

## Section 2 - Geography



**Q: 1** In a village, the grazing ground can hold up to 10 cows per day. Beyond this, it cannot replenish itself. The villagers did not pay attention to this information and brought 50 cows to graze in the ground and soon the grazing ground ceased to exist.

What kind of resource is being depleted here?

- |                                 |                                   |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>1</b> potential resource     | <b>2</b> individual resource      |
| <b>3</b> non-renewable resource | <b>4</b> community-owned resource |

**Q: 2** Most of the alluvial soil found in India is formed from the silt deposited by the Indo-Gangetic-Brahmaputra rivers.

Which of the following regions contains the parent rock that forms this silt?

- |                          |                                 |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>1</b> Himalayas       | <b>2</b> Gangetic delta         |
| <b>3</b> Northern plains | <b>4</b> Eastern coastal plains |

**Q: 3** An Indian state was taken over by a new government. Which of the following actions by the government will reduce land degradation?

- 1** setting up three new quarries for the mining of limestone near the capital city
- 2** granting permissions for cement factories near farmlands
- 3** converting forest areas to greenhouse horticulture
- 4** creating separate grazing zones for livestock

**Q: 4** The forest cover in India as of December 2019 is nearly 25%. In the past decade, the government has tried meet the target of increasing the forest cover to 33%.

Although there have been efforts to increase the forest cover in the past few years, forests are not thriving as they used to. What could be the reason for this?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>1</b> soil erosion and low soil quality | <b>2</b> lack of irrigation around forests           |
| <b>3</b> low quality of seeds and saplings | <b>4</b> cultivating food grains within forest areas |



**Q: 5** Uranium is found in Ladakh but has not been mined due to a lack of funding. What kind of resource is this?

- |                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>1</b> stock               | <b>2</b> reserves            |
| <b>3</b> potential resources | <b>4</b> developed resources |

**Q: 6** Which of the following is **NOT** an important factor in the formation of soil?

- |                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>1</b> running water        | <b>2</b> chemical reactions    |
| <b>3</b> atmospheric pressure | <b>4</b> change in temperature |

**Q: 7** There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

**Assertion(A):** Soil formation and erosion go hand in hand but sometimes this balance is disrupted by human activities.

**Reason(R):** The formation of soil takes millions of years while soil erosion takes much less time.

- |  |
|--|
| <b>1</b> A is true but R is false.                       |
| <b>2</b> A is false but R is true.                       |
| <b>3</b> Both A and R are true and R explains A.         |
| <b>4</b> Both A and R are true but R does not explain A. |

**Q: 8** Historically, colonising countries took advantage of India's rich resources to gain supremacy. Why was India not able to resist the exploitation of her resources?

- |   |
|---|
| <b>1</b> due to lack of use for products derived from natural resources |
| <b>2</b> due to the colonising countries' superior technology           |
| <b>3</b> due to lack of awareness about India's resources               |
| <b>4</b> due to over-utilisation of resources                           |

**Q: 9** The inequitable distribution of access to resources has disrupted world peace by dividing society into \_\_\_\_\_.

- |  |
|--|
| <b>1</b> the haves and the have nots                             |
| <b>2</b> the environmentalists and the exploiters                |
| <b>3</b> resource-rich regions and resource-poor regions         |
| <b>4</b> the climate change believers and climate change deniers |

**Q: 10** A river valley in India is being developed into a hydroelectric power plant. State the three steps of resource planning to achieve this. [3]

**Q: 11** Give one example of an urban community-owned resource. [1]

- Q: 12** Aaron gave his friends three clues about a type of soil. [1]
- 1) It is found in Maharashtra, the largest producer of cotton in India.
  - 2) During summers, the soil exhibits self-aeration capacity.
  - 3) It is rich in nutrients.

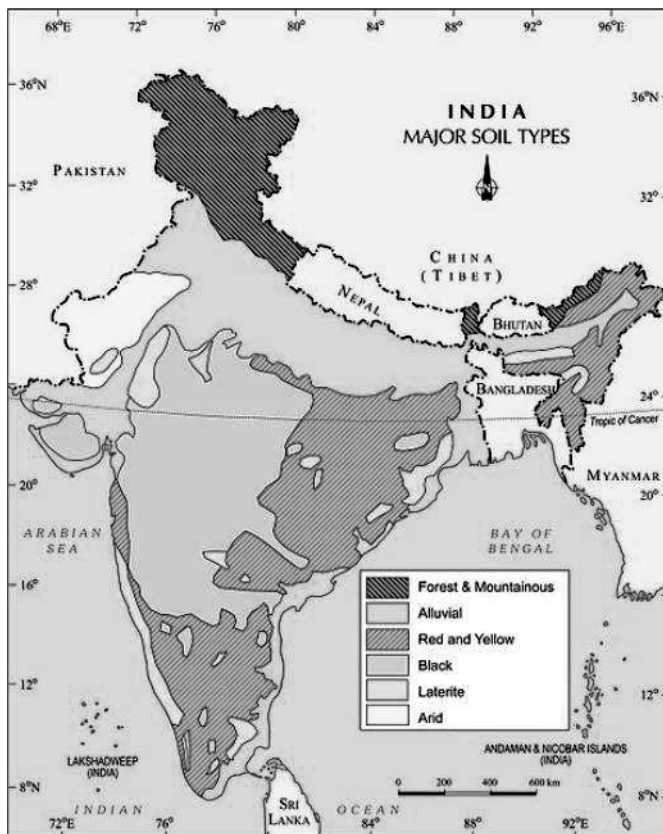
What soil is being referred to by Aaron?

- Q: 13** "It's surely our responsibility to do everything within our power to create a planet that provides a home not just for us, but for all life on Earth." - Sir David Attenborough [3]

- (a) What is meant by the above quote? Explain in two points.
- (b) How does this quote align with sustainable development?

- Q: 14** (a) Give two examples of resource conservation practices in our daily lives that make way for sustainable development. [5]
- (b) We need sustainable development because resource exploitation is leading to inequality. Explain the inequity of resources in two points.
- (c) Name one international summit that discussed sustainable development as a goal.

- Q: 15** Look at the map given below. [3]



Observe the regions where laterite soil is present. Using the map, explain the similarities between areas that have laterite soil.



The table below gives the correct answer for each multiple-choice question in this test.

Q.No	Correct Answers
1	4
2	1
3	4
4	1
5	3
6	3
7	3
8	2
9	1



Q.No	Teacher should award marks if students have done the following:	Marks
10	Award 1 mark for each of the following: i) estimating the amount of energy that can be produced by measuring the resource quantitatively and qualitatively ii) planning for development of infrastructure for the power plant, employing people with appropriate skills iii) matching the electricity generation to overall electricity development plans across the country	3
11	Award 1 mark for any one of the following or any other relevant answer: 1) ponds and water bodies 2) parks 3) picnic spots 4) burial grounds 5) public beaches	1
12	black soil	1
13	(a) Award 1 mark each to the following points or any other relevant point: 1) It is our responsibility to conserve Earth's resources. 2) We must conserve resources not just for humans but for all species.	2
	(b) This quote talks about creating a planet that does not compromise the needs of life on Earth. This is on the lines of sustainable development, which refers to development without harming the environment and in a way that does not compromise the needs of future generations.	1
14	(a) Award 1 mark each to any two of the following examples or any other relevant example:  rainwater harvesting/solar energy/clean fuels like CNG/using public transport/solid waste management/recycling and re-using	2
	Award 1 mark each for any two of the following points or any other relevant point: 1) accumulation of resources in the hands of a few 2) division of society into haves and have nots 3) effects of climate change and resource shortage faced by marginalized communities	2



Q.No	Teacher should award marks if students have done the following:	Marks
	<p>(c) Award 1 mark for any one of the following or any other relevant example:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit 1992</li><li>2) Johannesburg Summit 2002</li><li>3) The Kyoto Protocol 1997</li><li>4) Millennium Summit and sustainable development conference 2000</li><li>5) New York and the new sustainable development goals 2015</li></ol>	1
15	<p>(a) Award 1 mark each to the following three points:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) coastal climate/tropical climate</li><li>2) alternate wet and dry periods</li><li>3) heavy rainfall leads to leaching</li></ol>	3