

SECOND TERM EXAMINATION 2025-2026

STANDARD – X

SUBJECT - GEOGRAPHY

TIME: 2 HRS.


M.M:80

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- Answers to this paper must be **written** on the **answer sheet** provided 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.
- Part I is compulsory. All questions from Part I are to be attempted.
- A total of five questions are to be attempted from Part II.
- The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets ().

[PART-I] (30 MARKS)

Q1) Study the extract of the Survey of India map sheet No. (G43S7) Easting (33 to 43), Northing (92 to 02) and answer the following questions:

- a) Give six-grid reference of .222. (1)
- b) Give four-grid reference of settlement Arniwada. (1)

- c) What is Contour interval? Give the contour interval of the given map. (2)
- d) Measure in kilometres the length of cart track linking Arniwada to Juvol. (2)
- e) Write two manmade and two natural features in grid 4197. (2)
- f) What is  592 in grid 3700. (1)
- g) Write the compass direction of Karja from Manpurya. (1)

Q2) On the outline map of India provided: (10)

- a) Mark and name the standard meridian of India.
- b) Mark and name Lake Chilika.
- c) **Mark and name river Mahanadi.**
- d) **Mark and name the Aravali Mountains.**
- e) Mark and name Nathu La Pass.
- f) Mark and name an offshore oilfield.
- g) Mark and name Allahabad.
- h) Mark and name the winds that bring rain to Tamil Nadu in winter.
- i) Label one region of black soil.
- j) Shade and label a sparsely populated region of India.

Q3) Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options:- (10)

- i) Which is the main source of irrigation in north India?

- a) Tubewell irrigation b) Tanks
c) Canals d) Rainfall

ii) It is the energy obtained from the oceans, identify the type of energy.

- a) Nuclear b) Tidal
c) Geo-thermal d) Biogas

iii) Aluminium is used for making pots and pans because _____.

- i) It is cheap
ii) It is a good conductor of heat
a) Only (i) b) Only (ii)
c) Both (i) and (ii) d) neither (i) nor (ii)

iv) _____ is known as the golden fibre.

- a) Rubber b) Cotton
c) Jute d) Sugarcane

v) _____ are known as dry crops as they do not need much rainfall.

- a) Pulses b) Millets
c) Wheat and Rice d) Wheat and Bajra

vi) Cotton is an example of _____ industries.

- a) Agro-based b) Mineral-based
c) Forest-based d) Basic

vii) Which of the following is not a by-product of sugar industry?

- a) Molasses b) Bagasse

c)

- i) What is rainwater harvesting? (1)
- ii) Why there is need of rainwater harvesting? (1)
- iii) One advantage of rainwater harvesting. (1)

d) Name the rainwater harvesting techniques in the following states: (3)

- i) Karnataka
- ii) Rajasthan
- iii) Gujarat

Que 2.)

- a) State two uses of Bauxite. (2)
- b) Copper is a good conductor of electricity. Give reason. (2)
- c) Explain the types of Iron Ore found in India. (3)
- d) Distinguish between metallic and non-metallic minerals. (3)

Que 3.)

- a) Why is petroleum often referred to as "liquid gold"? (2)
- b)
 - i) India's location is advantageous for the generation of solar power. Give reason. (1)
 - ii) State one disadvantage of using solar as a source of power. (1)
- c) Compare Bhakra Nangal and Hirakud power project. (3)
- d) Give one use of each type of coal found in India. (3)

Que 4.)

- a) What is subsistence farming? (2)

- b) Name cropping seasons of India. (2)
- c) What is Organic farming? Name two techniques which are used in this type of farming (3)
- d) Distinguish between intensive and extensive type of farming. (3)

Que 5.)

- a) What is Ginning? Name the crop with which it is associated. (2)
- b) **With reference to rice cultivation answer the following:-**
- i) Why does the cultivation of rice requires a lot of manual labour? (1)
- ii) Mention two geographical conditions which suit the cultivation of rice. (1)
- c) **Give a geographical reason for each of the following:**
- i) Cotton is labour intensive work. (1)
- ii) Jute is retted after it has been harvested. (1)
- iii) The growing of pulses is important in India. (1)
- d)
- i) Why are millets called the dry crops? (1)
- ii) Give two uses of maize. (2)

Que 6.)

a) **Explain briefly the following terms:**

- i) Ratooning ii) Clone planting (2)
- b) What is Retting? With which crop it is associated? (2)
- c) Name the three varieties of coffee. Which state is the largest

producer of coffee in India (3)

d) Give reason:

i) Tea is grown on hill slopes. (1)

ii) Pruning of tea plant is essential. (1)

iii) West Bengal is the largest producer of jute. (1)

Que 7.)

a) Classify the industries on the basis of source of raw material. (2)

b) Karnataka is the largest producer of silk industry. Give reason. (2)

c) Name the by-products of the sugar industry. Give the industrial use of each. (3)

d) Give three reasons for the shifting of sugar industry from north to peninsular India (3)

Que 8.)

a) Mention any two problems faced by the cotton textile industry. (2)

b) Iron and steel industry is called a basic industry. Give reason. (2)

c) Give reason:- (3)

i) Products made from petrochemical are growing in popularity.

ii) The electronic industry is growing at a faster rate.

iii) Ahmedabad is an important cotton textile producing centre in India.

✓
d) With reference to Tata Steel Plant answer the following:

(3)

i) Where is it situated?

ii) From where does it get its coal requirement?

iii) From where does it get its iron ore requirement?



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