

## SECTION B: GEOGRAPHY

(20 MARKS)

10. Which of the following is/are forest conservation strategy/strategies in India? Choose the correct answer from the options given below. (1)
- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| I. Wildlife Sanctuaries | II. deforestation      |
| III. National Parks     | IV. Biosphere Reserves |

Options:

- A. I, II and III  
C. I, III and IV

- B. II, III and IV  
D. I and II

11. Identify the type of crop with the help of the following features:

- It is an Equatorial crop, but under special conditions.
- It requires a moist and humid climate.
- It requires more than 200 cm of rainfall.

(1)

- A. rubber  
C. jute

- B. cotton  
D. tea

12. From amongst the following, choose the **incorrect** statement regarding water scarcity.

(1)

- A. It is the outcome of a large and growing population.  
B. There is unequal access to it.  
C. Despite sufficient availability, there can be scarcity due to the bad quality of water.  
D. Farmers having their own wells and tube wells help to conserve water.

13. Match the soil type in column A with the region/state in column B and choose the correct option:

(1)

| Column A               | Column B            |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| Soil Type              | Region/State        |
| a. black soil          | 1. Odisha           |
| b. red and yellow soil | 2. Godavari Delta   |
| c. laterite soil       | 3. Plateau of Malwa |
| d. alluvial soil       | 4. Chhattisgarh     |

- A. a.-3. b.-4. c.-1. d.-2.  
C. a.-3. b.-4. c.-2. d.-1.

- B. a.-4. b.-3. c.-1. d.-2.  
D. a.-3. b.-1. c.-4. d.-2.

14. Choose the incorrect pair among the following:

(1)

- A. Hirakud – Mahanadi  
C. Bhakra Nangal – Satluj

- B. Nagarjuna Sagar – Krishna  
D. Mettur Dam – Godavari

15. Two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Study the statements carefully and identify the correct alternative:

(1)

**ASSERTION (A):** Mica is widely used in electrical and electronic industries.

**REASON (R):** Mica is a good conductor of electricity.

Choose the correct option:

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.  
B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
C. A is true, but R is false.  
D. A is false, but R is true.

16. Why is the Bhoodan-Gramdan movement also known as 'Bloodless Revolution'? (2)
- 17A. Which is the most abundantly available fossil fuel in India? Assess the importance of its different forms. (5)

OR

- 17B. 'There is a pressing need for using renewable energy resources in India.' Justify this statement. (2)
18. Read the given text and answer the following questions. (1 + 2 + 1 = 4) (4)

### Significance of the Sugar Industry in India

The Indian sugar industry has always promoted the rural economy by commercially utilising agricultural resources to meet the large domestic demand for sugar. It provides employment to about three lakh workers over and above the thousands of sugarcane growers who are also directly dependent on this industry.

The industry helps in the generation of energy to meet the increasing energy needs of the country. In addition to this, the by-products from the sugar mills provide raw materials to several other industries such as the alcohol industry and paper industry.

[Source: adapted from *Frank Modern Certificate Geography Part II*, a textbook for Class X]

- 18.1. How does the sugar industry contribute to the rural economy of India?
- 18.2. Evaluate the importance of the sugar industry in providing livelihood to both workers and farmers.
- 18.3. In what ways does the sugar industry help in meeting India's energy needs?

### MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (3 marks)

19. On the same outline map of India, locate and label the following with suitable symbols: (1)
- I. (p) A dam on the Satluj River

OR

- (q) A dam on the Mahanadi River
- II. Any two of the following: (1 x 2 = 2)
- (i) A major seaport in Kerala
- (ii) The international airport of West Bengal
- (iii) A major seaport in Gujarat

**(20 MARKS)**

- A. Jodhpur  
C. Alwar  
B. Bikaner  
D. Sri Ganganagar

A. a.-2. b.-3. d.-1. d.-4.  
C. a.-3. b.-4. c.-1. d.-2.



12. Two statements are given as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Study the statements carefully and identify the correct alternative: (1)

**ASSERTION (A):** There is a tendency for the sugar mills to shift and concentrate in the southern and western states, especially in Maharashtra.

**REASON (B):** The hot and warm weather conditions help in a good harvest.

Choose the correct option:

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
  - B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
  - C. A is true, but R is false.
  - D. A is false, but R is true.
13. This soil is well-known for its capacity to hold moisture. Identify the soil. (1)
- A. alluvial soil
  - B. black soil
  - C. red soil
  - D. yellow soil

14. Which of the following statements are true about the jute textiles industry in India? (1)
- I. India is the largest producer of raw jute and jute goods.
  - II. India stands at first place as an exporter.
  - III. Most of the mills are located in West Bengal.

Choose the correct option:

- A. I, II, and III.
  - B. II, and III.
  - C. I, and II.
  - D. I, and III.
15. This picture shows rice growing in a field. Choose the correct option that identifies the region best suited for rice growth. (1)
- A. mountains
  - B. deserts
  - C. coastal areas
  - D. dense forests



16. 'An ever-increasing number of industries have resulted in water scarcity'. Justify this statement. (2)
- 17A. What is a mineral? How do geologists classify minerals? What is the approach of geographers in the study of minerals? (5)

OR

- 17B. 'Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives'. In the light of this statement, describe the importance of minerals in our daily lives.

18. Read the given text and answer the following questions. (1 + 2 + 1 = 4)

(4)

### Forest Conservation

Forest conservation refers to the planning, maintenance and improvement of forest areas and their protection from destruction and degeneration. It involves judicious use of forest products to prevent their depletion. Forest conservation will enable the future generations also to derive benefits from the available forest resources.

Indiscriminate deforestation and slash and burn agriculture should be declared illegal. These laws should be strictly implemented.

Afforestation is the process of creating a forest in a place where there has not been one for a long time, typically over 50 years. It involves planting trees in areas that previously had no forests. This effort to grow trees and establish forests in regions that have been without tree cover for a long period can transform barren land into a flourishing forest, helping to restore the Earth's balance.

Large-scale afforestation should be done in areas unfit for agriculture. In this way forest cover can be effectively increased.

[Source: adapted from *Frank Modern Certificate Geography Part II*, a textbook for Class X]

18.1 How does afforestation help?

18.2 'Judicious use of forest products is essential for conservation.' Justify this statement with examples.

18.3 Mention two ways in which forest cover can be increased.

### MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (3 marks)

19. On the same outline map of India, locate and label the following with suitable symbols:

I. (p) A dam located on the Mahanadi River.

(1)

OR

(q) A dam on the Narmada River.

II. Any two of the following: (1×2=2)

(2)

(i) A seaport in West Bengal.

(ii) An international airport in Maharashtra.

(iii) An international airport in Punjab.



**SECTION B: GEOGRAPHY****(20 MARKS)**

10. Identify the crop with the help of following information and choose the correct option. (1)
- This is the staple food crop.
  - It requires high temperature and high humidity.
  - It requires over 100 cm of annual rainfall.
- A. wheat                      B. maize                      C. rice                      D. jowar
11. Which of the following best describes the goal of Jal Jeevan Mission? (1)
- A. Assured supply of potable piped water at a service level of 52 litres per capita per day regularly.
- B. Assured supply of potable piped water at a service level of 53 litres per capita per day regularly.
- C. Assured supply of potable piped water at a service level of 54 litres per capita per day regularly.
- D. Assured supply of potable piped water at a service level of 55 litres per capita per day regularly.
12. Where is an experimental geothermal energy project located in India? (1)
- A. Gulf of Kutch – Gujarat
- B. Puga valley – Ladakh
- C. Ganga valley – Himachal Pradesh
- D. Nagercoil – Tamil Nadu
13. What are forests and wastelands belonging to both private individuals and government known as? (1)
- A. sacred groves                      B. reserved forest
- C. protected forests                      D. unclassed forests
14. Identify the main aim of the Joint Forest Management (JFM) Programme? (1)
- A. to ban all forest use
- B. to involve local communities in forest conservation
- C. to expand urban development
- D. to cut down more trees for profit
15. A region has rich mineral deposits but suffers from frequent droughts and poor infrastructure. What does this indicate about the nature of its resources? (1)
- A. Resources are evenly distributed.
- B. Resources are unlimited.
- C. Resources are region-specific.
- D. Resources are always useful.
16. What are the major characteristics and distribution of black soil in India? (2)
- 17A. Examine the importance of India's water resources and the role of rainwater harvesting. (5)

**OR**

17B. Is it possible that an area or region may have ample water resources but is still facing water scarcity?

18. Read the given text and answer the following questions:

(1 + 2 + 1 = 4)

Land degradation refers to a temporary or permanent decline in the productivity of land; a loss of biodiversity in the region and a reduction in the utility of the land. Significant land degradation is a consequence of the constant growth of human and livestock population which exerts heavy pressure on the limited land resources of India for simultaneous use in forestry, agriculture, pastures, human settlements and other infrastructural needs. Currently, most of the land in India is either degraded, undergoing degradation or at grave risk of being degraded. Loss of vegetation occurs due to deforestation, unsystematic use of fertilisers and pesticides, shifting cultivation, improper crop rotation, encroachment into forest lands, forest fires and over-grazing. Other important factors that cause land degradation are unsustainable fuelwood and fodder extraction, inadequate soil conservation measures, extension of cultivation to lands of low potential, improper management of irrigation systems and extraction of groundwater in excess of the recharge capacity. Increase in industrial activities, urbanisation and infrastructural development have also considerably reduced the land under agriculture, forestry, pastures as well as unused land. This has led to land degradation and destruction of the quality of land due to waste disposal.

[Source: *adapted from Macmillan's Footprints...Our Past, Planet, and Society*, a textbook for Class X]

18.1 What is land degradation?

18.2 What are the reasons for loss of vegetation? Mention any four.

18.3 How does population growth contribute to land degradation in India?

### MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION (3 marks)

19. On the same outline map of India locate and label the following with suitable symbols:

A. a major dam in Uttarakhand on the Bhagirathi River

(1)

OR

a major dam on the Narmada River in Gujarat

B. Any two of the following:

(1 x 2 = 2)

(a) a major seaport in West Bengal

(b) Nuclear Power Plant in UP

(c) an international airport in Kerala