

HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATION-2023-2024

CLASS: X

SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY

NAME OF THE STUDENT: Riddhima

MAX.MARKS:80

DATE:.....

TIME: 2 HOURS

NOTE: 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 from Part I are to be attempted. A total of five questions are to be attempted from Part II. The intended marks are given against the question. All sub-sections of the questions attempted must be answered in the correct serial order.

Part I (30 Marks)

(Attempt all questions from this part)

1. Study the extract of the Survey of India Map Sheet No. G43SI0 and answer the following questions:

- (i) (a) Give the four figure grid reference of a settlement at Pithapura. (2)
- (b) Give six figure grid reference of Δ 331.
- (ii)(a) What is the compass direction of Sanwara (6636) from Udvariya (6934). (2)
- (b) Name the drainage pattern in grid square 7128.
- (iii) Mention two man made features in grid square 6433 and two natural features in grid square 6631. (2)
- (iv) What is the area in Square Kilometres of the region South of Northings 32? (2)
- (v)(a) What do you mean by Contours? (2)
- (b) What is the Contour interval of the sheet provided to you?

2. On the outline map of India provided:

- (i) Shade and label black soil area of India. (1)
- (ii) Shade and label Gulf of Khambat (1)
- (iii) Mark with an arrow and label S W Monsoon winds. (1)
- (iv) Mark and label Aravallis (1)
- (v) Mark and label River Yamuna. (1)
- (vi) Mark and label Tropic of Cancer. (1)
- (vii) Mark and label Coromandal Coast. (1)
- (viii) Mark and name Delhi. (1)
- (ix) Mark and name Karakoram Pass. (1)
- (x) Shade and label the sparsely populated region in Western India. (1)

3. Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options:

- (i) Name the source of rain in Punjab during winter season. (1)
 - (a) Tropical Depression
 - (b) Retreating Monsoon
 - (c) Western Disturbances
 - (d) North East Monsoon Winds
- (ii) Why laterite soil is considered a valuable building material? (1)
 - (a) It is cheap
 - (b) It becomes hard like iron when exposed to air.
 - (c) It is used to make bricks
 - (d) It is coarse in texture

- (iii) The trees of these forests can survive in fresh and brackish water. (1)
 . (a)Littoral Forest
 (b)Tropical Evergreen Forest
 (c)Deciduous Monsoon Forest
 (d)Mountain Forest
- (iv) In which method of irrigation power from solar panels can be used to draw water? (1)
 (a) Wells
 (b)Tube Wells
 (c)Canals
 (d)Tanks
- (v) Madhya Pradesh has a large deposit of it in Taregaon area of Balaghat district. (1)
 (a) Coal (b) Manganese
 (c) Iron Ore (d) Copper
- (vi) The places in Peninsular India even at higher altitude never experience any snowfall because of : (1)
 (a) Nearness to the Indian Ocean
 (b) Nearness to the Tropic of Cancer
 (c) Nearness to the Equator
 (d) Nearness to the Arabian Sea
- (vii) Black Soil is also known as: (1)
 (a) Khadar Soil (b) Bhangar Soil
 (c) Regur Soil (d) All of these
- (viii) These Trees provide hard durable timber for boat making. (1)
 (a) Sundari (b) Deodar
 (c) Sal (d) Ebony
- (ix) The oldest and the cheapest means of irrigation is: (1)
 (a) Tube Wells (b) Wells
 (c) Drip irrigation (d) Canals
- (x) Which form of coal has low carbon, high moisture content and low heating capacity? (1)
 (a) Peat (b) Lignite
 (c) Anthracite (d) Bituminous

Part II (50 Marks)

(Attempt any five questions from this part)

4. (a) Which type of climate is experienced in the Northern Plains of India? State one characteristic of this type of climate. (2)
- (b) Why are the Himalayas called the perfect climatic divide? Mention its two fold functions in this regard. (2)
- (c) Give a reason for each of the following: (3)
 (i) Mumbai is warmer than Kanpur in December.
 (ii) The Konkan coast experiences orographic rainfall.
 (iii) The annual rainfall in Rajasthan is less than 25cm.

(d) Study the Climatic Data given below and answer the questions that follow: (3)

| Month | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| TEMP °C | 21.0 | 21.9 | 24.3 | 27.2 | 28.0 | 26.4 | 26.1 | 25.4 | 25.0 | 26.0 | 23.8 | 21.2 |
| RAINFALL cm | 5.1 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 8.4 | 11.4 | 11.9 | 31.6 | 34.5 | 14.8 |

- (i) Identify the hottest month.
- (ii) Calculate the annual rainfall.
- (iii) Name the winds that bring the maximum rainfall to this city. N.E
5. (a) Write any two characteristics of Red Soil. (2)
- (b) Name the process by which Laterite soil is formed. Mention one disadvantage of this soil. (2)
- (c) Give geographical reason for the following: (3)
- (i) Man is largely responsible for soil erosion.
- (ii) Different regions in India have different kinds of soil.
- (iii) Alluvial soil is extremely fertile.
- (d) Define the following: (3)
- (i) Pedogenesis
- (ii) Humus
- (iii) Soil Conservation
6. (a) State two reasons why Tropical Evergreen forests are difficult to exploit. (2)
- (b)(i) Name the forest which is commercially most important in India. (2)
- (ii) Name two trees which grow in this forest.
- (c) Identify the trees as per its characteristics mentioned below: (3)
- (i) It is generally found in deltaic regions and is used to make boats.
- (ii) The furniture made from the wood of this tree is generally the most expensive.
- (iii) A soft and white timber used for making toys and matchbox.
- (d) Mention three methods for the Conservation and development of forests in India. (3)
7. (a) Distinguish between inundation canal and perennial canal. (2)
- (b) Give two reasons why wells are more popular in the Northern part of the country. (2)
- (c) Give three reasons for conservation of water resources. (3)
- (d) Name two modern methods of irrigation. State one important reason for their growing popularity. (3)
8. (a) Mention any two uses of manganese. (2)
- (b) Give the names of four important types of iron ore found in India. (2)
- (c) (i) Which multi-purpose project is located in Odisha in the lower valley of river Mahanadi? (3)
- (ii) Name the two states that are benefitted by this project.
- (d)(i) Give two advantages of using bio-gas as a source of power. (3)
- (ii) Give reason: Copper is used to make electric wires.
9. (a) Mention two advantages of using non-conventional sources of power. (2)
- (b) What is anthracite? Name one place in India where it is mined. (2)
- (c) Name the following: (3)
- (i) A mineral which is converted to aluminum.
- (ii) An off-shore oilfield of India.
- (iii) The mineral that toughens steel and makes it rust-proof.

- (d)(i) Mention any two advantages of wind energy. (3)
(ii) Where was the first wind farm in India installed? (3)
10. (a) State the agriculture benefits derived from: (2)
(i) Mango showers in South India.
(ii) The Kalbaisakhi in Assam.
(b) How is the winter rainfall of the northwest part of India different from the winter rainfall of the Southeast part of India? (2)
(c) Mention three characteristics of Indian Monsoon. (3)
(d) Give a reason for each of the following: (3)
(i) When the Malabar Coast is receiving heavy rainfall in July, the Tamil Nadu coast is comparatively dry.
(ii) It is cooler on the mountain slopes than in the plains during summer.
(iii) The coastal areas of India do not experience a significant variation of temperature between summer and winter months.
11. (a) Name the soil known for its self ploughing quality and the capacity to hold moisture. (2)
Name the two cash crops for which it is especially suited. (2)
(b) Differentiate between Sheet Erosion and Gully Erosion. (2)
(c)(i) Name the transported soil most widely found in India. (3)
(ii) State the two sub-categories into which it is generally divided. Give their local names.
(d) With which type of soil is the term leaching associated? Name two regions in India where this type of soil is found. (3)
12. (a) Where are tanks most widely used in India? Why? (2)
(b) Mention two objectives of rainwater harvesting. (2)
(c) Give one geographical reason for each of the following: (3)
(i) Canal irrigation leads to the ground around it becoming unproductive.
(ii) Ground water reserves are depleting at a fast rate.
(iii) Most of the South Indian states are not suitable for development of canal irrigation.
(d) Development of irrigation is essential for the growth of agricultural sector in India. (3)
Give three reasons.

END