

ATUL VIDYALAYA
FIRST PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2012-13
GEOGRAPHY

STD: X
DATE:
SESSION:

M.M. 80
TIME: 2 HRS.

*Answers to this paper must be written on the paper provided separately.
You will NOT be 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 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 are to be attempted from part II.*

The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

*To be supplied with this Paper: Survey of India Map Sheet No. 45D/10
And 20 cm Of twine.*

Note:

- (i) In all India Map Work, by 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.
- (ii) The extract of Survey of India Map Sheet No. 45D/10 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 fastened to your answer booklet.
- (iv) All sub-sections of each question must be answered in the correct serial order.
- (v) 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

Question 1

Study the extract of the Survey of India Map sheet No. **45D/10** and answer the following questions:

- (a) (i) Give the 6-figure grid of 5r at the confluence of Sipu Nadi and Sukli Nadi. [1]
(ii) Spot Height 294 in grid 0801. [1]
- (b) What are the brown lines on the map called? [1]
- (c) Why is the India stippled (dotted)? [1]
- (d) What does the green area in the south-east corner of the map represent? [1]
- (e) What is a scale? [1]
- (f) What is the difference in the drainage pattern between the streams in grid square 0601 and 0503? [2]
- (g) What is the area (in sq kms) of the region enclosed by Eastings 05 and 09 and Northing 02 and 06? [2]

- (h) What is the main occupation of the people living in the map extract? [2]
 (i) What is the distance of the metalled road which enters the map extract in the Eastern margin of the map to the causeway in grid 0809? [2]
 (j) Which do you think is the most important settlement, why? [2]
 (k) Name the two types of vegetation in the given map. [2]
 (l) What is the compass direction of Makawal from Rampura Khera? [2]

Question 2

On the outline map of India mark and label the the following:

- (a) Vindhya Mountains [1]
 (b) River Cauvery (Kaveri) [1]
 (c) Aravalli Hills [1]
 (d) Nathu La Pass [1]
 (e) Sunderbans [1]
 (f) Direction of the North –East Monsoons over the Bay of Bengal [1]
 (g) Mumbai [1]
 (h) Gulf of Kachchh [1]
 (i) A region having Alluvial soil in North India [1]
 (j) Mark the city of Bangalore (Bengaluru) [1]

PART II (50 Marks)

Attempt any five questions from this Part

Question 3

- (a) Why do the Northern Plains have a continental type of climate? [2]
 (b) Explain how the monsoon control the climate of the Indian subcontinent? [2]
 (c) Name the three local winds which blow in India during the Hot Weather Seasons (March to May). [3]
 (d) Why do the hill-stations in the Himalayan region enjoy a cool climate? [3]

Question 4

- (a) Why are forests important for mankind? [3]
 (b) Explain the term 'Silviculture'. [2]
 (c) Name two regions where tidal forests are found and give the name of two trees found here. [3]
 (d) Name three trees of the coniferous forests. [2]

Question 5

- (a) What is irrigation? [2]
 (b) Explain groundwater. In what way is it useful. [2]
 (c) Mention any three old methods of lifting water from wells. [3]
 (d) Mention three disadvantages of Well Irrigation. [3]

Question 6

- (a) Differentiate between Bangar and Khadar soil. Which one of them is superior? [3]
 (b) Name the crop grown and the soil found in the lower Ganga-Brahmaputra Valley. [2]
 (c) What is humus? [2]
 (d) Black soil has been found 'in situ'. Explain. [3]

Question 7

- (a) What position does India hold in the production of iron ore? [2]
 (b) Name two areas in Jharkhand where iron-ore is found. [2]
 (c) Name the three main varieties of iron ore found in India. [3]
 (d) (i) Where is crude petroleum found?
 (ii) Name two regions where oil is refined. [3]

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ANSWER KEY

**PART I (30 Marks)
*Attempt all questions from this Part***

Question 1

[10]

- (a) (i) 014081
- (b) Contour lines
- (c) It is seasonal, i.e. it has water in it only during the rainy season.
- (d) Forested Area.
- (e) It is the protection between the distance on the map and the corresponding distance on the earth's surface in the form of a fraction.
- (f) 0601- _____ 0503 – Trellised
- (g) 16 sq kms (4x4 kms).
- (h) The main occupation of the people is agriculture (presence of yellow colours).
- (i) The most important settlement is in Bhatana because of the presence of a Post Office (P.O.) and seasonal Tank.
- (k) The two types of vegetation in the map extract are:
 - (i) Open Mixed Jungle
 - (ii) Fairly Dense Scrub
- (l) South west

Question 2

Map

- (a) Vindhya Mountains [1]
- (b) River Cauvery (Kaveri) [1]
- (c) Aravalli Hills [1]
- (d) Nathu La Pass [1]
- (e) Sunderbans [1]
- (f) Direction of the North –East Monsoons over the Bay of Bengal [1]
- (g) Mumbai [1]
- (h) Gulf of Kachchh [1]
- (i) A region having Alluvial soil in North India [1]
- (j) Mark the city of Bangalore (Bengaluru) [1]

**PART II (50 Marks)
*Attempt any five questions from this Part***

Question 3

- (a) The northern plains have a continental type of climate because it is away from the moderating influence of the sea. [2]
- (b) The monsoon control the climate of the Indian subcontinent because they affect and cover the whole region and bring rainfall to Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Maldives in summer as well as in winter. [2]
- (c) The three local winds that blow during the hot weather season are the Kalbaisakhi, Loo and Mango. [3]
- (d) The hill station in the Himalayan region enjoy a cool climate due to its altitude. [3]

Question 4

- (a) Forests are important for mankind as they provide many benefits to them: wood for furniture, shipbuilding etc. is provided. Forests are a home to our wild animals and birds. They also exert a great influence on the climate. [3]
- (b) Silviculture is the science of growing and cultivating trees. [2]
- (c) Tidal forests are mainly found in the delta of the Ganga-Brahmaputra and are known as the Sunderbans. The two important trees are the Sundari and the Gorjan. [3]
- (d) Three trees of the Coniferous forests are the pine and fir spruce. [2]

Question 5

- (a) Irrigation is the watering of the land by artificial means. [2]
- (b) Ground water is that water which is stored in the ground or in the sub soil. It is useful especially in the dry seasons, when other sources have failed. [2]
- (c) The most common traditional methods are:
- The bucket system in which the water is drawn out manually.
 - The water wheels which is worked by buffaloes or bullocks.
 - Mhote method in which is buffaloes walks up and down a sloping ramp, which results in the lifting of a large bucket. [3]
- (d) Disadvantages of Well Irrigation
- They irrigate only a limited area
 - Well Irrigation is not possible in areas of brackers groundwater.
 - They are not of much use in the dry season as the level of groundwater falls. [3]

Question 6

(a)

Khadar	Bangar
1. New alluvium	1. Older alluvium
2. Light and Sandy	2. Clayey composition
3. Occurs at lower levels and has fine sand and clay.	3. Found higher up in the plain away from rivers.
4. More fertile	4. Less fertile

- Khadar is superior to Bangar. [3]
- (b) The crop grown is jute or rice and the soil is alluvial soil. [2]
- (c) Humus is the fine vegetal and animal remains. These add to fertility of the soil. [2]
- (d) 'In Situ' means that they are formed at the place of their origin. [3]

Question 7

- (a) India is the largest producer of Iron-ore [2]
- (b) In Jharkhand Iron-ore is produced in Singhbhum and Palamau. [2]
- (c) The three main varieties of iron-ore found in India are Magnetite, Haematite and Limonite. [3]
- (d) 1. Crude Petroleum is mined at oil refineries. [3]
2. Two regions where oil is refined are Digboi and Barauni

Question 8

- (a) After oil extraction, oil seeds are used as cattle feed and manure. [2]
- (b) Crop rotation is the process of growing crops in such a way that the minerals are not exhausted. Such crops are sown at intervals which giveback the soil its fertility. [2]
- (c) The two problems faced by the coffee growers are:
- India faces stiff competition from _____ and other countries.
 - The yield is low in India. [3]
- (d) 1. HYV (High Yielding Variety) of seeds are sown in nurseries. [3]
2. Heavy use of _____

(Contd. on pg-3)

Question 9

- (a) Large tracts of forest land were buried under the sediment in Carboniferous age. Wood was decomposed due to heat from below and pressure from above and turned in to coal [2]
- (b) The two most important areas of petroleum oil are Assam and Mumbai High Region. [2]
- (c) The different types of electricity are: [3]
1. Hydro Electricity
 2. Thermal Electricity
 3. Nuclear Electricity
- (d) 1. Hydel power is inexhaustible and renewable source of power while coal is exhaustible and non renewable. [3]
2. Hydel power projects do not cause any pollution whereas thermal power pollutes the atmosphere.
 3. There is no wastage in Hydel power whereas thermal plants find it difficult to get rid of wastage.
 4. Hydel electricity is easy to transport long distances while thermal power projects are restricted to areas of coal production.

Question 10

- (a) Sericulture is the rearing of silkworms for the production of silk. [2]
- (b) Varieties of silk produced in India are mulberry, tassar, eri and munga. [2]
- (c) Synthetic fibres are becoming more popular because of their variety, strength, durability and cheapness. [3]
- (d) 1. Non- mulberry silk is tassar, eri, and muga. [3]
2. Assam is the largest producer of non-mulberry silk.

Question 11

- (a) Transport is a system in which passengers and goods move from one place to another. India is a vast country and an efficient means of transport is absolute necessary to bring about unity and strengthen the national economy. [3]
- (b) National Highways connect the state capitals, big cities and important ports and are constructed and maintained by the Central Public Works Department. [2]
- (c) The Golden Quadrilateral joins the four cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai. It is managed by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). [3]
- (d) Chennai- Meenam Bakkan International Airport
Delhi- Indira Gandhi International Airport.
Kolkata- Netaj Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport [2]

Question 12

- (a) Waste is unwanted material, no longer of any use to those who get rid of it. It also called refuse, garbage, rubbish and junk. Almost all human activities, animals and other organism generate waste. [3]
- (b) Most wastes are organic and non-toxic even though they are harmful because they are changed into toxic wastes in absence of suitable segregation by mixing all kinds of waste. [2]
- (c) Composting, open dumping, sanitary landfills, incineration are common methods to dispose solid wastes. [3]
- (d) 1. Aerobic composting is practiced by farmers who fork and turn the waste and keep it moist which is exposed to air. Within a few months the naturally occurring micro-organism decompose the organic waste into rich, odour free compost. It takes lesser time than other composting methods.
2. Anaerobic composting is done in deep pits filled with organic waste and covered with soil by farmers in India. It does not require mixing or aeration of waste. Although it is a time consuming method. It produce biogas and compost manures as Additional intermediate products of use. - Lower temperatures and foul odour. [3]

