



ICSE KISA FINAL EXAM (2019-20)

CLASS: X

SUBJECT : Geography

Duration: 2 hrs

Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions:

- 1. Read all the questions carefully.**
- 2. Answer ALL the questions**
- 3. Mention the correct serial number of the questions clearly against the answer.**

Q1. Study the topographical Map Extract of 45 D/10 (Eastings 02-12 and Northings 01-11) and answer the following questions:-

20 marks

- a) Give the 4 figure grid reference of the following:-
 - Village Nimbora in the North (1)
 - Open scrub in the central region (1)
- b) Give the 6 figure grid reference of the following:-
 - Spot height 365 near village Pipliya in the East. (1)
 - Temple in village Butri in the South West. (1)
- c) Identify the drainage pattern in grid squares. (2)
 - 0807
 - 0705
- d) What does the following conventional sign mean. (1)
 - 3r in grid square 1003
- e) Calculate the distance along the cart track between the villages Makawal and Dolpura in the central region.(in km and m) (1)
- f) What is the compass direction of Dolpura from Makawal. (1)
- g) Explain the meaning of the following:- (2)
 - Causeway in grid square 0908
 - Motorable in dry season in grid square 0602
- h) What would be the main occupation of the villagers in the region? Why? (1)
- i) Calculate the area in km² between Eastings 06 and 09 and Northings 03 and 08. Show your working. (1)
- j) What does the white patch in Sipu Nadi in grid Square 0208 indicate? (1)
- k) What is the RF and the Contour Interval of the Map extract. (2)

- l) Name the two main types of transportation lines in the region. (2)
- m) What is the direction of flow of Sipu Nadi? (1)
- n) On which bank of Sipu Nadi is village Nimbora? (1)

Q2. On the outline map of India provided:-

- a) Shade and mark the Chhota Nagpur Plateau and the Aravalli Ranges (2)
- b) Shade and mark the river Chenab (1)
- c) With clear red broken lines mark the Standard Meridian of India. (1)
- d) Shade and name the gulf that separates India and Srilanka (1)
- e) With clear red dots, mark and name the cities Allahabad and Bengaluru (2)
- f) Shade and name the only desert of India. (1)
- g) Mark and name one off shore oil field of India. (1)
- h) Shade and mark a region having red soil in Peninsular India. (1)

Part II (5*10=50 marks)

Attempt **ANY 5 full questions** from the section.

Q3.

- a) Name the type of climate in India and the chief characteristic feature of this climate. (2)
- b) What are Western disturbances? Mention one favourable influence of it. (2)
- c) Differentiate between Retreating Monsoons and North East Monsoons. (2)
(2 differences)
- d) Identify the following:- (2)
- Kalibaisakhi
 - Mango showers
- e) Give Reasons:- (2)
- The annual rainfall in Rajasthan is less than 25 cm.
 - Kochi is warmer than Mumbai even though both lie on the Western Coast of India.

Q4.

- a) With reference to Black soil, answer the following:- (2)
- One characteristic feature
 - Origin
- b) This soil is found on the summits of the Eastern and Western ghats. Name the soil and one characteristic feature of this soil. (2)
- c) Explain the following:- (2)
- Leaching
 - Insitu
- d) Name the soil that is most abundantly found in India. How is this soil formed? (2)

e) Give reasons:- (2)

- Black soil does not get leached.
- Khadar is more fertile than Bhangar.

Q5.

a) Name the economically most important vegetation belt of India and explain why. (2)

b) What is the name given to the Natural Vegetation found on the coastal belt of Ganga delta? Name one type of tree found in abundance here. (2)

c) With reference to the Tropical Evergreen forests answer the following: (2)

- One characteristic feature
- 2 species of trees found here.

d) What are the climatic conditions under which Thorn and Scrub Forests are found? Name 2 species of vegetation found here. (2)

e) Define the following:- (2)

- Afforestation
- Social Forestry.

Q6.

a) Give two main reasons for the need for irrigation in India. (2)

b) Differentiate between surface wells and tube wells, give one advantage and disadvantage of each. (2)

c) Why is Tank irrigation more prevalent in South India? Mention one advantage and one disadvantage of this type of irrigation. (2)

d) Name and explain one modern method of irrigation. (2)

e) What is the National Water policy? Mention 2 objectives of this policy. (2)

Q7.

a) Which mineral is known as the backbone of our modern industries? Name the largest producing State of this mineral. (2)

b) With reference to Manganese, answer the following:- (2)

- 2 uses
- Largest producing State.

c) What is Lignite? Name one place in Tamil Nadu where it is formed. (2)

d) Which State is the largest producer of Mineral oil and name the oldest oil field in India. (2)

e) What is Geo Thermal Energy? Name one geothermal region in India. (2)

Q8.

a) With reference to rice cultivation in India, specify the temperature and rainfall requirement. (2)

b) Why are millets called dry crops? Name 1 millet grown abundantly in Karnataka (2)

c) Name the State which is the leading producer of Jute and give 2 reasons why this region is favourable for Jute cultivation. (2)

- d) Explain the following and identify the crop associated to it. (2)
- Retting
 - Ginning

e) Name the seed obtained from the flax plant. Name one commercial use of its oil and one use of its oil cake. (2)

Q9.

a) Bring out the difference between an Integrated Steel Plant and a Mini steel plant. (1)

b) Identify two by-products of the Sugar Industry and one use of each. (2)

c) Which city is known as the Silicon Valley of India and Why? (1)

d) Name 2 products of the Petrochemical Industry. (1)

e) Differentiate between a Private Sector and Public Sector industry, giving one example for each. (2)

f) Name the leading State for the following Industries (1)

- Cotton Textile
- Sugar

g) Mention 2 favourable factors for Karnataka being the foremost silk producing State. (1)

h) With reference to Tata Steel company, answer the following:- (1)

- Location
- Where does it get iron ore from

Q10.

a) Transport is the lifeline of the country's economy. Justify with 2 valid reasons. (2)

b) What is the Golden Quadrilateral? What is its objective? (2)

c) What does AAI? Why was it formed? (2)

d) What does NHAI? What is its objective? (2)

e) Mention one advantage of road transport over rail transport. (1)

f) Name 2 States served by Inland waterways. (1)

Q11.

a) Explain the following terms:- (2)

- Incineration
- Eutrophication

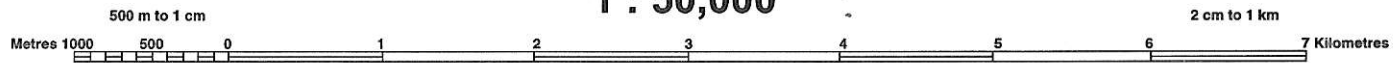
b) What are landfills? Mention 2 problems associated with landfills. (2)

c) Differentiate between aerobic and anaerobic composting. Mention 2 advantages of composting. (2)

d) How does DDT and plastics affect marine life. (2)

e) What is Acid Rain? Mention 2 hazards of acid rain. (2)

1 : 50,000



HEIGHTS & CONTOURS IN METRES CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 METRES

Index to Sheets

45 $\frac{D}{5}$	45 $\frac{D}{9}$	45 $\frac{D}{13}$
45 $\frac{D}{6}$	45 $\frac{D}{10}$	45 $\frac{D}{14}$
45 $\frac{D}{7}$	45 $\frac{D}{11}$	45 $\frac{D}{15}$

Water features are shown in blue where they generally contain water.
Cultivated areas are coloured yellow.
The exterior boundaries of areas of Reserved or Protected Forests are shown by green ribands.

Contours are approximate.

A relative height, .8r, represents the approximate height, in metres, between the top and bottom of a steep slope.

Wooded areas are coloured green. Scattered trees and other vegetation are in green, but prominent surveyed trees are in black.

Administrative Index



I BANĀS KĀNTHA G.

This sheet has been systematically verified and contoured in the field during 1959-60 on blue prints of detail prepared by rigorous air survey from 1.6-inch vertical photographs taken in May 1958 and combined by the slotted template method. A relative height. e.g., 30r, against a well in blue, indicates its total depth in metres.

Distance stones along roads are in miles..

Tanks, shown dry in this area, usually contain water from July to February.

Cultivation is periodic and dependent on rainfall.

ARBITRARY GRID (Metres)

Grid references are given in hundreds of metres East and North of the south-west corners of the lettered squares : thus the grid reference of \hat{A} DĀK is LC 147131 (for grid letters see body of map).

Roads, metalled : according to importance : distance stone.....		20
" unmetalled : do. do. : bridge.....		
Cart-track, Pack-track and pass. Foot-path with bridge.....		50
Bridges : with piers : without Causeway. Ford or Ferry.....		
Streams : with track in bed : undefined. Canal.....		
Dams : masonry or rock-filled : earthwork. Weir		
River banks : shelving: steep. 3 to 6 metres : over 6 metres.....		4r, 2e, 16r
" dry with water channel : with island & rocks. Tidal river...		
Submerged rocks. Shoal. Swamp. Reeds.....		
Wells : lined; unlined. Tube-well. Spring. Tanks : perennial; dry.....		13
Embankments : road or rail : tank. Broken ground.....		2r, 4r
Railways, broad gauge : double : single with station : under constrn..		20, 15
" other gauges : do. ; do. with distance stone, do		
Mineral line or tramway Telegraph line. Cutting with tunnel.....		
Contours with sub-features. Rocky slopes. Cliffs.....		
Sand features : (1) flat, (2) sand-hills and dunes (Surveyed), (3) shifting dunes		1, 2, 3

Towns or Villages : inhabited : deserted. Fort		
Huts : permanent : temporary. Tower. Antiquities		Gaur
Temple. Chhatri. Church. Mosque. Idgāh. Tomb. Graves.....		
Lighthouse. Lightship. Buoys : lighted : unlighted. Anchorage...		
Mine. Vine on trellis. Grass. Scrub.....		
Palms : palmyra : other. Plantain. Conifer. Bamboo. Other trees.....		
Boundary, international		
" state : demarcated : undemarcated.....		
" district : subdivn., tahsil or taluk; forest		
Boundary pillars : surveyed; unlocated; village trijunction.....		
Heights, triangulated; station; point, approximate.....		200, 200, 200
Bench-mark : geodetic; tertiary : canal.....		BM 63-3, BM 63-3, 63
Post office : Telegraph office. Combined office. Police station...		PO, TO, PTO, PS
Bungalows : dāk or travellers'. inspection. Rest-house.....		DB, IB (Canal), RH (Forest)
Circuit house. Camping ground. Forest : reserved : protected..		CH, CG, RF, PF
Spaced names : administrative; locality or tribal.....		KIKRI, NĀGA