



**BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE**  
**FIRST TERM EXAMINATION (2024-25)**

**CLASS - X**  
**GEOGRAPHY**

**Maximum Marks 80**

**Part I**

**(30 Marks)**

Attempt all questions from this part.

- QI. Study the extract of the Survey of India sheet No. G43S7 and answer the questions that follow: (10)**
- i) a) Give a six figure reference for ▲224 (2)  
b) Give a four figure reference for open Scrub in the North East quarter of the map.
  - ii) Give the meaning of each of the following: (2)  
a) 3r in grid 2403  
b) 200 in grid 2707
  - iii) What is the direction of the flow of Sipu river? Give a reason to support your answer. (2)
  - iv) Calculate the area enclosed within eastings 26 and 30 and northings 05 and 09. Show your working. (2)
  - v) a) What is the chief mode of transport between Panthawada and Rampura? (2)  
b) What type of drainage pattern do you see in grid 2904? (2)

- QII. On the outline map of India provided mark and label each of the following: (10)**
- i) Aravali
  - ii) River Betwa
  - iii) River Krishna
  - iv) Karakoram Pass
  - v) Chota Nagpur Plateau
  - vi) Tropic of Cancer
  - vii) Mumbai High
  - viii) Mark with arrows to show the direction of the Arabian Sea Branch of the South West Monsoons.
  - ix) Northern Circars
  - x) Kolkata

- QIII. Choose the correct answers from the given options. (10)**
- i) This soil is also called the Regur Soil in Central India: (2)  
a) Red Soil  
b) Black Soil  
c) Laterite Soil  
d) Alluvial Soil
  - ii) Laterite soils are not found in this state: (2)  
a) Kerala  
b) Tripura  
c) Uttar Pradesh  
d) Assam
  - iii) These forests grow in areas of over 200cms of rainfall: (2)  
a) Littoral  
b) Montane  
c) Tropical Monsoon  
d) Tropical Evergreen
  - iv) \_\_\_ is a term not associated with the conservation of forests. (2)  
a) Van Mahotsav  
b) Agro Forestry  
c) Shifting Cultivation  
d) Afforestation
  - v) This state has the largest area under well irrigation: (2)  
a) Uttar Pradesh  
b) Karnataka  
c) Odisha  
d) Gujrat
  - vi) An irrigation method that saves water by allowing water to drip slowly: (2)  
a) Drip irrigation  
b) Canal irrigation  
c) Sprinkler irrigation  
d) Tank irrigation
  - vii) These are considered as natural highways: (2)  
a) Mountain roads  
b) Rivers  
c) Railways  
d) Sea Ports
  - viii) This state has a good network of roads: (2)  
a) Uttar Pradesh  
b) Assam  
c) Rajasthan  
d) Arunachal Pradesh
  - ix) These trees have stilt roots: (2)  
a) Khair  
b) Rosewood  
c) Teak  
d) Sundari
  - x) This is not a method of rain water harvesting: (2)  
a) Dug wells  
b) Sprinklers  
c) Bore wells  
d) Percolation pits



## Part II

(50 Marks)

Attempt any five questions from this part.

QIV.

- a) The Alluvial soils of India are also called ex-situ soils. Why? (2)
- b) Give two major characteristics of the Black Soil. (2)
- c) With reference to laterite soils answer the following questions:
  - i) Give a reason to explain why these soils are infertile? (3)
  - ii) Name two crops associated with them. (3)
- d) What is sheet erosion? State two ways in which soil erosion can be controlled. (3)

QV.

- a) Name two trees that are dominant in the Tropical Monsoon Deciduous forests. (2)
- b) State two characteristic features of the Tidal Forests of India. (2)
- c) Give a single term for each of the following:
  - i) Group of trees in an area; more or less uniform in species, size arrangement and condition. (3)
  - ii) Planting of trees in areas which are long devoid of vegetation and forest cover. (3)
  - iii) A movement that has been successful in banning tree felling in Uttarakhand. (3)
- d) i) Give the rainfall and temperature requirements of the Tropical Evergreen Forests. (3)  
ii) Mention one region where these forests are found in India. (3)

QVI.

- a) Which forest belt of India is commercially the most important? Give a reason for your answer. (2)
- b) State two ways in which the desert vegetation has adapted itself to its environment. (2)
- c) Name the forest belt where each of the following trees are found and give one use of each one of them:
  - i) Silver Fir (3)
  - ii) Sundari (3)
  - iii) Sal (3)
- d) i) Conservation of forests is important. Give two reasons to support this statement. (3)  
ii) Explain the term Agro-Forestry. (3)

QVII.

- a) Give two climatic reasons to explain why irrigation is important in India. (2)
- b) Mention two disadvantages of surface wells. (2)
- c) i) What are Inundation Canals? (3)  
ii) State two ways in which these canals are different from Perennial canals. (3)
- d) i) What is Rainwater Harvesting? (3)  
ii) Mention two advantages of the same. (3)

QVIII.

- a) Give two advantages of Sprinkler Irrigation. (2)
- b) Tank irrigation is widely practiced in Peninsular India. Give two reasons why it is so. (2)
- c) State three conditions required for installation of Tube Wells. (3)
- d) i) There is a need to conserve water. Give two reasons to support this statement. (3)  
ii) What do you understand by the term Johad? (3)

QIX.

- a) Road transport is affected by seasons. Give one reason for this statement. (2)
- b) Give two advantages of rail transport. (2)
- c) i) Which form of transport is most useful during natural calamities? (3)  
ii) Give two reasons for your answer. (3)
- d) i) Name the cheapest mode of transport. (3)  
ii) Give two disadvantages of the same. (3)

\*\*\*\*\*

