

**GREENLAWNS HIGH SCHOOL
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION-2020**

CLASS 10

SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY

TIME:1 ½ HOURS

MARKS: 60

INSTRUCTIONS RELATED TO THE QUESTION PAPER:

- **Students must** attempt six questions in all.
- Part I is compulsory. All questions from Part I are to be attempted.
- A total of four questions are to be attempted from Part II.
- The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].
- A scanned image of: Survey of India Map Sheet No. 45 D/10 is uploaded with the paper.
- In the Map Work, make wise use of arrows to indicate intersections, to avoid overcrowding parts of the map.
- All sub-sections of each question must be answered in the correct serial order.
- All working, including rough work, should be done on the same answer sheet as the rest of the answer.

PART 1 (Attempt all questions from this Part.)

Question -1

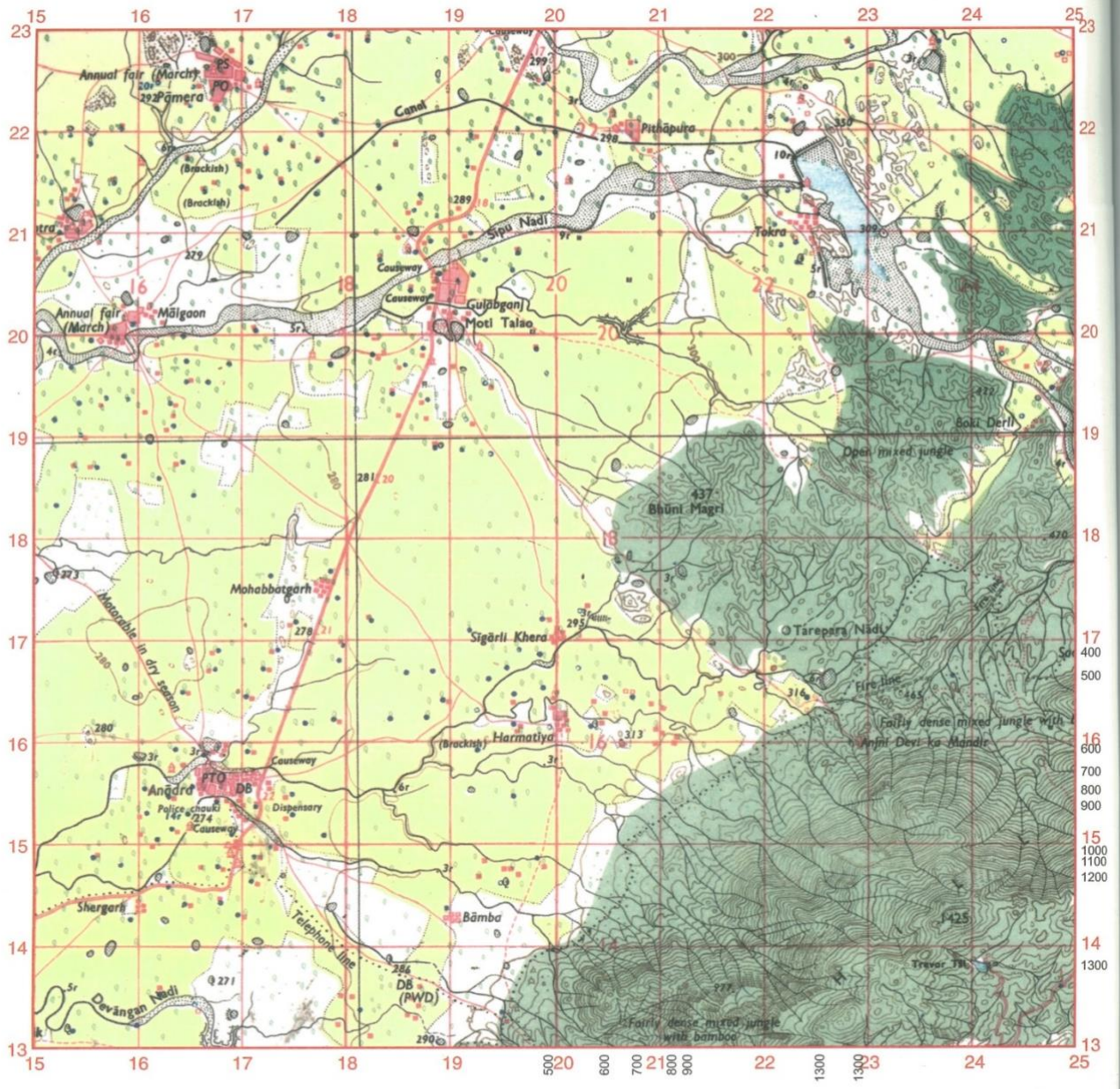
Study the extract of the survey of India map sheet No. 45 D/10 and answer the following questions (Easting 15-25, Northings-13-23)

- a. Give the four figure grid reference of: (3)
- i. Gulabganj
 - ii. Bamba
 - iii. Anadra
- b. What drainage pattern is seen in the grid 2013 (1)
- c. What is the direction of Anadra from Sagarli Khera? (1)
- d. Which is economically more developed- Anadra or Mohabbatgarh?
Give two evidences from the map to support your answer. (3)
- e. What do the following mean: (3)
- i. Brackish in grid 1621
 - ii. PWD in the grid 1813
 - iii. PS in the grid 1622
- f. Mention the probable occupations that would be carried out in the grid reference: (2)
- i. 2118
 - ii. 1520
- g. What is a fireline? State its importance. (2)

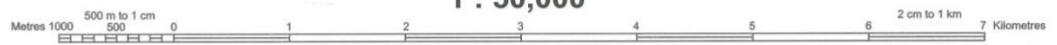
Question-2

On the blank outline map of India (which was already given to you):

- a) Mark and label South West Monsoon (Bay of Bengal Branch) (1)
- b) Mark and label Karakoram Pass (1)
- c) Mark and label Black soil (1)
- d) Mark and label River Krishna (1)
- e) Mark and label the a densely populated area to the south west of India. (1)



1 : 50,000



HEIGHTS & CONTOURS IN METRES.
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 METRES.

Water features are shown in blue where they generally contain water. Cultivated areas are coloured yellow. The exterior boundaries of areas of Reserved or protected Forests are shown by green ribands. Contours are approximate.
A relative height, 8r, represents the approximate height, in metres, between the top and bottom of a steep slope. Wooden areas are coloured green. Scattered trees and other vegetation are in green, but prominent surveyed trees are in black.

Roads, metalled: according to importance: distance stone.....	
* unmetalled: do. do. : bridge.....	
Cart-track. Pack-track and pass. Foot-path with bridge.....	
Bridges: with piers: without Causeway. Ford or Ferry.....	
Streams: with track in bed: undefined. Canal.....	
Dams -masonry or rock-filled: earthwork. Weir.....	
River banks: shelving: steep. 3 to 6 metres: over 6 metres.....	
* dry with water channel: with island & rocks. Tidal river.....	
Submerged rocks. Shoal. Swamp. Reeds.....	
Wells: lined: unlined. Tube-well. Spring. Tanks: perennial; dry.....	
Embankments: road or rail: tank. Broken ground.....	
Railways, broad gauge: double; single with station: under constr.....	
* other gauges: do. do. with distance stone, do.....	
Mineral line or tramway. Telegraph line. Cutting with tunnel.....	
Contours with sub-features. Rocky slopes. Cliffs.....	
Sand features: (1) flat. (2) sand-hills and dunes (Surveyed), (3) shifting dunes.....	

Towns or Villages: inhabited; deserted. Fort.....	
Huts: permanent: temporary. Tower. Antiquities.....	
Temple. Chhatra. Church. Mosque. Idgah. Tomb. Graves.....	
Lighthouse. Lightship. Buoys: lighted: unlighted. Anchorage.....	
Mine. Vine on trellis. Grass. Scrub.....	
Palms: palmyra: other. Plantain. Conifer. Bamboo. Other trees.....	
Boundary: international.....	
* state: demarcated: undemarcated.....	
* district: subdiw., tahsil or taluk; forest.....	
Boundary pillars: surveyed; unlocated; village Injunction.....	
Heights, triangulated; station; point, approximate.....	
Bench-mark; geodetic; tertiary: canal.....	
Post office: Telegraph office. Combined. office. Police station.....	
Bungalows: dak or travellers', inspection. Rest-house.....	
Circuit house. Camping ground. Forest: reserved: protected.....	
Spaced names: administrative; locality or tribal.....	

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1st Edition 1961
(Previous Edition on 1-inch scale : 1st Provisional 1951)

Reproduced from the Survey of India No. 45 D/10
Scale 1:50,000 with the permission of the
Surveyor General of India.

REFER TO THIS MAP AS :- 1 : 50,000
SHEET 45 D/10 FIRST EDITION
GRIDDED

INDIA

PART 2 (Attempt any FOUR questions from this part.)

Question-3

- a) Mention any four factors affecting the climate of India. (2)
- b) Define (2)
- (i) The burst of monsoon
- (ii) Mango showers
- c) Give a geographical reason for each of the following (3)
- (i) The northern plains of India do not freeze in winter.
- (ii) Central Maharashtra receives little rainfall.
- d) Study the climate data of the station given below and answer the questions. (3)
- that follow:

Month	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temperature in °c	24.5	25.7	27.7	20.4	30.0	32.5	31.0	30.2	29.8	28.0	25.9	24.7
Rainfall in cm	4.6	1.3	1.3	1.8	3.8	4.5	8.7	11.3	11.9	30.6	35.0	13.9

- (i) What is the annual range of temperature?
- (ii) Calculate the annual rainfall experienced by the station?

Question-4

- a) Name the following: (2)
- i. Soil that makes up the delta of River Ganga.
- ii. Soil which is acidic in nature.
- b) Define the following: (2)
- i. Rill erosion
- ii. Humus
- c) Mention any three characteristics of Red Soil. (3)
- d) Give **one** geographical reason for each of the following: (3)
- (i) Black soil is also called lava soil.
- (ii) Deforestation leads to sheet and rill erosion on hilly slopes.

Question-5

- a) Name the natural vegetation largely found in the following regions: (2)
- i. The windward side of the western ghats.
- ii. The Himalayan zone from Kashmir to Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh.
- b) State any two characteristics of Tidal forests. (2)
- c) (i) How do the tropical desert forests adapt themselves to the dry climate? (3)
- (ii) Name any two important trees found in tropical desert forests.
- d) Give **one** geographical reason for each of the following: (3)
- (i) Tropical evergreen forests appear green throughout the year.
- (ii) Forests are the moderators of climate.

Question-6

- a) Name the four elements of water harvesting mechanism. (2)
- b) Irrigation helps to effectively utilise the river water. Explain this with respect to Indian rivers. (2)
- c) With reference to the well irrigation in India answer the following: (3)
- i. Name three ways of well irrigation followed in India.
- ii. How is well irrigation affordable to the farmers?
- d) Give **one** geographical reason for each of the following: (3)
- (i) Inundation canals have limited use.
- (ii) Tanks need regular desilting and are not a dependable source of irrigation.

Question-7

- a) Name important oil refineries of India one each in Maharashtra and in Assam. (2)
- b) State any two disadvantages of coal. (2)
- c) With reference to nuclear energy answer the following: (3)
 - i. Name the three radioactive elements from which nuclear energy is produced.
 - ii. In what way does the nuclear energy reduce the Greenhouse gas emissions?
- d) Give a geographical reason for each of the following: (3)
 - i. Petroleum is very expensive.
 - ii. Minerals need to be conserved.

Question 8

- a) Agriculture plays an important role in Indian economy. Give two points to explain this statement. (2)
- b) Describe the process of ginning. (2)
- c) With reference to tea answer the following : (3)
 - i. Why are the tea leaves fermented?
 - ii. Which state is the largest producer of tea in India? Name the two main areas of tea production in this state.
- d) Give a geographical reason for each of the following: (3)
 - (i) Green tea is a stronger stimulant.
 - (ii) Cotton crop requires regular supply of manures and fertilisers.

Question 9

- a) What is the difference between the basic industries and the tertiary industries? (2)
- b) Mention any four problems faced by iron and steel industry in India. (2)
- c) With reference to the sugar industry in India answer the following: (3)
 - i. How is molasses obtained?
 - ii. Why is sugar a weight losing crop?
- d) Give one geographical reason for each of the following: (3)
 - i. Cotton textile industry faces inadequate production.
 - ii. The cost of raw materials in Mini steel plants is very less.

Question 10

- a) Name the four cities which have their own Metro networks. (2)
- b) Name the satellite port of India and state its purpose. (2)
- c) State any two disadvantages of water transport. (3)
- d) Give one geographical reason for each of the following: (3)
 - i. Nava Sheva port is the biggest ultra- modern port of Mumbai.
 - ii. Air transport is a boon during natural calamities.

Question 11

- a) Name the five Greenhouse Gases. (2)
- b) Mention three methods of reducing the waste. (2)
- c) State any two advantages of sanitary landfill. (3)
- d) State the effects of rise in temperature due to global warming on various landmasses of the world. (3)