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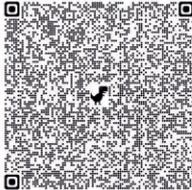
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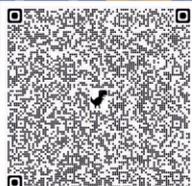
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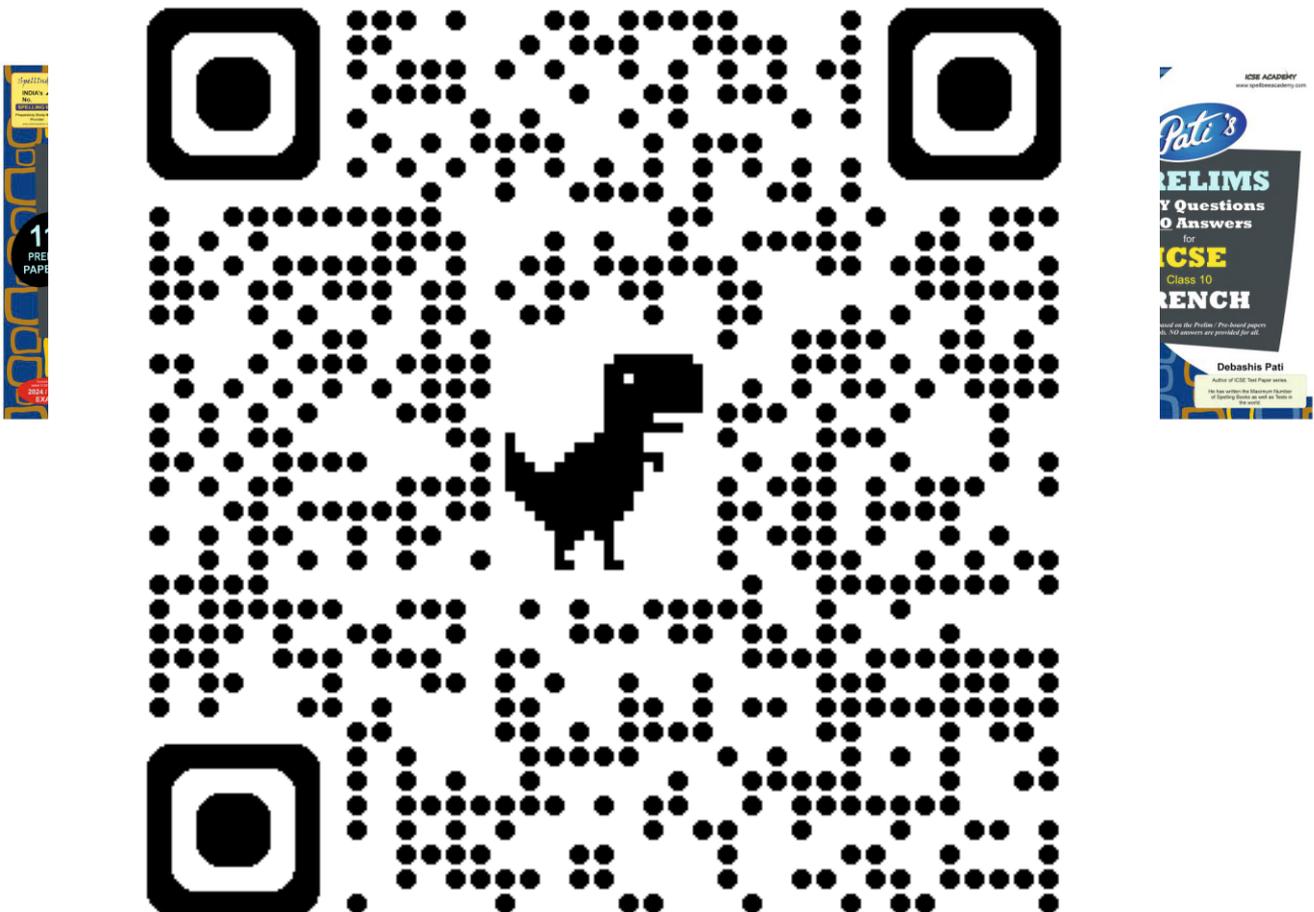
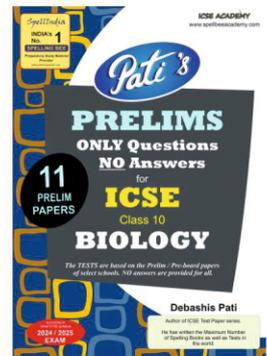
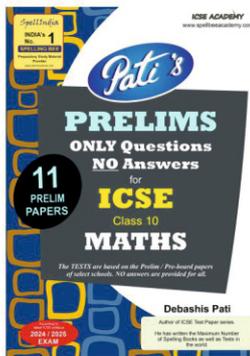
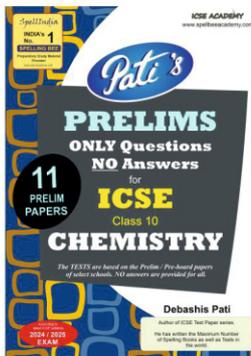
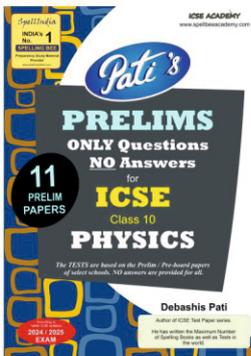
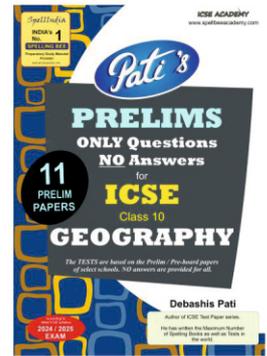
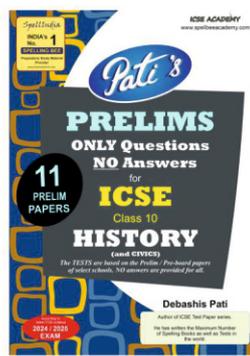
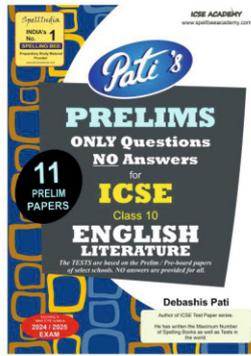
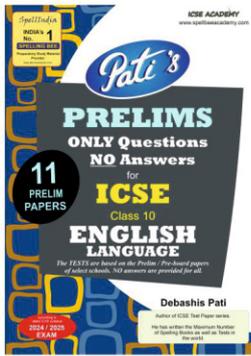
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7. Bombay Scottish, Mahim, Mumbai
8. Association of Orissa
9. Ryan Group, Mumbai
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2025-2026 - Prelim 2



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11. Gokuldharm High, Mumbai
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14. Orion, Mumbai
15. Seth Juggilal Podar, Mumbai
16. Universal, Mumbai
17. Vissanji, Mumbai
18. Lilavati Podar, Mumbai
19. Villa Theresa, Mumbai
20. Shishuvan, Mumbai

2025-2026 - Prelim 2



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21. ABVM Juggilal Podar, Mumbai
22. Christ the King, Birbhum
23. CNM, Mumbai

Question Paper 1



PARLE TILAK VIDYALAYA (ICSE)
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION
H.C.G. - Paper-2 (GEOGRAPHY)

GRADE: X
DATE: 09.01.2026

MARKS: 80
TIME : 2 hours

Answers to this paper must be written on the paper 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.

This paper has Eight printed pages + Map.

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 the questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

PART I

Attempt all question from this Part

Question 1

Study the extract of the Survey of India Map Sheet No. G43S7 Easting 22 to 32 and Northings 02 to 12)

- a. i. What does the RF Scale printed below on the given map extract mean? [2]
ii. Mention the six-figure grid reference of the intersection of the black horizontal and vertical line on the given map extract.
- b. i. State the Four-figure of the covered tank near the settlement of Jegol and causeway near the settlement of Kuchawada. [2]
ii. What is the area of the given map extract?
- c. What do you understand by the following? [2]
i. 172 (Red) in the grid square 2308.
ii. 3r in the grid square 2403.
- d. i. Calculate the indirect distance of the district road from the settlement of Mahudi Nani in grid square 2604 to the settlement of Rampura in the grid square 2809. [2]
ii. Mention two pieces of evidence in support of the following statement. 'The Sipu River is in the middle course'.
- e. i. Mention the types of drainage patterns in the grid square 2806 and 2407. [2]
ii. Identify the relief features in the grid square 2808.

(10 Marks)

Question 2

On the outline map of India provided to you:

- a. Trace the course of and label the river Mahanadi.
- b. Shade and name the Coastal Plains of the Southern Eastern region of India.
- c. Mark black soil in the western region of India.
- d. The Commercial Capital of India.
- e. Mark and label Palk Strait.
- f. Mark and label the Wular Lake.
- g. Mark with arrows and name the winds that bring rainfall to Kochi during summer.
- h. Mark and label the Himalayas.
- i. Mark and label the Tropic of Cancer.
- j. Mark and label the Deccan Plateau.

Question 3

Choose the correct option:

- i. Assertion (A): Winter monsoons blow from the northeast direction, bringing dry winds to most parts of India. [1]
Reason (R): During the winter season, high pressure develops over the Indian subcontinent, causing winds to blow from land to sea.
 - 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.
- ii. Soil erosion is common in which of the following states? [1]
 - a. West Bengal
 - b. Himachal Pradesh
 - c. Rajasthan
 - d. Uttarakhand.
- iii. Which of the following forests are also known as Monsoon forests? [1]
 - a. Tropical Evergreen Forests
 - b. Tropical Deciduous Forests
 - c. Tidal Forests
 - d. Tropical Rain Forests
- iv. Rainwater Harvesting: Conservation of Water [1]
 - a. Canal Irrigation: Ground Water Recharge
 - b. Drip Irrigation: Water Conservation
 - c. Surface Water: Underground Wells
 - d. Tube Wells: Surface Water Collection

- _____ provides a strong base for the development of metallurgical industries. [1]
- Ferrous minerals
 - Non-ferrous minerals
 - Energy minerals
 - Precious minerals
- vi. Assertion (A): Shifting agriculture involves cultivating crops in the same plot continuously without resting the land. [1]
Reason (R): Shifting agriculture is practiced in hilly regions and involves clearing forests for cultivation.
- Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true, but R is false.
 - A is false, but R is true.
- vii. During the early years, the cotton textile industry was concentrated in the cotton growing belts of _____ and _____. [1]
- Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh
 - Maharashtra and Karnataka
 - Maharashtra and Gujarat
 - Gujarat and Rajasthan
- viii. Which factors are not necessary to set up an iron and steel plant? [1]
- Good resources of limestone and manganese
 - Nearness to a water body to discharge wastes
 - Availability of coking coal
 - Proximity to iron-ore mines.
- ix. Roads that link a state capital with different district headquarters are called _____. [1]
- National Highways
 - District roads
 - State Highways
 - Rural Road
- x. Assertion (A): Dumping waste in landfills is the most environmental friendly method of waste disposal. [1]
Reason (R): Landfills can cause leaching of toxic substances into the soil and groundwater.
- Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true, R is false.
 - A is false, R is true.

PART- II (50 Marks)
Attempt Any five questions from this Part

Question 4

- a. The Indian subcontinent experiences distinct seasons due to its geographical location and the seasonal movement of winds. The climate varies from region to region, is influenced by monsoons, proximity to water bodies and mountain ranges.
- As a student of Geography, explain how the monsoon winds affect the distribution of rainfall across India. [2]
 - During which months does most of India experience the highest temperatures and what are the reasons for this? [2]
- b. Give Geographical reasons for the following: [3]
- The northern plains of India are more prone to extreme temperature variations compared to the coastal regions.
 - The western coast of India receives more rainfall than the eastern coast during the monsoon season.
 - The Thar Desert in Rajasthan contributes to the low-pressure system during the summer-monsoon.
- d. Study the climatic data given below and answer the questions that follow: [3]
- Calculate the annual range of temperature. State whether the given station is located near a coastal area or in the interior.
 - Calculate the annual range of temperature of Station A.
 - Which season has the second-highest rainfall?

Station	Months	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
A	Temp. in°C	8.4	11.1	21.1	28.3	35.1	28.1	38.3	41.0	15	25.7	10.1	8.6
	in cm	1.5	0.9	0.5	-	-	13	17.8	18.5	12.5	12.5	6.2	2.1

Question 5

- a. i. Name the process by which Laterite soil is formed. State why this soil is not suitable for agriculture. [2]
- ii. State any two characteristics of fertile soil. State the most effective soil conservation method near flood plains. [2]
- b. Give reasons
- Dry farming is suitable in the red soil region. [2]
 - Regur soil is considered fertile.
- c. Explain the occurrence of the following: [2]
- Gully erosion in the Chambal Valley.

- ii. Why is Red Soil less fertile compared to Alluvial Soil?
- d. i. Name a type of soil suitable to grow cashewnut and jute. [2]
ii. List any two common properties of red and laterite soil.

Question 6

- a. A region in central India has forests with trees that shed their leaves for part of the year, while another region, with very little rainfall, has thorny bushes. [2]
 - i. Identify the two types of vegetation being discussed.
 - ii. Explain why the region with thorny bushes receives little rainfall.
- b. With reference to forest conservation, answer the following questions: [2]
 - i. List two major threats to forests in India.
 - ii. Mention two methods to promote afforestation in degraded areas.
- c. With reference to Tropical Desert Vegetation, answer the following: [3]
 - i. How does Tropical Desert Vegetation adapt to the extreme climate?
 - ii. Why is vegetation sparse in tropical desert regions?
 - iii. Name two states in India where Tropical Desert Vegetation is found.
- d. Give reasons for the following: [3]
 - i. Tropical Evergreen Forests remain green throughout the year.
 - ii. Tropical evergreen forests are found on the Western slopes of the Western Ghats.
 - iii. Littoral Forests are important for protecting coastal ecosystems.

Question 7

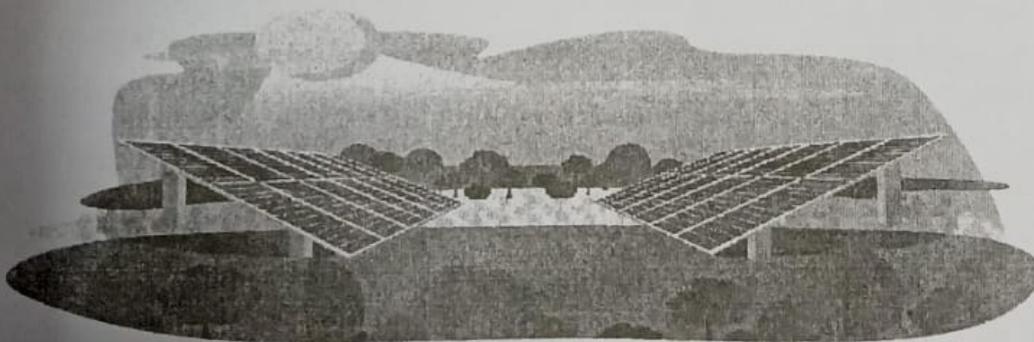
- a. Water resources in India are classified into two main categories: surface water and groundwater. Surface water includes rivers, lakes, and reservoirs, while groundwater refers to water stored underground in aquifers. Both these sources are essential for agriculture, drinking, and industrial purposes. The increasing demand for water makes it crucial to conserve both surface and groundwater. [2]
 - i. Why is groundwater an important source of water for rural areas in India?
 - ii. Mention two practices followed in watershed management.
- b. i. Name one area in India where rain-fed agriculture is practiced. [2]
ii. Mention two geographical factors that support rain-fed agriculture in this area.
- c. i. Identify the method of irrigation being used in the picture given below. [3]



- ii. Mention one advantage of this method of irrigation for farmers.
 - iii. Why is this method commonly used in rural agricultural areas?
- d. Irrigation is a critical component of Indian agriculture. [3]
- i. What is the main purpose of irrigation in agriculture?
 - ii. Name one advantage of using modern irrigation techniques.
 - iii. Mention two types of irrigation systems used in India.

Question 8

- a. India's mineral wealth, including iron ore, bauxite, and copper, forms the backbone of its industrial growth. Iron ore is vital for steel production, while bauxite is used extensively for making aluminum. India is also exploring renewable energy sources like solar, wind, and bio-gas to reduce its carbon footprint. [2]
- i. Why is bauxite essential for aluminum production?
 - ii. Mention any two uses of iron ore in the manufacturing sector.
- b. With reference to India's hydropower projects, answer the following: [2]
- i. Which river is the Bhakra Nangal Dam built on?
 - ii. Name one state that benefits from the hydropower generated by this dam.
- c. i. What are the advantages of using petroleum for power generation? [3]
- ii. List any one environmental disadvantage of petroleum use.
 - iii. Mention any two major regions in India known for petroleum extraction.
- f. i. Identify the type of energy being generated by the structure shown in the picture given below. Explain its process of generation [3]



- ii. Mention one environmental benefit of using this form of energy.
- iii. State one advantage of using natural gas over coal.

Question 9

- a. Rajesh, a farmer in Karnataka, is cultivating coffee. [2]
- i. Name the process he used for separating coffee beans from the cherries.
 - ii. Mention two climatic conditions needed for coffee cultivation.
- b. With reference to the cultivation of wheat, answer the following: [2]
- i. Name a soil type suitable for the growth of wheat.
 - ii. Name any two varieties of wheat grown in India.
- c. A farmer in Maharashtra is growing Rice. [3]
- i. Name and explain the process he will adopt to maximize his production.
 - ii. Mention two climatic conditions required for Rice cultivation.
 - iii. Name the state that is the leading producer of soya bean in India.
- d. 'The Hindu': Publishes articles on the need for climate-smart agriculture in India and has reported that the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) has established that climate change impacts are harsher on poorer farmers. [3]
- i. Mention two problems that farmers in India face due to climate change.
 - ii. State the most important step taken by the government to improve agricultural production.

Question 10

- a. A factory in Maharashtra is producing plastic products. [2]
- i. Name the primary raw material used in plastic production.
 - ii. Mention two uses of petrochemical products in daily life.
- b. Give geographical reasons for the following: [2]
- i. Calcutta has many cotton mills even though cotton is not grown in West Bengal.
 - ii. India has shown a marked progress in the field of information technology.
- c. With reference to mineral-based industries, answer the following: [3]
- i. The Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant is of great importance. Why?
 - ii. In what way does the Bhilai Steel Plant play a key role in the defense and infrastructure sectors?
 - iii. Name any two locations where major electronics industries are set up in India.
- d. Give one reason to explain each of the following: [3]
- i. The silk industry promotes the growth of cottage industries.
 - ii. The sugar industry helps generate employment in rural areas.
 - iii. Cotton textiles are in high demand both domestically and internationally.

ICSE ACADEMY Question 11

- a. Railways are essential for linking India's remote and mountainous regions. [2]
Explain.
- b. Roadways are crucial for the development of rural areas and for promoting tourism in India. [2]
- c. i. Explain the NSEW corridor and any two features of the Golden Quadrilateral Project in India. [2]
ii. Which type of road is designed for high-speed vehicular traffic without any intersections? List any two advantages of roadways. [2]
- d. Give a reason for each of the following: [2]
 - i. Airways are necessary for international tourism.
 - ii. Waterways reduce fuel consumption compared to other transport modes.

Question 12

- a. i. What is the environmental impact of single-use plastic waste? [2]
ii. Enumerate two advantages of encouraging the use of reusable materials.
- b. i. What is recycling? [2]
ii. Enumerate two advantages of reducing waste through responsible consumption.
- c. The uncontrolled dumping of waste in a city led to severe pollution in nearby water bodies, affecting both human health and the ecosystem. The waste included non-biodegradable items and toxic substances that created long-term contamination in the area. [3]
 - i. Which method of waste management could have prevented this environmental damage?
 - ii. Mention one measure you can adopt at home to reduce waste accumulation.
 - iii. State one way in which waste can be reused to benefit the community.
- d. An area near a landfill suffers from groundwater contamination, leading to health issues for local residents. The landfill contains mixed waste, including chemicals, plastics, and organic matter. [3]
 - i. Which method of waste management could have reduced groundwater contamination?
 - ii. Mention one measure you can adopt to reduce electronic waste at home.
 - iii. State one way in which paper can be recycled in schools.

XX

Form: 10

Preliminary Examination - 2025-2026

MM: 80

Date: 09/01/2026

Geography

WT: 2 Hrs

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 666369. [2]
(b) Identify the drainage pattern in the Grid Square 6729
- (ii) (a) What is the distance in km along the metalled road from Pamera to the confluence of two metalled road and NH – 168 in grid square 6432. [2]
(b) In which direction will Sneha be driving if she is going from Mohabbatgarh to Sanwara along the metalled road?
- (iii) (a) What is the evidence that the lake in grid square 6832 is artificial? [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?
- (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.
- (v) (a) Rajiv is traveling from Gulabganj for a visit to 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.

Question 2

On the outline map of India provided:

- (i) Mark and label the most promising oil field in India. [10]
(ii) Mark using a dot and name a major river port of India.

- Shade and label the Deccan plateau of India.
- (iv) Mark and label the Gulf of Manner.
 - (v) Mark with arrows and name the wind which brings rainfall to the Malabar coast.
 - (vi) Shade and label a sparsely populated area in North- eastern part of India.
 - (vii) Mark and label the hills that are popularly called Blue Mountain.
 - (viii) Mark and name the longest river west flowing.
 - (ix) Mark and label the Indian Standard Meridian.
 - (x) Mark and label the Northern Circles.

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 not a source of rainfall in Punjab and Haryana?
 - (a) Arabian Sea branch of South West Monsoon
 - (b) Tropical cyclone
 - (c) Western Disturbances
 - (d) Bay of Bengal branch of south West Monsoon.

- (ii) India is critically deficient in _____ and has to depend on exports.
 - (a) Manganese
 - (b) Copper
 - (c) Bauxite
 - (d) Iron ore

- (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.

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

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

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

Reason (R) : Most Indian farmers practice rain-fed 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 and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

vii) Which crop is associated with Ratooning?

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

viii) Which steel plant amongst the following is the first shore based steel plant in India.

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

- (ix) If you need to transport perishable goods over a short distance, which mode of transport will you use and why?
- Air transport because it is the fastest.
 - Road transport as it is economical.
 - Rail transport as it is ecofriendly.
 - Water transport as it can handle large amount of goods.
- (x) Name the phenomenon of concentrated toxic deposition at the higher tropic level
- Bio-accumulation
 - Bio-magnification
 - Eutrophication
 - Bio-degradation

PART II

(Attempt any five questions from this part)

Question 4^s

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

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

- (ii) Write short notes on:-

- Jet streams
- El- Nino Effect

[2]

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

[3]

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

- (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.
- (b) Which is the driest month?
- (c) Name the wind that brings maximum rainfall to this station.

Question 5

- (i) Pawan and Akash have been friends since childhood. Both of them are farmers in a village near Prayagraj. They often compare their inputs so as to increase their yields. Pawan, whose farm is along the Ganges, gets better yields with lower inputs of fertilizer and irrigation than Akash whose fields are twenty kilometers away. [2]
 - (a) Identify the ^{soil} discussed in the above passage.
 - (b) Which one of them is superior to the other? Why?
- (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.
- (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 has varying texture.

Question 6

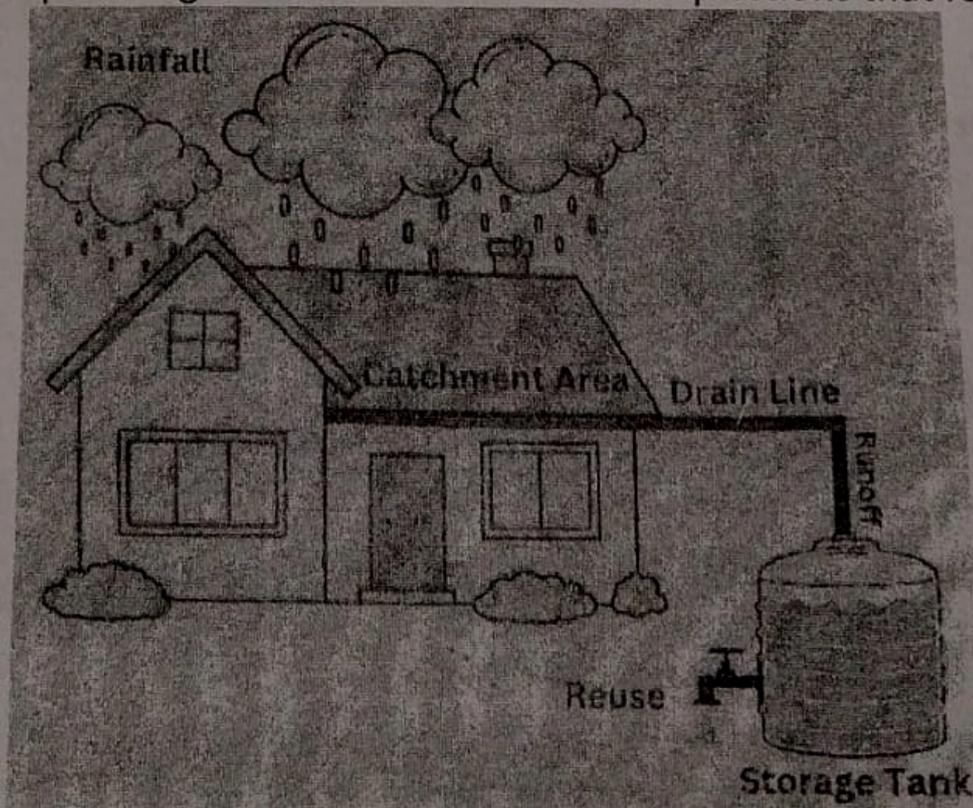
- (i) Mahesh went for an excursion with his friend and came across a marshy area with trees that had stilt like roots. [2]
 - (a) Which natural vegetation belt did he come across?
 - (b) Name an area in India where this kind of vegetation is found.
- (ii) (a) How does Social Forestry help to conserve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

(iii) Give two reasons why forest conservation is the need of the hour. If given a choice between agro-forestry and traditional forestry, which one will you choose? Why [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) The need for irrigation in India is to a large extent, influenced by the rainfall pattern of the country. Explain. [2]
- (ii) Why is canal irrigation a more suitable method of irrigation in the northern plains of India?
- (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.
- (iv) Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow: [3]



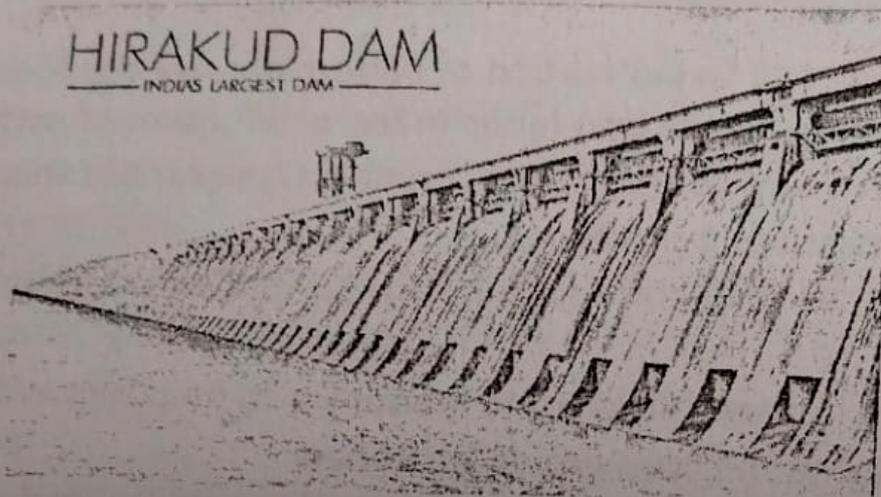
- (a) Name the water conservation method shown in the picture.
 (b) Mention any two similar water harvesting practices followed in India.

Question 8

(i) There is ample potential of setting up biogas plants in India. The National Bio-energy 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. [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.

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



- (a) On which river is it based?
- (b) Name an Indian state benefited by the project.

- (a) Why is copper an important household mineral?
- (b) Name two Indian states where copper is found.
- (c) How is distribution of mineral deposits responsible for the concentration of industries in the Chota nagpur Plateau?

[3]



- (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.

Question 9

- (i) Mention any two agricultural reforms done by the government for the betterment of the agricultural sector [2]
- (ii) (a) State one point of difference between Rabi and Kharif cropping seasons. [2]
(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.
 - (b) Give two geographical conditions present in this state that make it the leading producer.
 - (c) Other than coffee, name a crop that can also be raised in plantations.
- (iv) Rohan, a farmer, hired some labourers to help him with 'GINNING'. [3]
 - (a) Name the crop grown by Rohan.
 - (b) Mention any two climatic conditions suitable for this crop.

Question 10

- (i) Mention two problems faced by sugar industry of India. [2]
- (ii) Explain any two ways in which cotton textile industry is important for the Indian economy. [2]
- (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.
 - (b) Why is it located close to oil refineries?
 - (c) Name any two petrochemical products.
- (iv) Give one reason to explain each of the following: [3]
 - (a) The electronic industry is growing at a fast rate.
 - (b) Indian silk produces are becoming less popular in the international market.
 - (c) Mini steel plants help in conservation of coal.

Question 11

- (i) Which is the most convenient and cost effective mode of long distance transport in India? Mention two advantages of this mode of transport. [2]
- (ii) Explain why the Golden Quadrilateral has contributed towards improvement of the Indian economy? [2]
- (iii) (a) "Roadways have an edge over railways in India." Give reason 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.
 (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) Water transport is not as popular as land transport.

Question 12

- (i) What is the impact of waste generation on the following? [2]
 (a) Surface water
 (b) Landscape
- (ii) Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow: [3]



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

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

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?
- (b) Mention any one measure you can adopt in schools to reduce waste.
- (c) State one way in which domestic waste can be made useful.
- (iv) (a) What is composting? [3]
- (b) Enumerate two advantages of composting as a method of waste disposal.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION, 2025-2026
~GEOGRAPHY~

DATE: 07.01.2026
STD: X

TIME: 2 Hours
MARKS: 80

Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper 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 the brackets []

To be supplied with this Paper : Survey of India Map Sheet No. G43S7 and 20 cm of twine.

Note:

- (i) In all the **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 rest of the paper.
- (vi) A 20 cm twine will be provided to you.

PART I

(All questions are compulsory in this section)

Question 01

Study the extract of the Survey of India Map sheet no. G43S7 (Eastings 36 - 46, Northings 02 - 11) and answer the questions that follow :

(i) Give the four figure grid reference of the spot height 264.

(ii) What does 22r in grid 4410 indicate?

[10]

½

½

- Identify the drainage pattern in grid 4503. ½
- (iv) What kind of a slope can be observed in the contour feature in grid 4402/ ½
- (v) What kind of settlement is Padar? ½
- (vi) Calculate the six figure grid reference of the covered tank near spot height 270. ½
- (vii) Calculate the area of the map extract Survey of India Map sheet no. G43S10 ½
- (viii) What is the value of the black horizontal line that passes between northings 02 and 03? ½
- (ix) In which direction is Dolva Nadi flowing ? ½
- (x) Identify the barren land feature in grid 3610. ½
- (xi) Define Siphon. ½
- (xii) Calculate the distance of the metalled road between grid 3703 and 3804. ½
- (xiii) State the features of Varka Nadi. ½
- (xiv) If a man covers northings from 27 -37 on a bicycle in a straight line moving at a speed of 10km/hour. How much time will he take to reach his destination? ½
- (xv) The term Causeway has been used at many spots in the Survey sheet. What is the purpose of the Causeway? ½
- (xvi) What does Δ 349 in grid 4311 indicate? ½
- (xvii) What is the compass direction of Dhibri from methipura? ½
- (xviii) What according to you may be the reason for the presence of water in the reservoir in 3903 ? ½
- (xix) If a local craftsman from Dhibri wants to sell his product in the market which settlement on the survey sheet would he go to and why? ½ + ½

Question 02

On the outline map of India provided:

[10]

- (i) Mark and label the Nathu La pass
- (ii) Mark and label a densely populated region in southern India
- (iii) Shade and label the tributary of River Krishna.
- (iv) Name, mark and label, using a dot, the city on the west coast of India which is a natural harbour
- (v) Name, mark and label the oldest oil field in India.
- (vi) Mark with arrows and name the winds bringing rainfall to the Malabar coast in summer
- (vii) Mark and label Lake Wular.
- (viii) Mark and label the gulf between India and Sri Lanka.
- (ix) Shade and label an area in north eastern India that has laterite soil.

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options.
(Do not copy the questions, write the correct answer only)

[10]

- (i) If a mountain range obstructs the moisture laden winds, the region in the windward slope experiences heavier rainfall than it's leeward side. This type of rainfall is a feature of the Indian monsoon.
 - a) Convictional rainfall.
 - b) Cyclonic rainfall.
 - c) Orographic rainfall.
 - d) Rainfall associated with intense depression.

- (ii) Assertion (A): Terrace farming is practiced in the hilly regions to check soil erosion.
Reason (R): The direct flow of water can be checked through terraced farming.
 - 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 not the correct explanation of A.
 - d) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

- (iii) Assertion (A): Black soil does not get leached.
Reason (R): Black soil is clayey, sticky, non porous or moisture retentive , therefore , the rain cannot wash out the silicates.
 - a) Both A and R are independent statement of each other.
 - b) R is the reason for A.
 - c) A is false but R is true.
 - d) R contradicts A.

- (iv) Which of the following is correct in reference to the image



- a) Stilt roots – Tidal forests
- b) Tap roots – Desert vegetation
- c) Bamboo – Tropical deciduous forests
- d) Conifers – Mountain forests.

(v)

	A	B
i)	Loo	a) Cold weather
ii)	Cyclonic disturbance	b) Advancing monsoon
iii)	South west monsoon	c) Retreating monsoon
iv)	October heat	d) Hot weather season

Which of the following is the correct match of the above
a) (i,d) (ii, c) (iii, b) (iv,a)

- b) (i,a) (ii, b) (iii,c) (iv, d)
- c) (i,c) (ii,a) (iii,b) (iv, c)
- d) (i,d) (ii, a) (iii, b) (iv,c)

- (vi) Witnessing the poor AQI in Noida during November and December, which among the following sources of energy do you suggest for controlling pollution in the region.
- a) Maximum use of thermal energy
 - b) Minimizing the use of electric vehicles
 - c) Maximum use of alternative sources of energy
 - d) Minimizing the use of kerosene oil for burning lanterns
- (vii) Select the correct match from the following:
- a) Well irrigation – Andhra Pradesh
 - b) Canal irrigation - Punjab
 - c) Tank irrigation – Uttar Pradesh
 - d) Well irrigation - Telangana
- (viii) Geothermal energy is NOT popular in India.
- a) It causes immense pollution.
 - b) It is confined to a few areas. Expensive to develop.
 - c) It is not renewable.
 - d) It is exhaustible.
- (ix) The main raw materials for atomic energy generation are
- a) Uranium
 - b) Manganese and copper
 - c) Plutonium
 - d) Copper and bauxite
- Which of the following is the correct match of the above
- i) (a)
 - ii) (d)
 - iii) (a) and (c)
 - iv) (b)
- (x) Assertion (A): Waste generated in the agricultural sector may be made useful.
Reason (R): *Biofuel may be made from farm waste.
* Compost is made from farm waste.
- a) Both A and R are independent statements of each other.
 - b) R is true but A is false.
 - c) R is the correct explanation of A
 - d) Both A and R are correct.

PART II

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

Question 04

- (i) Last summer, Manu visited Taj Mahal in Agra with his school friends and his Geography teacher. It was very hot and the temperature in Agra was 48°C . so, the students were asked, "Why Agra had such high temperature"? What according to you would be the reason for the same?

[10]

[3]

- (ii) Define the following terms : [2]
 (a) Burst of monsoon
 (b) October heat
- (iii) State the economic benefits that are derived from the local winds that blow in summer in Kerala and Punjab. [2]
- (iv) Give a geographical reason for each of the following s[2]
 (a) Kolkatta receives heavier rainfall than Delhi
 (b) Sunny who lives in Mawsynram went to visit his friend in Jaisalmer in the August. He found that Jaisalmaer barely experienced any rainfall in comparison to Mawsynram.
 Give a reason for the difference in the rainfall of the two places.
- (vi) Study the climatic data of station X given below and answer the questions that follow - [3]

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sept	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) Calculate the annual range of temperature of station X?
 (b) What is the annual rainfall of the station?
 (c) Assuming that the station is in India , name the coast on which it would be situated and the winds that give it rainfall.

Question 05

(i)



- (a) Name the soil which has been shaded black on the map. [2]
 (b) The soil that is formed when soluble minerals dissolve in rain water and percolate to the bottom , leaving the top soil infertile.
 (c) The loose material which forms the thin surface layer of the earth.
 (d) Due to heavy rain on the top of the mountains or hills , a surface film of water

carries away the top soil from gentle slopes as it moves.

- (ii) The Great northern plains are often referred to as the bread baskets of India. [2]
The soil is ideal for growing many varieties of crops.
Name the soil and mention a quality that enables it to make cultivation possible.
- (iii) Munnu, a farmer lives in an area having poor rainfall. The soil there is porous, [3]
not moisture retentive, friable and coarse.
- (a) Name the soil. How is it formed?
(b) Name the states where it is found.
(c) Mention the type of farming that the farmer practices in the soil. Why does he practice it there?
- (iv) Name the following [1]
(a) An agent of erosion
(b) The soil that is found largely in the Deccan Trap.
- (v) Give a geographical reason for each of the following: [2]
(a) Foothills of the Himalayas are prone to excessive soil erosion.
(b) Water harvesting aids in soil conservation.

Question 06

- (i) [10]
(a) State the economical importance of Tropical desert forests. [3]
(b) Mention the climatic conditions for Littoral forests.
- (ii) Forests are compared to the human lungs . Explain the statement. [2]
- (iii) Chimki was observing the roots of the sundari tree in the biology laboratory. He [2]
observed that the root had pores.
- (a) Name the vegetation belt where this particular tree is found.
(b) Why are trees that are found in the above vegetation belt have great economic value?
- (iv) Give a reason for the following - [3]
(a) Forests help in protecting the environment.
(b) Social forestry encourages tree plantation in the country.
(c) Rain forests appear green throughout the year.

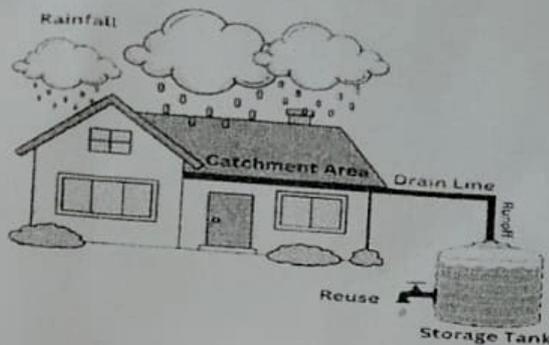
Question 07

- (i) Justify the need to conserve water. [10]
- (ii) State the disadvantages of tank irrigation. [1]
- (iii) Mention a water harvesting system practiced in India. [2]
- (iv) Why is there a need for irrigation facilities in India? [1]
- (v) Give a geographical reason for the following - [1]
[2]
- (a) In your city, critical shortage of water has been reported due to increase in

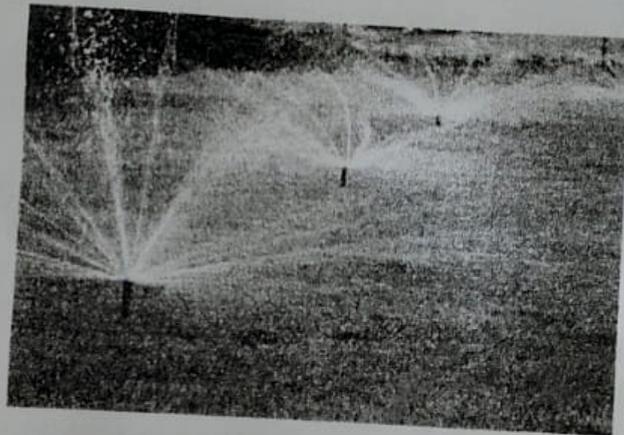
pollution levels.

Why do you think conservation of water is required ?

- (b) Perennial canals have an edge over inundation canals.
- (vi) Mention the advantages of the mechanism shown below :



- (vii) Identify the method of irrigation shown in the picture below:



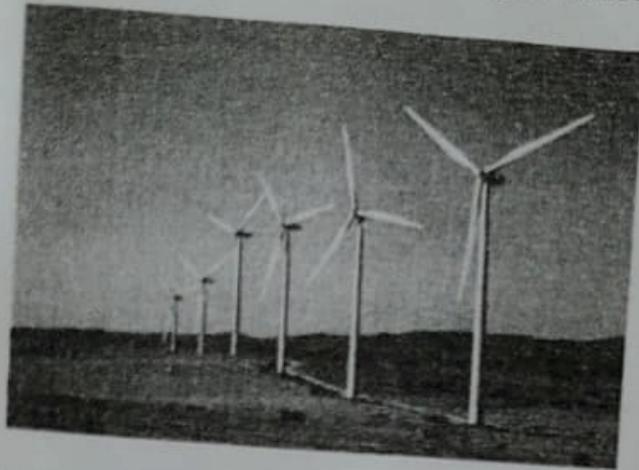
Question 08

- (i)(a) How is the Bhakra Nangal dam beneficial for Punjab?
- (b) Name the Indian states where manganese is found.
- (ii) Why is conventional source of energy not considered an ecofriendly source of energy?
- (iii) There is ample potential of tidal energy in India. It is generated by the gravitational force of the moon, sun and rotation of the earth.
- (a) Mention an advantage of tidal energy.
- (b) Identify the picture given below and answer the question given -



What does CNG mean ? Give a reason why is it's use in automobiles being encouraged in present times

(iv)(a) Mention the kind of energy being harnessed in the picture below.



- (b) Why is this form of energy preferred over fossil fuels?
- (c) Name the coal that is mostly used for domestic purposes. Give a reason for your answer.

Question 09

- (i) Agriculture has been practiced in India for thousands of years, but it remained underdeveloped for a long time. However after independence , India transformed from a food scarce to a food exporting country. A new era was established due to technological change in agricultural sector for the improvement of crop production in India. [10]
[3]
 - (a) What was the initiative taken by the government in the late 70's to increase crop production called?
 - (b) State the measures that were taken under this programme?
- (ii)(a) Why is pruning very essential for the tea plants? [2]
 - (b) Name the best method for cultivation of rice .
- (iii) Study the picture and answer the questions that follow [2]



- (a) Identify the method used by the farmer to sow seeds.
- (b) State an advantage of the above mentioned method.
- (iv) It is a microbiological process which loosens the bark and facilitates removal of fibre from the stalk. [2]

- (a) Name the process which is used for removal of fibre from stalk.
- (b) Which crop is associated with this process?

(v) Study the picture given below and answer the following questions :

[1]



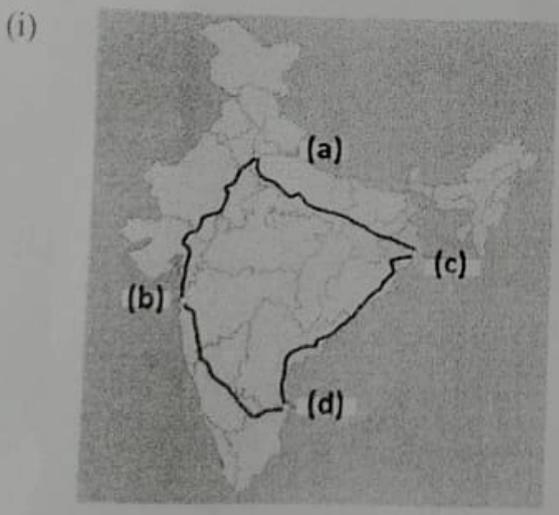
Why is the crop in the picture grown in nurseries?

Question 10

- (i) What according to your understanding is the importance of the cottage industries for our economy? [10]
[2]
- (ii) With reference to steel plants answer the questions that follow: [3]
 - (a) Name the steel plant which is situated in the Sundargarh district of Odisha.
 - (b) Sericulture flourished in Karnataka. Give a reason for your answer.
 - (c) Bengaluru has many IT industries.
- (iii) [2]
 - (a) Explain reasons as to why there is a large concentration of iron and steel plants in the Chota Nagpur region.
- (iv) State the problems faced by the sugar industry. [2]
- (v) Name the varieties of silk. [1]

Question 11

[10]
[3]



- (a) What is the name given to this route of road transport?
- (b) Mention any two ways in which the above mentioned route helps in the economic development of the country.

- (ii) Air transport has developed greatly in the recent years. Air transport is particularly important for a country like India in which owing to her vast size, long distances have to be covered between cities. [3]
- (a) Travelling by air transport is more advantageous than travelling by rail or road transport. Give evidences to cite the authenticity of the statement.
- (iii) Give a geographical reason for each of the following: [2]
- (a) Waterways are a more important means of transport than airways.
 (b) A well developed transport network is considered to be the lifeline of a country.
- (iv) Name the following : [2]
- (a) It is an eco friendly means of transport.
 (b) The organisation responsible for maintaining the National Highways of India .
 (c) The two terminal points of the east - west corridor.
 (d) The port on the east coast that is often hit by cyclones during the month of October – November.

Question 12

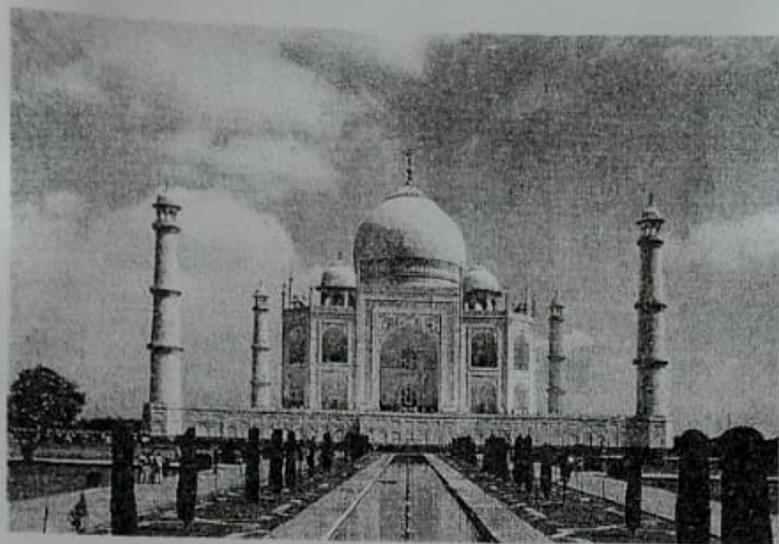
- [10]
- (i) While on a school trip to a rural area , the children saw the local people using an aerobic method of decomposing solid waste in which bacteria and other micro organisms used to break down the waste. [3]
- (a) Name the waste disposal method used by the local people.
 (b) State two advantages of this method.
- (ii) Ozone layer depletion has become a cause of major concern internationally. Man is responsible for it. [2]
 Give your views on the statement.

- (iii) [2]



3 R's of Waste Management

- Explain any two R's of Waste management.
- (iv) Study the picture below and answer the questions that follow : [3]



- (a) Two gases that react with oxygen and are converted into oxides have affected the above monument. State the harm that they have caused to it.
- (b) How could the harm caused to the above monument be avoided? State a method to control this kind of damage to historical monuments.
-

Class	Subject	Exam	Date	Marks	Time	No. of sides
10	Geography	PRELIMS	02/01/2026	80	2 hours	6

PART 1 (30 marks)

(Attempt All Questions from this part)

Question 1

Study the extract of the survey of India Map G43S10 Easting-55 to 64 and Northing 12 to 22 answer the following questions: -

- Give the six-figure grid reference of Triangulated height 480.591158. [1]
- How is the drainage pattern in grid square 6117 different from 6219? [1]
- Calculate the distance along the metalled road between causeway in 5814 to the causeway in 6113. [1]
- State the meaning of 3r in 5514. [1]
- Which is the most important settlement of the region? Justify. [1]
- Why is the north-eastern part of the region sparsely populated? Justify. [1]
- Calculate the area between Eastings 57 to 62 and Northings 15 to 19. [1]
- State the different types of natural vegetation found in this region. [1]
- Mention one natural and one man-made feature in 6020. [1]
- Mention the difference between the two green colour boundary lines depicted in 5917. [1]

Question 2

On the outline map of India provided, mark, name & label the following [10]

- Alluvial soil region in South India
- Winds bringing rainfall to Punjab in winters.
- Standard Meridian of India
- Chota Nagpur Plateau
- River Tungabhadra
- Sparsely populated state in North-East India
- Mt Kanchenjunga
- Wular lake
- Delhi
- Largest iron ore producing district in India.

Question 3

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

- (i) It is ^a biological process which converts degradable organic waste into humus like substance-
- a) Segregation b) Dumping c) Incineration d) Composting

(ii) _____ is a variety of silk produced in Bihar.
a) Tasar b) Muga c) Eri d) Mulberry

(iii) Which of the following is correct with respect to roadways?

1] Construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines.

2] Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography.

- a) Only 1
b) Only 2
c) Both 1 and 2
d) Neither 1 nor 2

(iv) Match the following items in column A with those in column B and choose the correct answer from the options given below-

1. Wheat	A. Kharif
2. Rice	B. Zaid
3. Oilseeds	C. Rabi

- a) 1-C 2-A 3-B
b) 1-B 2-A 3-C
c) 1-A 2-C 3-B
d) 1-C 2-B 3-A

(v) Assertion (A): Coal is known as black gold.

Reason (R): Coal is a non-renewable energy resource.

- a) A is false but R is true.
b) R is the reason for A
c) Both A and R are true but R is not the reason for A.
d) Both A and R are true.

(vi) Assertion (A): Trees in the tropical deciduous forest shed their leaves during summer.

Reason (R): Tropical deciduous forests are found on the western slopes of the Western Ghats

- a) R is the reason for A
b) Both the A and R are true
c) A is true but R is false
d) A is false but R is true

(vii) The process of separating the seed from the cotton fibre is called-

- a) Retting b) Ginning c) Pruning d) Winnowing

(viii) Copper is alloyed with _____ to make brass.

- a) Zinc b) Iron c) Tin d) Aluminium

(ix) Assertion (A): Chennai receives winter rainfall.

Reason (R): The NE Monsoon winds while passing over Bay of Bengal pick up moisture and bring rainfall to Coromandel coast.

- a) A is true but R is false.
b) R is the reason for A.
c) Both the statements are true.
d) A is false but R is true.

(x) Which of these statements is true for black soil?

- a) Black soil is coarse textured and has self- ploughing ability.
b) Black is fine textured and is highly water retentive.
c) Black soil is ex-situ soil found on the Deccan plateau.
d) Black soil is a leached soil and is rich in iron oxide.

PART II (50 marks)

(Attempt any five Questions from this part)

Question 4

- a) State one difference between each, based on the given criteria: [2]
i) Bay of Bengal branch and Arabian Sea branch (based on their strength)
ii) Burst of monsoon and Break of monsoon (based on their meaning)
- b) Mention the economic significance of these winds along with the name of a state that they influence. [2]
i) Mango Showers
ii) Western disturbances
- c) Give reason for the following: [3]
i) Kolkata receives 119 cm of rain, Varanasi 90 cm and Amritsar only 56 cm of rainfall.
ii) Mangalore has a lesser annual range of temperature than Lucknow.
iii) In Bhopal, one can see the midday sun exactly overhead twice a year, while at Delhi, one cannot see it even once.

[3]

d) Study the climatic data and answer the following questions:

Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp °C	25.2	25.8	26.9	29.9	32.6	31.9	30.6	28.9	27.9	27.1	25.7	26.1
Rain (cm)	15.9	1.0	1.2	2.6	0.2	4.8	11.3	12.9	10.7	36.6	38.4	13.1

- Calculate the total rainfall during the monsoon season.
- Name the winds that bring rain to this station from October to November and from December to February.
- This data belongs to Chennai or Chandigarh? Prove your selection stating appropriate reason.

Question 5

- State one difference between each based on the given criteria: [2]
 - The Soil type found on the summits of Western ghats and Godavari-Krishna delta. (based on their formation)
 - Soil Conservation and Soil Erosion (based on their meaning)
- What type of soil erosion is mostly found in the Chambal Valley? Name and explain a method of reclaiming such lands affected by this type of erosion. [2]
- Give reason for the following: [3]
 - Alluvial soil is agriculturally the most fertile soil.
 - Black soil is good for dry farming.
 - Red soil is red in colour.
- Explain the following terms- [3]
 - Pedogenesis
 - Shelter belts
 - Bhangar

Question 6

- State one difference between each based on the given criteria: [2]
 - Afforestation and reforestation (based on their meaning)
 - Littoral and Thorn Forest (depending on their root characteristics)
- State two objectives of Agro-forestry. [2]
- Give reason for the following: [3]
 - Tropical Rainforest appear green throughout the year.
 - People's participation is of utmost significance if any conservation plan has to be implemented.
 - Monsoon forests have great commercial value.
- Mention one important use of each of the following trees and also mention the forest type they belong to: [3]
 - Babool
 - Sandalwood
 - Sundari

Question 7

- a) State one difference between each based on the given criteria: [2]
- i) Barrage and Dam (according to their purpose)
 - ii) Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation (according to their mechanism)
- b) What is meant by rainwater harvesting? Name the traditional rainwater storing mechanisms in the Gangetic plains and Western Ghats? [2]
- c) Give reason for the following: [3]
- i) Tanks are mostly found in Karnataka.
 - ii) Tubewells are a threat to ground water levels.
 - iii) Canal irrigation is popular in Punjab.
- d) State two advantages and one disadvantage of Inundation canal over perennial canal. [3]

Question 8

- a) State one difference between each based on the given criteria: [2]
- i) Nuclear power and Biogas (based on raw materials used)
 - ii) Gondwana coalfields and Tertiary coalfields (based on the variety of coal found)
- b) Mention the two superior varieties of iron ore with their iron content. [2]
- c) Give reason for the following: [3]
- i) Aluminium is widely used in the electrical industry.
 - ii) Petroleum is known as liquid gold.
 - iii) Solar energy is weather dependent.
- d) How is Natural gas formed? State two of its variants and their uses. [3]

Question 9

- a) State one difference between each based on the given criteria: [2]
- i) Coffee Arabica and Coffee Robusta (based on their quality)
 - ii) Sett method and Ratoon method (based on cost of production)
- b) What is mixed farming? Mention any one benefit of mixed farming. [2]
- c) Give reason for the following: [3]
- i) Regular pruning is essential for tea bushes.
 - ii) Shifting cultivation is wasteful practice of agriculture.
 - iii) Oilseeds are economically important.
- d) Explain the terms: [3]
- i) Threshing
 - ii) Retting
 - iii) Dibbling

Question 10

- a) Distinguish between each based on the given criteria: [2]
- i) Private and Public sector Industry (Based on their purpose)
 - ii) Integrated Steel Plant and Mini Steel Plant (Based on source of power)
- b) Proximity to raw materials is very important for any industry. Explain the statement with reference to any two industries. [2]

- c) Give reason for the following: [3]
- i) Bengaluru is a hub for IT industry.
 - ii) The silk industry is well developed in Karnataka.
 - iii) Metallurgical industries dominate the Chota Nagpur Plateau region.
- d) With reference to the Petrochemical industries answer the following: [3]
- i) What are Petrochemicals?
 - ii) Name one Petrochemical product and also write the natural product it has replaced.
 - iii) Why are Petrochemical products gaining popularity?

Question 11

- a) Distinguish between each based on the given criteria: [2]
- i) District roads and Village roads (Maintaining authority)
 - ii) Port and Harbour (based on their purpose)
- b) State two functions of AAI. [2]
- c) Give reason for the following: [3]
- i) River Ganga is navigable from its mouth right up to Prayagraj.
 - ii) Airways help in minimising the effects of Natural disaster.
 - iii) Railways provide comfortable journey compared to Roadways.
- d) With reference to the Expressways, answer the following questions: [3]
- i) What are Expressways?
 - ii) How are Expressways different from National highways based on their connectivity?
 - iii) Which is the longest Expressway in India?

Question 12

- a) Distinguish between each based on the given criteria: [2]
- i) Bio-medical and Nuclear waste (Based on the source of waste)
 - ii) Open dumping and Sanitary landfills (based on the way waste is disposed)
- b) Mention two major causes of global warming and two ways to minimize its impact. [2]
- c) Give reason for the following: [3]
- i) Segregation of waste is required for safe disposal.
 - ii) Waste accumulation causes spoilage of land.
 - iii) Public participation in waste management is important.
- d) Explain the terms: [3]
- i) Incineration
 - ii) Eutrophication
 - iii) Biomagnification



Time: 2 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 [].

This paper consists of 6 printed pages and 1 Map of India.

To be supplied with this Paper: Survey of India Map Sheet No. G43S10 and 20cm 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: [10]

- (i) (a) Give the six-figure grid reference of .470. [2]
(b) What do you understand by 22r in grid square 6934. [2]
- (ii) (a) Identify the flow of Sipu nadi? What is the nature of Sipu nadi? [2]
(b) Mention the settlements lying to its right and left bank. [2]
- (iii) (a) What is the reason for the presence of causeway in the grid square 6333. [2]
(b) Calculate the indirect distance in kilometres between Pamera and Gulabganj along the metalled road. [2]
- (iv) (a) What is the significance of Fire line in grid square 6827 and Sluice in grid square 6832. [2]
(b) Mention a social activity of the people living in Malgaon. [2]
- (v) (a) Identify the relief feature and drainage pattern in grid square 6930. [2]
(b) Calculate the area in square kilometre of the region to the east of 65 casting. [2]

Question 2.

On the outline map of India provided:

- (i) Mark and name the important longitude of India
- (ii) Mark the label the longest river. *YAMUNA*
- (iii) Shade and label one red soil area. .
- (iv) Mark and label Wular lake.
- (v) Mark with an arrow and name the NE Monsoon winds.
- (vi) Mark and label the Himalayas.
- (vii) Shade and label the Chota Nagpur plateau.
- (viii) Mark with a dot and name Kolkata.
- (ix) Shade and label the densely populated state in the south.
- (x) Mark and label Karakoram Pass.

Question 3

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options.
(Do not copy the question, write the correct answers only.)

1. Kalbaisakhi blows in the following states during the summer season.
(a) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh
(b) Punjab and Haryana
(c) UP and Bihar
(d) Assam and West Bengal
2. Alluvial soil is poor in _____.
(a) Iron
(b) Nitrogen
(c) Phosphorous
(d) Potash
3. Which of the following is not a characteristics of tropical evergreen forests?
(a) Tall trees
(b) Mixed stands
(c) Pure Stands
(d) Forms canopy
4. Find the odd man out.
(a) Zing-Ladakh
(b) Johad-Deccan Plateau
(c) Khatri-Western Himalayas
(d) Korambu-Eastern Ghats
5. Balaghat: _____ :: Mumbai High:Petroleum.
(a) Iron Ore
(b) Manganese
(c) Coal
(d) Natural Gas

- Banking, post and telegraph industries are _____ industries
- (a) Basic
 - (b) Secondary
 - (c) Tertiary
 - (d) Ancillary

7. Find the odd man out:

- (a) Kandla : Tidal port
- (b) Mumbai: Natural harbour
- (c) Chennai: Riverine port
- (d) Nhava Sheva: biggest ultra-modern seaport

8. The fibre or lint is separated from the cotton seeds by a process known as _____.

- (a) Ginning
- (b) Spinning
- (c) Pruning
- (d) Plucking

9. A business in Mumbai needs to export heavy machinery to Germany which transport is most suitable.

- (a) Railways
- (b) Waterways
- (c) Roadways
- (d) Airways

10. Assertion: Chemical fertilizers used in agriculture contribute to eutrophication.

Reasoning: Fertilisers wash into rivers and lakes through runoff.

- (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

PART II (50 marks)

(Attempt any five questions from this part)

Question 4

- (i) Give an account of the general weather conditions during cold weather season in India. [2]
- (ii) Distinguish between SW Monsoon winds and Retreating Monsoon winds. [2]
- (iii) Give a reason for each of the following: [3]
 - (a) Kerala has the longest rainy season.
 - (b) Tropical monsoon rainfall is also known as relief rainfall.
 - (c) Kanpur is colder than Mumbai in December.
- (iv) Study the climatic data of the stations given and answer the following questions: [3]

Station	Months	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
A	Temp. (°C)	21.0	21.9	24.3	27.2	28	26.4	26.1	25.4	26	26	23.8	21.2
	Rainfall (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) Name the hottest and the coldest month.
- (b) Name the wind which bring most of the rainfall in the given station.
- (c) Where is the given station located? Justify.

Question 5

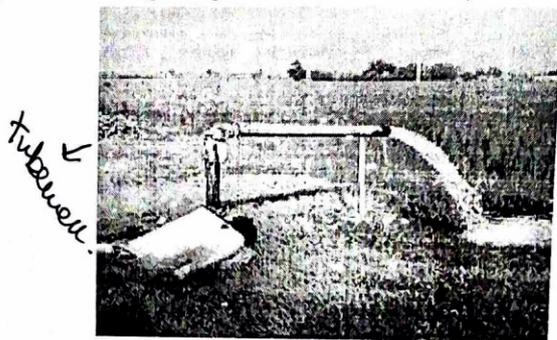
- (i) Name the *type of soil* of the following:
- Useful for the cultivation of jute
 - Useful for making bricks
 - Soil with self-ploughing capacity
 - Ramu had gone to a village near Lucknow. When he enquired about the type of soil, he was told it was *ex situ*. Identify the soil.
- (ii) Mention *any two* methods of soil conservation in hilly areas.
- (iii) (a) Differentiate between sheet erosion and gully erosion. [3]
 (b) What are the causes of soil erosion in *Shivaliks* and *NE parts of India*. [3]
- (iv) Give a reason for each of the following: [3]
- Alluvial soil differs in texture.
 - Laterite soil is found in the west coastal plains.
 - Shelter belts reduce soil erosion in arid regions.

Question 6

- (i) Name the tree as per its characteristics given below: [2]
 (a) The wood is hard and suitable for boat making.
 (b) The stilt roots are underwater during high tide.
- (ii) Distinguish between Afforestation and Reforestation. [2]
- (iii) (a) Give *any two* characteristics of most widespread natural vegetation found in India. [3]
 (b) Give *two ways* in which forests are important.
- (iv) Give a geographical reason: [3]
 (a) Littoral forests protect coastlines from erosion.
 (b) Agro-forestry reduces the pressure of population on traditional forestry.
 (c) The trees found in the coniferous forests are conical in shape.

Question 7

- (i) There is plenty of rain in India during the rainy season; yet we need irrigation. Give two reasons. [2]
- (ii) Observe the given picture and answer the questions which follow: [2]



- (a) Identify the given means of Irrigation. Where is this method of irrigation practised in India?
 (b) Give one advantage and one disadvantage of the given irrigation.
- (iii) Give a reason for each of the following: [3]
 (a) Well irrigation is confined mainly to the alluvial plains.
 (b) Tank irrigation is preferred over other means of irrigation in Peninsular India.

✓) The traditional method of irrigation is still important in India.

a) Write two advantages of Drip irrigation.

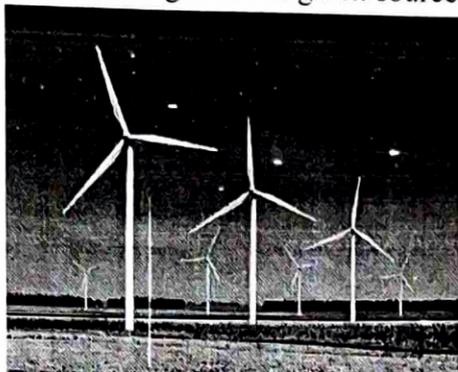
b) Write one disadvantage of Canal irrigation.

[3]

Question 8

(i) (a) Identify the given source of energy. Where is the given source of energy mainly installed? [2]

(b) Give any two advantages of the given source of energy.



(ii) (a) What are the twin benefits of bio gas to the farmers? [2]

(b) State two uses of copper.

(iii) (a) Name the state that leads in the production of iron ore and bauxite in India. [3]

(b) Name the following:

(i) The mineral which is referred to as liquid gold.

(ii) A mineral used to generate nuclear power.

(iv) Give a geographical reason: [3]

(a) Oil refineries are located close to oilfields or near ports.

(b) Non-conventional source of energy is the most reliable source of energy.

(c) Anthracite is used for domestic purpose.

Question 9

(i) Explain the following terms and name the crop with which each is associated. [2]

(a) Ratooning

(b) Pruning

(ii) State the geographical requirements of wheat cultivation. [2]

(iii) (a) Name any two oil-seeds grown in India. [3]

(b) What is the advantage of growing rice in nurseries before it is transplanted?

(c) Why are mostly women employed to harvest tea?

(iv) (a) Why is agriculture said to be the backbone of the Indian economy? [3]

(a) State one disadvantage of shifting agriculture.

(b) Government of India is encouraging cultivation of pulses.

Question 10

- (i) Differentiate between mini steel plant and integrated steel plant. [2]
- (ii) Name two by-products of the sugar industry. Give one use of each. [2]
- (iii) (a) Mention any two problems faced by cotton textile industry in India. [3]
- (b) Give a reason for the growth of IT industries in Bengaluru. [3]
- (iv) (a) From where does the Rourkela Steel Plant obtain its supply of iron ore?
- (b) Why are the petrochemical products in great demand?
- (c) Where is Tata Steel located?

Question 11

- (i) What is the purpose of developing the Golden Quadrilateral in India? [2]
- (ii) Why are means of transport called the lifelines of nation's economy? [3]
- (iii) Name the following:
 - i. 891 km stretch of the waterway in Assam, declared in 1988, running from Dhubri to Sadiya, crucial for Northeast India's connectivity, managed by the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) for navigation, cargo, and tourism, linking to Bangladesh. [2]
 - ii. India's strategic road construction force, responsible for developing and maintaining road networks in border areas, and challenging terrains to support national security and economic development. [3]
 - iii. The largest highway project in India that connects the extreme points of the country. [3]
- (iv) Give a geographical reason for each of the following:
 - (a) Nearly seventy per cent of Indians don't use air transport.
 - (b) The south Indian rivers are not ideal for inland water transport.
 - (c) Helicopter services are crucial during emergencies.

Question 12

- (i) A village complains that their open dump attracts animals, produces foul smell, and contaminates a nearby pond. The municipal council plans to convert it into a sanitary landfill. [2]
 - (a) What do you mean by sanitary landfill?
 - (b) Give any one advantageous of sanitary landfill. [2]
- (ii) Differentiate between biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste. [3]
 - (a) Why is nuclear waste harmful?
 - (b) Explain briefly the meaning of following terms.
 - i. incineration
 - ii. composting
- (iv) (a) With a suitable example explain how you as a student can contribute towards waste management? [3]
- (b) How can recycling of waste help in reducing waste?
- (c) State one way in which domestic waste can be made useful.



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SECOND PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION - JANUARY 2026
GEOGRAPHY
(H.C.G. PAPER - 2)

Std. 10
Duration: 2 hrs.
Marks: 80
Date: 06.01.2026

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.

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 pages and 1 map.



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 the covered tank in Meda? [2]
~~(b)~~ What is 180 in brown in grid square 2498?
- (ii) ~~(a)~~ What is the direction of the flow of the river Sipu? [2]
~~(b)~~ On which bank of the river Sipu is the settlement of Khota situated?
- (iii) ~~(a)~~ Define *aqueduct*. [2]
~~(b)~~ What is the purpose of a *sluice* in grid square 2502?
- (iv) ~~(a)~~ What is the difference between the dam across the river Sipu and the dam across the river Banas? [2]
~~(b)~~ Apart from cultivation, what other occupation is followed by the people living in Godh?
- (v) ~~(a)~~ Identify the drainage pattern in grid square 2698. [2]
~~(b)~~ Measure the length of the aqueduct between the sluice in grid square 2502 and the bridge in grid square 2100.

Question 2

On the outline map of India provided:

[10]

- (i) Mark and name a riverine port.
- ~~(ii)~~ Mark and label the oldest oilfield in India.
- ~~(iii)~~ Shade and name a densely populated state in the south of India.
- ~~(iv)~~ Mark and label the mountain range where the rivers of the peninsula originate.
- ~~(v)~~ Mark and name the Blue mountains.
- ~~(vi)~~ Mark and label the wind that brings rain to Cherrapunji.
- ~~(vii)~~ Mark and label a city that receives rain in winter from the Western Disturbances.
- ~~(viii)~~ Mark an area of Black soil in the west.



(ix) Shade and label the river Tapti.

(x) Mark and label the Nathu-La Pass.

Question 3

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

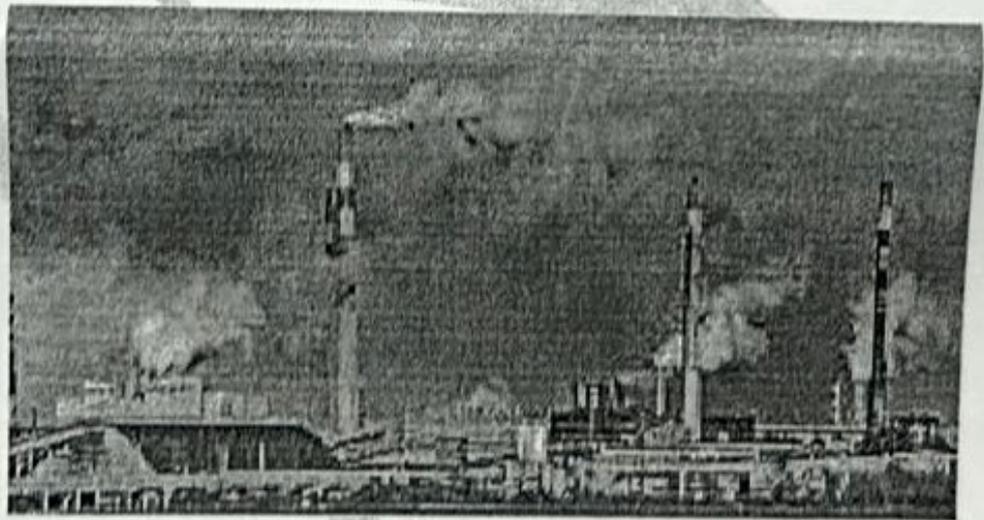
[10]

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

- (i) Monsoon winds are _____.
- (a) Local winds
 - (b) Westerlies
 - (c) Periodic winds
 - (d) Easterlies
- (ii) The red soils are formed due to the _____.
- (a) weathering of ancient crystalline rocks
 - (b) disintegration of sedimentary rocks
 - (c) oxidation of iron ore in rocks
 - (d) load transported by the rivers
- (iii) Name the type vegetation found in the windward side of the Western Ghats.
- (a) Tropical evergreen forests
 - (b) Deciduous forests
 - (c) Mangrove forests
 - (d) Thorn and scrub forests
- (iv) Tank irrigation is mostly NOT popularly practiced in _____.
- (a) Tamil Nadu
 - (b) Telangana
 - (c) Andhra Pradesh
 - (d) Punjab
- (v) Complete the analogy- Renukoot : Bauxite :: Raniganj : _____.
- (a) Manganese
 - (b) Coal
 - (c) Iron-ore
 - (d) Copper



- (i) Cultivation of sugarcane from the root stock of the cane which has been cut is called _____.
- (a) Ginning
 - (b) Retting
 - (c) Clone planting
 - (d) Ratooning
- (vii) Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) is at _____.
- (a) Pune
 - (b) Mumbai
 - (c) Hyderabad
 - (d) Bengaluru
- (viii) The longest National Waterway of India is _____.
- (a) Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hoogly waterway
 - (b) Kollam-Kottapuram waterway
 - (c) Brahmaputra-Dhubri-Sadia waterway
 - (d) Kakinada-Pondicherry-Godavari-Krishna waterway
- (ix) Refer to the image given below, answer the question that follows:



Which of the following type of waste can be generated here?

- (a) Biomedical waste
- (b) Domestic waste
- (c) Industrial waste
- (d) Agricultural waste

(x) **Assertion(A):** For the sake of public health there is an acute need for waste management.

Reason(R): Segregation of waste helps in the reduction of waste accumulation.

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

PART II (50 Marks) - 45

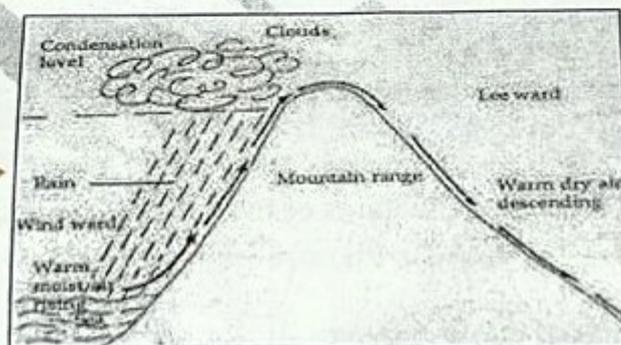
(Attempt any five questions from this Part.)

Question 4

(i) **Early Heatwave Alert:** The Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) issued its first heatwave alert as early as April 7, 2025, with temperatures in parts of Rajasthan exceeding 43°C. [2]

- (a) Name the local wind that causes the temperatures to soar in Rajasthan.
- (b) Why is Kalbaisakhi also called 'the calamity of the month of Baisakh'?

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



- (a) What is the type of rainfall shown in the given picture?
- (b) Why does Shillong get less rainfall during the monsoon season?

(iii) Give geographical reasons for the following: [3]

- (a) Winds are mostly off-shore during winter season.
- (b) The rivers of the Northern Plains are perennial.
- (c) Mangalore receives more rain than Mysore.

Study the climatic data of station X and answer the following questions:

[3]

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temp (°C)	24.5	26	28	30	32	32.5	30.7	30	29.7	28	26	24.6
Rain fall (cm)	2.8	0.7	0.7	1.5	4.5	5.1	9.5	11.5	12.4	28.1	34.5	13.6

- Name the season in which the given station receives maximum rainfall.
- Calculate the annual range of temperature for station X.
- Where is the station located?

Question 5

(i) A field trip was organized to the Garo hills, as a Geography Project to study the topography, soil, climatic conditions and the types of crops grown there. The students were then quizzed on their return. Give the answer to two questions from their quiz. [2]

- ~~What type of soil is found in the Garo hills?~~
- ~~How is it formed?~~

(ii) Manoj wanted to invest in a farmland to start growing organic vegetables, so he called an inspector to check the soil fertility. The inspector gave Manoj the go-ahead to purchase the land. [2]

Mention any two characteristic features of the soil that the inspector found to give Manoj the go-ahead.

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

- ~~Farmers in the Deccan lava trap plough their fields after the first rain.~~
- ~~Khadar soil is very fertile.~~
- ~~Many parts of Rajasthan face excessive soil erosion.~~

(iv) (a) Define soil conservation. [3]

(b) Mention any two adverse effects of soil erosion.

Question 6

- (i) *An environmental alarm has been raised over the ongoing underground cable-laying work in Mumbai, Aarey Eco-Sensitive Zone (ESZ), with activists warning that unregulated digging could severely damage the area's tree cover.*

Source-The Mid-day, Date: 12.06.2025

- (a) ~~What type of forest is found in the Mumbai's Aarey area?~~
- (b) ~~State a reason why this area is an Eco-Sensitive Zone and why it must be protected?~~
- (ii) ~~State two characteristic features of Mountain Forests.~~ [2]
- (iii) ~~Give a reason for each of the following:~~ [3]
- (a) ~~Littoral Forests have breathing roots called pneumatophores.~~
- (b) ~~Lack of forest cover causes droughts.~~
- (c) ~~Tea chests were traditionally made from pine trees.~~
- (iv) ~~Mention the type of forests found in the following areas/states:~~ [3]
- (a) ~~Central Madhya Pradesh~~
- (b) ~~Nagaland~~
- (c) ~~Mahanadi Delta~~

Question 7

- (i) (a) ~~What is the primary source of fresh water?~~ [2]
- (b) ~~What do you understand by the term 'irrigation'?~~
- (ii) ~~Suggest any two measures to overcome scarcity of water in the metropolitan cities of India.~~ [2]
- (iii) ~~Give a reason for each of the following:~~ [3]
- (a) ~~All farmers do not use modern irrigation methods even if the geographical conditions are favourable.~~
- (b) ~~Tank irrigation is common in Peninsular India.~~
- (c) ~~Furrows must have equal dimensions.~~



According to a report by Central Ground Water Board, in recent years, Delhi, Haryana, Chandigarh have recorded a sharp fall in the groundwater levels. [3]
Mention three reasons for this critical shortage of water.

Question 8

- (i) (a) What is Geothermal Energy? [2]
(b) State any one of its advantages.
- (ii) State two differences between Magnetite and Limonite. [2]
- (iii) Give a reason for each of the following: [3]
(a) Petroleum is called 'liquid gold'.
(b) Nuclear power is cheaper than the power generated from conventional sources of energy.
(c) Minerals have certain unique characteristics.
- (iv) How does the installation of windmills add to the income of the landowners? [3]

Question 9

- (i) Green Revolution has proved to be a boon and a bane for Indian agriculture. State one reason each to support this statement. [2]
- (ii) State two features of Mixed Farming. [2]
- (iii) Give a reason for each of the following: [3]
(a) Pulses are usually rotated with other crops by farmers.
(b) Tea gardens are set on hill slopes.
(c) In India, wheat is mostly grown in the Northern Plains during the cold winter season.
- (iv) (a) Which type of coffee is best suited to make 'instant coffee'? [3]
(b) State two features of Plantation Farming.

Question 10

- (i) Why is there a need for rapid industrialization in India? [2]
- (ii) (a) Name the space probe orbiting Mars, first to be launched by India? [2]
(b) Where does Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant get its power supply?
- (iii) With reference to Textile Industries, answer the following: [3]
- (a) Give two reasons why Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh is an important cotton textile centre.
- (b) Why is the competition from artificial silk the main problem faced by the Indian silk industry.
- (iv) Name and state the uses of any three by-products of the Sugar industry. [3]

Question 11

- (i) ~~State~~ any two features of an Expressway. [2]
- (ii) ~~Mention~~ any two economic benefits of the Golden Quadrilateral Project. [2]
- (iii) Give a reason for each of the following: [3]
- ~~(a) Railways are not common in North-East India.~~
- ~~(b) Nearly 70% of Indians do not use air transport.~~
- ~~(c) A good network of transportation is required to set up a textile industry.~~
- (iv) Compare and contrast Roadways and Airways. [3]

Question 12

- ~~(i) The Supreme Court is also emphasizing the importance of source segregation, particularly in the Delhi-NCR region, to improve environmental health and reduce pollution.~~ [2]

Source-The Times of India, Date: 13.02.2025

Suggest two ways in which the residents of Delhi can implement this order passed by the Supreme Court.

- ~~(i) State any two criteria that should be considered while establishing and maintaining Municipal Solid Waste facilities.~~ [2]

(iii) What are the effects of waste accumulation on plants? [3]

(iv) With reference to the Minamata Disease, answer the following questions. [3]

(a) Where did this case first appear?

(b) What was the cause of the poisoning?

(c) Name any other disease that spreads through water contamination.

Grade : 10
Date: 12.01.2026
No. of Questions: 12

Bombay Scottish School, Mahim
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

GEOGRAPHY

Duration: 2 Hours
Max.Marks : 80
No. of printed sides: 10

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 answer.

Attempt **eight** questions in all.

Part I is compulsory. All questions from Part I 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:

- (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 of India 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.
-

SECTION 1 (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) What is the major occupation of the people living in grid square 5427 ? [2]
b) In which settlement one can stop at night? Give reason for your answer

- ii.
 - a) What is the economic importance of Marol? [2]
 - b) On which bank of Sipu Nadi settlement Nimbora is located?
- iii.
 - a) Give the six figure grid reference of the Brick kiln near Serua. [2]
 - b) What is the major relief feature seen in - 5721.
- iv.
 - a) Calculate the distance in km, between Selwara and Sapol along the cart track. [2]
 - b) Write difference between drainage pattern in 5220 and 5427.
- v. State two evidences to prove that the area represented in the given map extract is economically developed. [2]

Question 2

Mark and name on the outline map of India provided:

- i. Shade and label Gulf of Khambat. [1]
- ii. Mark and label Karakoram range. [1]
- iii. Mark with a dot and name the city which lies on the bank of river Yamuna. [1]
- iv. Shade and label an area of Laterite soil. [1]
- v. Mark and label Jharia coal field. [1]
- vi. Mark and label longest tributary of river Indus. [1]
- vii. Shade and label the coastal plain which receives its maximum rain during December month. [1]
- viii. Draw, label and mention the degree of Tropic of Cancer. [1]
- ix. Mark and label the offshore oil field. [1]
- x. Shade and label least densely populated area in the western part of India. [1]

Question 3

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options. (Do not copy the question, write the correct answers only)

- i. Complete the correlation - West Bengal: Kalbaisakhi :: [1]
_____ : Bardoli Chheerha.
a) Haryana
b) Odisha
c) Assam
d) Manipur
- ii. The _____ soil is formed *ex situ*. [1]
a) Red soil
b) Black soil
c) Alluvial soil
d) Laterite soil
- iii. The type of vegetation found in tropical thorn forest is _____. [1]
a) Thyrophytic
b) Thornyphytic
c) Xerophytic
d) Phylophytic
- iv. Assertion and Reasoning : [1]
Assertion: Drip Irrigation is usually used to irrigate fruits and vegetables and provides water directly on the crops.
Reasoning: Drip Irrigation is an expensive method of irrigation.
a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct reason for A.
b) Both A and R are correct but R is not a reason for A.
c) A is correct but R is wrong
d) R is correct but A is wrong
- v. _____ is used in dry cell batteries. [1]
a) Bauxite
b) Iron
c) Manganese
d) Copper
- vi. _____ is known as brown coal. [1]
a) Anthracite
b) Bituminous
c) Lignite
d) Peat

- vii. Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh is a famous _____ energy site. [1]
a) Biogas
b) Solar
c) Tidal
d) Geothermal
- viii. The two terminal points of East-West corridor are [1]
a) Porbandar and Silchar
b) Ahmedabad and Imphal
c) Mumbai to Odisha
d) Lucknow to Ghazipur
- ix. Which one of the following trees is not found in tropical rainforest? [1]
a) Mahogany
b) Ebony
c) Toon
d) Teak
- x. Which of the following states does not receive rainfall from the temperate cyclones? [1]
a) Punjab
b) Haryana
c) Uttar Pradesh
d) West Bengal

PART II (50 Marks)
Attempt any Five questions from this Part

Question 4

- i. Observe the image given below and answer the questions that follow: [2]



Name the specific atmospheric winds responsible for transporting the volcanic ash from Ethiopia to India, as mentioned in the news headline and define the same.

Read the given extract and answer the questions:

[2]

Miraj lives in City B. He wants to visit City A in the month of December, which is located on the south-east coast of India. His friend Neeraj suggested that he carry an umbrella and a raincoat. Miraj was surprised because November is not a rainy month in his own city. He thought Neeraj had suggested it unnecessarily.

- a) If Miraj lives in Patna, then name City A.
- b) Name the winds that cause most of the annual rain in both cities.

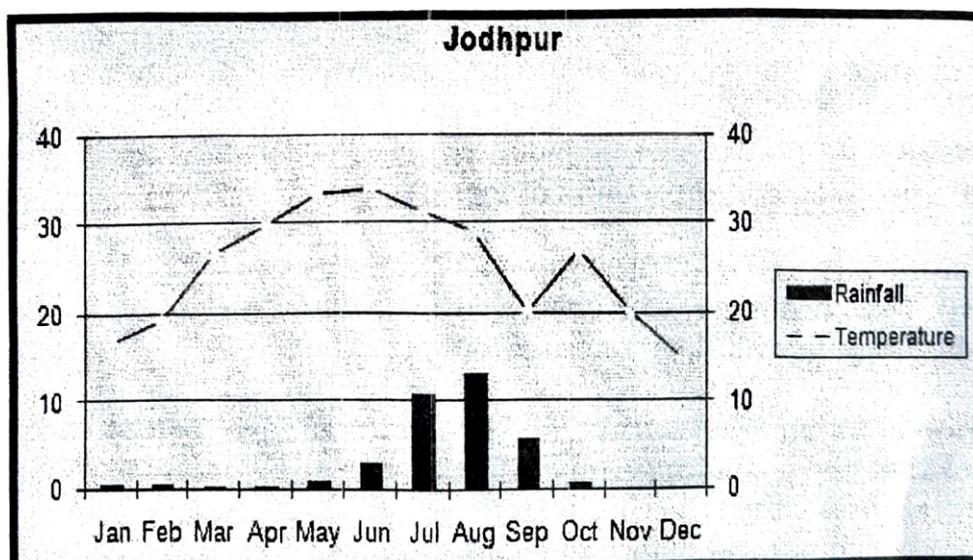
iii. Give reasons for the following:

[3]

- a) Ramesh stays in Ooty (Tamil Nadu) and Suresh is in Chennai (Tamil Nadu). Suresh wants to visit Ramesh's place during his summer vacation.
- b) Rita lives in Mumbai (Maharashtra) and Meetu lives in Nagpur (Maharashtra). Meetu wants to visit Rita's place during her summer vacation.
- c) The Marwad region of Rajasthan receives very little rain from the South-West Monsoon winds.

iv. Study the climatic graph given below and answer the questions that follow:

[3]



Temperature in °C
Rainfall in cm

- a) Name the hottest month in Jodhpur.
- b) Name the winds providing rainfall to Jodhpur.
- c) What is the reason for such high differences in temperature?

Question 5

- i. Explain the following terms: [2]
- a) Humus.
 - b) Soil erosion.

- ii. Distinguish between Alluvial Soil and Black Soil on the basis of: [2]
- a) Texture
 - b) Chemical composition

- iii. Based on the article from *The Hindu* newspaper answer the questions given below: [3]

"With no trees in sight, and an acidic nature that makes cultivation difficult, the laterite soils spread across the West Coast have been classified as wasteland. It is, perhaps, this lack of environmental regulation that sees the habitat levelled or mined for red brick blocks that mark most homes in coastal Karnataka." — *The Hindu*

- a) What are the conditions required for the formation of this type of soil?
 - b) Why is this particular soil is used for making red brick blocks?
 - c) Mention any other region where we can find this type of soil.
- iv. Write three methods used to prevent soil erosion by winds. [3]

Question 6

- i. Write two accessory functions of forests. [2]

- ii. With the help of the given statements, identify the type of vegetation: [2]
- a) Trees reach great heights of more than 60 m.
 - b) These forests have pneumatophores.

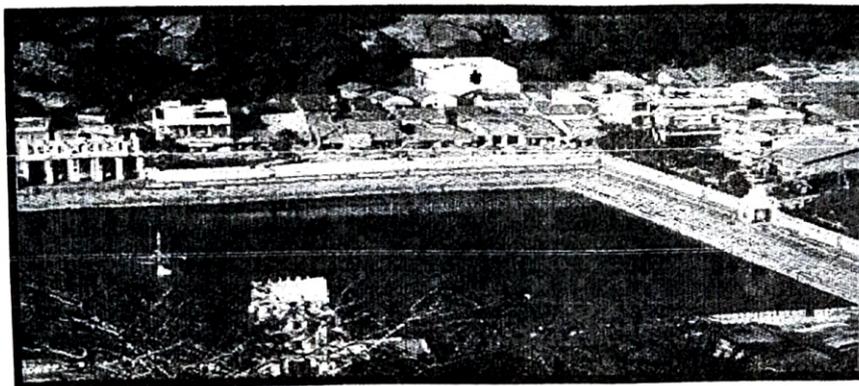
- iii. Jim went for an excursion with his friend and came across an area with trees that had a symbiotic relationship with stinging ants. With respect to this, answer the following questions: [3]

- a) Which natural belt did he come across?
- b) Name one area in India where this kind of vegetation is found.
- c) Write the names of two important trees found in this region.

- iv. [3]
- 1. Explain the terms:
 - a) Afforestation
 - b) Reforestation
 - 2. Explain how forests are controlling floods?

ICSE ACADEMY Question 7

- i. a) Why is drip irrigation not possible in cold regions? [2]
 b) Why is canal irrigation more popular among all methods of irrigation?
- ii. Answer the following questions: [2]
 a) Write an advantage of sprinkler irrigation.
 b) Why will you not suggest sprinkler irrigation to the small farmer living in the Konkan region of Maharashtra?
- iii. With respect to rainwater harvesting, answer the following questions: [3]
 a) What is rainwater harvesting?
 b) Why is the government promoting rainwater harvesting?
 c) What are conduits in rainwater harvesting (RWH)?
- iv. Observe the picture and answer the following. [3]

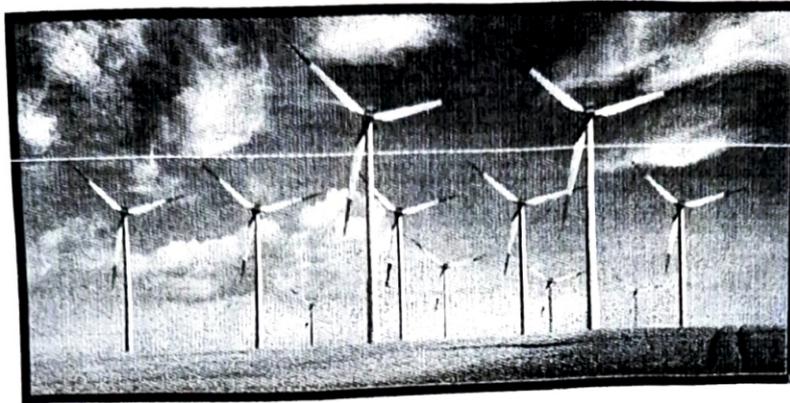


- a) Write any one advantage of the irrigation system shown in the picture.
 b) Would you suggest this method of irrigation to a person who lives near Amritsar? Justify your answer.

Question 8

- i. Answer the following questions: [2]
 Iron Ore:
 a) Write any two types of the lowest-grade iron ore.
 b) Which iron ore is called red ore, and why?
- ii. With respect to aluminium, answer the following questions: [2]
 a) What is the source of aluminium?
 b) Why is aluminium used in the aircraft industry?
- iii. Give geographical reasons: [3]
 a) Anthracite coal is preferred for domestic purposes.
 b) Compared to petroleum or coal, natural gas is an eco-friendly fuel.
 c) Petroleum is called "liquid gold."

- iv. Observe the image given below and answer the questions that follow: [3]



- a) Name the place where we find the largest above shown cluster farm in India?
b) Give any two advantages of a given energy source.

Question 9

- i. Explain two agricultural reforms done by the government for the betterment of the agricultural sector. [2]
- ii. a) Explain two features of Indian agriculture. [2]
b) State the climatic condition required for rice cultivation. (Temperature & rainfall)
- iii. Give geographical reason for the following: [3]
a) Ratooning is a popular method of growing sugarcane.
b) Millets are cultivated in drier areas of Rajasthan.
c) Pulses are cultivated immediately after harvest
- iv. Name the crops associated with following processes: [3]
a) Retting.
b) Pruning.
c) Ginning.

Question 10

- i. 'Petrochemical products have widely replaced products made by natural materials.' With reference to this statement, answer the following: [2]
a) What are petrochemicals?
b) Name any one petrochemical product and also write the name of the natural material that was used to make this in the past.
- ii. Mini steel plants are more eco-friendly than Integrated steel plants. Give reasons. [2]

- iii. a) Name the iron and steel plant that has contributed special steel for vehicles related to the Indian Space Satellite programme. [3]
 b) From where do they obtain their supply of coal and iron-ore?
- iv. a) Sugar mills in the cooperative sector have an advantage over those in the private sector. Explain. [3]
 b) Why is it necessary to use the by-products of the sugar industry?

Question 11

- i. a) Name the International airport of Delhi. [2]
 b) Name the satellite port of Chennai.
- ii. Rakesh travelled with his family of four people, his wife, child and parents to Agra to see the Taj Mahal. He travelled from Vadodra to Agra by train. [2]
 a) Give one reason to support Rakesh's decision to travel by train.
 b) Mention one disadvantage of travelling by train.
- iii. **Read the given statement and answer the following questions:** [3]
"Coast Guard airlifts 11 personnel working at an oil rig amidst Cyclone Biparjoy warning." — Outlook India (12.6.2023)
 a) Why was air transport preferred?
 b) Although air transport has many advantages, it is not widely used in India. (Give 2 points)
- iv. State the full forms of the following: [3]
 a) NHAI
 b) BRO
 c) GQ

**ASSOCIATION OF ORISSA ICSE
SCHOOL ICSE MODEL EXAMINATION-
2026 GEOGRAPHY H.C.G. PAPER-2**

Time: 2 hrs

F. M: 80

Maximum Marks: 80

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.

Instructions:

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 [].

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.
- (iii) The map given, 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:

- 1. a. Give the six figure grid reference of 216 in the south western part of the map.
- b. Why are there no settlements in the south eastern corner of the map? [2]
- 2. a. Nani Bhatamal in grid square 3692 is uninhabited now. What according to you may have been the reason for this?
- b. What is the main relief feature seen in grid square 3796? [2]
- 3. a. What is the area in square kilometres between eastings 34 and 39 and northings 92 and 97?
- b. What is the drainage pattern seen in grid square 3499? [2]

4. a. Agriculture seems to be the main occupation of the people of Rampura [4091].
What is the source of irrigation here?
- b. Nina from Karja [3994] wants to visit her friend residing in the village of Vadavas [3395]. In which direction will she be travelling? [2]
13. What do you mean by the term 'Dep' in the southern part of the map extract? [2]
14. Name the natural agent responsible for it. [2]

Question 2

On the outline map of India provided:

[10]

- (i) Mark and label the Karakoram pass.
- (ii) Mark and label an off shore oil field.
- (iii) Mark and label the Gulf of Mannar.
- (iv) Mark and label the coastal plain which gets rainfall in the winter season.
- (v) Mark and label the Aravalli Range.
- (vi) Mark and label the Wular lake.
- (vii) Shade a densely populated area to the north of the Tropic of Cancer.
- (viii) Mark with dot and label Chandigarh.
- (ix) Mark and label river Narmada.
- (x) Shade an area where laterite soil is found.

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 is **NOT** a characteristic of the South West monsoon winds:
- (a) Seasonal
 - (b) Erratic
 - (c) Orographic in nature.
 - (d) Even distribution of rainfall



(ii) Suggest the most appropriate soil conservation method in the area shown above.

- (a) Plugging gullies
- (b) Contour bunding
- (c) Construction of dams
- (d) Shelter belts

(iii) Stilted roots : Sundari ;; Long roots : _____

- (a) Mahogany
- (b) Date palm
- (c) Mango
- (d) Teak

(iv) Assertion (A): Sprinkler irrigation is practised in arid and semi arid areas.

Reason (R) : Sprinkler irrigation recharges ground water.

- (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

(v) CNG and LPG are obtained from

- (a) Petroleum
- (b) Coal
- (c) Biogas
- (d) Natural gas

(vi) When crops are grown for the purpose of selling in the market, it is known as _____ farming.

- (a) Commercial
- (b) Intensive
- (c) Shifting
- (d) Subsistence

(vii) _____ is grown as a rabi crop in most parts of India and is also a source of edible oil.

- (a) Mustard
- (b) Wheat
- (c) Groundnut
- (d) Soybean

(vii) Industries owned by the government are known as _____ industries.

- (a) Private sector
- (b) Public sector ✓
- (c) Joint sector
- (d) Cooperative sector

(ix) Rama is travelling with his grandparents from Chennai to Delhi. Which mode of transport is he likely to travel in?

- (a) Airways ✓
- (b) Waterways
- (c) Roadways
- (d) Railways

(x) Ahmed wanted to dispose the orange peel after eating in school where there were four bins kept labelled as Recyclables, Dry Waste, Compostables and Others. Which bin should he choose?

- (a) Recyclables
- (b) Dry waste
- (c) Compostables ✓
- (d) Others

PART II (50 Marks)

(Attempt any five questions from this Part.)

Question 4

- (i) (a) Name a region of winter rain in India. What is the source of this rainfall mentioned by you?
(b) Why do winter monsoons bring much less rain to the subcontinent than the summer monsoons? [2]

[2]

[2]

- (ii) "Andhra braces for Cyclone Montha Landfall: IMD warns of heavy rain"

Source: TOI 27/10/25

(a) Name the season when tropical cyclones are most common in India. In which months is the season mentioned by you experienced?

(b) Give a reason why cyclones are common in this season. [2]

[2]

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

[3]

(a) Mumbai is warmer than Kanpur in December.

(b) The Malabar coast receives heavy rainfall in the month of July but the Coromandel coast during this time remains comparatively dry.

(c) Himalayas act as a climatic divide.

Study the climate data of station P and answer the questions that follow:

[3]

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temp (°C)	14.8	16.7	24.3	30.0	34.3	34.4	31.0	29.5	28.8	25.8	19.6	15.6
Rainfall (cm)	2.5	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.8	7.8	17.4	18.8	11.8	1.6	0.2	1.3

(a) Name the hottest month.

(b) Comment on the location of station P. Give a reason for your answer.

(c) Name the winds which bring rainfall to the station.

Question 5

(i) Aman owns and grows his crops on the floodplains of river Ganga. Recently the Government took away the land for construction purposes and gave him a plot of land 10 kilometres away from the floodplains which he refused.

(a) Name the soil found on the floodplains of river Ganga.

(b) Why do you think Aman refused to take the new land given to him?

[2]

(ii) Mention two causes of soil erosion in India.

[2]

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

[3]

(a) Red soil is productive when irrigation is provided.

(b) Soil erosion is rampant in north eastern India.

(c) Laterite soil is infertile.

(iv) (a) Why do we need to conserve soil?

(b) Give two reasons why soil conservation is important in rural areas.

[3]

Question 6

(i) Ross from Goa was on a visit to the world's largest delta in West Bengal and was astonished to see the natural vegetation there.

(a) What type of natural vegetation is found there?

(b) Mention one difference in the type of vegetation found in his home state and the delta region. [2]

(ii) Why are forests important to us?

[2]

(iii) (a) Mention two climatic conditions under which Tropical deciduous forests are found.

(b) Give a reason why it is commercially the most exploited forest.

[3]

(iv) (a) Explain the difference between deforestation and re-afforestation.

(b) Why is re-afforestation important?

[3]

✓ **Question 7**

- (i) Why is irrigation necessary for India? [2]
- (ii) Mention two reasons for the prevalence of traditional methods of irrigation still considered important in India. [2]
- (iii) With reference to Tank irrigation:
 - (a) Why is it important in the Deccan plateau? Give two reasons.
 - (b) Name two states where it is commonly found. [3]
- (iv) (a) What is rain water harvesting?
(b) Why is it the need of the hour? [3]

Question 8

- (i) "Jharia is burning due to decades of underground coal fire."
 - (a) Where is Jharia located?
 - (b) Mention one characteristic of the coal found here. [2]
- (ii) Mention two uses of Manganese other than making of steel. [2]
- (iii) With reference to the Bhakra Nangal project:
 - (a) On which river has it been built?
 - (b) What is the main purpose of the project?
 - (c) Name two states benefitting from this project. [3]
- (iv) (a) Name two minerals used for Nuclear power generation.
(b) Does nuclear power reduce the dependence on fossil fuels? Give a reason for your answer. [3]

✓ **Question 9**



- (i) (a) Identify the crop shown above. Which is the best method of cultivation of the crop so named. [2]
 (b) Mention any two geographical conditions necessary for the crop named by you above. [2]
- (ii) Differentiate between Intensive and Extensive agriculture. [2]
- (iii) Name the following:
 (a) Cultivation of sugarcane from the root stock of the cane which has been left behind.
 (b) Separation of seeds from the cotton fibre.
 (c) Soaking of stalks in a pool of water to separate long strands of jute fibre from the stem. [3]
- (iv) State any three problems of Indian agriculture. [3]

Question 10

- (i) Mention any two factors responsible for the growth of the cotton textile industry in Ahmedabad. [2]
- (ii) What is the role of industries in the economic development of India? [2]
- (iii) With reference to Tata steel:
 (a) Where is it located?
 (b) Where does it get its supply of coal and limestone from?
 (c) Why is this industry referred to as a basic industry? [3]
- (iv) Bengaluru is one of the largest producers of silk. Comment on the statement citing three reasons. [3]

Question 11

- (i) Mention any two benefits of the Golden Quadrilateral. [2]
- (ii) Mention any two disadvantages of rail transport. [2]
- (iii) Give a reason for each of the following:
 (a) Roadways is best for the distribution of milk and fruits.
 (b) The Northern Plains have a dense network of Railways.
 (c) Airports in recent years are being built in smaller cities too. [3]
- (iv) Why is the development of a good network of transportation necessary for our country? Give three reasons. [3]

Question 12

- (i) What are the harmful effects of improper waste disposal on the environment. [2]
- (ii) Define the terms: [2]
 (a) Biomagnification
 (b) Eutrophication.

- (iii) (a) Name two sources of waste generation in urban areas.
(b) Suggest a measure to minimize waste generation here.
(c) How will you promote sustainable waste management practices in these areas? [3]

(iv) Give a reason for each of the following:

- (a) Chemical fertilisers must be replaced by organic manure.
(b) We should not use plastics.
(c) Global warming is a big cause of concern for mankind. [3]

MAP
7

RYAN GROUP OF SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2025-26



80

STD: X

SUB: GEOGRAPHY

MARKS:
DURATION:

Attempt all Seven questions

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 ().

PART I [30 MARKS]

Q 1. Study the extract of the Survey of India Map Sheet No. G43S7 and answer the following questions:

1. a. Give the six figure grid reference for Temple near Mahudi Nani. *264046* [1]
b. What are the brown patches in the North East quarter of the map extract. *Sand dunes* [1]

2. 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? *1 hour only* [2]

3. a. Find out the compass direction from Rampura(Panswal) village to Kuchawada village. *North* [1]
b. Find the distance of Sarvo Nala from grid 2209 to 2410? [1]

4. a. What is the drainage pattern in the grid square 2606? *dendritic* [1]
b. What is the black vertical line made between the easting 25 and 26? [1]

5. Mention two man made and two natural features in the grid square 2508. [2]

Q 2. On the outline map of India mark and label the following: [10]

1. Shade and label the Andaman Sea.
2. Mark and label the Palk Strait.
3. Mark with arrows and name the wind which brings rainfall to the Konkan coast.
4. Mark and label the hills that are popularly called Blue Mountain.
5. Mark and name the river known as the 'Sorrow of Bengal'.
6. Mark and label the Coromandel coast.

7. Mark and label Digboi.
8. Mark and label Satpura range.
9. Mark with arrows and name the wind that brings rainfall to Tamil Nadu coast during winter.
10. Shade and label the Chota Nagpur plateau.

Q 3. Choose the Correct Answer:

[10]

1. Which of the following area receives rain from the North East Monsoon?

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| a. Konkan coast | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. Coromandel coast |
| b. Ganga basin | d. Malabar coast |

2. Which is the most widespread soil of India?

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. Red soil | c. Laterite soil |
| b. Alluvial soil | d. Black soil |

3. Which type of forest is found mostly in the coastal areas of India?

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. Tropical Evergreen Forest | c. Littoral Forest |
| b. Tropical Desert Forestiv. | d. Tropical Deciduous Forest |

4. Which of the following is a ground water source?

- | | |
|---------|---|
| a. Pond | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. Spring |
| b. Lake | d. River |

5. Copper is alloyed with Zinc to form:

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| a. Stainless steel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. Bronze |
| b. Brass | d. Aluminium |

6. Hirakud dam is based on which of the following rivers?

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| a. River Godavari | c. River Krishna |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b. River Mahanadi | d. River Narmada |

7. Which of the following is NOT a problem of Indian agriculture?

- | | |
|--|--|
| a. Dependence on monsoon | c. Two main cropping seasons |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b. Small land holdings | d. Use of traditional methods of farming |

8. Which of the following is a basic/key industry?

- a. Iron and steel industry
 b. Silk industry
 c. Electronic industry
 d. Cotton textile industry

9. Which of the following is a staple food grain of Indians?

- a. Wheat
 b. Rice
 c. Gram
 d. Arhar

10. Which of the following method of waste disposal is harmful?

- a. Composting
 b. Segregation
 c. Dumping
 d. Vermicomposting

PART II [50 MARKS]

Answer any five questions

Q 4. Answer the following:

1. 'Himalayas act as a climatic divide'. Justify the statement giving two reasons. [2]

2. Differentiate between Southwest Monsoon and Retreating Monsoon. (Any two differences) [2]

3. 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.

4. 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?

Q 5. Answer the following:

1. (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.
2. Mention two characteristics of Black soil. [2]
3. 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.
4. 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.

Q 6. Answer the following:

1. 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.
 Source: The Indian Express, Date: 12.04.2024 [2]
 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.
2. Mention the climatic condition suitable for the development of tropical evergreen forest. [2]
3. State any three differences between tropical deciduous and tropical desert vegetation. [3]
4. (a) Give any two reasons for the great diversity of natural vegetation in India. [2]
 (b) How do the forests help in maintenance of air quality? [1]

Q 7. Answer the following:

1. Mention one advantage and one disadvantage of using tank irrigation. [2]
2. (a) What is the advantage of using Drip irrigation? [2]

(b) Why is Drip irrigation not practiced on a large scale in India?

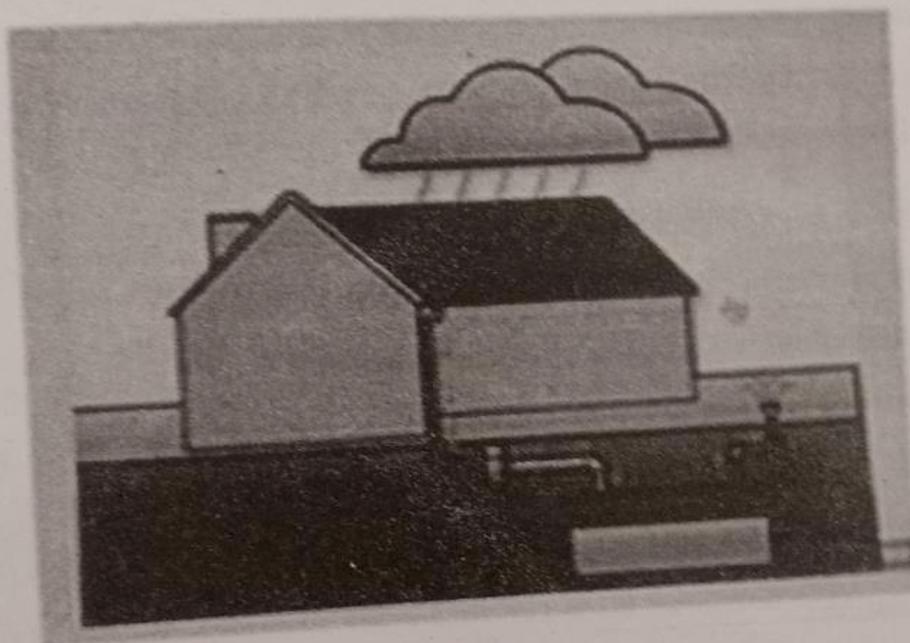
3. Give a reason to explain each of the following:

[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.

4.

[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)

Q 8. Answer the following:

- 1. (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?
- 2. Why is conventional source of energy not considered an ecofriendly source of energy? [2]
- 3. (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.

4. Name the following: [3]
- A mineral used to generate nuclear energy.
 - The non-conventional energy source that has the most widespread potential usage in India.
 - An offshore oil field of India.

Q 9. Answer the following:

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

Q 10. Answer the following:

- Based on the ownership, what type of industry is Visakhapatnam Steel Plant? [2]
 - What is meant by cooperative sector industry?
- Explain the following terms: [2]
 - Sericulture
 - Integrated steel plant
- Give one reason to explain each of the following: [3]
 - Mini-steel plants help in conservation of coal.
 - Location of sugar industry is shifting to the southern part of India.
 - The electronic industry is growing at a fast rate.

4. (a) State two conditions that favour the location of cotton textile industry in Ahmedabad. [2]
- (b) State any one advantage of locating Iron and Steel industry at Rourkela. [2]

Q 11. Answer the following:

1. Why is a well-developed transport network important for India? [2]
2. Mention any two advantages of road transport. [2]
3. 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.

4. 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.

Q 12. Answer the following:

1. Why should Waste Management be practiced in every school? [2]
2. Mention one advantage and one disadvantage of dumping of waste. [2]
3. 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.
4. (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.



HIRANANDANI FOUNDATION SCHOOL, POWAI

SECOND PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION (Jan 2026)

GEOGRAPHY - H.C.G. Paper - 2

Std: X

Date: 15 /1/2026

Reading Time: 15 Mins.

Writing Time: 2 Hrs.

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.

This paper consists of 12 printed pages and one outline map.

Turn over...

HFS, Powai

..2..

PART I (30 Marks)

Question 1:

Study the extract of the **Survey of India** Map Sheet No. **G43S10** [Eastings 55 to 64 & Northings 21 to 31] and answer the following questions:

- (i) (a) What inferences can be drawn by the conventional symbol found at six-figure grid reference of 618301? [1]
- (b) Give six-figure grid reference of the Chatri to the west of Shergarh village. [1]
- (ii) (a) Name two tributaries of the Sipu Nadi. On which bank they confluence with the main river? [1]
- (b) A resident of Bhawangarh has to visit a veterinary hospital for his cow. Which settlement he will be visiting and it is in which direction? [1]
- (iii) (a) What is the direct distance in meters between the post office of Dak and Government Rest House in grid square 6424? [1]
- (b) What is the evidence to prove that the Anadra settlement has electricity? [1]
- (iv) (a) How will you justify that the people living in this region benefit from the causeways? [1]
- (b) Differentiate between the types of huts found in grid square 6022 and 6024? [1]
- (v) (a) Identify the landform represented by the contour lines in grid square 6322 and 5923. [1]
- (b) How is the drainage pattern of grid square 5626 different from the grid square 6321? What inferences can be drawn on the basis of this difference? [1]

Question 2: On the outline map provided to you

- (a) Shade and label an area of alluvial soil in the northern India. [1]
- (b) Mark using a dot and name the commercial capital of India. [1]
- (c) Mark and name the highest peak of Himalayas in India. [1]

Turn over...

HFS, Powai

..3..

Std/X/Geo.

- (d) Shade and label the Gulf of Mannar. [1]
- (e) Mark with an arrow and name the wind that bring rainfall to Kerala. [1]
- (f) Shade and label the sparsely populated area in the western India. [1]
- (g) Mark and label the most important latitude passing though the country. [1]
- (h) Mark and label the Palk Strait. [1]
- (i) Mark and label a tributary of an important peninsular river. [1]
- (j) Mark and label the Konkan coast. [1]

Question 3: Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options.

(Do not copy the question, write the correct answers only.) [10]

- (i) Which of the following statements about Western Disturbances (WDs) in India is correct?
 - (a) Western Disturbances originate over the Bay of Bengal and bring rainfall during the summer monsoon season.
 - (b) Western Disturbances are tropical cyclones that primarily affect the southern states of India.
 - (c) Western Disturbances are extratropical storms originating in the Mediterranean region that cause winter rainfall in northwestern India.
 - (d) Western Disturbances are associated with hot winds during the summer months in northern India.
- (ii) Which of the following comparisons accurately highlights a major difference between Black Soil and Laterite Soil in India?
 - (1) Black soil is ideal for rubber and coffee plantations, while laterite soil is best suited for growing jute.
 - (2) Black soil is typically found in the Eastern Himalayas, while laterite soil dominates the Deccan Traps region.
 - (3) Black soil has a high water retention capacity and is rich in calcium carbonates, whereas laterite soil is highly leached and acidic.
 - (4) Black soil is rich in nitrogen and organic matter but low in iron content, while laterite soil is deficient in humus but rich in iron and aluminium oxides.

Turn over...

- (a) All (2), (3), and (4).
- (b) Both (3) and (4).
- (c) Only (4).
- (d) Both (4) and (2).

(iii) Match the following types of Forests in Column I with the common tree species found in them in Column II:

Column I (Type of forest)	Column (Tree species)
P. Moist Deciduous Forest	1. Sandalwood, Teak, Sal
Q. Dry Deciduous Forest	2. Mahogany, Ebony, Rosewood
R. Thorn Forests/Scrubs	3. Babool, Khair, Date Palm
S. Evergreen Forests	4. Palash, Amaltash, Bel

Choose the correct combination from the options below:

- (a) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
 - (b) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
 - (c) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
 - (d) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
- (iv) Which of the following may be used for the recharging of underground water?
- (a) Planting of shelter belts.
 - (b) Plugging of gullies and ravines.
 - (c) Percolation pits.
 - (d) Tube-well irrigation.
- (v) Many countries are shifting their focus from burning fossil fuels (like coal and oil) to using non-conventional energy sources such as solar panels and wind turbines. Which of the following statements best explains the main advantage of using non-conventional energy sources over fossil fuels?
- (a) Non-conventional energy sources can be easily stored in large quantities without any technical issues.
 - (b) Non-conventional energy sources always cost less to install than traditional power plants.

- (c) Non-conventional energy sources are generally renewable and produce less pollution or greenhouse gases during operation.
- (d) Non-conventional energy sources require significantly less land area to produce the same amount of electricity as coal plants.
- (vi) **Assertion (A):** The Green Revolution in India successfully led to self-sufficiency in food grain production, primarily through the introduction of High-Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds of wheat and rice.

Reason (R): This revolution was primarily limited to Punjab, Haryana, and Western Uttar Pradesh in its initial phase, and largely excluded major dryland crops like millets and pulses.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.
- (vii) **Observe the agricultural method of "ratooning" depicted in the images provided below.** This practice involves harvesting a crop and allowing a second crop to sprout from the remaining plant parts (usually the stubble or roots) without replanting.

Which of the following statements correctly identifies a primary benefit and a typical application of this method?



- (a) The primary benefit is improved genetic diversity in the subsequent crop cycle, and it is commonly used for root vegetables like carrots and potatoes.
- (b) The primary benefit is reduced input costs (seeds, labour for planting) and a faster second harvest, commonly applied to crops like sugarcane

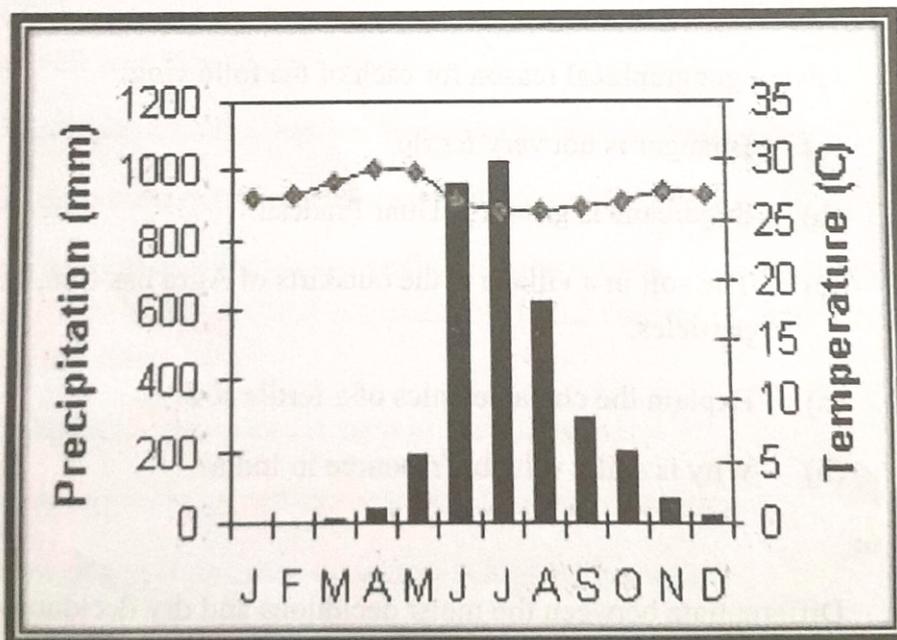
- (c) The primary benefit is superior yield quality and increased disease resistance in the second harvest, commonly used in orchards for fruits like apples and oranges.
- (d) The primary benefit is the complete elimination of pest populations from the soil between harvests, and it is commonly used for leguminous crops like soybeans and peanuts.
- (viii) Which iron and steel plant amongst the following was set up with the collaboration with Germany?
-
- (a) Bhilai.
 - (b) Tata Steel.
 - (c) Vishakhapatnam.
 - (d) Rourkela.
- (ix) Which major river system was officially designated as National Waterway 1 (NW-1), India's longest waterway?
- (a) The Brahmaputra River system (Sadiya to Dhubri).
 - (b) The West Coast Canal in Kerala.
 - (c) The Godavari and Krishna River network.
 - (d) The Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system (Allahabad to Haldia).
- (x) **Assertion (A):** Improper disposal of e-waste poses a significant risk to human health and the environment due to the presence of hazardous materials like lead, mercury, and cadmium.
- Reason (R):** E-waste recycling in formal, regulated sectors in India is highly efficient, recovers nearly all precious metals safely, and prevents toxic components from entering landfills.
- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - (c) A is true, but R is false.
 - (d) A is false, but R is true.

PART II (50 MARKS)

(Attempt any five questions)

Question 4:

- (i) Analyze the paradox of Kalbaisakhi as both a 'calamity' and a 'blessing' for the agrarian economy of Eastern India. [2]
- (ii) What are Jet Streams? How do they influence the climate of India. [2]
- (iii) Give a geographical reason for each of the following: [3]
 - (a) Tropical cyclones bring heavy rainfall but temperate cyclones bring light rainfall.
 - (b) Chennai receives less rain than Thiruvananthapuram although it has more rainy days.
 - (c) The monsoon rain is unevenly distributed over India.
- (iv) Study the climograph and answer the question that follows: [3]



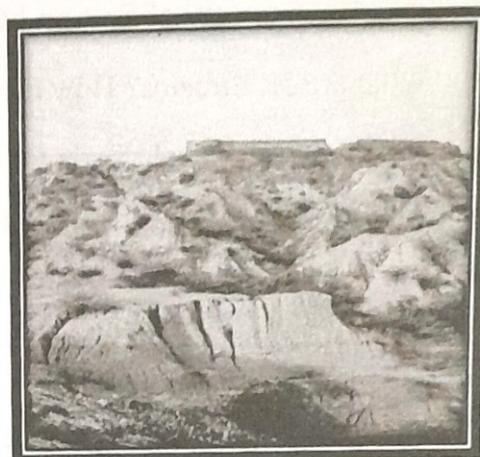
- (a) What is the possible location of this station based on the range of temperature?

Turn over...

- (b) Name the winds that bring rainfall to the station.
- (c) Suggest a name to this station and provide a reason to your answer.

Question 5:

- (i) Describe gully erosion based on the images of Chambal. [2]



- (ii) Why do residual soils have a well defined soil profile? Give two examples of such soils. [2]
- (iii) Give a geographical reason for each of the following: [3]
 - (a) Bhangar is not very fertile.
 - (b) Sugarcane is grown in Uttar Pradesh.
 - (c) The soil in a village at the outskirts of Agra has fine, smooth and moist particles.
- (iv) (a) Explain the characteristics of a fertile soil? [2]
(b) Why is soil a valuable resource in India? [1]

Question 6:

- (i) Differentiate between the moist deciduous and dry deciduous forests based on their characteristics and climatic conditions in which they thrive. [2]
- (ii) What are the unique adaptations of the Tropical Thorn Forests? [2]

Turn over...

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

- (a) Delta area of the river Ganga is called Sunderbans.
- (b) The forest area has greatly depleted in India.
- (c) Littoral forest is also called a tidal forest.

(iv) Name the following:

- (a) The leaves of this tree are used for rearing shellac worms.
- (b) The wood of this tree is used for ornamental carving and for making sports goods and piano keys.
- (c) The trees bark and roots have medicinal properties.

Question 7:

(i) In 2025, rainwater harvesting (RWH) has evolved from a traditional practice to a mandatory urban policy in several Indian states. While national groundwater recharge increased to **448.52** Billion Cubic Meters by late 2025 - up from 432 Billion Cubic Meters in 2017. Some urban centers like Bengaluru and Chennai still face "Day Zero" threats.

- (a) Water conservation has become a top priority in India. Justify [1]
- (b) Differentiate between surface water and ground water. [1]

(ii) Compare and contrast traditional wells and tube wells as sources of irrigation in India. Evaluate which method is sustainable in the context of India's current ground water crisis. [2]

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

- (a) Rabi crops are grown in areas with irrigation facilities.
- (b) Loss of water due to evaporation is highest in tanks.
- (c) Canals make the soil infertile.

(iv) (a) Explain the overhead method of irrigation. [2]

(b) What are the disadvantages of the above method of irrigation? [1]

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..10..

Std/X/Geo.

Question 8:

- (i) Bauxite is an oxide of which metal? Where are the Bauxite deposits found in Maharashtra? [2]
- (ii) Differentiate between the Tertiary and the Gondwana coal fields. [2]
- (iii) Give a reason for each of the following: [3]
 - (a) Anthracite is used for domestic purpose.
 - (b) CNG is an eco-friendly fuel.
 - (c) A multi-purpose project comes with a high cost.
- (iv) Explain the generation of geothermal energy. Name two most promising sites of geothermal energy. [3]

Question 9:

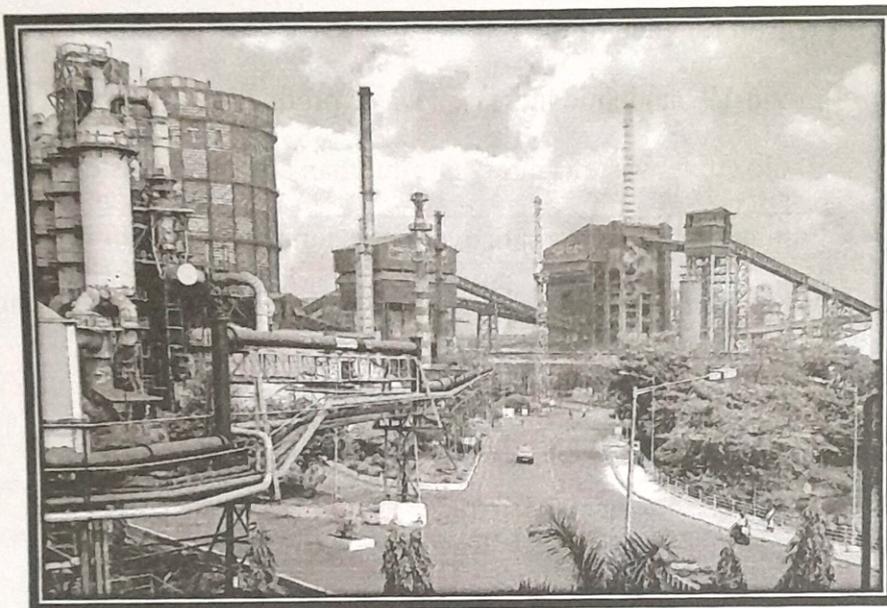
- (i) What is Green Revolution? What are its key elements? [2]
- (ii) Describe the transplantation method of rice cultivation. [2]
- (iii) Give a geographical reason for each of the following: [3]
 - (a) Punjab is the leading producer of wheat in India.
 - (b) Pulses are grown as rotational crops.
 - (c) Millets are grown in dry farming.
- (iv) (a) What are 'Setts'? Mention their advantages. [2]
(b) What is 'lint and sliver'? [1]

Question 10:

- (i) How will you classify industries based on their nature of products? Give an example of each. [2]
- (ii) What is sericulture? State two problems faced by the silk industry. [2]
- (iii) Give a geographical reason for each of the following: [3]
 - (a) A petrochemical industry is usually located near an oil refinery.

Turn over...

- (b) Mini steel plants cause less pollution than the integrated steel plants.
- (c) The sugar industry has shifted from the north to the south in India.
- (iv) With reference to one of the largest steel plants in Asia answer the following:



- (a) Where is this plant located? [1]
- (b) From where does it get supplies of coal and manganese? [2]

Question 11:

- (i) What are expressways? Name two expressways in India. [2]
- (ii) What are the disadvantages of railways over airways? [2]
- (iii) Give a geographical reason for each of the following: [3]
 - (a) Air transport is particularly significant for a country like India.
 - (b) Waterways are economical than other modes of transport.
 - (c) The Golden Quadrilateral Project has special economic benefits.
- (iv) (a) Name the four terminal cities connected by NSEW Corridors. [1]
 - (b) What was the objective behind setting up BRO? [1]
 - (c) Why is the river Ganga navigable from its mouth up to Allahbad? [1]

Question 12:

- (i) What is the impact of accumulation of waste on plants and aquatic life? [2]
- (ii) What is acid rain? State its impact on the environment. [2]
- (iii) Give a reason for each of the following: [3]
 - (a) Covid-19 pandemic increased waste production.
 - (b) Radioactive waste is more harmful than any other waste.
 - (c) Sanitary landfills are safe over open dumping sites.
- (iv) (a) What are the necessary precautions to be taken while collecting the municipal solid waste? (any two) [2]
 - (b) What is composting? Mention its advantage. [1]

*****End*****

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