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ICSE 2010 : Paper 2 (Geography)

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GEOGRAPHY (PAPER-2)

(Two hours)

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/7
and 20 cm of twine.

Note :-

- (i) In all 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/7 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 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)

Question 1.

Study the extract of the Survey of India Map sheet No. 45D/7 and answer the following questions :

- (a) Give the six figure grid reference of :
 - (i) Triangulated height 307
 - (ii) The spot height 196. [2]
- (b) Give the four figure grid reference of each of the following : [2]
 - (i) The confluence of the Sipu River and the Mahadeviyo Nala.
 - (ii) Sheet rock.
- (c) Measure the shortest distance in kilometers between the temple in grid square 8192, and the perennial lined well at Bhakodar 8188. [2]

- (d) What do the following represent ?
- Black curved lines in 7788. [2]
 - The blue line in the bed of the Sipu River. [2]
- (e) (i) What is the general pattern of settlements in the region shown on the map ? [2]
(ii) Give a reason for your answer. [2]
- (f) Which is the chief form of irrigation shown in the map extract ? [2]
Why is it necessary ? [2]
- (g) (i) What is the main form of transport in this region ? [2]
(ii) Give the map evidence for your answer. [2]
- (h) (i) What is compass direction of Dantiwada, 8582, from Bhadli Kotha, 7886 ? [2]
(ii) What is the general direction of flow of the Arado. N ? [2]
- (i) (i) Name the type of drainage pattern found in grid square 8584. [2]
(ii) What do you mean by 25r in grid square 8286 ? [2]
- (j) (i) What is meant by 'R.F'. ? [2]
(ii) What is the R.F. shown on this map extract ? [2]

Question 2.

On the outline map provided :-

- Label the river *Chenab*. [1]
- Label the river *Chambal*. [1]
- Shade and label the Nilgiri Hills. [1]
- Mark and label the Eastern Ghats. [1]
- Mark and name the port city of Pakistan. [1]
- Mark and label Hyderabad. [1]
- Shade and label the Sunderbans. [1]
- Mark and name the Palk Strait. [1]
- Mark and label a region North of the Tropic of Cancer where tea is grown extensively. [1]
- Mark and name the *winds* which bring rain to Mumbai in July and August. [1]

PART II (50 MARKS)

(Attempt any FIVE Questions)

Question 3.

- Name : [2]
 - A landlocked country which is also a member of SAARC.
 - The second largest of the SAARC countries.
- Mention *two* factors which Myanmar has in common with the other members of SAARC. [2]
- The Himalayas are the birthplace of many rivers. Mention *three* ways in which we benefit from this. [3]
- Give geographical reasons for : [2]
 - The rivers of South India are easier to tap for power than the rivers of North India.

- (ii) Roads and railways are easier to lay down in the Northern plains than in peninsular India.
- (iii) Industries in Bangladesh are mainly agro-based. [3]

Question 4.

- (a) What is the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of Nepal ? [2]
- (b) Why is agriculture concentrated in East Pakistan and animal rearing in the Western part of Pakistan ? [2]
- (c) Mention *three* benefits that we derive from the Western Ghats. [3]
- (d) Name the following :
- (i) The river which is known as the Ganga of the South.
- (ii) The plateau in India which is rich in minerals.
- (iii) The highest peak of South India. [3]

Question 5.

- (a) Mention *two* differences in the climatic conditions which prevail over Kerala and Uttar Pradesh in the month of June. [2]
- (b) Name :
- (i) The source of winter rain to Pakistan.
- (ii) The source of the winter rain to Tamil Nadu. [2]
- (c) Give reasons for the following :
- (i) The North East Monsoons bring almost no rain to most of India.
- (ii) The mango showers are beneficial local winds.
- (iii) The latitudinal extent of India is responsible for the variation in the climatic conditions which prevail in the country. [3]
- (d) Study the climatic data provided below and answer the questions that follow :

Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Station A												
Temp °C	21.0	22.6	26.3	29.2	29.7	27.5	25.1	24.5	24.8	25.5	22.5	20.5
Rain cm	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.5	2.7	11.4	16.7	9.0	13.4	9.0	2.7	0.3
Station B												
Temp °C	24.4	24.4	26.7	28.3	30.0	28.9	27.2	27.2	27.2	28.3	27.2	25.0
Rain cm	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.7	1.9	50.2	61.0	37.0	27.0	4.8	1.4	0.3

- (i) Calculate the annual range of temperature of Station B.
- (ii) Calculate annual rainfall of Station A.
- (iii) Presuming that both the stations are located in West India, state giving a reason as to which of the two lies on the windward side of the Western Ghats. [3]

Question 6.

- (a) Name the soil which :
- (i) covers the summits of the Eastern Ghats.
- (ii) makes up the delta of the River Ganga.

- (iii) is the most suitable for the cultivation of cotton.
 (iv) is sticky when wet and cracks when dry. [2]

(b) What is soil conservation ? How does reforestation help in soil conservation ? [2]

(c) Name the process by which laterite soil is formed. What climatic conditions are responsible for its formation ? [3]

(d) Give reasons for :

- (i) Black soil is largely found in the Deccan Trap region.
 (ii) Khadar is more fertile than Bhangar.
 (iii) Soil erosion by wind is common in arid regions. [3]

Question 7.

(a) Name one centre in each of the following states where iron is mined :

- (i) Orissa
 (ii) Jharkhand. [2]

(b) Which variety of coal is popular for domestic use ?
 Give a reason for your answer. [2]

(c) Name a region which has natural gas deposits. Mention *two* uses of natural gas. [3]

(d) Why is an oil refinery located either close to an oilfield or in a coastal city ?
 Name *one* oil refinery in the private sector. [3]

Question 8.



(a) Study the picture given above and answer the following questions :

(i) Name the crop which is being planted. Give *one* benefit of this method of planting this crop.

(ii) Mention the climatic conditions which favour the cultivation of the crop being planted. [2]

(b) Name the state in India which leads cotton cultivation. Mention *two* climatic factors which affect the cotton cultivation adversely. [2]

(c) Answer the following questions with reference to sugarcane :

(i) Mention *two* different ways in which it is propagated.

(ii) Why is a lot of labour required for its cultivation ?

(iii) Why must the sugar mills be near the sugar fields ? [3]

(d) Give geographical reasons for the following :

(i) Tea bushes are pruned at regular intervals.

(ii) Tapping of rubber trees is usually done in the morning hours.

(iii) Oil cake is a useful residue. [3]

Question 9.

(a) On which river is the Chukha Project constructed ?

What was the purpose of erecting it ? [2]

(b) Name the gas that is generated in bio-gas plants and then harnessed for power. Mention *one* advantage of bio-gas plants over the other sources of power. [2]

(c) Mention *three* advantages that hydro-electric power has over thermal power. [3]

(d) Name

(i) the largest earthen dam in Pakistan. On which river is it ?
Why was it constructed ?

(ii) a multi-purpose project in India which has been erected in joint collaboration with Nepal. [3]

Question 10.

(a) What is sericulture ? Name any *two* types of silk. [2]

(b) Classify industries on the basis of the nature of products.

Give *one* example of each. [2]

(c) (i) Mention *two* reasons for the importance of the cotton textile industry.

(ii) Mention *one* reason responsible for its poor performance. [3]

(d) Give geographical reasons for the following :

(i) Kolkata has many cotton mills though cotton is not grown in West Bengal.

(ii) Karnataka is an important centre for silk.

(iii) India produces very little cane-sugar though it is one of the largest producers of sugar-cane in the world. [3]

Question 11.

(a) Mention *two* reasons for the development of the petrochemical industry in India. [2]

(b) What is the difference between a public sector industry and one which is in the private sector ? Give an example of an industry in each of the two sectors. [2]

(c) (i) How is it advantageous for a mini steel plant-

1. to use electric furnaces

2. not to be located close to the location of the raw material ?

(ii) From where does the integrated steel plant at Bhilai get its requirement of iron and coal ? [3]

(d) Name the following :

(i) A city in India where MIG aircrafts are manufactured.

(ii) A centre where railway coaches are manufactured.

(iii) The foreign collaborator of the iron and steel plant at Durgapur. [3]

Outline Map for Question No. 2**(This map must be fastened with all other answers.)**