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## ISC Specimen 2015 Geography

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# GEOGRAPHY

## PAPER 1

### (THEORY)

(Three hours)

(Candidates are allowed additional 15 minutes for **only** reading the paper.

They must **NOT** start writing during this time.)

Answer **Sections A and B** from **Part I** which are compulsory.

Answer any **four** questions from **Part II**.

Sketch maps and diagrams should be drawn wherever they serve to illustrate your answer.

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

### PART I (30 Marks)

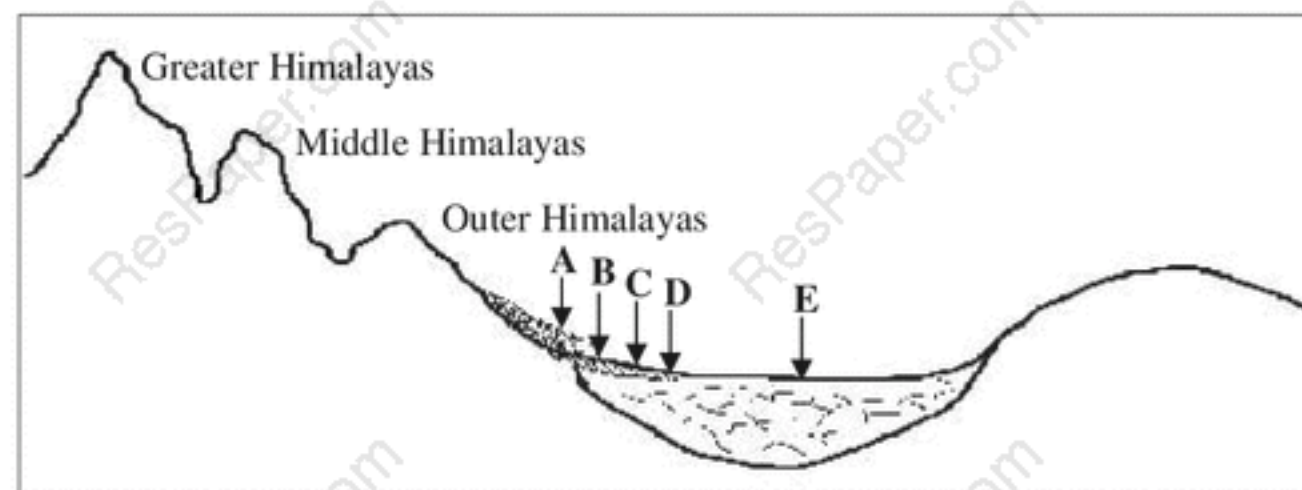
Answer **all** questions.

#### Section A

#### Question 1

[10 × 2]

- (i) (a) Name the sea, the sediments of which were uplifted to form the greatest mountain range of the world.
- (b) Name the *two* land masses involved in the mountain building movement.
- (ii) State *two* ways in which the plains are useful to the people of India.
- (iii) The diagram given below represents a cross section between the Himalayas and the Peninsular Plateau. Name *any four* of the five features marked A to E.



- (iv) (a) Define *growth rate of population*.
- (b) What are the main reasons for the declining growth rate of population in India after 1991?
- (v) What is *fallow land*? Why is it necessary to reduce this category of land?
- (vi) The iron and steel industry is known as the *basic industry*. Why is this so? Name *one* iron and steel industry which is not in the public sector.
- (vii) Wells are a primitive method of irrigation, yet they have many advantages. Mention *any two* of them.
- (viii) Punjab and West Bengal have a high intensity of cropping. Mention *two* factors that have made this possible.
- (ix) Mention *two* advantages of mini steel plants.
- (x) *A geographer's idea of regional development is comprehensive*. Explain how.

### Section B

#### Question 2

[10]

On the outline map of India provided:

- (a) Mark and name a river, the basin of which is prone to floods.
- (b) Shade and name an area in South India where tea is grown.
- (c) Locate and name the southernmost oil refinery in India.
- (d) Draw with a bold line and name the eastern edge of the Deccan Plateau.
- (e) Locate and name the port which was developed to release the pressure on the Kolkata Port.
- (f) Mark and name any mountain range causing rain in Cherrapunji.
- (g) Shade and name the state with the highest catch of fish.
- (h) Locate the National Capital Region.
- (i) Shade and name the state with the lowest literacy rate.
- (j) Locate and name Hyderabad.

**Note:** *All the map work, including legend (Index) should be done on the map sheet only.*



**PART II (40 Marks)**Answer any **four** questions.**Question 3**

- (a) Discuss the three parallel ranges of the Himalayas with particular reference to their: [3]
- average height;
  - any *one* particular feature in each range.
- (b) Mention *one* difference between the rivers *Krishna* and *Kaveri*. What is the reason for this difference? [2]
- (c) Study the climatic data given below, of two cities A and B in India and answer the questions that follow.

Cities	$^{\circ}\text{T}$ / R	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
A	T	24.4	24.4	26.7	28.3	30	28.9	27.2	27	27	28	27.2	25
	R	0.2	0.2	-	-	18.0	506	610	396	269	48	10	-
B	T	25.5	25.7	27.7	30.4	34	32.5	31	31	29.8	28	25.9	24.9
	R	46	13	13	18	38	45	87	113	119	306	350	139

 $^{\circ}\text{T}$  = Mean Monthly temperature in  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

R = Average Monthly rainfall in mm.

- Account for the rainfall regimes of the two cities. [1]
  - Why is the temperature lower during the months of July – September for City A and December – January for City B? [1]
- (d) (i) Mention *four* reasons why forests are termed as an *index for prosperity of a nation*. [2]
- Why is it necessary to practice urban forestry? [1]

**Question 4**

- (a) Mention *two* characteristics of rural settlements with reference to size and demographic attributes of their population. [2]
- (b) Give reasons to explain why we find isolated settlement patterns in the North-Eastern states of India. [2]

(c)



[2]

- (i) What pattern of settlement does the above diagram illustrate?
- (ii) What is the cause behind the formation of this pattern?
- (iii) Mention *two* areas where these patterns of settlements are found.
- (d) (i) What is an urban agglomeration? How does it differ from a megalopolis? [2]  
Name *two* megalopolises.
- (ii) *India's urban population is merely 27.8% of its total population. Yet it is a source of numerous problems. Briefly explain any two* such problems. [2]

**Question 5**

- (a) Differentiate between *net sown area* and *total cropped area*. [2]
- (b) (i) What is *culturable waste*? [2]  
(ii) Mention causes for the existence of the above.
- (c) Discuss the problems of small holdings in India. [2]
- (d) In spite of being a very popular method of irrigation in peninsular India, tank irrigation is not always a favoured method practiced. Give reasons to explain why. [2]
- (e) Canal irrigation is responsible for *water logging*. [2]  
(i) What is this phenomena?  
(ii) What are some problems arising because of it?

**Question 6**

- (a) In which part of India is coffee cultivated and why? [2]
- (b) What are some of the problems associated with the use of thermal power? [3]
- (c) (i) What is the difference between *fish conservation* and *fish preservation*? [3]  
 (ii) Mention *two* problems of the fishing industry in Bangladesh.
- (d) Name the minerals associated with the following locations: [2]  
 (i) Ankleshwar  
 (ii) Nagpur  
 (iii) Singhbhum  
 (iv) Bhilwara

**Question 7**

- (a) (i) Distinguish between *fare* and *freight*. [2]  
 (ii) Name the authority for implementing National Highway Development Programmes.
- (b) (i) Define *road density*. [3]  
 (ii) Why is road density high in:  
 1. Punjab, Haryana  
 2. Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra
- (c) *North Eastern India is not served by an efficient system of railway lines. Explain.* [2]
- (d) (i) What is the difference between *transport* and *communication*? [1]  
 (ii) Examine the importance of the following in mass communication: [2]  
 1. Radio  
 2. Television



**Question 8**

- (a) What is a *foot loose industry*? Give an example of one such industry. [2]
- (b) Illustrate with the help of *two* examples, how proximity to geographical factors has helped the location of industries. [4]
- (c) Name an important centre of production for the following engineering industries: [2]
- (i) Diesel locomotives
  - (ii) Ship building
  - (iii) Aircraft industry
  - (iv) Automobiles
- (d) Explain the factors responsible for the location of the fertilizer industry. [2]

**Question 9**

- (a) What is *development*? [1]
- (b) (i) Define a *planning region*. [1]
- (ii) What are the basic steps identified in a geographer's approach to regional development? [2]
- (c) Mention *four* characteristics of planning regions. [2]
- (d) (i) What are the natural resources of Chhattisgarh which have been utilized for its development? [2]
- (ii) Explain the factors which have led to the development of Bengaluru as the Electronic Capital of India. [2]

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Unique Identification Number (UID): \_\_\_\_\_

*(This map must be fastened with the answer booklet)*

**MAP FOR QUESTION NO. 2 (MAP OF INDIA)**