

ICSE SEMESTER 2 EXAMINATION

SAMPLE PAPER - 4

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) Gangetic Plains |
| (ii) River Narmada | (vii) Deccan Plateau |
| (iii) Kolkata | (viii) Thar (The Great Indian Desert) |
| (iv) Nilgiris | (ix) South West Monsoon |
| (v) Andaman Sea | (x) State with Highest population density. |

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

Question 2.

- (i) (a) In waste management three R's stands for what? Name any two of them.
(b) What do you mean by Recycling?
- (ii) Define waste segregation and name the two most popular categories of waste segregation based on decomposition.
- (iii) With reference to Waste Management answer the following questions:
 - (a) Why is waste management needed today? Give two reasons.
 - (b) In order to segregate the waste how many types of dustbins are used in domestic areas?
- (iv) (a) What do you mean by Composting? Give its one importance.
(b) Name any two sources from which Municipal solid waste is generated.

Question 3.

- (i) Name any two important ores of iron.
- (ii) (a) Name the two states who are leading producer of manganese in India.
(b) Why is Copper used to prepare utensils?
- (iii) With reference to Mineral and Energy Resources answer the following questions:
 - (a) What do you mean by Metallic Mineral?
 - (b) Name the state where the two copper mines Singhbhoom and Hazaribagh are located.
 - (c) Name the clean energy resource which is associated with petroleum.
- (iv) (a) How is biogas produced ?
(b) Why is the use of alternative sources of energy becoming essential in modern time?
(c) Mention one agricultural and one industrial problem solved by the Bhakra Nangal Dam.

Question 4.

- (i) Name any two environmental factors contributing to low agricultural development in India.
- (ii) Is wheat a rabi or kharif crop ? In which state of India is the largest amount of wheat grown?
- (iii) With reference to rice cultivation answer the following questions:
 - (a) Which method of cultivation in India is being popularized to increase the productivity of rice?
 - (b) Which is the ideal soil for the growth of rice?
 - (c) What are the methods of cultivation of rice? Which one is known for its better yields?
- (iv) (a) What is 'Hybrid'?
(b) What is 'Rust' ?

Question 5.

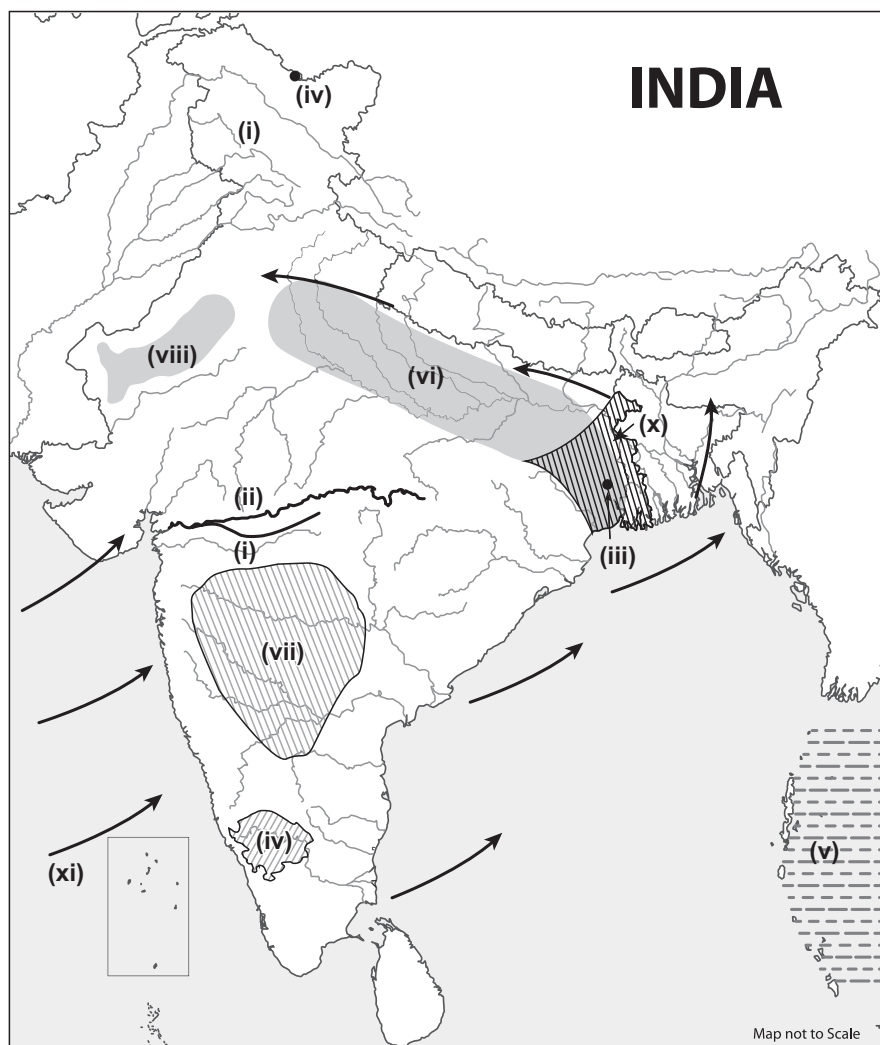
- (i) Give any two reasons as to why Mumbai has developed into an important cotton textile centre.
- (ii) Give any two reasons why the sugar industry is migrating to the South.
- (iii) Name the three types of sugar made from sugarcane juice.
- (iv) Name some important centres of the cotton industry in Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab.

Question 6.

- (i) Name the two extreme stations which are connected by the North-South Corridor.
- (ii) Name the four cities which are connected by Golden Quadrilateral.
- (iii) Why is the air transport preferred in North-Eastern states of India? Give any three reasons.
- (iv) Why is inland waterways declining in its importance ? Give three reasons for your answer.

Section-A

Answer 1.



Section-B

Answer 2.

- (i) (a) The three R's stand for Reducing the waste, Reusing the waste and Recycling the waste. (*any two*)
- (b) The process of changing the waste and non-usable materials into potentially useful materials is called Recycling.
- (ii) Separation of wastes into different categories of waste is called waste segregation. It depends upon the disposal technique. The two most popular classification of waste segregation based on decomposition are biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste categories.
- (iii) (a) Waste management is needed today because:
 1. Waste causes air and water pollution.
 2. The rotting garbage produces harmful gases and mixes with the air causing breathing problems to the people.

- (b) Types of dustbin used in domestic areas:
 1. Green coloured dustbins are used for wet and biodegradable wastes coloured dustbins are used for non-biodegradable wastes.
 2. Blue coloured dustbins are use for non-biodegradable wastes.
- (iv) (a) Composting is a form of waste disposal where organic waste decomposes naturally under oxygen-rich conditions. This mixture of decayed or decaying organic matter used to make soil fertile.
- (b) Municipal solid waste is generated from:
 1. Households
 2. Parks
 3. Street Wastes

(any two)

Answer 3.

- (i) Haematite and Magnetite
- (ii) (a) The leading producers of manganese as per the data of 2018-19 in India are Madhya Pradesh followed by Maharashtra.
- (b) Copper is used to prepare utensils because it is a good conductor of heat.
- (iii) (a) A mineral from which we get metals is known as Metallic Mineral. Examples: Iron, copper, aluminium, gold, lead, tin etc.
- (b) Singhbhoom and Hazaribagh are two copper mines of Jharkhand.
- (c) Natural gas is the clean energy resource which is found in association with petroleum.
- (iv) (a) Biogas is produced by the use of cattle dung. The technique is based on decomposition of organic matter in the absence of air to yield gas.
- (b) Alternative sources of energy are needed because the ever-growing demand for energy cannot be met by conventional sources of energy.
- (c) Bhakra Nangal Dam solved the agricultural problem of flooding and soil erosion. By providing regular electricity supply, it solved the power crisis for industries also.

Answer 4.

- (i) The environmental factors contributing to low agricultural development in India are as follows:
 1. Erratic and unreliable rainfall.
 2. Lack of adequate irrigation facilities and dependence on monsoon.
 3. Soil degradation from erosion and salinization destroys productivity. (any two)
- (ii) Wheat is a rabi crop. Uttar Pradesh produces the largest amount of the total production of wheat.
- (iii) (a) Japanese method of rice cultivation is being popularized in India in order to increase the productivity of rice.
- (b) Alluvial, friable loamy with clay-like impervious sub-soil is ideal for the growth of rice.
- (c) Drilling, dibbling, broadcasting and transplanting are the methods of cultivation of rice. Transplantation is known for its better yields.
- (iv) (a) Crossing of two varieties of seeds of the same family to give a new seed is known as hybrid.
- (b) A fungus called 'rust' which affects the wheat crop in India. It is a kind of wheat crop diseases.

Answer 5.

- (i) 1. Mumbai's location as an international port helps in import and export.
- 2. Humid climate of Mumbai is ideal for this industry.
- (ii) 1. Maritime climate which is free from loo and frost.
- 2. Availability of black soil which is well drained and more fertile.
- 3. Sugarcane of the South is of superior quality. (any two)
- (iii) 1. Gur or jaggery
- 2. Khandsari
- 3. White sugar.

- (iv) **Maharashtra:** Mumbai, Sholapur, Pune, Nagpur, Akola
Uttar Pradesh: Kanpur
Punjab: Phagwara

Answer 6.

- (i) Srinagar-Kanyakumari are extreme points connected by the North-South Corridor.
- (ii) Golden Quadrilateral is a network of roads that connects Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata.
- (iii) The air transport is preferred in North-Eastern states of India:
1. Due to the hilly terrains, the region is unfavourable for the construction of railway lines.
 2. The region has big rivers, dissected relief, dense forest and frequent floods and international frontiers so it is also difficult to construct roads.
 3. Airways can cover difficult terrains, deserts, dense forests and long distances with ease.
 4. It is a safe mode of transportation. *(any three)*
- (iv)
1. It is slower means of transport.
 2. Water transport provides access to limited areas.
 3. Diversion of water from the river for the purpose of irrigation and silting of the river beds have reduced the importance of inland water transport.

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