

6. Regular mock drills are a risk reduction measure for which disaster?
a. Terrorism
b. Nuclear disaster
c. Epidemics
d. Oil spills
7. _____ gets the most rainfall during the retreating monsoon season.
a. Konkan coast
b. Malabar coast
c. Sundarbans
d. Coromandel coast
8. Which river is called the Dakshin Ganga?
a. Mahanadi
b. Godavari
c. Krishna
d. Kaveri
9. Mangrove forests are another name of _____.
a. Tidal forests
b. Thorn forests
c. Tropical deciduous
d. Montane forests
10. What is the working age population in India?
a. 16 to 65
b. 14 to 60
c. 15 to 60
d. 15 to 64

II] Name the following:

[3]

- 1) Climate having low difference in temperature between summer and winter.
- 3) An active volcano to the east of Andaman Islands.
- 4) Hot and dry winds common in north-west India.

III] Match the following: (One example is done for you: 5-e)

[2]

A

1. Indus
2. Yamuna
3. Ganga
4. Brahmaputra
5. Maharashtra

B

- a. Kosi
- b. Tsangpo
- c. Chenab
- d. Chambal
- e. Mumbai

SECTION C
MAP WORK

(25 marks)

IV] Map Work

1] On 'Map 1' mark, label and shade the following:

(12)

a. Neighbouring countries

- i. Afghanistan
- ii. Bhutan
- iii. Myanmar

b. States and their capitals

- i. Ladakh
- ii. West Bengal
- iii. Madhya Pradesh
- iv. Rajasthan

c. Waterbodies

- i. Gulf of Kutch
- ii. Nicobar island
- iii. Palk strait
- iv. Gulf of Munnar
- v. Lake Chilika

2] On 'Map 2' mark, label and shade the following:

(9)

a. Mountain ranges and mountain peak

- i. Mount Godwin Austen
- ii. Western Ghats
- iii. Vindhya Range

b. Rivers

- i. River Son
- ii. River Yamuna
- iii. River Mahanadi
- iv. River Tapi
- v. River Kaveri
- vi. River Godavri

3] On 'Map 3' mark, label and shade the following:

(4)

a. Rainfall

- i. Rainfall above 200 cm along the western coast of India.
- ii. Rainfall below 60 cm in the north of India.

b. Vegetation

- i. Any one area with desert vegetation.
- ii. Mountain vegetation to the east of India.

SECTION B

(40 marks)

V | Define the following: (4)

1. October Heat
2. Terai
3. Fringing reef
4. Lapse rate of temperature

VI | Differentiate between: (8)

1. National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary (with respect to definition)
2. Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats (with respect to altitude)
3. North Indian Rivers and Peninsular rivers (with respect to their perenniality)
4. Oil dispersant and oil absorbent (with respect to definition)

VII | Give reason: (8)

1. Bay of Bengal causes heavy rainfall to the east coast between August and October. (1)
2. India has emerged as a major regional power in the East. (1)
3. The Gulf of Mexico oil spill was the worst ever marine accident of its kind. (2)
4. In Maharashtra, Mumbai has an equable climate while Nagpur has extreme climate. (2)
5. Mahabaleshwar receives more rainfall as compared to Pune. (2)

VIII | Answer in one or two sentences: (6)

1. Explain Duns.
2. Why have several animals become endangered or extinct?
3. What is the latitudinal extent of India?
4. Explain the term 'breaks' in the monsoon season.
5. How have the states of India been demarcated?
6. Which scheme ensures free and compulsory education to all children between 6 and 14 years?

IX | Answer in brief: (14)

1. How are Northern plains formed? (2)
2. How do north-east monsoon winds bring rainfall to Tamil Nadu coast during winter? (2)
3. What is the role of skilled labour in the economic development of our country? (2)
4. Explain formation of Deccan Trap Region. (2)
5. State any three characteristic features of Indian monsoon. (3)
6. List the main objectives of Biosphere Reserves. (3)