

## Geography Question Paper

2005

### General Instructions

1. Attempt **seven** questions in all.
2. **Part I** is **compulsory**. All questions from **Part I** are to be attempted.
3. A total of **five** questions are to be attempted from **Part II**: **three** questions from **Section 1** and **two** questions from **Section 2**.
4. The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets.

To be supplied with this Paper: Survey of India Map Sheet No. **45D/10** and 20 cm of twine.

### Note:-

1. In all MapWork, by a wise use of arrows to indicate positions of countries, cities and other insertions that you make, you will be able to avoid overcrowding parts of the map.
2. The extract of Survey of India Map Sheet No. 45D/10 must not be taken out of the examination hall. It must be handed over to the Supervising Examiner on the completion of the Paper.
3. The Map given at the end of this question paper must be fastened with your answer booklet.
4. All sub-sections of each question must be answered in the correct order.
5. All working including rough work, should be done on the same answer sheet as the rest of the answer

### PART I (30 Marks)

Attempt all questions from this **Part**.

### Question 1

State the following:

- (a) Explain the term *land locked* country. Name two *land locked* SAARC countries.[2]
- (b) Why is the vegetation in Pakistan scanty?[2]
- (c) State two reasons why the rivers of the Deccan Plateau are non-perennial and non-navigable. [2]

- (d) Name two States in India where Iron-ore is found on a large scale.[2]
- (e) Mention two features of the climate of Bangladesh.[2]
- (f) Mention two problems associated with agriculture in India.[2]
- (g) Which oil seed is inedible by man? State any two uses of the oil.[2]

### Question 2

Study the Survey of India Map Sheet number 45D/10 and answer the following questions:-

- (a) (i) What is the brown line in grid square 1516 called?
- (ii) What does the figure written along this line indicate? [2]
- (b) Mention two main modes of transport used by the people in the area shown in the map extract. [2]
- (c) On which bank of Sipu Nadi is the village Gulabganj (1920) situated? Where does the village get its supply of water from throughout the year? [2]
- (d) What is meant by the term *Fire Line*? Account for the necessity of *Fire Lines* in the jungle area of the given map extract. [2]
- (e) What is the nature of the canal shown in the map extract? Measure in kilometres the total length of the canal.[2]
- (f) In what way does the pattern of drainage in grid square 2118 differ from that in grid square 2114? [2]
- (g) Which is the most important settlement in the map extract? Give one reason to support your answer. [2]
- (h) (i) State the compass direction of Udvariya (2423) from Gulabganj (1920).
- (ii) Mention one striking difference between these two settlements. [2]

**PART II (50 MARKS)**

**SECTION 1**

*Attempt **any three** Questions from **this Section**.*

**Question 3**

- (a) Where is Maldives located? What is meant by the term *atoll*? How many *atolls* make up Maldives. [2]
- (b) Mention two reasons to justify the need to include Myanmar and Afghanistan as extensions of SAARC countries. [2]
- (c) What was Bangladesh formerly known as? Why is the land of Bangladesh fertile? Name the countries which have a land border with Bangladesh. [3]
- (d) How is the geological structure of Sri Lanka similar to that of Peninsular India? State two main occupations of the people in Sri Lanka. [3]

**Question 4**

- (a) Name the hills that make up the Purvanchal Ranges in India. [2]
- (b) Give reasons why in Bhutan:
- the rivers flow from North to South.
  - there are no extensive valleys. [2]
- (c) Name the States of India which touch the borders of Nepal. Why does Nepal have limited cultivable land? [3]
- (d) Differentiate between the Western Coastal Plains and the Eastern Coastal Plains of India. [3]
- State the climatic significance of the Himalayas to the people of South Asia. [2]
  - Name the area in India which receives rainfall from the Western Disturbances. State the importance of this rainfall. [2]
  - Give reasons for the following:
    - Sri Lanka receives rainfall throughout the year.
    - Pakistan does not receive much rainfall from the South West Monsoon.
    - Though Mangalore and Mysore are on the same latitude, Mangalore experiences more rainfall than Mysore. [3]

(a) Study the table given below and answer the questions that follow:

Station	Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
A	Temperature in Degree C.	12.7	15.1	22.1	31.8	37.2	39.1	37.3	33.4	28	26.7	16.1	13.6
	Rainfall in cms	2.1	2.3	1.0	0.9	1.5	5.6	18.3	18.9	15.1	0.6	0.3	1.8
B	Temperature in Degree C.	23.1	24.8	26.5	29.3	32	32.8	33.1	32.1	30.5	29.3	28.7	26.1
	Rainfall in cms	15.3	10.1	0.3	0.1	1.3	4.5	6.1	10.2	10.5	20.1	16.8	19.0

- Calculate the annual rainfall in station A.
- What is the annual range of temperature in station B?
- Name the winds that bring most of the rainfall to Station B. State one reason for your answer. [3]

### Question 6

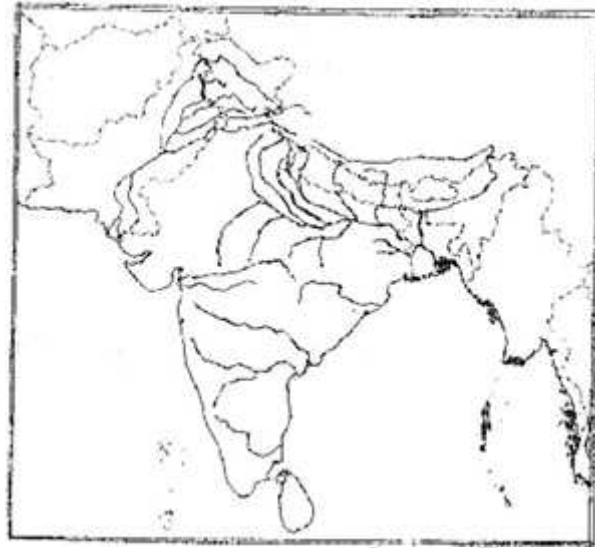
- State two main differences between *Alluvial soil* and *Red soil*. [2]
- Why is *Laterite soil* unsuitable for the cultivation of crops? Name an area in India where this soil is found. [2]
- How is *Regur soil* formed? Mention four important properties of *Regur soil*. [3]
- Differentiate between *sheet erosion* and *gully erosion* [3].

### Question 7

- Name two important oil fields in India.[2]
- State two main drawbacks of the Coal found in India. [2]
- Mention two uses of Limestone. Where, in Bangladesh, is Limestone found? [3]
- State the SAARC country which has the largest *Iron ore* reserves. Mention two States in the country named by you, where the reserves are abundant.

**Question 8**

On the outline map provided to you, mark and label the following:-



- (a) Mount Everest [1]
- (b)  $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{E}$  longitude [1]
- (c) River Indus [1]
- (d) Kathiawar Peninsula [1]
- (e) Gulf of Mannar [1]
- (f) River Brahmaputra [1]
- (g) The capital of Nepal[1].
- (h) Dhaka[1]
- (i) An important port of Pakistan[1]
- (j) Direction of the Summer Monsoon over Sri Lanka[1]

## SECTION 2

*Attempt **any two** questions from this Section.*

### Question 9

- (a) Describe any two main features of Subsistence Agriculture. [2]
- (b) Explain briefly why:
  - a. Tulsi is used as a medicinal herb.
  - b. Wheat is grown as a Rabi Crop. [2]
- (c) Give two reasons for pulses being grown extensively in India. Name any two pulses. [3]
- (d) (i) Name the most important fibre crop in West Bengal.
- (ii) Describe two geographical conditions which favour the growth of this crop. [3]

### Question 10

- (a) Classify the Coal-fields in India. Name one State for each classification. [2]
- (b) Mention two products of an Oil refinery. Name two Oil refineries in India, one along the coast and one away from the coast. [2]
- (c) State the conditions necessary for the formation of Natural gas. Mention two advantages of using Natural gas as a source of energy. [3]
- (d) Mention two advantages of Hydro-Electric Power over Coal and Petroleum. Name any two important Hydro-Electric Power stations in Karnataka. [3]

### Question 11

- (a) Give reasons why:
  - a. The woollen industry is concentrated in North India.
  - b. Tree plantation is essential in and around Heavy Industrial areas. [2]
- (b) State four geographical factors which should be kept in mind while setting up an Agro-based industry. [2]
- (c) Mention three main problems faced by the Cotton textile industry in India. [3]

(d) Name three by-products of the Sugar industry. Give one important use of each. [3]

**Question 12**

(a) State the importance of *Electronics* in the field of:

- a. Space Technology
- b. Entertainment. [2]

(b) Where does the Bhilai Iron and Steel Industry get its supply of:

- a. Iron-ore
- b. Coal
- c. Limestone
- d. Manganese. [2]

(c) (i) State the importance of the *Heavy Engineering Industries* in the industrial development of India.

(ii) Mention two main requirements of Heavy Engineering Industries. [3]

(d) State two advantages of Petrochemicals. Name any two Petrochemical products. [3]