Greenlawns School Worli

Preliminary Examination 2019-2020

Geography

Date: Marks: 80

Std: X Time: 2 hours

Answer to this paper must be written on paper provided separately.

You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.

This time is to be spent reading the question paper.

The time given at the head of this paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.

Attempt seven questions in all.

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

A total of five questions is to be attempted from Part II

Note:

1. In all Map Work, make a wise use of arrows to indicate positions of countries, cities and other insertions that you make; you will be able to avoid overcrowding parts of the map.
2. The Survey map given to you must not be taken out of the examination hall. It must be handed over to the examiner on completion of the paper.
3. The Map given a t the end of the question paper must be fastened to your answer booklet.
4. All sub-questions of each question must be answered in the correct serial order.
5. All working including rough work should be done on the same answer sheet as the rest of the answer.

PART I (30 marks)

Attempt all questions from this part

Q.1. Study the extract of the Survey of India Map Sheet No.45D/7 (2010) and answer

the following questions. [20]

1. Give the six figure reference of: [2]
2. Triangulated height 198
3. The temple near the Godh settlement
4. Calculate the area of the northern region of the map extract above

Northing 86 in kilometres square. [1]

1. Name two types of vegetation found in the map extract. [1]
2. Name the type of rainfall experienced in the region shown in the map extract. Give three reasons to support your answer. [2]
3. Distinguish between the drainage pattern in grid 8186 and in grid 8687. [1]
4. Name two types of roads found in the map extract. What do they signify

about this region? [2]

1. In which direction does the Sipu river flow? Give a reason for your answer. [1]
2. What is the direction of:- [1]
3. Chodungri from Bhadli Kotha
4. Jegol from Bhakodar
5. Explain the following: [2]
6. 21r in grid 8089
7. 5r in grid 8491
8. Which is the most important settlement in the region of the map extract? Give

a reason for your answer. [1]

1. What do the following represent:- [2]
2. Blue dots in grid 8587
3. Black dotted line in grid 7884.
4. Blue line in grid 8683
5. 172 in grid 8185
6. Calculate the shortest distance between the surveyed tree in grid 7886 and

the triangulated height 179 in grid 8187. [1]

1. Explain the meaning of:- [2]
2. Sheet rock (8088)
3. Lime kiln (8189)
4. Why is agriculture not a prominent occupation of this region? Give two

reasons for your answer. [1]

Q.2. On the outline map of India provided to you mark and name the following. [10]

1. Tropic of Cancer
2. Rivers – Ganga, Betwa and Krishna
3. Cities – Bangalore and Vishakhapatnam
4. Garo hills and Malwa Plateau
5. Himalayas and Konkan Plains
6. Gulf of Khambhat and Lake Wular
7. A densely populated area in the south and sparsely populated region in the east.
8. The winds that bring rainfall in winter to Haryana and the winds which bring rainfall to the Konkan coast in July.
9. Jharia coal mines and Digboi.
10. An area of red soil in the north west and an area of laterite soil in south east India.

PART II (50 marks)

Attempt any five questions from this part

Q.3.

1. What are tropical cyclones? When and where do they occur? [2]
2. Give two points of distinction between the South west monsoon and

North East monsoon. [2]

1. Give geographical reasons for the following. [3]
2. Mango showers are of economic significance in Kerala and Karnataka.
3. Ooty has a lower annual temperature than Kochi.
4. The local winds in Rajasthan are a deterrent to travellers.
5. Study the climatic data given below and answer the following questions. [3]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Station | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
| A  (temp0C) | 19.4 | 21.7 | 26.7 | 29.4 | 30.6 | 29.4 | 28.9 | 28.3 | 28.3 | 27.2 | 22.8 | 19.4 |
| A (Rain/cm) | 0.7 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 4.8 | 14.5 | 30.2 | 31.8 | 32.3 | 25.1 | 10.6 | 1.8 | 0.4 |

1. What is the annual range of temperature at the station?
2. State with a reason which winds bring rainfall to this station.
3. Name the hottest month and the driest month.

Q.4.

a.How have human beings aggravated the problem of soil erosion? [2]

b. Name the soil:- [2]

1. The soil which has a very high amount of iron oxide.
2. The ex situ soil which is yellowish in colour
3. The soil in which special crops like cashew and tapioca are grown.
4. The soil which is also known as lava soil.

c. With reference to Red soil answer the following questions. [3]

1. How is it formed?
2. Name any two states in India where it is found.
3. Name two crops grown in this soil.

d. Give geographical reasons for the following. [3]

1. Ex situ soil is more fertile than in situ soil.
2. Black soil is benefitted after an occasional dry spell.
3. Laterite soil is devoid of all fertile matter.

Q.5.

a. Name the type of forests found in the delta region of a river. Give two

features of these forests. [2]

b. Why are tropical deciduous forests known as monsoon forests? Name

any two regions in India where they occur. [2]

c. Name the type of natural vegetation found in the hilly regions of north India.

Name two important trees found here. Write about their economic

significance. [3]

d. Explain the following terms. [3]

1. Silviculture
2. Re afforestation
3. Social forestry

Q.6.

a. State two advantages and two disadvantages of sprinkler irrigation in India. [2]

b. State the ideal conditions for drilling of a tube well. [2]

c. State three reasons why rain water harvesting is important in India. [3]

d. Give geographical reasons for the following. [3]

1. Tank irrigation is popular in the south of India.
2. Spray irrigation is expensive.
3. Tube wells are not environment friendly.

Q.7.

a. How is solar energy generated? Name any two solar energy devices. [2]

b. Why is petroleum called ‘liquid gold’? Name two petro chemical

products made from petroleum. [2]

c. Give any three uses of iron ore. [3]

d. [3]

1. Give two industrial uses of manganese.
2. Where is the largest integrated aluminium plant in India located? From where does it get its supply of raw materials?
3. Name two important copper producing states in India.

Q.8.

a. Give any two features of plantation agriculture. [2]

b. Name two states each which are leading producers of jute and tea. [2]

c. Give the geographical requirements for the growth of wheat. Name two

states where it is grown. [3]

d. Explain the following terms: [3]

i) Rabi crops

ii) Dibbling

iii) Hardy crops

Q.9.

a. Mention the reasons that have made Mumbai and Ahmedabad the most

important cotton manufacturing centres in India. [2]

b. Explain three problems faced by the silk industry in India. [3]

c. Mention two reasons why has the electronic industry gained importance

in recent years? [2]

d. With reference to the Bhilai Iron and Steel plant answer the following- [3]

1. Where is it located?
2. From where does it get its iron ore and manganese?
3. From where does it get its power supply?

Q.10.

a. State two advantages railways have over roadways in India. [2]

b. ‘Waterways are not very well developed in India.’ Give your views for or

against this statement citing suitable examples if necessary. [2]

c. Give geographical reasons for the following. [3]

1. Expressways are a sign of progress.
2. Railways help in accelerating the development of industry and agriculture.
3. Airways are not considered a flexible means of transport.
4. How has the BRO played a significant role in the Himalayan region

of India. What is the full form of BRO? [3]

Q.11.

a. Give two examples each of industrial waste and agricultural waste. [2]

b. Name and explain any two ill effects of waste accumulation. [2]

c. Explain the following terms: [3]

1. Recycling
2. Biomagnification
3. Ozone depletion

d. Study the given picture and answer the questions that follow. [3]

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1. Name the method of waste disposal depicted in the picture.
2. Which organisation has strictly adopted this method recently?
3. Why is this method beneficial to us?