

Greenlawns School, Worli
Final examination
Geography

Std: VIII

Date: 02/03/26

Marks: 80

Time: 2 hours

Attempt all the questions

Q.1. On the political map of India mark, colour and label the following places. [10]

- a) The smallest Indian state
- b) The most populated Indian state
- c) The Indian state drained by the five tributaries of the Indus river
- d) The first Indian state to experience the onset of the South-West monsoon
- e) The Indian archipelago in the Arabian Sea
- f) The state on the leeward side of the Garo and Khasi hills
- g) The capital of India
- h) The state which has the financial capital of India
- i) The union territory formed due to the abrogation of Article 370
- j) The Indian state with heaviest rainfall

Q.2. On the physical river map of India mark, colour and label the following places. [8]

- a) River Chambal
- b) The mountain range under threat from mining and deforestation
- c) The Tropic of Cancer
- d) River Kosi
- e) The Blue Mountains
- f) The North-east monsoon winds
- g) The tributary of River Krishna
- h) River Ganga
- i) Garo Hills
- j) The Indian Standard Time meridian

Q.3. Choose the correct option [10]

1. The Western ghats are known as:

- a) Sahyadris
- b) Nilgiris
- c) Cardamom Hills
- d) All of the above

2. The Western Disturbances bring rainfall to the state of:

- a) Kerala
- b) Punjab
- c) Nagaland
- d) Gujarat

3. Agro forestry is:

- a) establishment of a forest over barren land
- b) integration of trees with crops and livestock on the same land unit
- c) management, protection and afforestation of barren lands with local community participation.
- d) None of the above

4. All children between the age of 6 to 14 are provided free and compulsory education under the:

- a) Right to equality
- b) Right to free studies
- c) Right to Education
- d) Right to freedom of learning

5. The Normal lapse rate is:

- a) 5° C fall in temperature for every 200 m increase in altitude
- b) 2° C fall in temperature for every 166 m increase in altitude
- c) 1° C fall in temperature for every 166 m increase in altitude
- d) 10° C fall in temperature for every 165 m increase in altitude

6. Coniferous trees have conical shape so that

- a) rainfall slides off the branches and does not harm the leaves
- b) leaves do not give out water due to transpiration
- c) snow does not break the branches of the tree
- d) roots can firmly hold the snow covered soil in place

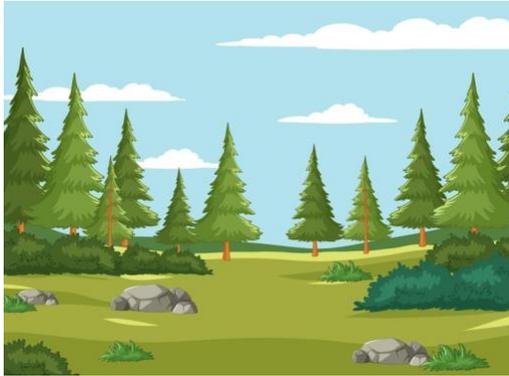
7. Education is important for a country as:

- a) It teaches people to compose the most melodious songs
- b) It eradicates gender and caste discrimination
- c) It helps the population become more spiritual
- d) It enhances the olfactory capability of a person

8. An oppressive and sultry period of high humidity and high temperature is:

- a) November heat
- b) April heat
- c) Miserable May
- d) October heat

9. Identify the forest in the given picture



- a) Sunderbans
- b) Montane forest
- c) Thorn Forest
- d) Tropical evergreen forest

10. Lack of education and a large size family escalates the problem of:

- a) Infant genocide
- b) Child labour
- c) Male foeticide
- d) Baby boom

Q.4.

- a) What is the full form of ITCZ? Which winds converge here? [2]
- b) Where are the Tropical rainforests of India located? Name any two trees found in these forests. [2]
- c) Give any three features of the Deccan Plateau of India. [3]
- d) What is human capital formation? State two ways in which it contributes to a country? [3]

Q.5.

- a) Name the Great Indian desert. Which is the largest salt lake found in this Region? [2]
- b) What are atolls? Why are they under threat? [2]
- c) In which Indian state is Lake Chilika located? Give any two features of this lake. [3]
- d) Name the following. [3]
 - (i) A plateau to the north of the Vindhya Range
 - (ii) The river known as 'Dakshina Ganga'
 - (iii) The name given to the Western Coastal plains in Maharashtra

Q.6.

- a) What is the predominant climate of India? Why is this type of climate prevalent almost in the entire country? [2]
- b) How does 'distance from the sea' affect the climate of a place? [2]
- c) Which type of rainfall does most of India experience? Explain how this rainfall is caused. (You may use examples to highlight your answer) [3]
- d) Give geographical reasons for the following. [3]
 - (i) Coimbatore does not experience equable climate.
 - (ii) Goa experiences more rainfall than Telangana
 - (iii) Panchgani is colder than Kolhapur in summer.

Q.7.

- a. Name the most extensive vegetation belt of India. How does it differ from the evergreen forest region? [2]
- b. What is a national park? Give one example. [2]
- c. Ritesh visited the mangrove forest near his hometown in West Bengal. [3]
Answer the given questions with reference to this vegetation belt.
 - (i) Give the geographical term assigned to this vegetation belt of India.
 - (ii) What is this region named in the state of West Bengal?
 - (iii) Why is it so named in this particular state?
- d. Name the following. [3]
 - (i) The government policy made in 1952 to manage and develop forest resources and try to bring 33% land under forest cover
 - (ii) Any two plants found in the thorn forests
 - (iii) Two states in which montane forests are found

Q.8.

- a. "Educating a woman is educating a family." Discuss. [2]
- b. 'Many Indians are migrating from rural to urban areas.' Elucidate any two points on how this trend will affect our country in the future. [2]
- c. How are skilled workers an asset to the country? Explain with any two relevant examples. [3]
- d. Give geographical reasons for the following. [3]
 - (i) Infant mortality is more prominent in under developed countries.
 - (ii) An unskilled worker cannot be a consequential support to his family.
 - (iii) Indians have been unable to migrate to USA in large numbers recently.
