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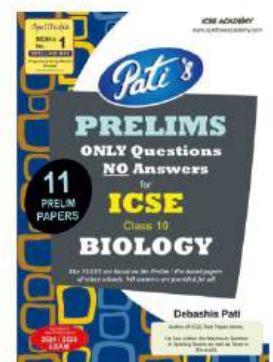
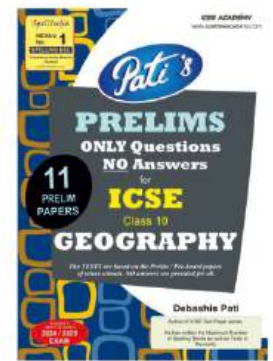
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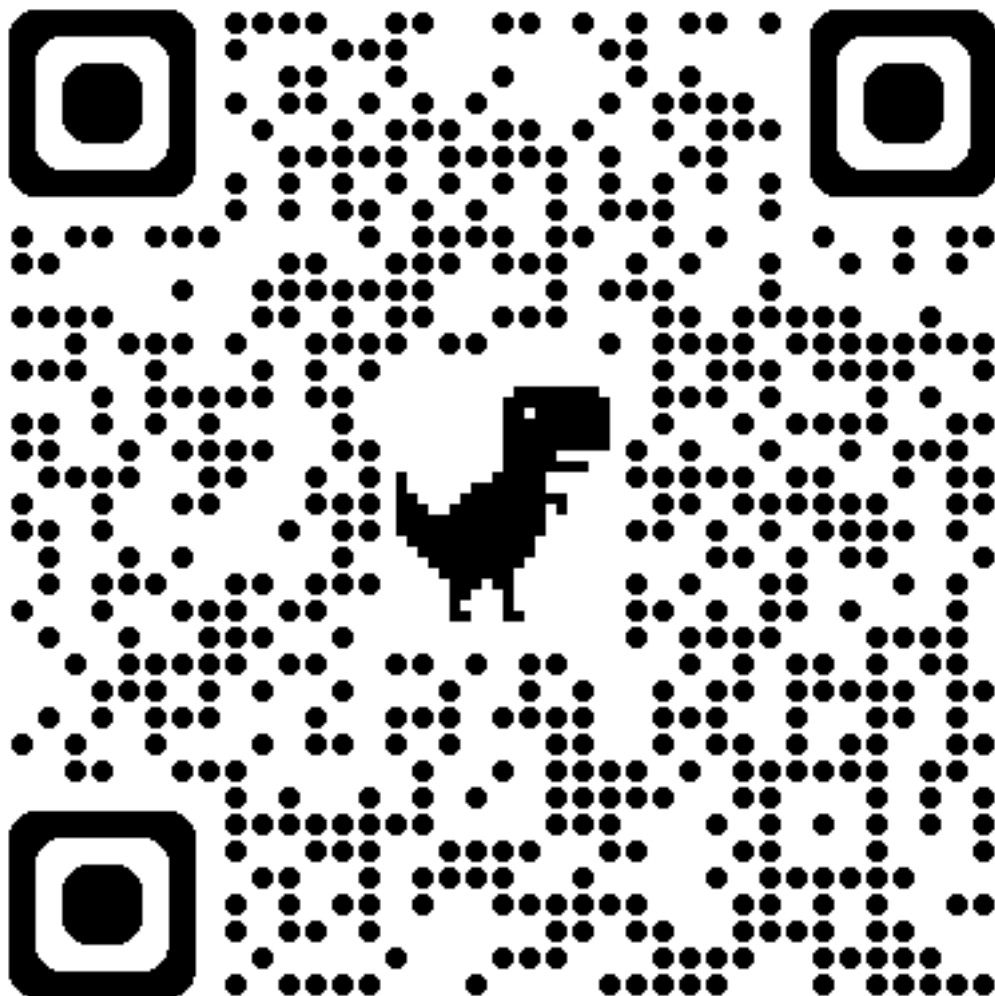
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GEOGRAPHY

(H.C.G. PAPER – 2)

Maximum Marks: 80

Time allowed: Two hours

1. *Answers to this paper must be written on the answer sheet provided separately.*
 2. *You will **not** be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.*
 3. *This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.*
 4. ***The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.***
-
5. ***Part I** is compulsory. All questions from **Part I** are to be attempted.*
 6. *A total of **five** questions are to be attempted from **Part II**.*
 7. *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. G43S10 and 20 cm of twine.

Note:

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- (ii) *The extract of Survey of India Map Sheet No. G43S10 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.*

Instruction for the Supervising Examiner

Kindly read aloud the Instructions given above to all the candidates present in the Examination Hall.

This paper consists of 12 printed pages and 1 outline map of India.

T25 502 I

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Turn Over

PART I (30 Marks)

(Attempt all questions from this Part.)

Question 1

Study the extract of the **Survey of India** Map Sheet No. **G43S10** and answer the following questions:

- (i) (a) Give the *six-figure grid reference* for the post office at **Sanwara**. [2]
(b) What is the *general slope* of the land?
- (ii) (a) Name *any two* types of scale shown on the map. [2]
(b) Which according to you is the *universally accepted scale* and *why*?
- (iii) Kamlesh while going from **Wahan** to **Mohabbatgarh** by car observed some **modern amenities** which have been developed for the villagers. [2]
Name *any two such facilities* observed by him.
- (iv) (a) What is the difference in the *means of transport* used in grid square **6435** [2]
from the one used in **6236**?
(b) Identify *any two* natural features in grid square **6631**.
- (v) *There is a large forest in the southeastern corner of the map. People of nearby areas cannot use the forest for commercial or household purposes.* [2]
(a) Give a reason why *the forest* cannot be used by the people.
(b) Why is the **Fireline** made in the above area?

Question 2

On the outline map of India provided:

- (i) Mark and label the *Nilgiris*. [1]
- (ii) Shade and label *Gulf of Khambat*. [1]
- (iii) Shade and label a *densely populated region in eastern part* of India. [1]
- (iv) Mark and label an *area of soil* known for cotton cultivation. [1]
- (v) Shade and label the *Kanara* coastal plain. [1]
- (vi) Mark with arrows and name the *winds* that bring *winter rainfall to Chennai*. [1]
- (vii) Mark 'S' for *Singhbhum*. [1]
- (viii) Mark and label the river *Mahanadi*. [1]
- (ix) Mark and label an *inland freshwater lake*. [1]
- (x) Mark and label *Kochi*. [1]

Question 3

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options. [10]

(Do not copy the questions, write the correct answers only.)

- (i) The Retreating Monsoon season is experienced during _____.

 - (a) March – April
 - (b) September – October
 - (c) January – February
 - (d) October – November

- (ii) Alluvial : rice :: Laterite : _____
- (a) Jute
 - (b) Coffee
 - (c) Sugarcane
 - (d) Wheat
- (iii) Which of the following statement about trees in *xerophytic vegetation* is **TRUE**?
- (a) They have dense undergrowth.
 - (b) They have stunted growth with long roots.
 - (c) They have broad green leaves.
 - (d) Trees are tall and umbrella shaped.
- (iv) Which of the following is **NOT** a benefit of *rainwater harvesting* in India?
- (a) Reduction of soil erosion in cultivable land.
 - (b) Promotion of excessive groundwater extraction.
 - (c) Reduction of flooding of urban areas.
 - (d) Increased availability of underground water.
- (v) It is used for making aircrafts, ships and utensils:
- (a) Iron ore
 - (b) Bauxite
 - (c) Manganese
 - (d) Copper

(vi) **Assertion (A):** Millets are mostly cultivated in the drier parts of India.

Reason (R): Millets are drought and heat-resistant crops.

(a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) does not explain (A).

(c) (A) is true but (R) is false.

(d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

(vii) With which industry can the following image be associated?



(a) Tea

(b) Sugar

(c) Silk

(d) Cotton textile

(viii) This mode of transport provides door to door service:

(a) Roadway

(b) Airway

(c) Railway

(d) Waterway

- (ix) Materials like plastic, paper, glass, wood are usually sent for _____.
- (a) Recycling
 - (b) Reduction
 - (c) Incineration
 - (d) Segregation
- (x) In this process *toxins get progressively concentrated* in the tissues of organisms at *higher level in the food chain*.
- (a) Eutrophication
 - (b) Vermi composting
 - (c) Biomagnification
 - (d) Contamination

PART II (50 Marks)

(Attempt any five questions from this Part.)

Question 4

- (i) *The Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) issued an alert predicting heavy rainfall in Goa and Maharashtra over the next few days in July.* [2]

— Source: IMD Weather Report, July 23, 2024.

- (a) Name the winds which bring rainfall to the above-mentioned states.
 - (b) Why does **Goa** experience *more rainfall* than the Deccan Plateau?
- (ii) Name the *local winds* which blow during the *summer season* in each of the following States: [2]
- (a) Tamil Nadu
 - (b) Assam

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

- (a) **Kolkata** experiences *heavier rainfall* than **Patna**.
- (b) Tourists do not carry woollens when they visit **Kochi** in the *winter season*.
- (c) **Nainital** experiences lower temperature than **Lucknow** *during the summer season*.

(iv) Study the climate data of station **X** and answer the following questions: [3]

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temp (°C)	6.5	16.5	25.3	32.9	36.0	35.4	31.2	30	27.3	24.6	17.5	8
Rainfall (cm)	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.3	2.5	17	23.4	20.5	20.6	4.5	1.6	0.8

- (a) Which is the *driest month* in the given station?
- (b) Calculate the *annual range of temperature* of station **X**.
- (c) Name the *wind* that is likely to bring *most of the* rainfall to this station.

Question 5

(i) (a) Which soil is *extensively* found in India? [2]

(b) State *any two* important *characteristics* of the soil named by you above.

(ii) Give a reason for the following statements: [2]

- (a) *Laterite soil* is red in colour.
- (b) *Black soil* has *self-ploughing capacity*.

(iii) Name the soil with which the following terms are associated: [3]

- (a) Humus
- (b) Leaching
- (c) In-situ

(iv)



[3]

- (a) Name the *agent* responsible for *soil erosion* in areas shown in the image above.
- (b) Name the *soil conservation method* shown in the image given above.
- (c) How does *method* help in *preventing soil erosion*?

Question 6

- (i) (a) Mention the rainfall condition under which tropical monsoon forests develop. [2]
(b) Name *any two* important trees of this forest.
- (ii) Mention *any two characteristics* of the **Tropical Rain Forests** that are a *hindrance* for its utilisation for *commercial purposes*. [2]
- (iii) Give a geographical reason for each of the following. [3]
 - (a) *Tropical deciduous* forests look bare during *summer season*.
 - (b) *Mountain forests* have mixed vegetation.
 - (c) *Trees of the desert vegetation* have small, waxy leaves.
- (iv) Mention *any three ways* in which the **forests** play an important role in the *economic development of our country*. [3]

Question 7

- (i) Why is the use of *irrigation* essential for *agriculture in India*? [2]
- (ii) Mention *any two reasons* why tank irrigation is mainly used in **Karnataka** and **Andhra Pradesh**. [2]
- (iii) Give a reason for each of the following: [3]
- (a) *Tube wells* are the preferred means of irrigation over *surface wells*.
- (b) *Canal irrigation* often leads to *soil effervescence*.
- (iv) (a) Mention *any two conditions* that are essential for the development of *well irrigation*. [3]
- (b) Name *any two states* where well irrigation is a common practice.

Question 8

- (i) *Copper demand in India has surged by 16% in 2023. This demand was met through increased production of refined copper.* [2]
— Source: *Economic Times*. October 27, 2022
- (a) Mention *any two uses* of **copper**.
- (b) Name *any two states* that produce large amount of **copper**.
- (ii) (a) Why is *nuclear energy* considered to be the energy of the future? [2]
- (b) Name a *mineral* used for production of nuclear energy.
- (iii) Name the following. [3]
- (a) The largest *iron ore* producing state in India.
- (b) A *tertiary coalfield* of India.
- (c) An *onshore oil field* in Gujarat.

- (iv) With reference to the **Bhakra Nangal Dam**: [3]
- (a) Name the *river* on which this dam is built.
- (b) Name *any two states* that benefit from this dam.
- (c) Mention *any two ways* in which this dam has proved *beneficial* for the states named by you above.

Question 9

- (i) Mention *any two* differences between *commercial farming* and *subsistence farming*. [2]
- (ii) Mention *any two problems* faced by Indian farmers. [2]
- (iii) With reference to **rice cultivation** in India, answer the following questions: [3]
- (a) Which is the *largest* rice producing state in India?
- (b) Mention *any two geographical conditions* required for growing rice.
- (iv) Identify a crop associated with each of the following processes: [3]
- (a) Broadcasting
- (b) Ginning
- (c) Ratooning

Question 10

- (i) Classify industries on the basis of their size giving a suitable example for each. [2]
- (ii) Give a reason for the following: [2]
- (a) **Sugarcane** must be crushed within *24 hours of harvesting*.
- (b) **Mysore** is famous for *silk industry*.

- (iii) With reference to the **petrochemical industry** answer the following: [3]
- (a) Mention *any two* raw materials used in the petrochemical industry.
 - (b) Name *any two* important products of this industry.
 - (c) Why are petrochemical products becoming popular in recent years?
- (iv) With reference to the **Rourkela Steel Plant**, answer the following: [3]
- (a) In which *state* of India is it located?
 - (b) With whose *collaboration* was it set up?
 - (c) From where does the plant get its supply of **iron ore** and **coal**?

Question 11

- (i) State *any two disadvantages* of **air transport**. [2]

- (ii) [2]



- (a) Name the *highway* project depicted in the image above.
- (b) State *any two objectives* of this project named by you.

- (iii) Give a reason for the following: [3]
- (a) *Railways* are not well developed in the *north-eastern states*.
 - (b) *Helicopters* have helped to develop the *tourism sector*.
 - (c) *Road transport* is ideal for short distance travel.
- (iv) Name the following: [3]
- (a) A *major port* on the Eastern coast of India.
 - (b) The *Expressway* connecting **Srinagar** with **Kanyakumari**.
 - (c) The *cheapest* means of transport.

Question 12

- (i) What will be the **effect of pollution** on the following? [2]
- (a) Terrestrial life
 - (b) Marine life
- (ii) Give *two reasons* why we need to manage the **wastes**. [2]
- (iii) *India's waste management problem has increased with the growing population and urbanization with tons of waste still ending up in landfills each year and leaking into the environment.* [3]

— Source: Article by Bruna Alves, February 28, 2024

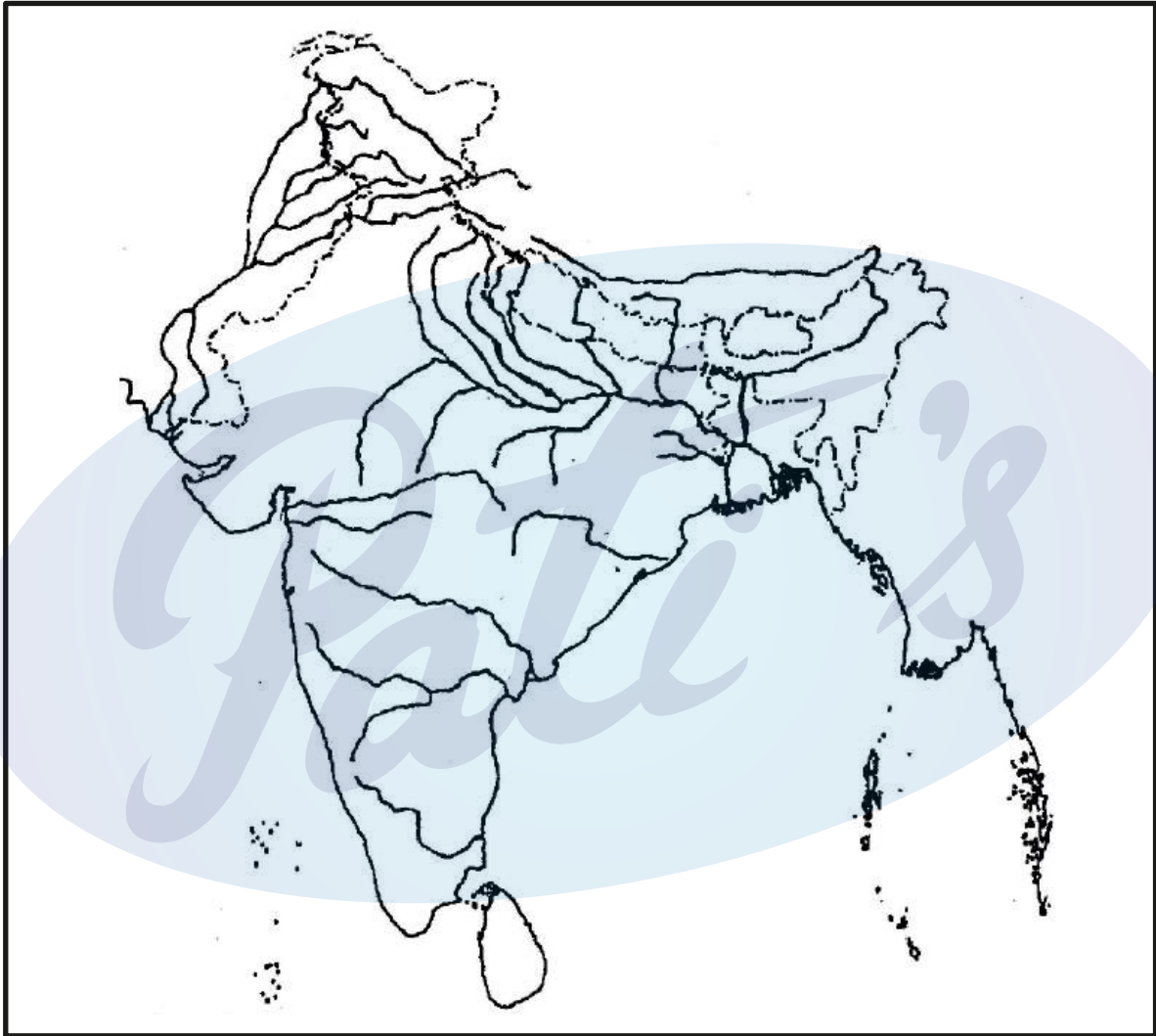
- (a) Mention *any two consequences* of waste accumulation.
 - (b) What happens when *wastewater* leaks into surrounding areas?
- (iv) Give *any three examples* how you, as an *individual*, can manage waste at home. [3]

Question No. 2

Index No..... UID.....

(This map, if used, must be fastened with all other answers)

Outline Map of India for Question 2.



ONLY FOR THE EXAMINER										
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)	(ix)	(x)	Total

GEOGRAPHY
(H.C.G. PAPER – 2)

Maximum Marks: 80

Time allowed: Two hours

1. *Answers to this paper must be written on the answer sheet provided separately.*
2. *You will **not** be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.*
3. *This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.*
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To be supplied with this paper: Survey of India Map Sheet No. G43S10 and 20 cm of twine.

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This paper consists of 12 printed pages and 1 outline map of India.

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Turn Over

PART I (30 Marks)

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

Question 1

Study the extract of the **Survey of India** Map Sheet No. **G43S10** and answer the following questions:

- (i) (a) Give the *six-figure* grid reference for spot height **.437** in the *southeastern* part of the map extract. [2]
- (b) Aman, a local craftsman, wants to sell his product to a large gathering to earn money instantly.
1. Which settlement should he go to?
 2. Name the month in which he should visit the settlement named by you above.
- (ii) (a) On which bank of the **Sukli nadi** is the settlement of **Pamera** situated? [2]
- (b) Identify the **settlement pattern** seen in the grid square **6732**.
- (iii) Roshan, while travelling from **Sirori** to **Tokra**, observed that the surface water sources are dry except for the reservoir near **Tokra**. [2]
- (a) What according to you may be the reason for the presence of water in the reservoir in **6832** near Tokra settlement?
- (b) State whether this reservoir is *artificial* **or** *natural* source of water.
- (iv) (a) What is the *direct distance* between **Gulabganj** to **Pithapura**? Give your answer in **kilometre**. [2]
- (b) Mention the *compass direction* of **Pithapura** **from** **Gulabganj**.
- (v) (a) Name **two** *man-made features* seen in the grid square **6534**. [2]
- (b) Define *contour interval*.

Question 2

On the outline map of India provided:

- (i) Mark and label the *Nathu-La pass*. [1]
- (ii) Shade and name the *coastal plain* that occupies a large part of *Kerala*. [1]
- (iii) Mark and label *Digboi*. [1]
- (iv) Mark and label *Chilka lake*. [1]
- (v) Mark with arrows and *name the wind* that brings rainfall to Tamil Nadu coast during winter. [1]
- (vi) Mark and label the river *Sutlej*. [1]
- (vii) Mark and label the *Standard Meridian of India*. [1]
- (viii) Mark and label *Satpura range*. [1]
- (ix) Shade and label the *Chota Nagpur plateau*. [1]
- (x) Mark and label *Visakhapatnam*. [1]

Question 3

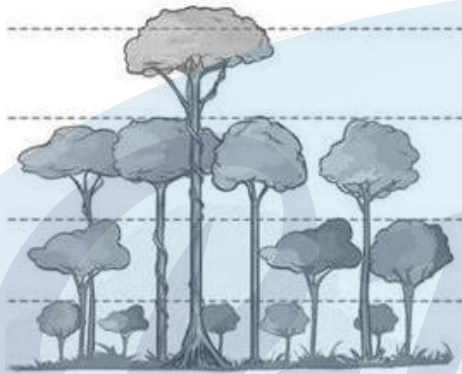
Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options.

[10]

(Do not copy the questions, write the correct answers only.)

- (i) **Assertion(A):** Mumbai receives more rainfall than Pune.
Reason(R): Mumbai gets rain from Arabian Sea branch of southwest monsoon.
 - (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation for (A).
 - (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation for (A).
 - (c) (A) is true and (R) is false.
 - (d) (A) is false and (R) is true.

- (ii) Which of the following *pairs of soils* displays **similar characteristics** in terms of their **colour and texture**?
- (a) Alluvial soil and laterite soil
 - (b) Black soil and red soil
 - (c) Red soil and laterite soil
 - (d) Alluvial soil and black soil
- (iii) The *type of natural vegetation* shown in the picture given below is found in:



- (a) Tropical desert
 - (b) Tropical deciduous
 - (c) Tropical evergreen
 - (d) Littoral forest
- (iv) Which of the following *prevents wastage of water*?
- (a) Canal
 - (b) Well
 - (c) Sprinkler
 - (d) Tube well

- (v) Balaghat : Manganese : : Mumbai High : _____
- (a) Copper
 - (b) Coal
 - (c) Iron Ore
 - (d) Petroleum
- (vi) A *microbiological process* that loosens the bark of a crop and facilitates *removal of fibre* from the stalk:
- (a) Rolling
 - (b) Ratooning
 - (c) Retting
 - (d) Fermentation
- (vii) Which industry amongst the following has revolutionised the lifestyle of the Indian masses in recent years?
- (a) Cotton Textile
 - (b) Electronic
 - (c) Iron and Steel
 - (d) Sugar
- (viii) Which of the following household products is associated with the petrochemical industry?
- (a) Glass bottle
 - (b) Wooden chopping board
 - (c) Kitchen knife
 - (d) Plastic mug

- (ix) Raman, a dairy farmer in Ludhiana, supplies milk within the city on a daily basis. Which mode of transport is he most likely to use?
- (a) Railway
 - (b) Roadway
 - (c) Airway
 - (d) Waterway
- (x) The collection of discarded materials and converting them into useful products is:
- (a) Recycling
 - (b) Processing
 - (c) Reducing
 - (d) Composting

PART II (50 Marks)

(Attempt any five questions from this Part.)

Question 4

- (i) 'Severe cyclonic storms are often formed over the Bay of Bengal during the retreating monsoon season.' [2]
- (a) Name *two* states that are affected by tropical cyclones on the *eastern coast* of India.
 - (b) The temperate cyclones cause less damage than the tropical cyclones. Give *any two points* to support this statement.
- (ii) (a) Name the *local wind* that causes rainfall in the states of **Assam** and **West Bengal** in the month of *April*. [2]
- (b) How is this rainfall *beneficial* for the states mentioned above?

- (iii) With reference to **Figure A** and **Figure B** given below, answer the questions that follow: [3]



Figure A

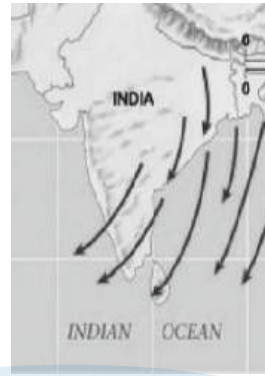


Figure B

- (a) Name the winds shown by arrows in **Figure A** and **Figure B**.
- (b) How is the wind shown in **Figure A** different from the one shown in **Figure B**?
- (iv) Study the climate data of station **X** and answer the following questions: [3]

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temp (°C)	24.0	25.4	26.7	28.3	30.0	28.9	27.6	27.4	27.3	27.1	27.0	25.0
Rainfall(cm)	0.25	0.25	-	-	1.75	50.2	61.0	37.0	27.0	4.75	1.50	-

- (a) What is the **annual range of temperature** for station **X**?
- (b) Which is the **wettest month**?
- (c) Name the **wind** which brings rainfall for station **X** during the **rainy season**.

Question 5

- (i) The Ganga Plain is known for its fertile soil. It is often referred to as the food bowl of India. This region supports a variety of crops such as rice, wheat, pulses, jute and sugarcane. [2]
- (a) Name the soil that is found in large parts of Ganga plain.
- (b) Give *two* properties of this soil which helps it to produce a variety of crops.

- (ii) (a) What is meant by *soil erosion*? [2]
(b) Name *any two* agents of *soil erosion*.
- (iii) Give a geographical reason to explain each of the following: [3]
(a) **Soil conservation** is the need of the hour.
(b) **Red soil** has a poor water retention capacity.
(c) **Laterite soils** are infertile.
- (iv) With reference to **black soil** of India, answer the following questions. [3]
(a) How is this soil formed?
(b) How is this soil able to retain moisture for a long period?
(c) Mention *any two* minerals present in this soil.

Question 6

- (i) *India has lost 2.33 million hectares of tree cover since the year 2000. This is equivalent to a six percent decrease in tree cover during this period.* [2]
Source: The Indian Express, Date: 12.04.2024
(a) Mention *any two* causes of the decrease in the forest cover of India.
(b) Name a *conservation method* that may be used to help in increasing the forest cover.
- (ii) Mention the *climatic condition* suitable for the development of tropical evergreen forest. [2]
- (iii) State *any three* differences between tropical deciduous and tropical desert vegetation. [3]
- (iv) (a) Give *any two* reasons for the great diversity of natural vegetation in India. [3]
(b) How do the forests help in maintenance of air quality?

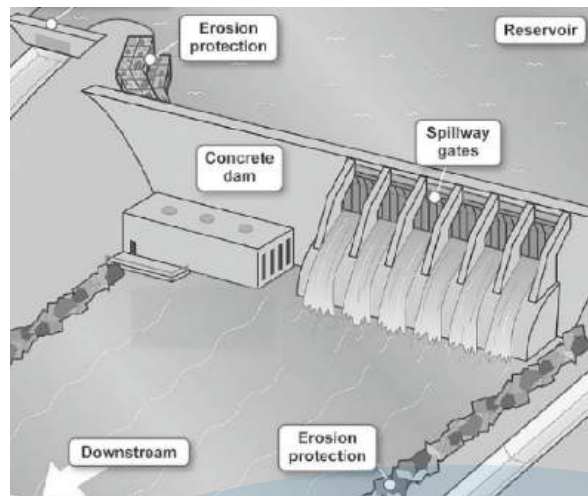
Question 7

- (i) Mention *any one* advantage and *any one* disadvantage of **well irrigation**. [2]
- (ii) Suggest *any two* measures to overcome *scarcity of water* in the metropolitan cities of India. [2]
- (iii) Give *one* reason to explain each of the following: [3]
- (a) *Tank* irrigation is **NOT** common in Northern India.
- (b) Canal irrigation is important in Punjab.
- (c) All farmers *do not* use tube well irrigation even if the geographical condition is favourable.
- (iv) State *any three* objectives of rainwater harvesting. [3]

Question 8

- (i) *With the rising price of fossil fuel every passing day, it is very important to develop non-conventional energy resource.* [2]
— *Bulletin – Department of non-conventional sources of energy*
- (a) Name a non-conventional energy source that can be harnessed by taking advantage of India's vast coastline.
- (b) State *one* advantage of using *geothermal energy*.
- (ii) (a) How is *Biogas* formed? [2]
- (b) Mention *any one* advantage of Biogas over other non conventional energy resources.
- (iii) Give a reason for each of the following. [3]
- (a) *Iron ore* is called a versatile mineral.
- (b) *Windmills* set up on agricultural lands are beneficial to farmers.
- (c) *Coal* is the most preferred source of energy in Indian industries.

(iv)



[3]

- (a) Identify the type of energy being generated in the picture given above.
- (b) State why this type of energy is cheaper in the long run.
- (c) Name a power project associated with the generation of this energy in the northern part of India.

Question 9

- (i) Mention *two* climatic conditions that favour the cultivation of *groundnut*. [2]
- (ii) Give *any two* reasons why *Maharashtra* has emerged as an important *sugarcane* producing state. [2]
- (iii) Give *one* reason to explain each of the following: [3]
 - (a) *Trees* are planted in between the rows of *coffee* plants.
 - (b) *Cotton* cultivation requires plenty of *cheap labour*.
 - (c) *Hill slopes* are best suited for *tea cultivation*.
- (iv) Explain the following: [3]
 - (a) Mixed farming
 - (b) Zayad
 - (c) Transplantation

Question 10

- (i) State *any two* factors that are responsible for the growth of the cotton textile industry in Kolkata. [2]
- (ii) 'Karnataka is the leading state for silk production in India.' [2]
Give *any two* reasons to justify the above statement.
- (iii) (a) Name the Iron and Steel industry located at Chhattisgarh. [3]
(b) From where does the industry named by you above get its supply of the following?
1. Iron ore
2. Coal
- (iv) Raghav has been given a project by his teacher in which he has to write about the by-products of an industry that is used for preparing shoe polish, carbon paper and cardboard. [3]
(a) Which industry will he be writing about?
(b) Name *any two* by-products of the industry mentioned by you.

Question 11

- (i) Why is a well-developed transport network important for India? [2]
- (ii) Mention *any two* advantages of *road transport*. [2]
- (iii) Name the following: [3]
(a) The mode of transport that ensures comfortable journey, especially for elders and children.
(b) The highway connecting *Silchar in Assam to Porbandar in Gujarat*.
(c) The *cheapest* means of transport for *bulky goods*.

- (iv) Give a reason for each of the following. [3]
- (a) *Airways* are the most efficient mode of transport to connect *Northeast India* with the rest of the country.
- (b) *Railways* are easily developed in the *Northern Plains of India*.
- (c) *Rivers of peninsular India* are **NOT** ideal for *inland water transport*.

Question 12

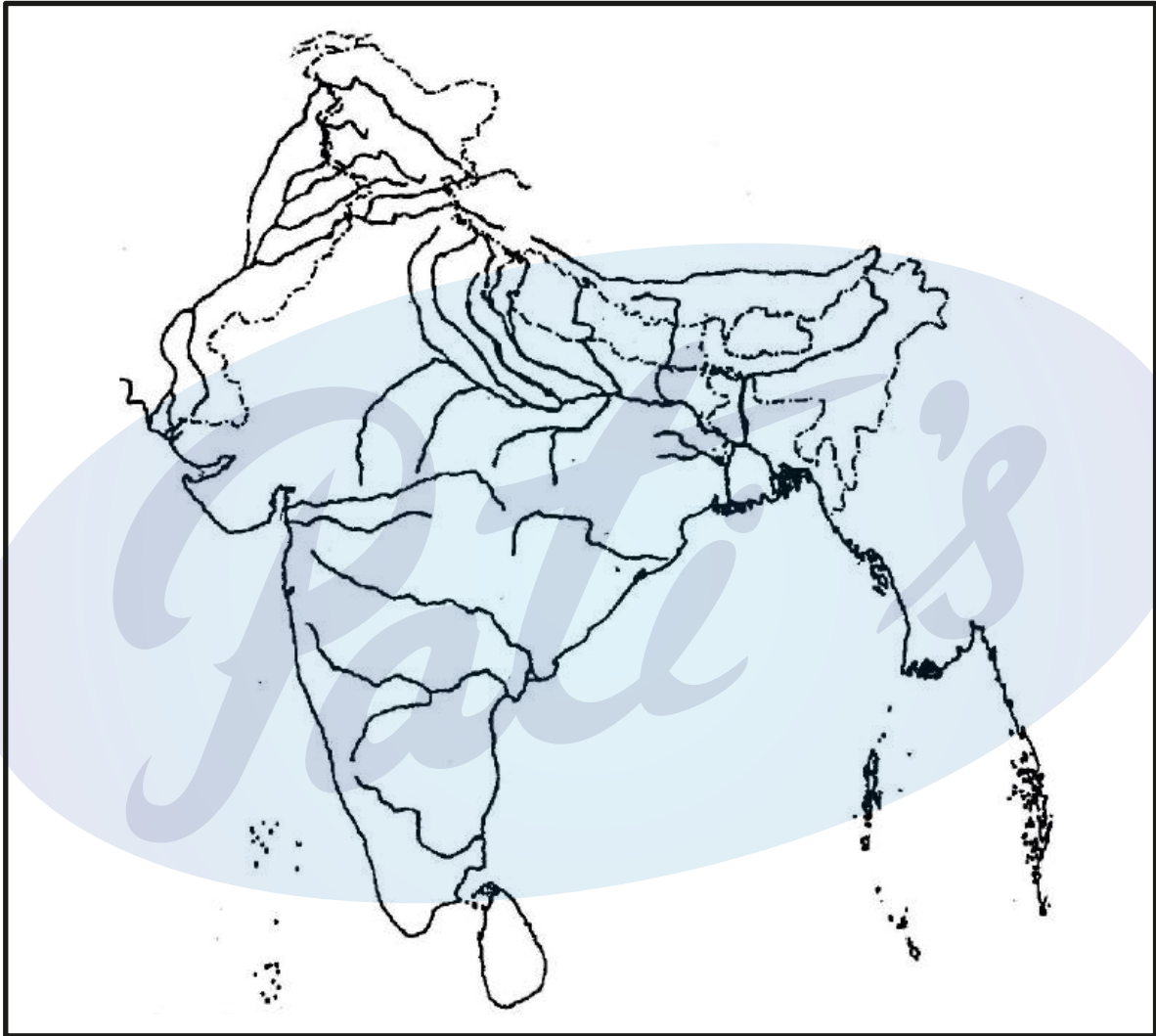
- (i) (a) Give a reason for a substantial rise of E-waste in India. [2]
- (b) What is *dumping*?
- (ii) *'You cannot protect environment unless you empower people, you inform them and help them to understand that these resources are their own that they must protect them.'* [2]
- Wangari Maathai (recipient of Nobel Prize 2004 for Sustainable Development)
- As a responsible student how would you contribute to reduce and manage the waste generated in your surroundings. Explain giving suitable examples.
- (iii) With reference to the **3Rs**, give a term that best describes each of the following: [3]
- (a) An empty soft drink can is used as a pen stand.
- (b) Old scrap papers are used to manufacture handmade paper.
- (c) No food is wasted in the household.
- (iv) Give a reason for the following statements: [3]
- (a) Organic manure should replace chemical fertilisers.
- (b) There should be a ban on the use of polythene and plastic products.
- (c) Manual handling of waste must be avoided.

Question No. 2

Index No..... UID.....

(This map, if used, must be fastened with all other answers)

Outline Map of India for Question 2.



ONLY FOR THE EXAMINER										
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)	(ix)	(x)	Total

GEOGRAPHY
(H.C.G. PAPER – 2)

Maximum Marks: 80

Time allowed: 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.

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. G43S7 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. G43S7** 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.*

This paper consists of 10 printed pages and 1 outline map of India.

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Turn Over

PART I (30 Marks)

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

Question 1

Study the extract of the **Survey of India** Map Sheet No. **G43S7** and answer the following questions:

- (i) (a) Give the *six-figure* grid reference for spot height **.522**. [2]
(b) What is the *pattern of settlement* in the grid square **3591**?
- (ii) (a) Mention **two** *man-made features* seen in the grid square **3794**. [2]
(b) Mention **two** *means of transport* used by the people of Nani Bhatamalin the grid square **3691**.
- (iii) (a) Identify the *landform* marked by the contours in the grid square **3896**. [2]
(b) What is the *pattern of drainage* seen in the grid square **3697**?
- (iv) (a) What is the reason for the *presence of causeway* in the grid square **3695**? [2]
(b) What is the *compass direction* of Khara (**4097**) from Karja (**3994**)?
- (v) Calculate the *area in kilometre square* of the region to the **south of 94 Northing**. [2]

Question 2

On the outline map of India provided:

- (i) Mark and label the *river Krishna*. [1]
(ii) Mark and label the *Eastern Ghats*. [1]
(iii) Shade and label a *densely populated* area in the *southern part of India*. [1]
(iv) Shade and label the *Konkan coastal plain*. [1]
(v) Mark with an arrow and label the direction of western disturbance. [1]
(vi) Shade and label the *Thar Desert*. [1]

- (vii) Shade and label the *Andaman Sea*. [1]
- (viii) Mark and label the city *Chennai*. [1]
- (ix) Mark and name the *highest peak of Himalayas in India*. [1]
- (x) Mark and label *Mumbai High*. [1]

Question 3

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options. [10]

(Do not copy the questions, write the correct answers only.)

- (i) What causes snowfall in Kashmir *during winter*?
- (a) Tropical cyclone
 - (b) Northeast Monsoon wind
 - (c) Southwest Monsoon wind
 - (d) Temperate cyclone
- (ii) Which of the following helps in soil conservation?
- (a) Afforestation
 - (b) Overgrazing
 - (c) Mining
 - (d) Shifting agriculture
- (iii) Which means of irrigation can be developed with minimum expenditure?
- (a) Tube well
 - (b) Canal
 - (c) Well
 - (d) Drip irrigation

(iv) Read the table and identify the pair that is **correctly matched**:

	Natural Vegetation Belt	Tree
P	Tropical evergreen	Babool
Q	Tropical deciduous	Teak
R	Littoral	Ebony
S	Mountain forest	Banyan

- (a) P
- (b) Q
- (c) R
- (d) S
- (v) Bauxite is the ore of:
- (a) Aluminium
- (b) Copper
- (c) Manganese
- (d) Iron
- (vi) Identify the source of energy that leads to pollution:
- (a) Tidal energy
- (b) Wind energy
- (c) Natural gas
- (d) Geo-thermal energy
- (vii) Which of the following is **NOT** a centre for the iron and steel industry?
- (a) Bhilai
- (b) Bengaluru
- (c) Rourkela
- (d) Vishakhapatnam

- (viii) Which of the following farming method is used to grow tea on a large scale?
- (a) Subsistence farming
 - (b) Plantation farming
 - (c) Mixed farming
 - (d) Shifting agriculture
- (ix) Which of the following means of transport has best use during floods / earthquake?
- (a) Airways
 - (b) Railways
 - (c) Roadways
 - (d) Waterways
- (x) Which of the following is a biodegradable waste?
- (a) Broken glass
 - (b) Wastepaper
 - (c) Polythene
 - (d) Plastic bags

PART II (50 Marks)

(Attempt any five questions from this Part.)

Question 4

- (i) 'Himalayas act as a climatic divide.' Justify the statement giving two reasons. [2]
- (ii) Differentiate between Southwest Monsoon and Retreating Monsoon. *(Any two differences)* [2]
- (iii) Give a geographical reason for the following: [3]
- (a) Kolkata gets more rain than Delhi during rainy season.
 - (b) Though both are hill stations, Shimla experiences snowfall during the winters but Ooty does not.
 - (c) Winter monsoons bring less rain.

- (iv) Study the climate data of Station X and answer the questions that follow: [3]

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temp C	8.4	11.5	21.6	28.3	35.1	38.5	41.0	38.0	30.8	29.2	15.6	10.2
Rainfall cms	1.5	0.9	0.5	–	–	12.5	17.8	18.5	12.5	12.5	6.2	2.1

- (a) Calculate the annual range of temperature of Station X.
- (b) Name the rainiest month of the Station X.
- (c) Is the Station X located in coastal area or in the continental interior?

Question 5

- (i) Why is Black soil found suitable for the production of cotton? (*Any two points*) [2]
- (ii) Give *one* difference between each of the following: [2]
- (a) Alluvial soil of *Uttarakhand* and alluvial soil of *West Bengal*.
- (b) Transported soil and residual soil.
- (iii) With reference to *Laterite soil*, answer the questions that follow: [3]
- (a) How is Laterite soil formed?
- (b) How can Laterite soil be made productive?
- (c) Name *one* region where Laterite soil is found.
- (iv) (a) Mention *two* causes of soil erosion in India. [3]
- (b) Mention a soil conservation method suitable for hilly area.

Question 6

- (i) How is tropical monsoon forest useful for the Indian economy? (*Any two points*) [2]
- (ii) Mention the climatic condition that leads to the development of tropical desert [2]
vegetation.

- (iii) Give a reason to explain each of the following: [3]
- (a) Mountains have varied vegetation.
 - (b) Stilt like / aerial roots are a typical feature of littoral forest.
 - (c) The tropical evergreen forests do not look bare at any time of the year.
- (iv) (a) How has the rising population of India resulted in the loss of forest cover? [3]
(Any one point)
- (b) Mention *any two* forest conservation methods that may be adopted to protect the forests.

Question 7

- (i) Mention *one* advantage and *one* disadvantage of using tank irrigation. [2]
- (ii) (a) What is the advantage of using Drip irrigation? [2]
(b) Why is Drip irrigation not practiced on a large scale in India?
- (iii) Give a reason to explain each of the following: [3]
- (a) Sprinkler irrigation is gaining popularity in recent times.
 - (b) Tube well irrigation is used in Punjab.
 - (c) North India has more area under canal irrigation.
- (iv) [3]



- (a) Name the water conservation practice shown in the above picture.
- (b) How does this system help to reduce floods?
- (c) Why is water conservation necessary? (*Any two reasons*)

Question 8

- (i) (a) Name *any three* varieties of coal produced in India. [2]
(b) Name the *variety of coal* widely used in Iron and Steel Industries of India.
- (ii) (a) Name the state that is the largest producer of iron ore in India. [2]
(b) Name *any one* mining area of Iron ore from the state mentioned by you.
- (iii) (a) Mention *two* ways in which *Hirakud dam* has helped the people of Odisha? [3]
(b) Across which *river* is the *Hirakud dam* built?
- (iv) Give reasons for each of the following: [3]
(a) *Geothermal* energy is not popular in India.
(b) *Solar energy* is gaining popularity.
(c) *Petroleum* is considered a harmful source of energy.

Question 9

- (i) Why is agriculture considered an important sector of Indian economy? (*Any two points*) [2]
- (ii) (a) What is *mixed farming*? [2]
(b) Mention *any one* advantage of mixed farming.
- (iii) Give *one* reason to explain each of the following: [3]
(a) West Bengal is a leading producer of jute.
(b) Millets are fast becoming the popular food crops.
(c) More than two ratoon crops are not advisable for sugarcane farmers.
- (iv) (a) With reference to tea cultivation, explain the term 'fine pluck'. [3]
(b) Name the Indian state that leads in coffee production.
(c) Why is cotton grown as a Kharif crop in India?

Question 10

- (i) (a) Based on the ownership, what type of industry is Visakhapatnam Steel Plant? [2]
(b) What is meant by cooperative sector industry?
- (ii) Explain the following terms: [2]
(a) Sericulture
(b) Integrated steel plant
- (iii) Give *one* reason to explain each of the following: [3]
(a) *Mini-steel plants* help in conservation of coal.
(b) Location of *sugar industry* is shifting to the southern part of India.
(c) The electronic industry is growing at a fast rate.
- (iv) (a) State *two* conditions that favour the location of cotton textile industry in Ahmedabad. [3]
(b) State *any one* advantage of locating Iron and Steel industry at Rourkela.

Question 11

- (i) Why is *road transport* an important means of transport in India? (*Any two reasons*) [2]
- (ii) Give a reason for each of the following: [2]
(a) Northern plain is best suited for the development of Railways.
(b) Railways are managed completely by the Central Government.
- (iii) Mention *two* advantages and *one* disadvantage of Inland water transport. [3]
- (iv) Why has airway become more popular than other means of transport? (*Any three reasons*) [3]

Question 12

- (i) With reference to the picture below, answer the questions that follow: [2]



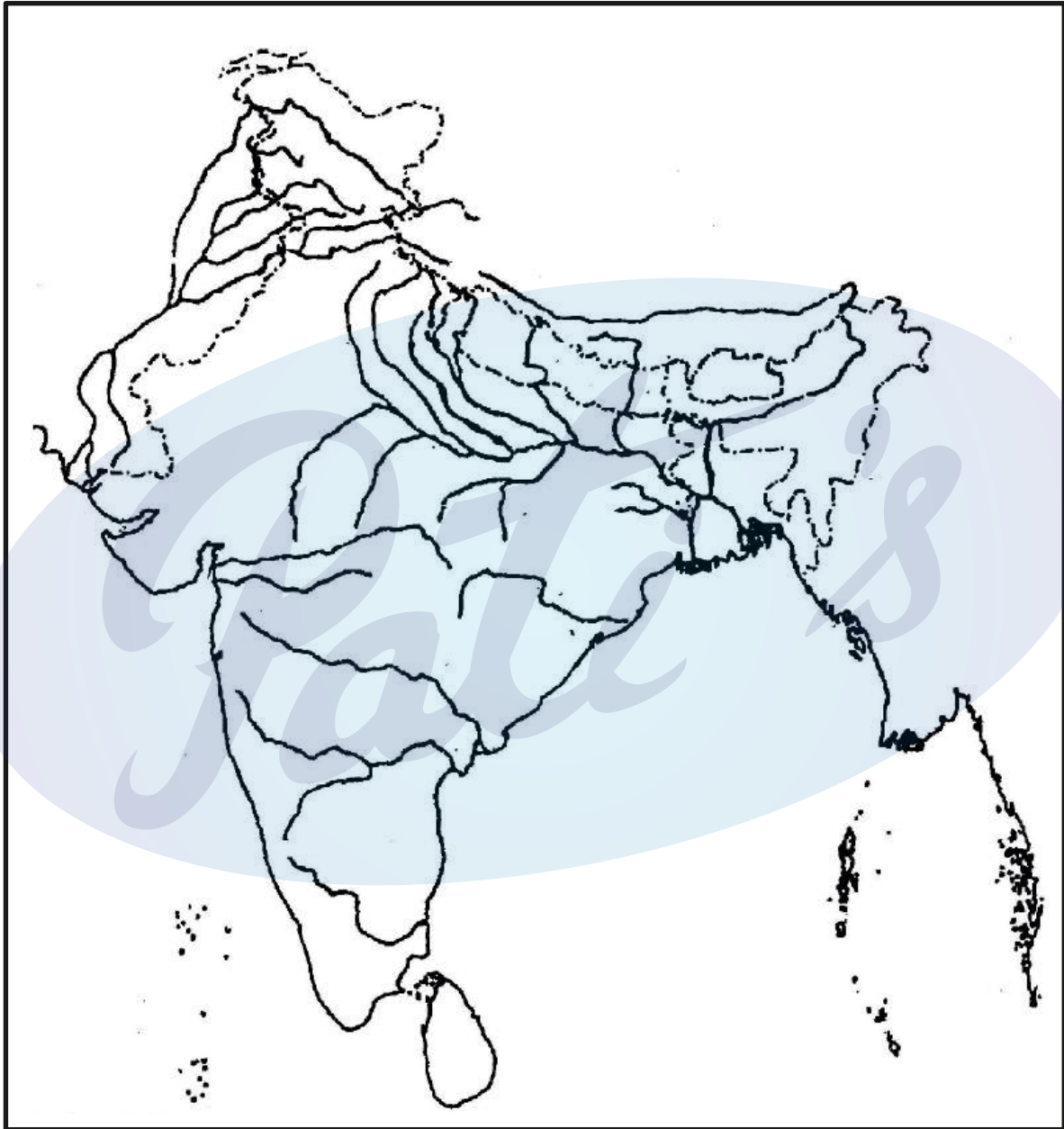
- (a) Which waste management method is depicted here?
- (b) State *one* way in which this method may be implemented at our home.
- (ii) Explain how waste accumulation can be harmful. (*Any two points*) [2]
- (iii) Explain how waste generated in following sectors *may be made useful*. (*Give one example for each*) [3]
- (a) Household
- (b) Industry
- (c) Agriculture
- (iv) (a) Give *two* uses of composting. [3]
- (b) Why are landfills set up far away from the city? (*Any two reasons*)

Question No. 2

Index No..... UID.....

(This map, if used, must be fastened with all other answers)

Outline Map of India for Question 2.



ONLY FOR THE EXAMINER										
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)	(ix)	(x)	Total

GEOGRAPHY
(H.C.G. PAPER – 2)

Maximum Marks: 80

Time allowed: Two hours

Answers to this paper must be written on the answer sheet provided separately.

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This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.

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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 [].

*To be supplied with this paper: Survey of India Map Sheet No. **G43S7**.*

Note:

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- (ii) *The extract of **Survey of India Map Sheet No. G43S7** must not be taken out of the examination hall. It must be handed over to the Supervising Examiner on completion of the paper.*
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- (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.*

This paper consists of 9 printed pages with 1 blank page and 1 outline map of India.

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Turn Over

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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. **G43S7** and answer the following questions:

- (i) (a) Give the **four-figure** grid reference for $\Delta 224$. [2]
(b) What is the **contour interval** used in the given map extract?
- (ii) (a) Mention two man made features seen in **grid square 2706**. [2]
(b) Mention two natural features seen in **grid square 2905**.
- (iii) (a) What do you understand by **1:50,000** printed below the map extract? [2]
(b) What is the *pattern of drainage* seen in the **grid square 2505**?
- (iv) (a) What do you understand by **.10r in 2709**? [2]
(b) What is the *compass direction* of **Mahudi Nani (2604)** from **Panswala (2909)**?
- (v) Calculate the **area** in *kilometre square* of the region enclosed between *Easting 26 to 29* and *Northing 05 to 11*. [2]

Question 2

On the outline map of India provided:

- (i) Mark and label the *Satpura*. [1]
(ii) Shade and label the *Gulf of Kutch*. [1]
(iii) Mark and label the *River Chambal*. [1]
(iv) Mark and label *Delhi*. [1]
(v) Mark and label *80°30' E longitude*. [1]
(vi) Mark and label *Jharia coalfield*. [1]

- (vii) Mark with arrows and name the *Southwest Monsoon winds*. [1]
- (viii) Mark and label the *Karakoram Pass*. [1]
- (ix) Shade and label a *sparsely populated* region in *Western India*. [1]
- (x) Shade an area having *Alluvial soil*. [1]

Question 3

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options. [10]

(Do not copy the questions, write the correct answers only.)

- (i) Which of the following area *receives rain* from the *North East Monsoon*?
- (a) Konkan coast
 - (b) Ganga basin
 - (c) Coromandel coast
 - (d) Malabar coast
- (ii) Which is the **most widespread soil** of India?
- (a) Red soil
 - (b) Alluvial soil
 - (c) Laterite soil
 - (d) Black soil
- (iii) Which type of forest is found **mostly** in the *coastal areas of India*?
- (a) Tropical Evergreen Forest
 - (b) Tropical Desert Forest
 - (c) Littoral Forest
 - (d) Tropical Deciduous Forest

- (iv) Which of the following is a **ground water source**?
- (a) Pond
 - (b) Lake
 - (c) Spring
 - (d) River
- (v) **Copper** is alloyed with **Zinc** to form:
- (a) Stainless steel
 - (b) Brass
 - (c) Bronze
 - (d) Aluminium
- (vi) **Hirakud dam** is based on which of the following *rivers*?
- (a) River Godavari
 - (b) River Mahanadi
 - (c) River Krishna
 - (d) River Narmada
- (vii) Which of the following is **NOT** a problem of Indian agriculture?
- (a) Dependence on monsoon
 - (b) Small land holdings
 - (c) Two main cropping seasons
 - (d) Use of traditional methods of farming
- (viii) Which of the following is a basic / key industry?
- (a) Iron and Steel Industry
 - (b) Silk Industry
 - (c) Electronic Industry
 - (d) Cotton textile Industry

- (ix) Which of the following is a staple food grain of Indians?
- (a) Wheat
 - (b) Rice
 - (c) Gram
 - (d) Arhar
- (x) Which of the following method of waste disposal is *harmful*?
- (a) Composting
 - (b) Segregation
 - (c) Dumping
 - (d) Vermicomposting

PART II (50 Marks)

(Attempt **any five** questions from this **Part**.)

Question 4

- (i) Name the *seasons* of India and mention the *duration* of each season. [2]
- (ii) Why maximum rainfall in India occurs after the summer season? [2]
- (iii) Give a geographical reason for each of the following: [3]
- (a) The *Malabar coast* receives heavy rainfall in the month of *July* but the *Coromandel coast* during this time remains comparatively dry.
 - (b) *Punjab* receives rainfall in winter season.
 - (c) *Mumbai* is warmer than *Delhi* in the month of December.

- (iv) Study the climate data of Station X and answer the questions that follow: [3]

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temp in °C	21.0	21.9	24.3	27.2	28.0	26.4	26.1	25.4	26.0	26.0	23.8	21.2
Rainfall in cm	5.1	2.8	1.2	1.7	3.9	4.6	8.4	11.4	11.9	31.6	34.5	14.8

- (a) Calculate the annual range of temperature of Station X.
- (b) Name the wind that brings most of the rainfall to this station.
- (c) On which coast of India is Station X located?

Question 5

- (i) (a) Mention *any two* causes of soil erosion in India. [2]
- (b) Name *two* soil conservation methods that may be practised in arid(dry) regions.
- (ii) Mention *two* characteristics of *Black soil*. [2]
- (iii) Name the soil: [3]
- (a) That is found on the summits of Eastern and Western Ghats.
- (b) That is suitable for dry farming.
- (c) That varies in texture.
- (iv) Give a geographical reason for each of the following: [3]
- (a) *Terrace farming* is an ideal soil conservation method for hilly areas.
- (b) *Khadar* soils are preferred over *Bhangar* soils.
- (c) Foothills of Himalayas have been affected by soil erosion.

Question 6

- (i) State *two* ways in which forests help in protecting the environment. [2]
- (ii) Mention *two* ways in which Tropical Desert vegetation has adapted to its environment. [2]

- (iii) (a) In which natural vegetation belt is *Sundari* tree found? [3]
(b) Why is the *Tropical Deciduous Forest* commercially the most exploited forest belt of India? (*Two points*)
- (iv) (a) Name one region in India where Tropical Evergreen Forest is found. [3]
(b) Mention the *temperature* and *rainfall* conditions found suitable for its growth.

Question 7

- (i) Give a reason for each of the following: [2]
(a) Agriculture sector in India needs the support of irrigation.
(b) *Well irrigation* is a popular means of irrigation in *Northern India*.
- (ii) Distinguish between *Inundation canal* and *Perennial canal*. [2]
- (iii) (a) Where in India is *Tank irrigation* most widely used? [3]
(b) Give *one* factor that has led to its popularity in the region mentioned by you.
(c) Mention *one* advantage of using tank as a means of irrigation.
- (iv) (a) What is *Rainwater Harvesting*? [3]
(b) Give *two* ways in which *Rainwater Harvesting* is important for India.

Question 8

- (i) (a) Name the state of India that leads in the production of *Manganese*. [2]
(b) What is the importance of *Manganese* for the *Iron and Steel industry*?
- (ii) Why is *conventional source of energy* **not** considered an *ecofriendly* source of energy? [2]

- (iii) (a) How is *Bhakra Nangal dam* beneficial for Punjab? [3]
- (b) Name *two* states where coal is mined in abundance.
- (c) Mention *one* advantage of using wind energy.
- (iv) Name the following: [3]
- (a) A mineral used to generate nuclear energy.
- (b) The non-conventional energy source that has the *most widespread* potential usage in India.
- (c) An offshore oil field of India.

Question 9

- (i) Differentiate between *Intensive farming* and *Extensive farming*. [2]
- (ii) Mention *two* problems faced by the Indian farmers. [2]
- (iii) (a) Give *one* advantage of *transplantation method* of sowing rice. [3]
- (b) What is '*Ginning*'?
- (c) Name *any two* pulses grown in India.
- (iv) (a) What is meant by '*Retting*'? [3]
- (b) What kind of soil is required for the cultivation of tea?
- (c) Why is pruning necessary for tea plant?

Question 10

- (i) How are the industries important for India? (*Two points*) [2]
- (ii) State the difference between *Agro based industry* and *Forest based industry*. [2]
- Give *one* example for each type of industry.

- (iii) (a) What has made *Mumbai* an important centre for *cotton textile* production? [3]
(Write any two points)
- (b) Why are the *petrochemical* products in great demand?
- (iv) (a) Mention *two* problems faced by the *Sugar industry* of India. [3]
- (b) Where is TATA STEEL located?
- (c) Why is the *Silk industry* losing the market in recent times?

Question 11

- (i) Why is it important to have a well developed means of transport in India? [2]
- (ii) “*Though an expensive mode of transport, Airways is gaining popularity in India.*” Explain giving two reasons. [2]
- (iii) (a) Why are *South Indian rivers* not ideal for inland water transport? [3]
- (b) Mention *two* advantages of **waterways**.
- (iv) (a) Why are **roadways** considered more important than any other means of transport? [3]
- (b) Mention two advantages of using **railways** as means of transport.

Question 12

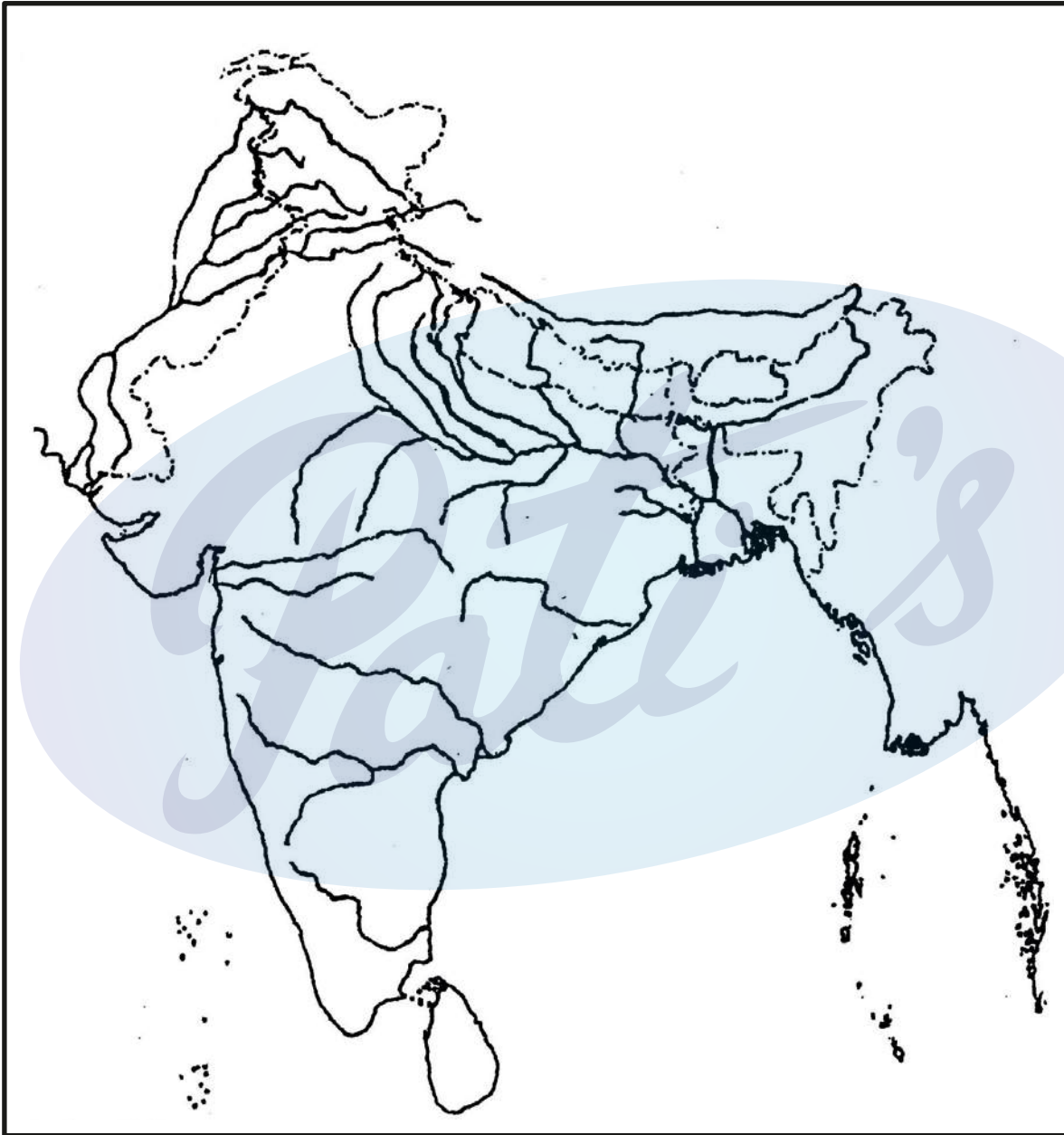
- (i) Why should *Waste Management* be practiced in every *school*? [2]
- (ii) Mention *one* advantage and *one* disadvantage of **dumping** of waste. [2]
- (iii) Briefly answer the following: [3]
- (a) How is *segregation* of the waste helpful?
- (b) Mention *one* way in which we can *reuse* waste.
- (c) Mention *one* benefit of *Composting*.
- (iv) (a) How is *recycling* of waste helpful? Give an example of recycling of waste. [3]
- (b) Mention *any one* initiative taken by the *Government* to manage waste.

Question No. 2

Index No..... UID.....

(This map, if used, must be fastened with all other answers)

Outline Map of India for Question 2.



ONLY FOR THE EXAMINER										
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)	(ix)	(x)	Total

GEOGRAPHY

H.C.G. - Paper – 2

(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/10**
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/10** 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.*

This Paper consists of 8 printed pages and 1 outline map.

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Turn over

PART I (30 Marks)

Attempt *all* questions from this *Part*

Question 1

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

- (a) (i) Give a *six figure* grid reference for the spot height .324 in *northern* part of the map extract. [2]
(ii) Give a *four figure* grid reference for *open scrub south of Dhad Talao*.
- (b) (i) What is the *meaning* of the term '**Contour interval**'? [2]
(ii) What is the contour interval of the sheet provided to you?
- (c) What is the *area in kilometre square* of the region between *06 and 09 Eastings* and *22 and 27 Northings*? [2]
- (d) What is the *significance* of the following *colours* used on the survey map? [2]
(i) Yellow colour.
(ii) Green colour.
- (e) What is the *compass direction* of? [2]
(i) Idarla (0825) from Bhamra (0420).
(ii) Dhana (0623) from Amarapura (0124).
- (f) (i) Name the *settlement pattern* seen in the grid square 0819. [2]
(ii) Name the *drainage pattern* seen in the grid square 0827.
- (g) (i) Name **two** *man made features* seen in the grid square 0723. [2]
(ii) Name **two** *natural features* seen in the grid square 0218.
- (h) (i) What is the *black horizontal line* drawn between 18 and 19 Northings? [2]
(ii) Name the most important settlement of the region shown on the map extract.
- (i) Draw the conventional symbol for each of the following: [2]
(i) Lined perennial well.
(ii) Seasonal tank.
- (j) (i) Give **one** *evidence* to prove that the regions shown on the map extract receive [2]
scanty rainfall.
(ii) What is *.5r* in the grid square 0321?

Question 2

On the outline map of India provided:

- (a) Mark and name *Nilgiris*. [1]
- (b) Mark and name *Kochi*. [1]
- (c) Mark and name the *Karakoram Pass*. [1]
- (d) Mark and name $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}E$ Longitude. [1]
- (e) Shade and name the *Coromandel Coastal Plain*. [1]
- (f) Mark and name the *River Brahmaputra*. [1]
- (g) Mark and name the *Gulf of Kutch*. [1]
- (h) Mark and name the *Satpura*. [1]
- (i) Mark using arrows, the direction of the *South West Monsoon wind* during summer over the *Arabian Sea* and label it. [1]
- (j) Shade and label a *sparsely populated* region in India. [1]

PART II (50 Marks)

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

Question 3

- (a) (i) Name one state in the north western part of India that receives rainfall during winter. [2]
- (ii) What is the source of this rainfall?
- (b) Give a reason for each of the following: [2]
 - (i) Rainy season in India is after the summer season.
 - (ii) Tamil Nadu has more rainy months than Kerala, yet, Kerala receives more rainfall than Tamil Nadu.
- (c) (i) What do you understand by the term “*Burst of Monsoon*”? [3]
Name the state that experiences the “*Burst of Monsoon*”.

(ii) Even though India gets abundant rainfall during the rainy season, yet, some places experience drought. Explain giving suitable examples.

(iii) Why is Shimla colder than Delhi during summer?

(d) Study the climatic data given below and answer the questions that follow: [3]

Months	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temp. in °C	8.4	11.5	21.6	28.3	35.1	38.5	41.0	38.0	30.8	29.2	15.6	10.2
Rainfall in cms.	1.5	0.9	0.5	–	–	12.5	17.8	18.5	12.5	12.5	6.2	2.1

(i) Calculate the *annual range of temperature*.

(ii) State whether the station is located in the *coastal area* **or** in the *continental interior*.

(iii) Name the wind that brings most of the rainfall to this area.

Question 4

(a) (i) Name the parent rock that contributes to the formation of red soil. [2]

(ii) How does this soil get its 'red' colour?

(b) Name the following: [2]

(i) a soil that occurs *insitu* and is good for cotton crop.

(ii) soil that is formed due to *high temperature and heavy rainfall*.

(c) With reference to *Alluvial Soil* answer the following: [3]

(i) What are the **two types** of Alluvial Soil?

(ii) Name an area where Alluvial soil is found.

(iii) Name **two crops** that grow well in this soil.

(d) (i) Define the term '*Residual*' soil. [3]

(ii) Name **two crops** that are grown on laterite soil.

(iii) Name **two important agents of soil erosion**.

Question 5

- (a) State *two ways* by which forests help in protecting the environment. [2]
- (b) With reference to *Tropical Deciduous forests* answer the following questions: [2]
- (i) Name *two states* where it is found.
- (ii) Name *two important trees* found in this forest.
- (c) Briefly explain the following: [3]
- (i) Why are Tropical Evergreen forests called “*Evergreen*”?
- (ii) Why is afforestation essential in the cities that have Iron and Steel industries?
- (iii) How do forests act as a *source of income* for the people.
- (d) Give a *reason* for each of the following: [3]
- (i) The Tropical Deciduous forest is commercially the most important forest belt in India.
- (ii) Tropical Evergreen forests occur on the windward side of Western Ghats.
- (iii) It is very difficult to move through *tidal forests*.

Question 6

- (a) Mention any *two* methods of recharging ground water aquifers. [2]
- (b) (i) Name the *most common* means of irrigation used in India. [2]
- (ii) Give one reason for the popularity of this means of irrigation in our country.
- (c) (i) Name two states of India where *Canal irrigation* is extensively used. [3]
- (ii) Name the types of canals used in India.
- (iii) Mention one point of difference between the types of canals mentioned by you.
- (d) (i) What geographical conditions make irrigation necessary in the country? [3]
- (ii) How has irrigation changed the cropping pattern in India?
- (iii) Why is there a scarcity of surface water in our country?

Question 7

- (a) (i) Why is *iron ore* called the back bone of our modern industry? [2]
(ii) Mention *two* uses of iron ore.
- (b) Mention *one agricultural* and *one industrial* problem solved by the *Bhakra Nangal Dam*. [2]
- (c) (i) Name the state that is the leading producer of Manganese. [3]
(ii) Name the mineral oil field of India which is the largest producer of Petroleum.
(iii) Mention two advantages of using Geothermal energy over coal.
- (d) (i) Mention one disadvantage of using natural gas as a source of power. [3]
(ii) How is the residue from a Bio-gas plant put to use?
(iii) Why is the use of alternative sources of energy becoming essential in modern time?

Question 8

- (a) Mention two points of difference between *subsistence farming* and *commercial farming*. [2]
- (b) Explain briefly the following terms: [2]
(i) *Ginning*.
(ii) *Ratooning*.
- (c) With reference to the wheat crop answer the following questions: [3]
(i) Name the state which is the leading producer of this crop in India.
(ii) Mention the climatic condition found suitable for the cultivation of this crop.
- (d) Give a geographical reason for each of the following: [3]
(i) Cultivation of *rice* requires flat level land.
(ii) *Pulses* are important rotation crops.
(iii) *Bajra* and *Jowar* are grown as dry crops.

Question 9

- (a) Give *two* reasons as to why Mumbai has developed into an important *cotton textile* centre. [2]
- (b) (i) What are *Basic Industries*? [2]
(ii) Give one example of a *Basic Industry* in India.
- (c) (i) State *two problems* faced by the *Silk Industry* of India. [3]
(ii) Mention the most important *factor for location* of *Sugar industries*.
- (d) Briefly answer the following: [3]
(i) From where does the *Rourkela Steel plant* obtain its supply of *coal*?
(ii) From where does the *Tata Iron and Steel plant* obtain its supply of *iron ore*?
(iii) Name *two cities* that are important for the production of *Electronics*.

Question 10

- (a) With reference to **Waterways** answer the following questions: [2]
(i) Mention *two advantages* of *inland water transport*.
(ii) Why is *inland water transport* not well developed in India?
- (b) Even though all means of transport are well developed in India, yet, *road transport* remains the most popular means of transport. Justify this statement. [2]
- (c) Give a *reason* for each of the following: [3]
(i) *Roadways* is not well developed in *North East India*.
(ii) *Railways* are under the *public sector*.
(iii) A good network of transport is of great help for the development of the economy.
- (d) (i) Give two disadvantages of *Airways*. [3]
(ii) Why is there an increase of airway traffic in recent years?

Question 11

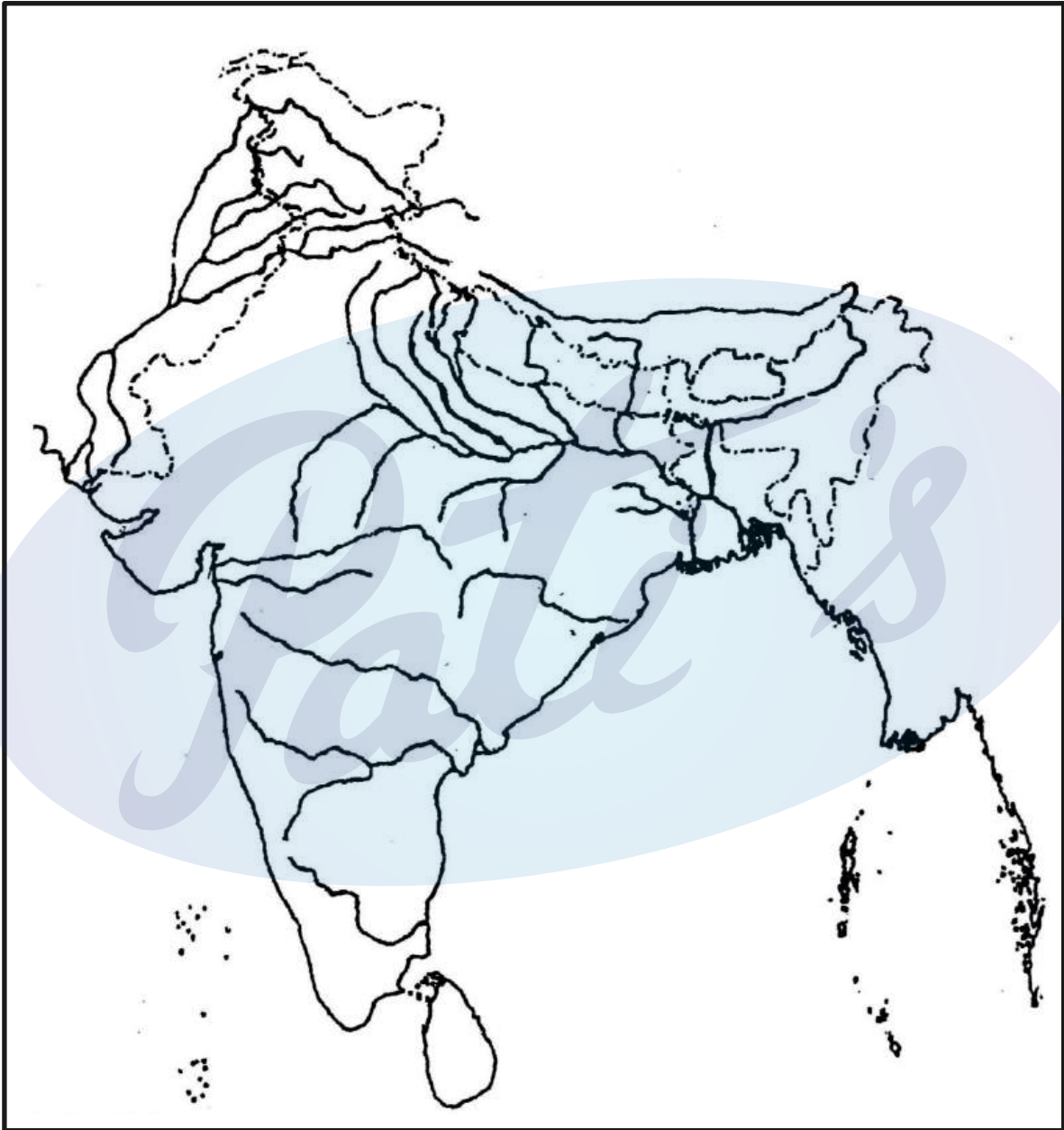
- (a) (i) What do you mean by *segregation of waste*? [2]
(ii) Why is segregation of waste essential before its disposal?
- (b) Why should sewage be treated before disposal? [2]
- (c) Briefly answer each of the following: [3]
(i) What is the effect of Waste accumulation on terrestrial life?
(ii) What are the consequences of Water pollution?
(iii) What is the benefit of Composting?
- (d) (i) How can recycling of Waste help in reducing waste? [3]
Explain with suitable examples.
(ii) Mention one initiative taken by the Government to manage waste.
(iii) How can you as an individual contribute towards waste management?

Question No. 2

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(This map, if used, must be fastened with all other answers)

Map of India for Question 2.



ONLY FOR THE EXAMINER										
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	Total

GEOGRAPHY

H.C.G. - Paper – 2

(Two hours)

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This Paper consists of 9 printed pages and 1 outline map.

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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. **45D/10** and answer the following questions:

- (a) (i) Give the **six-figure** grid reference for the temple that is located to the *south west* of *Pithapura settlement*. [2]
- (ii) Give the **four-figure** grid reference for a *settlement* where people of the region *meet socially* and for *trade* at least *once in a year*.
- (b) (i) What is the *pattern of drainage* seen in the grid square **2118**? [2]
- (ii) What is the *pattern of settlement* seen in the grid square **1923**?
- (c) What do each of the two numbers (281 printed in black colour and 20 printed in red colour) in the grid square **1818** indicate? [2]
- (d) (i) Name any **two man-made** features in grid square **2419**. [2]
- (ii) Name any **two natural features** in grid square **2118**.
- (e) What is the *significance* of the following? [2]
- (i) **Fire line** in grid square **2417**.
- (ii) Water body found in grid square **2221**.
- (f) Calculate the **area** of the region between **16** and **19** Eastings and **18** and **22** Northings. Give your answer in **kilometre square**. [2]
- (g) Give a reason for each of the following: [2]
- (i) The water in some of the wells in the north west quarter of the map is **not fit for drinking**.
- (ii) The region near Anadra and Gulabganj has many *causeways*.
- (h) (i) What is the *main means of irrigation* used by people living in the area shown on the map? [2]
- (ii) What is the *main occupation* of the people of the region shown on the map?

- (i) Which according to you is the *most important settlement*? [2]
Give a reason to support your answer.
- (j) Name any two *means of transport* used by the people living in the area shown on the map extract. [2]

Question 2

On the outline map of India provided:

- (a) Shade and label the *Gangetic Plain*. [1]
- (b) Shade and label *an area of laterite soil in North India*. [1]
- (c) Mark and label the *Karakoram Mountains*. [1]
- (d) Mark and name the *Palk Strait*. [1]
- (e) Shade and label the river *Cauveri*. [1]
- (f) Mark and name *Mumbai*. [1]
- (g) Mark and name the *Nathu La Pass*. [1]
- (h) Mark and name *Digboi*. [1]
- (i) Shade and name the *Deccan Plateau*. [1]
- (j) Shade and label the river *Jhelum*. [1]

PART II (50 Marks)

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

Question 3

- (a) (i) What type of wind is '*Monsoon*'? What is its direction during summer? [2]
(ii) Mention **two** characteristics of the *Indian monsoon*.
- (b) With reference to the *summer season* in India, answer the following questions: [2]
(i) Mention the duration of the summer season in India.
(ii) What is the *atmospheric pressure condition* during summer season over the *central part of India*?

- (c) Give a reason for each of the following: [3]
- (i) *Goa* receives heavier rainfall than *Puducherry*.
 - (ii) *Mawsynram* receives the highest average annual rainfall.
 - (iii) *Mangaluru* is cooler than *Delhi* in summer season.
- (d) Study the data of distribution of temperature and rain for Station X and answer the questions that follow: [3]

Month	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Temp. °C	10	11	23	35	39	42	40	33	30	25	13	11
Rainfall Cm	2	1	0	5	15	62	71	81	59	12	10	3

- (i) Is Station X in the *coastal area* **or** in the *interior* of the country?
- (ii) Calculate the *total annual rainfall* for Station X.
- (iii) Name the *wind* that brings **most** of the rainfall to Station X.

Question 4

- (a) (i) Name the Indian soil which is formed due to the *weathering of basic igneous rocks*. [2]
- (ii) Name *two states* of India where this type of soil is found.
- (b) Name the following: [2]
- (i) An important *transported soil* of India.
 - (ii) Soil that is *rich in iron oxide*.
- (c) Give a geographical reason for each of the following: [3]
- (i) *Terrace farming* is an ideal soil conservation method for *hilly regions*.
 - (ii) *Dry farming* is preferred in areas with *red soil*.
 - (iii) *Wind* is a common agent of soil erosion in *arid regions*.

- (d) Briefly answer the following: [3]
- (i) Mention one way in which *man* is responsible for soil erosion.
 - (ii) How can deepening of the river bed help in preventing soil erosion?
 - (iii) Mention a physical characteristic of Laterite soil.

Question 5

- (a) Give **two reasons** to explain as to why we *need to conserve* our forest resource. [2]
- (b) (i) Mention *two* conditions required for the growth of *Littoral Forest*. [2]
- (ii) State **one characteristic** feature of the forest found in the *Nilgiri Hills*.
- (c) (i) Give **two reasons** to explain as to why the *Tropical Evergreen Forests* are difficult to exploit for *commercial purpose*. [3]
- (ii) Name any **two trees** found in Tropical Evergreen forests.
- (d) Briefly explain each of the following: [3]
- (i) The trees in the Tropical Desert Forest have *stunted growth*.
 - (ii) There is a *gradual increase* in the forest cover in India in recent times.
 - (iii) The trees in *Monsoon Deciduous forests*, shed their leaves for about 6-8 weeks during March and April.

Question 6

- (a) “*The modern means of irrigation are gaining popularity.*” [2]
- Give **two reasons** to justify this statement.
- (b) Mention **two factors** that favour the development of tube well irrigation in Punjab. [2]
- (c) Give a reason for each of the following: [3]
- (i) Most of the South Indian states are **not suitable** for development of canal irrigation.
 - (ii) There is an urgent need for *water conservation* in India.
 - (iii) Development of irrigation is essential for the *growth of the agriculture* sector of India.

- (d) Briefly explain the following terms: [3]
- (i) Inundation canal.
 - (ii) Rooftop rainwater harvesting.
 - (iii) Surface water.

Question 7

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

Question 8

- (a) Mention **two steps** taken by the government to boost agricultural production in India. [2]
- (b) (i) Name two *varieties of millet* grown in India. [2]
- (ii) What is the soil requirement for growing millet?

- (c) Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow: [3]



- (i) Mention the *climatic condition* that is suitable for the cultivation of this crop.
- (ii) Name the *state* that produces the *largest amount* of this crop.
- (iii) In which *cropping season* is this crop grown in India?
- (d) Give a geographical reason for each of the following: [3]
- (i) Cultivation of *wheat* is confined to the *northern part of India*.
- (ii) Practicing *mixed farming* gives *security* to farmers.
- (iii) *Ratoon* cropping is *gaining popularity* among sugarcane cultivators.

Question 9

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

- (d) Give a reason for each of the following: [3]
- (i) **Ahmedabad** is an important *cotton textile* producing centre in India.
 - (ii) Cottage industries are significant for our economy
 - (iii) *Petrochemical industries* are usually located close to the oil refineries.

Question 10

- (a) “Roadways are an important means of transport in India”. [2]
Give **two reasons** to justify the statement.
- (b) (i) Why are South Indian rivers **not ideal** for the inland water transport? [2]
(ii) Mention **one advantage** of coastal shipping.
- (c) Give a reason for each of the following: [3]
- (i) Nearly seventy *percent* of Indians *do not* use air transport.
 - (ii) *A well-developed transport network* is important for industrial growth.
 - (iii) Water transport is not as popular as land transport in India.
- (d) (i) “The railway is an important means of transport as compared to airways.” [3]
State two reasons to support the statement.
- (ii) Mention **one disadvantage** of rail transport.

Question 11

- (a) What impact does the waste accumulation have on the following? [2]
- (i) Quality of air around us.
 - (ii) Quality of water around us.
- (b) Mention **two ways** in which the decomposition of waste in open areas can affect human health. [2]
- (c) (i) What can an individual do to *reduce* waste at home? [3]
(ii) Why must *segregation* of waste be done before disposal?
(iii) How has *composting* proven to be a great help in managing waste?

- (d) Give a reason for each of the following: [3]
- (i) Trees must be planted in the industrial areas.
 - (ii) Chemical fertilizers must be replaced by organic manure.
 - (iii) Plastic and polythene products must be banned.

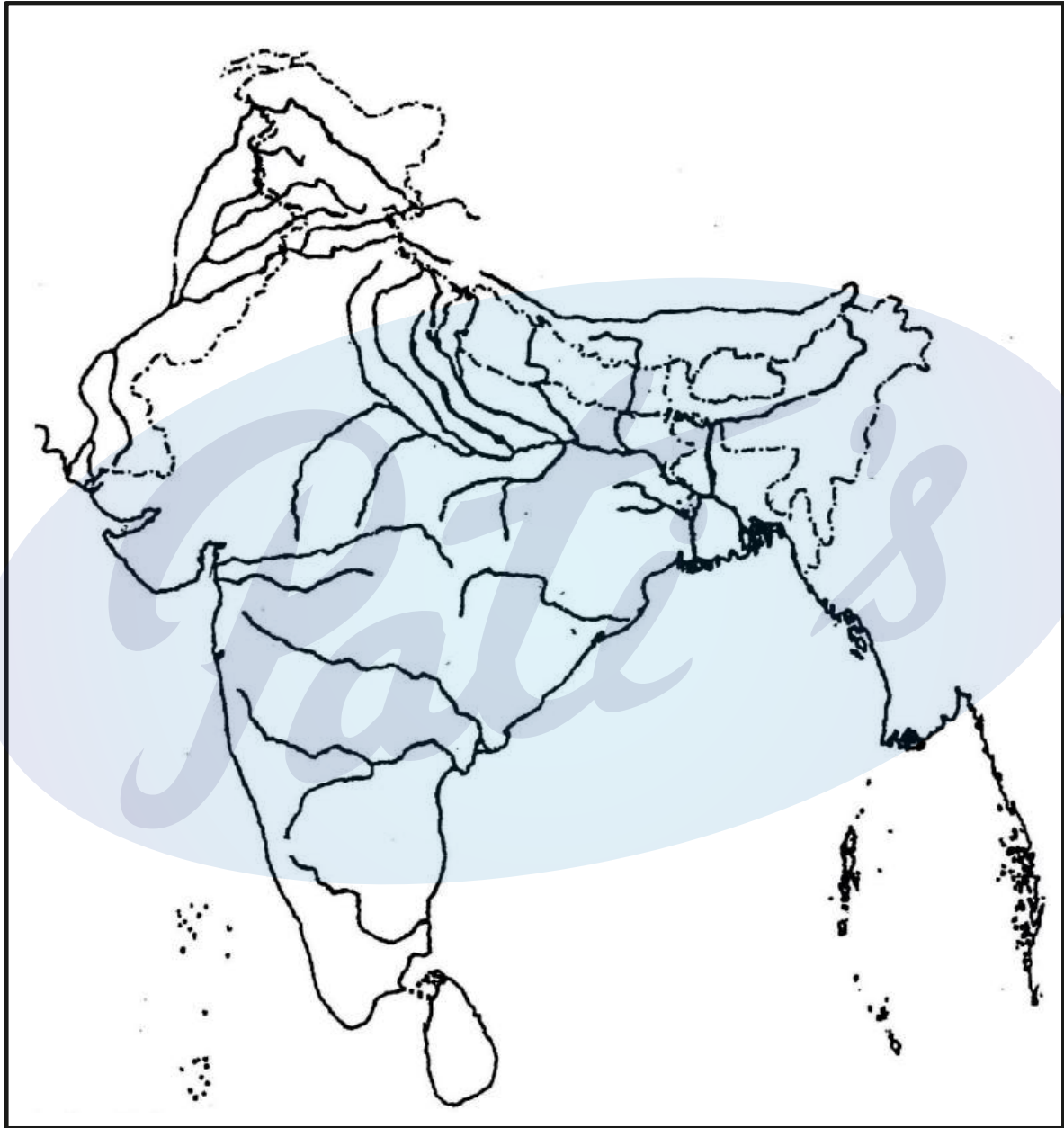


Question No. 2

Index No..... UID.....

(This map, if used, must be fastened with all other answers)

Map of India for Question 2.



ONLY FOR THE EXAMINER										
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	Total

GEOGRAPHY

H.C.G. - Paper – 2

(Two hours)

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*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.*

This Paper consists of 7 printed pages and 1 outline map.

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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. **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]
- (f) Calculate the area of the region between *85 – 90 northing* and *90 – 95 easting*. [2]
Give your answer in *kilometer*.
- (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.

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]

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 the **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]

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.

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.

Question 6

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

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?

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?

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 a geographical 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.

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]

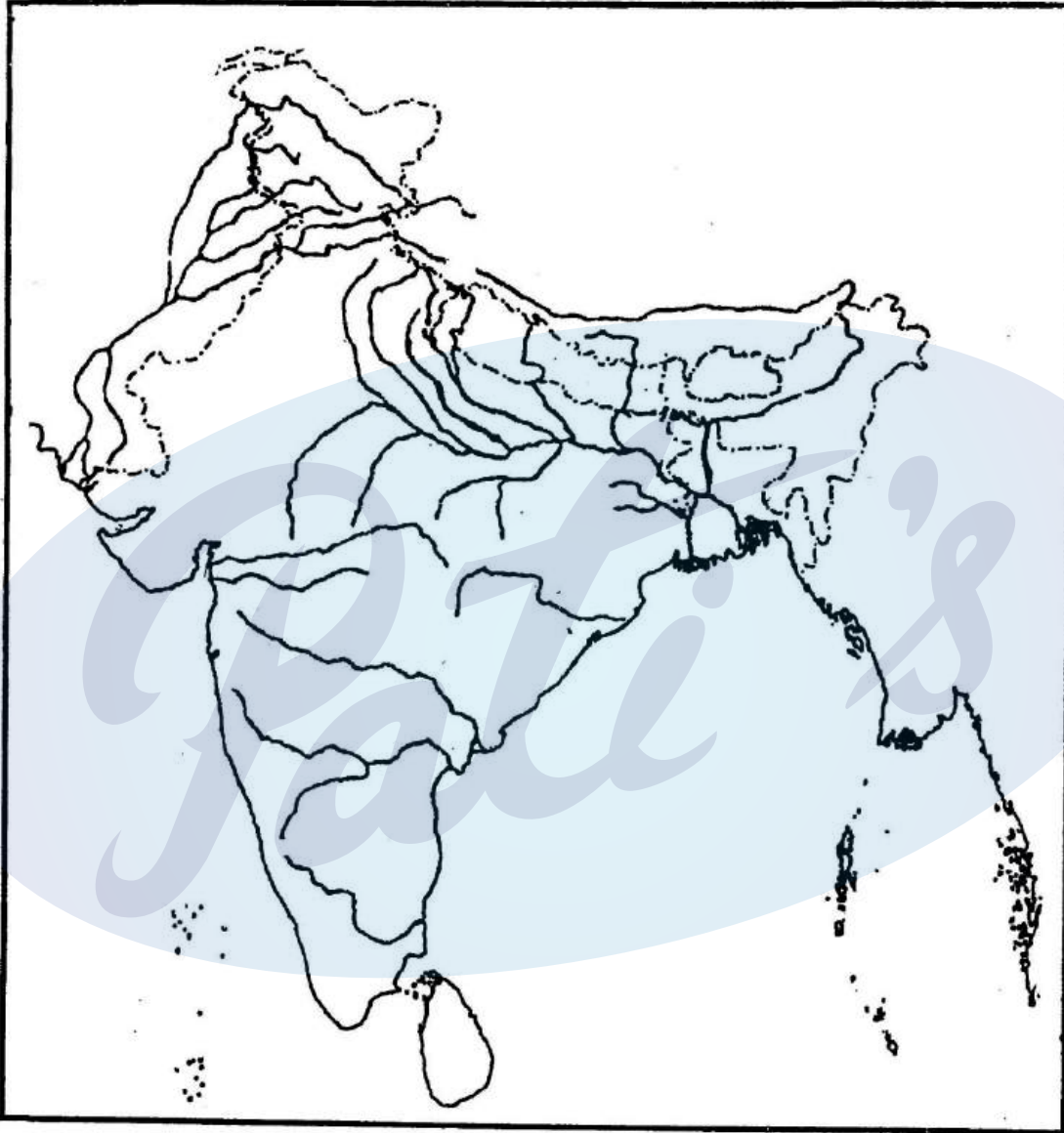
Question 11

- (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.

Index No..... UID.....

(This map, if used, must be fastened with all other answers)

Map of India for Question 2.



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a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j

GEOGRAPHY

H.C.G. - Paper – 2

(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/10
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/10** 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.*

This Paper consists of 8 printed pages and 1 outline map.

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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. **45D/10** and answer the following questions:

- (a) Give the *six figure grid reference* for: [2]
(i) The highest point in this map extract.
(ii) Surveyed tree north of Rampura Khera.
- (b) On which bank of Sukli Nadi lies: [2]
(i) Butri
(ii) Padrugarh
- (c) Differentiate between the drainage pattern shown in grid square: [2]
(i) 0704
(ii) 0705
- (d) The region in this map extract receives seasonal rainfall. Give *two* reasons for your answer. [2]
- (e) Calculate the distance in km between settlement Bhatana and Makawal along the cart track. [2]
- (f) State the Compass direction of the following: [2]
(i) Dattani from Marol.
(ii) Dhavli from Makawal.
- (g) (i) Mention a social activity of people living in Marol. [2]
(ii) What is the main occupation of the people living in this region?
- (h) What do you understand by: [2]
(i) The black broken line in 0807
(ii) The vertical black line close to Easting 10
- (i) What is the main source of water supply to Bhatana? Give a reason for your answer [2]
- (j) (i) Name one natural feature in the grid square 0905. [2]
(ii) Identify one man made feature in the grid square 1003.

Question 2

On the outline map of India provided:

- (a) Draw and name the *Tropic of Cancer*. [1]
- (b) Label the river *Godavari*. [1]
- (c) Mark and name the *Garo Hills*. [1]
- (d) Mark C on the coal fields in *Jharia*. [1]
- (e) Mark with an arrow and name the *NE monsoon* over the *Bay of Bengal*. [1]
- (f) Shade and name the *Gulf of Kutch*. [1]
- (g) Shade and name the *coastal plain* that receives rainfall in *October-November*. [1]
- (h) Mark with a dot and name *Delhi*. [1]
- (i) Shade a region with *Black Cotton Soil*. [1]
- (j) Use an arrow to point at a *densely populated state in South India*. [1]

PART II (50 Marks)

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

Question 3

- (a) Mention the four seasons that prevail in India stating the months for each. [2]
- (b) State the *agricultural benefits* derived from: [2]
 - (i) The Westerly Depressions in Punjab.
 - (ii) The Kalbaisakhi in Assam.
- (c) Give a *reason* for each of the following: [3]
 - (i) Kolkata receives heavier rain than Lucknow.
 - (ii) The Summer Monsoon winds blow over the Arabian Sea from the South West.
 - (iii) Thar is a desert.

(d) Study the climatic data given below and answer the questions that follow: [3]

Month	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Temp. °C	12.0	25.5	26.3	27.1	30.0	36.2	36.0	35.9	30.3	28.4	21.0	16.6
Rainfall cm	1.5	0.1	0.0	1.4	1.1	21.0	25.3	27.2	24.0	9.4	1.5	0.4

- (i) What is the annual range temperature of the station?
- (ii) What is the total annual rainfall experienced by the station?
- (iii) Why would it be correct to presume that the station lies in the interior and not on the coast?

Question 4

- (a) Mention two differences between Alluvial Soil and Black Cotton Soil. [2]
- (b) Name an area in India in which each of the following processes take place: [2]
 - (i) Sheet erosion
 - (ii) Gully erosion
- (c) What is soil conservation? State a method of soil conservation in the: [3]
 - (i) Arid and Semi-Arid region.
 - (ii) river valleys prone to flood.
- (d) Name the soil which: [3]
 - (i) is good for cultivation of sugarcane.
 - (ii) is acidic in nature.
 - (iii) occurs *exsitu*.

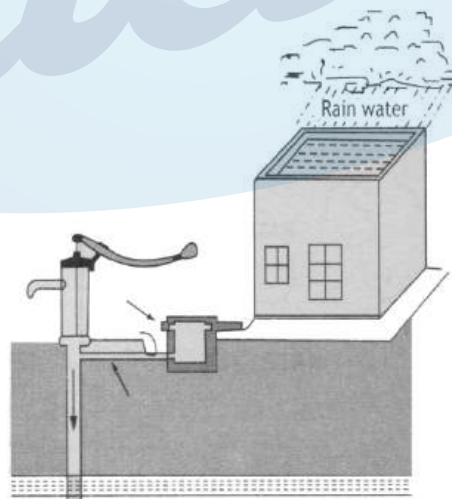
Question 5

- (a) How do trees in the Tropical desert forests adapt themselves to the dry climate? [2]
- (b) Name the tree as per its characteristics given below: [2]
 - (i) The wood is hard and suitable for ship building.
 - (ii) The stilt roots are underwater during high tide.
- (c) Explain why the forest cover in India is shrinking? [3]

- (d) Name the natural vegetation found in the following regions: [3]
- (i) The western slopes of the Western Ghats.
 - (ii) The Nilgiris.
 - (iii) Western Rajasthan.

Question 6

- (a) Give a reason for the significance of irrigation in: [2]
- (i) Punjab.
 - (ii) Rajasthan.
- (b) Name a state where: [2]
- (i) Tube wells are common.
 - (ii) Tank irrigation is popular.
- (c) Give one Geographical reason for each of the following: [3]
- (i) Sprinkler irrigation is practised in arid and semi-arid regions.
 - (ii) A tube well should be installed in a fertile and productive region.
 - (iii) Canal irrigation is more suitable in the Northern Plains.
- (d) Study the diagram below and answer the questions that follow: [3]



- (i) Name the activity shown in the diagram.
- (ii) Give two objectives of the activity named in (d) (i).

Question 7

- (a) Give the names of four important types of iron ore found in India. [2]
- (b) Name the following: [2]
- (i) An offshore oil field in the Gulf of Cambay.
- (ii) An oil refinery in Bihar.
- (c) (i) Name the state that produces the largest amount of limestone. [3]
- (ii) State two uses of limestone.
- (d) State an important industrial use of: [3]
- (i) Manganese
- (ii) Coal
- (iii) Aluminium

Question 8

- (a) What is Mixed farming? Mention *any one* benefit of Mixed farming. [2]
- (b) Give the Geographical requirements for the cultivation of Sugarcane. [2]
- (c) Explain the following terms and name the crop with which each is associated: [3]
- (i) Retting
- (ii) Ratooning
- (iii) Ginning
- (d) Give geographical reasons for the following: [3]
- (i) Regular pruning is essential for tea bushes.
- (ii) Coffee beans are roasted.
- (iii) Millets are known as dry crops.

Question 9

- (a) Differentiate between Mineral-based Industry and Agro-based industry [2]
giving one example for each.
- (b) 'Though Uttar Pradesh has the largest number of sugar mills yet Maharashtra is the largest producer of sugar.' Give any two reasons to justify the statement. [2]
- (c) Give the *geographic term* for each of the following: [3]
- (i) Non-mulberry silk produced in Madhya Pradesh.
 - (ii) Rejected cane after crushing.
 - (iii) The rearing of silk worms to obtain silk.
- (d) With reference to the cotton textile industry answer the following questions: [3]
- (i) Give two reasons why Mumbai is an important cotton textile industry.
 - (ii) Mention two more important centres of cotton textile industry in India.

Question 10

- (a) 'The Iron and Steel industry constitutes the backbone of modern industrial economy.' Give two reasons to justify the statement. [2]
- (b) (i) Name an Iron and Steel Industry set up in Orissa with the help of a famous German firm. [2]
- (ii) From where does the industry named in b (i) get its iron ore and manganese?
- (c) Name a manufacturing centre for each of the following industries: [3]
- (i) Aircraft
 - (ii) HMT
 - (iii) Railway coaches
- (d) Name two products each of the following industries: [3]
- (i) petrochemical industry.
 - (ii) heavy engineering industry.
 - (iii) electronic industry.

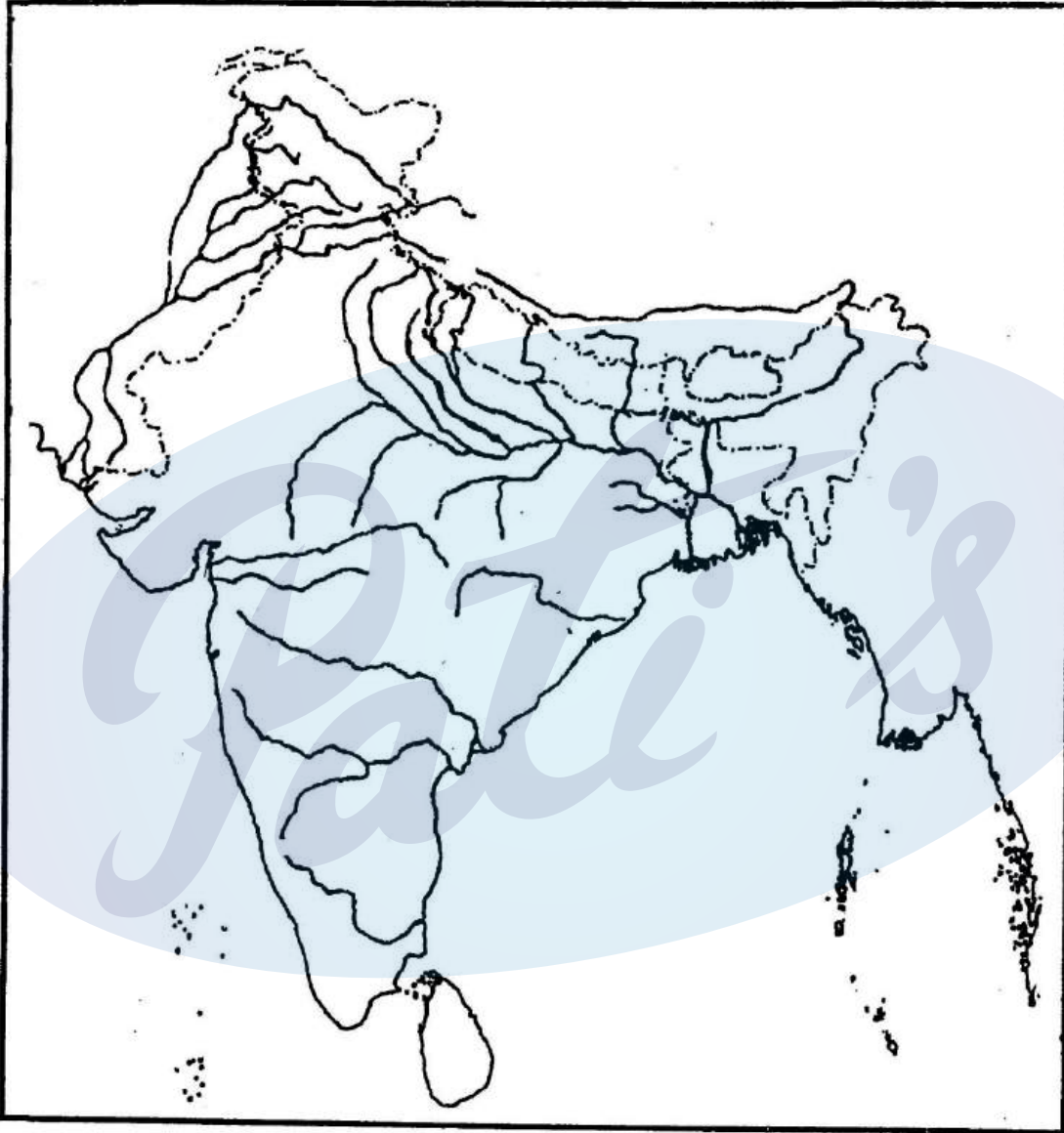
Question 11

- (a) Mention two reasons why more people use railways rather than airways. [2]
- (b) Why is inland waterways declining in its importance? Give two reasons for your answer. [2]
- (c) What do you mean by the following: [3]
- (i) Sewage.
 - (ii) Eutrophication.
 - (iii) Recycling.
- (d) 'Methane is an air pollutant that causes Green House effect.' Name three sources of this gas. [3]

Name..... Index No..... UID.....

(This map, if used, must be fastened with all other answers)

Map of India for Question 2.



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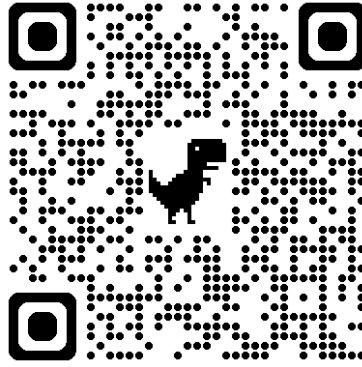


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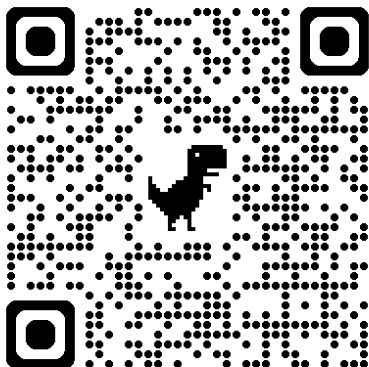
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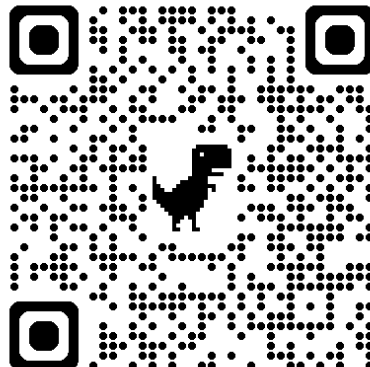
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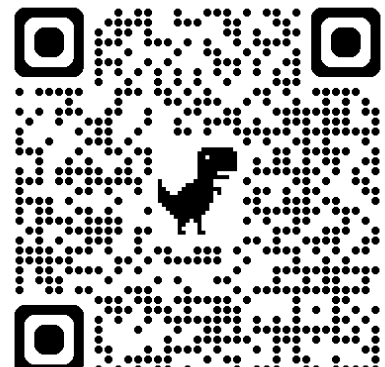
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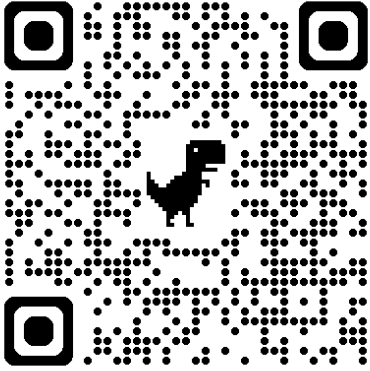
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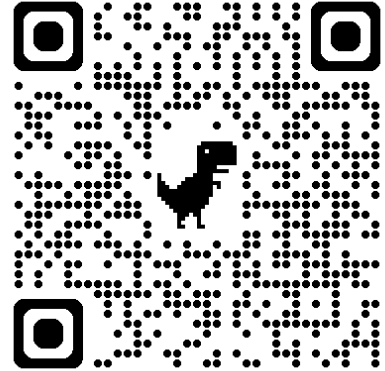
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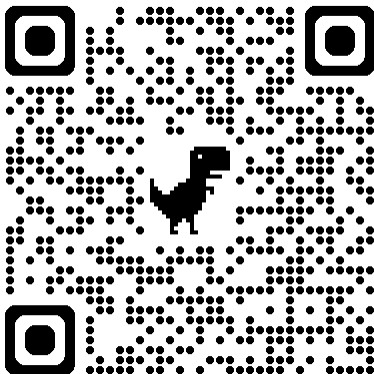
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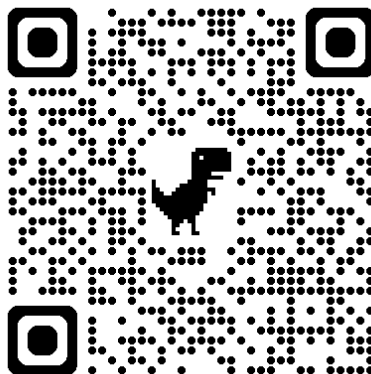
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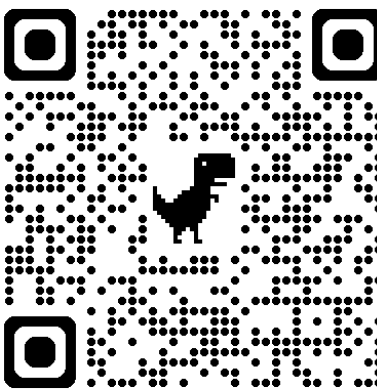
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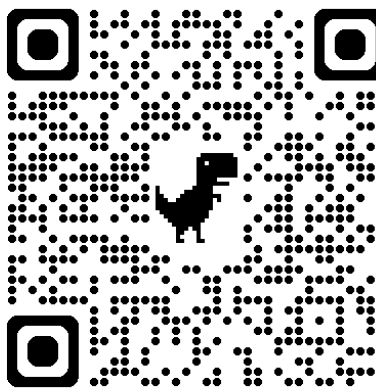
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