

ICSE SEMESTER 2 EXAMINATION

SAMPLE PAPER - 3

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) Western and Eastern Ghats | (vi) Mount Kanchanjunga |
| (ii) Aravali | (vii) Coal Jharia |
| (iii) Malabar Coast | (viii) Black soil |
| (iv) Jhelum | (ix) Chennai |
| (v) Gulf of Kutch | (x) Tapti |

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

Question 2.

- (i) (a) Why is manganese used as an important raw material in iron and steel industry?
(b) Mention one use of iron ore.
- (ii) Why are coal and petroleum known as fossil fuels?
- (iii) With reference to the Bhakra Nangal project:
 - (a) State the location of the project.
 - (b) Mention two factors that favoured the location of the project.
- (iv) (a) State two advantages of biogas.
(b) Why is solar energy considered as a flow resource?

Question 3.

- (i) What is green Revolution?
- (ii) Write two differences between Kharif crops and Rabi crops.
- (iii) With reference to pulses answer the following questions:
 - (a) Name some important pulses grown in India.
 - (b) State the suitable climatic conditions required for pulse cultivation.
 - (c) Why are pulses used for crop rotation?
- (iv) (a) What are cash crops?
(b) Give an example of a cash crop grown in India and state its leading producer.
(c) What is fine plucking?

Question 4.

- (i) Write two differences between heavy industries and light industries with suitable examples.
- (ii) State two factors for the concentration of cotton textile industry in Southern India.
- (iii) With reference to Rourkela steel plant answer the following:
 - (a) State the location of the plant.
 - (b) Name the coalfields associated with this plant.
 - (c) Name two important products of this steel plant.
- (iv) (a) Name two important petrochemical producing centres of India and state their location.
(b) Which region of India is known as the 'Silicon Valley of India'?

Question 5.

- (i) Mention two advantages of National Highways.
- (ii) State two reasons for the concentration of dense railway network in the Northern Plains of India.
- (iii) State three importance of transport networks.
- (iv) What are the disadvantages of using waterways? Name any three.

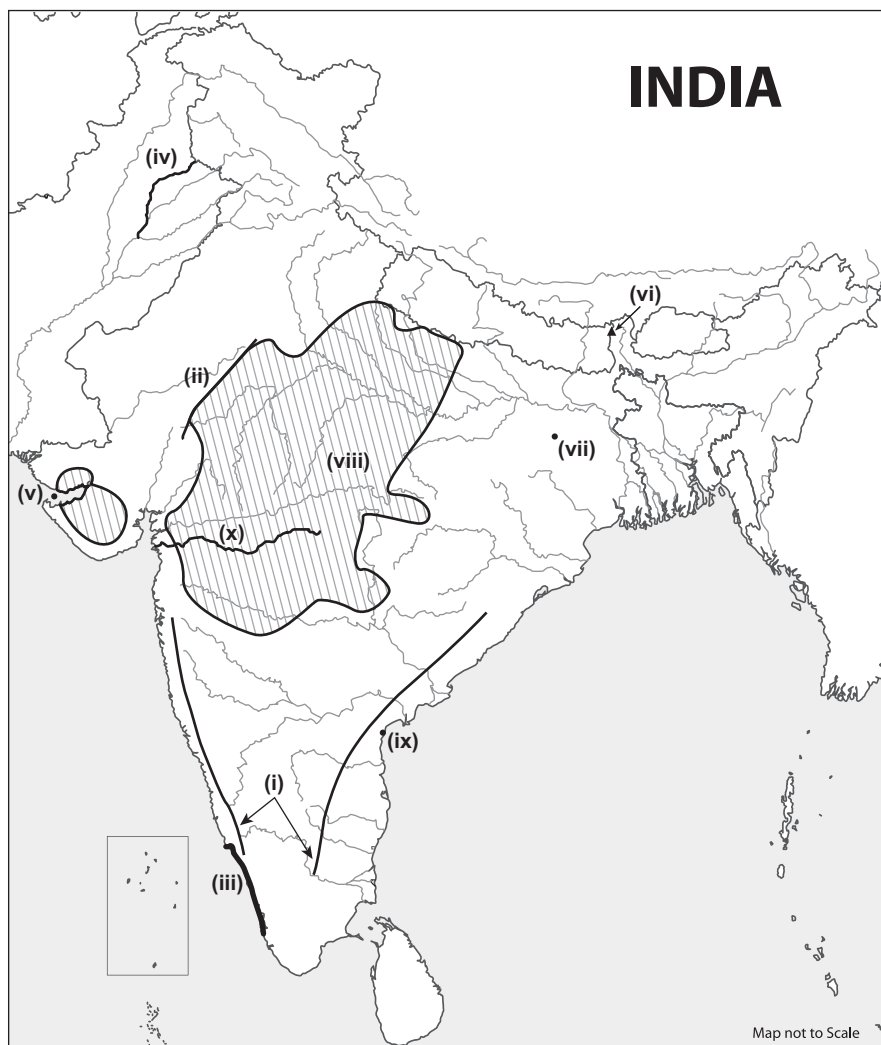
Question 6.

- (i) Why are recycled plastic bags considered harmful for the environment?
- (ii) What does the term three R's stand for?
- (iii) State any three problems or hindrances towards effective waste management.
- (iv) Mention three disadvantages of open dumping.

Answers

Section-A

Answer 1.



Section-B

Answer 2.

- (i) (a) Manganese is used in iron and steel industry to make steel more durable, rust proof and strong.
(b) Iron ore is used as a basic raw material for manufacturing steel.
- (ii) Coal and petroleum are considered as fossil fuels as they are burnt to produce energy. They are formed by the decomposition of dead plants and animals. Hence, they are considered as fossil fuel.
- (iii) (a) The Bhakra Nangal project is located in Himachal Pradesh. It is built on River Sutlej.
(b) 1. The steep mountainous terrain helps in the generation of hydel power.
2. The swift flow of river Sutlej helps in hydel power generation.
- (iv) (a) 1. Biogas is produced by the decomposition of organic wastes like food wastes water, crop residue etc. Hence it helps in waste management.

2. Biogas can be used as an alternative for electricity and cooking in rural areas.
- (b) Solar energy is produced by harnessing the sun's energy. Solar energy is available freely in Nature and does not get exhausted due to large scale use of the sun's energy. Hence it is considered as a flow resource.

Answer 3.

- (i) The period between 1972-77 that observed a huge increase in the production of cereals in India is referred to as Green Revolution. This was mainly possible due to the use of HYV seeds, improved irrigation facilities and large scale use of fertilizers and pesticides.
- (ii)
- | | Kharif crops | Rabi crops |
|-----|--|---|
| (a) | Kharif crops are mainly sown during the onset of monsoon and harvested in September-October. | Rabi crops are sown in October-December and harvested between April and June. |
| (b) | It includes crops like paddy, maize, jute, cotton. | It includes crops like wheat, barley, pulses. |
- (iii)
- (a) Some important pulses are:
gram, arhar, moong, masur etc.
- (b) Pulses require an average annual temperature between 20°C–25°C and an average annual rainfall between 50-75 cm.
- (c) Pulses are leguminous crops. It helps in nitrogen fixation that increases soil fertility. Hence, they are used for crop rotation.
- (iv)
- (a) Cash crops are those crops which are used mainly for their commercial value e.g. tea, coffee.
- (b) Tea is an important cash crop grown in India. Assam is the leading producer of tea.
- (c) The process of plucking two leaves and a bud is called fine plucking.

Answer 4.

- (i)
- | | Heavy industries | Light Industries |
|-----|--|--|
| (a) | The products manufactured in these industries mainly include heavy and bulky goods e.g. machineries. | These industries mainly produce light weight products e.g. electronic goods. |
| (b) | They require huge capital. | They require less capital. |
- (ii)
- The humid climate in Southern India provides ideal conditions for cotton cultivation.
 - The black soil of the Deccan Plateau region is ideal for cotton cultivation.
- (iii)
- (a) It is located in the north western tip of Odisha in Sundargarh at the confluence of rivers Sankh and Brahmani.
- (b) Coalfields: Jharia and Talcher.
- (c) Products: Galvanised sheets and hot rolled sheets.
- (iv)
- (a) Haldia petrochemicals Ltd. located at Haldia in West Bengal. Indian Petrochemical corporation Ltd. located at Jawaharnagar near Vadodara.
- (b) Bangalore is known as the Silicon Valley of India.

Answer 5.

- (i)
- National highways help to reduce travel time and make movement from one place to the other faster.
 - It helps to provide a greater connectivity across the whole country.
- (ii)
- The flat level land of the Northern plains helps to construct the railway lines easily.
 - The Northern plains of India are densely populated. Thus the railway networks help in the movement of people from one place to the other.

- (iii)
 - 1. A well developed transport system helps in the establishment of industries.
 - 2. A good networks of transport system helps to increase the production of raw materials, fuels, machineries etc. by providing a market to them.
 - 3. It helps to increase the mobility of labour force.
- (iv) Disadvantages of waterways:
 - 1. Water transport is only possible in areas with navigable rivers and ocean sea.
 - 2. Travelling time is highly increased in case of water transport.
 - 3. Rough sea conditions may hamper harvesting through water transport.

Answer 6.

- (i) Recycling of plastics involves the melting down of plastics at very high temperature that produces volatile organic compounds and toxic fumes that are harmful for the earth.
- (ii) The three R's stands for Reduce, Reuse and Recycle.
- (iii) Problems of Waste Management:
 - 1. The collection and disposal of waste are often met with various challenges.
 - 2. Waste management is often delayed due to lack of waste collection vehicles.
 - 3. Waste management often takes along due to lack of segregation of wastes.
- (iv) Disadvantages of Dumping:
 - 1. The burning of wastes in open pits results in air pollution.
 - 2. The open pits are often the breeding grounds for mosquitoes.
 - 3. Open dumping results in foul smell and also spoils the sight of the area.