

Delhi public School, Bhilai

Model Question paper

Class - X (Geography)

Session: 2024/2025

Geography: 20 Marks

Q 1. Assertion (A)

Conservation preserves the ecological diversity (1) and our life support systems - water, air and soil.

Reason (R)

The Indian wildlife protection Act was implemented in 1972.

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are True but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (C) Assertion (A) is correct, Reason (R) is wrong.
- (D) Assertion (A) is wrong, Reason (R) is correct.

(Q2) Which one of the following is the (1) main cause of Land degradation in Punjab?

- (a) Intensive cultivation
- (b) Deforestation
- (c) Over irrigation
- (d) Overgrazing

(Q3) Over which river Sardar Sarovar Dam (1) has been built?

- (a) Narmada
- (b) Tapi
- (c) Yamuna
- (d) Mahanadi

(Q4) Explain 'Primitive subsistence farming' in two suitable points. (1+1=2)

(Q5) Explain ^{any} three methods through which soil erosion can be controlled. (3)

(Q6) Describe how communities have conserved and protected forests and wildlife in (5) India.

or

What do you mean by 'Dam'?

What are the advantages of 'Dam'?

(Q7) Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints. The smaller occurrences are called veins and the larger are called lodes. In most cases, they are formed when minerals in liquid/molten and gaseous forms are forced upward through cavities towards the earth's surface. They cool and solidify as they rise. Major metallic minerals like tin, copper, zinc and lead etc. are obtained from veins and lodes. In sedimentary rocks a number of minerals occur in beds or layers. They have been formed as a result of deposition, accumulation and concentration in horizontal strata. Coal and some form of iron ore have been concentrated as a result of long periods under great heat and pressure.

- (i) What are veins? (1)
- (ii) Mention any two metallic minerals that we get from veins and lodes. (1)
- (iii) How do minerals occur in sedimentary rocks? (2)

(Q8) On the given political outline map of India, locate and label any three (3) of the following.

(a) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Airport

(b) Indira Gandhi International Airport -

(c) New Mangalore Sea port -

(d) Kandla Sea port -

D.P.S Bhilai

Evaluation Scheme

class - 8 (Geography)

Model Question Paper

Session = 2024/25

(Q1) (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are True, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (1)

(Q2) (C) Overirrigation (1)

(Q3) (a) Narmada (1)

(Q4) (a) Primitive subsistence farming is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks and family / community labour. (1+1=2)

(b) This type of farming depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown.

(Q5) For any three suitable methods mark will be given.

(Q6) For any ^{five} suitable points describing (5) about conservation of forests and wildlife in India, mark is to be awarded.

or
For definition of Dam' 2 marks to be awarded. For any three advantages three marks are to be awarded. Full sentence to be considered for awarding marks.

(Q7) ~~Write the term given in the following~~

Ans (i) In igneous and metamorphic rocks minerals may occur in the cracks, crevices, faults or joints. The smaller occurrences are called veins. (1)

(ii) Tin, Copper, Zinc and Lead. (1)
(Any two will be taken into account).

(iii) (a) In sedimentary rocks a number of minerals occur in beds or layers. (1+1=2)

(b) They have been formed as a result of deposition, accumulation and concentration in horizontal strata.

(Q8) Map Work
BY Koushik (KSM)

Model Question Paper (2024-2025)

class - X

Subject → Geography =

M.M. - 20

- Q.22 Ravines are formed due to -
A. Sheet erosion B. Wind erosion
C. Gully erosion c. None of these (1)
- Q.23 The forests and wastelands belonging to both government and private individuals & communities are classified as;
A. Unclassed Forests B. Permanent forests
C. Reserved forests D. Protected forests. (1)
- Q.24. Which of the following crops requires 210 frost free days for its growth.
A. wheat B. Tea c. Cotton D. Coffee (1)
- Q.25 How do industries pollute water? (1+1=2)
- Q.26. What steps have been taken by the government to increase agricultural production in India (1+1+1=3)
- Q.27. Discuss various types of coal found in India, their characteristics and write distribution of coal deposits in India. (3+2=5)
- Or.
- a. Write the various uses of natural gas in India.
- b. Explain the hazards of mining. (2+3=5)



Q.28. Read the sources below and answer the questions that follow:

Dams were traditionally built to impound rivers and rainwater that could be used later to irrigate agricultural fields. Dams are now referred to as multi-purpose projects where the many uses of the impounded water are integrated with one another.

In recent years, multi-purpose projects and dams have come under great scrutiny.

Many thought that given the disadvantages and rising resistance against the multi-purpose projects, water harvesting system was a viable alternative both socio-economically and environmentally. In ancient India people had in depth knowledge of rainfall regimes and soil types and developed wide ranging techniques to harvest rainwater, ground water, river water in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs, like 'guls' & kuls, Khadins & Johads, inundation channels. In the semi-arid and arid regions of Rajasthan 'Palar Pani' is stored in the 'tankas' from the rooftop through a pipe.

Q.29. (i) What does 'Palar pani' mean?
(ii) Write ^{one} disadvantage of multi-purpose projects.

(1)

(1)

29. (ii) Write ~~how~~ traditional rainwater harvesting system are being carried out ^{in Jaisalmer} to conserve and store water and what is the advantage of rainwater harvesting system. (1+1=2)

30.

On the given Political outline map of India mark any three of the following:

- (a) Rana Pratap Sagar dam.
- (b) Vishakhapatnam sea port
- (c) Noida software Technology Park.
- (d) Tarapur nuclear power station.

D

Model Question Paper 2024-2025

Class - X

Subject → Geography

M.M. - 20

Marking Scheme

Q. 22.	(C) Gully erosion	(1)
Q. 24.	(A) Unclassed forest	(1)
Q. 25.	(C) Cotton	(1)
Q. 26.	(d) water pollution is caused by organic and inorganic industrial wastes and effluents discharged into the rivers. (ii) Thermal pollution of water occurs when hot water from factories and thermal plants is drained into rivers and ponds before cooling. <u>OR</u> Any other relevant points	(1+1=2)
Q. 27.	(i) Provision of crop insurance against... (ii) Establishment of Gramen banks, cooperative societies and bank providing... (iii) KCC... explain (iv) PALS... explain (v) Minimum support price <u>OR</u> Any other relevant points	(1+1+1=3)
Q. 28.	(i) Lignite (ii) Bituminous (iii) Anthracite } explanation of characteristic features	(1+1+1=3)
2nd part →	Gondwana & Tertiary cold fields - Explanation	(1+1=2)

OR

A. (i) used as a fuel or source of energy

(ii) Industrial raw materials in the petrochemical industry and fertilizer factories.

(1+1=2)

B. (i) The dust and noxious fumes cause pulmonary diseases

(ii) risk of collapsing mine roofs

(iii) inundation and fires

(iv) Contamination of water sources

(v) Land & soil degradation

(1+1+1=3)

OR Any other relevant point

Q.29 (i) Rain water

(1)

(ii) a. not successful in flood control,
b. increased earthquake threats
c. Problem of rehabilitation

(1)

(iii) Khadins are made in the agricultural fields as rainfed storage system. Rainwater harvesting is a viable alternative both socio-economically and environmentally.

(1+1=2)

30

Map work

1 mark each to be given for each correct locating and labelling.

Model Test Paper

Class - X

Sub - Geography

1. In which of the following states is the terrace cultivation practiced? 1
 - a) Rajasthan
 - b) Punjab
 - c) Bihar
 - d) Uttarakhand
2. Assertion (A): The availability of water resources varies over space and time. 1
Reason (R): Availability of water resources helps in storing water.
3. Where was the first resolution of Joint Forest Management (JFM) passed? 1
 - a) Haryana
 - b) Jharkhand
 - c) Odisha
 - d) Assam
4. Why were the multipurpose river projects considered as temples of modern India by Jawahar Lal Nehru? 2
5. Suggest the ~~initiati~~ initiative by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production. 3

6. Why is the economic strength of a country measured by the development of manufacturing industries? Explain with examples. 5

or
Discuss the steps to be taken to minimise environmental degradation by industry.

7. Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow. 5

Coal is formed due to the compression of plants materials over millions of ~~the~~ years. Coal, therefore, is found in a variety of forms depending on the degrees of compression and the depth ~~of~~ and time of burial. Decaying plants in swamps produce peat which has a low carbon and high moisture contents and low heating capacity. Lignite is low grade brown coal, which is soft with high moisture contents. The principal lignite reserves are in Neyveli in Tamil Nadu and are used for generation of electricity.

Coal that ~~is~~ has been buried deep and subjected to increased temperatures is bituminous coal. It is the most popular coal in commercial use. Metallurgical coal is high grade bituminous coal which has a special value for smelting iron in blast furnaces. Anthracite is the highest quality hard coal. In India coal occurs in rock series of two main geological ages, namely Gondwana, a little over 200 million years in age and in tertiary deposits which are only about 55 million years old. The major coal deposits are located in Damodar valley, Jharia, Raniganj, Bokaro and in states of Meghalaya, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland. Coal is a bulky material, which loses weight on use as it is ~~reduced~~ reduced to ash.

1. Why is coal found in a variety of forms? 1
 2. Name important coal fields of Gondwana age. 1
 3. Why bituminous is most popular form of coal? 2
 8. Locate and label the following on the political outline map of India. (Any three)
- i) Tehri dam ii) Mayurbhanj iii) Salem
 iv) Vishakhapatnam

Sample Paper-24

SVO

Subject - Geography

Class - X

M.M - 20

Q1. A village is located near a large desert. Strong winds frequently blow sand onto the village and surrounding farmland. Which of the following strategies can reduce encroachment of the desert? (1)

- A) Cutting down trees for firewood
- b) Planting rows of trees around the village and fields.
- c) Increasing the use of fertilizers.
- d) Allowing livestock to graze freely.

Q2. What is the name of the protected forest area created by the villagers in the Alwar district? (1)

- a) Rajasthan Forest Reserve
- b) Sariska Tiger Reserve.
- c) Bhairodev Dakav Sanchuri
- d) Wildlife Protection Act Area.

Q3. Read the following information and identify the crop. (1)

- a) It is the staple crop of majority of people in India
- b) India is the second largest producer of this crop.

c. It is a Kharif crop.

d. It requires 100 cm of annual rainfall.

Options.

a) Ragi

b) Bajra

c) Wheat

d) Rice.

Q4. Suggest the initiative taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production. (2)

Q5. Why is there a pressing need to use non-conventional energy resources? Explain. (3)

Q6. The challenge of sustainable development requires integration of economic development with environmental concerns. Explain NTPC's approach for preserving the natural environment. (5)

OR

Why is Iron and Steel Industry a basic industry? Why is it concentrated in Chotanagpur plateau region? (2+3)

Q7. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.

Let us consider a situation where water is sufficiently available to meet the needs of the people, but, the area still suffers from water scarcity. This scarcity may be due to bad quality

of water. Much of the water may be polluted by domestic and industrial wastes, chemicals, pesticides and fertilizers used in agriculture, thus, making it hazardous for human use. Government of India has accorded highest priority to improve the quality of life and enhance ease of living of people especially those living in rural areas by announcing the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM). The goal of JJM is to enable every rural household get assured supply of potable piped water at a service level of 55 litres per capita per day regularly on long term basis by ensuring functionality of tap water connections.

71. What is water scarcity? (1)
- 7ii Write any two causes of pollution of water. (1)
- 7iii What is the goal of Jal Jeevan Mission? (2)
8. On the given political outline map of India, locate and label any three of the following: (3)
1. Bailadila
 2. Digboi
 3. Singrauli
 4. Kochi

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