

# ICSE Class 10 Geography Question Paper Solution 2016

## 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) Surveyed tree 219 north east of Pirojpora settlement.  
(ii) Triangulated height 364 in the southern part of the map extract.
- (b) What is the *direction of flow* of Banas river? Give *one evidence* for your answer. [2]
- (c) What do you understand by: [2]  
(i) 12r in the grid square 9878 and  
(ii) 180 in the grid square 9182.
- (d) Calculate the area in kilometre of the region between 93 and 99 eastings and 76 and 81 northings. [2]
- (e) (i) What is the *compass direction* of settlement Juvol from settlement Arnivada? [2]  
(ii) Give the difference in altitude between the highest point on the map to the altitude of Moti Bhatamal.
- (f) Name the feature depicted by: [2]  
(i) Blue line in Balaram nadi  
(ii) Brown patch in 9678
- (g) Name the *drainage pattern* found in: [2]  
(i) 9782  
(ii) 9478
- (h) What do you infer about the climate of the region by the information provided on the map? Give an *evidence* in support of your answer. [2]
- (i) Name two man made and two natural features in 9580. [2]
- (j) What do the following denote: [2]  
(i) *Black vertical line* running along with 93 easting  
(ii) *RS* near Chitrasani settlement.

### Comments of Examiners

- (a) Candidates committed errors in the 3<sup>rd</sup>.and 6<sup>th</sup>. digit of the grid reference
- (b) In most answers the direction was incorrect and for the evidence, generalized answer were written.
- (c) Most candidates omitted the word “relative’ ’and only wrote height.
- (d) Errors were committed as candidates did not appear to understand the question, nor were able to calculate the area. Many candidates failed to write the unit.
- (e) Candidates forgot to write the unit.
- (f) Instead of perennial water channel in a dry bed many just wrote perennial river that changed the meaning of the answer completely.
- (g)
  - (i) Answered correctly by most candidates.
  - (ii) Most candidates wrote incorrect answers. The disappearing drainage pattern was identified as Trellis or Rectangular.
- (h) Most candidates did not understand the scope of the question. Instead of climate they wrote about rainfall condition only.
- (i) Some candidates were confused on what are natural or manmade features. Some were unable to specify the features
- (j)
  - (i) Instead of longitude, some candidates wrote latitude.
  - (ii) Most candidates were unaware of the correct answer.

### Suggestions for teachers

- ✓ Extensive practice of six figure grid reference must be conducted.
- ✓ Compass direction should be taught rigorously. Clear difference between spot height, relative height, contour height should be taught.
- ✓ Students should be taught that all numbers with ‘r’ are relative height (i.e. .in relation to the adjacent area.)
- ✓ Insist that unit is compulsory for all questions where calculation of any type is done.
- ✓ Explain when to state the pattern as dendritic and disappearing.
- ✓ A list of natural and man-made features given in 45D/7 and 45D/10 can be provided by the teachers to make it easier. Students must be encouraged to study from the text book.
- ✓ Emphasize on conventional signs and symbols.
- ✓ While teaching identification of geographical symbols show the lines of longitude and latitude on the toposheet.

### **MARKING SCHEME**

#### **Question 1.**

- (a) (i) 979756  
(ii) 957744
- (b) Direction of flow is from north east to west  
Evidence is decreasing spot height from 233 in 9681 to 177 in 9380.
- (c) (i) It is the relative height of Sand dune which is 12 mt.  
(ii) It is contour line showing 180 mt above mean sea level.
- (d) Area is 30 km<sup>2</sup> (Area of one square is 1 km<sup>2</sup>. Since there are thirty squares within this boundary so the answer is 30 km<sup>2</sup>.)
- (e) (i) North west

- (ii)  $542 - 198 = 344$  mt.
- (f) (i) It is a perennial water channel in the seasonal stream
- (ii) It is a sand dune or a sand mount.
- (g) (i) Radial drainage pattern
- (ii) Disappearing or undefined drainage pattern
- (h) The region has hot and dry climate with seasonal scanty rainfall.  
Evidence is presence of seasonal streams / broken ground / dry tanks etc.
- (i) Man made – cart track / permanent hut / temple / lined perennial well  
Natural – seasonal river / broken ground.
- (j) (i) It is the line of longitude
- (ii) It is the conventional symbol for railway station.

### Question 2

On the outline map of India provided:

- (a) Draw and number the *Standard Meridian of India*. [1]
- (b) Label the river *Mahanadi*. [1]
- (c) Mark and name *Lake Chilka*. [1]
- (d) Shade and name the *Gulf of Mannar*. [1]
- (e) Mark and name the *Vindhya Mountains*. [1]
- (f) Shade and name a *sparsely populated region in western India* [1]
- (g) Shade a region with *alluvial soil in South India*. [1]
- (h) Mark and name *Kolkata*. [1]
- (i) Mark with *arrows* and name *South West Monsoon winds over the Bay of Bengal*. [1]
- (j) Mark and name *Mumbai High*. [1]

### Comments of Examiners

- (a) The numbering and drawing of the standard meridian was incorrect.
- (b) River Mahanadi was correctly marked by most candidates.
- (c) In most cases Lake Chilka extended into the Bay of Bengal while shading.
- (d) Instead of shading candidates used arrows to indicate Gulf of Mannar.
- (e) Most candidates marked the Vindhyas cutting through the River Chambal and Betwa and some have drawn the range cutting through River Narmada.
- (f) Some candidates overlooked the word 'western' India and marked in other regions. While shading candidates extended into the peninsular.
- (g) Candidates did not read the question carefully- as 'South India' was marked as the northern plain while some shaded the western and eastern coastline.
- (h) Kolkata was located touching the apex of the indentation by most candidates and some marked it in Bangladesh.
- (i) Bay of Bengal was overlooked-as many candidates marked the arrow in other parts of the map. Some candidates have located the arrow in the Arabian Sea and pointed the arrow towards Myanmar.
- (j) The location of Mumbai High was not accurate, some candidates marked Mumbai instead.

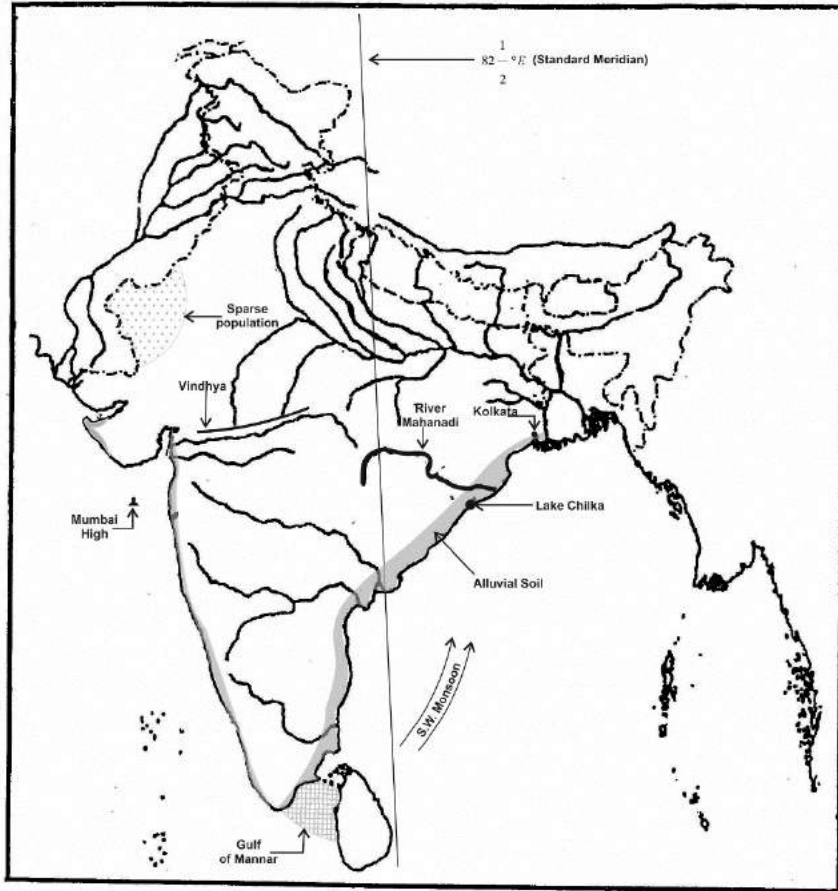
### Suggestions for teachers

- ✓ Stress on the point that the line must connect the confluence of the Ganga and Yamuna, right of the Godavari delta, It should not cut through Sri Lanka.
- ✓ If the lake or waterbody is too small to colour an arrow pointing to the exact location is sufficient.
- ✓ Practice is needed in map work with instruction on how to mark features correctly.
- ✓ The range should be drawn parallel to the R. Narmada touching the sources of the R. Chambal and Betwa.
- ✓ The sparsely populated region should be restricted to the Thar desert in the western region.
- ✓ Kolkata is a river port. It should be located on the right of the apex of the indentation and not exactly on the apex. Set map exercises for the students and ensure its correction.
- ✓ Narrow Western Coastal plain and broader Eastern Coastal plain should be shaded to indicate alluvial plains in south India.
- ✓ Clear the concept of SW Monsoon winds of Arabian Sea branch and Bay of Bengal branch. To prevent the errors show it on the map.
- ✓ Students should be taught on how to identify and the locate 'Mumbai High'.

**MARKING SCHEME**

**Question 2.**

Outline Map for Question No.2



a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

## PART II (50 Marks)

Attempt **any five** questions from **this Part**

### Question 3

- (a) What is the name given to the climate of India? Mention any two factors responsible for such a type of climate. [2]
- (b) Name the following: [2]
- (i) The winds that bring heavy rain to *Cherrapunji*
- (ii) The local wind that bring a light rainfall to South India and is good for tea and coffee crops.
- (c) Give a geographical reason for each of the following: [3]
- (i) *Kanpur* has extreme temperature conditions.
- (ii) *Kochi* is warmer than *Mumbai* even though both lie on the western coast of India.
- (iii) The *Ganga Plain* gets the monsoon rain much later than the west coast of India.
- (d) Study the climatic data of *station x* given below and answer the questions that follow: [3]

Month	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Temp. °C	24.5	25.7	27.7	28.4	30.0	32.5	31.0	30.2	29.8	28.0	25.9	24.7
Rainfall cm	4.3	1.6	1.7	2.4	2.8	4.6	8.6	11.4	11.8	30.6	35.0	13.9

- (i) Calculate the *total annual rainfall* experienced by the station.
- (ii) What is the *annual range of temperature*?
- (iii) On which coast of India does the station lie? Give a reason for your answer.

### Comments of Examiners

- (a) Incomplete Answers were written as only 'Tropical' was written by candidates, without specifying Monsoon. Some wrote the characteristics of Tropical Monsoon instead of the factors affecting responsible for such type of climate.
- (b) Most candidates just stated the name of the wind without indicating which branch of the wind.
- (c) (ii) Incorrect answer written by most candidates who did not know the location of Kochi.  
(iii) Explanation given was inadequate. The question required application which many candidates were unable to answer.
- (d) Errors committed due to Candidates' carelessness. Most did not write the unit of measurement and hence lost marks.

### Suggestions for teachers

- ✓ Students must be trained to write the specific answer.
- ✓ Explain the role of the two branches of the SW Monsoon Wind Bay of Bengal branch and Arabian Sea branch which provide rainfall to different parts of India and at different times.
- ✓ The location of important cities must be made familiar to students. They must be taught to think and use the knowledge imbibed in class 9 on factors influencing climate.
- ✓ The significance of stating the units of measurement should be emphasized.



## MARKING SCHEME

### Question 3.

- (a) (i) Tropical monsoon climate.  
(ii) Effect of monsoon wind / Latitudinal extent / Tropic of cancer passing through its centre / effect of Himalayas.
- (b) (i) Bay of Bengal branch of the South West Monsoon winds  
(ii) Mango Showers or Cherry Blossoms
- (c) (i) Kanpur lies in the interior, far from moderating effect of the sea.  
(ii) Kochi is warmer because it is closer to the Equator than Mumbai.  
(iii) That is because the Monsoon winds come to India from the south west and so reach the west coast before it can reach the Ganga plain.
- (d) (i) 128.7 cm  
(ii) 8°C  
(iii) East coast. It gets most of the rain in the season of retreating monsoon.

### Question 4

- (a) What is *soil erosion*? Mention two steps that could be taken to prevent soil erosion. [2]
- (b) Mention *two* similarities between *red soil* and *laterite soil*. [2]
- (c) Give a geographical reason for each of the following: [3]  
(i) *Alluvial soil* differs in texture.  
(ii) *Black soil* does not get leached.  
(iii) *Khadar* is more fertile than *bhangar*.
- (d) Define the following: [3]  
(i) Sheet erosion  
(ii) Soil conservation  
(iii) In situ soil

### Comments of Examiners

- (a) Using the same word 'erosion' or 'eroding' of soil does not really explain the term. Methods to prevent soil erosion was correctly answered by most candidates.
- (b) In some cases candidates misunderstood the question and mentioned differences instead of similarities.
- (c)
- Many candidates did not understand the meaning of 'texture'-and wrote differences.
  - Some candidates only wrote black soil is of volcanic origin.
  - Very few candidates mentioned that it is replenished by flood.
  - (i) and (ii) definition was written correctly, as for the (iii) In situ the concept was not clear.

### Suggestions for teachers

- ✓ Students should learn to explain terms and definition correctly.
- ✓ Students should be trained to read carefully, understand the question before answering.
- ✓ Emphasize on the words 'riverine', 'transported', varying texture, lower and upper course-will differ in texture. explain the characteristics of Black soil clay content that retain moisture.
- ✓ Stress on the point how khaddar is replenished by flood and is fertile.
- ✓ Clear concepts related to 'ex-situ' and 'in-situ' soils with examples.

### **MARKING SCHEME**

#### **Question 4.**

- (a) Removal or destruction of top soil is called soil erosion.  
Terrace farming / contour ploughing / crop rotation etc.
- (b) Both are red in colour because of the presence of iron oxide / both are infertile soils / both are friable / both are not moisture retentive / both are poor in organic matter. (Any two)
- (c)
- Alluvial soil is coarse in the upper valley of the rivers because the eroded matter is carried away by the fast flowing river but in the lower course, the river reduces its speed and the soil particles become finer due to attrition or because the load itself gets eroded.
  - Black soil does not get leached because it is clayey and sticky and moisture retentive and therefore the rain cannot wash out the silicates.
  - Khadar is the newer alluvium which keeps getting replenished by the river bringing down more eroded material.
- (d)
- Sheet erosion is the slow removal of a thin layer of soil by rainwater washing it away.
  - Soil conservation refers to the efforts made to prevent soil from getting eroded.
  - In situ means to develop in one area without any movement. It refers to residual soil.

#### **Question 5**

- (a)
- Name the forest which is commercially most important in India. [2]
  - Name two trees which grow in this forest.



- (b) (i) Name the forests which grow on the wind ward slope of the Western Ghats. [2]  
(ii) Why do such forests grow in this region?
- (c) To which type of forest do the following trees belong? [3]  
(i) Hintal and Sundari.  
(ii) Rosewood and Ebony.  
(iii) Deodar and Chir Pine.
- (d) Give *three* reasons for rapid depletion of forest resources in India in the past. [3]

### Comments of Examiners

- (a) Most candidates answered. (i)and(ii) correctly.
- (b) Errors were made in not specifying the word 'Tropical' as most candidates wrote only Evergreen.
- (c) (i),(ii)and(iii) Answered correctly by most candidates. Some however mentioned the uses of trees instead of naming the forest.
- (d) Majority of candidates only wrote 'deforestation' and offered no reason. Some were repetitive in their answers.

### Suggestions for teachers

- ✓ Importance of linked questions should be explained. It is mandatory that both parts (i) and (ii) should be correct to score full marks.
- ✓ Encourage students to think and to draw conclusions from facts learnt.
- ✓ Students must be advised to write complete answers with proper reasons after carefully reading the question.

### **MARKING SCHEME**

#### **Question 5.**

- (a) (i) Tropical deciduous forest  
(ii) Teak / Sal / Shisham / Sandalwood
- (b) (i) Tropical evergreen forest  
(ii) Due to heavy rainfall of above 200 cm
- (c) (i) Mangrove / Littoral forest or Tidal forest  
(ii) Tropical Evergreen forest / Tropical rain forest  
(iii) Mountain forest.
- (d) Land was cleared for cultivation, industrialization and urbanization.  
Shifting agriculture was practiced.  
Forest was cut recklessly for raw material.

### Question 6

- (a) “Without irrigation, development of agriculture is difficult in India.” Clarify the statement by giving *two* reasons. [2]
- (b) Mention *two* factors which are essential for the development of tube well irrigation. [2]
- (c) Give *one* reason for each of the following: [3]
- (i) The Northern Plain of India is found suitable for canal irrigation.
  - (ii) Tank irrigation is an important method of irrigation in Karnataka.
  - (iii) Although expensive, yet, sprinkler irrigation is gaining popularity in recent times.
- (d) (i) What is rain water harvesting? [3]
- (ii) Mention *two* objectives of rain water harvesting.

### Comments of Examiners

- (a) Generalized answers were written by some candidates with no clarity in stating reasons.
- (b) Most candidates wrote the advantages of tube wells instead of the factors for development of tube wells.
- (c)
- (i) The word ‘perennial’ ‘snowfed’ to describe the rivers was not mentioned in most answers.
  - (ii) Answered correctly by most candidates.
  - (iii) Most candidates answered correctly.
- (d) The definition of rainwater harvesting was included with the objectives that was to be written separately.

### Suggestions for teachers

- ✓ Students should be taught to write specific reasons as per the demands of the question.
- ✓ frame questions in different ways, to allow students to get accustomed to the style of questioning.
- ✓ Encourage students to express their answers with clarity.
- ✓ Various types of questions need to be discussed in class.
- ✓ Clear demarcation of part (i) and (ii) should be explained and emphasized in class.

### **MARKING SCHEME**

#### **Question 6.**

- (a) – Rain occurs mainly in four months  
– Some crops like rice and sugarcane need more water.  
– To cater to increasing demand of food and cash crops there is a need to grow crops all the year round.
- (b) Fertile agricultural land  
Cheap electricity  
Large amount of underground water.
- (c) (i) Canal irrigation is popular in Northern plains because it has perennial rivers and land is soft enough for canal to be constructed from the rivers to the fields.

- (ii) Being in Deccan region Karnataka has natural depressions and hard sub surface rocks which make tank irrigation important.
- (iii) As it helps to conserve water.
- (d) (i) It is a technique of increasing the recharge of ground water by capturing and storing rain water.
- (ii) To make water available for future use.  
To avoid flooding of roads.

### Question 7

- (a) (i) Name *any three* types of coal found in India. [2]
- (ii) Which type of coal is mostly used in Iron and Steel Industries?
- (b) Name the following: [2]
- (i) An off-shore oil field of India.
- (ii) An iron ore mine of Karnataka.
- (c) Name the following: [3]
- (i) *Largest coal field* of India.
- (ii) *Oldest oil-field* of India.
- (iii) *Best variety* of iron ore.
- (d) (i) Name the metal extracted from Bauxite. [3]
- (ii) Mention *two* uses of this metal.

### Comments of Examiners

- (a) A few candidates committed errors, by naming coking coal as one of the type found.
- (b)
  - (i) Answered correctly by most candidates.
  - (ii) Candidates wrote incorrect answers with a few unable to mention correct examples of an iron ore mine in Karnataka.
- (c) Most candidates answered correctly.
- (d) Answered correctly by most candidates.

### Suggestions for teachers

- ✓ Geographical location of important mineral sites must be revised thoroughly.
- ✓ Clarify the fact that Mumbai is on the coast and has refinery Mumbai High in the Arabian Sea and is the oil field which has the Platform/oil Rig named Sagar Samrat. Use the map to show the location.

### MARKING SCHEME

#### Question 7.

- (a) (i) Bituminous  
Anthracite  
Lignite

- (ii) Bituminous coal is used in steel plants.
- (b) (i) Mumbai high
- (ii) Kimmangundi
- (c) (i) Raniganj in West Bengal
- (ii) Digboi in Assam
- (iii) Magnetite
- (d) (i) Aluminium
- (ii) Used for manufacture of aircraft / utensils / wires.

### Question 8

- (a) Mention any *two* reasons for the importance of agriculture in India. [2]
- (b) With reference to *rice cultivation* answer the following: [2]
  - (i) Why does rice grow well in a soil with a clay like subsoil?
  - (ii) What is the advantage of growing rice in nurseries before it is transplanted?
- (c) Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow: [3]



- (i) Name *one* State where this crop grows well.
- (ii) Why are mostly women employed to harvest it?
- (iii) Mention *two* geographical conditions suitable for the cultivation of this crop.
- (d) Explain briefly the following terms: [3]
  - (i) Shifting cultivation
  - (ii) Bud grafting
  - (iii) Oil cake.

### Comments of Examiners

- (a) Candidates wrote very generalised answers to reasons for the significance of agriculture in India.
- (b) (i) Some candidates were unable to express the idea of clayey soil allowing water to stagnate on the surface. (ii) Answered correctly by most candidates with only a few errors being committed.
- (c) Candidates wrote correct answer to (i) and (ii) However in (iii) Some candidates omitted important factors of range of temperature and rainfall.
- (d) Incorrect definitions were written as some candidates mistook it for transplanting. (ii) Bud grafting and Clonal planting was confused by some candidates. (iii) Most candidates answered correctly.

### Suggestions for teachers

- ✓ Specific reasons should be taught while discussions are held in class.
- ✓ Students must be taught to express their views correctly.
- ✓ Visual aids are helpful in class and also aids students in remembering the lesson.
- ✓ Terms associated with agriculture should be discussed in detail.
- ✓ It is imperative, that crops associated with various methods of cultivation should be mentioned in answers.

### **MARKING SCHEME**

#### **Question 8.**

- (a) – Provides food for our growing population  
– Provides fodder for livestock  
– Provides employment  
– Supplies raw material for agro-based industries  
– Gives rise to industries related to agriculture, like pesticides, fertilizers, farming tools  
– Earns foreign exchange through export.
- (Any two)*
- (b) (i) Rice needs flooded fields and the subsoil of clay does not allow the water to percolate.  
(ii) By growing rice in nurseries, we save water, and the plants can be transplanted in rows to facilitate the use of pesticides and harvesting.
- (c) (i) Assam / West Bengal / Kerala / Tamil Nadu  
(ii) Mostly women harvest the tea because it involves fine plucking, (two leaves and a bud) and women labourer can patiently pluck the same.  
(iii) Two geographical conditions are:  
Temperature – 24°C to 30°C  
Rain – 150 cm to 350 cm  
Soil – well drained deep friable loams, rich in organic matter.  
Laterite soil

*(Any two)*

- (d) (i) Shifting cultivation involves a patch of forest which is cleared, trees are cut down and the stumps set on fire. The patch is then cultivated for a few years and when the soil becomes infertile, the cultivator moves to a fresh piece of land and repeats the same procedure.
- (ii) The bud from a good rubber tree is grafted on the seedling of a new rubber tree, Once the bud starts sprouting the shoot from the seedling is cut down and the bud then grows into a tree with all of the traits of the mother tree.
- (iii) Oil cake is the residue of the oil seeds from which the oil has been extracted.

### Question 9

- (a) Give *two* reasons for the importance of the jute industry in the Ganga-Brahmaputra delta region. [2]
- (b) Mention *two* problems of the Cotton Textile industry in India. [2]
- (c) (i) Give *two* reasons why the woollen industry is not a flourishing industry in India. [3]  
(ii) Name *two* centres for this industry.
- (d) With reference to the silk industry, answer the following: [3]  
(i) Why is Karnataka the largest producer of mulberry silk?  
(ii) Mention *two* varieties of non-mulberry silk produced in India.  
(iii) Name *one* silk weaving centre each in U.P. and in Tamil Nadu.

### Comments of Examiners

- (a) Candidates misunderstood the question and hence committed errors with making mention on the advantages of the jute industry instead of its importance.
- (b) Most candidates answered correctly.
- (c) (i) Some candidates did not understand the term 'flourishing' and wrote incorrect answers. (ii) Some candidates wrote names of states instead of identifying and naming centres.
- (d) (i)-(ii) Most candidates wrote correct answers with only a few errors being committed. (iii) Errors in naming the correct cities were committed by a few candidates.

### Suggestions for teachers

- ✓ Factors of location for each industry should be discussed and explained and the question must be read carefully.
- ✓ Problems of each industry should be discussed and students taught to think and reason.
- ✓ Factors for development of an industry should be discussed thoroughly.
- ✓ Students need to understand that 'centres' of an industry are the towns/cities and not states.
- ✓ At least one city per state should be taught for every state noted for every industry.



## MARKING SCHEME

### Question 9.

- (a) Availability of raw material as it is a jute producing area / Plenty of clean water for retting / availability of labour and transport facility. (*Any two*)
- (b) Fluctuation in availability of raw material as it is agricultural based / outdated machines / frequent power cut.
- (c) (i) India is a tropical country and so demand of woollen is low / Poor quality of indigenous wool / Woollens are expensive so less demand / Winter is severe only in north so there is small market.  
(ii) Amritsar, Ludhiana, Dhariwal.
- (d) (i) Climatic condition of Karnataka is suitable for mulberry tree and so sericulture can be practiced.  
(ii) Tassar, Eri, Muga (*any two*)  
(iii) UP – Mirzapur / Pratapgarh / Shahjahanpur (*any one*)  
Tamil Nadu – Coimbatore / Salem / Tanjavur / Tirunelveli (*any one*)

### Question 10

- (a) Mention *two* advantages that a mini steel plant has over an integrated iron and steel plant. [2]
- (b) (i) Name an iron and steel plant which was established with British collaboration. [2]  
(ii) From where does it get its supply of:  
1. iron ore  
2. manganese  
3. coal
- (c) Give a reason for each of the following: [3]  
(i) Products made from petrochemicals are growing in popularity.  
(ii) A heavy engineering industry requires huge capital investment.  
(iii) The electronics industry contributes to the development of the country.
- d) Name the *industrial product* for which the following centres are *well known*: [3]  
(i) Bhilai  
(ii) Chittaranjan  
(iii) Koraput.

### Comments of Examiners

- (a) Most candidates answered correctly.
- (b) Most candidates were unable to link the questions to each other and hence wrote incorrect answers.
- (c) (ii) Some candidates did not express why capital investment is essential part of an engineering industry.
- (d) (ii) Candidates mentioned 'Locomotives' instead of 'Electric Locomotives' on industry associated with Chittaranjan .

### Suggestions for teachers

- ✓ Students should be made to understand the marking of questions that are interlinked. Part(ii) cannot be marked right if part (i) is answered incorrectly.
- ✓ Explain the necessity for high investment in any form of industry.
- ✓ While learning industries, students should be reminded to learn the important products of some industrial centres.
- ✓ Specific and complete answers are to be written in order to score well.

### **MARKING SCHEME**

#### **Question 10.**

- (a) It uses scrap iron / uses electric furnace so no pollution / conserves coal / help in decentralized development.
- (b) The iron and steel plant at Durgapur was established with British collaboration.  
Iron ore – Singbhum in Jharkhand / Keonjhar in Odisha  
Manganese – Keonjhar in Odisha  
Coal – Jharia coalfield in Jharkhand / Raniganj in West Bengal
- (c) (i) This is because products made from petrochemicals are cheaper and more durable  
(ii) A heavy engineering industry requires a huge capital investment because it requires a big plot of land, a big labour force, consumes power and the raw material is heavy and expensive  
(iii) The electronic industry is a fast developing industry because electronics are used in many fields, computers, entertainment, medicine, engineering and education which is important for the development of a country.
- (d) (i) Iron and Steel  
(ii) Electric locomotives  
(iii) Aero-engines

### Question 11

- (a) Mention *two* advantages and *one* disadvantage of waterways. [3]
- (b) Roadways are always considered more important than any other means of transportation. Give *two* reasons in support of the statement. [2]
- (c) (i) Mention any *two* sources of waste. [2]  
(ii) What are Biodegradable waste?
- (d) Explain briefly the meaning of the following terms: [3]  
(i) Composting.  
(ii) Incineration.  
(iii) Segregation.

### Comments of Examiners

- (a) Most candidates answered correctly, however a few confused 'waterways' with sources of irrigation.
- (b) Answered correctly by most candidates.
- (c) (i) Some candidates misunderstood the question and mentioned types of waste instead of sources of waste. (ii) Some candidates were unable to explain the term 'Biodegradable'.
- (d) Incomplete definitions were written by many candidates.

### Suggestions for teacher

- ✓ Explain ideas clearly to students for better comprehension.
- ✓ Advantages and disadvantages of all transport facilities need to be explained thoroughly.
- ✓ Advise students to read the question carefully before making attempts to answer.
- ✓ Terms need to be explained and understood, that students can understand and express in his/her own simple words.
- ✓ Significance of writing complete sentences must be emphasized upon.

## MARKING SCHEME

### Question 11.

- (a) Advantage – causes no pollution safer and can allow movement of heavy load / cheaper  
Disadvantage – does not connect all places / slower / depends on navigability of water source.
- (b) Facilitates long distance travel / quick and more regular / safe / can carry heavy load
- (c) (i) Domestic waste  
Industrial waste  
Agricultural waste  
Municipal waste  
(any two)
- (ii) It is a waste which decompose through the actions of bacteria, fungi and other living organisms.
- (d) (i) Composting of waste is an aerobic method of decomposing solid wastes.  
(ii) Incineration – It is the method of burning the waste to reduce its weight and volume so that it can be disposed easily.  
(iii) Segregation – It refers to separation of waste into different categories of waste. The most popular segregation is biodegradable and non-biodegradable.

### **Topics found difficult:**

Topographical Map –

- Direction of the river
- Difference between a river, flow of stream and channel
- Lines of longitude
- 6 figure grid reference

Map Pointing –

- Standard Meridian
- Direction of winds
- Sparsely populated region
- Location of Kolkata

Climate –

- Reasoning questions
- Significance of stating the unit of measurement

Importance of linked questions

Questions requiring application of knowledge

Agriculture – Definition and explanation of the terms

Industries - Factors for the development, centers of raw material, difference between centers and states

Transport and Waste Management –

- Advantages and disadvantages of modes of transport
- Definition and explanation of the terms

### **Suggestion for Students:**

1. Learn the keywords of each answer.
2. Practice map regularly to maintain accuracy of location.
3. Lay emphasis on gradual and consistent learning.
4. Better practice of application and reasoning questions are required.
5. Revise the Survey Maps and solve sample questions.
6. Students needs to make a thorough study of each lesson as it is done.
7. Practice will help develop confidence in answering questions.
8. Read the question paper thoroughly before answering.