



HISTORY, CIVICS AND GEOGRAPHY
Paper 2 (Geography)
(Two Hours)

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

*You will **not** be allowed to write during the first 15 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 attempt **any five** questions from **Section B**.*

Map marking has to be done with black ink pen.

The intended marks for questions or parts of a question are given in the brackets [].

SECTION A (Marks 30)

Question 1

Answer these questions based on 2009 board paper page no.84, topographical map 45D/10(Easting from 09 to 19 and Northing from 01 to 11)

- (a) Give four figure grid reference of Surveyed tree 286 and spot height 590 [2]
(b) Compare the drainage pattern in G.S.1205 and G.S.1708. [2]
(c) Give meaning of: [4]
(i) 3r in G.S.1003
(ii) 20r in G.S.1103
(iii) Black horizontal line near northing 10
(iv) 260 in G.S.1006
(d) State the compass direction of Thal(1210) and Dattani(1003) from Sakora(1706) [2]
(e) Name two types of vegetation found in the map extract. [2]
(f) Calculate the area in sq.km. below northing 06. [2]
(g) Calculate, in metres, the difference in height between the highest point on the map extract and the contour height given in G.S.1010. [2]
(h) Calculate the direct distance between spot height 538(1507) to spot height 368(1504) in k.m. [2]
(i) Name two natural and two man made features in G.S.1203. [2]

Question 2

On the outline map of India, name and mark the following:- [10]

- (a) Northern Circar (b) Satpura range (c) Mahanadi river (d) Shade an area with least population density (e) Mount Godwin Austin (f) Chilka lake (g) Arabian branch of S.W. Monsoon wind (h) Jharia (i) Black soil (j) Kolkata

SECTION B (Marks 50)

(Attempt **any five** questions from this Section.)

Question 3

- (a) Name the local winds that blows in West Bengal and Kerala in summers and state significance of each wind you have mentioned. [2]
- (b) What are jet streams? State the importance of westerly jet stream in India. [2]
- (c) Give reason: [3]
- (i) Though South India lies in Torrid Zone summer temperature is lower than North India.
- (ii) Shillong Plateau receives scanty rain.
- (iii) Bangalore experiences cooler climate throughout the year.
- (d) Study the climate data provided and answers the following questions. [3]

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temp ⁰ C	21	22.6	26.3	29.2	29.7	27.5	25.1	24.5	24.8	25.5	22.5	20.5
Rainfall cm	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.5	2.7	11.4	16.7	9	13.4	9	2.7	0.3

- (a) Calculate the annual range of temperature.
- (b) Where do you think the above station lies? Why?
- (c) Name the wind that gives maximum rain to the above station.

Question 4

- (a) Name four factors that affect process of soil formation. [2]
- (b) Compare alluvial soil found in Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. [2]
- (c) Give reason: [3]
- (i) Red soil is suitable for dry farming.
- (ii) Black soil cannot be leached.
- (iii) Alluvial soil is a transported soil.
- (d) What is soil conservation and mention two methods of soil conservation practiced in the hilly regions of North Eastern part of India? [2]
- (e) Define: Pedology [1]

Question 5

- (a) State two importance of mangrove vegetation to our environment. [2]
- (b) Identify the type of forest the following trees belong to: Khair, Semul, Mahogany and Birch. [2]
- (c) Name the type of natural vegetation found in the rain shadow region of Deccan plateau and mention two ways how these vegetation have adapted to its environment. [2]
- (d) Distinguish between the type of vegetation found on the western and the eastern slopes of Western Ghats. [2]

- (e) Why there is variation in vegetation along the slopes of Himalayas? Name two type of tree found in the foothill zone of Himalayas. [2]

Question 6

- (a) Which type of irrigation is popular in Deccan plateau of India and why? [2]
(b) What is ground water resource and how do human beings obtain it? [2]
(c) Give two conditions to explain why Uttar Pradesh has highest number of wells. [2]
(d) State two disadvantage of perennial canal. [2]
(e) State two causes of water scarcity in India and name any two traditional method of rain water harvesting in India. [2]

Question 7

- (a) Name two best varieties of iron ore found in India and name the oldest coal field in India. [2]
(b) State two industrial uses of Manganese and Copper. [2]
(c) With reference to petroleum, Give full form and state the significance of ONGC and HPCL. [2]
(d) Name the following: [3]
(i) Brownish color coal found in swamps.
(ii) An important coal field in Tamil Nadu.
(iii) Two oil refineries on the eastern coast of India.
(e) State one advantage of wind energy. [1]

Question 8

- (a) Name the source of winter rain in Coromandel Coast and N.W part of India. [2]
(b) Mention climatic conditions associated with leaching. [2]
(c) Why littoral vegetation have breathing roots? And give names of two species commonly found in such vegetation. [2]
(d) Identify the method of irrigation with the help of picture given below: [2]



State two conditions required for installation of such a method of irrigation.

- (e) Why petroleum is known as 'liquid gold'? Name the leading producer of petroleum in India. [2]