

ISC SEMESTER 2 EXAMINATION
SAMPLE PAPER - 3
GEOGRAPHY

Maximum Marks: 35

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

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

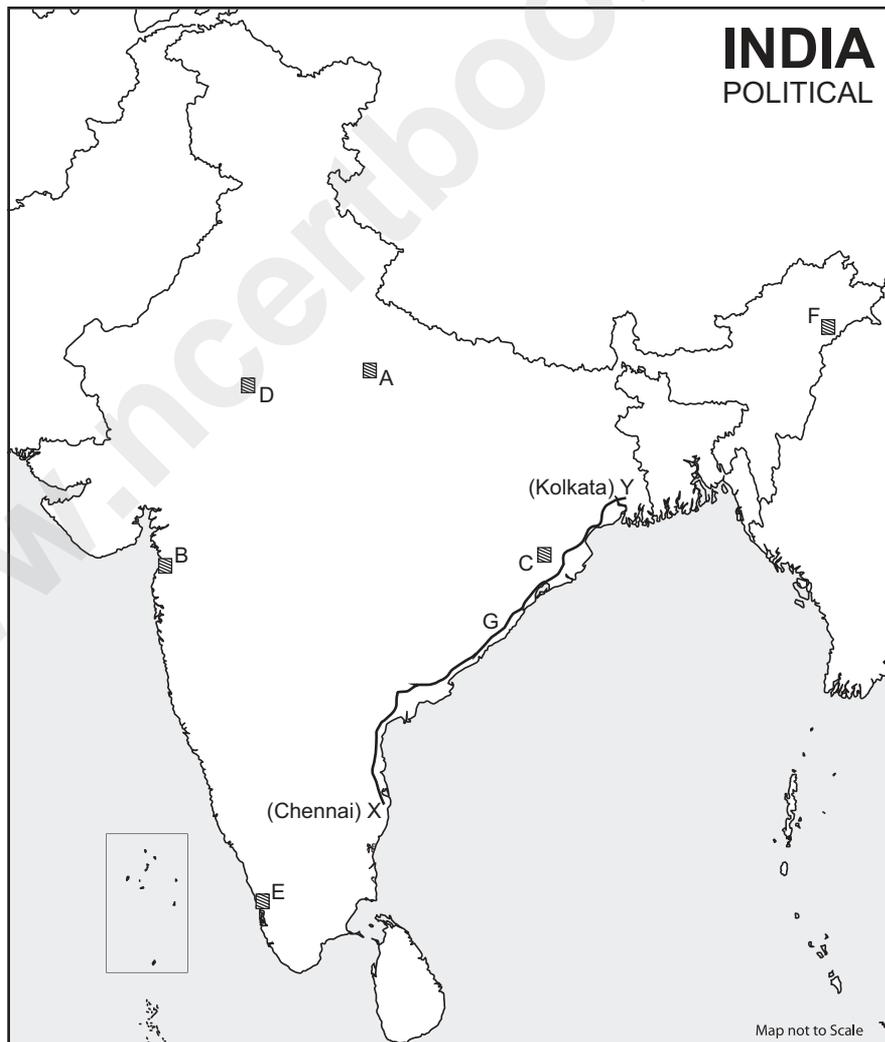
*They must **NOT** start writing during this time.*

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

Section-A

Question 1.

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



- (i) Name the thermal power station in Odisha located as C is ____
- (ii) The largest center of cotton textile industry of U.P marked as A is ____
- (iii) Nuclear Power Plant of Rajasthan marked as D is ____
- (iv) A tea exporting port in South India marked as E is ____

- (v) The first nuclear power station set in India marked as B is ____
- (vi) The railway route G connecting two important cities X and Y, the cities are ____ and ____
- (vii) IOCL Oil Refinery of North East India marked as F is ____

Section-B

Answer the following questions.

Question 2.

How does the Golden Quadrilateral differ from the National Highways?

Question 3.

Give two reasons to explain why the use of renewable power resources is on the rise.

OR

State any four conditions essential for the generation of hydroelectric power.

Question 4.

Explain any two natural factors that have helped in the development of fishing industries in Japan.

Question 5.

Mention any two problems faced by Indian Agriculture.

Question 6.

Write about two geographical factors which can influence the location of a Industry.

Question 7.

Difference between key and foot loose Industry.

Section-C

Answer the following questions.

Question 8.

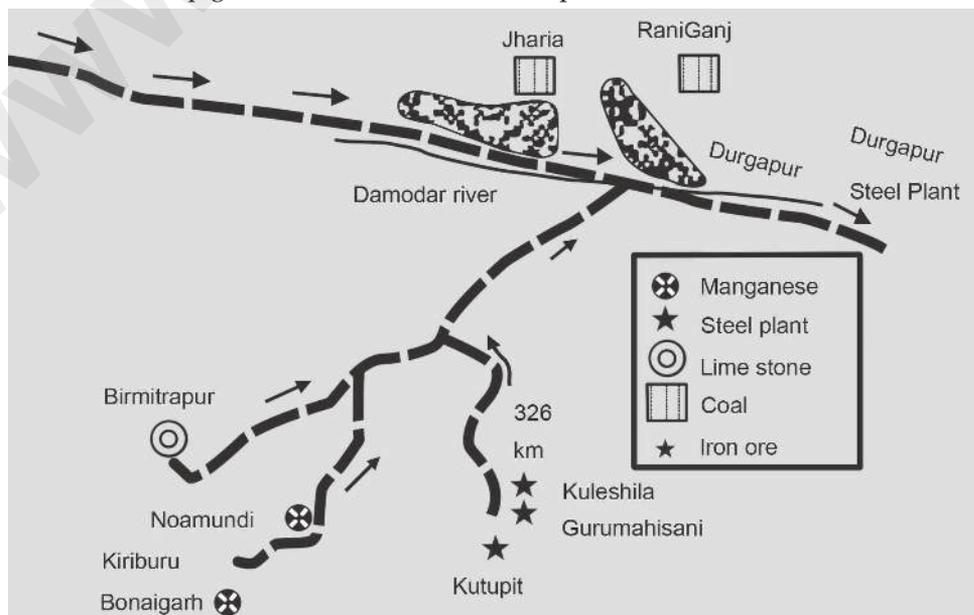
- (i) Mention any four factors that affect water transport.

OR

- (ii) Mention any four differences between dry farming and wet farming.

Question 9.

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



- (i) Name the steel plant and mention its location. From where does this steel plant obtain coal and iron ore?
- (ii) Mention any two geographical factors that favours its location and growth.

Question 10.

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



- (i) State any two conditions that are required for the growth of the crop shown in the picture.
- (ii) Which state of India is the largest producer of this crop and state any two factors that support this state to be the largest producer?

Question 11.

Chhattisgarh is home to some of India's most precious forests but it is also an area rich in minerals such as iron ore. Chhattisgarh accounts for about one-fifth of India's iron ore reserves and the race to extract that is driving deforestation in the state. The latest data by the Chhattisgarh forest department reveals that at least 4,920 hectares of forest land have been diverted over the past few years for mining of iron ore in the central India state. Large scale mining projects, that require the clearing of forests, are threatening the environment as well as the rights of the indigenous communities. In some cases, the tribal people are protesting as the mining projects threaten areas sacred to them.

- (i) Name any two natural resources which make Chhattisgarh significant for India.
- (ii) Name any two disadvantages resulted from the presence of the rich iron ore in the region.

 **Answers**

Section-A

Answer 1.

- (i) Talcher
- (ii) Kanpur
- (iii) Rawatbhata
- (iv) Cochin
- (v) Tarapur
- (vi) Chennai and Kolkata
- (vii) Digboi, Assam

Section-B

Answer 2.

The differences between the Golden Quadrilateral and the National Highways are:

- A. The Golden Quadrilateral are roads like National Highways connecting Delhi – Mumbai-Chennai-Kolkata by a six lane highway while the National Highways are roads connecting capitals, big cities and important ports.

- B. The Golden quadrilateral is maintained by the NHDP whereas the National Highways are maintained by the CPWD.

Answer 3.

(i) The use of renewable power resources is on the rise because:

- A. Exhaustible resources such as coal, mineral oil, etc., are fund or stock resources which are limited to time-span and not last long.
 B. Non-conventional energy resources are cost efficient in the long run as the material cost is nil.

OR

- (ii) A. There should be a perennial flow of large volumes of water.
 B. The water should fall from a sufficient height. It may be in the form of a natural waterfall or a fall obtained by constructing a dam across the river. It may also be obtained by diverting the water from one river basin to another.
 C. A readily available market is an essential requirement for generating hydroelectric power as electricity cannot be stored.
 D. It also requires a huge capital investment as it is a capital intensive activity.

Answer 4.

Two natural factors that have helped in the development of fishing in Japan are:

- A. The warm current of Kuroshio from the south meets the cold current of Oyashio from the north near the coast of Honshu. It provides favorable conditions for the growth of plankton, which is ideal food for fish.
 B. Japan has large continental shelf which is ideal for the growth and reproduction of fish.

Answer 5.

Two problems faced by the Indian agriculture are:

- A. Small and fragmented land holdings resulted in insignificance of lands this is caused mainly by the Indian inheritance laws.
 B. Lack of availability of good quality seeds, manures, fertilizers and biocides to the majority of farmers is the major problem of India agriculture.

Answer 6.

Two Geographical Factors which can influence the location of Industries are as follows:

- A. Raw material – Industries which use heavy and bulky raw materials in their primary stage in large quantities, are usually located near the supply of the raw material. It is true in the case of raw materials which loose their weight in the process of manufacture or which cannot bear high transport cost or cannot be transported over long distances because of their perishable nature. But some industries, like watch and electronics industries, use a very wide range of raw materials and the attractive influence of each separate material diminishes. Thus such industries can often located with no reference to raw materials.
 B. Transport – Transport by land or water is necessary for the assembly of raw materials and for the marketing of the finished products. The development of railways in India connecting the port towns with their hinterlands determined the location of many industries around Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai.

Answer 7.

Difference between key and foot loose Industry:

Key Industry	Foot Loose Industry
Key Industry is an industry which is necessary for the development of other Industries. E.g. Iron and Steel Industry.	Foot loose industries are those industries which can be located at any place and location factors play no role. Thus, these industries can be located in a wide variety of places. E.g. Chemical Industry.

Section-C

Answer 8.

(i) Four factors that affect water transport are:

- A. The rivers and canals should have a regular flow of sufficient water. Diversion of water for irrigation purposes reduces the quantity of water.
- B. The presence of waterfalls and sharp bends in the course of the river hinder the development of waterways.
- C. Silting of the river bed reduces the depth of the water and creates problems for navigation. Desilting of river beds is a costly affair.
- D. Diversion of water for irrigation purposes reduces the quantity of water and should be done carefully.

OR

(ii)

Dry Agriculture	Wet Agriculture
Dry farming is a type of farming in which moisture is maintained by raising special type of crops.	Wet farming is a types of farming, which depends mainly upon rains.
It is practised in arid regions.	It is practised in wetland regions like delta, marshes etc.
This is practiced in dry areas of the country.	This type of farming is done in North-eastern parts of India.
Crops such as gram and peas are grown.	In this type of farming rice, jute and maize are grown.

Answer 9.

(i) The Hindustan Steel Ltd.'s plant is located at Durgapur, West Bengal.

It obtains its Coal from Jharian and Raniganj and iron ore from Bolani and Mayurbhanj.

(ii) Two geographical factors that favours its location and growth are:-

- A. Hydro-electricity is available from Damodar Valley Corporation.
- B. Plenty of water is available from Durgapur Barrage built across the Damodar river.
- C. The Kolkata-Asansol railway line links it with other parts.
- D. Cheap labour is readily available from the surrounding areas. (Any two)

Answer 10.

Fig.

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

(i) Conditions required for the growth of tea are:-

- A. Tea requires about 25°C to 30°C temperature and a well-distributed rainfall of 200 to 250 cm.
- B. Tea grows well in well-drained deep friable loam or forest land rich in organic matter.
- C. It requires plenty of cheap human labour at the time of plucking the tea leaf. This labour is generally provided by women and children. (any two)

(ii) Assam is the largest producer of tea in India.

Two factors that support Assam to be the largest producer of tea are:-

- A. Mountain slopes.
- B. Temperate region.

Answer 11.

(i) Chhattisgarh has 1/5th of India's iron ore along with precious forests which make it very significant region for India.

(ii) Disadvantages resulted from the presence of the rich iron ore in the region are as follows:

- A. Due to large scale mining deforestation held in the state at large level.
- B. The deforestation is threatening the environment as well as the rights of the indigenous communities.