ICSE Geography

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Class X

Time Allowed: 2 Hours **Maximum Marks: 80**

General Instructions:

1. Answers to this Paper must be written on the answer sheet provided separately.

2. You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.

3. This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.

4. The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.

5. Part I is **compulsory. All questions** from **Part I** are to be attempted.

6. A total of **five questions** are to be attempted from **Part II**.

Note:

(i) In all **Map Work**, make wise use of arrows to avoid overcrowding of the map.

(ii) **All sub-sections of the questions attempted must be answered in the correct serial order.**

(iii) All working including rough work should be done on the same answer sheet which is used to answer the rest of the paper.

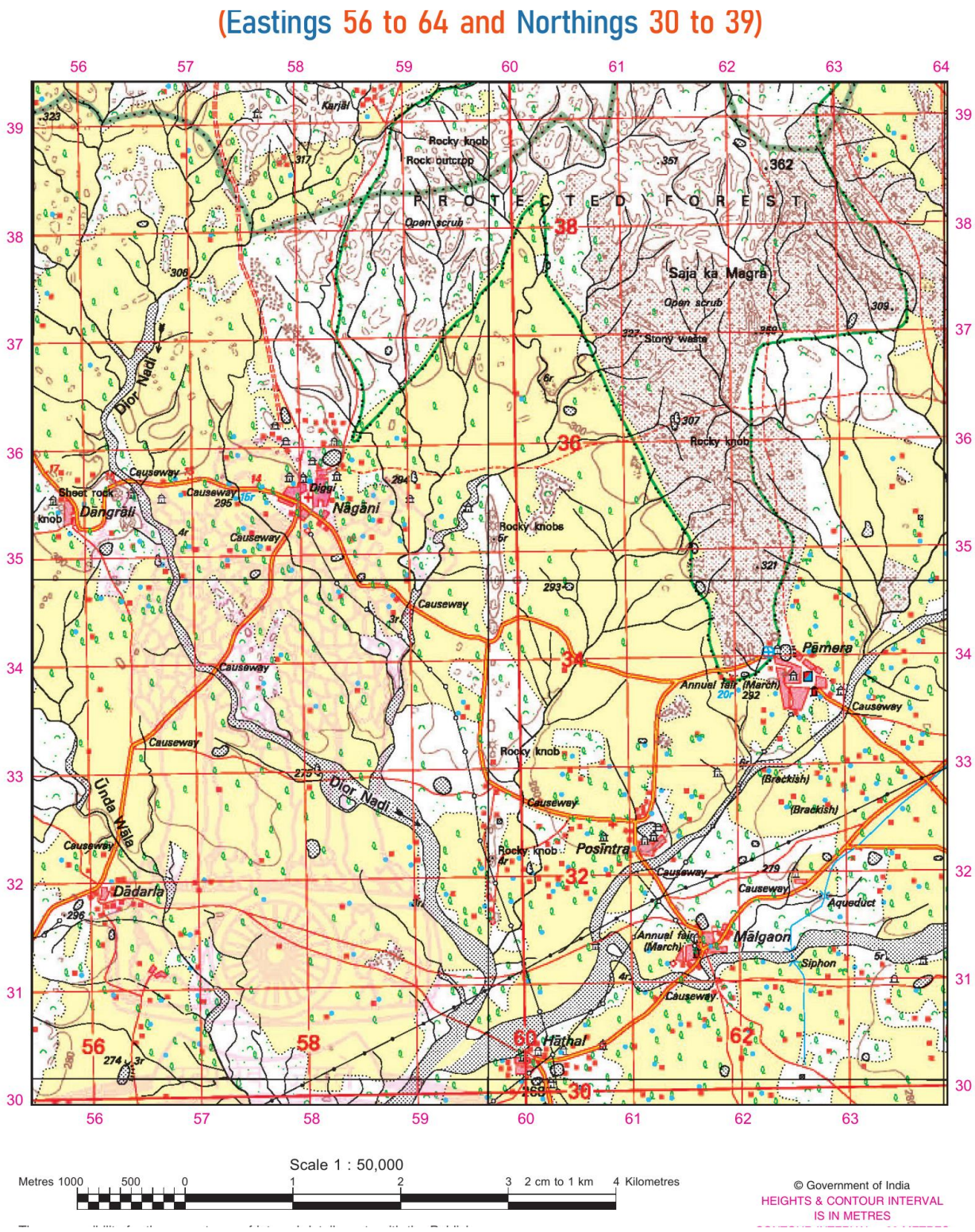
PART I (30 Marks)

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

Question 1

Study the given extract of the **Survey of India** Map Sheet No. **G43S10** (Eastings 56 to 64 and Northings 30 to 39) and answer the following questions:

Extract of the Survey of India Topo Sheet No. G43S10 (Eastings 56 to 64 and Northings 30 to 39)



1. a. Identify the conventional symbol found at the six-figure reference of 625 312.

b. Identify the drainage pattern in the Grid Square 5637. **2**

2. a. Rohan is travelling from Hathal village to Malgaon village. Calculate the length of the metalled road between them.

b. In which direction will Manoj be driving if he is going from Malgaon village to Dadarla village? **2**

3. a. What does the green dotted line passing through the grid square 6036 represent on the Topo Sheet?

b. Name one natural or physical feature in grid square 5932. **2**

4. a. Name the main land use seen around Dadarla and Posintra settlements.

b. Explain the significance of roads and causeways in the development of this region. **2**

5. a. Describe the drainage pattern in grid square 6237.

b. Name any two features which make 'Pamera settlement' more important than the other settlements in the given extract of the Topo Sheet. **2**

Question 2

On the outline map of India provided:

1. Shade and label an area of black soil in Maharashtra. **1**

2. Mark using a dot and name the port of Kandla. **1**

3. Shade and label the Chhota Nagpur Plateau. **1**

4. Mark and label the Gulf of Khambhat. **1**

5. Mark with arrows and name the North–East Monsoon winds over the Bay of Bengal. **1**

6. Shade and label a sparsely populated area in the Himalayan region of northern India. **1**

7. Mark and label the Khasi hills. **1**

8. Mark and label the Godavari river. **1**

9. Mark and label the Western Ghats. **1**

10. Mark and label the Konkan Coastal Plains. **1**

Question 3

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

1. A farmer in Tamil Nadu notices that his region receives good rainfall in November, while most other parts of India are dry. Which of the following best explains this? **1**

a. The Southwest Monsoon winds blowing over the Arabian Sea

b. The Northeast Monsoon winds picking up moisture over the Bay of Bengal

c. Western disturbances moving in from the Mediterranean region

d. Pre-monsoon thunderstorms known as mango showers

2. The method of cutting steps on hill slopes to grow crops and reduce soil erosion is called **1**

a. strip cropping.

b. terrace farming.

c. shelter belts.

d. crop rotation.

3. Select the option most similar to: **1**

Alluvial Soil: Northern Plains

a. Black Soil: Deccan Plateau (lava region)

b. Red Soil: Punjab Plains

c. Laterite Soil: Ganga Delta

d. Alluvial Soil: Thar Desert

4. Which one of the following methods of irrigation is most suitable for the undulating rocky terrain of the Deccan Plateau? **1**

a. Canal irrigation

b. Tank irrigation

c. Tube well irrigation

d. Inundation canals

5. Select the correct arrangement of the following states in descending order of sugar cane production (2022–23). **1**

a. Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu

b. Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu

c. Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu

d. Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh

6. Read the statements given below and select the option that shows the correct relationship between Assertion (A) and Reason (R). **1**

Assertion (A): Tea bushes in India are grown mostly on hill slopes.

Reason (R): The roots of the tea bush cannot tolerate stagnant water.

a. Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.

b. Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true.

c. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

d. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

7. A farmer in India plans to cultivate a crop during the monsoon season. Which of the following crops should the farmer choose? **1**

a. Wheat

b. Gram

c. Rice

d. Mustard

8. A student preparing a project on coffee cultivation in India finds that one state contributes the largest share to the country's total coffee production. Which state should the student identify in the project? **1**

a. Kerala

b. Karnataka

c. Tamil Nadu

d. Odisha

9. If you need to transport a large quantity of bulky goods such as coal and iron ore over a long distance at a low cost, which mode of transport is most suitable and why? **1**

a. Air transport because it is the fastest.

b. Road transport because it provides door-to-door service.

c. Rail transport because it is economical for bulky goods over long distances.

d. Pipeline transport because it can carry solid goods.

10. Which one of the following methods of safe disposal of waste is depicted in the picture below? **1**



a. Incineration

b. Sanitary landfill

c. Vermicomposting

d. Open dumping

PART II (50 Marks)

*(Attempt **any five** questions from this **Part**)*

Question 4

1. 'Relief plays an important role in the distribution of rainfall in India.'

Explain the above statement with the help of two suitable examples. **2**

2. Name the local name for each of the following: **2**

a. The hot and dry winds which blow during summer afternoons in northern India.

b. The pre-monsoon showers of Kerala and adjoining parts of Karnataka.

3. Give a reason for each of the following: **3**

a. Western Rajasthan receives very scanty rainfall.

b. Pune receives much less rainfall than Mumbai, although the two cities are not far apart.

c. Punjab and Haryana receive some rainfall in the winter season.

4. Study the climatic data of station X and answer the questions that follow. **3**

Month	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sep**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**
Temp (°C)	24.0	24.5	27.0	29.0	30.5	28.5	27.0	26.5	26.5	27.5	26.0	24.5
Rainfall (cm)	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.5	50.0	70.0	45.0	30.0	8.0	1.2	0.4

a. Calculate the annual range of temperature.

b. Calculate the total annual rainfall.

c. Identify the driest month.

Question 5

1. Arpan, a farmer in Punjab, grows wheat on his agricultural land, whereas Udbhav, a farmer in Kerala, cultivates coffee. Both farmers observe that the soil conditions in their respective regions support the growth of these crops.

With reference to the given situation, answer the following questions: **2**

a. Identify the most suitable soil type for wheat cultivation in Punjab and coffee cultivation in Kerala.

b. Explain how the characteristics of these soils favour the growth of the respective crops.

2. With reference to soil erosion in India, answer the following questions: **2**

a. How does overgrazing contribute to soil erosion?

b. Mention two soil conservation techniques used in plains and gently sloping lands.

3. A farmer in a region of India observes that the soil on his agricultural land has a reddish colour. He wants to understand its origin, agricultural suitability and geographical distribution before selecting suitable crops for cultivation.

With reference to the given situation, answer the following questions: **3**

a. Explain how this type of soil is formed.

b. Identify two crops that can be commonly cultivated in this soil.

c. Mention one area where this soil is found.

4. Give reasons for each of the following statements: **3**

a. Alluvial Soil is the most fertile soil of India.

b. Black Soil is difficult to plough during the rainy season.

c. Terrace farming is practised on hill slopes.

Question 6

1. During a visit to western Rajasthan, Rohan noticed scattered thorny bushes and short trees with long roots and small leaves.

With the help of the given statement, answer the following questions: **2**

a. Identify the type of natural vegetation he encountered.

b. Mention one adaptation shown by this vegetation to the dry conditions.

2. A student studying the natural vegetation of India observes that certain forests shed their leaves during the dry season and are widely distributed in regions experiencing seasonal rainfall. These forests also contain trees that are commercially important.

With reference to the above situation, answer the following questions: **2**

a. Explain why tropical deciduous forests are also known as monsoon forests.

b. Identify two commercially valuable trees commonly found in these forests.

3. Analyse any three measures that can be taken to conserve forests in India. **3**

4. Answer the following questions related to social forestry: **3**

a. What is the annual tree plantation festival celebrated in India to promote awareness about the importance of forests?

b. Mention any two types of land used for social forestry plantations.

c. State one major objective of social forestry.

Question 7

1. 'Over-extraction of groundwater is a serious threat to well and tube well irrigation.'

Explain this statement with two supporting points. **2**

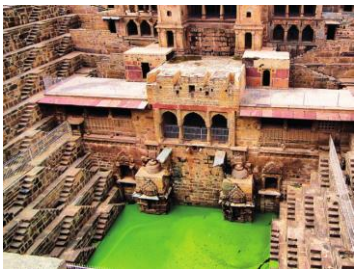
2. A farmer in Tamil Nadu relies on tank irrigation for his crops. What two physical conditions make this method suitable in his region? **2**

3. Provide answers to the following questions: **3**

a. Tube well irrigation is widely practised in several parts of India, particularly in regions with suitable groundwater availability. Identify any one state where this method of irrigation is commonly used.

b. Evaluate the limitations of tank irrigation by analysing any two major disadvantages associated with it.

4. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow. **3**



a. Identify the traditional water storage structure shown in the picture.

b. State the purpose for which such structures were built.

c. Name one other traditional water harvesting practice followed in India.

Question 8

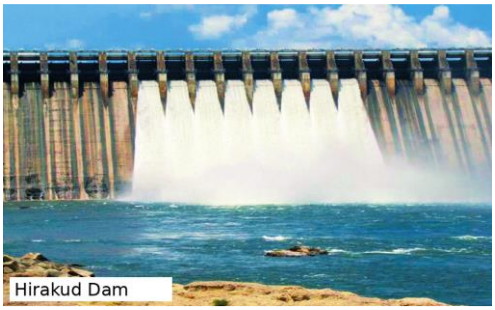
1. Copper is one of the oldest metals used by humans. It is a good conductor of heat and electricity and can be easily drawn into wires. It mixes easily with other metals to form useful alloys, such as brass (with zinc) and bronze (with tin). In India, the copper ore contains a very small percentage of metal, generally less than one per cent. More than 90 per cent of the reserves are found in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand.

Refer to the given extract for answering the following questions: **2**

a. Name two alloys of copper and the metal mixed with copper in each.

b. Why is the mining of copper a costly affair in India?

2. With reference to the given picture, answer the questions that follow. **2**



a. On which river is it built?

b. State one benefit of such a project other than the generation of hydroelectricity.

3. Answer each question below: **3**

a. Explore the historical development of the petroleum industry in India by identifying the location where its first oil refinery was established.

b. Identify one major offshore oilfield of India, highlighting its contribution to the country's petroleum resources.

c. Analyse the diverse uses of petroleum by identifying any two products obtained from it, apart from petrol and diesel.

4. Study the given picture and answer the questions that follow. **3**



a. Identify the type of plant shown in the picture.

b. Name the raw material used in this plant.

c. State one advantage of this source of energy.

Question 9

1. Explain how small and fragmented landholdings affect Indian agriculture. Give two points. **2**

2. Provide responses to the following questions: **2**

a. State one point of difference between Kharif and Rabi cropping seasons.

b. As per the latest data given in the textbook, which state is the leading producer of sugar cane in India?

3. Analyse the cultivation of coffee in India and answer the following questions: **3**

a. Identify the two major varieties of coffee cultivated in India.

b. Explain why coffee plantations are generally grown under the shade of trees.

c. Evaluate the distribution of coffee cultivation in India by naming the leading coffee-producing state.

4. Harpreet, a farmer in Punjab, cultivates a Rabi crop that is sown during October–November. This crop requires a cool climate during sowing and warm weather at the time of harvesting.

Analyse the agricultural requirements of this crop and answer the following questions: **3**

a. Identify the crop cultivated by Harpreet.

b. Evaluate any two climatic conditions essential for the successful growth of this crop.

Question 10

1. Analyse the organisational structure of industries by evaluating any two major differences between the public sector and private sector industries. **2**

2. Evaluate the significance of the Information Technology (software) industry in India's economic development by analysing any two major contributions it makes to the country. **2**

3. Explore the establishment of the Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant by analysing its geographical and international support factors. Answer the following questions: **3**

a. Identify the state in which the Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant is located.

b. Examine any one geographical advantage that favoured the establishment of the plant at this location.

c. Identify the country that provided technical and financial assistance for setting up this plant.

4. Give one reason to explain each of the following: **3**

a. Sugar mills are located near the sugar cane producing areas.

b. Iron and steel industry is called a basic industry.

c. Ancillary industries are generally set up near large industries.

Question 11

1. Analyse the significance of the Golden Quadrilateral in India's road transport network. Define this project and identify any two major cities connected by it. **2**

2. Why is the railway network dense in the Northern Plains but sparse in the Himalayan region? Give two reasons. **2**

3. Give responses for the following questions: **3**

a. Explore India's western coastal trade network and identify any two important ports located along this coast.

b. Which is the National Waterway No. 1 and between which two places does it run?

c. Interpret the connectivity pattern of India's freight corridor network and identify the corridor that extends between Jawaharlal Nehru Port and Dadri.

4. Give a reason for each of the following: **3**

a. Air transport is important for the North-Eastern states.

b. Railways are suitable for carrying heavy goods over long distances.

c. Dedicated Freight Corridors are being developed in India.

Question 12

1. What is the impact of waste accumulation on the following? **2**

a. Water bodies

b. Human health

2. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow. **2**



a. Identify the pollution shown in the picture.

b. State one harmful effect of such waste on aquatic life.

3. Give reasons for each of the following: **3**

a. Segregation of waste at the source is essential.

b. Vermicomposting is beneficial for farmers.

c. Open dumping of waste is harmful.

4. Recycling means processing used materials such as paper, glass, metal and plastic to make new products. Recycling helps in reducing air, water and soil pollution, as a lesser amount of waste has to be managed. It also saves raw materials and energy, and reduces

the burden on landfills. Recycling works best when waste is sorted properly by households and collected separately.

Using the above extract, provide answers for the following questions: **3**

a. What is meant by recycling?

b. How does recycling help in conserving natural resources?

c. Mention two items that can be recycled.

Outline Map of India

