

**ATUL VIDYALAYA**  
**SECOND 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) Give the 6-figure grid reference of:
  - (i) The dry tank in grid o403. [1]
  - (ii) The Post Office in grid 0201. [1]
- (b) Mention any two features seen on the map extract which show that the region has seasonal rainfall. [1]
- (c) What is the main means of communication on the map? [1]
- (d) What do the white patches on the map indicate? [1]
- (e) What is the direction of Kyariya from Dhavli? [1]
- (f) Mention one chief means of irrigation on the map. Give an evidence to justify your answer. [2]

- (g) What do the following represent?
- (i) Black curved lines in grid 0905. [1]
- (ii) Rivers which are stippled (dotted). [1]
- (h) (i) What is the direction of flow of the Sukli Nadi? [1]
- (ii) Give a four figure grid of a meander along this river. [1]
- (i) Name two types of forests found on the map extract. [2]
- (j) What is the pattern of drainage in the following:
- (i) Grid 0705? [1]
- (ii) Grid 0902 [1]
- (k) Name the settlement which is most important, giving reasons why you think so. [2]
- (l) Calculate the distance in kilometres along the metalled road from where it enters in the north till the causeway in grid square 0907. [2]

**Question 2**

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

- (a) Shade and label the city of Allahabad [1]
- (b) Mark and name the Tropic of Cancer [1]
- (c) Coromandel Coast [1]
- (d) Mark with arrows the direction of the winds in summer over the Arabian Sea [1]
- (e) Shade the Chota Nagpur Plateau [1]
- (f) Label the river Jhelum [1]
- (g) Mark and name the Karakoram Range [1]
- (h) Shade and name an area in North India where a large area is covered with Alluvial soil. [1]
- (i) Shade and name an area where large amounts of rubber is grown. [1]
- (j) Gulf of Kachchh. [1]

**PART II (50 Marks)****Attempt any five questions from this Part****Question 3**

- (a) Give two reasons why Jaipur has higher range of temperature than Mumbai? [2]
- (b) Describe the two local winds which blow over Northern India in the hot dry season. [2]
- (c) Mention three ways in which the Himalayan mountain influence the climate of India. [3]
- (d) Study the climate data given bellow and answer the questions that follow:

Station	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Temp. in Degree	16.8	19.2	26.6	29.8	33.3	33.9	31.3	29	20.1	27	20.1	14.9
Rainfall in Cms.	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.0	3.1	10.8	13.1	5.7	0.8	0.3	0.2

- (I) Calculate the annual rainfall. [1]
- (ii) Calculate the annual range of temperature. [1]
- (iii) Which is the driest and the wettest month of the city? [1]

**Question 4**

- (a) Forests exert a great influence on the climate of any region. Explain [3]
- (b) Mention two uses of the sandalwood tree. Name the state where it is famous. [2]
- (c) What are mangrove forests? Name two important trees on this region [2]
- (d) (i) Name two states where Tropical Evergreen Forests are found. [1]
- (ii) Though there is an abundance of hardwood trees why are these forests not important commercially. [2]

**Question 5**

- (a) Explain why the Green Revolution would not have been possible without irrigation. [2]  
 (b) Give one advantage and one disadvantage of Tank Irrigation. [2]  
 (c) Canal irrigation is very popular in Northern India. Give three reasons. [3]  
 (d) Differentiate between lined and unlined well. [3]

**Question 6**

- (a) Name two industries which use the maximum amount of coal. [2]  
 (b) Name an important oil refinery in each of the following states: [3]  
 (i) Bihar  
 (ii) Gujarat  
 (iii) Uttar Pradesh  
 (c) (i) Name the two types of coalfields found in India. [2]  
 (ii) Name an area in Tamil Nadu where lignite coal is found. [1]  
 (d) State the importance of the 'Mumbai High Region'. For what is it important? [2]

**Question 7**

- (a) Explain the need for Soil Conservation in India. State two ways in which soil can be conserved. [3]  
 (b) State two differences between Bangar and Khadar soils. [2]  
 (c) Which type of soil is found suitable for coffee cultivation in Karnataka? Give reason for your answer. [2]  
 (d) (i) What is the process of soil formation known as? [1]  
 (ii) Explain: (i) Leaching (ii) In Situ [2]

**Question 8**

- (a) Give two differences between intensive and extensive cultivation. [2]  
 (b) (i) Name the most important fibre crop cultivated in West Bengal. [1]  
 (ii) Describe two geographical conditions which favour the growth of this crop. [2]  
 (c) Describe briefly the following terms and state the crop with which it is associated: Ginning, Ratooning, Retting. [3]  
 (d) State two characteristics of Plantation farming. [2]

**Question 9**

- (a) Name three by products of the Sugar Industry. Give one important use of it. [3]  
 (b) (i) Which state is known as the 'Manchester of south India'? Why? [2]  
 (ii) Name two states that produce long-stapled cotton. [1]  
 (c) Name any two raw materials from which synthetic textile are made. [2]  
 (d) Why is the silk Industry important in India? Give two reasons. [2]

**Question 10**

- (a) State three main geographical factors which should be kept in mind while setting up an industry. [3]  
 (b) Give reasons to explain why there are no iron and steel industries in Western India. [2]  
 (c) (i) What are petrochemicals? [1]  
 (ii) Explain why petro chemical products are becoming more popular these days. [2]  
 (d) Where are the following manufactured: [2]  
 (i) Transport Planes  
 (ii) Railway Wagons?

**Question 11**

- (a) Who maintain the District Roads? [2]  
 (b) Which is the longest corridor of the Golden Quadrilateral Project.? Name the two cities it joins. [3]  
 (c) Name two cities through which the Mumbai-Delhi corridor of the Golden quadrilateral pass. [2]  
 (d) Mention three reasons for the popularity of Roadways. [3]

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

**STD: X  
DATE:  
SESSION:**

**M.M. 80  
TIME: 2 HRS.**

**ANSWER KEY**

**PART I (30 Marks)**

***Attempt all questions from this Part***

**Question 1**

- (a) (i) 045 035 [1]  
(ii) 023018/9 [1]  
(b) Broken ground [1]  
Cart track motorable in dry seasons.  
(c) Cart tracks is the main means of communication on the map. [1]  
(d) White patches indicate barren or uncultivated land. [1]  
(e) South \_ East [1]  
(f) Perennial lined wells is the chief means of irrigation due to the large number of wells present. [2]  
(g) (i) Broken ground [1]  
(ii) Seasonal Rivers [1]  
(h) (i) South to North west [1]  
(ii) 0503 (meander) [1]  
(i) Fairly dense scrub (0803) and open scrub (0806) [2]  
(j) (i) 0705- Radial [1]  
(ii) 0902- Trellised [1]  
(k) The most important settlement is in grid 0201 as there is a Post Office and largest settlement. [2]  
(l) 4.2 cm.  
2cm \_ 1km  
4.2 cm \_ 4.2x1/2 \_ 2.1kms. [2]

**Question 2**

**Map**

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

- (a) Shade and label the city of Allahabad [1]  
(b) Mark and name the Tropic of Cancer [1]  
(c) Coromandel Coast [1]  
(d) Mark with arrows the direction of the winds in summer over the Arabian Sea [1]  
(e) Shade the Chota Nagpur Plateau [1]  
(f) Label the river Jhelum [1]  
(g) Mark and name the Karakoram Range [1]  
(h) Shade and name an area in North India where a large area is covered with Alluvial soil. [1]  
(i) Shade and name an area where large amounts of rubber is grown. [1]  
(j) Gulf of Kachchh. [1]

**PART II (50 Marks)**

***Attempt any five questions from this Part***

**Question 3**

- (a) Jaipur has a higher range of temperature than Mumbai because it lies away from the sea. Secondly Jaipur lies in the rain shadow of the Aravalli hills and has a desert type of climate. [3]

- (b) The winds which blow over the northern plains in the hot dry seasons are:
- (i) Loo- These are hot and dry winds blowing in the northern plains in the month of May and June. [2]
  - (ii) Kalbaisakhi- These are thunderstorms accompanied with strong winds and Heavy rainfall. These occur in Assam and West Bengal and are good for tea and rice. [2]
- (c) The Himalayas influence the climate of India by stopping the cold winds from entering the country. It also prevents the rain-bearing winds from leaving the country. There is heavy snowfall in the Himalayas due to its height. [3]
- (d) (i) 36.7 cms. [1]  
 (ii) \_\_\_AC [1]  
 (iii) Driest \_ December and wettest \_ August [1]

**Question 4**

- (a) Forests exert great influence on the climate of any region by providing moisture through transpiration for rainfall to be caused. The temperature is always lower in the region of forest. [3]
- (b) The sandalwood tree grows well in the state of Karnataka and is used for making oil, incense sticks and handicrafts. [2]
- (c) Mangrove forests are those trees which are found in the swampy areas which are submerged in water during high tides. They have special roots called pneumatophores in which the phores enable them to breathe when they are submerged during high tide. [2]
- (d) (i) Two states where Tropical Evergreen Forests are found are Nagaland and Meghalaya. [1]  
 (ii) These forests are not important commercially because they are found at great Heights are dense and the hard wood makes it difficult to exploit. [2]

**Question 5**

- (a) Irrigation is essential as without water the Green Revolution would not have been possible. No doubt better seeds, \_\_\_\_\_ scientific techniques were used by without water none of these methods would have been effective. [2]
- (b) Tank Irrigation  
**Advantage:** Tank Irrigation is cheaper as the rain water is collected in natural depression.  
**Disadvantage:** Tanks are usually shallow and open so due to high temperature, Water is lost through evaporation. [2]
- (c) Canal irrigation is popular in Northern India because:
- (i) Canal are drawn out from rivers. The rivers of the northern plains are perennial as they are snow-fed.
  - (ii) Land is covered with alluvium so it is soft and easy to dig.
  - (iii) Demand is more in the north due to the availability of cultivated land. [3]
- (d) **Unlined** wells are large holes which are not cemented. These are generally dug near the field as they are cheap and easy to dig.  
**Lined** wells on the other hand are perennial and are lined with bricks or cemented. They are more expensive and are therefore dug where the water table is higher. [3]

**Question 6**

- (a) The two industries using the maximum amount of coal are the Iron and Steel Industry and the Railways. [2]
- (b) (i) Bihar - Barauni (ii) Gujarat \_ Koyali (iii) Uttar Pradesh \_ Mathura [3]
- (c) (i) Two types of coalfields found in India are the Gondwana and Tertiary coalfields. [2]  
 (ii) In Tamil Nadu coal is found in Neyveli. [1]
- (d) The Mumbai High is located 176 kms. North West of Mumbai. This region produces more than 1/3 crude oil output of India [2]

**Question 7**

(a) There is a large need for soil conservation in India to grow crops. India is an agricultural country and its economy depends on production of crops. Floods can also be prevented.

Soil can be conserved by afforestation which means growing more trees and by checking \_\_\_\_\_ of animals. [3]

(b) [2]

<b>Khadar</b>	<b>Bangar</b>
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

(c) Coffee grows well in laterite soil in Karnataka as it needs a well-drained soil. [2]

(d) (i) Process of soil formation is known as Pedogenesis. [1]

(ii) **Leaching** is the process of percolation by which minerals are washed down to collect in lower layers, making the top soil infertile.

**In Situ** soil which are found at the place of their formation. i.e. Regur soil, Red soil etc. [2]

**Question 8**

(a) Intensive agriculture is carried on in areas of dense population where land is less. There is an excessive use of \_\_\_\_\_ to get maximum yields.

Extensive agriculture is carried on in the areas of sparse population where one crop is grown on a large scale. Machinery is used. [2]

(b) (i) Jute is the most important fibre crop cultivated in West Bengal. [1]

(ii) Two geographical conditions that favour the growth of this crop are:

**Temperature** between \_\_\_AC \_\_\_AC

**Rainfall** 150 cms \_ 250 cms [2]

(c) **Ginning** - It is the process in which the cotton seeds are separated from the fibre.

**Ratooning** - It is the process in which another crop of sugar cane is obtained from

**Retting** - It is the process in which the jute fibre is separated from the stalk by submerging them in a pond of gently flowing clear water. [3]

(d) **Plantation farming**

One crop is grown on huge estate.

Crops are grown mainly for trade. [2]

**Question 9**

(a) By-products of sugar Industry are:

(i) Molasses \_ used in manufacture of \_\_\_\_\_ rum.

(ii) Bagasse \_ used in the paper and cardboard industry.

(iii) Press-Mud \_ used for making wax, Shoe polish [3]

(b) (i) Tamil Nadu is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ of south India because it is the largest Producer and manufacturer of cotton in south India. [2]

(ii) Two states that produce long-stapled cotton are Punjab and Haryana. [1]

(c) Two raw materials from which synthetic textiles are made are Wood Pulp and Oil. [2]

(d) The silk industry is important in India because it provides employment to people in rural areas. It also has a long tradition of manufacturing and producing silk textiles. [2]

**Question 10**

- (a) Three main geographical factors which should be kept in mind while setting up an industry are:  
- Availability of raw materials.  
- Power should be easily available.  
- Cheap and easy availability of transport. [3]
- (b) There are no Iron and Steel industries in Western India because coal and iron-ore, the basic raw materials are not found here. [2]
- (c) (i) Petro chemicals are chemicals and compounds derived from petroleum resources. [1]  
(ii) Petrochemicals are becoming more popular as they are cheaper, they are easily available and price do not very much. [2]
- (d) (i) Transport Planes \_ Kanpur  
(ii) Railway wagons \_ West Bengal [2]

**Question 11**

- (a) The \_\_\_ Parishad maintains the District Roads. [2]
- (b) The longest corridor of the Golden Quadrilateral is the Kolkata-Chennai corridor (1684 kms.) [3]
- (c) The three cities through which the Mumbai-Delhi corridor passes are Gurgaon, Jaipur and Ahmedabad. [2]
- (d) Roadways are popular because:  
1. They are easy and cheap to construct and maintain.  
2. Roads can negotiate high gradients and sharp turns and can be built in hilly regions also.  
3. Buses, trucks and cars can be stopped anywhere and whenever required. [3]

