

**I PRE BOARD EXAMINATION
HISTORY, CIVICS AND GEOGRAPHY
PAPER - II
X- (ICSE)**

(Maximum Marks: 80)

(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 **Eight** questions in all. Part-I is compulsory.*

*All questions for 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 [].

PART - I (30 Marks)

(Attempt all questions from this part)

Question.1

Study the extract of the Survey of India map sheet No. G43S10 (Eastings 60-70, Northings 26-36) and answer the following questions

- (i) What is the general direction of the flow of Sipu Nadi in the given map extract? What is the white patch in the river in grid square 6632? [2]
- (ii) Anadra is more developed settlement than Gulabganj: Give two reasons to support your answer. [2]
- (iii) Give the meaning of the following [2]
 - (a) 3r in grid square 6227
 - (b) .313 in grid square 6627
 - (c) Brackish in grid square 6232
 - (d) 5r in grid square 6331
- (iv) (a) What are the 'Fire Lines' in the forest area (6928) of the given map extract? [1]
 - (b) What does the term 'Diggi' mean in grid square 6533? [1]

This paper consists of 7 printed pages.

- (v) (a) Which type of drainage pattern is found in grid square 6728. How is it different from 6034. [1]
- (b) What do the black curved lines in grid square 6631 represent? [1]

Question. 2

- On the outline map of India provided [10]
- (i) Mark and label Mount Kanchenjunga
 - (ii) Shade and label Coromandel Coastal plains.
 - (iii) Mark and label river Narmada
 - (iv) Shade and label Wular lake
 - (v) Draw and label Tropic of Cancer.
 - (vi) Draw and label Western Disturbance.
 - (vii) Mark and name Singhbhum.
 - (viii) Shade and name an area of laterite soil in southern part of India
 - (ix) Mark with a dot and name Kochi
 - (x) Shade and label an area of dense population towards north of Tropic of Cancer.

Question.3

Choose the correct answer to the questions from the given options:

- (1) The first and the last state to experience the South West monsoon wind is: [1]
- (a) Maharashtra (b) Goa
- (c) Karnataka (d) Kerala
- (2) 'In Situ' refers to the soil which is _____ [1]
- (a) Transported soil (b) Riverine soil
- (c) found where it is not formed (d) found where it is formed
- (3) Which of the following is a characteristic of Thorny and scrub vegetation? [1]
- (a) Conical trees (b) Breathing roots
- (c) Dense canopy (d) Xerophytic vegetation

- (4) The most efficient mode of irrigation is: [1]
(a) Well (b) Sprinkler
(c) Tank (d) Drip
- (5) Bhakra Nangal project is constructed on [1]
(a) Indus (b) Chenab
(c) Ganga (d) Sutlej
- (6) This crop is a shade loving plant and grows well on mountain slopes [1]
(a) Tea (b) Jute
(c) Cotton (d) Sugarcane
- (7) Industries which are owned and managed by the government [1]
(a) Private sector industries (b) Joint sector industries
(c) State owned industries (d) Public sector industries
- (8) Which of the following is not dependent on iron and steel industry? [1]
(a) Software industry (b) Shipbuilding industry
(c) Automobile industry (d) Railways
- (9) Which of the following provides transport services in hilly areas [1]
(a) Pawan Hans (b) Pavan Doot
(c) Maruti Services (d) Vayu Hans
- (10) _____ is the best eco-friendly methods for the solid waste problem. [1]
(a) Recycling (b) Reusing
(c) Landfilling (d) Incineration

PART - II (50 Marks)

(Attempt any five questions from this part)

Question. 4

- (i) Which type of pressure condition is present in India during summer?
Mention one factor responsible for it. [2]
- (ii) How Himalayas affect the climate of India? Give two factors. [2]
- (iii) Give a geographical reason for each of the following [3]
(a) Annual range of temperature is lower in Mangaluru compared to Bengaluru though both are situated on same latitude.
(b) Kalbaisakhi is a beneficial local winds
(c) The Western Disturbances are beneficial for agriculture in India.



(iv) Study the climatic data and answer the following questions [3]

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temp(°c)	9.6	16.2	20.2	27.2	36.4	44.6	40.2	39.2	36.2	28.2	19.2	15.4
Rain(cm)	25.5	4.3	1.5	-	0.8	2.3	12.5	16.4	15.3	8.1	0.2	21.2

- Calculate the annual range of temperature.
- Which winds bring rain to this station?
- Give the name to this station. (city).

Question. 5

- Differentiate between alluvial soil and red soil. [2]
- Name the following [2]
 - This soil hardens like a stone when dry.
 - This soil is found on the Northern plains.
 - Due to heavy rain, the top layer of the soil is removed.
 - When heavy rainfall creates grooves and cuts steep sided valley as water runs off.
- Give geographical reason for the following. [3]
 - Alluvial soil is ex situ soil.
 - Laterite soil are generally infertile.
 - It is difficult to plough black soil after rains.
- What is Soil conservation? Mention any two measures taken to prevent soil erosion. [3]

Question. 6

- Mention two characteristics of Tropical Deciduous forests. [2]
- Name the forest which is found in the delta regions. Name an important tree found here and its use. [2]
- Give geographical reason for the following. [3]
 - Desert plants have no leaves or leaves are reduced to spines
 - Forests must be planted on mountain slopes.
 - Tropical evergreen forests are commercially difficult to exploit.
- Write the uses of these trees. [3]
 - Rosewood
 - Sandalwood
 - Silver Fir

Question. 7

- (i) Mention two conditions necessary for the construction of tubewells. [2]
- (ii) Define the following. [2]
- (a) Rooftop rainwater harvesting
- (b) Inundation canals
- (iii) What is Drip Irrigation? Mention two disadvantages of drip irrigation [3]
- (iv) Mention rainwater harvesting techniques (Method) used in following states- [3]
- (a) Rajasthan (b) Gujarat (c) Maharashtra

Question. 8

- (i) Why minerals should be used judiciously (without wasting)? [2]
- (ii) Name the following mineral: [2]
- (a) It is used to harden the steel. (b) Best quality of iron ore.
- (c) It is used to make aluminium. (d) It is highly ductile
- (iii) (a) Name the four varieties of coal [3]
- (b) Which variety of coal is used for domestic purpose and why?
- (iv) (a) What are the advantages of Non-conventional energy sources? [3]
- (Any two)
- (b) What is the biggest advantage of solar energy being used in homes?

Question. 9

- (i) Mention any two salient features of Indian agriculture. [2]
- (ii) Differentiate between kharif season and Rabi season. [2]
- (iii) With reference to rice cultivation, answer the following. [3]
- (a) Largest producer of rice in India
- (b) Which state gives highest yield/hectare in India?
- (c) Which is the best method for its cultivation?
- (iv) (a) Why sugarcane cultivation is gaining popularity in peninsular India? Give two reasons [3]
- (b) State one problem of sugarcane cultivators in Northern plains.
- (c) Differentiate between two major fibre crops of India. Give one difference for each.

Question. 10

- (i) Explain the terms [2]
(a) Cooperative Sector Industry
(b) Joint Sector Industry
- (ii) Why Bangalore is termed as 'Silicon Valley of India'? [2]
- (iii) From where does Rourkela steel gets its supply of- [3]
(a) Coal (b) Iron ore (c) Power
- (iv) What are the three by-products of Sugar Industry? Mention one use of each. [3]

Question. 11

- (i) Mention any two objectives of Golden Quadrilateral. [2]
- (ii) Why the government has decided to convert all the railway gauges into Unigauge (Broadgauge)? [2]
- (iii) Mention the following: [3]
(a) Two advantages of roadways
(b) One disadvantage of airways
- (iv) (a) Name the terminal stations of Golden Quadrilateral. [3]
(b) This transport is free from geographical barriers.

Question. 12

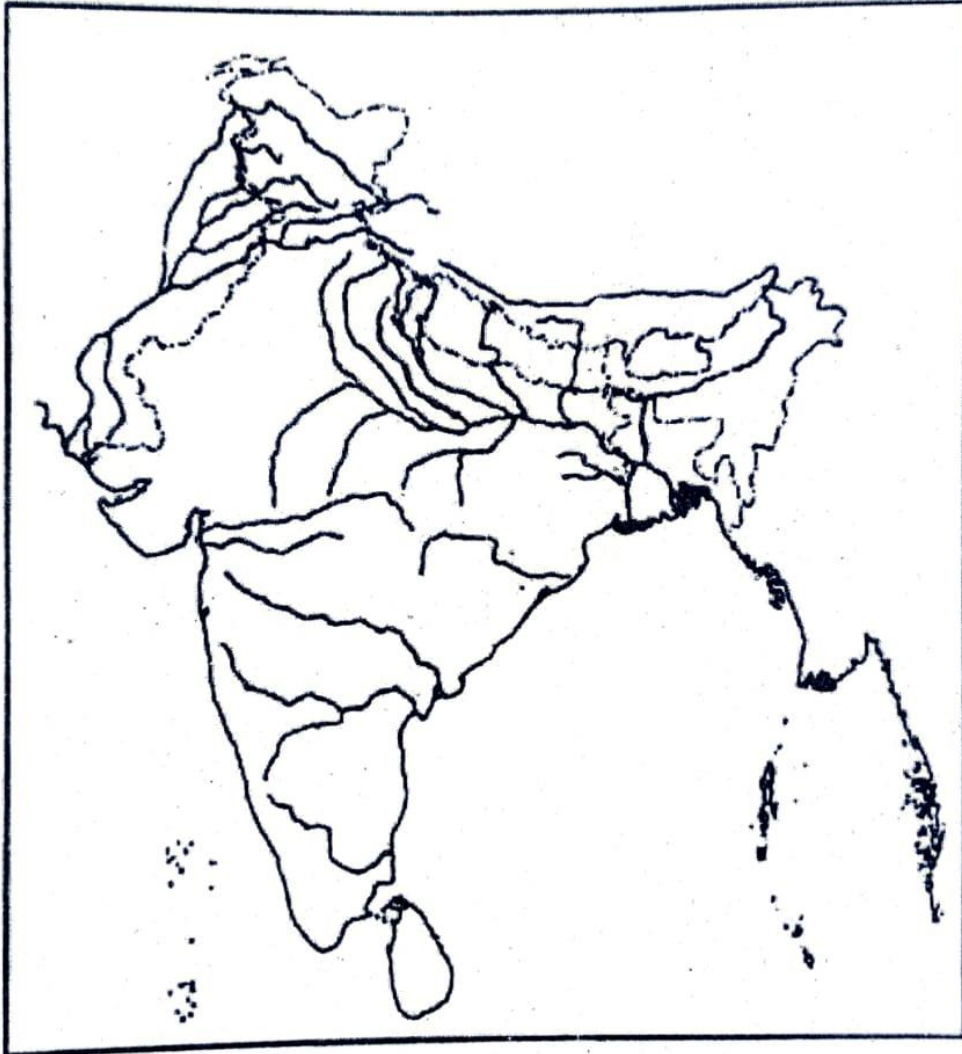
- (i) Define [2]
(a) Acid rain (b) Smog
- (ii) Mention two advantages of Open Dumping. [2]
- (iii) Give reasons [3]
(a) We should have the use of plastics
(b) Recycling must be encouraged.
(c) Segregation of waste must be done before disposal
- (iv) (a) What is Anaerobic composting? [3]
(b) State its one advantage and one disadvantage.

Question No. 2

Index No. UID.

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

Map of India for Question 2.



ONLY FOR THE EXAMINER										
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)	(ix)	(x)	Total

IInd PRE BOARD EXAMINATION (2023-24)

H.C.G - PAPER - II, GEOGRAPHY

CLASS - X (I.C.S.E)

PART - I (30 MARKS)

Answer I

- (i) East to West. Riverine Island (1+1)
- (ii) It has Police Chowki, Diggi, Dispensary and Veterinary Hospital. (Any two) (1+1)
- (iii) (a) Relative height of Embankment of Tank. $\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)$
(b) Spot height 313 $\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)$
(c) Saline/Salty water
(d) Relative height of the river bank
- (iv) (a) Fire line is a clearing made in the forest to prevent the spread of forest fire. (1+1)
(b) Diggi is a tank which is used for the collection of water
- (v) (a) 6728 - Radial, 6034 - Dendritic (1+1)
(b) Broken Grounds

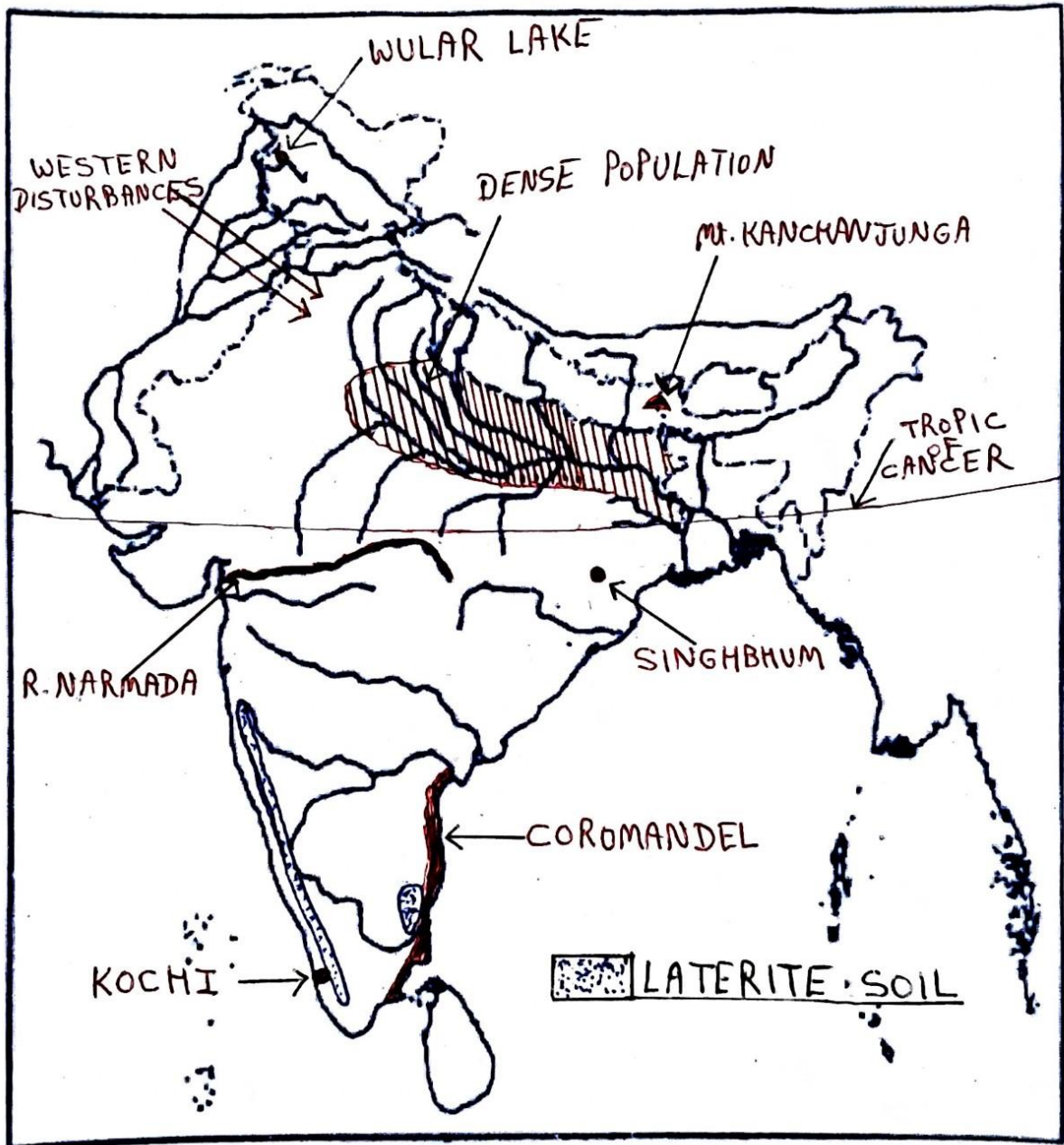
Answer 3

- (1) Kerala (6) Tea (10)
- (2) Found where it is farmed (7) Public Sector Industries
- (3) Xerophytic vegetation (8) Software Industries
- (4) Drip (9) Pawan Hans
- (5) Sully (10) Recycling

Answer 2

10 Marks

Map of India for Question 2.



PART II (50 MARKS)

Answer 4

- (i) Low Pressure condition.
Mainland of India experience intense heat during summer as Sun shines directly overhead Tropic of Cancer. (1+1)
- (ii) • Himalayas obstructs the bitter cold winds from Siberia from entering India. (1+1)
• Himalayas obstructs rain bearing S.W monsoons winds forcing them to shed their moisture resulting in heavy rainfall.
- (iii)
(a) Amul range ---- latitude as Mangalore is a coastal city. (1+1+1)
(b) Kalbaisabhi ---- winds as it is good for tea crop in Assam and Jute & rice in West Bengal.
(c) The western ---- India as they provide winter rain which is good for Rabi crop specially wheat during winters
- (iv) (1+1+1)
(a) 35°C
(b) Western Disturbances
(c) Amritsar, Ludhiana (other cities of Punjab)

Answer 5

- (i)
- | <u>Alluvial Soil</u> | <u>Red Soil</u> |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is transported soil• It is light to dark in colour• It is replenished by floods.• It is rich in lime | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is residual soil• It is red in colour• It is porous and friable in nature.• It is rich in Iron |
- (Any one on each side
(Any other relevant point can be taken)
- (1+1)

- (ii) (a) Laterite Soil (c) Leaching $(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2})$
 (b) Alluvial Soil (d) Gully / Rill Erosion $(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2})$

- (iii) (a) Alluvial ----- soil as they are transported by water or wind. $(1+1)$
 (b) Laterite ----- infertile as they are porous in nature. Moreover they are prone to leaching. (Any one)
 (c) It is ----- rains as it becomes sticky when wet.

- (iv) Soil conservation - It is an effort made by men to prevent soil erosion to retain the fertility of the soil. $(1+1)$
Two measures
- Afforestation
 - Cover cropping
 - Crop rotation
 - To check overgrazing
 - Shelter Belts
 - Construction of Dams and Barage

Answer 6

- (i) • Trees shed their leaves for about 6 to 8 weeks during spring and early summer to conserve water. $(1+1)$
 • They are found in pure stands
 • They do not have dense undergrowth so easily accessible.
 • They are commercially most exploited forest as yield valuable timber.
 (Any two) (Any other relevant point)

- (ii) Littoral / Tidal / Mangrove
 Sundari used for Boat Making $(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2})$

- (iii) (a) Desert ----- spines to conserve water.
 (b) Forests ----- slopes to prevent/reduce soil erosion and landslide. $(1+1)$
 (c) Tropical evergreen ----- exploit as found in mixed stands and have dense undergrowth.

- (iv)
- (a) Rosewood - Furniture making, Floorboard, Carving wood, veneers
 - (b) Sandalwood - Handicraft, Carving, cosmetics, Perfumery
 - (c) Silver Fir - Paper pulp, Matches, Planking, Packing case
(Any one in each)

Answer 7

- (i) Conditions for the construction of tubewell
- Ground water table should be high.
 - Soil should be soft
 - Area must get sufficient rain to replenish ground water
 - Regular cheap electricity should be available.
 - Large fertile area should be there in its surrounding (Any two)
(Any other relevant point)
- (ii) (a) Rooftop rainwater harvesting - Rainwater is collected over our rooftops and brought down through (PVC) pipes into tanks, pits, wells or borewells to be used in future and for recharging groundwater.
- (b) Inundation canals - These canals are taken out from the rivers without constructing any barrage, weir or dam at their head to regulate the flow of water.
- (iii) Drip Irrigation - In this method, water is taken directly to the roots of the plants. A plastic tube is used which has small holes through which water keeps on dripping (falling) steadily.
- Two disadvantages
- Initial cost can be more than overhead systems.
 - The sun can affect the tubes used for drip irrigation, shortening their usable life.
 - If the water is not properly filtered and equipment is not properly maintained, it can result in clogging.
- (iv)
- (a) Rajasthan - Johads, Kunds, Baolis, Tanka, Stepwell
 - (b) Gujarat - Khadin
 - (c) Maharashtra - Bhandara, Tals, Baravas or stepped ponds
(Any one in each)

Answer 8

- (i) Minerals take a long time to develop geologically, so they should be used judiciously without wasting (2)
- (ii)
- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|---|
| (a) Manganese | (c) Bauxite | $(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2})$ |
| (b) Magnetite | (d) Copper | |
- (iii)
- (a) Anthracite, Bituminous, Lignite, Peat
- (b) Anthracite & Bituminous.
They emit little smoke and ash
- (iv)
- (a) Advantages of Non-conventional energy sources (Any two) (2+1)
- They are renewable so not no chance of getting exhausted
 - They are environment friendly so no pollution
 - They can be tapped at large scale at one place or at number of places
 - They are cost effective (Any other relevant point)
- (b) Solar energy is being used in homes and it reduces high electricity bills.

Answer 9

- (i) Salient features of Indian Agriculture (Any two) (1+1)
- Dependence on monsoons
 - Variety of crops
 - Importance of food crops
 - Agriculture pattern - crop seasons
- (ii)
- | <u>Kharif</u> | <u>Rabi</u> | $(1+1)$ |
|--|---|---------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is rainy season crop• Seeds are sown in June and harvested in November | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is winter season crop.• Seeds are sown in Oct/Nov and harvested in March. | |
- (Any one on each side)

- (iii)
- West Bengal
 - Tamil Nadu
 - Japanese Method
- (1+1+1)

- (iv)
- (a)
- The yield per hectare is higher (Any two)
 - climate is favourable with absence of loo and frost.
 - Presence of Black soil with high fertility and moisture retentivity is good for crops.
 - Sugar industry is in cooperative sector which is good for farmers (Any other relevant point)
- ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$)

- (b)
- old & obsolete machinery
 - Loo & Frost
 - Short crushing season
 - Private mills
- (Any one with explanation) (1)

- (c)
- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>cotton</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It provides fibre to cotton textile industry Seeds are used in Vanaspati industry Seeds are given to animals as fodder | <p>Jute</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is used as bags, ropes, carpets, rugs etc. It is known as Brown bags as its sacks are used for packaging Important as a cash crop as its products earn a lot of foreign exch exchange for India <p>(Any other relevant point) (Any one)</p> |
|--|---|
- ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$)

Answer 10

- (i)
- Cooperative Sector Industry - They are owned and managed on cooperative basis by those who are producers of raw materials (1+1)
 - Joint Sector Industry - They are jointly managed by the central or state government and by private firms

- (ii) Bangalore ---- India due to large no. of Information Technology companies located there. (2)

- (iii)
- Coal - Jharia, Talcher, Korba
 - Iron ore - Sundergarh, Keonjhar
 - Power - Hirakud
- (Any one for each) (1+1+1)

(iv)

- Molasses - used as fertilizer, DDT, Power alcohol, Synthetic rubber, Plastic, rum, cattle feed $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
- Bagasse - used for making paper and cardboard $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
- Pressmud - Making wax, Shoe Polish, carbon paper $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
(Any one use for each)

Answer 11

(i) Two objectives of Golden Quadrilateral (1+1)

- It reduces time and distance between mega cities of India.
- Better movement of Trucks to facilitate truck transport
- It helps in industrial growth of smaller towns through which it passes.
- Transport agriculture produce & raw material from water & land.
- It promotes National Integration (Any other relevant point)

(ii) The government ----- Unigauge as it saves time, reduces transport and pilferage. (2)
(Any other relevant point)

(iii) (a) Two advantages of roadways (2+1)

- cheapest means of transport to link villages to urban areas.
- Roads can be made in remote areas, mountains and deserts
- They provide door to door service.
- They are safer for perishable commodities. (Any other relevant point)

(b) One disadvantage of airways

- Costliest
- Lack of funds
- Competition
- Poor quality of service
- Strikes
- Limited carrying capacity
- High cost of maintenance (Any other relevant point)

(iv) (a) Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Mumbai

(b) Air Transport

$(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2})$

(1)

Answer 12

(i)
(a) Acid rain - Rain containing Sulphuric acid and Nitric acid fall on earth in form of acid rain. (1+1)

(b) Smog - The combination of Smoke and fog.

(ii) Two disadvantages of open Dumping. (1+1)

- It gives out bad odour.
- It becomes breeding ground for mosquitoes and flies.
- It can contaminate aquifers and surrounding water bodies

(iii) (a) We should ----- plastics to reduce waste and pollution (1+1+1)

(b) Recycling must ---- encouraged as it reduces the waste. It saves the land, water & air from pollution.

(c) Segregation ---- disposal to sort out waste for recycling.
(Any other relevant point)

(iv) (a) Anaerobic Composting - It is the process of making compost without oxygen in air. (1+1+1)

(b) Advantages (Any one)

- It produces biogas consisting of Methane and CO_2 which can be used directly for heating or electric power generation.
- It can be used as a soil conditioner.
- It may be upgraded to 90% Methane for vehicular use.

Disadvantage

- It requires land which can be used for other purposes.