

# ICSE SEMESTER 2 EXAMINATION

## SAMPLE PAPER - 1

### GEOGRAPHY

#### H.C.G. - Paper – 2

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*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.*

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*Attempt **all** questions from **Section A** and **any three** questions from **Section B**.*

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#### **Section-A** (Attempt all questions)

##### **Question 1.**

On the outline map of India provided mark and name the following:



- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| (i) The Himalayas                | (vi) Allahabad (Prayagraj)                     |
| (ii) Coromandel                  | (vii) State with highest density of population |
| (iii) Kosi                       | (viii) Tungabhadra                             |
| (iv) Karakoram Pass              | (ix) Andaman Sea                               |
| (v) Standard Meridian (82° 30'E) | (x) Godavari                                   |

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

### **Question 2.**

- (i) (a) Why is Copper used to make electric wires?
- (b) Why is India's location advantageous for the generation of solar power?
- (ii) Name two leading states producing Manganese.
- (iii) With reference to Iron Ore answer the following questions:
  - (a) Name two varieties of iron ore used in industry.
  - (b) How is the low grade iron ore utilised?
- (iv) (a) Name two industries that use a high quantity of coal.
- (b) Name one important area that has large coal deposits in the states of Jharkhand and West Bengal.

### **Question 3.**

- (i) Why is agriculture important in India ? Name the two main agricultural seasons of India.
- (ii) (a) What is Shifting cultivation?
- (b) Define the term Oil cake.
- (iii) With reference to the cultivation of tea, answer the following:
  - (a) Why is tea grown on hill slopes ?
  - (b) Why tea bushes have to be pruned at regular intervals ?
  - (c) Why are women mostly employed in the tea plantation?
- (iv) (a) How has farm fragmentation become a major problem of agriculture of India?
- (b) Mention any two features of plantation farming by stating two examples.
- (c) Mention any one difference in the geographical condition and cultivation of rice and wheat.

### **Question 4.**

- (i) Differentiate between Mineral-based industry and Agro-based industry giving one example for each.
- (ii) State two conditions necessary for the setting up of a heavy engineering industry.
- (iii) With which large scale industry would you identify the following manufacturing centres ?
  - (a) Kanpur
  - (b) Rourkela
  - (c) Pune
- (iv) (a) Why is Kolkata an important cotton manufacturing centre even though West Bengal is not a leading producer of cotton.
- (b) Name one integrated iron and steel plant in the private sector. Where does it obtain its iron and coal from?

### **Question 5.**

- (i) Roadways are always considered more important than any other means of transportation. Give two reasons to support the statement.
- (ii) Differentiate between an expressway and a highway.
- (iii) What is the Golden Quadrilateral ? Mention any two ways in which it will help in the economic development of the country ?
- (iv) Mention two advantages and one disadvantage of waterways.

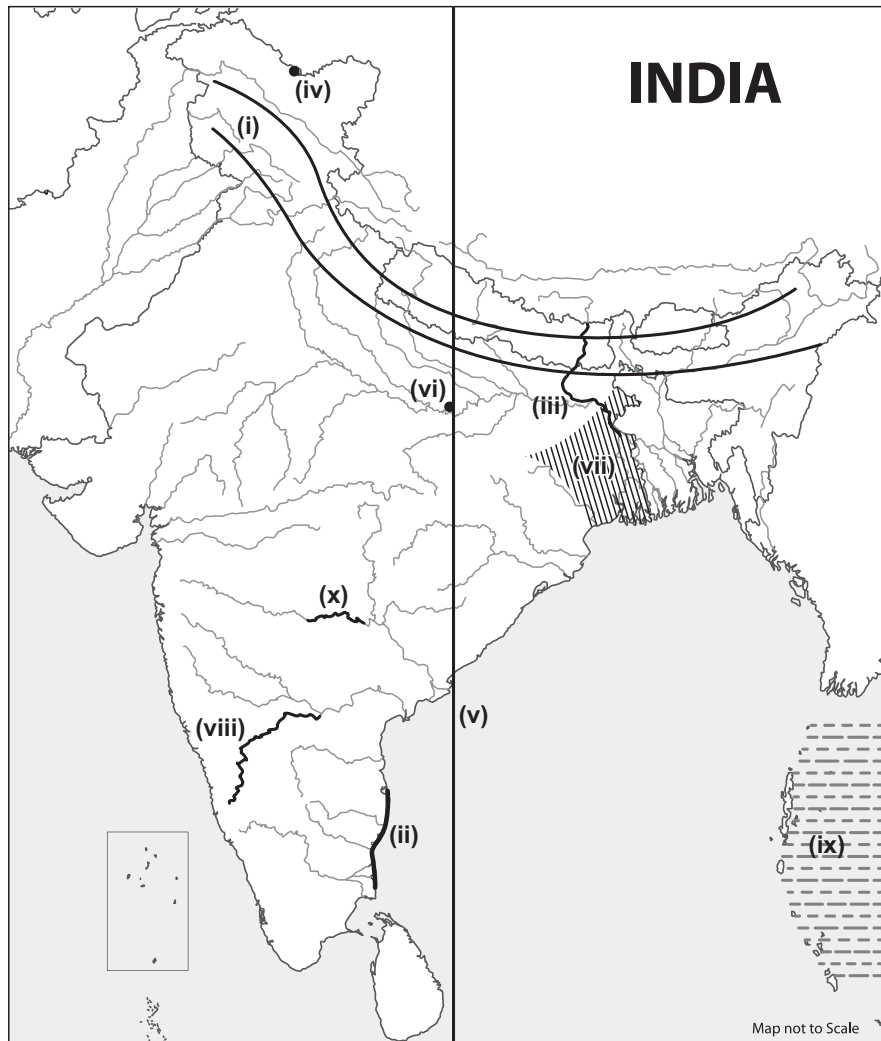
### **Question 6.**

- (i) How can waste be reused ? Explain with the help of an example.
- (ii) How does Waste accumulation affect the environment ? Give any two examples.
- (iii) What are Biodegradable Waste ? Mention any two sources of waste.
- (iv) Explain briefly the meaning of the following terms : Composting, Incineration and Segregation

# **Answers**

## Section-A

**Answer 1.**



## Section-B

**Answer 2.**

- (i) (a) Copper is a good electrical conductor so, it is used in the electrical industry mainly to make copper wires.
- (b) India lies between 8°N and 37°N with the Tropic of Cancer running through it and so receives a lot of sunlight with 300 clear days in a year. Thus, India's location is advantageous for the generation of solar power.
- (ii) Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra as per the date of 2018-19 are the two leading states producing Manganese in India.
- (iii) (a) Haematite and Magnetite are two important iron ores.
- (b) The inferior variety of iron is often used in manufacturing sponge iron and converted into pellets and then exported.

- (iv) (a) Two industries that use high quantity of coal are:  
Iron and Steel Industry and the cement industries.
- (b) Coal Centre in Jharkhand – Jharia, in West Bengal – Raniganj.

**Answer 3.**

- (i) 1. Agriculture is important in India as it provides food for our ever expanding population and fodder for our livestock. It provides employment to millions of people.
2. Rabi and Kharif seasons are the two main agricultural seasons of India.
- (ii) (a) **Shifting cultivation or slash and burn or jhumming** : It is mostly practiced in North-East India. In this method of cultivation patch of forest land is cleared and crops are grown. After 2-3 years when the fertility of the soil is exhausted, land is abandoned and the farmers moved to a fresh piece of land and the process continues.
- (b) **Oil cake** : After extraction of oil from the oil seeds, the left over residue is known as oil cake which can be used as an important cattle feed and organic manure.
- (iii) (a) Tea is grown on hill slopes as the roots of tea bushes cannot tolerate stagnant water and the hill slopes drain away the water helping the tea bushes to grow properly.
- (b) Tea bushes have to be pruned at regular intervals to encourage the growth of new leaves and to keep the height of the bushes low for the women who do the plucking of the tea leaves.
- (c) The women are mostly employed in the tea plantations as they are the source of cheap and skilled labour to facilitate plucking of tea leaves.
- (iv) (a) Farm fragmentation reduces the size of farm on which it is not possible to use harvesters or other farm machinery. This results in the large scale wastage of fertile land and labour, thus it is one of the main problem of agriculture of India.
- (b) In Plantation Farming a single crop is grown on a large estate with modern and scientific techniques mainly for trade.
- It is a labour intensive method of farming and requires excellent managerial skills, technical knowledge of how the huge capital investment should be done. Example : Tea, Coffee, Coconut, Rubber, etc. (any two)

(c)	Rice	Wheat
1.	It is a Kharif crop sown in June and harvested in October.	It is a Rabi crop sown in October-November and harvested in March-April.
2.	During ripening stage the temperature should be 18°C–32°C Mean temperature should be 24°C. Rice needs more than 150 cm of annual rainfall.	Wheat needs a temperature of about 10°C–15°C during the period of growth and 20°–25°C during harvest. About 50 cm – 100 cm annual rainfall is ideal.
3.	Harvested by hand.	Harvesters are used. (any one)

**Answer 4.**

- (i) Mineral-based industry depends on the minerals for their raw material, e.g., iron and steel industry. Agro-based industry depends on the agricultural products for their raw material, e.g., jute industry, sugar industry etc.
- (ii) Two conditions required for setting up of a heavy engineering industry are as follows :
- (a) Availability of heavy and bulky raw materials like iron ore.
- (b) Large capital investment.
- (iii) (a) **Kanpur** – Sugar industry
- (b) **Rourkela** – Iron and steel plant
- (c) **Pune** – Cotton textile industry
- (iv) (a) The hot and humid climate of Kolkata facilitates the spinning of yarn of finer cotton. It has soft water from river Ganga for bleaching and dyeing, sufficient power supply, cheap labour and excellent means of transportation.
- (b) **Tata Iron and Steel Company**: It obtains iron ore from Singhbhum in Jharkhand and Mayurbhanj, and Bonai in Odisha. Coal is secured from Jharia in Jharkhand.

**Answer 5.**

- (i) Roadways are considered more important because roads can be constructed in remote areas, difficult terrain, high altitudes and steep slopes where no other means of transport can reach. Roads provide door to door service. They are quicker and safe means of transport, thus the cost of transportation is reduced considerably.
- (ii) One major difference between a highway and an Expressway is that a highway is a high speed road connecting two or more cities, while an Expressway is a very high speed highway that has limited or controlled access for two wheelers and three wheelers, but has features like lane dividers and access ramps to provide a pleasing motoring experience at high speed to motorists.
- (iii) **The Golden Quadrilateral is a highway network connecting India's four largest metropolises:** Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. The project will help industrial development by easing the process of supply of raw materials. It will also help to connect many remote areas with the main cities.
- (iv) The two advantages of water transport are :
  - 1. It is suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods.
  - 2. It is fuel efficient and environment friendly mode of transport.

**Disadvantages:** The seasonal rivers of peninsular India are not navigable. It is the slow means of transport .

Due to silting of river beds and diversion of water for irrigation canals the river beds have become shallow so, navigation is not possible in all rivers. (any one)

**Answer 6.**

- (i) Waste can be reused by recycling it and making new products from it e.g., shoes from old tyres, water bags from leather etc.
- (ii) Waste accumulation pollutes air, water and soil.

It degenerates the landscape, and chokes the drainage system.

It creates health problems like cholera, dysentery, typhoid, etc., due to growth of bacteria in the water.
- (iii) It is a waste which decomposes through the actions of bacteria, fungi and other living organisms. Various sources of waste are :
  - 1. Domestic waste
  - 2. Industrial waste
  - 3. Agricultural waste
  - 4. Municipal waste (Any two)
- (iv) **Composting :** It is a process where biodegradable organic wastes like tree leaves, vegetable peel and discarded food items are converted into useful manure.

**Incineration:** It involves burning of waste at a very high temperature and are fed into an incineration chamber and combustion destroys the organic compound.

**Segregation:** The waste from residential areas, hotels, restaurants, office complexes and commercial areas must be segregated at source into different categories of biodegradable, non-biodegradable, biomedical, toxic and non-toxic wastes. The process of doing so is called segregation.

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