
HISTORY, CIVICS AND GEOGRAPHY

Paper 2 (Geography)

(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**; **three** out of **five** questions from*

***Section 1** and **two** out of **four** questions from **Section 2**.*

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 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 the completion of the Paper.*
 - (iii) The Map given at the end of this question paper must be fastened with 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.*
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This Paper consists of 6 printed pages and 1 outline map.

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 six figure grid reference of:-
(i) the temple in village Dhavli [2]
(ii) Δ 480
- (b) What do the following indicate?
(i) 6r in grid square 1903 [2]
(ii) The word *Brackish* in grid square 1403
- (c) (i) In grid square 1909, several contours merge at one point. What does this represent?
(ii) State the significance of the red dotted lines in the map extract. [2]
- (d) Name the type of rainfall experienced in the region shown in the map extract. Give a reason to support your answer. [2]
- (e) How does the drainage pattern in grid square 1606 differ from the drainage pattern in grid square 1708? [2]
- (f) (i) What is the pattern of settlement in grid square 1904?
(ii) Name the settlement that has a post office. [2]
- (g) Name two land forms represented by the pattern of contours in grid square 1608. [2]
- (h) Calculate the ground distance in kilometres along the metalled road between the causeway in 1502 and the distance stone marked '14' in grid square 1203. [2]
- (i) State two reasons for the absence of human habitation in the north eastern region of the map extract. [2]
- (j) (i) Mention the difference in height between the highest spot height in the map extract and the contour height in grid square 1006.
(ii) What is the compass direction of Patlawka Goliya (590.) from Kacholi Dungar (443.)? [2]

Question 2

On the outline map provided:-

- (a) Mark and name *Colombo* [1]
- (b) Shade and label the *Satpura Range* [1]
- (c) Label the *River Krishna* [1]
- (d) Mark and name the *Capital City of Pakistan* [1]
- (e) Label the *River Ravi* [1]
- (f) Shade and label the *Khasi Hills* [1]
- (g) Mark with arrows the direction of the *North East Monsoon winds over the Bay of Bengal* [1]
- (h) Mark and label the *Malabar coast* [1]
- (i) Shade and label an area of *Laterite soil in India* [1]
- (j) Shade and label an area of *Limestone in India*. [1]

PART II (50 Marks)

SECTION 1

Attempt any three questions from this Section.

Question 3

- (a) With reference to Pakistan, name the following:-
 - (i) two neighbouring countries
 - (ii) two important crops [2]
- (b) Name the four mountain ranges radiating from the Pamir Knot. [2]
- (c) State two features of the drainage of Sri Lanka. Name the water body that separates Sri Lanka from India. [3]
- (d) Why is Bangladesh prone to flooding? How are the floods beneficial to the people of that country? [3]

Question 4

- (a) How have the relief and climate of Nepal affected the basic occupations of the people of that country? [2]
- (b) Mention two differences between the *Deccan Plateau* and the *Baluchistan Plateau* of South Asia. [2]

- (c) (i) Name the countries which have a land border with Bhutan.
(ii) Explain why none of the rivers of Bhutan are navigable but have a great potential for hydro-electric power. [3]
- (d) Distinguish between the rivers of the North Indian Plains and those of Peninsular India. [3]

Question 5

- (a) Which SAARC country is the first to receive the South West Monsoons? Give a reason to justify your answer. [2]
- (b) (i) Which winds are responsible for the rainfall experienced over the greater part of the SAARC countries?
(ii) During which months of the year is this rainfall experienced? [2]
- (c) Give reasons for the following:-
(i) It is cooler on the mountain slopes than in the plains during summer.
(ii) Mumbai is warmer than Kanpur in December.
(iii) Rajasthan receives very little rainfall. [3]
- (d) Study the table given below and answer the questions that follow:-

Station	Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
A	Temperature in Degree C.	14.4	16.7	23.3	30.0	33.3	33.3	30.0	29.4	28.9	25.6	19.4	15.6
	Rainfall in cms	2.5	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.8	7.4	19.3	17.8	11.9	1.3	0.2	1.0
B	Temperature in Degree C.	24.4	24.4	26.7	28.3	30.0	28.9	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.8	27.2	25.0
	Rainfall in cms	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.8	50.6	61.0	24.8	24.8	24.8	1.0	0.7

- (i) Calculate the annual rainfall in station A.
(ii) What is the annual range of temperature in station B?
(iii) Which of the two stations has an equable climate? [3]

Question 6

- (a) State two differences between *Black soil and Alluvial soil*. [2]
- (b) Mention two ways by which soil can get nitrogen. [2]
- (c) Explain the need for soil conservation in India. State two methods of soil conservation. [3]
- (d) How is red soil formed? State two reasons for the low productivity of red soil. [3]

Question 7

- (a) Name one important oil field each in Bangladesh and Pakistan. [2]
- (b) Name two states in India where *manganese* is found. State one use of *manganese*. [2]
- (c) Name the *four types* of *coal*. Which of these is the best for industrial purposes? Justify your answer. [3]
- (d) Which country in South Asia is the largest producer of bauxite? Why is bauxite considered an important mineral? [3]

SECTION 2

Attempt **any two** questions from this **Section**.

Question 8

- (a) State two geographical requirements for the growth of cotton. [2]
- (b) Mention two differences between *shifting agriculture and plantation agriculture*. [2]
- (c) (i) Name two main varieties of coffee.
(ii) Why are the following trees commonly grown in a coffee estate?
 - (1) Dalap and Silver Oak
 - (2) Orange and Plum[3]
- (d) State three important aspects of the Japanese method of rice cultivation. [3]

Question 9

- (a) What is thermal power? Name two thermal power stations in India. [2]
- (b) State two reasons why *biogas* is considered an ideal domestic fuel. [2]
- (c) Mention three disadvantages of conventional sources of energy. [3]
- (d) State the main purpose for which the *Kosi Project* was set up. Name the two countries that share this project. [3]

Question 10

- (a) Mention two problems faced by the Sugar industry in India. [2]
- (b) State two steps taken by the government to overcome the problems faced by the Jute industry in India. [2]
- (c) Mention three factors that favour the concentration of the cotton textile mills in Mumbai. [3]
- (d) State three reasons why the woollen textile industry has not developed in India. [3]

Question 11

- (a) (i) State the importance of Electronics in Defence. [2]
(ii) Mention one important requirement of the Electronics industry. [2]
- (b) State two advantages of Mini Steel Plants. [2]
- (c) (i) State two geographical factors which were taken into consideration for the setting up of the Durgapur Iron and Steel Plant. [3]
(ii) Mention any one problem faced by the Iron and Steel Industry in India. [3]
- (d) Name the following in India:-
 - (i) A product of the heavy engineering industry.
 - (ii) Two petrochemical units.
 - (iii) A centre of the silk industry. [3]



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