

**GREENLAWNS HIGH SCHOOL
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2024-25**

STD: X

SUB: GEOGRAPHY

TIME: 2 HOURS

MARKS: 80

- The paper has ~~two~~ 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.
- All sub- questions of the questions attempted must be answered in the correct serial order.
- All working including rough work should be done on the same answer sheet which is used to answer the rest of the *paper*

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.

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 six-figure grid reference of .280 (1)
2. What does 4r in grid 6223 stand for? (1)
3. If you are walking along the right bank of the Sipu Nadi which settlement, will you come across?? (1)
4. What is the compass direction of Bhawangarh from Mohabbatgarh? (1)
5. What is the general direction of Devangan Nadi? (1)
6. Which medical institute is available in grid 5824? (1)

...2/-

7. Which settlement is more developed in the given region?

State 2 manmade features which show the development of that settlement. (2)

8. What kind of rainfall is received by the given region? Give one evidence to support your answer. (2)

Question 2

On the outline map of India provided: (10)

1. Mark and label Western Ghats.
2. Mark using a dot Prayagraj.
3. Shade and label Gulf of Khambat.
4. Shade and label a densely populated region of South India.
5. Mark and label Yamuna.
6. Mark and label Narmada.
7. Mark and label Northern Circars.
8. Shade and label Alluvial soil in North India.
9. Mark and shade Vindhya.
10. Mark and label Karakoram Range.

Question 3

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

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

1. The temperature decreases with increasing altitude at the rate of
 - a. 2°C for every 140m
 - b. 1°C for every 32m
 - c. 6°C for every 500m
 - d. 1°C for every 166m
2. Deltaic alluvium is found in which of the following river valleys?
 - a. Ganga Brahmaputra river valley.
 - b. Godavari river valley.
 - c. Krishna river valley.
 - d. All of the above.
3. Teak :: Tropical Deciduous forests
Magnolia, plum, cinchona, pine::
 - a. Tropical evergreen forests.
 - b. Littoral forests.
 - c. Mountain forests.
 - d. Tropical desert forests.

4. **Assertion (A):** Rainwater Harvesting is crucial for sustainable water management in India.
Reason (R): It helps in replenishing groundwater levels and reduces dependency on surface water sources.
- 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.
5. Which variety of coal is also called as 'coking coal'?
- Anthracite
 - Peat.
 - Bituminous
 - None of the above.
6. This type of farming maintains nitrogen self-sufficiency using legumes and biological nitrogen fixation and effective recycling of crop residues and livestock manures.
- Organic Farming.
 - Intensive Farming.
 - Plantation Farming.
 - Extensive Farming.
7. Soyabean is raised as a _____ crop.
- Rabi.
 - Kharif.
 - Zaid.
 - None of the above.
8. This place is known as the 'Lancashire' of India.
- Chennai
 - Bangalore
 - Hyderabad
 - Mumbai
9. Which of the following is not a natural harbour?
- Mumbai
 - Mormugaon
 - Kochi
 - Kandla
10. _____ refers to the increase in the concentration of various toxic substances along the food chain.
- Asbestosis
 - Eutrophication
 - Biomagnification
 - Bio diversity

PART II (50 MARKS)

(Attempt any five questions from this part)

Question 4

1. The southwest monsoon has completely withdrawn from the country and the northeast monsoon has begun over southeast peninsular India, the India Meteorological Department (IMD) said on Tuesday.

... ..
The IMD said India did not experience any "break monsoon" conditions this year because of the large number of low-pressure systems.

... ..
Rajasthan, Gujarat, western Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh were among the states with more rainfall than usual, according to the IMD.

(Source: The Economic Times) (2)

- i. Define "break of monsoon".
 - ii. Why does Rajasthan get less rainfall usually?
2. With respect to the Bay of Bengal branch of south west monsoon answer the following: (2)
- a. State the two branches of Bay of Bengal branch in which it bifurcates.
 - b. Name two places on Khasi hills which receive the highest average annual rainfall in the world.
3. Give a geographical reason for the following: (3)
- a. Goa is not cold even in the month of December.
 - b. Winter monsoons bring less rain.
 - c. Bikaner has a large annual range of temperature compared to Mumbai.
4. 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
°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
Cm	4.6	1.8	1.3	1.8	3.8	4.5	8.7	11.3	11.9	30.6	35.0	13.9

- a. Calculate the annual range of temperature of the station X.
- b. What is the total rainfall received by station A?
- 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. Once you study and understand soil, you realize it's actually an organism. Knowing what I know, I couldn't just pick up a piece and say, "This is soil." It would be like picking up a drop of the ocean and saying, "This is the ocean." It's so complex. Soil really drives the life on our planet. But because of the way we're farming and the way we're living, we're taking and taking and taking and not giving back, to the point where the soil can't sustain itself. It will collapse, and we will find ourselves really scrambling to figure out how we're going to feed ourselves, among other things. (Source: An interview with Deborah Koons Garcia) (2)
 - i. State any one bad farming technique which results in soil erosion.
 - ii. As per the interview mention two human actions besides farming techniques which are responsible for soil erosion.
2. Name the following:
 - i. This soil is highly acidic.
 - ii. In this region gully erosion was prominent. (2)
3. With reference to the red soil, answer the following: (3)
 - a. When does this soil look yellow in colour?
 - b. Why is it ideal for dry farming?
 - c. Name any 2 minerals that are lacking in this soil.
4. Give a geographical reason for each of the following: (3)
 - a. Khadar is more fertile than Bhangar.
 - b. Black soil is a residual soil.
 - c. Tidal waters cause soil erosion to a great extent.

Question 6

1. i. Identify the type of vegetation and name any one plant of this type of vegetation. (2)



- ii. State any one feature which helps this vegetation to survive.

2. Rajan had gone for a trip to Andaman and Nicobar Islands. There he came across some thick forests. He was amazed by their greenery. However, he found it difficult to go deep into the forest to explore it. (2)
 - a. Name the type of forests that Rajan came across.
 - b. Why was it not possible for Rajan to enter deep into the forest?
3. Name the following: (3)
 - a. Other name for tropical deciduous forests:
 - b. These forests are found where temperature decreases with altitude:
 - c. The sustainable system of managing a piece of land through agricultural crops, forest crops as well as animal rearing in accordance with socio-cultural practices of local people:
4. Give a geographical reason for the following: (3)
 - a. Deciduous forests shed their leaves during spring and early summer.
 - b. Desert vegetation has long roots.
 - c. Trees perpetuate the cycles of oxygen and carbon dioxide in the biosphere.

Question 7

1. Differentiate between lined wells and unlined wells. (2)
2. State any *two* ideal conditions for the drilling of tubewells. (2)
3. A recent 2018 study from West Bengal has unveiled a strong link between surface tank water and groundwater. The team found that in districts with a high density of tanks, the depth at which groundwater becomes available reduces (when measured from the surface), implying the positive effect of tanks in recharging groundwater levels. Because they are inextricably linked, both Koushik Chowdhury, Ph.D. student and lead author of the study, along with Reddy's team stress that tank and well irrigation must be viewed as complementary to each other as opposed to substitutes to maintain a hydrological balance. Conjunctive use of both irrigation methods needs to be promoted, assert Reddy and colleagues, stating that they must be managed at the scale of the watershed or river basin. (3)
 - a. Name any one state of South India where tank irrigation is practised.
 - b. Give *two* reasons why tank irrigation is a special feature of the Deccan region.
4. Give a geographical reason for each of the following: (3)
 - a. Spray irrigation can harm the plants.
 - b. Inundation canals have limited use.
 - c. Canal irrigation is useful to Tamil Nadu in summer season.

Question 8

1. State *two* disadvantages of coal. (2)
2. State *two* disadvantages of hydel power. (2)

3. Name the following: (3)
- This iron ore is also known as 'black ore'.
 - This mineral is an oxide of aluminium.
 - The Bhakra dam is constructed across this river.
4. Give a geographical reason for the following: (3)
- Hydel power is a non-polluting source of energy.
 - Leaks of natural gas are dangerous.
 - Nuclear energy is the most reliable source of energy.

Question 9

1. Renowned globally for its richly coloured and aromatic tea, Assam's tea industry, which is the country's largest, provides livelihoods to millions with many others directly or indirectly dependent on the plantations. The state is famed for both Orthodox as well as the CTC (Crush, Tear, Curl) varieties of tea. (Source: The Economic Times.) (2)

- Name the two main areas of tea production in Assam.
- State the amount of rainfall required for the growth of tea.

How does Assam fulfil this requirement?

2. What is oilcake? How is it useful? (2)
3. With reference to rice answer the following questions: (3)
- Where is the dry method of rice cultivation mainly followed?
 - State any two advantages of transplanting method.
4. Give a geographical reason for each of the following: (3)
- Ratooning is not always advantageous for sugarcane.
 - Tea is grown on hill slopes.
 - Mixed farming ensures a steady income for the farmers.

Question 10

1. Rohan had gone for a vacation to Singhbhum district of Jamshedpur and visited the largest manufacturing plant in Asia.
- Name the manufacturing plant.
 - From where does this plant get continuous supply of water for cooling purposes? (2)
2. Name the following: (2)
- This by-product of sugarcane is used for making wax, carbon paper and shoe polish.
 - This steel plant was established in collaboration with the (then) USSR:

3. With reference to silk textile industry, answer the following: (3)
 - a. Name any *two* varieties of silk manufactured in India.
 - b. Why is Karnataka a leading producer of sericulture in India? Give *two* reasons.
4. Give geographical reason for the following: (3)
 - a. Indian cotton textile industry has lost some of the foreign markets. (Give *two* reasons)
 - b. Traditional raw materials like wood, glass or metals are replaced by petrochemical products.

Question 11

1. Name the following: (2)
 - a. A broad-gauge railway line on the west coastal lowland and is an engineering marvel of the Indian railways.
 - b. A natural harbour situated at the entrance of Zuari estuary, in Goa:
2. State the significance of transport in India. Give *two* points. (2)
3. State the objectives of Pawan Hans Helicopters. (3)
4. Give geographical reason for each of the following: (3)
 - a. Travel by ships and cruise liners is comfortable.
 - b. Rail transport lacks flexibility of routes.
 - c. North-South-East -West corridor is the largest highway project in India.

Question 12

1. India, like other large economies, faces a significant plastic waste problem. According to a 2020-21 report by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), four million tonnes of plastic waste are generated annually. Unfortunately, only a quarter of this waste is recycled or treated, with the rest ending up in landfills or being disposed of unsustainably. Since 2016, the Plastic Waste Management Rules have mandated that users of plastics are responsible for collecting and recycling their waste.
Why is plastic waste difficult to be recycled? Give *two* points. (2)
2. How can dust deposited on leaves be harmful to the leaves? (2)
3. State three advantages of composting. (3)
4. What criteria is to be followed for providing vegetative cover over the landfill site? (3)

