

# ICSE Class 10 Geography Question Paper Solution 2018

## GEOGRAPHY (H.C.G.-PAPER-2)

### PART I (30 Marks)

*Attempt all questions from this Part*

#### Question 1

Study the extract of the **Survey of India** Map sheet No. **45D/7** and answer the following questions:

- (a) Give the *six figure grid reference* for: [2]
- (I)  $\Delta$  268
  - (ii) Temple south east of Khara
- (b) Name the following: [2]
- (i) The *drainage pattern* seen in 9185.
  - (ii) The *pattern of settlement* seen in 9787.
- (c) What do the following symbols mean? [2]
- (i) **3r** in 9089.
  - (ii) **200** in 9383.
- (d) Name two *types of vegetation* found in the *region east of easting 93*. [2]
- (e) Give *two evidences* which suggest that the rainfall received in the region shown on the map extract is *seasonal*. [2]
- (f) Calculate the area of the region between *85 – 90 northing* and *90 – 95 easting*. Give your answer in *kilometer*. [2]
- (g) Mention any **two** manmade features and **two** natural features in grid square **9080**. [2]
- (h) What is the *direct distance* in *kilometers* between the **surveyed** tree west of Rampura (9580) to the **Chhatri** in Juvol (9282)? [2]
- (i) Mention: [2]
- (i) The most commonly used *means of transport* in the area shown on the map extract.
  - (ii) The *main occupation* of the people of the region in the *southeastern part* of the map extract.
- (j) (i) What is the *compass direction* of Rampura (9580) from Karja (9781)? [2]
- (ii) Identify the landform marked by contours in 9782.

## Comments of Examiners

- (a) In Parts (i) and (ii), several candidates were unable to calculate the six-figure grid reference. While a number of candidates interchanged the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> place, many left a gap in the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> place.
- (b) (i) Some candidates, instead of writing the technical term *radial pattern*, wrote *flows in all direction from the centre*.  
(ii) Many candidates wrote the correct term-*scattered settlement*. However, some candidates, instead of writing the technical term wrote *huts are far from each other*.
- (c) (i) Several candidates, instead of giving the technical term 3r in 9089 - Relative Height of embankment, explained the conventional symbols.  
(ii) Majority of the candidates were unable to differentiate between contour, contour height or contour line. Many candidates wrote contour interval.
- (d) Some candidates, instead of mentioning *dense mixed jungle and open scrub* wrote evergreen forest, deciduous forest or tropical monsoon forest.
- (e) Most of the candidates were unable to answer this question as they wrote evidences of seasonal rainfall other than those observed on the given map.
- (f) Candidates were able to score well.
- (g) Most of the candidates were able to write the man-made features but were unable to mention the natural features. Some candidates wrote *tree* as a natural feature which was incorrect as trees may grow naturally or may be planted.
- (h) Many candidates did not write the unit.
- (i) Most of the candidates were able to answer both parts of the question.
- (j) Both sub-parts of this part of the question were answered correctly by most candidates.

## Suggestions for teachers

- Give extensive practice to students to find out the six-figure grid reference followed by short class tests.
- Lay stress on the use of technical terms.
- Teach the four-drainage patterns- Dendritic, Trellis, Radial and Disappearing with the help of diagrams.
- Give adequate practice of the survey map.
- Teach students how to read topographical maps from the information on the sheet itself.
- Teach students to answer questions on maps from what they observe on the maps and not from their theoretical knowledge.
- Emphasise the significance of writing the unit for any value it may be area, distance, length, breadth or height. It is very important or else the figure is meaningless.
- Guide and help students to learn the difference between man-made and natural features on the map. Also explain broken ground and broken land.
- Demonstrate the use of twine to measure the distance.
- Revise conventional symbols and landform features regularly with students. Also teach them the features like escarpment, steep slope, water divide, spur, etc.
- Explain the contour structure of all land forms present in the syllabus with the help of cross-section.

## MARKING SCHEME

### Question 1

(a)	(i) 949834 (ii) 969861/2
(b)	(i) 9185 – Radial (ii) 9787 – Scattered / Dispersed
(c)	(i) 3r in 9089 – the relative height of the earthwork embankment is 3 meters. (ii) 200 in 9383 – the value of the contour line is 200 m above mean sea level.
(d)	Dense mixed jungle, open scrub.
(e)	Seasonal streams / seasonal tanks / dry tank/broken ground. <span style="float: right;">(Any two)</span> Seasonal river with water channel/ dry stream.
(f)	There are 25 grid squares in this boundary limit. Scale of map is 2 cm = 1 km. Area of 1 grid square is 1 km <sup>2</sup> ∴ Area of 25 squares is 25 km <sup>2</sup> .
(g)	Manmade features – cart track / cultivated land / permanent hut / Temple / Ranawas settlement / lined perennial well. <span style="float: right;">(Any two)</span> Natural features – seasonal stream / plain / broken ground / disappearing stream / barren land/dry river/intermittent stream. <span style="float: right;">(Any two)</span>
(h)	6.7 cm Scale is 2 cm = 1 km ∴ 6.7 cm = 6.7 ÷ 2 = 3.35 km ~ (3-4 km) (accepted range 3.25 – 3.45 km) i.e. 6.5 – 6.9 cm
(i)	(i) Cart track/pack track (ii) Cultivation / Agriculture / Farming.
(j)	(i) South west (ii) Conical hill / valley / spur / water shed/escarpment/steep slope.

### Question 2

On the outline map of India provided:

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| (a) Shade and label <i>Thar desert</i> .      | [1] |
| (b) Label the river <i>Narmada</i> .          | [1] |
| (c) Shade and name the <i>Wular lake</i> .    | [1] |
| (d) Shade and label <i>Kanara coast</i> .     | [1] |
| (e) Mark and name <i>Mount Kanchenjunga</i> . | [1] |

- (f) Shade and label a densely-populated region in India. [1]
- (g) Shade and label a region with Red soil in India. [1]
- (h) Mark with a dot and name *Chennai*. [1]
- (i) Mark and label the Arabian Sea branch of S.W. Monsoon. [1]
- (j) Mark with a dot and name Singhbhum. [1]

## Comments of Examiners

- (a) Majority of the candidates demarcated and shaded a very large area of the Thar Desert extending it into Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan through UP and Gujarat too.
- (b) Most of the candidates marked the Narmada River correctly.
- (c) Some candidates marked the *Wular Lake* over a large area.
- (d) Most candidates shaded the *Kanara coast* beyond and into Malabar/Konkan coast.
- (e) A number of candidates marked *Nathula* as *Mount Kanchenjunga*. A few candidates marked it in Nepal.
- (f) To show a *densely populated region in India*, some candidates shaded the Ganga plain which extended into Nepal. A few candidates shaded entire area of West Bengal which extended into Bangladesh.
- (g) Most of the candidates were able to correctly mark the region with *red soil in India*.
- (h) In some cases, Chennai was marked with a big dot which extended into the water body.
- (i) Most of the candidates were able to mark the Arabian Sea Branch of S.W. Monsoon. In few cases, the arrow head was marked incorrectly/horizontally.
- (j) Most of the candidates marked Singhbhum in Orissa

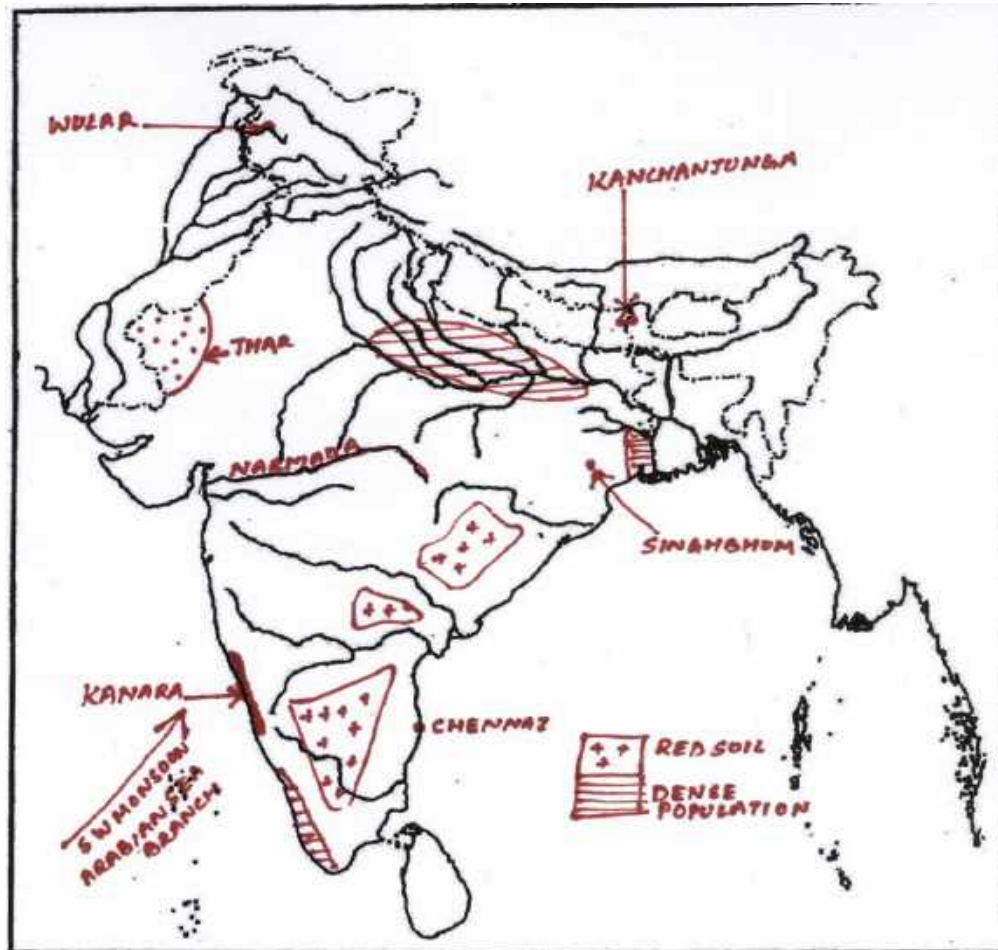
## Suggestions for teachers

- Teach the exact location of deserts and give adequate practice in shading as per the asked question.
- Emphasise the use of arrows for marking rivers, areas and directions and making sure that the arrow head point towards the feature. The rivers can be outlined in blue and their names be written on the top of the line.
- Tell the students that the Wular Lake is located north of the river Jhelum touching its northern bend.
- Guide students about the extent of the coast.
- Give adequate practice to students in marking the correct location of the hills/mountain peaks on maps.
- Guide students to mark cities with small dots.
- Instruct students not to extend ports, cities into the water body.
- While teaching the topic on climate, lay stress that the angle/direction of the arrow/arrow head must be marked correctly.
- Teach the topic on minerals thoroughly along with adequate practice on the map.
- Stress upon regular practice of map work, with instructions on how to mark features correctly.

## MARKING SCHEME

### Question 2

#### MAP



### PART II (50 Marks)

*Attempt any five questions from this Part*

### Question 3

- (a) How is the *winter rainfall* of the **northwest part** of India different from the *winter rainfall* of the **southeast part** of India? [2]
- (b) (i) Name a *state* that is the **first** to experience the *onset of the monsoon*. [2]  
(ii) How does the “Mango shower” influence the state of *Karnataka*?
- (c) Give a reason for each of the following: [3]

- (i) *Kanyakumari* experiences equable climate.
- (ii) *Central Maharashtra* gets less rainfall than the *coastal area of Maharashtra*.
- (iii) *Jaipur* has a higher annual range of temperature than *Mumbai*.
- (d) Write three differences between summer monsoon season and retreating monsoon [3] season.

### Comments of Examiners

- (a) Most of the candidates were able to answer this question. Some candidates gave a long explanation of the answer without breaking it into points.
- (b) (i) Some candidates, instead of mentioning the state, mentioned the place.  
(ii) Most candidates were able to answer this question.
- (c) (i) Most of the candidates were able to answer this question.  
(ii) Several candidates wrote vague reasons for why Central Maharashtra gets less rainfall than the coastal area of Maharashtra.  
(iii) Most of the candidates were able to answer this question.
- (d) Some candidates wrote the differences between summer season and rainy season instead of summer monsoon season and retreating monsoon season.

### Suggestions for teachers

- Train students to write the differences in a tabular form, point wise and with the basis for distinction.
- Discourage students from writing answers in long drawn explanations.
- Train students to write answers to the point, emphasising on key words.
- Through classroom discussions, give adequate practice to students to answer reasoning questions which require thorough knowledge and conceptual clarity.
- Advise students to read the question carefully to avoid careless mistakes.

## MARKING SCHEME

### Question 3

(a)	Rainfall in northwest part of India occurs due to temperate cyclone where as in south east part of India it is due to winter monsoon / retreating monsoon.	
(b)	(i) Kerala (ii) Mango shower helps in early ripening of Mango crop and is also helpful for tea / coffee cultivation in Karnataka.	
(c)	(i) Kanyakumari is near the sea and is also near the equator and so has equable climate. (ii) Central Maharashtra lies in the rain shadow area whereas coastal Maharashtra is on the windward side of Western Ghats. (iii) Jaipur lies in continental interior whereas Mumbai lies close to the sea. Thus, Jaipur has extremes of temperature, but Mumbai has equable climate.	
(d)	<b>Summer Monsoon Season</b> - Wind is onshore from S.W. direction. - Heavy rain, high humidity, high temperature. - There is rain in almost whole country.	<b>Retreating Monsoon Season</b> - Wind direction is north east. /withdrawal of monsoon. - Clear sky, high temperature, low humidity.



		- There is no rain in most parts of India but when wind pick up moisture from Bay of Bengal it brings rain to coromandel coast.
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## Question 4

- (a) (i) Why does *alluvial soil* differ in texture? [2]  
(ii) State two cash crops that grow well in alluvial soil.
- (b) With reference to **black soil** answer the following: [2]  
(i) Name one important crop which grows in this soil.  
(ii) Give one *chemical property* of this soil.
- (c) Give one geographical reason for each of the following: [3]  
(i) Red soil requires irrigation.  
(ii) Afforestation prevents soil from getting eroded.  
(iii) Laterite soil is red in colour.
- (d) (i) What is soil erosion? [3]  
(ii) Mention two causes of soil erosion in India.

## Comments of Examiners

- (a) (i) Majority of the candidates got confused between *Khadar* and *Bhangar*. Some candidates did not mention the key point that alluvial soil is a *transported soil*.  
(ii) Many candidates wrote food crops instead of cash crop.
- (b) (i) Most of the candidates were able to answer this question.  
(ii) Most candidates wrote physical properties of black soil instead of writing its *chemical properties*.
- (c) (i) Most of the candidates laid stress on *Dry farming*. Very few candidates wrote on porous soil and low moisture retention.  
(ii) Most candidates gave correct reason for *afforestation prevents soil from getting eroded*.  
(iii) The reason for *laterite soils being red in colour* was given by some candidates as presence of iron.
- (d) (i) Some candidates, instead of writing that soil erosion is removal of top soil by agents of aggradation and degradation of the soil, wrote that it is degradation through pollution.  
(ii) Most of the candidates were able to answer this question.

### Suggestions for teachers

- Teach the conservation methods in detail.
- Teach the students that red colour of the soil is due to ferric oxide or iron oxide (rust) not due to iron.
- Clearly explain the differences between the causes and agents of soil erosion.
- Lay stress on the correct use of terminology.
- Ensure that students have clarity of concepts.
- Guide the students to write precise answers with the key words.
- Revise concepts on a regular basis.
- Emphasise to the students that complete definitions have to be written.

## MARKING SCHEME

### Question 4

(a)	(i) It varies in texture as it is deposited by rivers. Coarse material is deposited in higher altitude areas and fine material is brought to lower plain /transported soil. (ii) Sugarcane / Jute / Cotton / Tobacco / oilseed
(b)	(i) Important crop grown in black soil is cotton / sugarcane / tobacco / cereals / oil seeds / jowar / wheat / gram. (ii) Chemical property – Rich in lime, potash, calcium & magnesium carbonate. Poor in phosphorous nitrogen and organic matter LIMCAP/non- acidic/non-alkaline.
(c)	(i) Red soil need irrigation as it does not retain moisture since it is highly porous. (ii) The roots of the trees hold the soil together. (iii) Rich in iron oxide
(d)	(i) Removal and destruction of soil is called soil erosion. (ii) Causes – deforestation / poor farming techniques / overgrazing/ wind/heavy rainfall/human activities/running water shifting cultivation.

### Question 5

- (a) (i) Name an area in India where Tropical Monsoon forest is found. [2]  
(ii) How is this forest of great commercial value to India?
- (b) With reference to Littoral forest, answer the following questions: [2]  
(i) Why do the trees in this forest grow aerial roots?  
(ii) Name one area in India where this forest is found.
- (c) (i) Name a state in India where thorn and scrub forest is found. [3]  
(ii) Give two ways by which the trees that are found here have adapted to the climate.
- (d) (i) Give two ways in which forests are important. [3]  
(ii) Mention one forest conservation method followed in India.



## Comments of Examiners

- (a) (i) Most of the candidates, instead of writing the *area of tropical monsoon forests* wrote the name of the state or about the geographical conditions.  
 (ii) Majority of the candidates answered this question correctly.
- (b) (i) Many candidates were unable to write the correct answer as they considered *Littoral* as the name of a tree and not as a type of *vegetation*.  
 (ii) A few candidates, instead of naming an area, named a state.
- (c) Majority of the candidates were able to answer both the parts of this question.
- (d) Both sub-parts of this part of the question were answered correctly by most candidates.

## Suggestions for teachers

- Explain to students the characteristic features of Littoral vegetation, different trees, uses of the trees and regions where this vegetation is found.
- Guide students to read and understand the question carefully.
- Lay emphasis on reasoning questions.
- Do a constant revision of the topics taught.

## MARKING SCHEME

### Question 5

(a)	(i) It is found in Northern states along foot hills of Himalayas, Eastern slopes of Western Ghats, Siwalik range and Chota Nagpur plateau region. (ii) This forest has commercially valuable trees i.e. teak, sal, and shisham which yield valuable timber. It is easily accessible /pure stand.
(b)	(i) Aerial root helps the tress to survive in marshes, creeks and submerged areas. (ii) Along deltas of large rivers of east coast, Sunderban, coastal areas of West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Andaman Nicobar /deltaic area of Godavari, Mahanadi, Krishna.
(c)	(i) S.W. Punjab, U.P., Central & eastern Rajasthan, M.P., Gujarat. (ii) Trees have adapted by developing long roots, leaves turning to spines, thick fleshy stems to store water drought resistant/xerophytic.
(d)	(i) Forests are moderators of climate, play important role in carbon cycle, control soil erosion, help water percolation, add humus to soil and are habitat for animals and birds. Maintain ecological balance. (ii) Afforestation / re-afforestation / Van Mahotsav / social forestry / farm forestry, agro-forestry/silviculture/joint forest management.

## Question 6

- (a) There is plenty of rain in India during the rainy season, yet we need irrigation. Give two reasons to support this statement. [2]
- (b) (i) Name three traditional means of irrigation. [2]  
(ii) Give a reason why traditional means of irrigation are still important in most parts of India.
- (c) (i) Differentiate between Surface water and Ground water. [3]  
(ii) Mention two reasons to explain as to why we are facing water scarcity in recent times.
- (d) (i) What is rain water harvesting? [3]  
(ii) What are the advantages of rain water harvesting?  
(iii) Name two water harvesting systems practised in India.

## Comments of Examiners

- (a) Most of the candidates were able to answer this question.
- (b) (i) While most candidates answered this question correctly, some were confused about tube wells.  
(ii) Majority of the candidates were able to explain why traditional means of irrigation are still important in most parts of India.
- (c) Majority of the candidates were able to answer both the parts of this question.
- (d) This question was well attempted by most of the candidates

### Suggestions for teachers

- Clarify with examples, the difference between modern methods and traditional methods of irrigation.
- Do a comparative study, by making a flow chart, of the different methods of irrigation along with their advantages and disadvantages

## MARKING SCHEME

### Question 6

(a)	Rain is erratic and seasonal / annual crops like sugarcane need plenty of water throughout growing period / crops like rice need plenty of water / lot of loss of water due to evaporation on account of tropical climate /HYV seeds.
(b)	(i) Traditional means – wells, canals, tanks. (ii) Traditional means have low initial cost burden / easy to operate / easily accessible to farmers.
(c)	(i) Surface Water – Water available in lakes, ponds, river and streams/ polluted, Ground water – water available below land in aquifer/ pure/improve quality of ground water (ii) We face water scarcity as a lot of water is either wasted or polluted. Demand of pure potable water is therefore, more than its supply.

- (d) Rain water harvesting:
- (i) It is the procedure of augmenting the natural filtration of rain water to recharge groundwater and storing it in underground reservoirs, borewells, dug wells etc.
  - (ii) To increase the ground water table, to meet the demands of increased population and agricultural activities.
  - (iii)
    1. Rain water Harvesting
    2. Roof top harvesting system
    3. Ground water recharge.

(Any two)

## Question 7

- (a) Give two advantages that non-conventional energy sources have over conventional energy sources. [2]
- (b) (i) Mention one advantage of the use of natural gas over coal or petroleum. [2]  
 (ii) Name one off shore oil field of India.
- (c) Answer the following: [3]
- (i) State one *industrial use of copper*.
  - (ii) Mention *one advantage* of generating power from *bio-gas*.
  - (iii) Name the mineral that toughens steel and makes it rust-proof.
- (d) (i) Name the *metal* obtained from Bauxite. [3]  
 Give any one use of the metal mentioned by you.
- (ii) Which multi-purpose project provides power to both Punjab and Himachal Pradesh?

## Comments of Examiners

- (a) Majority of the candidates were able to write two advantages of non-conventional energy sources over conventional energy sources.
- (b) (i) Most of the candidates were able to write one advantage of the use of natural gas over coal or petroleum.  
 (ii) Some candidates named Digboi as an off-shore oil field.
- (c) Sub-parts (i) and (ii) of this question were attempted well by most of the candidates. (iii) Some candidates wrote magnesium, iron, and aluminium instead of manganese.
- (d) Majority of the candidates attempted both the parts of this question well.

### Suggestions for teachers

- Teach students the difference between *off shore* and *on shore* oil fields with examples and locations.
- Lay emphasis on reasoning questions.
- Guide students to make maps and tables to facilitate learning.

## MARKING SCHEME

### Question 7

(a)	Advantage – They produce large amount of power, which can be used for domestic, industrial and other activities. /renewable/eco-friendly/inexhaustible
(b)	(i) Natural gas creates less pollution (if used as CNG or LPG) as compared to fossil fuels such as coal or petroleum. (ii) Mumbai High / Aliabet / Bassein/ basin of Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery.
(c)	(i) Copper is used for making wire and for alloys. (ii) Non-polluting / waste put to good use / residue used as manure / inexhaustible /reduces dependence on fossil fuels/cleans environment. (iii) Manganese is used to make steel tough and rust proof.
(d)	(i) Aluminium – it is used to make utensils, aircrafts, in automobiles, wires. (ii) Bhakra Nangal.

### Question 8

- (a) With reference to the cultivation of **tea** answer the following: [2]
- Why is tea grown on hill slopes?
  - Why tea bushes have to be pruned at regular intervals?
- (b) With reference to **rice** cultivation answer the following: [2]
- Why does the cultivation of rice require a lot of manual labour?
  - Mention two *geographical conditions* which suit the cultivation of rice.
- (c) Give a geographical reason for each of the following: [3]
- Cotton is a labour-intensive crop.
  - Jute is retted after it has been harvested.
  - The growing of pulses is important in India.
- (d) (i) Why is agriculture important in India? [3]
- Name the two main agricultural seasons of India.
  - What is mixed farming?

## Comments of Examiners

- (a)(i) Some candidates wrote the reason for tea cultivation on hill slopes due to aroma, flavour and taste which was incorrect.
- (ii) A few candidates got confused between the terms *pruning* and *ratooning*.
- (b)(i) The answers given by majority of the candidates reflected lack of understanding of the topic.
- (ii) Most of the candidates were able to write the two *geographical conditions* which suit the cultivation of rice.
- (c) Majority of the candidates were able to answer both the parts of this question.
- (d) (i) Several candidates could not write the specific points highlighting the importance of agriculture in India.
- (ii) Many candidates, instead of writing *Rabi* and *Kharif*, wrote summer crop and winter crop season.
- (iii) Mixed farming was not explained correctly by many candidates.

## Suggestions for teachers

- Teach the concept of pruning along with its benefits.
- Ensure that the students learn the correct range of temperature and the rainfall requirement of crops.
- Give ample practice in reasoning-type questions.
- Explain that growing of pulses is important as it is source of protein, leguminous crop; it replenishes soil fertility and fixes nitrogen.
- Lay stress on the important geographical terms so that students can retain them and write the correct terminology in the answers.
- Train students to write complete and precise answers.

## MARKING SCHEME

### Question 8

(a)	(i) Tea cannot bear stagnant water and so sloping ground is suitable. (ii) Pruning encourages the production of fresh leaves and shoots / To keep it at a low height to facilitate plucking.
(b)	(i) Rice has to be transplanted in puddled fields for better crop / it has to be harvested carefully by sickle – all this require lot of labour. (ii) Temperature – 20°C - 32°C/ 16°C - 32°C Rain – 150 – 300 cm Soil – alluvial with a subsoil of clay. <span style="float: right;">(Any two)</span>
(c)	(i) Cotton is propagated by sowing seeds on the farm / Cotton has to be protected against weevils and other insects, therefore, pesticides have to be sprayed / Cotton is a soil exhausting crop, therefore, fertilizers have to be used / Mechanized harvesting of cotton is not possible, has to be done manually which goes on for three months. <span style="float: right;">(Any one)</span> (ii) Submerging the harvested jute stalks in clean running water facilitates the removal of the fibre from the bark /softening by microbiological process. (iii) Pulses are a source of proteins, particularly for the vegetarians/ good as a rotation crop/ leguminous, therefore has nitrogen fixing quality in the soil/used as cattle feed. <span style="float: right;">(Any one)</span>

- |     |   |
|-----|---|
| (d) | (i) It is important as it provides employment, raw material for industries and export surplus/provides food and fodder. |
|     | (ii) Rabi / Kharif  |
|     | (iii) It is growing of crops along with an allied occupation such as dairy farming, bee keeping etc.                    |

## Question 9

- (a) (i) Name the *private sector* iron and steel plant of India. [2]  
(ii) From where does it get its supply of:  
1. Iron ore  
2. Manganese  
3. Coal?
- (b) Mention any two problems faced by the cotton textile industry of India. [2]
- (c) Give a geographical reason for each of the following: [3]  
(i) *Silk industry* is doing particularly well in Karnataka.  
(ii) *Petrochemical products* are gaining popularity in modern times.  
(iii) The *electronics industry* is proving to be an asset for our country in the field of education.
- (d) Name the following: [3]  
(i) A city most famous for electronics and hence called “The Electronics Capital of India”.  
(ii) The location of an iron and steel industry set up with *German collaboration*.  
(iii) A by-product of sugar industry which is used in the manufacture of wax and shoe polish.



## Comments of Examiners

- (a) (i) Most candidates wrote the name of the *private sector* iron and steel plant in India correctly.  
 (ii) Some candidates, instead of writing the mining centres, wrote the names of the states.
- (b) This was a well attempted question by most of the candidates.
- (c) (i) Most of the candidates mentioned correct geographical reason for good performance of silk industry in Karnataka.  
 (ii) Many candidates wrote the correct geographical reason for gain in popularity of Petrochemical products in modern times. However, some candidates wrote about petroleum products.  
 (iii) Majority of the candidates wrote general factors, without relating them to the field of education.  
 (iv) Most of the candidates answered both parts of this question correctly.

### Suggestions for teachers

- Ensure that students learn the areas/mines from where the minerals are obtained.
- Explain, with examples, the meaning of petrochemical products, the reasons for popularity of petrochemicals products and the reason for concentration of petrochemical industry.
- Teach, at least three by-products, of sugar industry along with the uses.
- Use flow charts and mind maps to teach key terms and associated activities

## MARKING SCHEME

### Question 9

(a)	(i) Tata iron and steel company (TISCO)/Tata Steel 1. Gurumahsani in Mayurganj, Naomundi in Singhbhum. 2. Joda in Keonjhar / Naomundi. 3. Jharia / Bokaro
(b)	Agro-based industry, therefore the fluctuation in the supply of raw material / low productivity of labour / obsolete machinery and outdated methods of production / sick industrial units / shortage of power / competition from other countries like Egypt / competition from synthetic fibre. <span style="float: right;">(Any two)</span>
(c)	(i) Favourable climate for rearing silkworms ( <i>bombyx mori</i> ) / Soft water free from alkaline salt is available / Traditional occupation therefore plenty of skilled labour. <span style="float: right;">(Any two)</span> (ii) Petrochemicals are cost effective, durable, cheaper, and available in plenty/generation of employment/not dependent on agriculture. (iii) Computer, IWB, Multimedia presentation, laptop, palmtop, eBooks, e-content etc. is helpful in education field.
(d)	(i) Bengaluru (ii) It is in Sundergarh district of Odisha at the confluence of Sankha and Koel in Rourkela. (iii) Press mud.

## Question 10

- (a) Give two reasons for the “*means of transport*” being called the lifelines of a nation’s economy. [2]
- (b) Give **two ways** in which *rail transport* is useful for the people of India. [2]
- (c) (i) State **one advantage** of *inland waterways*. [3]  
(ii) State **one advantage** of *roadways*.  
(iii) State **one disadvantage** of *water transport*.
- (d) Give **three reasons** as to why *airways* are becoming a popular means of transport in modern India. [3]

### Comments of Examiners

- (a) Most of the candidates answered this part correctly.
- (b) Majority of the candidates were able to write two correct ways in which *rail transport* is useful for the people of India.
- (c)(i) Many candidates got confused *inland waterways* with *overseas transport*.  
(ii) Most of the candidates stated one advantage of *roadways* correctly.  
(iii) One disadvantage of *water transport* was stated correctly by most of the candidates.
- (d) This was a well attempted question

### Suggestions for teachers

- Clearly explain to students, the difference between inland-waterways and sea routes.
- Teach both positive and negative aspects of the different modes of transport.
- Conduct quizzes and group discussions for active participation of students in the class.
- Thorough revision can help in improving performance.
- Lay emphasis on reasoning questions.
- Do a constant revision of the topics taught.
- Train students to write complete and precise answers.

## MARKING SCHEME

### Question 10

(a)	Means of transport help the economy by helping in movement of goods & raw material for industrial growth / export & import / infrastructure development / growth of tertiary sector.
(b)	Railways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Easy movement of bulky goods.</li><li>- It has brought the villages close to cities.</li><li>- helps during natural calamities.</li><li>- Journey is comfortable.</li><li>- Provides employment.</li></ul>
(c)	(i) It is cheaper, eco-friendly/low maintenance. (ii) Cheaper / door to door service / safer movement of goods / links other means of transport. (iii) It is time consuming / depends on whether / can cause sea sickness.
(d)	Airways are faster. Comfortable Can cross natural barriers with ease. Provide quick help in natural calamities.

### Question 11

- (a) Give two reasons as to why there is a need for safe waste disposal. [2]
- (b) How can waste be reused? Explain with the help of an example. [2]
- (c) Mention one way in which waste accumulation has an effect on the following: [3]
- (i) aquatic life
  - (ii) terrestrial life
  - (iii) landscape
- (d) What do you mean by the following terms? [3]
- (i) Segregation.
  - (ii) Composting.
  - (iii) Dumping.

## Comments of Examiners

- (a) Most of the candidates were able to answer this question.
- (b) Majority of the candidates were unable to write how waste could be reused. Some candidates, although not being able to write how waste could be reused were able to give correct examples. A few candidates were unable to give the correct example to reuse the waste.
- (c) (i) Some candidates wrote about oil spills.  
(ii) Most of the candidates answered correctly.  
(iii) Most of the candidates mentioned the correct way in which waste accumulation has an effect on the landscape.
- (d) (i) Majority of the candidates could not write the specific points highlighting the meaning of the term segregation.

Sub-parts (ii) and (iii) of this question were well attempted by majority of the candidates.

## Suggestions for teachers

- Explain clearly about wastes, their types and methods of their safe disposal.
- Discuss concepts of reduce, reuse and recycling of wastes through examples.
- Instruct students to read and understand the question carefully before answering it.
- Lay emphasis on reasoning questions.
- Train students by giving frequent practise to write complete and precise answers with the key words.
- Train students to learn the important geographical terms and associated activities related to them.

## MARKING SCHEME

### Question 11

(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- waste accumulation causes pollution of air, soil &amp; water and so it needs to be managed properly.</li><li>- It leads to spread of diseases.</li><li>- foul smell</li><li>- spoils scenic beauty.</li></ul>
(b)	Waste can be reused by giving the discarded material another shape or form i.e. waste paper can be reused by making paper bags, discarded bottles can be used for storage purpose.
(c)	<p>(i) Aquatic life: fish &amp; other aquatic animals may die due to pollution created by waste.</p> <p>(ii) Terrestrial life: Waste looks ugly, leads to foul smell, attract insects, rodents etc. pollute air, water, harms plant kingdom.</p> <p>(iii) Landscape: It makes the landscape look ugly.</p>
(d)	<p>(i) Segregation – It means dividing the waste separately by sorting degradable from non-degradable substances.</p> <p>(ii) Composting – It is an aerobic method of decomposing of organic waste.</p> <p>(iii) Dumping – In this method waste is dumped in open low-lying area far from the city.</p>

## GENERAL COMMENTS

### Topics found difficult / confusing by candidates

- Toposheet – Six figures grid reference, identification of drainage pattern, Identification of conventional symbols.
- Map pointing –Thar desert, Wular Lake, Kanara coast, Mount Kanchenjunga, location of Chennai and Singhbhum.
- Retreating monsoon
- Chemical properties of black soil.
- Littoral forest.
- Traditional method of irrigation.
- Industrial use of copper
- Rice cultivation – especially its transplantation, harvesting, weeding.
- Electronic industry – education field.
- Reuse of waste.

### Suggestions for candidates

- Avoid selective study. Study all chapters thoroughly following the scope of the syllabus.
- Clarify all your doubts about any topic related to the syllabus before examination from your teacher.
- Practise answering questions based on Survey of India Map sheet and marking of a location and its naming on the outline map of India. Use arrows in maps to avoid overcrowding.
- Read the question carefully not only before writing the examination but also after writing the answer to avoid missing any points.
- Answer every question to the point and precise. Long drawn out explanations are not required.
- Lay stress on comprehending technical terms.
- Fasten the map properly inside the answer booklet.
- Write all differences-based questions in a tabular form. Solve previous years' ICSE question papers and discuss all doubts with your teacher.
- Write key words in the answers very clearly.
- Leave a line after every answer.
- Write the Question number correctly.
- Write neatly and legibly.