

**ATUL VIDYALAYA**  
**SECOND PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2012-13**  
**GEOGRAPHY**

STD: X

DATE: 23/11/2012

SESSION: I

MM : 80

Time : 2 HRS.

Type - D

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*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.*

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*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 [ ].*

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*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.

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**PART — I (30 Marks)**

**Attempt all questions from this Part**

**1. Study the Survey of India Map Sheet No. 45D/10 (Es 18-26 and Ns 01-09) and answer the following questions:**

- a) Give the six figure grid of a temple above the height of 1000 m. [2]
- b) What do so many causeways across a metalled road indicate? [2]
- c) What does the letter LY in 2501 indicate? [2]
- d) What do the letters RF stand for? Write in a single line what they mean. [2]
- e) Is the lake in 2208 natural? Give two reasons for your answer. [2]
- f) What do so many contour lines so close together in the extract indicate about the topography? [2]
- g) Where are most of the permanent huts located? Give two reasons for their location. [2]
- h) What is the main type of settlement pattern seen in the southern area of the map? Give a reason for your answer. [2]
- i) Give two reasons for the presence of only footpaths in the green wash. [2]
- j) Explain the feature at the following six-figure grids: [2]
  - a. 232077
  - b. 237046

**2. On the outline map of India mark and label the following:**

- a) Mark the capital of Maharashtra [1]
- b) A region of black soil in India [1]
- c) The Vindhyas [1]
- d) The Rann of Kachchh [1]
- e) An area of South India with winter rainfall and an area with winter rainfall in North India. [2]

- f) Jaffna Peninsula [1]

- g) An oil field in Gujarat [1]
- h) The city of Taj Mahal [1]
- i) An international airport in Southern India [1]

**PART-II (50 Marks)**

***Attempt any five questions from this part***

**Question 3**

- a) (i) What are the temperature and rainfall requirements of Tropical Monsoon forests? [2]  
(ii) Mention any two varieties of trees found in these forests. [2]
- b) Mention two disadvantages of Tropical Rainforests. [2]
- c) Explain the difference between 'deforestation' and 'reforestation'. [3]
- d) Mention two important uses for each of the following varieties of trees: [3]  
Teak, sandalwood, gorjan, mahogany

**Question 4**

- a) Why does Cherrapunji receive higher rainfall than Shillong? [2]
- b) How do the Western Ghats affect the rain-bearing winds that blow in the region? [2]
- c) Name the parts of India that are affected by cyclones and depressions and explain the cause of these. [3]
- d) Explain giving reasons: [3]
  - I. Delhi has a high annual range of temperature.
  - II. Kolkata gets rain from SE winds.
  - III. Mumbai is neither hot in summer nor cold in winter.

**Question 5**

- a) Name two regions where gully erosion is prevalent. What is created during this erosion? [2]
- b) Why is desert soil not suitable for agriculture? [2]
- c) What kind of soil do you need for (i) wheat (ii) cotton and (iii) bajra? [3]
- d) Differentiate between khaddar and bangar soils and say where either of them is found. [3]

**Question 6**

- a) Why are minerals called exhaustible resources? What are mineral ores? [2]
- b) What is the significance of coal? [2]
- c) How is iron ore exported? Name some of the importing countries of India's Iron ore. [3]
- d) (i) How is crude oil transported to refineries? [3]  
(ii) Why are most refineries near the coast?  
(iii) Name two refineries which are located away from the coast.

**Question 7**

- a) (i) What is irrigation? [2]  
(ii) Name two primitive methods of irrigation. [2]
- b) Why is well irrigation popular in many parts of India? [2]
- c) (i) Mention two dams on the Bhakra Nangal Project. [3]  
(ii) Name the states it helps by irrigating large areas.
- d) What have the Western Ghats great potential for hydroelectric power? [3]

**Question 8**

- a) Mention two reasons to explain the location of the jute textile industry in West Bengal.[2]
- b) What are the major problems affecting the cotton textile industry of India? [2]
- c) State four geographical factors which should be kept in mind while setting up an agro based industry. [3]
- d) Name any three by-products of the sugar industry. Give one important use of each.[3]

**Question 9**

- a) What are the three kinds of coffee grown in India? Which two states lead in its production? [2]
- b) What is the Green Revolution? [2]
- c) Name three important aspects of the Japanese method of rice cultivation. [3]
- d) What are millets? Why are they called hardy crops? Name one leading state for each of the millet. [3]

**Question 10**

- a) Mention two reasons to explain the need for an efficient transport system. [2]
- b) What are some of the problems affecting rail transport? [2]
- c) (i) Why do so many people still use air transport, in spite of its high costs?  
(ii) Name two international airports in India. [3]
- d) North Eastern India does not have an efficient system of transportation. Explain why? [3]

**Question 11**

- a) What is the difference between heavy electrical and light electrical? [2]
- b) State the importance of Manganese and Chromium in the production of steel. [2]
- c) In reference to petrochemicals:
  - (i) What are its basic requirements?
  - (ii) State three advantages
  - (iii) Which was the first public sector unit to be set-up? [3]
- d) With reference to TISCO:
  - (i) Give its full form and location.
  - (ii) From where does it get power?
  - (iii) Why is its location an advantage in reference to transport? [3]

