GREENLAWNS HIGH SCHOOL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2023-24

STD: X SUB: GEOGRAPHY TIME: 2 HOURS MARKS: 80

- The paper has four sections.
- Part I is compulsory- All questions from part 1 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 ()
- Answers to this paper must be written in the answer sheet which is provided separately.
- You are not 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 the paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.

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:

1. Give the four- figure grid reference of the following:

a. St. Mary's High School

b. Chandela

2. Give the six -figure grid reference of the following:

a. Shri Vashisth Ashram

b. .501

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2 William Company of the Company of	
3. Which drainage pattern is observed in the following grids? a. 6320	(2)
b. 6617	
4. What is the direction of the flow of Gomti Nadi?	
5. Which religion is practised by people of the region given in this map? 6. State 2 manmade features which the state of the region given in this map?	(1
6. State 2 manmade features which show the development of the settlement	(1)
Question 2	
On the outline map of India provided:	(10)
 Mark with arrow and label South West Monsoon Winds (Arabian Sea B Mark and label Jharia. Shade and label Gulf of Mannar. Shade and label the sparsely populated region of the North of India. Mark with a dot and name the city which is the capital of Maharashtra. Mark and label Betwa. Mark and label Kanara coast. Shade and label Red soil in North east India. Mark and shade Deccan Plateau. 	Branch)
10. Wark and label Satpuras.	
Question 3	
Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options.	
(Do not copy the question, write the correct answers only.)	
The Kalbaisakhi winds originate here and then carried eastward westerly winds. a. Chota Nagpur Plateau. b. Malabar Coast c. Odisha d. Punjab	by
and construction purposes.	
a. Red soil	
b. Black soil c. Alluvial soil	
d. Laterite soil	
3. Which tree given below does not belong to Tropical Deciduous Forest? a. Shisham	
b. Teak	
c. Sundari	
d. Sal	
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4	. A	Mhote is another name given for this type of well irrigation method.
		. Inclined plane Method
	b	. Lever Method
	c	. Persian Wheel Method
	d	. Inundation Wheel Method
5	. T	he Bhakra Nangal dam is built across river.
		. Ganga
		. Mahanadi
	c	Sutlej and a supplement of the later of the part of the sun of the
		. Godavari
6	V	Which of the following is NOT a non - conventional source of energy?
	a	Solar Energy
		. Wind Energy
		Tidal Energy
		. Hydel Power
7		farming is a holistic system of farming which aims to maintain the
	0	ood health of the soil.
	a.	Subsistence
		. Organic
		Shifting
		. Commercial
8.		is called the 'cottonpolis' of India.
	-	Chennai
		Bangalore
		Hyderabad
		Mumbai
9.	N	Thich of the following is not a natural harbour?
		Mumbai
	b.	Mormugaon Clarific Test and and bed bed began and discount field W. of
		Kochi
		Kandla
1().	refers to the increase in the concentration of various toxic
		hstances along the food chain
		Ashestosis
		Futrophication
		Riomagnification
		Pio diversity
		Blo diversity and a support the laborate ordinal and all and Ward 19

PART II (50 MARKS)

(Attempt any five questions from this part)

Question 4

1. Name the winds: a. These local winds blowing over northern India can cause heat strokes. b. These winds are obstructed by Western Ghats so they shed their moisture on the windward side of western ghats. 2. Rohan lives in Tamil Nadu. He visited his grandparents' house in February. They live in Punjab. The temperature there was almost below 20°C. a. What could be the reason for such a low temperature at his grandparents' place? b. When he visited his grandparents, his state (Tamil Nadu) received light showers. Which wind must have brought rainfall to his state? 3. Give a geographical reason for the following: (3) a. In south India, the hot weather is not as intense as in north India. b. The interior parts of Deccan do not get rainfall from the retreating monsoons. c. Temperate cyclones differ from the tropical cyclones in terms of size and shape. 4. Study the climatic data of station X and answer the following questions: Month JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC oC 25.0 25.5 26.3 27.1 30.0 36.2 36.0 35.9 30.3 28.4 27.0 24.6 Cm 24.5 15.0 23.1 2.4 0.1 11.0 9.3 7.2 4.0 9.4 14.5 20.4 a. Calculate the annual range of temperature of the station X. b. Which month has recorded the highest rainfall? c. Presuming that the station is in India, give a reason for its location being on the east coast or the west coast of India. Question 5 1. How does Bhangar soil differ from Khadar soil. Give 2 differences. (2) 2. What is the need to prevent soil erosion? (State 2 reasons.) (2) 3. With reference to the Alluvial soil, answer the following: (3) a. Which factors decide the shades (or colours) of the alluvial soil? b. Where is the deltaic alluvial soil found? c. Why is alluvial soil easily tillable? 4. Give a geographical reason for each of the following: (3)

a. Deforestation leads to soil erosion.

b. Construction of dams prevent soil erosion.

c. Red soil is ideal for dry farming. **Question 6** 1. List two places where tropical evergreen forests are found. 2. Why is neem tree so important? Give 2 reasons. (2) 3. With reference to Littoral forests answer the following: (3) a. Why are the roots of these trees called as "breathing roots"? b. How do the trees of this forest adapt themselves to the soft and shifting mud? c. What are the climatic conditions of these forests? 4. Give a geographical reason for the following: (3) a. Forests can increase the fertility of the soil. b. Using alternative sources of energy is important for forests. c. The carpet layer of herbs and bushes cannot grow in tropical evergreen forests. **Question 7** 1. What is a tubewell? What is the other name for the method of using tubewells? (2)2. State two advantages of sprinkler irrigation. (2)3. With reference to well irrigation, answer the following: (3) a. Name any two states in India where well irrigation is practised. b. State any two suitable conditions for digging of wells. 4. Give a geographical reason for each of the following: (3) a. Tanks are not a dependable source of irrigation. b. Canal irrigation can make the soil unproductive. c. Drip irrigation is the most effective modern method of irrigation. Question 8 1. Give 2 uses of Bauxite. (2) 2. A geologist wanted to write a report on the coalfields of India. He visited the coalfields which accounts for around 98% of the total reserves of coal in India. (2)a. Name the coalfields that he must have visited. b. What do you think he have written about the coal found in these coal fields? 3. State three advantages of geothermal energy. (3) 4. Give a geographical reason for the following:

b. There is no storage problem for biogas.

on land.

a. Land owners can look for additional income by installing wind turbines

c. Ethyl Mercaptan is added to LPG.

Question 9	
1. State 2 advantages of transplanting method for rice.	(2)
2. Give 2 disadvantages of ratooning method for sugarcane.	(2)
3. With reference to tea, answer the following questions:	(3)
a. Why is tree grown on hill slopes?	
b. Why are the leaves fermented while making black tea?	
c. Which countries consume brick tea more?	(2)
4. Give a geographical reason for each of the following:	(3)
a. Coffee crop is planted under the shade of jackfruit trees.	
b. Pulses are usually rotated with other crops.	
c. Shifting cultivation is a menace to the environment.	
Question 10	
1. Rahul wants to set up an industry. Which geographical factors shoul	d he
consider while setting up an industry. List any 4 of them for him.	(2)
2. List the products and by-products of sugarcane.	(2)
3. With reference to cotton textile industry, answer the following:	(3)
a. How has the climate of Mumbai made Mumbai one of the most i cotton manufacturing centres of India?	mportant
 b. List any two problems faced by the cotton textile industry. 	
4. With reference to TATA iron and steel industry, answer the following	g: (3)
a. Where is TISCO plant situated?	
b. From where does TISCO get its supply of coal?	
c. Which two rivers supply continuous stream of water to TISCO?	
Question 11	
State two disadvantages of airways.	(2)
2. Why are the rivers of Peninsular India not ideal for navigation?	(2)
3. Give three economic benefits of the Golden Quadrilateral.	(3)
4. a. Neha's village was flooded and people had lost hope of survival a	
no possibility of getting any rescue from anywhere. Suddenly they l	
packets dropped in their houses. Which mode of transport do you thused for the rescue?	ink was
c. Besides food which other way do you think this transport must h	ave helped
people?	uve neiped
d. How is this transport useful for a vast country like India?	
5. With reference to roadways, answer the following:	(3)
a. How is BRO useful? (Any 2 points)	

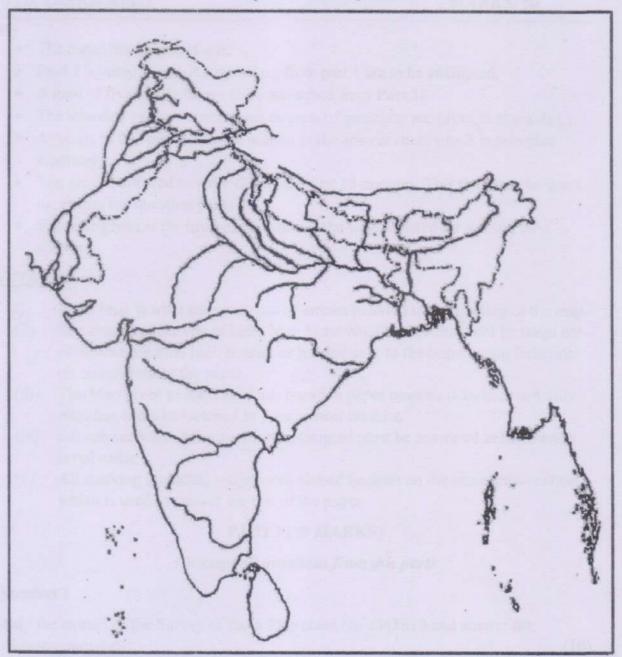
b. Which is the world's longest tunnel?

Question 12

1.	Define Eutrophication. Why are the aquatic plants affected by it?	(2)
2.	What was the Minamata Disease?	
	Whom did it affect besides human beings?	(2)
3.	State three effects of acid rain?	(3)
4.	Give three limitations of incineration.	- (3)

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Map of India for Question 2



			ONLY FOR THE EXAMINER								
i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)	(ix)	(x)	Total	
						avies.				100	