

SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY
NAME OF THE STUDENT...

CLASS: X

M.M: 80 TIME: 2 HOURS

CLASS/SECTION. ROLL NO.

SECTION-A
(ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS 30 MARKS)

Question 1. Study map sheet no.G43S/10- Eastings 55-64, Northings 29-39

- a) Give the four figure grid reference of:
(i) Dry tank SW of Dadarla [2]
(ii) Dispensary north of Posintra
- b) What do the following indicate? [2]
(i) 3 r in grid square 5630
(ii) The word brackish in the grid square 6232
- c) What is direction of Dior Nadi and what is its nature? [1]
- d) What is the compass direction of Pamera (6233) from Nagani (5835) [1]
- e) What evidence one can give to suggest that agriculture is not possible in the northern part of the map extract? [1]
- f) Name one 'natural' and one 'man-made' source of irrigation used in this region. [1]
- g) Calculate the shortest distance in kilometers along the metalled road from Dangra (5635) to Pamera (6233) [1]
- h) Identify the drainage pattern in 6338 & 5937 [1]

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

- a) North East Monsoon [1]
- b) Konkan coast [1]
- c) Allahabad city [1]
- d) Sparsely populated area in North [1]
- e) Standard Meridian of India [1]
- f) Satpura range [1]
- g) An area of Alluvial soil in the south [1]
- h) Nathula pass [1]
- i) Largest oil field of India [1]
- j) River Satluj [1]

Question 3. Select the correct answer from the given options:

- i) Name the state which experiences longest monsoon Season. [10]
 - a) Punjab
 - b) Uttarakhand
 - c) Karnataka
 - d) Kerela
- ii) Which of the following is not a source of irrigation
 - a) Wells
 - b) Sprinklers
 - c) Canals
 - d) Aquifers
- iii) Black Soil is also known as
 - a) Regur
 - b) Khadar
 - c) Sticky
 - d) Bhangar

iv) Energy resource for future generation

- a) Hydro power
- b) Wind energy
- c) Conventional energy
- d) Fossil fuel energy

v) Kikar ,Khair babul date palm are trees of :

- a) Tropical dry deciduous
- b) Tidal forests
- c) Evergreen forest
- d) Tropical monsoon forest

vi) Mineral usually used in glass industry

- a) Manganese
- b) copper
- c) coking coal
- d) solar energy

vii) IAWA looks after the

- a) State highways
- b) Inland waterways
- c) Ports
- d) Golden Quadrilateral

viii) Causes nerve brain damage

- a) Mercury
- b) Lead
- c) Global warming
- d) Beryllium

ix) Cholera, Roundworm, typhoid are

- a) Air borne diseases
- b) Water borne
- c) Soil borne
- d) Biomagnification born

x) They undertake snow clearance in high altitude areas

- a) State highways
- b) Airport authority of India
- c) Pawan Hans
- d) B.R.O

SECTION- B [50 MARKS]

ATTEMPT ANY 5 QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION

Question 4.

- a) Name two factors that bring variation in the climate of India. Explain how? [2]
- b) Explain rain shadow area by giving an example from India. [3]
- c) Give a suitable reason: [2]
 - i) Northern India has a sub tropical climate.
 - ii) Konkan coast experiences orographic rain.
- d) Study the given data and answer the following:

Months	Jan	Feb	March	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temp C	24.5	25.7	28.0	30.0	32.5	31.0	30.2	29.8	28.0	25.9	24.7
Rain (cm)	4.3	1.6	1.7	2.4	4.6	8.6	11.4	11.8	30.6	35.0	13.9

- i) Calculate the annual range of temperature. [1]
- ii) Name the winds that cause maximum rain to this station. [1]
- iii) Suggest a name for the station. Give reason for your answer. [1]

QUESTION 5.

- a) Give a suitable reason. [3]
 - i) Wind is a common agent of erosion in deserts.
 - ii) Alluvial soil varies in colour.
 - iii) Black Soil needs to be tilled after first rains.
- b) Define the following: [2]
 - i) Badlands
 - ii) Desilication
- c) Name and give two characteristics of the soil formed from Leaching. [3]
- d) State two reasons of soil erosion by man. Give a preventive measure for each of the cause stated. [2]

QUESTION 6.

- a) Name the forests that grow in the delta, creeks and estuaries. Give two characteristics for them. [3]
- b) What are xerophytes? Give two examples. [2]
- c) Forests help in controlling soil erosion. Give two reasons. [2]
- d) What is the most widespread Vegetation of India? Name two areas where it dominates. [2]
- e) Name the trees. [1]
 - i) Used as a decoction syrup
 - ii) Bark and roots have medicinal properties.

QUESTION 7.

- a) Name any two states: [2]
 - i) With high ground water utilization
 - ii) With low ground water utilization.
- b) Water conservation is essential. Explain. [2]
- c) Inundation canals are less important than perennial canals. Explain. [2]
- d) What is overhead irrigation? It is lately gaining popularity. Explain. [3]
- e) Define roof toop rainwater rain water harvesting. [1]

QUESTION 8.

- a) How is coal formed? Name two important varieties of coal. [2]
- b) Give suitable reason. [2]
 - i) Petroleum is often known as 'liquid gold '
 - ii) Biogas is an ideal domestic fuel.
- c) Solar energy has great potential in India. Name two devices used to tap solar energy. [3]
- d) How is Brass and Bronze made? State two leading producers of copper in India. [3]

QUESTION 9.

- a) Name two major ports located on the western coast of India and state any one major feature of each. [2]
- b) Name the types of track systems found in India. [3]
- c) Railways are owned by the public sector. Explain. [2]
- d) Inland water transport has not much developed in India. Give suitable reasons. [2]
- e) Full form of B.R.O. [1]

QUESTION 10.

- a) Mention two reasons for the need of Waste management. [2]
- b) State benefits of Open dumping. [2]
- c) What is meant by recycling of waste. Give two examples. [3]
- d) What is meant by waste? Mention two sources of waste. [2]
- e) Incineration of waste is less popular way of waste disposal. [1]