

ICSE SEMESTER 2 EXAMINATION

SAMPLE PAPER - 2

GEOGRAPHY

H.C.G. - Paper – 2

Maximum Marks: 40

Time allowed: One and a half hours

Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.

You will not be allowed to write during the first 10 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 **all** questions from **Section A** and **any three** questions from **Section B**.*

Section-A (Attempt all questions)

Question 1.

On the outline map of India provided mark and name the following:



- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| (i) Satpura Range | (vi) The Region of Alluvial soil in Northern India |
| (ii) Konkan coast | (vii) Direction of North East Monsoons |
| (iii) River Narmada | (viii) Delhi |
| (iv) Gulf of Khambhat | (ix) An Area of dense population in Southern India |
| (v) Mumbai High | (x) Yamuna |

Section-B (Attempt any three questions from this Section)

Question 2.

- (i) (a) Why is iron ore called the back bone of our modern industry?
(b) Name the largest copper producing state of India.
- (ii) Give two advantages of nonconventional resources over conventional resources.
- (iii) With reference to the Hirakud project answer the following questions :
 - (a) On which river is it located ?
 - (b) Name any two states benefitted by Hirakud project.
- (iv) (a) State two advantages of using solar power.
(b) Why are conventional sources of energy considered as fund resources?

Question 3.

- (i) State two problems of Indian agriculture.
- (ii) (a) Name two crops grown during the Kharif season in India.
(b) What are zayad crops?
- (iii) With reference to rice cultivation answer the following questions :
 - (a) State the temperature and rainfall condition required for rice cultivation?
 - (b) Name the soil found suitable for its growth.
 - (c) Why is transplantation considered as a popular method of rice cultivation?
- (iv) (a) Name the largest producer of cotton in India.
(b) What is ratooning?
(c) Why are rolling hill slopes preferred for tea cultivation?

Question 4.

- (i) Write two differences between large scale and small scale industries giving suitable examples for each from India.
- (ii) State two importance of agro based industries in India with suitable examples.
- (iii) With reference to the 'Tata Iron and Steel Plant' answer the following questions:
 - (a) State the location of the plant.
 - (b) Name the coal fields associated with this plant.
 - (c) Name two important products of this steel plant.
- (iv) (a) State two importance of the electronic industry in India.
(b) Why is the petrochemical industries considered as 'sunrise' industry?

Question 5.

- (i) State two advantages of railways.
- (ii) Name the four metropolitan cities connected by the golden quadrilateral.
- (iii) Mention three benefits of the North-South and the East-West corridor.
- (iv) State any three disadvantages of roadways.

Question 6.

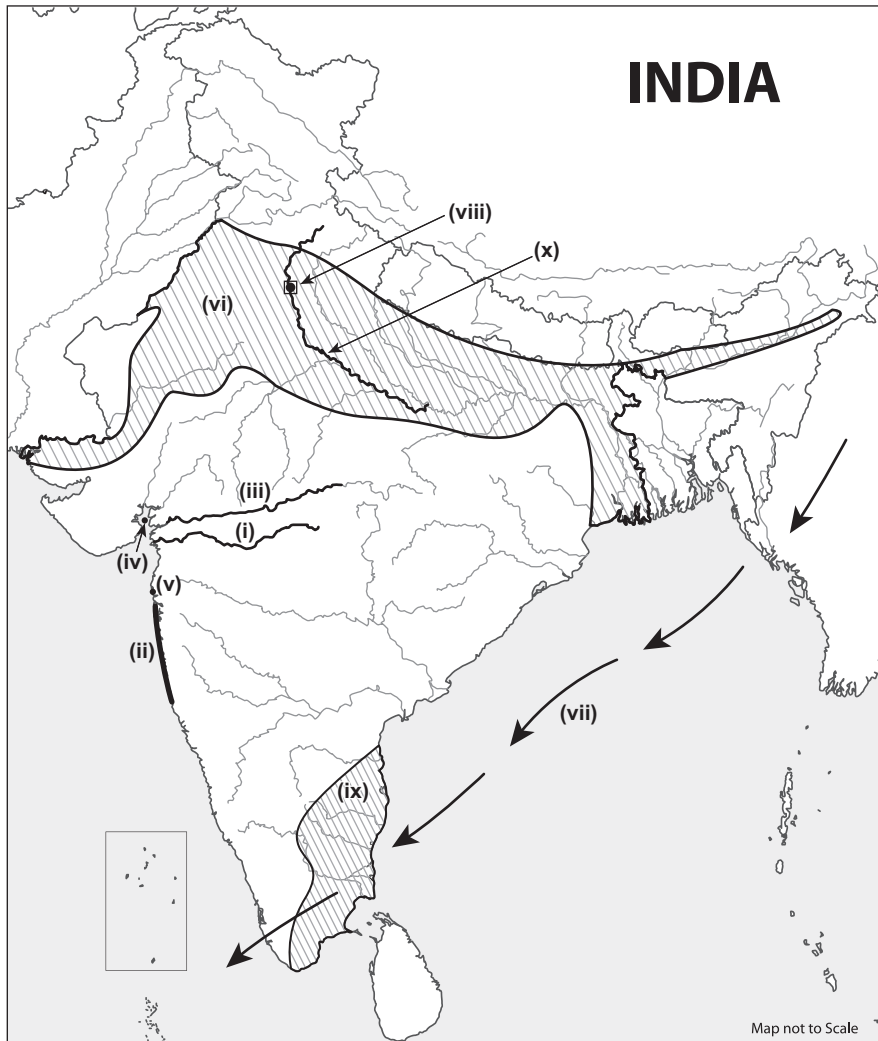
- (i) What is meant by the term waste management?
- (ii) Why is composting considered as a safe method of waste disposal?
- (iii) State three suitable examples of how waste is reused in India.
- (iv) State three advantages of segregation.



Answers

Section-A

Answer 1.



Section-B

Answer 2.

- (i) (a) Iron Ore is called the back bone of our modern industry because it provides raw material to run many other industries.
- (b) Madhya Pradesh is the largest copper producing state of India.
- (ii) **Advantages of Non conventional resources:** Non conventional resources such as wind energy, solar energy etc. are environment friendly. Conventional sources like coal produce harmful gases that results in air pollution.
Non conventional resources are renewable and available freely in the nature.
- (iii) Hirakud project
 - (a) River Mahanadi.
 - (b) Two states that are benefitted from the Hirakud project are Orissa and Chhattisgarh.

- (iv) (a) Advantages of solar power are:

It is a flow resource.

It is a non polluting source of energy.

- (b) Conventional sources of energy are considered as fund resources because they are limited in supply. Such resources like coal crude oil etc. will get exhausted if used indiscriminately.

Answer 3.

(i) Problems of Indian agriculture

1. Agriculture in India is dependent on the monsoons. As a result crop cultivation is often affected by uncertain and unequal distribution of monsoon rainfall.
2. The traditional farming techniques used in Indian agriculture are inefficient and results in low production.

(ii) (a) Rice and Jute

- (b) Zayad crops are grown between Kharif and Rabi seasons i.e. between March to June. e.g. cucumber, Pumpkin, Watermelon.

- (iii) (a) Rice grows best in warm and humid areas with an average temperature ranging between 18°C–32°C and average annual rainfall between 150–300 cm.

(b) Rice grows best in clayey or loamy soil which has adequate moisture retaining capacity.

(c) The transplantation method produces higher yield. Thus it is considered as a popular method of rice cultivation

- (iv) (a) The largest cotton producing state in India is Gujarat.

(b) Ratooning is a popular method used in sugarcane cultivation. In this method during the first harvest sugarcane is wet leaving a part of the stalk in the soil with roots. The successive crops obtained from the roots of the leftover crop is called Ratton.

(c) Hill sops are preferred for tea cultivation as it provides the suitable climatic conditions and does not allow water stagnation which is considered harmful for tea plants.

Answer 4.

- (i) Large scale industries are those which are involved in large scale production that involves large infrastructure and large number of workers, e.g. the Iron and Steel industries of India.

Small scale industries are involved in small scale production that does not involve large capital investment and employ less number of labours e.g. cottage industries of India.

(ii) Importance of Agro based Industries:

1. Agro based industries like cotton textiles depend on the agricultural sector for the supply of raw materials which helps to increase the demand for agricultural raw materials like cotton, jute sugarcane etc.
2. It helps in the development and stability of the rural economy e.g. The development of jute and tea industries in West Bengal along the Hugli basin played a great role in the upliftment of the economy.

- (iii) (a) The Tata Iron and Steel plant is located in Jamshedpur, Jharkhand.

(b) Coal is obtained from Jharia and Bokaro coal fields.

(c) It produces high grade carbon steel and special alloy steel.

- (iv) (a) The development of the electronic industries in recent times has helped in the modernisation and diversification in various fields like space technology, defence equipment, communication etc.

It provides employment to a large number of skilled labour.

(b) The various products and byproducts of the petrochemical industries such as plastics, synthetics, rubber etc. has huge demand in the domestic as well as international market due to its bright future prospect the industry is often referred to as the sunrise industry.

Answer 5.

- (i)
 1. Railways help in the movement of bulky commodities over long distance.
 2. Railways help to carry raw materials like coal, iron ore etc to the production units. It also helps in the distribution of the finished products to the market.
- (ii) Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata are connected by the Golden Quadrilateral.
- (iii) The North-South and East-West corridor has helped to connect many rural areas to the urban centres. Development of infrastructural facility helped to increase employment opportunities.
- (iv) **Disadvantages of Roadways:**
 1. Roads are often poorly maintained which may result in the wear and tear of vehicles.
 2. The traffic condition on Indian roads are poorly managed traffic congestion often results in pollution.
 3. Movement by roads often results in long duration.

Answer 6.

- (i) **Waste Management:** Waste Management refers to a series of process that involves the collection transportation, treatment and disposal of garbage, sewage etc. It is done in three steps-source reduction of waste, reusing the waste recycling of waste.
- (ii) Composting involves the decomposition of organic wastes. The organic wastes are broken down by microorganism into an environment friendly soil like substance called compost. Thus it does not allow soil pollution.
- (iii) Three examples of Reuse of wastes in India are as follows :
 1. Waste types are reused to make shoes.
 2. Waste cans or tin containers are often used for making artifacts.
 3. Waste agricultural products like parts of crops, grasses etc. are reused to make different types of paper.
- (iv) **Advantages of Segregation**
 1. Segregation wastes helps to identify hazardous and non-hazardous wastes and thus the proper disposal of wastes and waste treatment becomes easier.
 2. If segregation of waste is not done properly it may result in the missing up of hazardous wastes with general house hold wastes in the environment. This may result in contamination and long term health hazard. Thus segregation helps to protect the environment and human health.
 3. It makes Recycling easier.