
GEOGRAPHY

H.C.G. - Paper – 2

(Two hours)

Answers to this Paper must be written on the answer sheet 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. **45 D/10**
and 20 cm of twine.*

Note:

- (i) *In all Map Work, make wise use of arrows to indicate positions of countries, cities and other insertions, to avoid overcrowding parts of the map.*
- (ii) *The extract of Survey of India Map Sheet No. **45 D/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 45 D/10 and answer the following questions (Easting 11-21, Northings 13-23):

- (a) Give the four figure grid reference of the settlement of Pamera. [2]
- (b) Give the six figure grid reference for surveyed tree North East of Bamba settlement. [2]
- (c) What is the direct distance in kms between Malgaon and Gulabganj? [2]
- (d) What is the difference between drainage pattern in grid square 2013 and 1422? [2]
- (e) Draw the conventional symbols for: [2]
- (i) A tehsil boundary
- (ii) A temple.
- (f) What evidence from the map shows that the region receives seasonal rainfall? [2]
- (g) What is the main occupation of the people of the region in the map extract? [2]
Give reasons for your answer.
- (h) Give a reason for each of the following: [2]
- (i) Disappearing streams in grid square 2018.
- (ii) Broken ground along the banks of River Sipu.
- (i) What is the area in square Kms of the region enclosed within Easting 13 and 18 and Northing 17 and 21? [2]
- (j) What is the R.F. of this map? What does it mean? [2]

Question 2

On the outline map of India provided:

- (a) Mark and name the *Standard Meridian of India*. [1]
- (b) Mark and name Lake *Chilka*. [1]
- (c) Mark and name river *Tungabhadra*. [1]

- (d) Mark and name the *Aravali Mountains*. [1]
- (e) Mark and name *Mount Godwin Austin*. [1]
- (f) Mark and name an *Offshore Oilfield*. [1]
- (g) Shade and name a region covered by *Black Soil*. [1]
- (h) Mark and name *Chandigarh*. [1]
- (i) Mark and name the winds that bring rain to North Western India in winter. [1]
- (j) Shade and label a region of sparse population in Northern India. [1]

PART II (50 Marks)

Attempt any five questions from this Part

Question 3

- (a) Mention two characteristics of the South West Monsoons. [2]
- (b) Define: [2]
- (i) Western Disturbances
- (ii) Mango Showers
- (c) Give a geographical reason for each of the following: [3]
- (i) Chennai has more rainy months but less rainfall than Kochi.
- (ii) Shimla is cooler than Delhi in summer.
- (iii) Central Maharashtra receives less rainfall than Western Maharashtra.
- (d) Study the climatic data given below and answer the questions that follow: [3]

Month	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Temp. °C	23.1	24.8	26.5	29.3	32	32.8	33.1	32.1	30.5	29.3	28.7	26.1
Rainfall cm	15.3	10.1	0.3	0.1	1.3	4.5	6.1	10.2	10.5	20.1	16.8	19.0

- (i) Calculate the annual range of temperature.
- (ii) Calculate the total rainfall during the monsoon season.
- (iii) On which coast does the station lie? Give a reason to justify your answer.

Question 4

- (a) Give two points of difference between Black and Alluvial soil. [2]
- (b) Name the process by which Laterite Soil is formed. Give a reason as to why the soil is not suitable for agriculture [2]
- (c) (i) What is meant by soil conservation? [3]
(ii) Mention two measures to conserve soil in the hilly terrain.
- (d) Give a geographical reason for each of the following: [3]
(i) Khadar is more fertile than Bangar.
(ii) Red soil is acidic in nature.
(iii) The foothills of the Himalayas are prone to excessive soil erosion.

Question 5

- (a) State the climatic conditions required for the growth of Tropical Deciduous forests. [2]
- (b) Mention two benefits of forests. [2]
- (c) (i) State any two characteristics of Tidal forests. [3]
(ii) Name an area where Tidal forests are found.
- (d) Give a reason for each of the following: [3]
(i) The forest area has greatly depleted in India.
(ii) The Tropical Evergreen forests are found on the western slope of the Western Ghats.
(iii) Acacia has long roots.

Question 6

- (a) Give *two* reasons why *well* irrigation is popular in North India. [2]
- (b) Mention *two* disadvantages of tank irrigation. [2]
- (c) (i) What is meant by rain water harvesting? [3]
(ii) Mention any two methods of rain water harvesting.
- (d) Give a reason for each of the following: [3]
(i) Inundation canals are being converted into perennial canals.
(ii) Ground water reserves are depleting at a fast rate.
(iii) Drip irrigation reduces loss of water through evaporation.

Question 7

- (a) Mention *two* advantages of using non-conventional sources of power. [2]
- (b) With reference to the Bhakra Nangal Dam, answer the following: [2]
- (i) Name the river on which it has been constructed.
- (ii) Name two states that benefit from this project.
- (c) (i) Name one fossil fuel and mention an area where it is found. [3]
- (ii) Give one disadvantage of using the fossil fuel mentioned.
- (d) (i) Name two types of Iron ore mined in India. [3]
- (ii) State two uses of copper.

Question 8

- (a) Mention two problems of Indian agriculture. [2]
- (b) Give two differences between intensive and extensive farming. [2]
- (c) Give the geographical requirement for the cultivation of coffee in Karnataka. [3]
- (d) Give a geographic reason for each of the following: [3]
- (i) Millets are known as dry crops.
- (ii) Pulses are grown as rotational crops.
- (iii) Jute stems must be retted.

Question 9

- (a) With reference to the Bhilai Iron and Steel plant: [2]
- (i) Name its foreign collaborator.
- (ii) State the source from where it obtains iron ore and coal.
- (b) Give *two reasons* why the cotton textile industry has developed in Mumbai. [2]
- (c) (i) Mention two advantages of setting up a small scale industry. [3]
- (ii) What is the difference between a public sector and a private sector industry?

- (d) Give a reason for each of the following: [3]
- (i) Petrochemical products are growing in popularity.
 - (ii) Sugar mills are located close to sugarcane growing areas.
 - (iii) The Silk industry has a small market.

Question 10

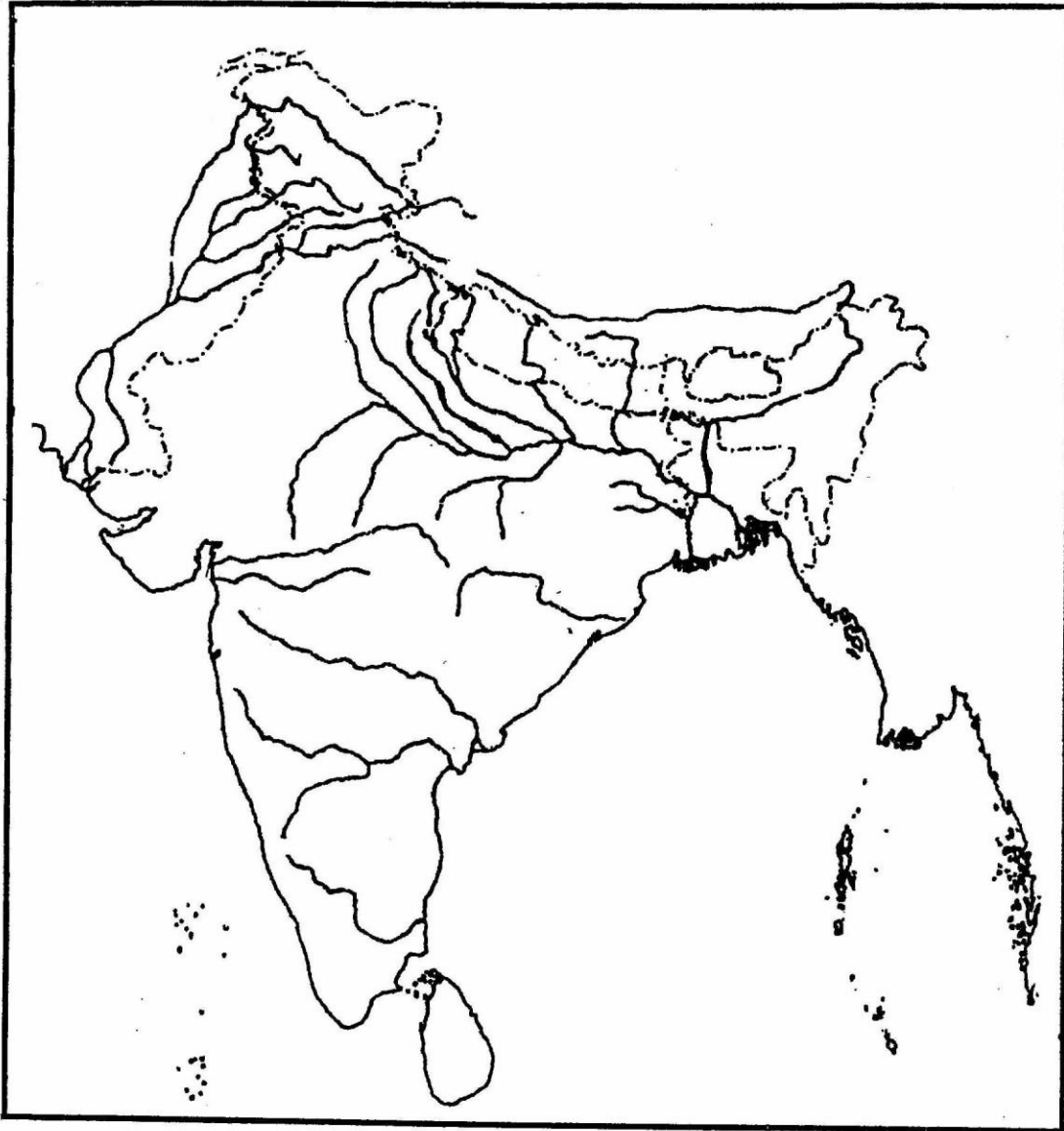
- (a) Transport is the backbone of a Country's economy. Give two reasons to support the statement. [2]
- (b) Give two reasons why airways are used extensively despite being an expensive mode of transport. [2]
- (c) Mention three reasons why inland waterways are better developed in Northern India than in Southern India. [3]
- (d) State *three* advantages of roadways over railways. [3]

Question 11

- (a) Mention *two* reasons for the need of Waste management. [2]
- (b) Define the terms: [2]
- (i) Composting
 - (ii) Open dumping
- (c) (i) What is meant by waste? [3]
- (ii) Mention *two* sources of waste.
- (d) (i) What is the meaning of the 3 R's in waste management? [3]
- (ii) Give an example for each one of the above.
- (iii) Mention any one way by which accumulation of waste can be hazardous for human health.

(This map, if used, must be fastened with all other answers)

Map of India for Question 2.



ONLY FOR THE EXAMINER									
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j