

Mock Bord Exam
PAPER GEOGRAPHY
Solutions

Question 1

On the outline map of India provided mark and name the following:

[10]

- (i) Mount Kanchenjunga
- (ii) Konkan Plain
- (iii) River Beas
- (iv) Wular Lake
- (v) Tropic of Cancer
- (vi) North East Monsoon
- (vii) Mumbai high
- (viii) Alluvial soil
- (ix) Kolkata
- (x) Nilgiris

Answer:



SECTION B

(Attempt **any three** questions from this Section.)

Question 2

- (i) (a) What are non-metallic minerals? Give an example.

Ans: Minerals which do not contain metals are called non-metallic minerals.

Example Mica

- (b) Name the metal obtained from Bauxite?

Ans: Aluminium

- (ii) Mention two advantages of using non-conventional sources of energy

Ans: 1. They are renewable and inexhaustible

2. They cause very less environmental pollution

- (ii) Name the following:

- (a) An off-shore oil field of India.

Ans: Mumbai High / Aliabet / Bassein/ basin of Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery (any one point)

- (b) An iron ore mine of Karnataka

Kemmangundi

- (c) Oldest oil-field of India.

Digboi in Assam

- (iii) Give a geographic reason for each of the following:

a. Many port cities have their own oil refineries.

b. Petroleum is called a 'fossil fuel'.

c. Coal is called a versatile mineral

[3]

Ans: (a) As port cities are large consumers of oil and its products and by-products/to cut down transport costs as most of the crude oil is imported.

(b) As petroleum is derived from the decomposition of organic matter under tremendous heat and pressure.

(c) As it has numerous uses-it can be converted into oil, gas and electricity/ used to generate power/ used as fuel/used as a raw material in numerous industries like iron and steel, fertilizers and cement/ yields valuable by-products like naphtha and phenol.

Question 3

- (i) Mention two problems related to the Indian agriculture sector

[2]

Ans: Small and Fragmented land holding

Poor quality of seeds

Erratic Nature of Rainfall

Excessive Pressure on Land

Low Yield (Any two points)

- (ii) (a) What is Subsistence Farming?

Ans: It is a system of agriculture in which the farmer produces exclusively for his own consumption.

(b) Give an example of Subsistence type of Farming

Ans: Shifting agriculture or slash and burn.

[2]

(iii) With reference to Rice cultivation answer the following:

(a) Mention the average rainfall required for its cultivation.

Ans: 150-200 cm

(b) Name any one method of its cultivation.

Ans: Broadcasting method

Drilling methods

Transplantation

Japanese Method (Any one point)

(c) Mention the type of soil fit for its cultivation

Ans: Alluvial soil

(iv) (a) Give two examples of Oilseeds

Ans: Groundnuts

Mustard

Soyabean

linseed (any two)

(b) What are cash crops?

Ans: A crop produced for its commercial value rather than for use by the grower.

(c) Give an example of a cash crop

Ans: Coffee, cocoa, tea, sugarcane, cotton (Any one)

Question 4

- (i) Differentiate between Mineral-based Industry and Agro-based industry, giving one example for each.

Ans: Mineral-based industries use raw materials obtained from mines / e.g. iron and steel / cement / shipbuilding.

Agro based industries use raw materials obtained from agriculture / e.g. sugar / cotton / jute

[2]

- (ii) 'Though Uttar Pradesh has the largest number of sugar mills yet Maharashtra is the largest producer of sugar.' Give any two reasons to justify the statement

[2]

Ans: Maharashtra is the largest producer of sugar

– the geographical conditions in the south are more suitable (temperature 20–30 degree

Celsius, rain 100-200 cm, no frost, black lava soil).

– Large holdings are well planned.

– Longer crushing season.

– Mills are near the plantation (no loss of sucrose and cost of production is low).

– Mills better managed in the cooperative sector.

– The sugar lobby is responsible for large capital investment; hence farmers are interested in growing sugarcane.

(Any two)

- (iii) With reference to Iron and Steel plant located at Jamshedpur, answer the following:

(a) From where does it get its iron ore requirement?

(b) Which river provides water to the Township?

(c) Which seaport serves the region?

Ans: (a) It gets its iron from the districts of Singhbhum, Mayurbhanj and Bonai in Odisha.

(b) It gets its water from the river Subarnarekha

(c) Kolkata port serves the entire region

- (iv) (a) State two major problems faced by the sugar industry.

Ans: Problems of the sugar industry: poor quality of cane/out-dated machinery/fluctuating supply of raw material/low profit margins as prices are fixed by the govt./inadequate use of by-products, increasing production costs/mills are located far from fields, leading to loss of sucrose/ the seasonal nature of the industry, increasing production costs/small size of farms/inadequate use of fertilizers. (Any two problems)

(b) Name two by-products of the sugar industry.

Ans: By- products- bagasse, molasses, pressmud. (Any two points)

[3]

Question 5

(i) Why is road transport favoured in the northern plains of India

Ans: The northern plain, with its flat level land, high density of population and rich agriculture has the most favourable conditions for the development of roadways.

(i) Give two examples of Expressways.

Ans: Mumbai-Pune Expressway, Ahmedabad-Vadodara Expressway

(ii) Mention any three problems being faced by the Indian Railways.

Ans: The problems of the Indian Railways are:

- Obsolete trains, tracks, and equipment make railways unsafe
 - Electrification of railways has resulted in huge consumption of power and higher tariff rates
 - Railways cannot be laid in hilly areas or remote forested areas
 - Trains cannot provide door to door services
- (Any three points)

(iii) Why has the importance of Inland waterways declined?

Ans:

- Road and Railway transport have developed considerably
- River water has been diverted for the purpose of irrigation
- Deforestation of hill slopes has led to erosion and silting of rivers

Question 6

(i) What are Biodegradable wastes?

Ans: It is a waste which decompose through the actions of bacteria, fungi and other living organisms.

(ii) Mention any two sources of waste.

Ans: Domestic waste
Industrial waste
Agricultural waste
Municipal waste
[2]

(iii) What was the cause of the following

- (a) The Bhopal Tragedy
- (b) The Minamata disease
- (c) The Chernobyl Disease

Ans: (a) Due to leakage of poisonous gas, methyl Isocyanate from a faulty tank

(b) Minamata disease is caused by the daily consumption of large quantities of fish and shellfish that were heavily contaminated with the toxic chemical like mercury that is generated in chemical factories and then discharged into the sea.

(c) Due to an accident in the Nuclear Power Plant in the Soviet Union (now Ukraine)

(iv) How does waste accumulation affect the environment?

- Ans:**
1. Becomes an eyesore as it spoils the landscape
 2. Causes pollution
 3. affects terrestrial life adversely
 4. Leads to health hazards
 5. Breeding ground for diseases, Rats and Rodents
 6. Poisonous substances seep into groundwater/flow into streams

