.

(iii) Press Mud.

Question 10.

(a) *Give two reasons for the "means of transport" being called the lifelines of a nation's economy.* **[2]**

(b) *Give **two ways** in which rail transport is useful for the people of India.* **[2]**

(c) ***(i)*** *State **one advantage** of inland waterways.* **[3]**

(ii) *State **one advantage** of roadways.*

(iii) *State **one disadvantage** of water transport.*

(d) *Give **three reasons** as to why airways are becoming a popular means of transport in modern India.* **[3]**

Answers 10.

(a) Two reasons why "means of transport" are called the lifelines of a nation's economy, are :

(i) It aids in the process of industrialisation and urbanisation.

(ii) It helps in better utilisation of the resources of backward areas by linking them with the more advanced areas.

(b) Two ways in which rail transport is useful for the people of India are :

(i) Helps in easy movement of bulky goods and perishable commodities to distant places.

(ii) Helps in reducing suffering during natural calamities.

(c) **(i)** One advantage of inland waterways is :
Suitable for carrying heavy and bulky material within a particular country or continent.

(ii) One advantage of roadways is :
It is throgh the roade that every village and hamlet can be reached.

(iii) One disadvantage of water transport is :
It depends on weather conditions.

(d) Reasons as to why airways are becoming a popular means of transport in modern India are :

(i) Airways is the fastest and most comfortable mode of transport.

(ii) It is important during natural calamities.

(iii) The speed and ease with which aeroplanes cross mountains, sandy desert, water bodies and forests make the air transport indispensable.

Question 11.

(a) *Give two reasons as to why there is a need for safe waste disposal.* **[2]**

(b) *How can waste be reused ? Explain with the help of an example.* **[2]**

(c) *Mention one way in which waste accumulation has an effect on the following :* **[3]**

(i) aquatic life *(ii) terrestrial life* *(iii) landscape*

(d) *What do you mean by the following terms ?* **[3]**

(i) Segregation.

(ii) Composting.

(iii) Dumping.

Answers 11.

(a) Reasons for the need of safe waste disposal are :

(i) Accumulation of waste looks ugly, smells foul, attracts insects and spreads diseases.

(ii) It causes pollution.

(b) Waste can be reused by recycling it and making new product from it e.g., shoes from old tyres, water bags from leather etc.

(c) **(i)** **Aquatic life :** Toxins present in water can kill aquatic organisms directly by changing the pH of the water, covering the water surface and causing a reduction in the amount of dissolved oxygen.

(ii) **Terrestrial life :** When solid waste starts decomposing it produces methane and carbon-dioxide which are harmful for human settlements.

(iii) **Landscape :** It ruins the natural beauty of the land and provides a home to rats and other disease carrying organisms.

(d) **(i)** **Segregation:** Separating the waste into biodegradable and non-biodegradable.

(ii) **Composting :** It is an aerobic (in the presence of air) method of decomposing solid wastes. The process involves decomposition of organic waste into humus known as compost which is a good fertiliser for plants.

(iii) **Dumping :** It this method, waste materials are dumped in open low lands away from the city.

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