

ICSE Board
Class VIII
Geography
Sample Paper - 2

Time: 2 hrs

Total Marks: 80

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.
2. You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.
3. The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.
4. Attempt all questions from Section A and Section B
5. The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

Fill in the Blanks:

[10]

- i) _____ is the closest star to the Earth after the Sun.
- ii) _____ clouds indicate fair weather.
- iii) _____ winds are also known as the anti trade winds.
- iv) When the relative humidity of air is 100%, the air is said to be _____.
- v) The Mediterranean Sea is located to the south of _____.
- vi) The coniferous forests of Europe supply _____ for the paper industry.
- vii) The highest point in Asia is _____ and the lowest point is _____.
- viii) All stars except the _____ appear to move from east to west.
- ix) The Earth's surface is heated by _____ units of total solar radiation during the day.
- x) The deflection of the winds due to the Coriolis Effect is greater at the _____ and least at the _____.

QUESTION 2

Pick the correct answer from the options:

[5]

- i) The most common method of sowing wheat in Punjab is
 - a) Broadcasting
 - b) Drilling
 - c) Transplanting
 - d) Dibbling

- ii) Which is the southernmost tip of the Indian mainland?
- a) Kochi
 - b) Indira Point
 - c) Kanyakumari
 - d) Thiruvananthapuram
- iii) Which country is the leading producer of mica in the world?
- a) India
 - b) Malaysia
 - c) Indonesia
 - d) China
- iv) Which of the following factors affect/s the rate of evaporation?
- a) Humidity
 - b) Temperature
 - c) Winds
 - d) All of the above
- v) In India, wheat is sown during the months of
- a) October - November
 - b) March - April
 - c) June - July
 - d) August – September

QUESTION 3

State whether true or false.

[5]

- i) The Scandinavian countries have a high population density. (True/False)
- ii) The Elburz and Zagros mountains converge at the Armenian Knot. (True/False)
- iii) Intensive subsistence agriculture involves the use of mechanised farming. (True/False)
- iv) The Purvanchal Range comprises of the Aravalli Hills. (True/False)
- v) In India, wheat is grown as a kharif crop. (True/False)

SECTION B

QUESTION 4

Answer the questions in brief.

[20]

- i) What do we understand by the term 'Green Revolution'?
- ii) Though the Sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh than in Gujarat, the watch displays the same time. Give reason.
- iii) Mention six main elements of weather and climate.
- iv) What is relative humidity?
- v) What are fjords? In which European country do we generally find them?
- vi) Why is the Rhine considered to be the most important waterway of Europe?
- vii) Which Asian countries were former members of the USSR?
- viii) What is extensive commercial agriculture?
- ix) What are the climatic conditions required for the growth of a tea plantation? Name any two major tea producing states.
- x) Which are the main tea growing regions in Kerala?

QUESTION 5

[40]

Answer the following:

- i) Why is Punjab considered to be ideal for the cultivation of wheat?
- ii) On an outline map of India, mark the states through which the Tropic of Cancer passes.
- iii) Answer the following questions:
 - a) What is an intermontane plateau?
 - b) Name two intermontane plateaus in Asia.
 - c) Name the mountain ranges which enclose these intermontane plateaus.
- iv) Elaborate on the Great River Valleys of India.
- v) Write a short note on the dairy industry in Europe.
- vi) Write a short note on the Central Plains or the Great European Plains.
- vii) Write a short note on the orographic rainfall.

viii) On an outlined map of Asia, mark the following countries:

- a)** Mongolia
- b)** Afghanistan
- c)** Thailand
- d)** Cambodia
- e)** Iran
- f)** Kazakhstan
- g)** South Korea
- h)** Turkey

