

ISC SEMESTER 1 EXAMINATION
SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER
GEOGRAPHY
PAPER 1
(THEORY)

Maximum Marks: 70

Time allowed: One and a half hours

(Candidates are allowed additional 15 minutes for only reading the paper.)

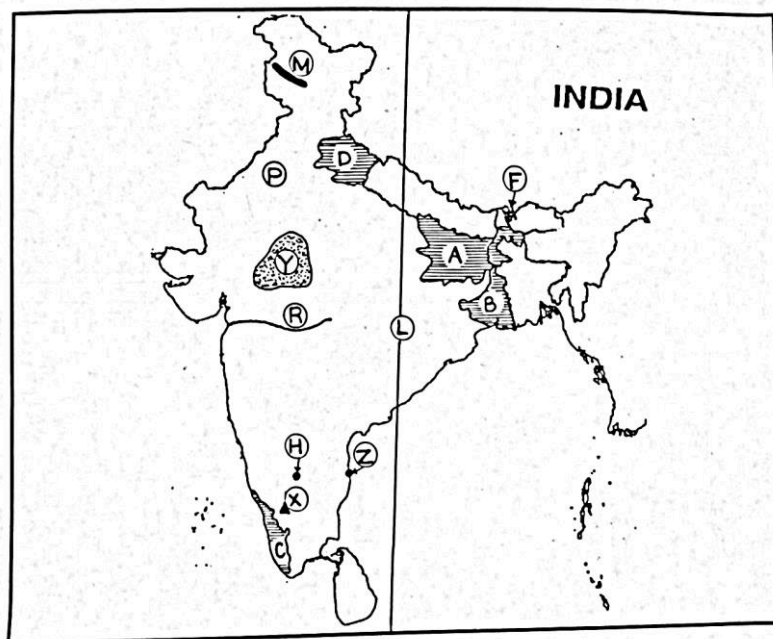
ALL QUESTIONS ARE COMPULSORY

The marks intended for questions are given in brackets [].

Question 1

[10]

Study the outline map of India given below and choose the correct answer from the given options.



(a) What is the angular value of the Standard Meridian of India marked L?

(i) $68^{\circ} 7' E$

(ii) $37^{\circ} 6' E$

(iii) $23^{\circ} 30' N$

(iv) $82^{\circ} 30' E$

(b) The mountain range marked M is:

(i) Karakoram Range

(ii) Ladakh Range

(iii) Pir Panjal Range

(iv) Nilgiri Hills

- (c) The peak marked X is:
- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (i) Dodabeta | (ii) Anaimudi |
| (iii) Pal Ghat | (iv) Guru Shikhar |
- (d) The plateau marked Y is bordered by the Aravali Range in the west and Vindhya Range in the south. This plateau is called:
- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| (i) Baghelkhand Plateau | (ii) Malwa Plateau |
| (iii) Meghalaya Plateau | (iv) Telangana Plateau |
- (e) The lake marked Z is:
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (i) Chilika Lake | (ii) Wular Lake |
| (iii) Pulicat Lake | (iv) Vembanad Lake |
- (f) The mountain pass marked F, that connects India with China is:
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| (i) Shipki La | (ii) Bomdi La |
| (iii) Bhor Ghat | (iv) Nathu La |
- (g) The west flowing river marked R which flows through a rift valley is:
- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| (i) Tapi | (ii) Betwa |
| (iii) Chambal | (iv) Luni |
- (h) The atmospheric pressure developed over the region marked P during the summer season is:
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) High Pressure | (ii) Tropical Depression |
| (iii) Low Pressure | (iv) None of these |
- (i) According to the Census (2011), which among the following states has recorded the highest density of population?
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| (i) B - West Bengal | (ii) D – Uttarakhand |
| (iii) C - Kerala | (iv) A - Bihar |
- (j) The city marked H is
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (i) Bellary | (ii) Bengaluru |
| (iii) Hyderabad | (iv) Mangalore |

Question 2

[6]

Choose the correct option for each of the given questions.

- (a) Which of the following neighbouring countries share the longest boundary with India?

- (i) Pakistan
 - (ii) China
 - (iii) Bangladesh
 - (iv) Nepal
- (b) The Chaj Doab lies between the rivers:
- (i) Beas and Ravi
 - (ii) Ravi and Chenab
 - (iii) Beas and Sutlej
 - (iv) Chenab and Jhelum
- (c) The convectional storm occurring in the West Bengal and Assam region during the hot weather season is locally called:
- (i) Mango Showers
 - (ii) Burst of Monsoon
 - (iii) Kalbaisakhi
 - (iv) Loo
- (d) Identify the winds shown in figure A and in figure B.

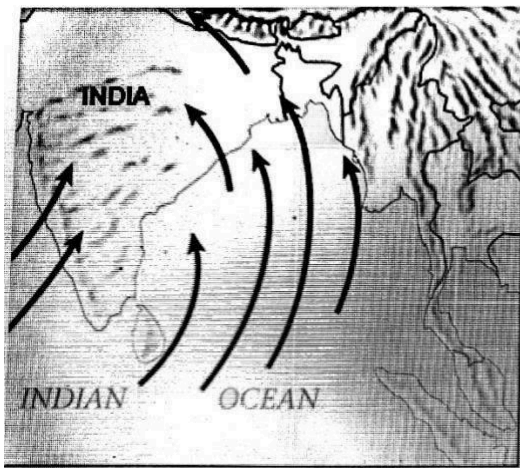


figure A

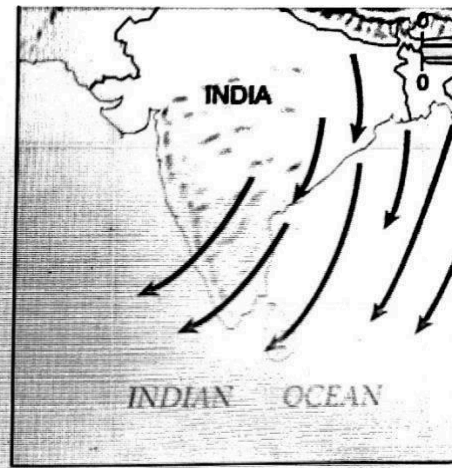


figure B

- (i) South East monsoon and North East monsoon
- (ii) South West monsoon and North West monsoon
- (iii) South East monsoon and North West monsoon
- (iv) South West monsoon and North East monsoon

- (e) Study the climatic data for Station A and answer the questions that follow-

Months	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
T°C	24	24	26	28	30	29	27	27	27	28	27	25
Rf(cm)	4	2	2	2	18	465	613	239	286	65		2

- (i) The total rainfall in the monsoon period is:

- (1) 1603 cm
- (2) 1605 cm
- (3) 1503 cm
- (4) 1306 cm

- (ii) The annual range of temperature is:

- (1) 8°C
- (2) 5°C
- (3) 6°C
- (4) 3°C

Question 3

Study the pair of statements given below. Choose the most appropriate option given after each of the pairs of statements. [4]

- (a) Statement A – The rivers form deltas in the east coast due to its long mountain course and they carry a lot of sediments.

Statement B – The steep slope of the Eastern Ghats and the narrow east coast plain does not favour in the formation of delta in the east coast.

- (i) Both the Statements A and B are correct
- (ii) Both the Statements A and B are incorrect.
- (iii) Statement B is correct, and Statement A is incorrect.
- (iv) Statement A is correct, and Statement B is incorrect.

- (b) Statement A – The average annual rainfall in Eastern Himalayas is less than 100 cm.

Statement B – The Western Himalayas lie to the west of 86°W longitude.

- (i) Both the Statements A and B are correct.
- (ii) Both the Statements A and B are incorrect.
- (iii) Statement B is correct, and Statement A is incorrect.
- (iv) Statement A is correct, and Statement B is incorrect.

- (c) Statement A – The forests are known as index of prosperity.
Statement B – Natural Vegetation is based on the climate of a place.
- (i) Both the Statements A and B are correct.
 - (ii) Both the Statements A and B are incorrect.
 - (iii) Statement B is correct, and Statement A is incorrect.
 - (iv) Statement A is correct, and Statement B is incorrect.
- (d) Statement A – The Chipko movement is a tree planting movement.
Statement B – Trees add organic matter to the soil.
- (i) Both the Statements A and B are correct.
 - (ii) Both the Statements A and B are incorrect
 - (iii) Statement B is correct and Statement A is incorrect
 - (iv) Statement A is correct and Statement B is incorrect.

Question 4

Choose the correct option to complete the given sentences-

[6]

- (a) _____ is growing trees in the fields in place of food and agricultural crops for direct profit.
- (i) Agro – forestry
 - (ii) Commercial farm forestry
 - (iii) Community forestry
 - (iv) Urban forestry
- (b) The land area of Australia is _____ lakh sq km.
- (i) 76.25
 - (ii) 78.99
 - (iii) 76.86
 - (iv) 78.25
- (c) The highest mountain peak of Himalayas in India is _____ .
- (i) Godwin Austin
 - (ii) Kanchenjunga
 - (iii) Mt Everest
 - (iv) Nanda Devi

- (d) The _____ river is also called Vridha Ganga.
- (i) Godavari
 - (ii) Mahanadi
 - (iii) Krishna
 - (iv) Kaveri
- (e) The main cause of floods in Assam is _____.
- (i) silting
 - (ii) deforestation
 - (iii) heavy rainfall
 - (iv) earthquakes
- (f) _____ is a pass which is in the northern part of Western Ghats.
- (i) Bhorghat
 - (ii) Thalghat
 - (iii) Palghat
 - (iv) Bomdila

Question 5

Choose the correct option for each of the given questions / statements:

[6]

- (a) The State in India with the lowest density of population is:
- (i) Meghalaya
 - (ii) Nagaland
 - (iii) Arunachal Pradesh
 - (iv) Himachal Pradesh
- (b) Which period of Population growth in India is induced by high fertility?
- (i) 1901-1921
 - (ii) 1921-1951
 - (iii) 1951-1981
 - (iv) 1981-2001
- (c) The decade, 1991-2001 is known as the “Literacy Decade” because:
- (i) The gap between Male and Female literacy decreased.
 - (ii) Female literacy rate reached above 50%.
 - (iii) The State of Kerala reached 100% literacy.
 - (iv) For the first time, the absolute number of illiterates decreased during a decade.

- (d) The chief cause of “Brain Drain” in India is:
- (i) Social cause.
 - (ii) Economic cause.
 - (iii) Political cause.
 - (iv) Environmental cause.
- (e) The State in India which achieved Negative growth rate as per census 2011 is:
- (i) Nagaland
 - (ii) Mizoram
 - (iii) Sikkim
 - (iv) Arunachal Pradesh
- (f) The city which displays features of a Conurbation is:
- (i) Kolkata
 - (ii) Pune
 - (iii) Jamshedpur
 - (iv) Nagpur

Question 6

Study the pair of statements given below. Choose the most appropriate option given after each of the pairs of statements. [4]

- (a) Statement 1: An Urban area must have a density of population of 400 persons/square Kilometres.
Statement 2: An Urban area must have a minimum population of 50,000 persons.
- (i) Both Statements 1 and 2 are correct.
 - (ii) Statement 1 is incorrect and Statement 2 is correct.
 - (iii) Statement 1 is correct and Statement 2 is incorrect.
 - (iv) Both Statements 1 and 2 are incorrect.
- (b) Statement 1: The population varies from 10 to 1000 persons in a settlement.
Statement 2: The population is above 5000 persons in a settlement.
- (i) The above Statements indicate the difference between Rural and Urban population.
 - (ii) The above Statements indicate the difference between Rural and Urban settlements.
 - (iii) The above Statements pertain to characteristic features of Statutory towns
 - (iv) The above Statements pertain to characteristic features of Cantonment Board Areas.

- (c) Statement 1: The state of Kerala has a positive sex ratio.
Statement 2: Low Sex ratio in India is due to the rise in dowry deaths and neglect of Women.
- (i) Both Statements 1 and 2 are incorrect.
 - (ii) Statement 1 is correct and statement 2 is incorrect
 - (iii) Statement 1 is incorrect and statement 2 is correct.
 - (iv) Both Statements 1 and 2 are correct.
- (d) Statement 1: Rural to rural stream of migration is dominated by females.
Statement 2: Migrant population in cities are mostly males.
- (i) Both Statements 1 and 2 are correct.
 - (ii) Statement 1 is correct and statement 2 is incorrect.
 - (iii) Statement 1 is incorrect and statement 2 is correct.
 - (iv) Both Statements 1 and 2 are incorrect.

Question 7

Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks given below:

[5]

- (a) A metropolis has a minimum population of _____.
- (i) 10 million
 - (ii) 1 million
 - (iii) 100 million
 - (iv) 5 million
- (b) A Marginal worker is one who is gainfully employed for _____ months.
- (i) More than 6 months
 - (ii) Less than 3 months
 - (iii) Less than 6 months
 - (iv) More than 3 months
- (c) When suburbs grow along major roads, _____ settlements develop.
- (i) Clustered
 - (ii) Compact
 - (iii) Radial
 - (iv) Ribbon

- (d) When population increases between two points of time, it is called _____ growth.
- (i) Negative
 - (ii) Positive
 - (iii) Absolute
 - (iv) Natural
- (e) According to the census of 2011, the state of _____ has the highest density of population.
- (i) West Bengal
 - (ii) Bihar
 - (iii) Uttar Pradesh
 - (iv) Maharashtra

Question 8

Select the correct option to answer the questions given below:

[5]

- (a) Which two methods are a solution to the problem of small and fragmented farm holdings?
- (i) Cooperative farming and use of small tools.
 - (ii) Cooperative farming and use of cooperative banks.
 - (iii) Consolidation of farms and cooperative farming.
 - (iv) Consolidation of farms and cooperative banking.
- (b) What is the percentage of Net Sown Area and Net Forest area of India in present times?
- (i) 46.5%, 33%
 - (ii) 46.05%, 23%
 - (iii) 32%, 33%
 - (iv) 32.05%, 33%
- (c) Why is it essential to have knowledge of land use?
- (i) To know the ecological condition of the country.
 - (ii) To know the physical condition of the country.
 - (iii) To know the duration of the occupation of the area.
 - (iv) To know the economic condition of the country.

- (d) Name two modern methods of Irrigation.
- (i) Sprinklers and wells.
 - (ii) Sprinklers and tube wells .
 - (iii) Sprinklers and tanks.
 - (iv) Sprinklers and inundation canals.
- (e) What are the drawbacks of the traditional methods of irrigation?
- (i) Perennial irrigation, large area irrigation.
 - (ii) Seasonal irrigation, small area irrigation.
 - (iii) Ease of operation, large area irrigation.
 - (iv) Ease of operation, cheap to use.

Question 9

Study the pair of statements given below. Choose the most appropriate option given after each of the pairs of statements. [4]

- (a) Statement 1: Sprinkler is a hole dug in the ground.
Statement 2: Tanks are a popular source of irrigation in areas with sufficient groundwater.
- (i) Both the Statements 1 and 2 are correct.
 - (ii) Both the Statements 1 and 2 are incorrect.
 - (iii) Statement 2 is correct, and Statement 1 is incorrect.
 - (iv) Statement 1 is correct, and Statement 2 is incorrect.
- (b) Statement 1: A tube well is an independent source of irrigation.
Statement 2: Several chemicals are mixed with tube well water.
- (i) Both the Statements 1 and 2 are correct.
 - (ii) Both the Statements 1 and 2 are incorrect.
 - (iii) Statement 2 is correct, and Statement 1 is incorrect.
 - (iv) Statement 1 is correct, and Statement 2 is incorrect.
- (c) Statement 1: The main reason for small size of land holdings is the inheritance law.
Statement 2: Fragmentation of the farm holdings is the cause for high productivity of agriculture.
- (i) Both the Statements 1 and 2 are correct.
 - (ii) Both the Statements 1 and 2 are incorrect.
 - (iii) Statement 2 is correct, and Statement 1 is incorrect.
 - (iv) Statement 1 is correct, and Statement 2 is incorrect.

- (d) Statement 1: The area used to grow more than one crop in a year is 42%.
Statement 2: Culturable waste is the land not available for cultivation but used for cultivation.
- (i) Both the Statements 1 and 2 are correct.
 - (ii) Both the Statements 1 and 2 are incorrect.
 - (iii) Statement 2 is correct, and Statement 1 is incorrect.
 - (iv) Statement 1 is correct, and Statement 2 is incorrect.

Question 10

Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks:

[5]

- (a) The development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations is known as _____.
- (i) Environmental development
 - (ii) Geographical development
 - (iii) Sustainable development
 - (iv) Environmental management
- (b) The distribution of groundwater in India is very uneven due to the _____ and _____.
- (i) Surface water resources, topography
 - (ii) Lagoons, backwater
 - (iii) Structure of rock, rainfall amount
 - (iv) Lagoons, topography
- (c) Water is an important input for successful _____.
- (i) Road transport
 - (ii) Agriculture
 - (iii) Rainfall.
 - (iv) Homes
- (d) Well irrigation is not possible in areas of _____ groundwater.
- (i) Brackish
 - (ii) Sweet
 - (iii) Sufficient
 - (iv) Insufficient

- (e) The inundation canals are not popular as they are _____.
- (i) Perennial
 - (ii) Seasonal
 - (iii) Divided
 - (iv) Few

Question 11

Read the passage and answer the following questions by choosing the correct option: [5]

Irrigation is a means of supplying water artificially to the agricultural lands through different methods. Irrigation is necessary in India due to the uncertainty of rainfall, its unequal distribution and seasonal nature. Agriculture requires timely supply of water for high productivity and for crops which are grown in the rabi season as well as according to the nature of crops like rice and jute which require plentiful amount of water to grow well.

Irrigation in India includes a network of major and minor canals from Indian rivers, groundwater well based systems, tanks and other rainwater harvesting projects for agricultural activities. Of these, the groundwater system is the largest. Currently about 51% of the agricultural area cultivating food grains is covered by irrigation.

- (a) What is meant by agriculture?
- (i) It is the growing of plants naturally.
 - (ii) It is cultivation of soil for the growth of plants.
 - (iii) It is the soil growing
 - (iv) It is the natural vegetation.
- (b) How is the 49% of the agricultural area in India able to grow food grains?
- (i) With rainfall.
 - (ii) With the use of pesticides
 - (iii) With the use of weedicides
 - (iv) With the help of human effort.
- (c) Why is irrigation required in India?
- (i) As rainfall is perennial
 - (ii) As rainfall is seasonal
 - (iii) As rainfall is plentiful
 - (iv) As rainfall is useful.
- (d) Two modern methods of irrigation are:
- (i) Wells and tube wells
 - (ii) Tube wells and canals
 - (iii) Wells and tanks
 - (iv) Tube wells and tanks.

- (e) Which are the two natural sources of water available in India?
- (i) Ground water resources and underwater resources.
 - (ii) Underwater resources and rainwater resources.
 - (iii) Rainwater resources and surface water resources.
 - (iv) Surface water resources and ground water resources.

Question 12

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions by choosing the correct option: [5]

The south-west monsoon starts retreating from northern India in early October. Hence, the months of October and November are known for the retreating monsoons. The reason of this retreat is that the monsoon trough of low pressure becomes weaker and is gradually replaced by high pressure. The retreat of the monsoons is marked by clear skies and rise in temperature. The land is still moist. The combination of high temperature and humidity gives rise to an oppressive weather.

The low-pressure conditions are transferred to the centre of the Bay of Bengal by early November. This shift of the low-pressure area is marked by the cyclonic depressions which originate over the Andaman Sea. Some of the cyclonic depressions manage to cross the eastern coasts of southern peninsula resulting in heavy and widespread rains on the coast of Tamil Nadu and Sri Lanka. These cyclonic storms move from the north-east to the south-west. The retreating monsoons are generally dry except on the Tamil Nadu coast.

- (a) Which region of India is affected by retreating monsoon?
- (i) Eastern coast.
 - (ii) Western coast.
 - (iii) Northern plains.
 - (iv) Northern mountains.
- (b) What is meant by retreat of monsoons?
- (i) Movement of south-west monsoons.
 - (ii) Movement of north-east monsoons.
 - (iii) Withdrawal of south-west monsoons.
 - (iv) Withdrawal of north-east monsoons.
- (c) Why are the retreating monsoons generally dry over south-west region?
- (i) They are not moving there.
 - (ii) They are moving there.
 - (iii) They are offshore.
 - (iv) They are onshore.

- (d) A cricket match gets scheduled at Vishakhapatnam for the 15th October. This match later gets cancelled because of rain which happens due to the:
- (i) South west monsoons.
 - (ii) Temperate cyclones.
 - (iii) Tropical cyclones.
 - (iv) Westerlies.
- (e) An intense low pressure over the Bay of Bengal is marked by early November due to:
- (i) the rays of the sun which are gradually becoming vertical over the Indian landmass.
 - (ii) Bay of Bengal getting heated up.
 - (iii) strong convectional rising of hot air.
 - (iv) shift of the cyclonic depressions which originate over the Andaman sea.

Question 13

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct option:

[5]

“Recently in the backdrop of Covid 19, pandemic, India is witnessing rapid reverse migration where thousands of people are moving from urban areas to their native places. By CRISIL estimates, India has a workforce of 46.5 crore individuals. For these individuals no social security benefits are available. Many such individuals have been on the verge of running out of their savings which ultimately forces them to move out of towns and move towards their native places.

The negative impact includes job loss in the unorganized sectors, millions of people will be trapped in perpetual poverty and will not be able to meet their basic needs for survival.

Construction and transport sectors have been badly affected. This will result in rise in inflation due to scarcity of goods.

A holistic approach for migrant labourers should be implemented. Revival of rural economy where sectors like agriculture and allied industries be given priority. Schemes like MGNREGA needs to be revamped and to generate employment in villages.”

- (a) Reverse migration is the movement of migrant labourers from:
- (i) Urban to urban areas.
 - (ii) Urban to rural areas.
 - (iii) Rural to rural areas.
 - (iv) Rural to urban areas.
- (b) Reverse migration during the pandemic is primarily due to:
- (i) Lock down.
 - (ii) Construction sector shut down.
 - (iii) Running out of savings.
 - (iv) Non availability of social benefits.

- (c) A sector in which migrant labourers were employed in large numbers in Urban areas was the:
- (i) Agricultural sector.
 - (ii) Irrigation sector.
 - (iii) Construction sector.
 - (iv) Communication sector.
- (d) Which sector should be revived to benefit the migrant labourers?
- (i) Transport sector.
 - (ii) Agriculture and allied sector.
 - (iii) Construction sector.
 - (iv) Energy sector.
- (e) The negative impact of reverse migration includes:
- (i) Job loss.
 - (ii) Loss of life.
 - (iii) Loss of property.
 - (iv) Loss of avenues.