

**PRE-BOARD- I (2024-25)**

**GRADE X**

**GEOGRAPHY**

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**Maximum Marks: 80**

**Time allowed: Two hours**

*Answer 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 answer.***

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***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 [].***

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*To be supplied with this paper: Survey of India Map Sheet No. G43S10 and 20 cm of twine.*

**Note:**

- (i) In all map work, make wise use of arrows to avoid overcrowding of the map.*
- (ii) The extract of Survey of India Map Sheet No. G43S10 must not be taken out of the examination hall. It must be handed over to Supervising Examiner on completion of the paper.*
- (iii) The map given at the end of this question paper must be detached, and after marking be fastened to your answer booklet.*
- (iv) All sub-sections of the questions attempted must be answered in the correct serial order.*
- (v) All working including rough work should be done on the same answer sheet which is used to answer the rest of the paper.*

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**PART I (30 MARKS)**

***(Attempt all questions from this Part.)***

### Question 1

Study the extract of the Survey of India Map Sheet No. G43S10 and answer the following questions [Eastings 61-71, Northings 26 -36]:

- (i) (a) Give the four figure grid reference for spot height .437 near the Bhuni-Magri hill. [2]  
(b) What does P.F. in grid 6935 symbolise?
- (ii) (a) How is the drainage pattern in the grid square 6729 different from that of grid 6334 [2]  
(b) Name two types of roads passing through grid 6829.
- (iii) (a) How does settlement pattern of Sigarlikhera (6528) differ from that of Wahan 6534? [2]  
(b) Name the geographical feature represented by white patches in the middle of Sipu Nadi.
- (iv) What is the meaning of the following conventional signs: [2]  
(a) The black vertical line between 63 and 64.  
(b) 22r in grid 6934
- (v) (a) How does the road from Gulabganj to Sirori cross the Sipu Nadi? [2]  
(b) Name three types of forests shown in the given toposheet.

### Question 2

[10]

**On the outline map of India provided:**

- (a) Shade and label the Chota Nagpur Plateau.  
(b) Shade and name a region with Black soil.  
(c) Mark and label Mumbai High.  
(d) Mark and label Kolkata.  
(e) Shade and label a sparsely populated region in western India.  
(f) Shade and label the Garo Hills .  
(g) Label the Godavari river.  
(h) Shade and label the Gulf of Khambat.  
(i) Shade label the Satpura Ranges.  
(j) Mark the Jharia coalfield.

### Question 3

Choose the correct answers to the question from the given options.

[10]

(Do not copy the questions, write the correct answers only.)

(i) The state known as the Manchester of South India is \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) Tamil Nadu

(b) Karnataka

(c) Kerala

(d) West Bengal

(ii) The Bamboo Drip system is common in

(a) Western

(b) Eastern states

(c) North-Eastern states

(d) Southern states

(iii) What is the full form of SHAR?

(a) Solar Heater Range

(b) Sahara Housing Range

(c) Sriharikota Range

(d) Sub-housing at Rome

(iv) The Puga Valley is in

(a) Ladakh

(b) Meghalaya

(c) Assam

(d) Nepal

(v) The disease (s) caused by water pollution is /are

(a) Influenza

(b) Typhoid

(c) Diarrhoea

(d) Both (b) and (c)

(vi) The deepest landlocked port is \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) Chennai

(b) Kochi

(c) Kandla

(d) Vishakhapatnam

(vii) The air pollutant that causes the greenhouse effect is

(a) mercury

(b) ammonia

(c) methane

(d) nitrogen

(viii) India has the \_\_\_\_\_ largest road network in the world.

(a) 4th

(b) 3rd

(c) 10th

(d) 2nd

(ix) Vinyl, nylon, terylene etc. are products obtained from

(a) Cotton industry

(b) Sugarcane industry

(c) Steel industry

(d) Petrochemical industry

(x) Where is the Narora nuclear power plant located?

(a) Karnataka

(b) Tamil Nadu

(c) Uttar Pradesh

(d) Rajasthan

## PART II (50 Marks)

(Attempt any five questions from this Part.)

### Question 4

(i) Why do the Northern Plains have a continental type of climate? What type of climate do the coastal regions have? [2]

(ii) Explain how the monsoons control the climate of the Indian Subcontinent? [2]

(iii) Name the three local winds which blow in India during the Hot weather Season (March to May) and the regions they blow in. [3]

(iv) The floods are playing havoc in the entire country especially Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and the hilly areas. [3]

(a) What are floods caused due to?

(b) Name any two rivers which are prone to floods. *Narmada, mahanadi*

(c) Mention two ways in which the country suffers due to them.

### Question 5

(i) Differentiate between Sheet Erosion and Gully Erosion. [2]

(ii) Give two reasons why red soils are not good for cultivation. [2]

(iii) Name the transported soil most widely found in India. State the two sub-categories into which it is generally divided. [3]

(iv) What is soil conservation? Give two ways in which soil can be conserved. [3]

### Question 6

(i) When and why do the trees of the Monsoon Forests shed their leaves? [2]

(ii) Name any two of the Evergreen forests and give their uses. [2]

- (iii) Which vegetation type do we find between the height of 2000 m and 3000 m in the Himalayas? Name two trees of this region. [3]
- (iv) Mention the uses of the following trees: Chir, Deodar and Fir [3]

### Question 7

- (i) How are the rivers of Northern India different from those of the Southern India? [2]
- (ii) Name any two perennial canals in India. [2]
- (iii) State three disadvantages of Canals. [3]
- (iv) Where is the Indira Gandhi Canal? What is its length? Mention one negative impact of canal on the region. [3]

### Question 8

- (i) Mention the two most popular non-conventional energy resources in India. [2]
- (ii) Name one iron ore producing region each in Jharkhand and in Odisha. [2]
- (iii) (a) Which type of coal accounts for 98% of the total reserves of India?  
(b) Give two characteristics of tertiary coal. [3]
- (iv) 'Conservation of minerals is very essential today if we want our country to progress'. [3]  
(a) Name any two minerals that are used extensively by Indian industries.  
(b) Name the term used for the preservation of Minerals  
(c) Give two reasons why minerals should be used wisely.

### Question 9

- (i) Name the three varieties of tea grown in India. In which type is the process of fermentation missing? [2]
- (ii) State the three coarse grains (millets) grown in India. Name two states where these are grown on a large scale. [2]
- (iii) (a) Mention two major problems faced by the sugarcane cultivators in India.  
(b) State the role of the government in solving their problems [3]
- (iv) Give reasons for the following: [3]  
(a) Cultivation of oilseeds is increasing every year.

(b) Cotton grows widely in Maharashtra.

**Question 10**

- (i) Differentiate between mineral based and agro based industry giving suitable examples for each from India. [2]
- (ii) Name the two most important areas where petroleum is found. [2]
- (iii) Mention any three problems faced by the Cotton Industry. [3]
- (iv) Name an agro-based industry concentrated in the states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Give reason for the location in this region. [3]

**Question 11**

- (i) Which four cities does the Golden Quadrilateral join? Who manages it? [2]
- (ii) How is a good transport network important for India? [2]
- (iii) Mention three disadvantages of waterways. [3]
- (iv) Name the International Airports in Chennai, Delhi and Kolkata. — [3]

**Question 12**

- (i) Why is there a need for waste management in large metropolitan cities? [2]
- (ii) Give two examples of how waste can be reused. [2]
- (iii) What is meant by recycling? Name any three materials that are recycled. [3]
- (iv) What are the three R's of waste management? [3]