

**ISC SEMESTER 2 EXAMINATION**  
**SAMPLE PAPER - 1**  
**GEOGRAPHY**

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*Maximum Marks: 35*

*Time allowed: **One and a half hour***

*Candidates are allowed an additional **10 minutes** for only reading the paper.*

*They must **NOT** start writing during this time.*

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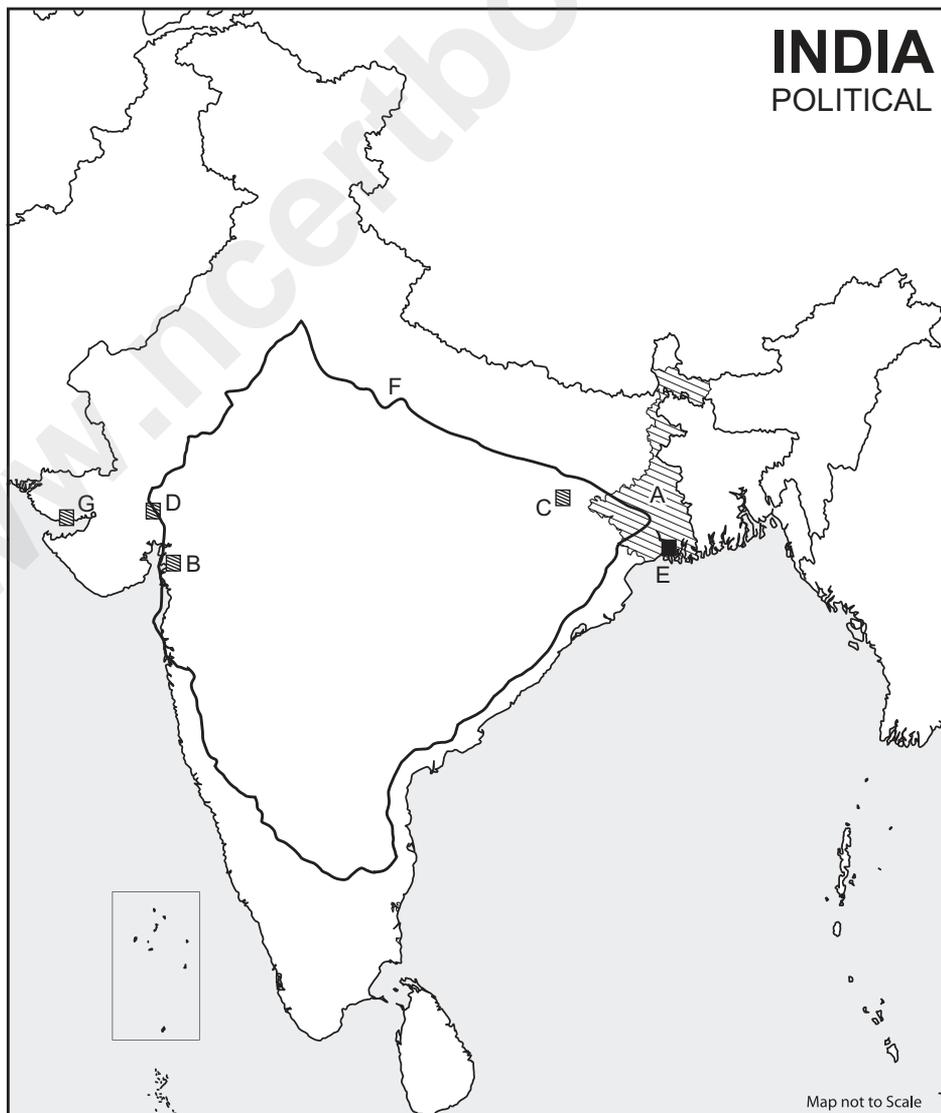
*Answer all questions in **Section A, Section B and Section C.***

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**Section-A**

**Question 1.**

Study the outline Map of India given below and answer the questions that follow:



- (i) The major rice producing region marked A is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (ii) The largest oil field in Gujarat marked B is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (iii) The first iron and steel centre of India, located in Jharkhand marked C is the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (iv) Identify and name the following:
- (a) The second largest cotton textile industry after Mumbai that is also called 'Manchester of India and Boston of India' marked D is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) A port developed to release the congestion at Kolkata port, marked E is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (v) The national highway connecting Delhi-Mumbai-Chennai-Kolkata marked in F is:
- (a) Golden Quadrilateral
- (b) North-South Corridor
- (c) East-West Corridor
- (d) NHDP
- (vi) The port city marked G is:
- (a) Mumbai
- (b) Kochi
- (c) Kolkata
- (d) Kandla

## Section-B

Answer the following questions.

### Question 2.

Briefly explain the advantages of crop rotation with the help of examples.

### Question 3.

- (i) 'India's offshore and deep sea catch capacity of fishing is very poor considering its marine potential of 20–25 million tonnes. Justify the statement by giving two reasons.

OR

- (ii) 'Japan has emerged as the leading fish nation of the world'. Justify the statement by giving two reasons.

### Question 4.

Name the state which is the largest producer of mica and the main belt producing it in India, and mention its use.

### Question 5.

Give any four factors for rising regional and inter-state disparities in the level of industrial development in India.

### Question 6.

List any four advantages of pipeline transport and briefly explain how the Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur (HBJ) pipeline has favoured the surrounding regions to grow economically.

### Question 7.

Differentiate between metallic and non-metallic minerals.

## Section-C

Answer the following questions.

### Question 8.

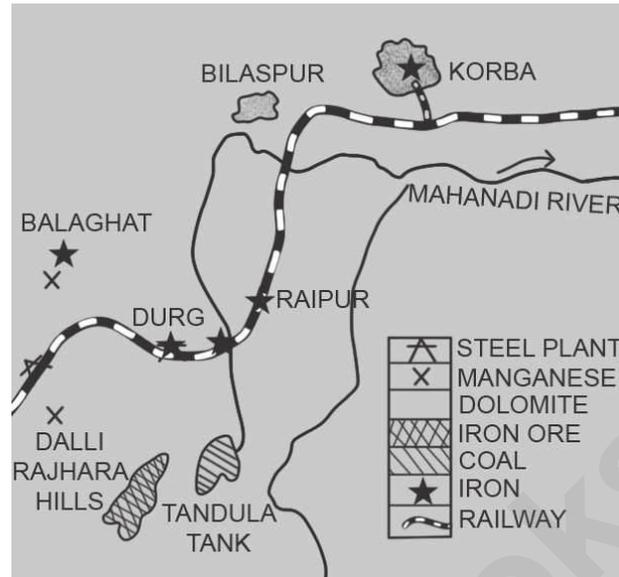
- (i) Discuss any four disadvantages of road transport in India.

OR

- (ii) Explain the role of the Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in communication.

**Question 9.**

Refer to the sketch map given below and answer the questions that follow:



- Name the iron and steel centre and mention its location. What was the purpose of setting up an iron and steel centre here?
- Mention any four geographical factors which helped in the establishment of the iron and steel centre here.

**Question 10.**

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



- Explain the soil, temperature and rainfall requirements for the growth of this crop shown in the above picture.
- Briefly explain the growth of the given crop in Pakistan.

**Question 11.**

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

The electronics industry is practically a post-independent phenomenon and has revolutionised the lifestyle of the population of India to a huge extent. Bangalore is the largest centre for the production of electronic goods in India. As Bangalore is the capital of state of Karnataka, it enjoys some unique advantages which other cities of the state lack.

- Name some of the electronic items produced by the Electronic Capital of India.
- Mention the factors responsible for the growth of electronics industries in Bangalore.



# Answers

## Section-A

### Answer 1.

- (i) West Bengal
- (ii) Ankaleshwar
- (iii) TISCO (Tata Iron and Steel Company)
- (iv) (a) Ahmedabad  
(b) Haldia port
- (v) (a) Golden Quadrilateral
- (vi) (d) Kandla

## Section-B

### Answer 2.

If the same types of crops are grown, in the same field year after year, there will be depletion of particular nutrients from the soil. Thus, crop rotation is used where various crops are grown in rotation one after the other.

**The advantages of crop rotation are as follows:**

- A. For example, if pulses or any leguminous crop is sown after cereal crops, they have the ability of fixing nitrogen to the soil from atmosphere. Similarly, oilseeds help in nitrogen fixation.
- B. Crop rotation is also necessary to cultivate the land in such a way so that land resources and labour forces are used more efficiently, and to use scarce water resources more judiciously in any climates.

### Answer 3.

- (i) Only 11 per cent of the potential fishing grounds in India are more than 200 m deep. India has not been able to make use of the natural advantage to its full potential for the fish production because of the following reasons:

For India, being the country in the tropical region, it is difficult to preserve fish for a long time and the huge expenditure on refrigeration and freezing processes can increase the market price of fish.

Fishermen usually do not sail beyond 10 km from the coast, and more than 60 per cent of them still use small non-mechanical boats in India.

**OR**

- (ii) Japan contributes nearly 13.5 per cent of total fish catch in the world because of the following reasons:

A. The meeting of warm Kuroshio current with the cold Oyashio current provides a rich ground for the growth of planktons, an ideal food for fish.

B. Japan has several ports which facilitate safe and secure fishing.

### Answer 4.

Andhra Pradesh is the largest producer of mica in India. The main mica belt in India is Nellore district in Andhra Pradesh.

The main uses of mica are:

- A. Its insulating properties have made it a popular mineral in electrical and electronics industry.
- B. It is used in heating devices, neon lights, control devices and other lighting equipments.

### Answer 5.

A number of factors are responsible for rising regional and inter-state disparities in the level of industrial development in India.

- A. Industrially advanced states have sufficient resources, such as raw materials and power resources.
- B. There is good network of road, rail, and air transport facilities.
- C. Cheap and efficient transport availability in these regions make the development easy.
- D. Cheap skilled and semi-skilled labour is readily available locally and from surrounding regions.

Industrially backward states do not have one or more of the above facilities to support the establishment or growth of industries. Therefore the regional disparities in the level of industrial development can be found in India.

**Answer 6.**

Four advantages of pipeline transport are:

- A. It can be laid through any terrain, even under water.
- B. It is ideal for transporting liquids and gases.
- C. It requires less maintenance.
- D. It is environment-friendly.

The HBJ pipeline is an important pipeline for transporting gas from Hazira in Maharashtra to Vijaipur in Madhya Pradesh and Jagdishpur in Uttar Pradesh. This pipeline supplies gas to few fertiliser plants, such as Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan, and Auraiya, Aonla and Shahjahanpur in Uttar Pradesh. It is now being extended to Delhi to supply gas to the city.

**Answer 7.**

	<b>Metallic Minerals</b>	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals</b>
1.	Metallic minerals are those which upon melting become metals and are ductile and malleable.	Non-metallic minerals are those which do not contain metals and hence, are non-ductile and non-malleable.
2.	These metals are associated with igneous rocks and are usually hard.	Non-metallic minerals are associated with sedimentary rocks and are not usually hard.

## Section-C

**Answer 8.**

(i) The disadvantages of road transport in India are as follows:

- A. Roadways are not suitable for very long-distance travel and are more expensive than rail transport.
- B. Heavy materials like coal, iron and steel cannot be transported easily by road.
- C. Rapid increase in road transport vehicles has led to the increase in air pollution.
- D. Increase in traffic has also increased the number of road accidents.

**OR**

(ii) The GIS is a branch of Information Technology (IT) that performs various functions mentioned below:

- A. It utilises computer assisted mapping, cartographic applications and set of spatial analysis tool based on a data system to study the road network, best and shortest routes and do a traffic analysis also.
- B. It is also used to predict how weather events may move or change over time of a particular location. It uses geographical coordinations to study and locate weather conditions. It is used to track wind movements, cloud patterns, rainfall, etc.
- C. It is used for interpreting and studying settlement patterns, vegetation and forest cover, and various other land use features.
- D. It is very important for intelligence, warfield management, terrain analysis, monitoring of terrorist activities and in management of military installments.

**Answer 9.**

- (i) It is Bhilai Iron and Steel Centre located in Durg district of Chhattisgarh. Durg was a backward area and the Iron and Steel Centre was set up for bringing growth and development of the region.

- (ii) Four factors which have helped in the growth of the Iron and Steel Centre here are:
- A. Availability of coal from Korba and Kargali fields of Chhattisgarh, and Bokaro and Jharia; iron ore from Dalli-Rajhara range; limestone from Nandini mines and manganese from Bhandara (Maharashtra) and Balaghat (Madhya Pradesh).
  - B. Availability of cheap labour from the surrounding areas.
  - C. Availability of power from the Korba Thermal Power Station.
  - D. Good rail connectivity with Kolkata-Nagpur main railway line.

**Answer 10.**

- (i) The conditions required for the growth of cotton are:
- A. It is a tropical crop, which requires temperature ranging between 20° to 30° C, and rainfall between 50 to 100 cm.
  - B. Frost is harmful for the growth of cotton. It needs at least 200 frost-free days for successful production.
  - C. It can be grown in areas of less rainfall with the help of irrigation.
  - D. Black soil of Deccan Plateau and alluvial soil of Northern Plains are suitable for growing cotton.
- (ii) Cotton is the principal commercial crop of Pakistan.
- A. Crop cultivation is practiced in large parts of Pakistan, with West Punjab and Sind provinces. They are accountable for more than 95 per cent of total cotton production in the country.
  - B. Cotton growing areas of West Punjab are Multan, Lahore, Layalpur, Shahpur, Shekhupura and Jhang. Important cotton growing areas of Sind are Hyderabad, Nawabshah and Tharparkar.
  - C. Cotton is grown on 14 lakh hectares and the annual production is 4.5 lakh tonnes. Long staple superior quality American cotton is preferred at present and large quantity of cotton is exported. India is a major importer of cotton grown in Pakistan.

**Answer 11.**

- (i) Some of the items manufactured by Bangalore are radio, television, mobile phone, computers, etc.
- (ii) Some of the factors responsible for the growth of electronics industries in Bangalore are:
- A. The state and central governments provide attractive incentives to promote Bangalore for the growth of IT and electronics industries.
  - B. The city is located strategically at the centre of Indian peninsula with excellent road, rail and air networks.
  - C. Huge amount of money is invested by Indian and foreign multi-national companies to support the Electronic Capital.
  - D. Large number of skilled, technical and trained people come and live in this city as there are a sufficient number of training institutes and technical and engineering colleges in and around Bangalore.