GEOGRAPHY
Contents

1. Resources
2. Land, Soil, Water, Natural Vegetation and Wildlife Resources
3. Mineral and Power Resources
4. Agriculture
5. Industries
6. Human Resources
GEOGRAPHY PROJECT

A case study on any ONE country from the continent of South America. The project should focus on the following aspects of the country chosen by the student

a. Historical background.
b. Climate and natural vegetation.
c. Administration/government.

INSTRUCTIONS :-
- Project should be done on A4 SIZE sheet. 9 (10-12 pages)
- It should be handwritten with pictures, maps and illustrations.

RUBRICS
Accuracy/relevance = 2 marks
Images/maps = 1 mark
Neatness/organization/creativity = 1 mark
Learning = 1 mark.

MAP LIST
FIRST TERM
1. States and union territories of India.
2. Soil types of India.
3. Natural vegetation of India.
4. Major rivers and multipurpose projects.
5. Wild life reserves.
6. Distribution of minerals
7. Power resources

SECOND TERM
1. Major crops
2. Major Industrial regions.
3. Iron and steel industries.
5. IT hubs.
Chapter 1

Resources

1. What are resources?
2. What is technology?
3. What is sustainable development? State three principles of sustainable development.
4. Distinguish between the following:
   a. Actual and Potential resources
   b. Biotic and Abiotic resources
   c. Ubiquitous and Localized resources
5. Mention three basis of classification of natural resources.
6. What is resource conservation? Give simple measures that can be taken to conserve resources.
7. What do you understand by human made resources? Explain with the help of examples.
Chapter 2

Land, Soil, Water, Natural Vegetation and Wildlife Resources

1. Write any two reasons for land degradation.
2. What are the factors responsible for soil formation? Explain the role of any two in detail.
3. Define land use and state various physical and human factors that are important determinants of land use pattern.
4. What do you understand by common property resources?
5. What is a landslide? Suggest a few mitigation techniques to reduce the impact of landslides.
6. Suggest three ways to conserve water.
7. State three human factors that result in soil degradation. Also give three methods to conserve soil.
8. How is rainfall and vegetation inter-related? Explain with the help of examples.
9. Name any two steps that government has taken to conserve plants and animals.
10. Map Skills:-
   a) Soil Resource of India
   b) Water resource- multipurpose projects in India
   c) Natural vegetation of India
   d) Wild life resources – National parks and wildlife sanctuaries of India
a) Water resource- multipurpose projects in India.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of River</th>
<th>Multipurpose Project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chenab</td>
<td>Salal 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satluj</td>
<td>Bhakra Nangal 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhagirathi</td>
<td>Tehri 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chambal</td>
<td>Rana Pratap Sagar 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narmada</td>
<td>Sardar Sarovar 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahanadi</td>
<td>Hirakud 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krishna</td>
<td>Nagarjuna Sagar 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tungabhadra</td>
<td>Tungabhadra 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b) Natural vegetation of India.
c) Wild life resources – National parks and wildlife sanctuaries of India.
1. What is an ore? Where are the ores of metallic minerals generally located?
2. Give reason how quarrying can become a major environmental concern?
3. Explain the different methods of mining that are used to procure minerals.
4. Why is coal referred to as buried sunshine and petroleum as black gold?
5. Why is gold mining in Kolar mines so expensive and such a risky business?
6. What are the advantages and disadvantages of:
   a) Solar energy
   b) Hydel energy
   c) Wind energy
   d) Geo-thermal energy
   e) Tidal energy
   f) Nuclear energy
7. How can we utilize geothermal energy in different ways?
8. How is tidal energy produced?
9. Why is conservation of resources necessary? Give suggestions on how can we conserve resources.
10. Distinguish between the following:
    a) Bio gas and Natural gas
    b) Conventional and non-conventional sources of energy.
11. Compete the following showing distribution of minerals in India:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MINERALS</th>
<th>STATES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IRON</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAUXITE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COPPER</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANGANESE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIMESTONE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOLD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SALT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PETROLEUM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATURAL GAS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. Map skills:
   a) Mineral resources of India. - Iron ore, mica, bauxite, copper and Gold.
b) Power minerals – Coal and Petroleum reserves in India
Chapter 4
Agriculture

Q1. What are the two vital and conditions necessary for agricultural activities?
Q2. What are Primary activities? How is it different from Secondary and Tertiary activities?
Q3. What is arable land?
Q4. Define the following:
   a) Agriculture
   b) Sericulture
   c) Pisciculture
   d) Viticulture
Q5. What types of farming are shown in the pictures below?
Q5) What are the important inputs of agriculture or farming?
Q6) What would be the output of farming activities?
Q7) Fill in the blanks;--
a) Depending upon the ________________________, _________________of produce, __________ and level of ________________ farming can be classified into two main types.

b) Commercial farming includes commercial ________________, _______________ and _________________.

c) ________________, yam, ______________ and ______________ are products of shifting agriculture.

d) Slash and burn agriculture is known as _______________ in north east India.

Q8) What is Nomadic Herding?

Q9) What is Mixed farming? Give an example?

Q10) Complete the following Table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEMP &amp; RAINFALL</th>
<th>SOIL</th>
<th>TWO PLACES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RICE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHEAT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COTTON</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COFFEE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUGARCANE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q11) What is Food Security?

Q12) What is agricultural development? How is agricultural development achieved in agriculture?

Q13) Compare a farm in India with a farm in the USA under the following categories:

a) Size
b) Seed variety
c) Fertilizers
d) Machinery used for cultivation

14) Table showing distribution and characteristics of major crops in India:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No.</th>
<th>Name of Crop</th>
<th>Type of crop</th>
<th>Temperature requirements</th>
<th>Rainfall requirements</th>
<th>Soil requirements</th>
<th>Areas of Growth</th>
<th>Special Features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1.     | Rice        | Food crop (kharif – grows in the rainy season) | $22^\circ - 32^\circ C$ | 150 – 300 cms | Clayey, alluvial | West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Assam, Tamil Nadu | 1. Most important cereal crop.  
2. Largest producer is West Bengal.  
3. India exports basmati rice.  
4. Needs cheap labour. Most of the work is done by hand.  
5. Needs plenty of water |
| 2.     | Wheat       | Food crop (rabi – winter crop) | $15^\circ - 20^\circ C$ | 50 – 100 cms | Silt, clay and loamy soils | Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh | 1. Second most important cereal crop  
2. Largest producers are Punjab and Haryana |
| 3.     | Millets (jowar, bajra, ragi) | Food crop (kharif) | $27^\circ - 32^\circ C$ | 50 – 120 cms | Grows in poor quality alluvial or loamy soils | Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan | 1. Also known as "dry crops".  
2. No irrigation only rain water used.  
3. India is first in the world in millets production. |
| 4.     | Pulses      | Food crops (all kinds of dals – moong, masur, arhar, urad, gram, peas) – rabi and kharif | Mainly grows during the rainy season |  |  | Crows all over the country | 1. High in proteins  
2. They are leguminous and give fertility to the soil.  
3. They take long to grow  
4. Pulses are also imported to India |
| 5.     | Sugarcane   | Cash crop | $26^\circ - 30^\circ C$ | 100 – 150 cms | Well drained fertile loamy soils rich in clay and also lava soils | Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu | 1. It is a tropical plant.  
2. India is the original home of this plant.  
4. Takes 10 – 12 months to grow.  
5. UP is the largest producer |
| 6.     | Jute        | Cash crop | $27^\circ - 34^\circ C$ | 170 – 250 cms | Rich loamy soils both sandy and clayey | West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa | 1. Also known as "Golden Fibre" because of its colour.  
2. Obtained from the stem of the plant  
3. Climate must be hot and damp  
5. India is the largest exporter of jute products |
### Map Work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Name of crop</th>
<th>Type of crop</th>
<th>Temperature requirements</th>
<th>Rainfall requirements</th>
<th>Soil requirements</th>
<th>Areas of growth</th>
<th>Special Features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>Cash crop</td>
<td>High temp during growth</td>
<td></td>
<td>Black soils and alluvial soils</td>
<td>Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana</td>
<td>1. Needs 210 frost free days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Made from tender leaves after drying them.  
3. Grows well in hill slopes  
4. India is the largest producer. |
2. Grows well in hill slopes. |
| 9.    | Rubber       | Cash crop    | More than 25°C           | 200 – 250 cms         | Well drained latite soils         | Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka | 1. Is the sticky juice taken from the tree.  
2. Used for making tyres, rubber sheets, foam mattresses.  
3. Production is not enough so rubber has to be imported. |
| 10.   | Oil Seeds    | a) Groundnut (kharif) | 22°C – 28°C            | 50 – 75 cms           | Light sandy soil | Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Karnataka | a. It is a leguminous plant and good for the soil.  
b. Cooking oil is also made from groundnuts, India is the largest producer. |
|       |              | b) Mustard and Rapeseed (rabi) | 10°C – 20°C           | 50 – 100 cms          |                     | Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana | a. Used for making cooking oil  
b. After the oil is taken out the oil cakes are used to feed cattle |
Major crops

Outline Map of India

MAJOR CROPS

RAJASTHAN

MAHARASHTRA

ORISSA

WEST BENGAL

ASSAM

MEGHALAYA

ARABIAN SEA

BAY OF BENGAL

MILLETS

JUTE

TEA

MAIZE
Outline Map of India

MAJOR CROPS

WHEAT

COFFEE

COTTON

RICE

ARABIAN SEA

BAY OF BENGAL
Chapter 5 - Industries

Q1. What is an industry? Give an example.
Q2. In what ways a finished product is better than the raw material?
Q3. Classify industries on the basis of size?
Q4. What do you understand by an industrial system?
Q5. Since 1800 the location of iron and steel industry has changed many a times. Why?
Q6. Which place in India is referred to as ‘Manchester of India’ and why? What are the problems faced by the cotton textile industry of this region?
Q7. List the factors responsible for establishment of cotton textile mills in Gujarat and Maharashtra.
Q8. What do you understand by Information technology industry? What are the main factors affecting its location? Where are the major IT hubs of the world?
Q9. On a political map of India mark the following
   (a) Iron and steel producing centres - Bilai, Durgapur, Burnpur, Salem, Jamshedpur, Rourkela, Bokaro, Bhadravati,
   (b) Cotton textile centres - Surat, Kanpur, Coimbatore, Vadodara
   (c) IT hubs - Bangalore, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Chennai, Gurgaon, Pune, Chandigarh, New Delhi

Q10. On a political map of India mark the following industrial regions:
   (a) Mumbai Pune cluster
   (b) Bangalore Tamilnadu region
   (c) Hugli region
   (d) Ahmedabad Vadodara region
   (e) Chottanagpur industrial region
   (f) Vishakhapatnam Guntur belt
   (g) Gurgaon Delhi Meerut region
   (h) Kollam Thiruvananthapuram industrial cluster
Q9. (a) Map work: Iron and Steel Industries:
Q9. (b) Map work: Cotton Textile Industries:
Q9. (a) Map work: IT Hubs:
Chapter 6

Human Resources

1. Why people are considered a resource?
2. Describe the factors affecting distribution of population of the world.
3. Find out:
a) Which state has the largest population in India?
b) Which state has the most number of literate people?
c) Which state has the highest density of population?
d) Which state has the lowest density of population?
3. Discuss birth rate, death rate and migration as causes of population change.
4. Distinguish between:
a) Immigration and Emigration
b) Birth rate and Death rate
5. What is meant by population composition?
6. To what kind of places do people generally want to migrate? Why so?
7. In India which cities have very high population and why?
8. Map Work: Population
Section A: History  Marks: 30

Q1. Why did the British government set up the Indigo Commission? What role did it play once it was established?  1+2

Q2. Mention two ways in which the peasantry suffered owing to the Permanent Settlement. Name the Governor General who introduced this system and the state which was affected most by it.  2+1
Q3. Mention two steps that the British undertake to bring about social reforms in the Indian society? How did the Indians feel about these reforms?  
2+1

Q4. Mention the role of the following in the rebellion of 1857.  
3
   a) Nana Saheb  
   b) Ahmadullah Shah  
   c) Kunwar Singh

Q5. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:
   “The indigo planters left no stones unturned to make money. They mercilessly pursued the peasants to plant indigo instead of food crops. They provided loans, at a very high interest. Once a farmer took such loans he remained in debt for whole of his life before passing it to his successors. So the farmers could make no profit by growing indigo.” (Source: Wikipedia)  
   a) Name the two main systems of indigo cultivation.  
   b) Mention any two disadvantages of any one of the systems of indigo production.  
   c) Why was there a demand for indigo in India?  
   d) How did the ryots react as active participants of the “The Blue Rebellion?”

Q6. The Nawab complains  
   In 1733 the Nawab of Bengal said this about the English traders:
   “When they first came into the country they petitioned the then government in a humble manner for liberty to purchase a spot of ground to build a strong fort, surrounded it with a ditch which has communication with the river and mounted a great number of guns upon the walls. They have enticed several merchants and others to go and take protection under them and collect a revenue of Rs 100,000…they rob and plunder and carry great number of the king’s subjects of both sexes into slavery into their own country…”
   a) Who wrote this letter?  
   b) What did the English traders do as soon as they came to India?  
   c) How did the English traders protect their factory house?  
   d) What are the two sentences in the source above that show a complete difference in the attitude of the English traders from the time they entered India to the period they were well established?

Q7. Mark, Name and label the following centres of the revolt.  
   a) BirjisQadr led the rebellion from this place.
b) Rani Laxmibhai belonged to this region

c) Sepoys here refused to do the army drill using new cartridges.

d) Nana Saheb led the rebellion here.

Section B: Social and Political Life

Marks: 20

Q8. There has been a burglary in your neighbour’s house. In your opinion what immediate action should they take? Explain.

Q9. What is separation of power in our judicial system? Why is it essential to democracy?

Q10. What is integrated judicial system? How is it useful to ordinary citizens?

Q11. When is the Parliament forced to change laws? How does the public influence the Parliament to change such a law?

Q12. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Day after Himachal Pradesh High Court rejected bail, four medical student accused for ragging death of Aman Satya Kachru surrendered before the Additional Session Judge Dharamsala. All the four Ajay Verma, Naveen Verma, Abhinav Verma and Mukul Sharma accused in the ragging death case, arrived at the court premises, as per directions of the Additional and Session Judge Rajeev Bhardwaj. (Times Of India)

The proceedings in the court lasted for more than three hours. The judge read out the decision of the High Court to reject the bail granted to the four accused in ragging death by the court in Dharamsala.

a) Which court was the case in the passage first heard?

b) After the final judgment, name the court where the accused could further appeal? Where is it located?

c) Mention two points to differentiate this case from a civil case.

d) What is the role of the judge in the final verdict of above mentioned case? Why do we refer to the judge as an umpire in a game?

Q13. If you were in a Committee of an organization that aimed to uplift the position of women in society, how would you contribute to improving the status of women in Delhi? (Write three points to support your cause)

Q14. Write true or a false. Correct the False statement.

a) The court that most people interact with is the High court.

b) The National Commission for Women made submissions to the
Parliamentary Standing Committee for women’s stand against domestic violence.

- The leader of the opposition in the Lok Sabha is Mr Ashok Kumar.
- Article 22 of the constitution guarantees the arrested person the right to be informed of the offence for which he has been arrested.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section C: Geography</th>
<th>Marks: 30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q15. There is scarcity of water in many regions of the world. Mention any two.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q16. Distinguish between the following giving one point of difference.</td>
<td>2*3=6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Rock and an Ore</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. Evergreen and Deciduous forests</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. Tidal energy and Hydel Energy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q17. How is nuclear power obtained?</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q18. Heavy rains in Uttarakhand resulted in flash floods causing landslides. What steps do you think should have been taken which may have reduced the impact or occurrences of landslides? Give three such measures.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q19. Discuss any three advantages and disadvantages of Natural Gas</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q20. Why do we need to conserve minerals? Give two ways of conserving them.</td>
<td>1+2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q21. State three human factors that resulted in soil degradation. Mention 3 methods to conserve soil.</td>
<td>1.5+1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q22. Draw a neatly labeled diagram of a Soil Profile.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q23. Minerals can be extracted from the earth in four different ways. Explain each.</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q24. On a political map of India mark and name the following:-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Tehri Project</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Tropical rain forest on west coast</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Copper region in Rajasthan.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Practice Paper Term 1

Time: 3 Hrs.
Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions

d) All questions are compulsory.
e) Please read all the questions carefully before answering.
f) Maps should be attached with your answer-sheets.

Section A: History Marks: 30

Q25. ‘There was a spurt of mutiny all over India.’ Describe the role of Rani Laxmi Bai, BirjisQadr and Bakht Khan in the Mutiny.

Q26. ‘Warfare Technology changed from 1820 onwards.’ What three changes were introduced by the company in its army?

Q27. ‘This single step taken by Bahadur Shah Zafar had great implications.’ What single step is being referred to and what were its consequences?

Q28. The List of eighty-four rules
The sepoys said:

Vishnubhatt Godse, Majha Pravas

a) Who said these lines?

b) What was the importance of Meerut in the source?

c) Where has this source been taken from? Name the author of this source.

d) What do you understand by the terms ‘dire consequences’ and ‘massive upheaval’ with reference to the source given?

e) Why did the English make a list of eighty four rules? Where were these rules announced?
Q29. Solve the Crossword Puzzle with the help of Clues:

```
  1. Scotsmen and Englishmen who came to India to make profits.
  2. They were agents of the Company who collected rent.

Across
  3. A jurist of the Muslim Community responsible for expounding laws.
  4. Nana Saheb proclaimed himself to be this.
  5. According to the permanent Settlement rajas and who else were recognized as zamindars?
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Q30. Complete the given table: (You could make a table or answers as per the sequence)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permanent Settlement</th>
<th>Mahalwari</th>
<th>Ryotwari</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Governor General who introduced the policy.</td>
<td>b) Year it came into effect.</td>
<td>c) One disadvantage to the farmers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) One reason for its introduction.</td>
<td>e) The people who collected the revenue.</td>
<td>f) Part of India where it was introduced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Q31. On the given map of India, mark, name and label the following centres of the revolt.
a) The rebellion started at this place.
b) Mangal Pandey was hung here.
c) Bahadur Shah Zafar ruled from here.
d) Tantia Tope fought the British from this place.

Section B: Social and Political Life

Marks: 20

Q32. What is ‘rule of law’? How did the Rowlatt Act contradict the rule of law? 2

Q33. Explain the different ways that independence of judiciary is ensured? Give one reason why it is essential for democracy. 2+1=3

Q34. Complete the following: (Rewrite the sentences) ½x6=3
   i) By asking questions the government is alerted of it (a)________________ and comes to know the (b)__________________.
   ii) Once elected in the general elections the candidates become (c) __________ and together make up the (d)__________________.
   iii) The present Chief Justice of India is (e)__________________ and he sits in the (f)__________________.

Q35. Read the passage and answer questions given below: 4
   In 2001 the drought in Rajasthan and Orissa meant that millions faced an acute shortage of food. Meanwhile the government godowns were full of grain. Often this was eaten by rats. In this situation an organisation called Peoples Union of Civil Liberties filed a PIL in the Supreme Court. It stated that the fundamental rights to Life guaranteed in article 21 of the Constitution included the Right to food. The state’s excuse that it did not have adequate funds was wrong as the godowns were overflowing with grains. It therefore directed the government to provide more employment, provide more food at cheaper prices through shops at the ration shops and provide mid-day meals for children. It also appointed two Food Commissioners to report on the implementation of government schemes.

   a) What is the importance of Article 21? 1
   b) Give a reason why a PIL was filed in the Supreme Court? 1
   c) What did the PIL state? 1
   d) What did the Supreme Court direct the government to do? (Write two points) 1

Q36. Answer the following questions based on a given situation where Mr Shashi’s daughter, Sheila has been kidnapped. 5
a) What is the first step he ought to take?  1
b) Which court will this case be heard and why?  1
c) What would be the role of the judge in the above mentioned case?  1
d) The Public prosecutor will have an important role to play.’ What will be his role in this case?  2

Q37. **Read the following example on the Syrian Judicial system.**

“"The Syrian judicial system is composed of the civil and criminal courts, military courts, security courts, and religious courts. Non-Muslim communities have their own religious courts. In addition, Courts apply Islamic law in cases involving personal status. The state security courts are not completely independent from the influence of the executive."

a) What major differences do you find between this example and the judicial system of India? (Explain with three differences )  3

**Section C: Geography**  Marks: 30

Q38. What is rainwater harvesting?  1
Q39. What is a National Park?  1
Q40. Name two places in India where geo thermal plants are located?  1
Q41. Distinguish between the following two differences each  2x2=4
   i. Conventional and Nonconventional sources of energy
   ii. Evergreen and Deciduous forests
Q42. How does parent rock and relief affect soil formation?  2
Q43. What is land use? Give any two factors that affect land use.  2
Q44. Give any four uses of aluminum?  2
Q45. Give one word answer for the following;
   a) The process of taking out mineral that lie at shallow depths.  2
   b) Minerals that lie near the earth surface are simply dug out by this process.  
   c) Bare ground between the plants is covered with a layer of organic matter like straw.  2
d) In the coastal and dry regions rows of trees are planted to check wind movement.

Q46. Write two advantages and two disadvantages of  
   a) Wind energy  
   b) Firewood

Q47. Water is a vital renewable resource. In what ways are we (humans) creating water shortage? Name two regions of the world suffering from water scarcity? Give two ways to conserve water.

Q48. Observe the picture and answer the following questions
   a) Which source of energy is shown in the picture?
   b) How is it generated?
   c) Give two benefits of this energy source?
   d) In what ways can it be used?

Q49. On a political map of India mark and name the following:
   d) Hirakud dam and river Mahanadi
   e) Tropical rain forest on west coast
   f) Kolar gold mine
   g) Corbett national park.
Practice Paper Term 2

Time: 3 Hrs. Max. Marks: 80

General Instructions

a) All questions are compulsory.
b) Please read all the questions carefully before answering.
c) Maps to be attached with your answer-sheets.

Section A: History Marks: 30

Q50. Why did Gandhiji start the Non Cooperation movement? How did the students participate in it? 1+1=2

Q51. What turn of events took place at the Surat session in 1907? Why did this happen? Which group dominated the Congress post 1907? 1+1+1=3

Q52. Who was Sir William Adams? What did he discover about the system of education in Bengal and Bihar? 1+2=3

Q53. Write the historical importance on the following places/dates during the national movement. 4
   a) Amritsar
   b) Ahmedabad
   c) 1931
   d) 1929

Q54. Read the source and answer the questions: 1x4=4

"By education I mean an all rounded drawing out of the best in child and man-body, mind and spirit. Literacy is not the end of education nor even the beginning. It is only one of the means whereby man and woman can be educated. Literacy in itself is not education. I would therefore begin the child’s education by teaching it useful handcrafts and enabling it to produce from the moment it begins its training….."

   a) Who is the speaker of this source? Where has this source been taken from?
   b) What is the meaning of ‘education’ to the speaker? Explain in a sentence.
   c) If Literacy is not education to the speaker then what is it?
   d) According to the speaker what should be the important part of a child’s education?
Q55. A Congress leader had made the following remark in 1906: ‘What we could not have done in 50 or 100 years, the great disaster, partition of Bengal, has done in six months.

a) Who introduced this policy and which year was it introduced?

b) What was the British reason for partition of Bengal?

c) How did the Indians react towards the Partition of Bengal?

Q56. Observe the poster printed in the Bombay Chronicle (1906) and answer the questions:

PUBLIC MEETING
AND
BONFIRE OF FOREIGN GOODS
Will take place at the Maidan near Elphinstone Mills
Opp. Elphinstone Road Station
ON SUNDAY THE 9th at 6.30 PM
All are requested to attend in Swadeshi Clothes. Those who have not given away their Foreign Goods are requested to send them to their respective Ward Congress Committees for inclusion in the of the GREAT BONFIRE

a) Which wing of the Congress must have made this poster? Name any one leader of this group.

b) Why were the Congress members asking for bonfire of clothes?

c) Explain the term ‘Swadeshi’. How can an Indian apply the term ‘Swadeshi’ to his life today? Explain with an example?

d) What two factors were responsible for the rise of this group?

Q57. Locate, mark and name the following places on the given map:

a. Gandhiji supported peasants of this place for removal taxes.

b. The Muslim League and Congress were united at the session here.

c. Gandhiji called off the Non Cooperation Movement here.

d. The Salt Law was broken here.

Section B: Social and Political Life

Marks: 20

Q58. How does Indian Secularism differ from the U.S? Explain with an example.
Q59. What is Federalism? Write two features that make India a federal state?  
1+2=3

Q60. Why did foreign companies come to India to set up their production units? Why were the safety laws not enforced in India?  
2+1=3

Q61. A constitution is a rule book for a country. Make a rule book for your class. Write down three main Do’s and three main Don’ts of students conduct in class.  
3

Q62. ‘Nepal underwent peoples struggle for democracy from the year 1990 onwards’. Answer the following questions related to the people’s movement in Nepal.
   a) What was the difference between the constitution of 1990 and the Interim constitution of 2007?
   b) What important event took place in 2006?
   c) Why did the people of Nepal want a new constitution?
   d) What was the 20 Point Agreement signed by the Maoists?  
1x4=4

Q63. Which fundamental right will the following situations violate:
   a) If the state government has confiscated the land of the residents of Chattarpur area in Delhi.
   b) If a school does not allow students to learn Marathi as a third language in Mumbai.
   c) If a 12 year old boy is working in a carpet weaving workshop.
   d) If a Doctor is not allowed to practice in his clinic.
   e) If the government decides to restrict traveling of a group of people going on a holiday.  
1x5=5

Section C: Geography  
Marks: 30

Q64. Give one word answer for the following:  
½x10=5
   a. People who leave a country.
   b. Average population density in India.
   c. Difference between birth rate and death rate of a country is called
   d. A feeder industry whose products are used as raw material for other industries.
   e. Emerging industries are also known as
   f. Almost three quarters of world’s population live in just two continents one is Asia name the other
   g. Process in which metals are extracted from their ores by heating beyond melting point
h. In 1820, the world population reached
i. A type of small scale industry where products are manufactured by hand by artisans
j. In 1999, world population reached.

Q65. Distinguish between the following (giving an example each) 2x2=4
   a. Large scale and Small scale industry
   b. Private sector and Cooperative sector industry

Q66. Answer the following in short: 2x4=8
   a. What are industrial regions? Give two examples
   b. Why cotton textile industry is confined to Gujarat and Maharashtra? (any four)
   c. What are the main factors that influence the location of an industry?
   d. What is density of population? What is the average density for India?

Q67. Briefly write about the factors that affect population change? 3

Q68. Explain the social, economic and cultural factors affecting population distribution with example? 3

Q69. Give two difference between IT industry of Bangalore and Silicon valley California? (give two differences each) 2+2=4

Q70. On a political map of India name and mark the following: 3
   - Iron and steel centre in Tamil nadu
   - State with highest population density
   - Cotton textile centre in Uttar pradesh