

# ICSE SEMESTER 2 EXAMINATION

## SAMPLE PAPER - 5

### 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) Vindhya Range           | (vi) Konkan coast line                    |
| (ii) River Brahmaputra      | (vii) Karakoram Pass                      |
| (iii) Allahabad (Prayagraj) | (viii) Standard Meridian (82°30'E)        |
| (iv) Chota Nagpur Plateau   | (ix) Direction of North East Monsoons.    |
| (v) Chilka Lake             | (x) State with lowest population density. |

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

### **Question 2.**

- (i) (a) Name the metallic mineral which used in paint pigments.  
(b) Write any two industrial uses of copper.
- (ii) Why petroleum is called mineral oil? Write its two advantages.
- (iii) With reference to Hirakud dam answer the following questions:
  - (a) On which river it is situated and name the state where it is located?
  - (b) To which steel plant does Hirakud dam supply electricity?
- (iv) (a) Which state is the leading producer of wind energy in India?  
(b) Why Indian railways is often called as the lifeline of the nation? Give two reasons.

### **Question 3.**

- (i) Name any two major problems faced by farmers in Indian Agriculture.
- (ii) (a) Name any two Rabi Crops of India.  
(b) Name any two Kharif Crops of India.
- (iii) With reference to Rice cultivation answer the following questions:
  - (a) What are the conditions required for cultivation of this crop?
  - (b) Name the state that is the largest producer of this crop in India.
  - (c) Name any two methods of rice cultivation in India.
- (iv) (a) Define the Drilling method of cultivation.  
(b) Which soil is more preferred for cotton cultivation in India?  
(c) What does 210 frost free days term refers in cotton cultivation?

### **Question 4.**

- (i) Why Petro-Chemical Industries are so important and what products are made from the Industries?
- (ii) Give two reasons why sugar industries are shifting from northern to southern India.
- (iii) With reference to Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited (TISCO) answer the following questions:
  - (a) Who is the founder of TISCO and when was it established?
  - (b) Why it is located in Jamshedpur? Give any two reasons.
  - (c) Why it is more prominent than other private sector of steel industries?
- (iv) (a) What are agro- based industries? Name any two importance of agro-based industries.  
(b) Name any two products of Electronic industry.

### **Question 5.**

- (i) Why water transport is important for the development of country? Give any two reasons.
- (ii) Differentiate between conventional and non-conventional sources of energy.
- (iii) What is Golden quadrilateral and name the four major cities which are connected by it?
- (iv) What do you mean by "North-South and East-West Corridor" (NSEW)? Which Indian state falls in both North-South and East-West corridor project?

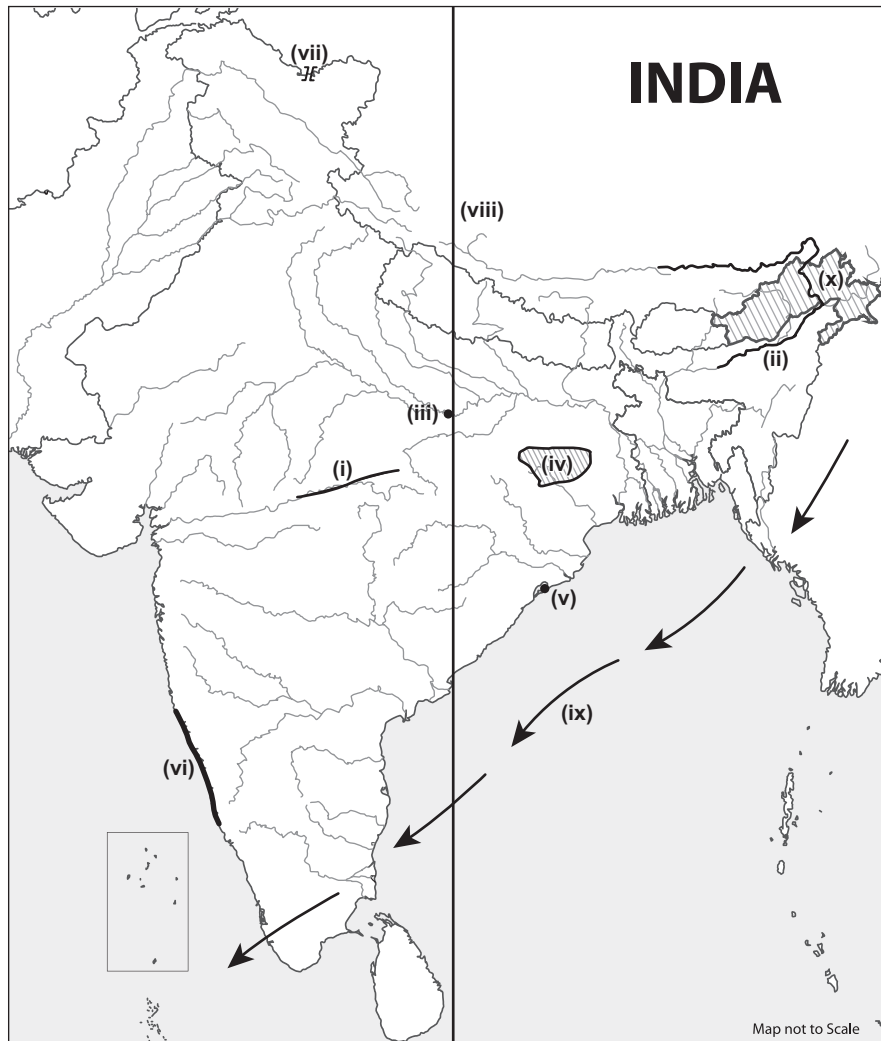
### **Question 6.**

- (i) What is the importance of waste segregation?
- (ii) What is dumping method of waste disposal? Explain.
- (iii) What is composting? Mention any two significance of composting.
- (iv) What is the 3R principles in Solid Waste Management?

# **Answers**

## Section-A

Answer 1.



## Section-B

Answer 2.

- (i) (a) Iron is a metallic mineral, used in paint pigments.
- (b) The two industrial uses of copper are as follows:
  1. It is used in electronic product manufacturing.
  2. It is used in building construction and power generation and transmission.
- (ii) Petroleum is called mineral oil because it is obtained from sedimentary rock of the Earth.  
Advantages of petroleum are as follows:
  1. It is used as a fuel to power vehicles, heating units and machines.
  2. It is used as an important raw material for various petro-chemical products.
- (iii) (a) It is situated on Mahanadi River.
- (b) Hirakud dam supplies electricity to the Rourkela Steel Plant.

- (iv) (a) Tamil Nadu is the leading producer of wind energy in India.
- (b) Indian Railways is often called as the lifeline of the nation because of the following reasons:
  1. It provides means of living to lakh of people including not only to its employees but also to many more. Further it connects the entire nation into a common thread and transports passengers as well as goods..

**Answer 3.**

- (i) Problems faced by farmers in Indian Agriculture are as follows:
  1. Small and fragmented land holdings.
  2. Poor Quality of seeds. Inadequate storage facilities
  3. Inadequate use of manure and fertilizers. (any two)
- (ii) (a) Wheat, peas, gram, sesame, mustard etc. are the main rabi crops. (any two)
- (b) The main Kharif crops are rice, cotton groundnut, maize etc. (any two)
- (iii) (a) Conditions required for the cultivation of rice are as follows.
  1. It is a Kharif crop that requires a high temperature.
  2. The average rainfall required is about 150 to 200 cm.
- (b) West Bengal is the largest producer of rice in India.
- (c) Methods of rice cultivation in India are as follows:
  1. Broadcasting method or scattering
  2. Dibbling
  3. Drilling method
  4. Transplantation (any two)
- (iv) (a) In Drilling method seeds are sown in the furrows with the help of a drill normally made of bamboo.
- (b) Black soil is most suitable soil for growth of Cotton therefore it is also called black cotton soil.
- (c) Cotton is the moderate temperature crop if the temperature drops below zero the plant will die and no harvesting will be there hence cotton requires about 210 frost free days during its growth period.

**Answer 4.**

- (i) Petrochemical industries are important because they produce products which are cost-effective, economically stable and cheaper. Synthetic fibre, synthetic rubber, PVC, polythene, plastic chappals etc. are the products of petrochemical industries.
- (ii) The sugar industry of India is gradually shifting from northern India to peninsular India because of the several better conditions prevailing there.
  1. The tropical climate of peninsular India results in higher yield per unit hectare of land.
  2. Higher sucrose content in peninsular cane.
  3. Cooperatives are more successful in these states.
  4. Longer crushing season in South prevent drying of cane. (any three)
- (iii) (a) Jamshedji Tata is the founder of TISCO and it was established in 1907.
- (b) The industry is located in Jamshedpur on the banks of Subarnarekha and Kharkai river because:
  1. These rivers help in the industrial uses and water treatment for the industry.
  2. Densely populated regions of Jharkhand and Odisha provide cheap labour.
- (c) Tata steel is more prominent because it is one of the most geographically diversified steel producers with operations and commercial presence across the world. It operates in 26 countries with key operations in UK, India and Netherlands.
- (iv) (a) Industries that use agricultural products as their raw materials such as cotton, jute, silk, sugarcane and edible oil are known as agro-based industries.

The importance of agro based industries are as follows:

1. It supports balanced growth between agriculture and industry.

2. It avoids wastage of perishable agricultural products.
  3. It provides employment to the landless agricultural labour and tribal population in rural and backward areas and further provides base for the development of these areas. (any two)
- (b) These are the products of Electronic industry:
1. Capacitor
  2. Computers and monitors
  3. Resistor
  4. Defence equipment
  5. Printed circuit board (any two)

**Answer 5.**

- (i) Water transport is important for the development of a country because:
1. It is more suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods.
  2. It is fuel-efficient and environment friendly mode of transport.

(ii)

Conventional Sources of Energy	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy
Conventional sources of energy are natural energy resources which are present in a limited quantity and are being used for a long time.	Non-Conventional sources are the energy resources which are continuously replenished by natural processes. These cannot be exhausted easily and can be generated constantly.
These are called nonrenewable sources of energy as once depleted they cannot be generated easily. E.g. Coal, Petroleum, Natural gas.	These are called renewable sources of energy as they can be replaced through natural processes at a rate equal to or greater than the rate at which they are consumed. E.g. Wind energy, Solar energy, Tidal energy.

- (iii) The Golden Quadrilateral is a national highway network connecting the major industrial, agricultural and cultural centers of India. The project is being implemented by "National Highways Authority of India" (NHAI). It forms a quadrilateral connecting the four major metro cities of India that are Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai.
- (iv) The North-South, East-West (NSEW) is the largest ongoing highway project in India. It consists of 7300 km of 4/6 lane expressways associating Srinagar, Kanyakumari, Kocchi, Porbandar and Silchar. Jhansi is the junction of North-South and East-West corridors.

**Answer 6.**

- (i)
1. It decreases the amount of waste that reaches to landfills.
  2. It makes wastes much easier to recycle.
  3. Pollution of air and water can be controlled when hazardous waste is separated and located separately.
- (ii) Dumping or landfilling is an old way of disposing of wastes. It is an easy method for disposal of dry refuse. In this process solid waste are dumped in a low lying area and as a result of bacterial action they are converted gradually into humus.
- (iii) Composting is a natural process of recycling organic matter such as leaves and food scraps into a valuable fertilizer that can enrich soil and plants. The process involves decomposition of organic waste into humus known as compost.

Significance of composting are as follows:

1. Reduction of the quantity of wastes to be disposed by householder.
  2. It is a natural waste disposal system.
  3. The compost improves the texture of the soil. (any two)
- (iv) The principle of reducing reusing and recycling wastes are often called as the 3R principles in Solid Waste Management.

Reducing means choosing to use things with care to reduce the amount of waste generated.

Reusing involves the repeated use of items or parts of items which still have usable aspects.

Recycling means the use of wastes itself as resources.

Waste minimization can be achieved in an efficient way by focusing primarily on these 3R principles of Solid Waste Management.