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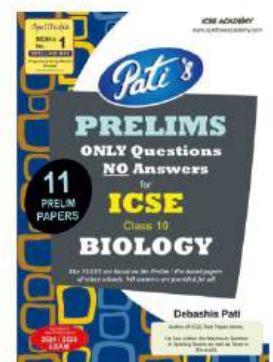
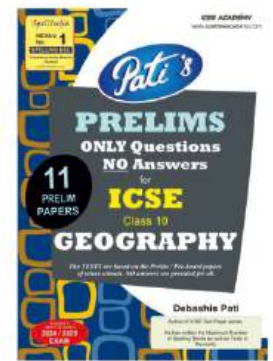
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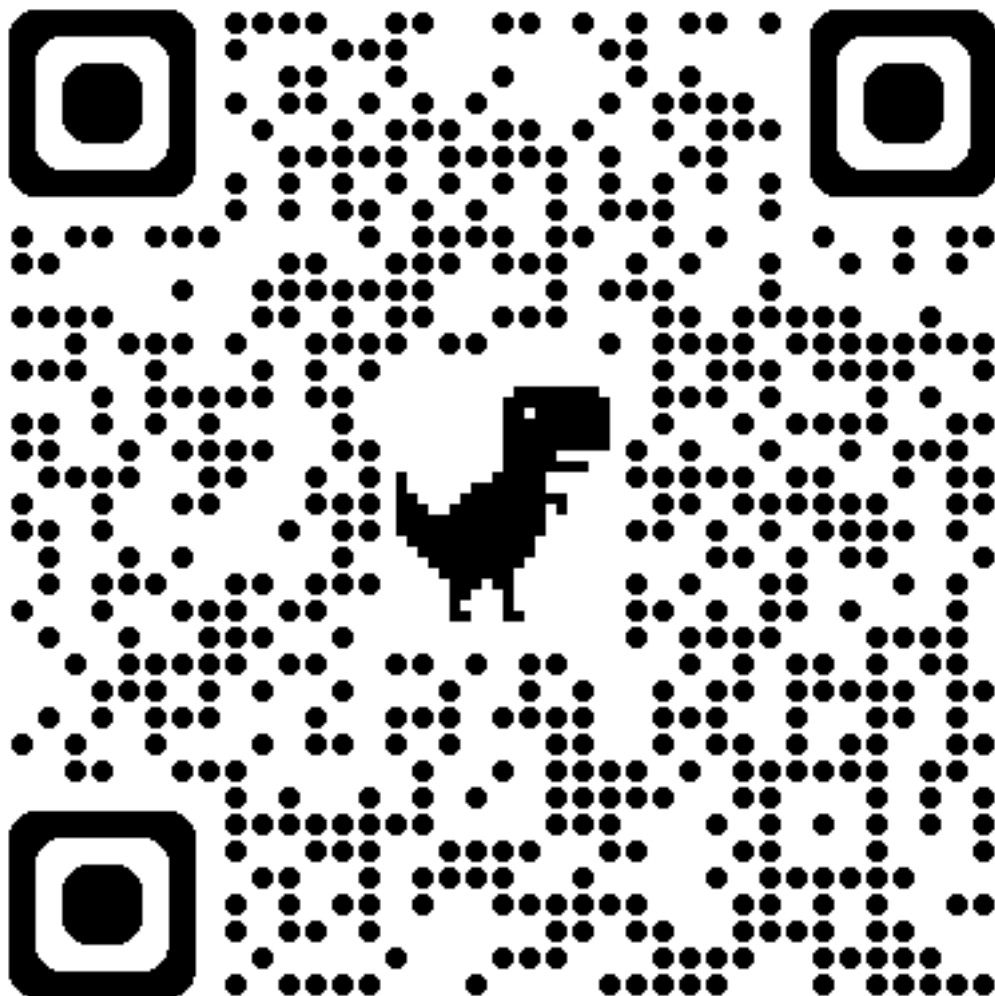
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**ICSE 2026 EXAMINATION**  
**SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER**  
**GEOGRAPHY**  
**(H.C.G. PAPER – 2)**

**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:**

- (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. 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.*

**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) Identify the conventional symbol found at the six figure reference of 666364. [2]  
[Application & Understanding]
- (b) Identify the drainage pattern in the Grid Square 6334.
- (ii) (a) Calculate the shortest distance in km. from Malgaon to Mohabbatgarh. [2]
- (b) In which direction will Sneha be driving she is going from Mohabbatgarh to Sanwara along the metalled road? [Application]
- (iii) (a) Write whether the conventional symbol marked as a blue dot in the Pamera settlement is man-made or natural. [2]
- (b) A resident of Malgaon settlement (Grid Square 6131) has to report a crime at the nearest police station. Which settlement will he be visiting? [Analysis]
- (iv) (a) How do the local people benefit from the causeways seen in this region? [2]
- (b) Explain why Fire lines are significant from the point of view of environment. [Application & Recall]
- (v) (a) Rajiv is travelling from Gulabganj for a visit to the Reserved Forest near Tarepara Nadi (Grid square 6728). Which two means of transport he would come across during his journey? [2]
- (b) Differentiate between the types of huts in Grid Square 6935 and the ones found in Grid Square 7033.

[Understanding]

**Question 2**

On the outline map of India provided:

**[Recall]**

- (i) Shade and label an area of black soil in Gujarat. [1]
- (ii) Mark using a dot and name a major river port of India. [1]
- (iii) Shade and label the Deccan plateau of India. [1]
- (iv) Mark and label the Palk Strait. [1]
- (v) Mark with arrows and name the wind which brings rainfall to the Konkan coast. [1]
- (vi) Shade and label a sparsely populated area in western India. [1]
- (vii) Mark and label the hills that are popularly called Blue Mountain. [1]
- (viii) Mark and name the river **known as** the 'Sorrow of Bengal'. [1]
- (ix) Mark and label the Indian Standard Meridian. [1]
- (x) Mark and label the Coromandel coast. [1]

**Question 3**

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

**[10]**

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

- (i) The Himalayas have a significant impact on the climate of India as they:
  - (a) block the N.E. monsoon winds.
  - (b) cause rainfall in the Gangetic plains.
  - (c) create a rain shadow area in the Deccan plateau.
  - (d) cause cyclonic disturbance in the Bay of Bengal.
- (ii) Ex-situ soil found in India is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Alluvial soil
  - (b) Black soil
  - (c) Laterite soil
  - (d) Red soil

**[Application]****[Recall]**

(iii) Find the option most similar to:  
Teak: Tropical Deciduous Forest

- (a) Mahogany: Furniture
- (b) Stilted roots: Mangrove Vegetation
- (c) Ebony: Tropical Rainforest
- (d) Spines: Tropical Desert Vegetation.

[Recall]

(iv) Which of the following may be used for the recharging of underground water?

- (a) Planting of shelter belt
- (b) Plugging of gullies and ravines
- (c) Percolation pit
- (d) Tube-well irrigation

[Understanding]

(v) Arrange the following in descending order according to their carbon content:

- (a) Anthracite, Bituminous, Peat, Lignite
- (b) Bituminous, Lignite, Anthracite, Peat
- (c) Anthracite, Bituminous, Lignite, Peat
- (d) Anthracite, Lignite, Peat, Bituminous

[Understanding]

(vi) **Assertion (A):** Agriculture in India is heavily **dependent** on monsoon rains.

**Reason (R):** Most Indian farmers practice rainfed agriculture and lack access to irrigation facilities.

- (a) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (b) (A) is false but (R) is true.
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

[Analysis]

(vii) Which crop is associated with Retting?

- (a) Sugarcane
- (b) Jute
- (c) Rice
- (d) Cotton

[Recall]

(viii) Which steel plant amongst the following does NOT belong to public sector?

- (a) Bhilai
- (b) Tata Steel
- (c) Vishakhapatnam
- (d) Rourkela

[Recall]

(ix) If you need to transport perishable goods over a short distance, which mode of transport will you use and why?

- (a) Air transport because it is the fastest.
- (b) Road transport as it is economical.
- (c) Rail transport as it is ecofriendly.
- (d) Water transport as it can handle large amount of goods.

[Application]

(x) Which of the following methods of disposal is best applicable for the waste depicted in the picture below:



- (a) Burning waste in an open area
- (b) Recycling waste
- (c) Dumping
- (d) Composting

[Application]

**PART II (50 Marks)**

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

**Question 4**

- (i) “The climate in different parts of India is largely impacted by the relief features”. [2]

[Analysis & Application]

Explain the above statement with the help of two suitable examples.

- (ii) What is the source of winter rainfall in each of the following areas? [2]

(a) Punjab

(b) Tamil Nadu

[Recall]

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

(a) Kerala gets rainfall from the summer monsoons much before Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Vishakhapatnam records a low annual range of temperature.

(c) Winds are mostly offshore during the cold season.

[Analysis]

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

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temp (°C)	25.0	25.5	26.3	27.1	30.0	36.2	36.0	35.9	30.3	28.4	27.0	24.6
Rainfall (cm)	24.5	23.1	15.0	2.4	0.1	11.0	9.3	7.2	4.0	9.4	14.5	20.4

- (a) Calculate the average temperature of station X for the summer season only.

[Application]

- (b) Which is the driest month?

[Understanding]

- (c) Name the wind that brings maximum rainfall to this station.

[Analysis]

**Question 5**

- (i) Nathu, a farmer in Bihar, does not get good yields as the soil he tills is coarse and has fair proportion of kankars. Motilal on the other hand has his field closer to the river and gets better yields. [2]
- (a) Identify the two types of soil being discussed in the above passage. [Recall & Application]
- (b) Give a possible reason why Motilal benefits from having his field along the river banks. [Recall & Application]
- (ii) With reference to soil erosion in India, answer the following questions. [2]
- (a) How does population pressure affect soil erosion?
- (b) Mention any two innovative agricultural techniques that can help to prevent soil erosion. [Application]
- (iii) With reference to Red Soil, answer the following: [3]
- (a) How is it formed? [Understanding]
- (b) Why is it good for Dry Farming? [Application]
- (c) Name any two areas where it is found. [Recall]
- (iv) Give a reason for the following statements: [3]
- (a) Black Soil has self-ploughing property.
- (b) Laterite Soil is not suitable for cultivation.
- (c) Alluvial soil has varying texture. [Analysis]

**Question 6**

- (i) Mahesh went for an excursion with his friend and came across a marshy area with trees that had stilt like roots. [2]
- (a) Which natural vegetation belt did he come across? [Application]
- (b) Name an area in India where this kind of vegetation is found. [Recall]
- (ii) (a) How does Social Forestry help to conserve forests? [2]
- (b) Why are long and deep roots a typical characteristic of desert vegetation? [Evaluate]

(iii) Give three reasons why forest conservation is the need of the hour. [3]

[Analysis]

(iv) (a) Name a forest conservation method that involves the local community. [3]

[Recall]

(b) Which primitive system of agriculture had led to large scale destruction of forest in the past? [Recall]

(c) Name the process which involves planting two saplings for each tree that is felled. [Recall]

[Recall]

### Question 7

(i) The need for irrigation in India is to a large extent, influenced by the rainfall pattern of the country. Explain. [2]

[Analysis]

(ii) Why is canal irrigation a more suitable method of irrigation in the northern plains of India? [2]

[Analysis]

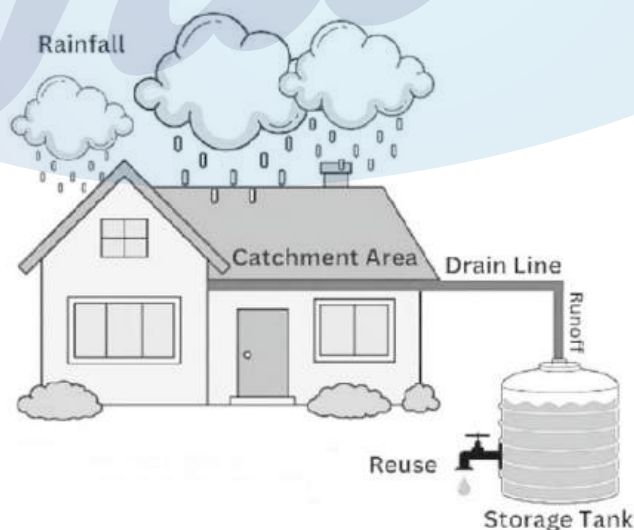
(iii) (a) Name a state in India where tube wells are commonly used. [3]

[Analysis]

(b) Give two geographical conditions that favour tube well irrigation in this state.

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

[Understanding & Recall]



(a) Name the water conservation method shown in the picture.

(b) Mention *any two* similar water harvesting practices followed in India.

**Question 8**

(i) There is ample potential of setting up biogas plants in India. The National Bioenergy Programme has been recommended by the concerned Ministry, for implementation in two phases. The spread of biogas technology is a boon for Indian farmers with its direct and guaranteed benefits. (<https://biogas.mnre.gov.in>) [2]

(a) Why do you think generation of biogas can be achieved in every household of rural India?

(b) Mention two ways in which generation of this form of energy proves to be a boon for Indian farmers.

**[Analysis and Evaluate]**

(ii) With reference to the picture given below, answer the following: [2]



(a) On which river is it based?

(b) Name an Indian state benefitted by the project.

**[Recall & Application]**

(iii) (a) Why is copper an important household mineral? [3]

(b) Name two Indian states where copper is found.

(c) How is distribution of mineral deposits responsible for the concentration of industries in the Chhota Nagpur Plateau?

**[Application & Recall]**



[3]

- (a) Identify the type of energy being harnessed in the above picture.
- (b) Mention why this form of energy is preferred over fossil fuels.
- (c) Why does India stand at an advantage in the production of this type of energy.

[Understanding,  
Evaluate &  
Application]

**Question 9**

- (i) Mention any *two* agricultural reforms done by the government for the betterment of the agricultural sector. [2]  
[Understanding]
- (ii) (a) State one point of difference between Rabi and Kharif cropping seasons. [2]  
[Analysis & Recall]
- (b) Name the state that is the leading producer of groundnut in India.
- (iii) With reference to cultivation of coffee, answer the following: [3]
  - (a) Name a state that leads in the production of coffee in India. [Understanding]
  - (b) Give two geographical conditions present in this state that make it the leading producer. [Recall]
  - (c) Other than coffee, name a crop that can also be raised in plantations. [Evaluate]
- (iv) Rohan, a farmer, hired some labourers to help him with 'GINNING'. [3]
  - (a) Name the crop grown by Rohan. [Application]
  - (b) Mention any two climatic conditions suitable for this crop. [Recall]

**Question 10**

- (i) Mention any two points of difference between Small scale and Large scale industry. [2]  
[Analysis]
- (ii) Explain any two ways in which cotton textile industry is important for the Indian economy. [2]  
[Understanding]

- (iii) With reference to the petrochemical industry, answer the following: [3]
- (a) State a reason for the growing popularity of this industry in recent times. [Application]
- (b) Why is it located close to oil refineries? [Evaluate]
- (c) Name *any two* petrochemical products. [Recall]
- (iv) Give one reason to explain each of the following: [3]
- (a) Sugar production is gradually gaining importance in peninsular India.
- (b) Indian silk products are becoming less popular in the international market.
- (c) The importance of the iron and steel industry will never decline. [Analysis]

### Question 11

- (i) Mention any *two* disadvantages of using waterways. [2]  
[Understanding]
- (ii) Explain why the Golden Quadrilateral has contributed towards improvement of the Indian economy? [2]  
[Understanding]
- (iii) (a) “Roadways have an edge over railways in India.” Give reasons to support your answer. [3]
- (b) Air transport is fast but not suitable for all regions and purposes in India. Give arguments in favour of the statement. [Understanding & Recall]
- (c) Which is the Inland Waterway that connects Prayagraj to Haldia?
- (iv) Give a reason for each of the following: [3]
- (a) At present times, airports are being established even in smaller towns of India.
- (b) Railways are well developed in the northern states of India.
- (c) Helicopter services are crucial during emergencies. [Analysis]

Question 12

(i) What is the impact of waste generation on the following? [2]

(a) Surface water

(b) Landscape

[Understanding]

(ii) Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow: [2]

[Analysis]



(a) Name the method of waste disposal seen in the picture.

(b) Why is this method considered a harmful method of waste disposal?

(iii) *Fire broke out at the Kochi city waste treatment plant. Thick clouds of toxic smoke engulfed the city. The waste at the plant also contained plastic and biomedical wastes, both of which on combustion are extremely harmful for the general health of people.* [3]

*— Economic Times, 10.03.2023*

(a) Which method of waste management would have helped in reducing health hazards in the above case?

[Analysis]

(b) Mention any one measure you can adopt in schools to reduce waste.

[Application]

(c) State one way in which domestic waste can be made useful.

[Understanding]

(iv) (a) What is composting? [3]

(b) Enumerate two advantages of composting as a method of waste disposal.

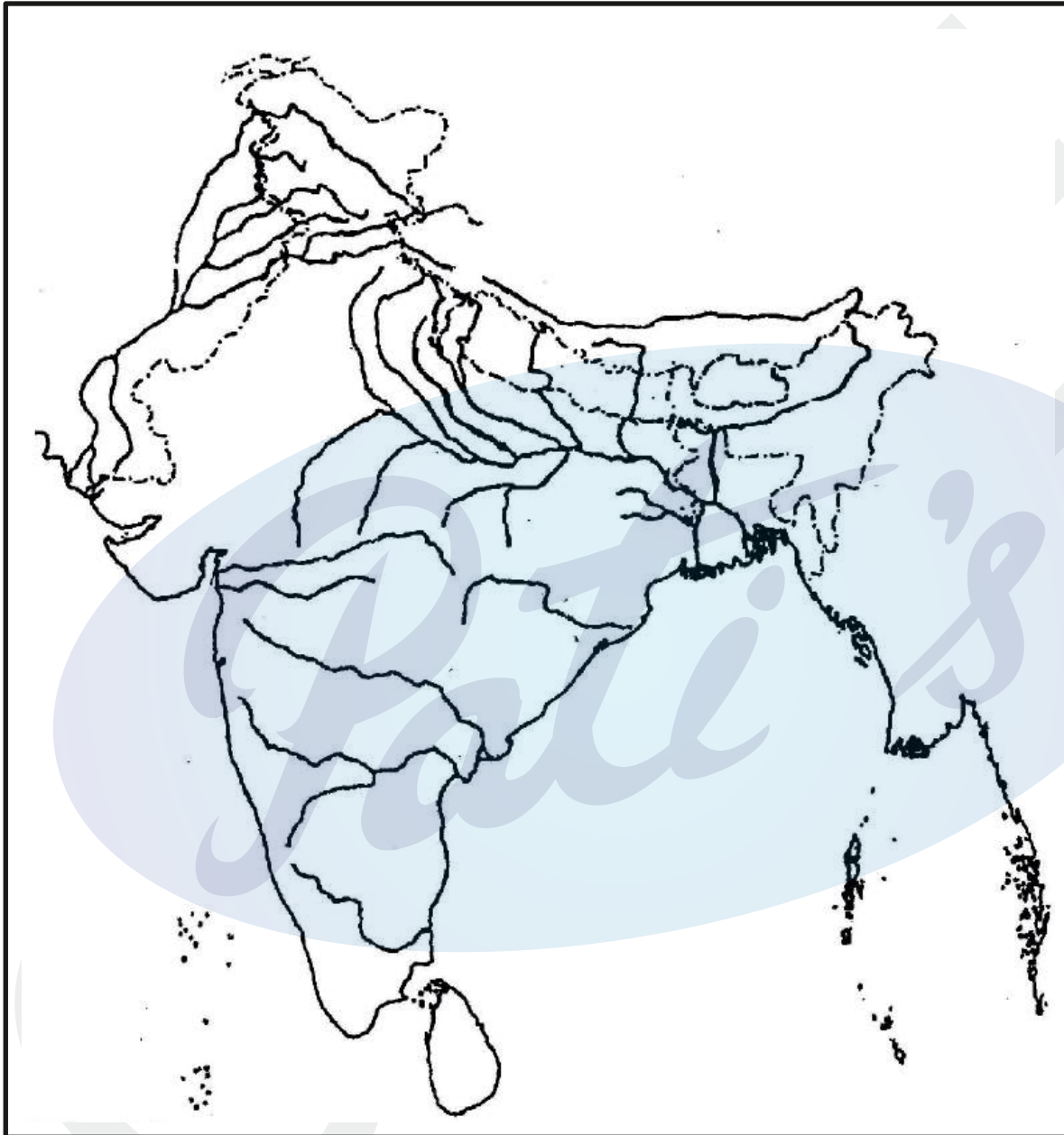
[Recall & Application]

Question No. 2

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

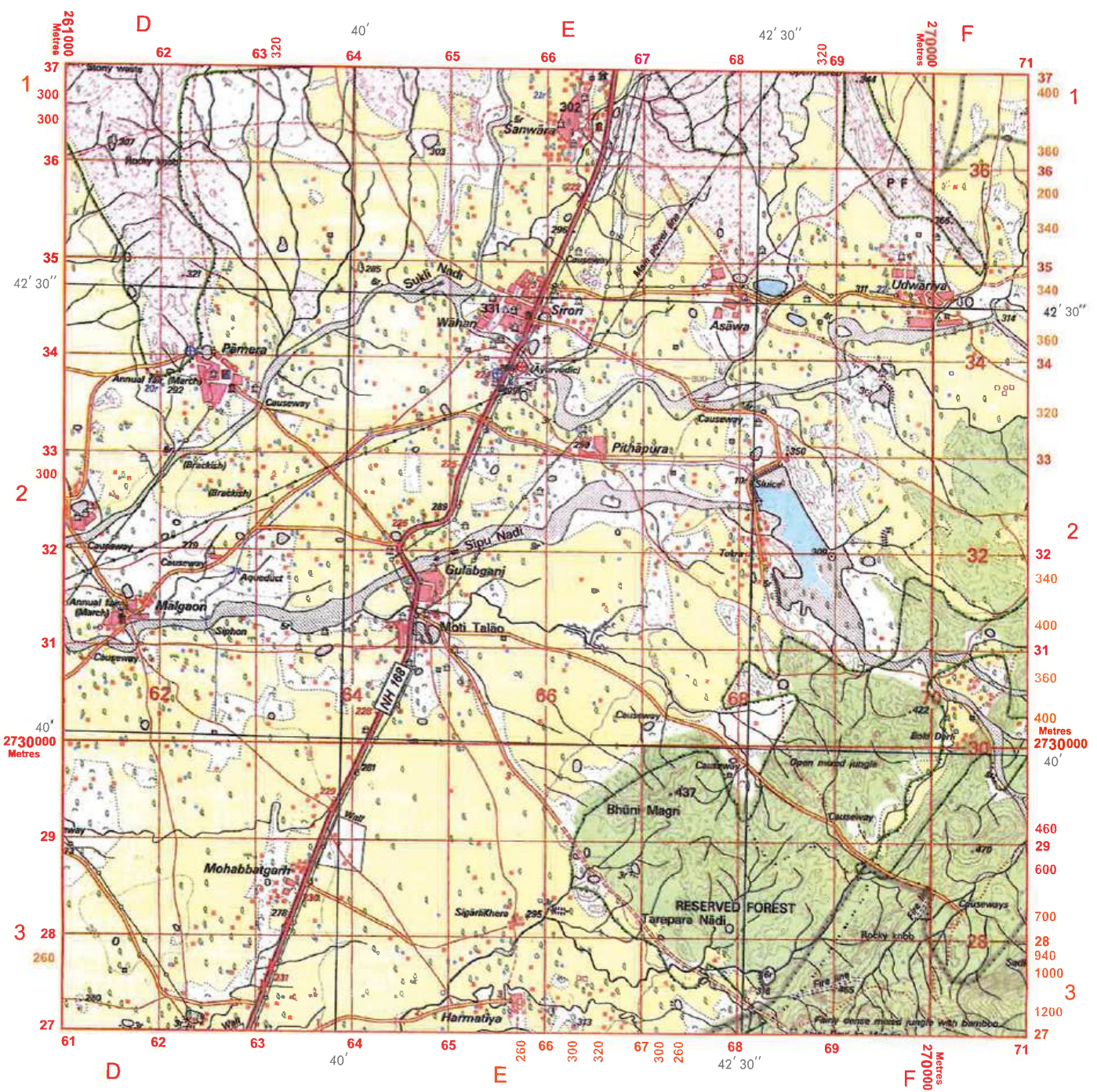
(This map, if used, must be fastened with all other answers)

Map of India for Question 2.

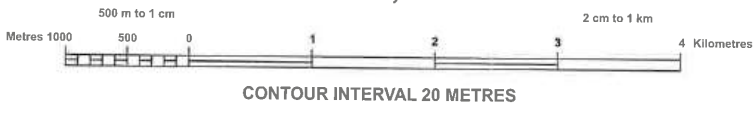


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(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)	(ix)	(x)	Total



1 : 50,000



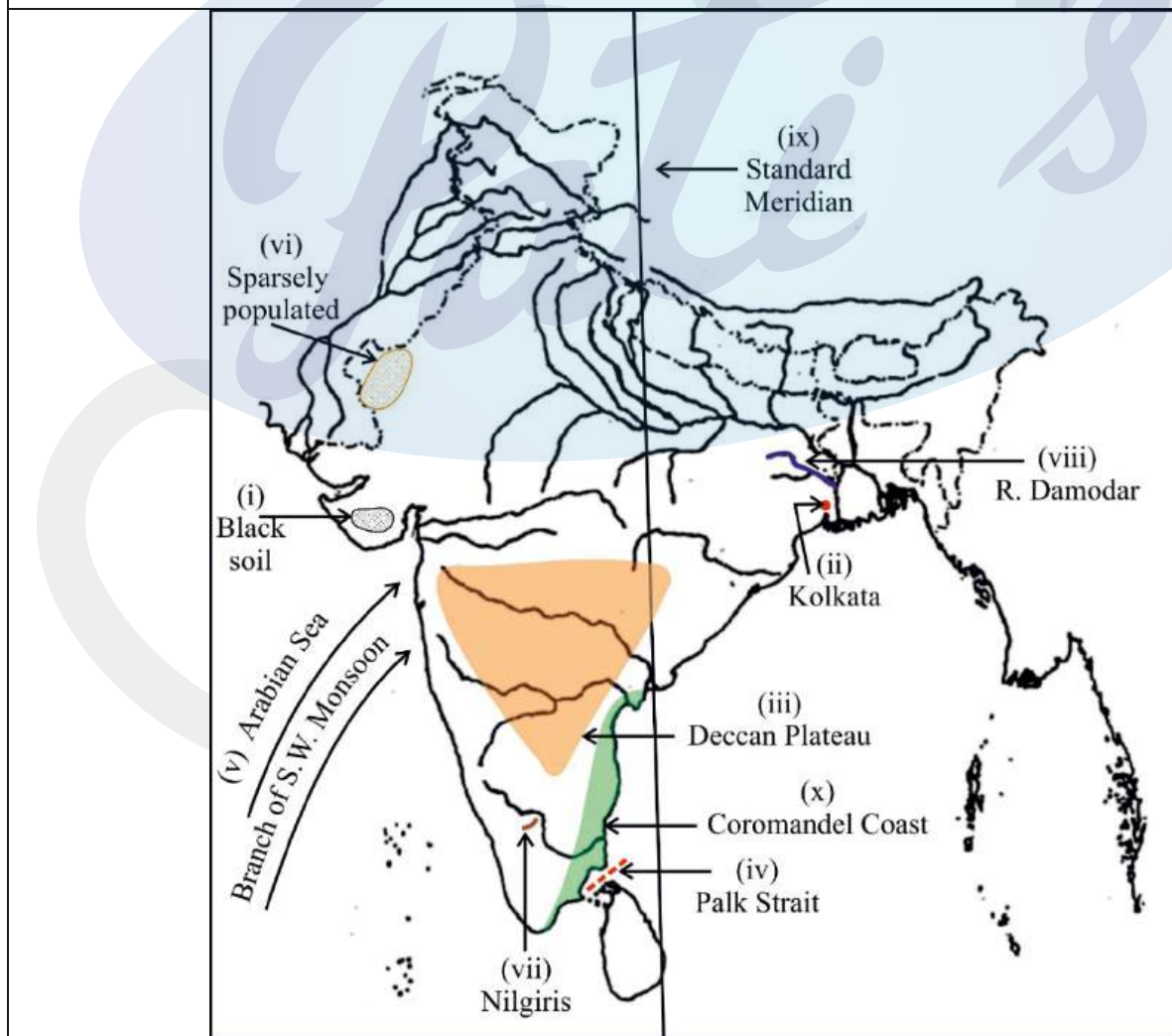
**NOTES :**  
 Heights are in metres and above Indian mean sea level.  
 Contours are approximate.  
 A relative height, e.g., .8r, represents the approximate height, in metres, between the top and bottom of steep slope.  
 A relative height, e.g., .30r against a well indicates its total depth in metres.  
 Tanks, shown dry, in this area usually contain water from July to February.  
 Unmetalled roads and cart-tracks in this sheet are generally motorable (four-wheel drive) in dry season.  
 Cultivation is periodic and dependent on rainfall.  
 Diggri is a tank which is used for collection of water.

Express highway: with toll; with bridge; with distance stone	
Roads, <b>metalled</b> : according to importance	
Roads, double carriageway: according to importance	
Unmetalled road. Cart-track. Pack-track with pass. Foot-path	
Streams: with track in bed; undefined. Canal	
Dams: masonry or rock-filled; earthwork. Weir	
<b>River: dry with water channel; with island &amp; rocks. Tidal river</b>	
Submerged rocks. Shoal. Swamp. Reeds	
Wells: lined; unlined. Tube-well. Spring. Tanks: perennial; dry	
Embankments: road or rail; tank. Broken ground	
Railways, broad gauge: double; single with station; under constr.	
Railways, other gauges: double; single with distance stone; do	
Mineral line or tramway. Kiln. Cutting with tunnel	

Lighthouse. Lightship, Buoys: lighted; unlighted. Anchorage	
Mine. Vine on trellis. Grass. Scrub	
Palms: palmyra; other. Plantain. Conifer. Bamboo. Other trees	
Areas: cultivated; wooded. Surveyed tree	
Boundary, international	
" state: demarcated; undemarcated	
" district; subdivision, tahsil or taluk; forest	
Boundary pillars: surveyed; unlocated	
Heights, triangulated: station; point; approximate	
Bench-mark: geodetic; tertiary; canal	
Post office, Overhead tank	
Rest house or Inspection bungalow. Circuit house. Police station	
Campina ground. Forest: reserved; protected	

Question 1		[10]
(i)	(a) Post office (b) Dendritic	
(ii)	(a) 3 km - 3.5 km (any answer within this range) (b) North-east	
(iii)	(a) Man-made (b) Pamera	
(iv)	(a) Causeways are raised roads that help people to cross minor seasonal streams when they have water during monsoons. (b) Fire lines prevent forest fires from spreading and help in protection of forest reserves.	
(v)	(a) Metalled road and unmetalled road (b) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grid Square 7033: Temporary</li> <li>• Grid Square 6935: Permanent</li> </ul>	

**Question 2** [10]



(i)	(b) Causes rainfall in the Gangetic plains	
(ii)	(a) Alluvial soil	
(iii)	(c) Ebony: Tropical Rainforest	
(iv)	(c) Percolation pit	
(v)	(c) Anthracite, Bituminous, Lignite, Peat	
(vi)	(c) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	
(vii)	(b) Jute	
(viii)	(b) Tata steel	
(ix)	(b) Road transport as it is economical.	
(x)	(b) Recycling waste.	

**Question 4**

(i)	<p>The Arabian Sea branch of the S.W. Monsoons strikes the western side of the Western Ghats which receives very heavy rainfall being on the windward side whereas the Deccan Plateau being on the leeward side receives lesser amount of rainfall. / The Arabian sea branch of the S.W. Monsoon because of the North South alignment of the Aravallis runs parallel to it. As a result it doesn't intercept and Thar on the western side is a desert./ The moisture laden Bay of Bengal branch of the S.W. Monsoon winds is trapped in the funnel shaped depression of the Garo Khasi Jaintia hills. As a result Mawsymram on the windward side receives the heaviest rainfall in the world of about 1200 cm while Shillong on the leeward side receives only around 400cm of rainfall.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any two)</i></p>	
(ii)	<p>(a) Western disturbances originating in the Mediterranean region/Temperate cyclones</p> <p>(b) North-east winter monsoon wind/retreating monsoon.</p>	
(iii)	<p>(a) Kerala lies in the southwest of the country where the southwest monsoon wind strikes first. The wind then advances to the north and reaches Uttar Pradesh.</p> <p>(b) Visakhapatnam has a coastal location and experiences the moderating influence of the sea.</p> <p>(c) Land loses heat fast and high pressure develops over it during the cold season. The surrounding seas remain warm and have low pressure during this time. Thus winds blow from land to sea and are offshore.</p>	
(iv)	<p>(a) 27.8 degrees Celsius</p> <p>(b) May</p> <p>(c) N E Monsoon</p>	

(i)	(a) Bhangar and Khadar respectively. (b) The khadar soil gets replenished every year and is hence more fertile.	
(ii)	(a) Deforestation / mining / urbanization / industrialization / over grazing. (b) Crop rotation / contour ploughing / strip cropping / shelter belts	
(iii)	(a) Erosion and weathering of crystalline metamorphic and igneous rocks. (b) Porous / cannot hold moisture (c) Parts of Odisha / Madhya Pradesh / Chhattisgarh / Jharkhand / Tamil Nadu / Karnataka/ Meghalaya/ Manipur/ Nagaland/ Mizoram	
(iv)	(a) Black soil hardens and cracks when dry which helps in aeration of the soil naturally. (b) Due to leaching, the essential minerals percolate down the soil profile making the top soil infertile. (c) The numerous rivers here bring large amounts of sediments and deposit them to form fertile alluvial plains. In the upper course, the sediments deposited are coarse and porous. They become progressively finer and compact in the lower course and in river deltas.	

**Question 6**

(i)	(a) Tidal / Littoral (b) Delta of R. Ganga in Sundarbans / deltas of R. Godavari / Krishna / Kaveri	
(ii)	(a) Involves local communities to manage and protect forests / By providing fuelwood, fodder, timber and other minor forest products to the rural population it reduces pressure on natural forests. / Educates and raises awareness amongst local communities about forest conservation / Promotes forest based local cottage industries with forest based raw materials, thus increasing employment opportunities and lessen dependence on forests. (b) To draw water from deep underground as rainfall is scanty here.	
(iii)	Provides us with oxygen purifies air / Absorbs carbon dioxide and reduces rate of global warming / Allows percolation of water and recharges ground water / Flood control / Habitat for numerous species of plants animals / roots hold the soil particles checks soil erosion / transpiration induces rainfall  <i>(Any three points)</i>	
(iv)	(a) Social forestry (b) Jhum cultivation / shifting agriculture / slash burn method of farming (c) Reforestation / Afforestation	

(i)	Rainfall is erratic / rainfall is unevenly distributed / rainfall is seasonal / some crops like rice and sugarcane need more water.  <i>(Any two reasons)</i>	
(ii)	Because the northern plains have a level topography making it easier to build canals. There is a presence of many perennial rivers in northern part of India which make canal irrigation possible and useful.	
(iii)	(a) Punjab / Haryana / Uttar Pradesh / Bihar / West Bengal (b) High groundwater table / steady supply of electricity / soft soil / fertile, productive land that can make this expensive method viable  <i>(Any two)</i>	
(iv)	(a) Rainwater harvesting (b) Rooftop rain water harvesting / percolation pit / bore well / dug well / johad / tankas / percolation tank / recharge pit / ing  <i>(Any two)</i>	

**Question 8**

(i)	(a) Every rural household generates organic kitchen waste and animal waste which can be converted into useful biogas. (b) Generation of biogas produces bio-fertilizer as by-product It reduces the volume of waste. It brings about improved hygiene in rural areas. It is cheap as no raw materials need to be purchased.  <i>(Any two)</i>	
(ii)	(a) R. Mahanadi (b) Odisha	
(iii)	(a) Being malleable, ductile and rust proof it is used to make utensils./ being a good conductor of electricity, copper wires are commonly used. (b) Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan (c) Coal and iron ore, both of which are bulky and also useful for making steel, are found in close vicinity  <i>(Any two)</i>	

	<p>(a) Solar energy          (b) Clean source of energy          Inexhaustible          Reduces pressure on fossil fuel          Cheaper in the long run <span style="float: right;">(Any one)</span></p> <p>(c) India has a tropical location and receives more or less strong rays of the sun for a large part of the year.</p>	
<b>Question 9</b>		[10]
(i)	<p>Green Revolution / Use of HYV seeds / development of irrigation facilities / Rural banks and cooperatives have been set up so that easier for farmers to get loans / Credit facilities / Mass communication to raise awareness <b>distribution of fertilizers pesticides at subsidized rates</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	
(ii)	<p>(a) Rabi: Winter crop / sown in October or November / Harvested in February or March          Kharif : Summer crop / Sown in May or June / Harvested in September or October</p> <p>(b) Gujarat</p>	
(iii)	<p>(a) Karnataka</p> <p>(b) Temperature-15-28 degrees Celsius, rainfall-150-250 cm, shade is needed as it is sensitive to direct sunlight, loamy soil and a sloping land</p> <p>(c) Tea</p>	
(iv)	<p>(a) Cotton</p> <p>(b) Temperature: 20 to 32 C          Rainfall : 50 to 120 cm          At least 200 frost free days</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	
<b>Question 10</b>		[10]
(i)	<p><i>Small scale industries:</i> Less capital investment/ employs less labour / goods produced are lesser in quantity</p> <p><i>Large scale industries:</i> Huge capital investment/ large number of workers/ needs large area/ production on a large scale.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	

	<p>Gives us valuable foreign exchange / generates employment / helps in the decentralization of industries / meets high domestic demand of a tropical country (Any two)</p>	
(iii)	<p>(a) Cheaper / Durable / Can be manufactured in a short span of time / Attractive (Any one)</p> <p>(b) Facilitates easy availability of raw materials / reduces transportation costs</p> <p>(c) Plastics / Synthetic fibre / Synthetic rubber / PVC pipes. / detergents (Any two)</p>	
(iv)	<p>(a) Sugar plantations are well planned and scientifically managed/modern machineries/use of irrigation facilities/ fertilizers/ managed in the cooperative sector/ large farm size/longer crushing season/ mills located near the sugarcane plantations. (Any one)</p> <p>(b) High price of Indian silk</p> <p>(c) Basic industry whose products including machineries are necessary for all other industries such as railways, roadways, construction purposes, automobiles, ships, infrastructure etc.</p>	
<b>Question 11</b>		<b>[10]</b>
(i)	<p>It is a slow means of transport / Can be affected by weather disturbances / Waterways may not be operational throughout the year / they are operational only where there are seas, oceans and rivers. (Any Two)</p>	
(ii)	<p>It has reduced the time and distance between the cities and ports thereby facilitating fast movement of people and goods/ Better movement of goods to facilitate truck movement/ Better job opportunities/ Export of goods via the ports / small towns on the way have developed into urban centers. (Any two)</p>	
(iii)	<p>(a) Roads are cheaper and easier to build. Suitable for short and medium distances. Connect rural areas with urban centers. Flexible and provide door-to-door service. Complement other modes of transport.</p> <p>(b) Expensive limited to urban centers. Not suitable for transporting bulk goods.</p> <p>(c) National Waterway No. 1</p>	
(iv)	<p>(a) To encourage air travel for Indians as it saves time / For the growth of smaller towns and cities / increase job opportunities. (Any one)</p>	

	<p>(b) Flat plain land / agriculturally productive / high density of population. <i>(Any one)</i></p> <p>(c) Can easily reach remote areas fast/Provides swift medical aid / Helps in the search and rescue operations / Can airdrop potable water and food packets in emergencies. <i>(Any one)</i></p>	
<b>Question 12</b>		[10]
(i)	<p>(a) Pollution / Death of aquatic animals / eutrophication <i>(Any one)</i></p> <p>(b) Spoilage of landscape/ Pollution. <i>(Any one)</i></p>	
(ii)	<p>(a) Dumping</p> <p>(b) Leads to soil pollution/ underground water pollution / spread of diseases / gives off bad odour / attracts pests and rodents. <i>(Any two)</i></p>	
(iii)	<p>(a) Segregation of plastic and bio-medical wastes.</p> <p>(b) Reusing/composting/sending waste for recycling/creating awareness amongst students of all ages/ banning the use of plastics / using biodegradable products/ promote carpool / pass down textbooks to junior classes / use old copies as rough book / any other pertinent point. <i>(Any one)</i></p> <p>(c) Converting old clothes into useful items like doormats, covers, decorative items etc. / Kitchen waste can be made into compost / Reusing glass bottles, unused pages of books / any other pertinent point <i>(Any one)</i></p>	
(iv)	<p>(a) Composting is a biological process in which microorganisms convert organic waste into humus which is a good fertiliser for plants.</p> <p>(b) The waste is converted into valuable fertilizers / Waste is considerably reduced / Improves soil texture and fertility / Aids plant growth / Enhances the water holding capacity of the soil. <i>(Any two)</i></p>	

**ICSE 2025 EXAMINATION**  
**SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER**  
**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.*

***Instruction for the Supervising Examiner***

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

**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 .201 in the eastern part of the map extract. [2]
- (b) What are the brown patches in the north east quarter of the map extract? [Apply & Understanding]
- (ii) Mohan goes on a bicycle from 02 northing to 12 northing in a straight line. If he moves at a speed of 10 kilometers per hour, how much time will he take to reach his destination? [2]
- (iii) (a) What is the compass direction of Rampura (2709) from Kotda (3005)? [2]
- (b) If you are moving along the left bank of Sipu river, which settlement will you come across? [Analyse]
- (iv) (a) Ramesh returned to his native place Mahudi Moti (2404) after a gap of ten years and was happy to see the development around his village. What according to you show that the area around his village has developed? [2]
- (b) What is the black vertical line made between the easting 25 and 26? [Apply & Remember]
- (v) Mention two manmade and two natural features in the grid square 2508. [2]
- [Understanding]

**Question 2**

On the outline map of India provided:

- [Recall]
- (i) Shade and label an area of alluvial soil in the north-east. [1]
- (ii) Mark using a dot and name the commercial capital of India. [1]
- (iii) Mark and name the highest peak of Himalayas in India. [1]

- (iv) Shade and label Gulf of Kutch. [1]
- (v) Mark with arrows and name the wind bringing rainfall to Punjab in winter. [1]
- (vi) Shade and label a sparsely populated area. [1]
- (vii) Mark and label Eastern Ghats. [1]
- (viii) Mark and name a tributary of an important peninsular river [1]
- (ix) Mark and label the most important latitude passing through the country. [1]
- (x) Mark and label Coromandel coast. [1]

### Question 3

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

[10]

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

(i) Himalayas have a significant impact on the climate of India as they:

- (a) Block the N.E. monsoon winds
- (b) Causes rainfall in the Gangetic plains
- (c) Create a rain shadow area in the Deccan plateau
- (d) Cause cyclonic disturbance in the Bay of Bengal

[Apply]

(ii) Feel and consistency of soil is called \_\_\_\_\_ of the soil.

- (a) Profile
- (b) Parent rock
- (c) Texture
- (d) Density

[Remember]

(iii) Teak: Tropical deciduous forest

- (a) Mahogany: Furniture
- (b) Stilted roots: Mangrove Vegetation
- (c) Ebony: Tropical Rainforest
- (d) Spines: Tropical Desert Vegetation.

[Remember]

(iv) Which of the following may be used for the recharging of underground water?

- (a) Planting of shelter belt
- (b) Plugging of gullies and ravines
- (c) Percolation pit
- (d) Tube-well irrigation

[Understanding]

(v) Which type of coal is referred to as industrial coal?

- (a) Peat
- (b) Lignite
- (c) Bituminous
- (d) Anthracite

[Remember]

(vi) **Assertion (A):** During the late 1960s, there was a many-fold increase in the production of wheat in Punjab.

**Reason (R):** The Green revolution brought about increased use of inputs like HYV seeds, fertilizers and pesticides.

- (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

[Analysis]

(vii) Which crop is associated with Ratooning?

- (a) Sugarcane
- (b) Jute
- (c) Rice
- (d) Cotton

[Remember]

(viii) Which steel plant amongst the following was set up with the collaboration with Germany?

- (a) Bhilai
- (b) Tata Steel
- (c) Vishakhapatnam
- (d) Rourkela

**[Remember]**

(ix) If you have to transport perishable goods over a long distance, which mode of transport will you use and why?

- (a) Air transport because it is the fastest.
- (b) Road transport as it is economical.
- (c) Rail transport as it is ecofriendly.
- (d) Water transport as it can handle large amount of goods.

**[Apply]**

(x) Which of the following methods of disposal is best applicable for the waste depicted in the picture below:



- (a) Burning waste in open area.
- (b) Recycling waste.
- (c) Dumping.
- (d) Composting.

**[Apply]**

**PART II (50 Marks)**

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

**Question 4**

- (i) *India Meteorological Department (IMD) brings a ray of hope for India's agricultural sector and weather patterns in the upcoming year. After grappling with 'below normal' rains and dry conditions in 2023, the forecast suggested above-normal rainfall in certain regions, including the southernmost parts of peninsular India, northwest India, and several parts of east-central, east, and northeast India.* [2]

– Investing.com (01.11.2023)

- (a) As a student of Geography, what according to you may be the possible reason for the 'below normal' rains in 2023? [Analyze & Apply]
- (b) During which months of the year does most of India receive major amount of its rainfall? [Analyze & Apply]

- (ii) What is the source of winter rainfall in each of the following areas? [2]

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Tamil Nadu [Remember]

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

- (a) Kerala gets rainfall from the summer monsoons much before Uttar Pradesh.
- (b) Vishakhapatnam records a low annual range of temperature.
- (c) Winds are mostly offshore during the cold season. [Analyze]

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

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temp (°C)	23.1	24.8	26.5	29.3	32	32.8	33.1	32.1	30.5	29.3	28.7	26.1
Rainfall (cm)	7.3	1.1	0.3	0.1	1.3	4.5	6.1	8.2	8.5	20.1	20.8	9.0

- (a) What is the annual range of temperature of station X? [Apply]
- (b) Which is the driest month? [Understand]
- (c) Name the wind that brings maximum rainfall to this station. [Analyze]

### Question 5

- (i) Nathu, a farmer in Bihar, does not get good yields as the soil he tills is coarse and has fair proportion of kankars. Motilal on the other hand has his field closer to the river and gets better yields. [2]
- (a) Identify the two soils that are being discussed in the above passage.
- (b) Give a possible reason why Motilal benefits from having his field along the river banks. [Remember and Apply]
- (ii) With reference to soil erosion in India answer the following questions. [2]
- (a) State any two human activities that have led to soil erosion in India.
- (b) Mention any two innovative agricultural techniques that can help to prevent soil erosion. [Apply]
- (iii) With reference to Red Soil, answer the following: [3]
- (a) How is it formed? [Understanding]
- (b) Why is it good for Dry Farming? [Apply]
- (c) Name any two areas where it is found. [Recall]
- (iv) Give a reason for the following statements: [3]
- (a) Black Soil has self-ploughing property.
- (b) Laterite Soil is not suitable for cultivation.
- (c) Alluvial soil is extensively found in the Northern Plains. [Analyse]

### Question 6

- (i) Mahesh went for an excursion with his friend and came across a marshy area with trees that had stilt like roots. [2]
- (a) Which natural vegetation belt did he come across? [Apply]
- (b) Name an area in India where this kind of vegetation is found. [Recall]
- (ii) (a) Why is tropical deciduous forest commercially the most important forest belt of India? [2] [Evaluate]
- (b) Why are long and deep roots a typical characteristic of desert vegetation? [Evaluate]

(iii) Give three reasons why forest conservation is the need of the hour. [3]

[Analyse]

(iv) (a) Name a forest conservation method that involves the local community. [3]  
[Remember]

(b) Which primitive system of agriculture had led to large scale destruction of forest in the past? [Remember]

(c) Name the process which involves planting two saplings for each tree that is felled. [Remember]

### Question 7

(i) State two reasons why there is a need for irrigation in India. [2]

[Understand]

(ii) Distinguish between Inundation Canals and Perennial Canals. [2]

[Analyse]

(iii) (a) Name a state in India where tube wells are commonly used. [3]

(b) Give two geographical conditions that favour tube well irrigation in this state. [Analyse]

(iv) (a) What is meant by Rainwater Harvesting? [3]

(b) Mention *any two* water harvesting practices followed in India. [Understand and Remember]

### Question 8

(i) There is ample potential of setting up biogas plants in India. The National Bioenergy Programme has been recommended by the concerned Ministry, for implementation in two phases. The spread of biogas technology is a boon for Indian farmers with its direct and guaranteed benefits. (<https://biogas.mnre.gov.in>) [2]

(a) Why do you think generation of biogas can be achieved in every household of rural India?

(b) Mention two ways in which generation of this form of energy proves to be a boon for Indian farmers. [Analyse and Evaluate]

(ii) With reference to Hirakud project answer the following: [2]

- (a) On which river is it based? [Remember and Apply]  
 (b) Name an Indian state benefitted by the project.

(iii) (a) Give any one use of iron ore. [3]

- (b) Name the mineral used to strengthen steel. [Apply & Remember]  
 (c) Name two Indian states where copper is found.

(iv)  [3]

- (a) Identify the type of energy being harnessed in the above picture.  
 (b) Mention why this form of energy is preferred over fossil fuels. [Understand, Evaluate & Apply]  
 (c) Why does India stand at an advantage in the production of this type of energy.

**Question 9**

(i) Mention *two* agricultural reforms done by the government for the betterment of the agricultural sector. [2] [Understand]

(ii) (a) State one point of difference between Rabi and Kharif cropping seasons. [2] [Analyse & Remember]

(b) Name the state that is the leading producer of groundnut in India.

(iii) With reference to cultivation of pulses answer the following: [3]

(a) Name a soil found suitable for the growth of pulses. [Understand]

(b) Name any two varieties of pulses grown in India. [Remember]

(c) Give a reason why is it a popular food crop of India. [Evaluate]

(iv) Rohan, a farmer, hired some labourers to help him with 'GINNING'. [3]

(a) Name the crop grown by Rohan. [Apply]

(b) Mention any two climatic conditions suitable for this crop. [Recall]

**Question 10**

- (i) Mention two points of difference between Small scale and Large scale industry. [2]  
[Analyse]
- (ii) Explain two ways in which cotton textile industry is important for India's economy. [2]  
[Understand]
- (iii) With reference to petrochemical industry answer the following: [3]
- (a) State a reason for the growing popularity of this industry in recent times. [Apply]
- (b) Why is it located close to oil refineries? [Evaluate]
- (c) Name *any two* petrochemical products. [Remember]
- (iv) Give one reason to explain each of the following: [3]
- (a) Sugar production is gradually gaining importance in peninsular India.
- (b) Indian silk products are becoming less popular in the international market.
- (c) The importance of the iron and steel industry will never decline. [Analyse]

**Question 11**

- (i) Mention *two* disadvantages of using waterways. [2]  
[Understand]
- (ii) The Golden Quadrilateral has contributed towards improvement of the Indian economy- Explain. [2]  
[Understand]
- (iii) (a) Which rail gauge is mostly limited to hilly areas only? [3]
- (b) Name the organization responsible for the maintenance of the National Highways of India. [Understand & Remember]
- (c) Which is the Inland Waterway that connects Prayagraj to Haldia?

- (iv) Give a reason for each of the following: [3]
- (a) At present times, airports are being established even in smaller towns of India.
  - (b) Railways are well developed in the northern states of India.
  - (c) Helicopter services are crucial during emergencies. [Analyse]

### Question 12

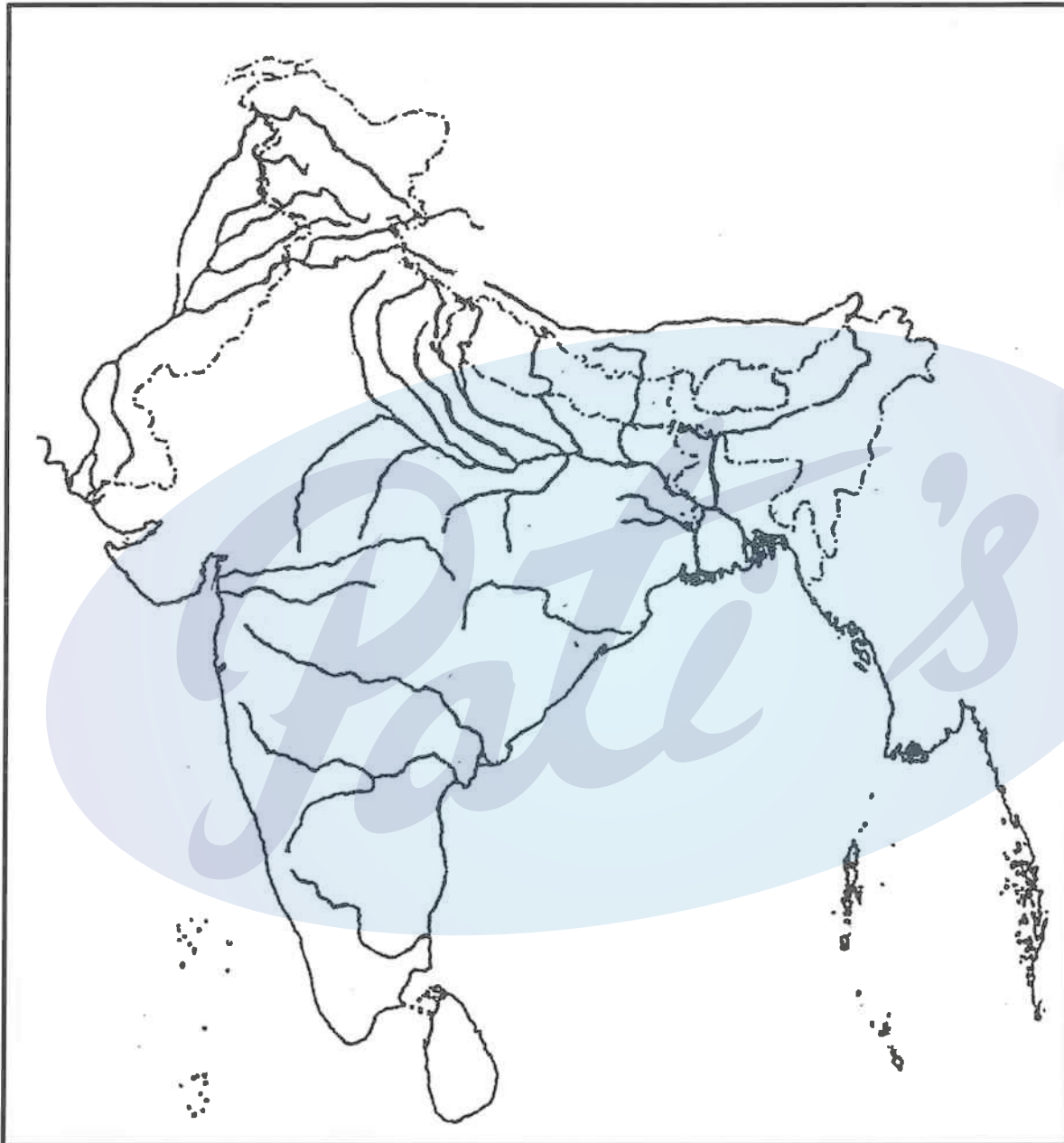
- (i) What is the impact of waste generation on the following? [2]
- (a) Surface water
  - (b) Landscape [Understand]
- (ii) Why is dumping considered a harmful method of waste disposal? [2]  
[Analyse]
- (iii) *Fire broke out at the Kochi city waste treatment plant. Thick clouds of toxic smoke engulfed the city. The waste at the plant also contained plastic and biomedical wastes, both of which on combustion are extremely harmful for the general health of people.* [3]  
— Economic Times, 10.03.2023
- (a) Which method of waste management would have helped in reducing health hazard in the above case? [Analyse]
  - (b) Mention one measure you can adopt in school to reduce waste. [Apply]
  - (c) State one way in which domestic waste can be made useful. [Understand]
- (iv) (a) What are landfills? [3]
- (b) Enumerate two advantages of composting as a method of waste disposal. [Remember & Apply]

Question No. 2

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

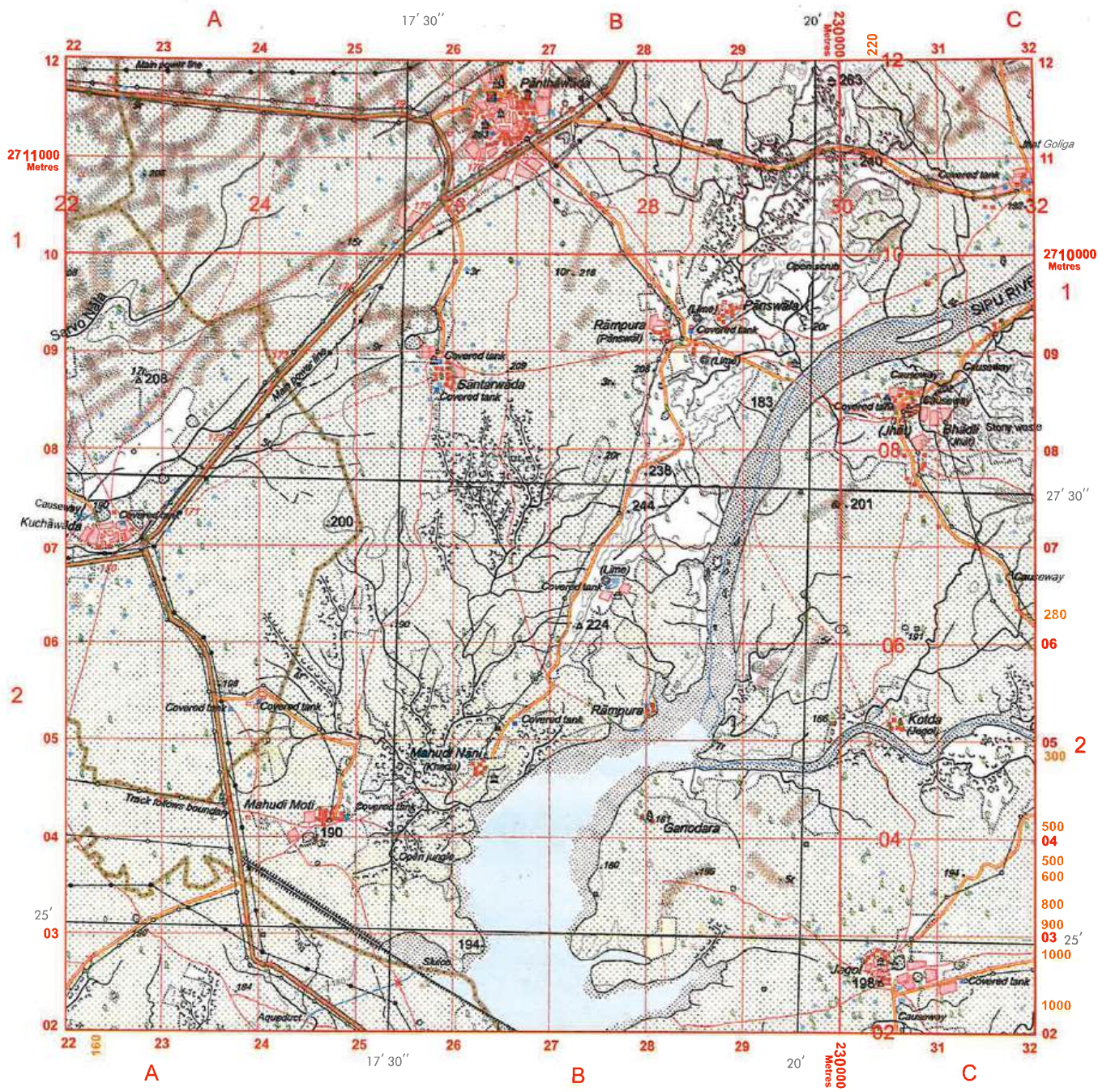
(This map, if used, must be fastened with all other answers)

Map of India for Question 2.



ONLY FOR THE EXAMINER

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



**NOTES :**

Heights are in metres and above Indian mean sea level.  
 Contours are approximate.  
 A relative height, e.g., .8r, represents the approximate height, in metres, between the top and bottom of steep slope.  
 A relative height, e.g., .30r, against a well indicates its total depth in metres.  
 Tanks, shown dry, in this area usually contain water from July to February.  
 Unmetalled roads and cart-tracks in this sheet are generally motorable (four-wheel drive) in dry season.  
 Diggī is a tank which is used for collection of water.

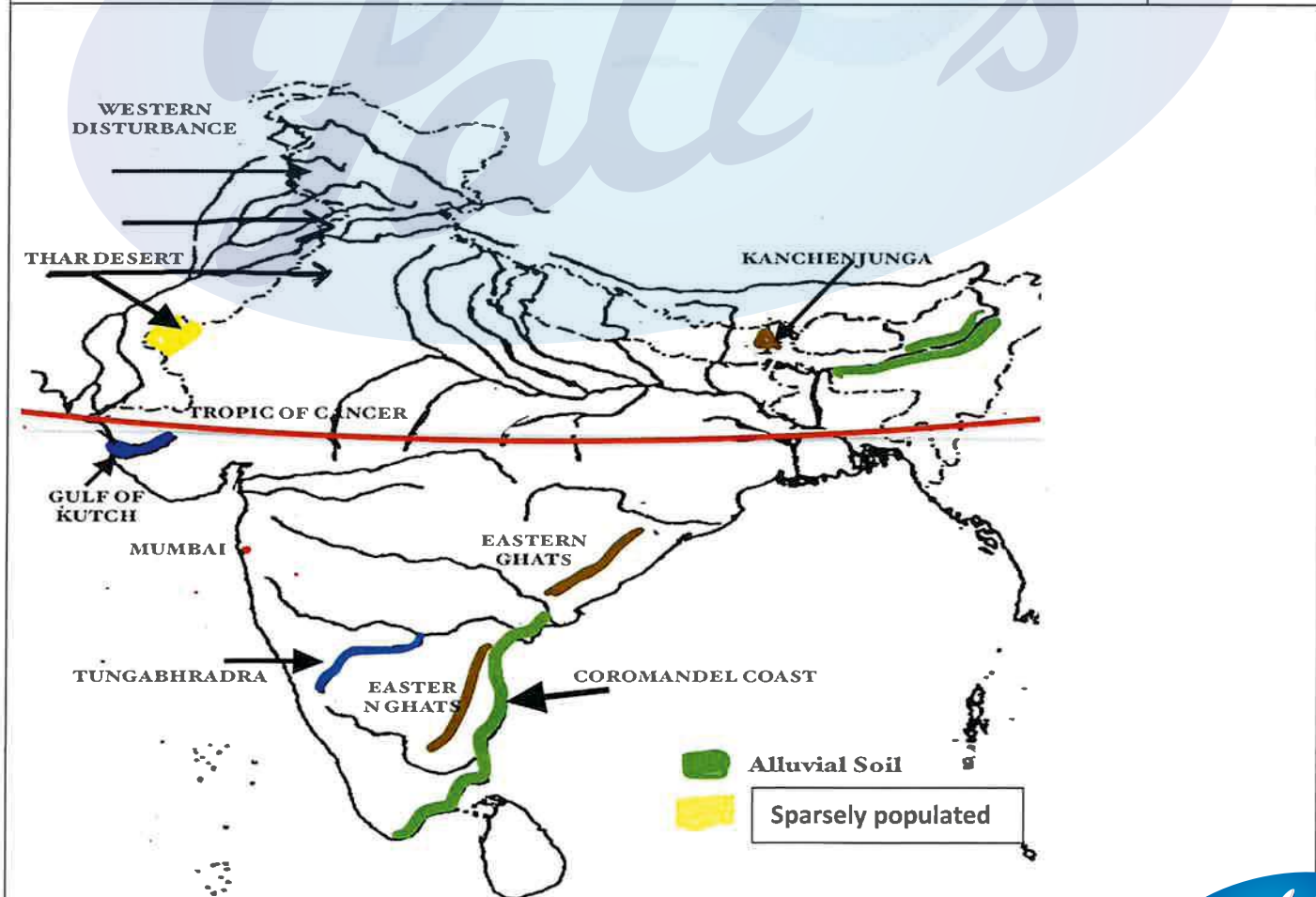
Express highway: with toll; with bridge; with distance stone	
Roads, metalled: according to importance	
Roads, double carriageway: according to importance	
Unmetalled road. Cart-track. Pack-track with pass. Foot-path	
Streams: with track in bed; undefined. Canal	
Dams: masonry or rock-filled; earthwork. Weir	
River: dry with water channel; with island & rocks. Tidal river	
Submerged rocks. Shoal. Swamp. Reeds	
Wells: lined; unlined. Tube-well. Spring. Tanks: perennial; dry	
Embankments: road or rail; tank. Broken ground	
Railways, broad gauge: double; single with station; under constr.	
Railways, other gauges: double; single with distance stone; do	
Mineral line or tramway. Kiln. Cutting with tunnel	

Lighthouse. Lightship. Buoys: lighted; unlighted. Anchorage	
Mine. Vine on trellis. Grass. Scrub	
Palms: palmyra; other. Plantain. Conifer. Bamboo. Other trees	
Areas: cultivated; wooded. Surveyed tree	
Boundary, international	
" state: demarcated; undemarcated	
" district; subdivision, tahsil or tāluk; forest	
Boundary pillars: surveyed; unlocated	
Heights, triangulated: station; point; approximate	
Bench-mark: geodetic; tertiary; canal	
Post office. Overhead tank	
Rest house or inspection bungalow. Circuit house. Police station	

DRAFT MARKING SCHEME – GEOGRAPHY (H.C.G. PAPER 2)

Question 1		[10]
(i)	(a) 301074 (b) Sand dunes.	
(ii)	One hour	
(iii)	(a) North west (b) Jhat	
(iv)	(a) Powerline showing that the village now has electricity. (b) Longitude / Meridian	
(v)	Natural features: Sand dune. Broken Ground. Man made features: Cart track / Pack track / Permanent hut / temple  <i>(Any two)</i>	

Question 2		[10]
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Question 3		[10]
(i)	(c) Causes rainfall in the Gangetic plains	
(ii)	(c) Texture	
(iii)	(c) Ebony: Tropical Rainforest	
(iv)	(c) Percolation pit	
(v)	(c) Bituminous	
(vi)	(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	
(vii)	(a) Sugarcane	
(viii)	(d) Rourkela	
(ix)	(a) Air transport because it is fastest.	
(x)	(b) Recycling waste.	
Question 4		[10]
(i)	(a) Global warming/El Nino effect (b) June to September	
(ii)	(a) Western disturbances originating in the Mediterranean region/Temperate cyclones (b) North-east winter monsoon wind/retreating monsoon.	
(iii)	(a) Kerala lies in the southwest of the country where the southwest monsoon wind strikes first. The wind then advances to the north and reaches Uttar Pradesh. (b) Visakhapatnam has a coastal location and experiences the moderating influence of the sea. (c) Land loses heat fast and high pressure develops over it during the cold season. The surrounding seas remain warm and have low pressure during this time. Thus winds blow from land to sea and are offshore.	
(iv)	(a) 10° C (b) April. (c) Tropical Cyclones / Retreating Monsoon winds / Northeast Winter Monsoon wind	
Question 5		[10]
(i)	(a) Bhangar and Khadar respectively. (b) The khadar soil gets replenished every year and is hence more fertile.	
(ii)	(a) Deforestation / mining / urbanization / industrialization / over grazing / shifting cultivation (b) Crop rotation / contour ploughing / strip cropping / shelter belts	

	(a) Erosion and weathering of crystalline metamorphic and igneous rocks. (b) Porous / cannot hold moisture (c) Parts of Odisha / Madhya Pradesh / Chhattisgarh / Jharkhand / Tamil Nadu / Karnataka/ Meghalaya/ Manipur/ Nagaland/ Mizoram	
(iv)	(a) Black soil hardens and cracks when dry which helps in aeration of the soil naturally. (b) Due to leaching, the essential minerals percolate down the soil profile making the top soil infertile. (c) The numerous rivers here bring large amounts of sediments and deposit them to form fertile plains.	
<b>Question 6</b>		[10]
(i)	(a) Tidal / Littoral (b) Delta of R. Ganga in Sundarbans / deltas of R. Godavari / Krishna / Kaveri	
(ii)	(a) Hardwood / occur in pure stands making exploitation easier/ less dense than Tropical rainforests (b) To draw water from deep underground as rainfall is scanty here	
(iii)	Provides us with oxygen & purifies air / Absorbs carbon dioxide and reduces rate of global warming / Allows percolation of water and recharges ground water / Flood control / Habitat for numerous species of plants & animals / roots hold the soil particles & checks soil erosion / transpiration induces rainfall <i>(Any three points)</i>	
(iv)	(a) Social forestry (b) Jhum cultivation / shifting agriculture / slash & burn method of farming (c) Reforestation / Afforestation	
<b>Question 7</b>		[10]
(i)	Rainfall is erratic / rainfall is unevenly distributed / rainfall is seasonal / some crops like rice and sugarcane need more water / to expand area under cultivation / to enable the use of high-yielding variety seeds. <i>(Any two reasons)</i>	
(ii)	Inundation canals are floodwater canals that carry water only during the rainy season when the river floods. Perennial canals carry water all year round as they have a weir or dam at the head to regulate the flow of water.	
(iii)	(a) Punjab / Haryana / Uttar Pradesh / Bihar / West Bengal (b) High groundwater table / steady supply of electricity / soft soil / fertile, productive land that can make this expensive method viable <i>(Any two)</i>	

(iv)	(a) Collection and storage of rain water for future use (b) Rooftop rain water harvesting / percolation pit / bore well / dug well / johad / tankas / percolation tank / recharge pit / Zing (Any two)	
<b>Question 8</b>		[10]
(i)	(a) Every rural household generates organic kitchen waste and animal waste which can be converted into useful biogas. (b) Generation of biogas produces bio-fertilizer as by-product It reduces the volume of waste. It brings about improved hygiene in rural areas. It is cheap as no raw materials need to be purchased. (Any two)	
(ii)	(a) R. Mahanadi (b) Odisha	
(iii)	(a) Production of steel (b) Manganese (c) Madhya Pradesh/ Rajasthan/ Jharkhand (Any two)	
(iv)	(a) Solar energy (b) Clean source of energy Inexhaustible Reduces pressure on fossil fuel Cheaper in the long run (Any one) (c) India has a tropical location and receives more or less strong rays of the sun for a large part of the year.	
<b>Question 9</b>		[10]
(i)	Green Revolution / Use of HYV seeds / development of irrigation facilities / Rural banks and cooperatives have been set up so that easier for farmers to get loans / Credit facilities / Mass communication to raise awareness / <b>distribution of fertilizers &amp; pesticides at subsidized rates</b> (Any two)	
(ii)	(a) Rabi: Winter crop / sown in October or November / Harvested in February or March Kharif : Summer crop / Sown in May or June / Harvested in September or October (b) Gujarat	

(iii)	<p>(a) Any type of soil like alluvial, black. Cultivation also possible on red and laterite with irrigation. <span style="float: right;">(Any one)</span></p> <p>(b) Moong, Masoor, Toor, Urad, Chana, Arhar, Gram <span style="float: right;">(Any two)</span></p> <p>(c) Leguminous crop, helps to replenish the soil naturally / important source of plant protein / can be grown in any type of soil / hardy crops that can grow in difficult climatic conditions <span style="float: right;">(Any one)</span></p>	
(iv)	<p>(a) Cotton</p> <p>(b) Temperature: 20° to 32° C Rainfall : 50 to 120 cm At least 200 frost free days <span style="float: right;">(Any two)</span></p>	
<b>Question 10</b>		[10]
(i)	<p><i>Small scale industries:</i> Less capital investment/ employs less labour / goods produced are lesser in quantity</p> <p><i>Large scale industries:</i> Huge capital investment/ large number of workers/ needs large area/ production on a large scale. <span style="float: right;">(Any two)</span></p>	
(ii)	<p>Gives us valuable foreign exchange / generates employment / helps in the decentralization of industries / meets high domestic demand of a tropical country <span style="float: right;">(Any two)</span></p>	
(iii)	<p>(a) Cheaper / Durable / Can be manufactured in a short span of time / Attractive <span style="float: right;">(Any One)</span></p> <p>(b) Facilitates easy availability of raw materials / reduces transportation costs</p> <p>(c) Plastics / Synthetic fibre / Synthetic rubber / PVC pipes. / detergents <span style="float: right;">(Any two)</span></p>	
(iv)	<p>(a) Sugar plantations are well planned and scientifically managed/modern machineries/use of irrigation facilities/ fertilizers/ managed in the cooperative sector/ large farm size/longer crushing season/ mills located near the sugarcane plantations. <span style="float: right;">(Any One)</span></p> <p>(b) High price of Indian silk</p> <p>(c) Basic industry whose products including machineries are necessary for all other industries such as railways, roadways, construction purposes, automobiles, ships, infrastructure etc.</p>	
<b>Question 11</b>		[10]
(i)	<p>It is a slow means of transport / Can be affected by weather disturbances / Waterways may not be operational throughout the year / they are operational only where there are seas, oceans and rivers. <span style="float: right;">(Any Two)</span></p>	

(ii)	<p>It has reduced the time and distance between the cities and ports thereby facilitating fast movement of people and goods/ Better movement of goods to facilitate truck movement/ Better job opportunities/ Export of goods via the ports / small towns on the way have developed into urban centers.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any two)</i></p>	
(iii)	<p>(a) The narrow gauge which is operational only in the hill stations.          (b) NHAI ( The National Highways Authority of India)          (c) National Waterway No. 1</p>	
(iv)	<p>(a) To encourage air travel for Indians as it saves time / For the growth of smaller towns and cities / increase job opportunities. <i>(Any one)</i>          (b) Flat plain land / agriculturally productive / high density of population. <i>(Any one)</i>          (c) Can easily reach remote areas fast/Provides swift medical aid / Helps in the search and rescue operations / Can airdrop potable water and food packets in emergencies. <i>(Any one)</i></p>	
<b>Question 12</b>		<b>[10]</b>
(i)	<p>(a) Pollution / Death of aquatic animals / eutrophication <i>(Any one)</i>          (b) Spoilage of landscape/ Pollution. <i>(Any one)</i></p>	
(ii)	<p>Leads to soil pollution/ underground water pollution / spread of diseases / gives off bad odour / attracts pests and rodents.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any two)</i></p>	
(iii)	<p>(a) Segregation of plastic and bio-medical wastes.          (b) Reusing/composting/sending waste for recycling/creating awareness amongst students of all ages/ banning the use of plastics / using biodegradable products/ promote car pool/ pass down text books to junior classes / use old copies as rough book / any other pertinent point. <i>(Any one)</i>          (c) Converting old clothes into useful items like doormats, covers, decorative items etc. / Kitchen waste can be made into compost / Reusing glass bottles, unused pages of books / any other pertinent point <i>(Any one)</i></p>	
(iv)	<p>(a) Landfills are large areas in the outskirts of towns and cities where wastes are deposited in the ground and covered with earth. The waste gradually decomposes, decreases in volume and gets converted to humus.          (b) The waste is converted into valuable fertilizers / Waste is considerably reduced / Improves soil texture and fertility / Aids plant growth / Enhances the water holding capacity of the soil.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any two)</i></p>	

**ICSE 2024 EXAMINATION**  
**SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER**

**GEOGRAPHY**  
**(H.C.G. PAPER – 2)**

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*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.*

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***Part I is compulsory. All questions from Part I are to be attempted.***

***A total of five questions are to be attempted from Part II.***

*The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [ ].*

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*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.*

**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 .201 in the eastern part of the map extract. [2]  
(b) What are the brown patches in the northeast quarter of the map extract?
- (ii) Mohan goes on a bicycle from 02 northing to 12 northing in a straight line. If he moves at a speed of 10 kilometers per hour, how much time will he take to reach his destination? [2]
- (iii) (a) What is the compass direction of Rampura (2709) to Kotda (3005)? [2]  
(b) What is the nature of streams seen in the map extract?
- (iv) (a) Ramesh returned to his native place Mahudi Moti (2404) after a gap of ten years and was happy to see the development around his village. What according to you show that the area around his village has developed? [2]  
(b) What is the black vertical line made between the easting 25 and 26?
- (v) Mention two man made and two natural features in the grid square 2508. [2]

**Question 2**

On the outline map of India provided:

- (i) Shade and label an alluvial soil area of India. [1]
- (ii) Mark with a dot and name the city which lies on the banks of river Jhelum. [1]
- (iii) Mark and name the highest peak of India. [1]
- (iv) Shade and label Gulf of Kutch. [1]
- (v) Mark with arrow and label N E Monsoon wind. [1]
- (vi) Shade and label a densely populated area in South India. [1]
- (vii) Mark and label Himalayas. [1]
- (viii) Mark and label Brahmaputra. [1]
- (ix) Mark and label Tropic of Cancer. [1]
- (x) Mark and label Malabar coast. [1]

### Question 3

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

[10]

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

- (i) Which of the following is the CORRECT set of water bodies from which the Southwest monsoon picks up moisture?
- (a) Arabian sea + Bay of Bengal + Indian Ocean
  - (b) Indian Ocean + Andaman Sea + Arabian Sea
  - (c) Bay of Bengal + Indian Ocean + Andaman Sea
  - (d) Gulf of Mannar + Mediterranean Sea + Indian Ocean
- (ii) Feel and consistency of soil is called \_\_\_\_\_ of the soil.
- (a) Profile
  - (b) Parent rock
  - (c) Texture
  - (d) Nature
- (iii) Teak and Shisham are the typical trees of which of the following natural vegetation belt?
- (a) Tropical Evergreen
  - (b) Tropical Monsoon
  - (c) Tropical Desert
  - (d) Littoral forest
- (iv) Which of the following may be used for the recharging of underground water?
- (a) Planting of shelter belt
  - (b) Gullies and ravines
  - (c) Percolation pit
  - (d) Commercial farming
- (v) Which type of coal is called an industrial coal?
- (a) Peat
  - (b) Lignite
  - (c) Bituminous
  - (d) Anthracite

- (vi) Maharashtra is the leading producer of which of the following cash crop?
- (a) Jute
  - (b) Cotton
  - (c) Coffee
  - (d) Tea
- (vii) Which crop is associated with Ratooning?
- (a) Sugarcane
  - (b) Jute
  - (c) Rice
  - (d) Cotton
- (viii) Which steel plant amongst the following was set up with the collaboration with Germany?
- (a) Bhilai
  - (b) Tata Steel
  - (c) Vishakhapatnam
  - (d) Rourkela
- (ix) Which is the busiest artificial port of India?
- (a) Goa
  - (b) Mumbai
  - (c) Chennai
  - (d) Vishakhapatnam
- (x) What is the depletion of oxygen in a water body resulting from pollution called?
- (a) Decay of water
  - (b) Eutrophication
  - (c) Bio magnification
  - (d) Greenhouse effect

**PART II (50 Marks)**

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

**Question 4**

(i) *The southwest monsoon is late this year. The Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) on Tuesday, May 16, had predicted that the onset of southwest monsoon is delayed by four days. An agricultural economy, India is heavily reliant on the monsoon which brings 75 percent of its annual rainfall.* [2]

— Indian Express

(a) As a student of Geography, what according to you may be the reason for the delay of monsoon?

(b) What is the usual time for the onset of summer monsoon in Kerala?

(ii) What is the source of winter rainfall in the following areas? [2]

(a) Punjab

(b) Tamil Nadu

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

(a) West Bengal gets rainfall from summer monsoons much before Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Mawsynram is the rainiest place in the world

(c) Himalayas act as a climate divide

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

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temp (°C)	23.1	24.8	26.5	29.3	32	32.8	33.1	32.1	30.5	29.3	28.7	26.1
Rainfall (cm)	15.3	10.1	0.3	0.1	1.3	4.5	6.1	10.2	10.5	20.1	16.8	19.0

(a) What is the annual range of temperature of station X?

(b) Which is the driest month?

(c) Name the wind that brings maximum rainfall to this station.

**Question 5**

- (i) Define the following terms: [2]
- (a) Soil Fertility
  - (b) Soil conservation
- (ii) With reference to soil erosion in India answer the following questions. [2]
- (a) State any two human activities that have led to soil erosion in India.
  - (b) Mention any two agricultural techniques that can help to prevent soil erosion.
- (iii) With reference to Red Soil, answer the following: [3]
- (a) How is it formed?
  - (b) Why is it good for Dry Farming?
  - (c) Name any two areas where it is found.
- (iv) Give a reason for the following statements: [3]
- (a) Black Soil has self-ploughing property.
  - (b) Laterite Soil is not suitable for cultivation.
  - (c) Alluvial soil is the most fertile soil.

**Question 6**

- (i) Mahesh went for an excursion with his friend and came across a marshy area with the trees that had stilt like roots. [2]
- (a) Which natural vegetation belt did he come across?
  - (b) Name one area in India where this kind of vegetation is found.
- (ii) (a) Why is tropical deciduous forest commercially the most important forest belt of India? [2]
- (b) Why are long and deep roots a typical characteristic of desert vegetation?
- (iii) Why is forest conservation the need of the hour? (*Three points*) [3]

- (iv) (a) Name a forest conservation method that involves the local community. [3]
- (b) Which primitive system of agriculture had led to large scale destruction of forest in the past?
- (c) Name the process which involves planting two saplings for each tree that is felled.

### Question 7

- (i) Why is there a need for irrigation in India? (Two reasons) [2]
- (ii) Distinguish between Inundation Canals and Perennial Canals. [2]
- (iii) Name a state in India where tube wells are commonly used. Give *two* reasons to support your answer. [3]
- (iv) (a) What is meant by Rainwater Harvesting? [3]
- (b) Mention *any two* water harvesting practices followed in India.

### Question 8

- (i) (a) Give any one use of Iron ore. [2]
- (b) Name two Indian states where copper is found.
- (ii) With reference to Hirakud project answer the following: [2]
- (a) On which river is it based?
- (b) Name an Indian state benefited by the project.
- (iii) (a) Give two disadvantages of using Petroleum as a source of power. [3]
- (b) Name an offshore oil field of India.
- (iv) (a) Mention *two* advantages of wind energy. [3]
- (b) What is the advantage of using nuclear power in place of conventional sources of energy?

**Question 9**

- (i) Mention *two* agricultural reforms done by the government for the betterment of the agricultural sector. [2]
- (ii) (a) Mention the climatic conditions found suitable for growing groundnut. [2]  
(b) Name the state that is the leading producer of groundnut in India.
- (iii) With reference to cultivation of pulses answer the following: [3]  
(a) Name a soil found suitable for the growth of pulses.  
(b) Name any two pulses grown in India.  
(c) Why is it a popular food crop of India?
- (iv) Rohan is a farmer. He asked his friend to help him get some labourers for 'GINNING'. [3]  
(a) Which crop do you think is grown by Rohan?  
(b) Mention any two climatic conditions suitable for this crop.

**Question 10**

- (i) Differentiate between large scale and small-scale industries. [2]
- (ii) Give *two* ways in which the Electronic Industry is important for India. [2]
- (iii) With reference to petrochemical industry answer the following: [3]  
(a) Why is it becoming popular in recent times?  
(b) Why is it located close to oil refineries?  
(c) Name *any two* petrochemical products.
- (iv) (a) Name the country that had helped in the establishment of Bhilai steel plant. [3]  
(b) Why is the iron and steel industry called a basic or key industry?  
(c) Where is Tata Steel located?

### Question 11

- (i) Mention *two* advantages of using waterways. [2]
- (ii) What is the importance of the Golden Quadrilateral? [2]
- (iii) Mention *three* disadvantages of roadways. [3]
- (iv) Give a reason for the following: [3]
  - (a) Railways are well developed in the northern states of India.
  - (b) Sea transport has lost its popularity in recent times.
  - (c) Helicopter services are crucial during emergencies.

### Question 12

- (i) What is the impact for waste generation on the following? [2]
  - (a) Surface water
  - (b) Landscape.
- (ii) Why is dumping considered a harmful method of waste disposal? (Two points.) [2]
- (iii) *A fire broke out at the Kochi city corporation-run waste treatment plant. Thick clouds of toxic smoke engulfed the city. The unsorted waste at the plant contained PVC and clinical waste, both of which on combustion are extremely harmful for the general health of people.* [3]

— Economic times

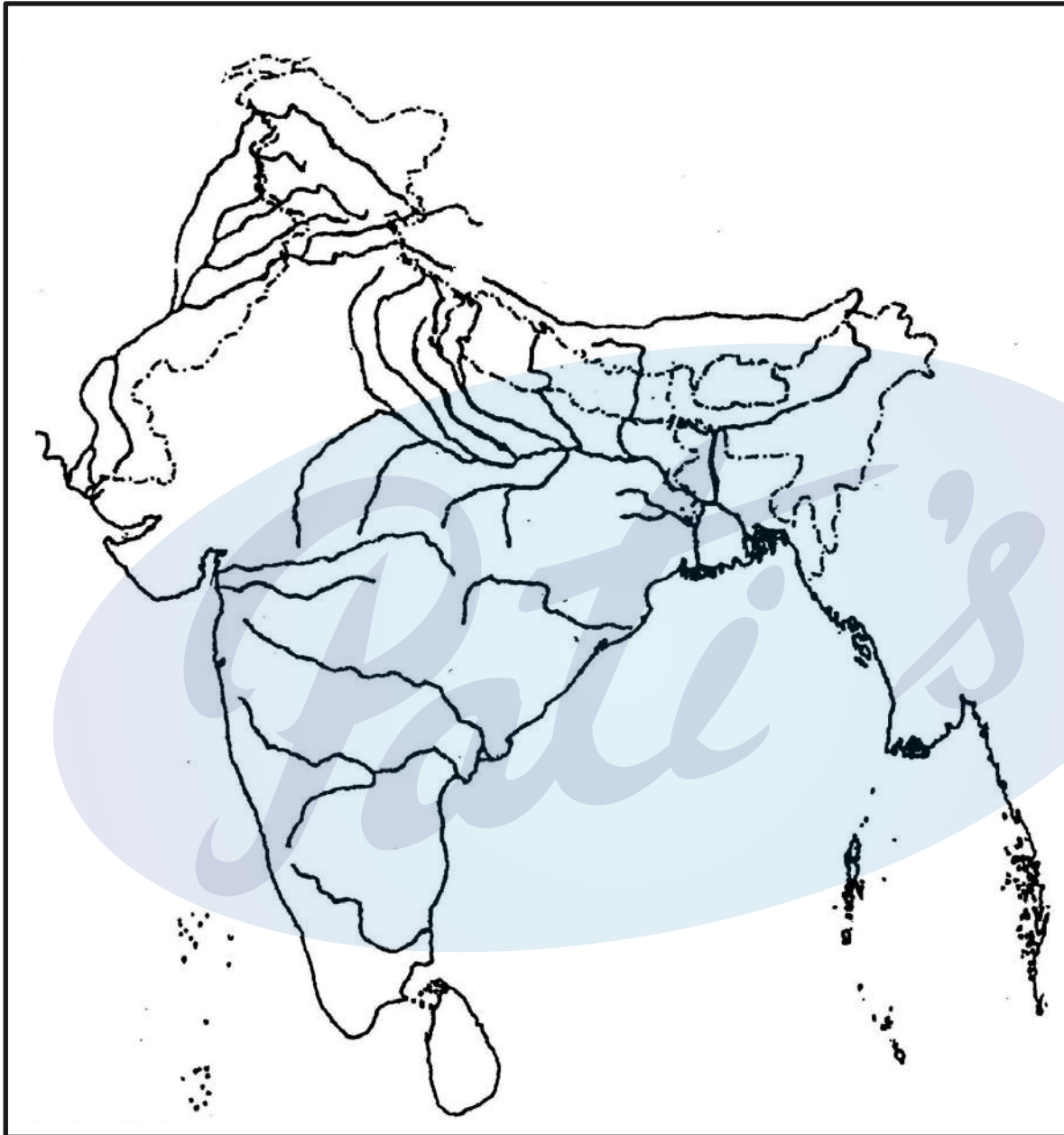
  - (a) Which method of waste management would have helped in reducing health hazard in the above case?
  - (b) What measures may be undertaken by individuals to reduce waste?
  - (c) How can urban waste be made useful?
- (iv) Mention *three* ways to reuse waste that is generated at home. [3]

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

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

**ICSE 2023 EXAMINATION**  
**SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER**  
**GEOGRAPHY**  
**(H.C.G. PAPER – 2)**

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*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.*

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***Part I is compulsory. All questions from Part I are to be attempted.***

*A total of **five** questions are to be attempted from **Part II.***

*The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [ ].*

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*To be supplied with this Paper: Survey of India Map Sheet No. **G43S10**  
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. 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.*

**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 four figure grid reference of the settlement where Ayurvedic hospital is found. [2]  
(b) Name *two* man-made features in grid square 6429.
- (ii) (a) What is the pattern of drainage seen in grid square 6729? [2]  
(b) What is the pattern of settlement seen in grid square 6934?
- (iii) Calculate the shortest distance in kms. between settlement Udwaria (6934) and Sanwara (6636). [2]
- (iv) What advantage does Representative Fraction have over Statement scale? [2]
- (v) What do you mean by the following: [2]  
(a) 3r in grid square 6933  
(b) .437 in grid square 6729

**Question 2**

On the outline map of India provided:

- (i) Draw and label the Tropic of Cancer. [1]
- (ii) Shade and label the river Tungabhadra. [1]
- (iii) Shade and label Malabar Coast. [1]
- (iv) Shade and label Andaman Sea. [1]
- (v) Mark with a dot and name Kochi. [1]
- (vi) Shade an area which has black soil. [1]
- (vii) Mark and name Nathu-la Pass. [1]

- (viii) Mark and name Jharia. [1]
- (ix) Mark and label Aravali. [1]
- (x) Shade and label the area of Sparse population in North India. [1]

### Question 3

Choose the correct option: [10]

- (i) \_\_\_\_\_ is a hot and dry local wind that blow in north India during pre-monsoon period.
- (a) Western Disturbance
- (b) Loo
- (c) Kal Baisakhi
- (d) Cherry Blossom
- (ii) Gully erosion is common in the:
- (a) Chambal basin
- (b) Ganga basin
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Hilly region
- (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ crops are associated with laterite soil.
- (a) Wheat and rice
- (b) Sugarcane and rice
- (c) Maize and Bajra
- (d) Tea and Coffee
- (iv) Which are the most widespread forests of India?
- (a) Tropical Rain Forests
- (b) Tropical Thorn Forest
- (c) Tropical Deciduous Forests
- (d) Littoral Forests

- (v) \_\_\_\_\_ is the oldest coalfield of India.
- (a) Raniganj
  - (b) Jharia
  - (c) Bokaro
  - (d) Karanpura
- (vi) Cultivation of crops and raising of animals is a feature of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Intensive farming
  - (b) Plantation farming
  - (c) Mixed farming
  - (d) Commercial farming
- (vii) \_\_\_\_\_ industries are also known as household industry.
- (a) Basic Industry
  - (b) Co-operative Industry
  - (c) Cottage Industry
  - (d) Basic Industry
- (viii) Rourkela Steel Plant was built with the cooperation of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) USSR
  - (b) Germany
  - (c) Japan
  - (d) France
- (ix) \_\_\_\_\_ transport supplements the other modes of transport.
- (a) Airways
  - (b) Roadways
  - (c) Waterways
  - (d) Railways

(x) Cheapest method of disposal of waste:

- (a) Dumping
- (b) Compositing
- (c) Segregation
- (d) Recycling

### PART II (50 Marks)

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

#### Question 4

- (i) (a) Name the type of climate experienced by India. [2]  
 (b) Mention *any two* factors responsible for it.
- (ii) With the help of a suitable example explain how relief features affect the rainfall of a place. [2]
- (iii) Give a geographical reason for each of the following: [3]  
 (a) Annual range of temperature is higher in Delhi than Mumbai.  
 (b) Mango showers are beneficial local winds.  
 (c) The North East monsoons bring almost no rain to most parts of India.
- (d) Study the climatic data and answer the following questions: [3]

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Temp. °C	23.8	25.0	27.7	28.3	30.2	30.3	30.4	30.3	30.0	30.3	25.5	24.2
Rainfall (cms.)	0	0	1.1	1.5	2.1	45.3	46.5	45.4	43.3	20.1	3.0	1

- (a) Calculate the annual range of temperature.
- (b) What is the total rainfall during the monsoon season?
- (c) On which coast is the station located? Give a reason for your answer.

**Question 5**

- (i) Differentiate between alluvial and laterite soil. [2]
- (ii) Name the following: [2]
- (a) This soil is sticky when wet and cracks when dry.
- (b) This soil is mainly used for making bricks.
- (c) This soil is classified into khadar and bhangar.
- (d) When heavy rainfall washes away the topmost layer of the soil.
- (iii) Give geographical reasons for the following: [3]
- (a) Black soil is a residual soil.
- (b) Red soils are generally infertile.
- (c) Alluvial soil differs in texture.
- (iv) What is Soil Conservation? Mention *any two* measures taken to conserve soil. [3]

**Question 6**

- (i) Mention *any two* characteristics of Tropical Evergreen forests. [2]
- (ii) Name the forest which is found in the delta of the river Ganga. Name *two* trees which are found here. [2]
- (iii) Give geographical reasons for the following: [3]
- (a) Xerophytic plants have long roots.
- (b) Forests prevent floods.
- (c) Tropical deciduous forests are commercially most exploited.
- (iv) Give *three* reasons why we must conserve our forests. [3]

**Question 7**

- (i) Mention *two* conditions necessary for the construction of wells. [2]
- (ii) Define: [2]
- (a) Surface water
- (b) Ground Water
- (iii) Mention *one* advantage of canals and *two* disadvantages of tanks. [3]
- (iv) Mention *three* ways by which you as an individual can reuse and conserve water. [3]

**Question 8**

- (i) Mention *one* advantage and *one* disadvantage of coal found in India. [2]
- (ii) Name *two* states where copper is found in India. Mention *one* use of it. [2]
- (iii) Mention *two* advantages of using natural gas over petroleum. Name an area where natural gas is found. [3]
- (iv) What are the advantages of using bio gas? [3]

**Question 9**

- (i) Mention *any two* problems faced by Indian farmers. [2]
- (ii) Differentiate between intensive and extensive farming. [2]
- (iii) With reference to rice cultivation answer the following: [3]
- (a) Name a state that produces the largest quantity of rice.
- (b) Mention *any two* geographical conditions necessary for its growth.
- (c) Which is the best method for its cultivation?
- (iv) (a) Mention *two* reasons why sugarcane cultivation is gaining importance in Peninsular India. [3]
- (b) State *one* problem of sugarcane growers of Uttar Pradesh.

**Question 10**

- (i) Explain the terms: [2]  
(a) Ancillary Industry  
(b) Public Sector Industry
- (ii) Mention *two* problems faced by the cotton textile industries. [2]
- (iii) From where Tata Steel gets its supply of coal, iron ore and water supply from? [3]
- (iv) What is the significance of the Electronics industry for education, entertainment and research? [3]

**Question 11**

- (i) What is the Golden Quadrilateral? Mention two economic benefits of it. [2]
- (ii) How is a good transport network important for India? (*Two points*) [2]
- (iii) Mention *two* advantages of railways and *one* disadvantage of airways. [3]
- (iv) (a) Name the terminal stations of East West Corridor. [3]  
(b) Who looks after the construction and maintenance of the following?  
1. National Highways  
2. Border Roads

**Question 12**

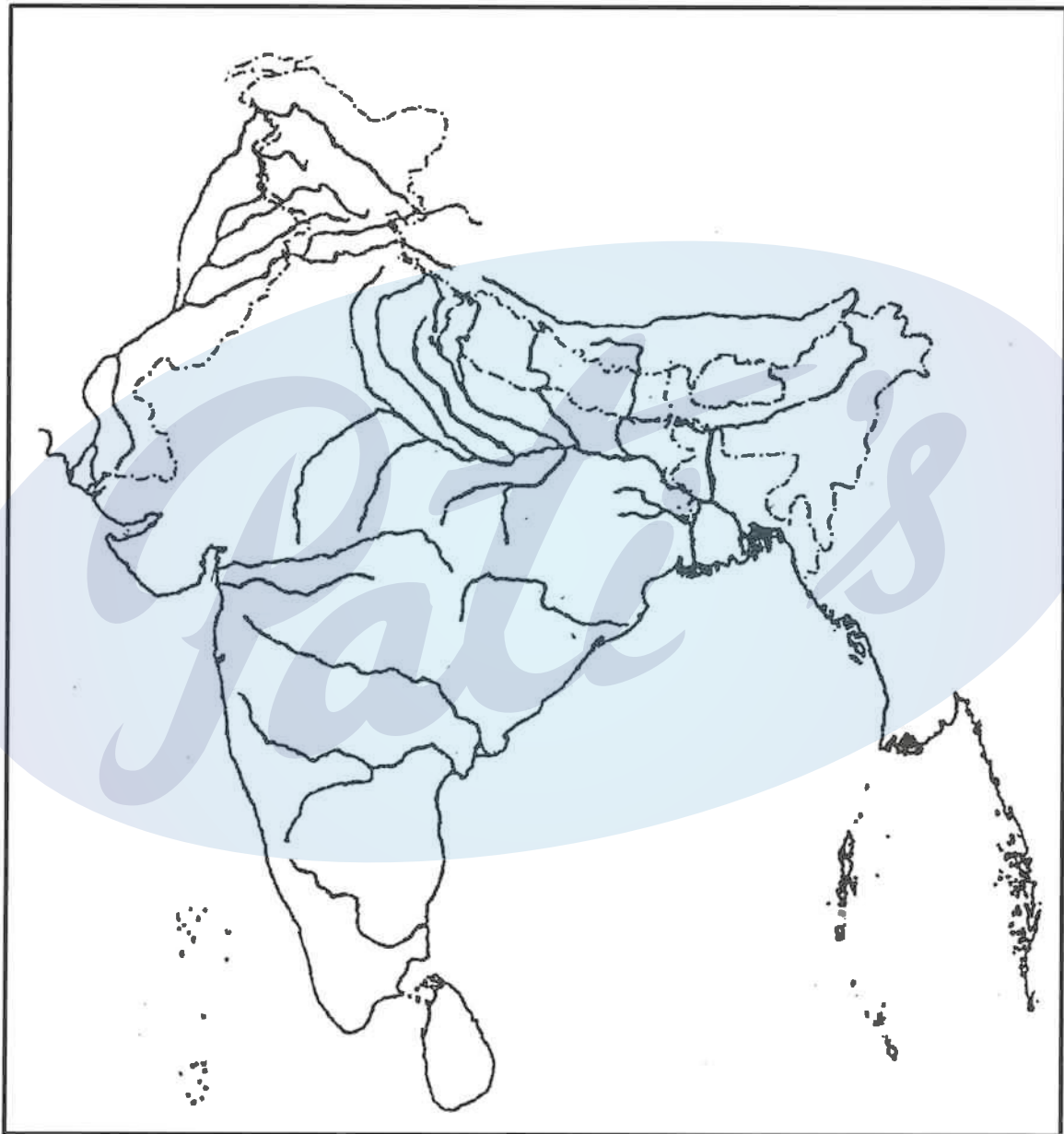
- (i) Give *two* reasons why we need to manage our waste? [2]
- (ii) Mention *one* advantage of sanitary landfill and *one* disadvantage of composting. [2]
- (iii) Give reasons for the following: [3]  
(a) We should avoid using plastics.  
(b) Radioactive wastes are hazardous.  
(c) Open dumping is not an environment friendly method of managing waste.
- (iv) How will you as an individual reduce and reuse waste at home? [3]

**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										
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)	(ix)	(x)	Total

**ICSE SEMESTER 2 EXAMINATION**

**SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER**

**GEOGRAPHY**

**H.C.G. - Paper – 2**

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*Maximum Marks: 40*

*Time allowed: One and a half hours*

*Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.*

*You will not be allowed to write during the first 10 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.*

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*Attempt **all** questions from **Section A** and **any three** questions from **Section B**.*

*The marks intended for questions are given in brackets [ ]*

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**SECTION A**

*(Attempt **all** questions.)*

**Question 1**

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

[10]

- (i) Himalayas
- (ii) River Ganga
- (iii) Chennai
- (iv) Western Ghats
- (v) Gulf of Kutch
- (vi) Malabar coastal plain
- (vii) Karakoram Pass
- (viii) Black soil area in peninsular region
- (ix) Standard Meridian of India
- (x) Jharia coal field

## SECTION B

(Attempt **any three** questions from this Section.)

### Question 2

- (i) (a) Give any one use of Manganese.
- (b) Why is copper used in electrical appliances? [2]
- (ii) Give two advantages of using Natural gas over coal. [2]
- (iii) With reference to Bhakra Nangal dam answer the following:
- (a) On which river is it situated?
- (b) Name any two states benefitted by Bhakra Nangal. [3]
- (iv) (a) Mention two advantages of using biogas.
- (b) How has the nuclear power contributed in reducing the pressure on Conventional sources of energy? [3]

### Question 3

- (i) Mention two ways in which agriculture sector is important for India. [2]
- (ii) (a) Name two agriculture seasons of India.
- (b) Name one crop that grows in each of the season mentioned by you. [2]
- (iii) With reference to Wheat cultivation answer the following:
- (a) Name the soil found suitable for its growth.
- (b) Name the state that is the largest producer of this crop in India.
- (c) Why is this crop not grown in southern parts of India? [3]
- (iv) (a) Name the largest producer of tea in India.
- (b) What is GINNING?
- (c) Why is PRUNING essential for tea crop? [3]

**Question 4**

- (i) Differentiate between public sector and private sector industry giving suitable example for each from India. [2]
- (ii) Give two ways in which cotton textile industry is important for India. [2]
- (iii) With reference to Rourkela steel plant answer the following:
- (a) Where is it located?
- (b) Which country helped India to establish this steel plant?
- (c) From where does it get its iron ore requirement? [3]
- (iv) (a) What are the benefits of using petrochemical products? (*Any two*)
- (b) How has the electronic industry revolutionized the entertainment sector? [3]

**Question 5**

- (i) Mention two advantages of using waterways. [2]
- (ii) Differentiate between national highway and state highway. [2]
- (iii) Mention three benefits of Golden quadrilateral. [3]
- (iv) What are the three disadvantages of using air transport? [3]

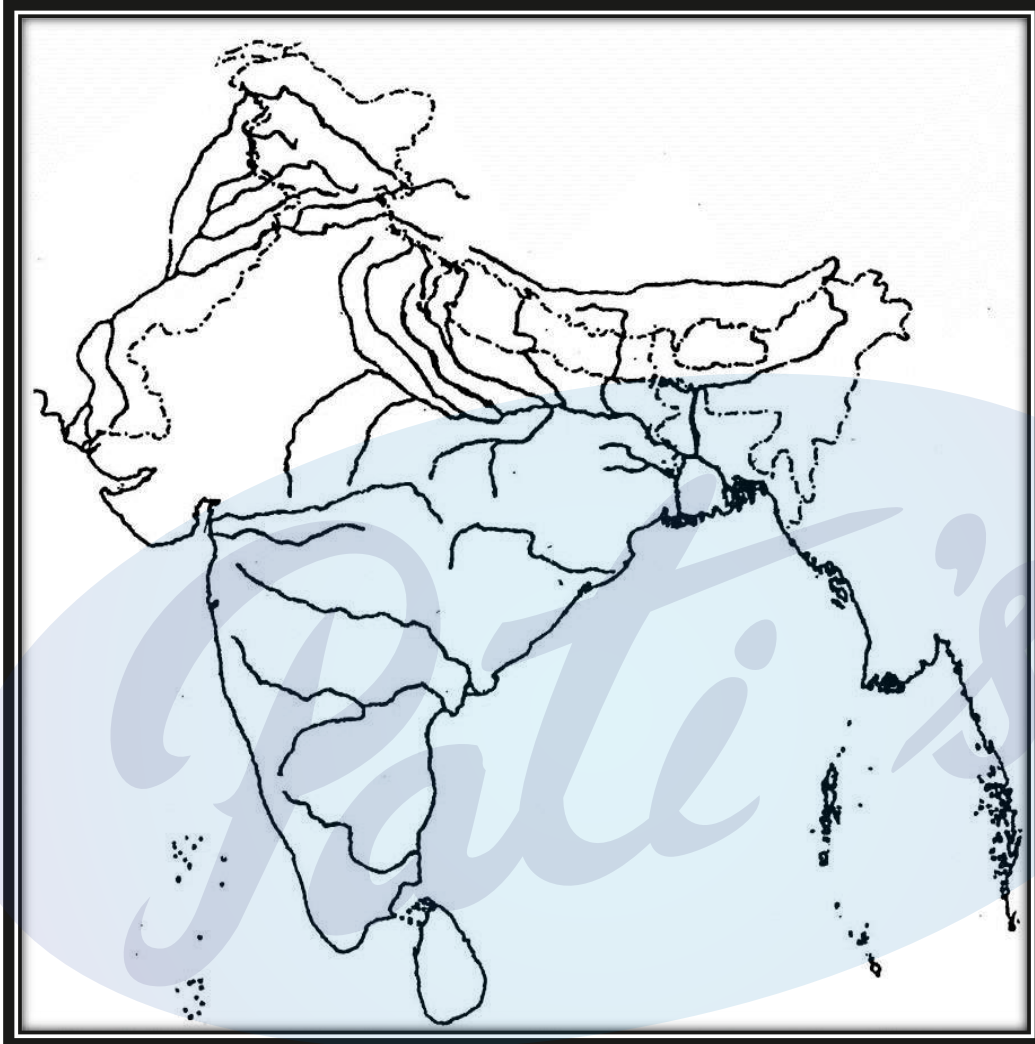
**Question 6**

- (i) Why is there a need for waste management in India? (*Two points*) [2]
- (ii) Segregation considered a safe method of waste disposal. Explain. [2]
- (iii) Mention three ways that may be used in India to reduce waste. [3]
- (iv) Mention three reasons as to why the dumping of waste may be harmful. [3]

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

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

Map of India for Question 1.



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

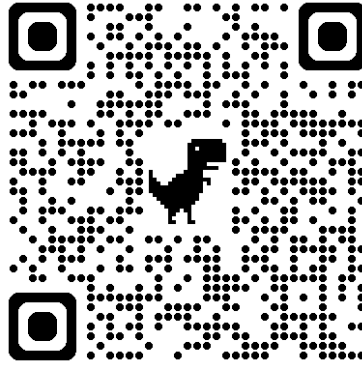


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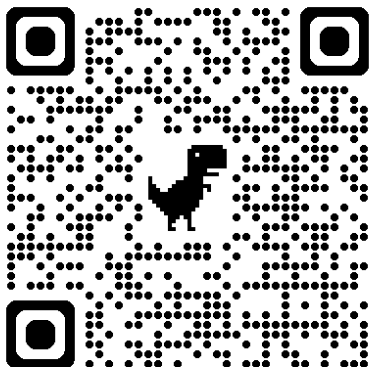
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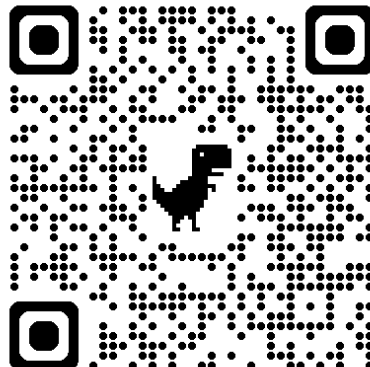
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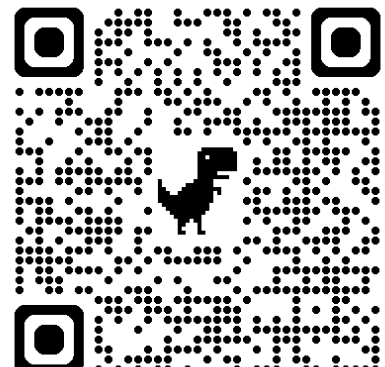
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Chemistry



Biology



Hindi



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Education



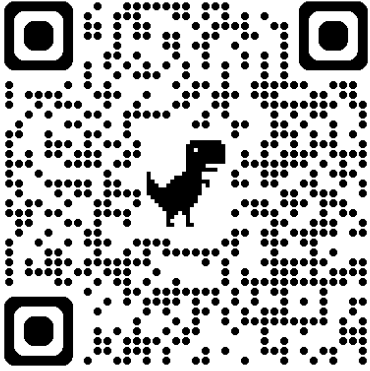
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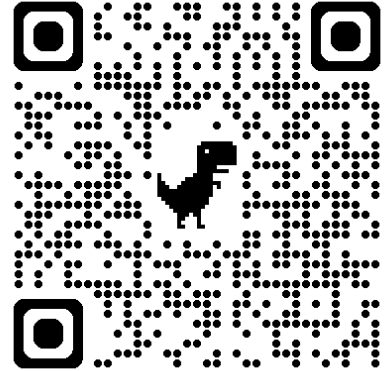
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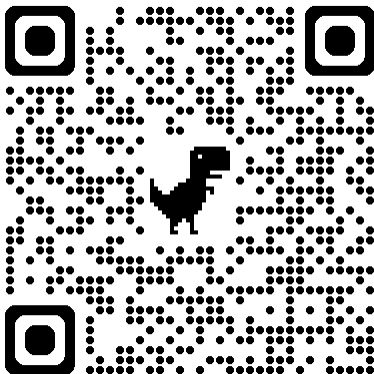
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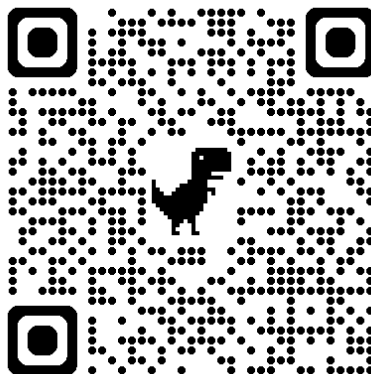
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Studies



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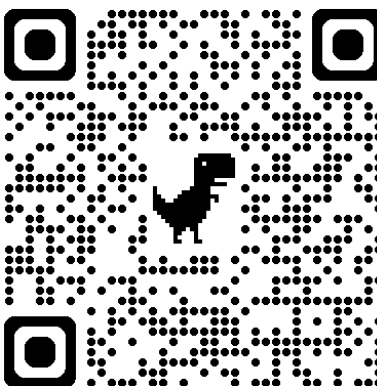
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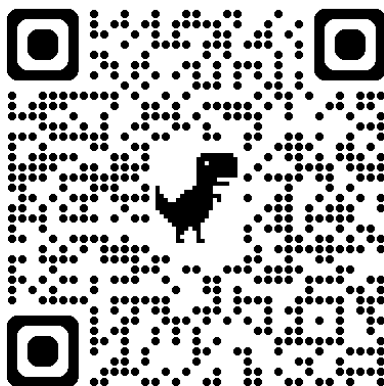
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