

GEOGRAPHY
H.C.G. - Paper – 2

II. ANALYSIS OF PERFORMANCE

Question 1

Study the extract of the Survey of India Map sheet No. **45D/10** and answer the following questions:

- (a) (i) Give the four figure grid reference of the settlement of Hamirpura.
(ii) Give the six figure grid reference of the temple in the settlement of Jolpur. [2]
- (b) (i) What does the blue coloured circle in the grid square 0619 represent?
(ii) What is the compass direction of Dantrai from Jolpur? [2]
- (c) What is the difference between?
(i) The pattern of settlements in 0725 and the settlement of Idarla?
(ii) The drainage pattern of the streams in 0624 and those in 0824? [2]
- (d) What is the value of the contour line in square 0226? What is the contour interval in the map? [2]
- (e) Mention any *two* factors which provide evidence that the region in the map extract is a rural region. [2]
- (f) (i) How does the feature, indicated by the black curves in 0721, show that rainfall in this region is seasonal?
(ii) Mention one man-made feature in the map which also provides evidence that the rainfall is seasonal. [2]
- (g) (i) Name *two* natural features in 0527.
(ii) Name *two* manmade features in 0325. [2]
- (h) Name *two* features which make Dantrai a more important settlement than the other settlements in the map extract. [2]
- (i) Calculate the area of the region which lies to the south of northing 21 in square kilometres. [2]
- (j) What are the following?
(i) The black vertical line between eastings 09 and 10.
(ii) 302 in grid square 0425. [2]

Examiners' Comments

- (a) (i) Most candidates were unable to identify the easting.
(ii) Most candidates answered correctly.
- (b) (i) Feature was not clearly visible on the map. Hence benefit of doubt was given to the candidates.
(ii) A few candidates tried to write detailed directions.
- (c) (i) Pattern of settlement was identified correctly.
(ii) Many candidates got confused between trellis and dendritic patterns.
- (d) (i) Most candidates did not mention the unit of contour.
(ii) Some candidates wrote its definition and a few did not mention the unit.
- (e) Some candidates wrote vague answers like no modern means, no roads, no hospitals, etc.
- (f) (i) Candidates identified the broken ground but could not connect it to the seasonal rainfall.
(ii) Motorable in the dry season was written instead of mentioning cart tract motorable in dry season.
- (g) (i) Candidates had difficulty in identifying the features on the map.
(ii) Candidates were unable to differentiate between manmade and natural features.
- (h) Most candidates answered correctly.
- (i) Very few candidates made accurate calculations, however a few forgot to mention the unit.
- (j). (i) Some candidates wrote latitude instead of longitude.
(ii) Altitude of 302 m was written instead of the sport height in some cases.

Suggestions for teachers

- Additional practice on map reading is a must during classroom discussions.
- Adequate revision of conventional symbols should be undertaken. Insist that only 8 cardinal points need to be mentioned.
- Patterns of settlement should be revised by drawing symbols on the black board. Regular practice by showing the diagrams of drainage patterns should be done.
- Ensure that a thorough revision is carried out during a full attendance. Instructions must be given on reading the question carefully.
- Guide students to pinpoint things observed on the sheet and avoid writing vague answers.
- Explain the evidence found for seasonal rainfall and formation of broken ground. Differences should be made clear between the manmade and natural features (especially in case of tanks.)
- Teach students to learn the difference between manmade and natural features on the map.
- Revise the meaning of various conventional symbols.
- The correct method of calculating area accurately and mention the unit (km²) must be revised in class.
- Help students to identify the latitude and longitude.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 1.

- (a) (i) Hamirpura - 0123
(ii) Temple-0781887
- (b) (i) Perennial lined well.
(ii) Towards northwest.w
- (c) What is the difference between:
(i) 0725 - dispersed / scattered. Idarla - nucleated / clustered
(ii) 0624 - trellised. 0824 - dendritic

- (d) 300 m above mean sea level. Contour interval - 20 m
- (e) Any two of the following:
 Main occupation is agriculture
 No metalled roads, only cart tracks
 Main source of water are lined perennial wells
 Lack of amenities like telephone lines, hospitals which are found in urban areas
- (f) (i) Broken ground is a result of weathering caused by alternate wet and dry periods which means that the rainfall is seasonal.
 (i) The cart track which is motorable only during the dry season
- (g) (i) Seasonal stream, barren ground, part of a plain (Any two)
 (ii) Cart track, permanent settlement, cultivated land (Any two)
- (h) Post office, police chowky, large number of permanent settlements (Any two)
- (i) 30 square kilometres.
- (j) (i) Line of longitude
 (ii) Spot height of 302 m above mean sea level

Question 2

On the outline map of India provided:

- (a) Draw, name and number the *Standard Meridian*. [1]
- (b) Label the river *Yamuna* [1]
- (c) Shade and name the *Gulf of Khambhat*. [1]
- (d) Mark and name the *Nathu-La Pass*. [1]
- (e) Mark and name the *Karakoram Range*. [1]
- (f) Shade and name a *sparsely populated State* in Northeast India. [1]
- (g) Shade a region with *laterite soil* in eastern India. [1]
- (h) Mark with a dot and name *Vishakkapatnam*. [1]
- (i) Mark and name *the winds* that bring rain to West Bengal in summer. [1]
- (j) Print **S** on the *iron mines in Singhbhum*. [1]

Examiners' Comments

- (a) The standard meridian was not marked correctly. The number of the meridian was not written.
- (b) Some candidates labelled Yamuna between the Ganga and Yamuna.
- (c) Some candidates shaded a large area in the Arabian Sea.
- (d) The Location of the pass was shifted to the left or right of the original location.

Suggestions for teachers

- Teach students the correct shading of laterite soil in patches in east and south India.
- Guide students that port cities must touch the coast but must not enter the sea.

- (e) Some candidates marked the area bigger than what the Karakoram Range is as per its area.
- (f) Most candidates shaded areas in the north – east but were unable to name it.
- (g) Most candidates misunderstood ‘Eastern India’ and shaded parts in South India instead.
- (h) Only a few candidates marked Visakhapatnam in the correct place.
- (i) Some candidates marked the arrow over the Arabian Sea.
- (j) S for Singhbhum was printed larger or away from its actual location.

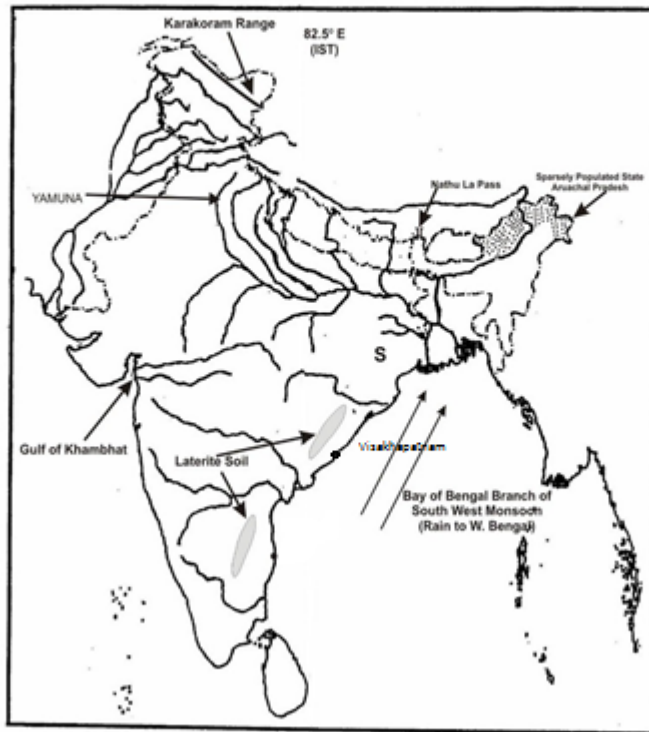
Suggestions for teachers

- While teaching the topic on climate, draw arrows to show the direction of wind on the map.
- Teach students on the correct identification of location of minerals on the map.
- Guide students to consider the key points while drawing them.
- Teach students to use arrows for marking locations/areas/ places clearly.
- Additional practice on Maps must be carried out
- The Nathula Pass should be marked in the area of Sikkim connecting India and Tibet.
- Thorough practice of marking accurately on Maps must be reinforced in class.
- Regular revision to learn the names of north-eastern states with their location must be undertaken.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 2.

Outline Map for Question No.2



Question 3

- (a) Mention the different sources of rain in Punjab and Tamil Nadu during the winter season. [2]
- (b) State the benefits that are derived from the local winds that blow in summer in the following states:
- (i) Kerala
- (ii) West Bengal. [2]
- (c) Mention a geographical reason for each of the following:
- (i) Patna receives heavier rain than Delhi.
- (ii) Western Rajasthan receives no rain from the Arabian Sea branch of the South West Monsoon winds.
- (iii) Mangalore is not cold even in the month of December. [3]
- (d) Study the climatic data given below and answer the questions that follow:

Month	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
°C	25.0	25.5	26.3	27.1	30.0	36.2	36.0	35.9	30.3	28.4	27.0	24.6
Cm	24.5	23.1	15.0	2.4	0.1	11.0	9.3	7.2	4.0	9.4	14.5	20.4

- (i) Calculate the annual temperature range.
- (ii) What is the total annual rainfall?
- (iii) Presuming that the station is located in India, give a reason for its location being on the east coast or the west coast of India. [3]

Examiners' Comments

- (a) Most candidates were unable to write the names of the winds correctly.
- (b) Some candidates named the winds rather than their benefits.
- (c) (i) Many candidates wrote incorrect reasons that Patna is near the sea and Delhi is away from the sea.
- (ii) Some candidates wrote vague answers that it lies in the rain shadow area.
- (iii) Most candidates failed to identify the location of Mangalore.

Suggestions for teachers

- Maps are an integral part of teaching Geography and all efforts to use them in classroom teaching must be maintained.
- Students should be asked to read the question carefully and write the points accordingly.
Explain the movement of the monsoon and its distribution of rainfall using map sketches.
- Draw the Aravali Range and show that it lies parallel to the rain bearing winds.

- (d) (i) & (ii) Totalling or calculation errors were observed. Some candidates missed writing the units.
 (iii) Most candidates were unable to identify the coast and hence wrote incorrect answers.

Suggestions for teachers

- Geographical reasons cannot be explained without proper knowledge of reading a map.
- Teach students the art of time management to reduce occurrence of errors.
- Revise the questions based on climate data and assign class tests.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 3.

- (a) Punjab -rain from the westerly depressions/western disturbances. Tamil Nadu - rain from the north east monsoons.
- (b) (i) Kerala - mango showers are good for the tea and coffee crop
 (ii) West Bengal - nor'wester good for the rice and jute crop
- (c) (i) Patna gets a much heavier rain than Delhi does because Patna lies in the lower Ganga valley while Delhi lies in the upper Ganga valley and the Bay of Bengal branch of the South West Monsoons shed its moisture as it goes up the Ganga valley. The South west monsoon Bay of Bengal branch deflects when it comes in contact with the Garo Khasi and Jaintia Hills in Assam moving up the Ganga Valley. The rain shed while following the line of the.
 (ii) Western Rajasthan gets no rain from the Arabian Sea Branch of the South West Monsoon winds because it blows parallel to the Aravali mountains and therefore shed no moisture.
 (iii) It never gets too cold in Mangalore, not even in December because of the moderating influence of the land and sea breezes and because it is quite close to the equator.
- (d) (i) 11.6 °C
 (ii) 140.9 cm
 (iii) The station is located on the east coast because it gets most of its rain in the winter months.

Question 4

- (a) State any *two* methods of controlling soil erosion. [2]
- (b) Mention *two* differences between alluvial soil and red soil. [2]
- (c) Give a geographical reason for:
 (i) different regions in India having different kinds of soil.
 (ii) black soil being suitable for growth of cotton.
 (iii) the conservation of soil as a natural resource. [3]
- (d) Name the soil which —
 (i) is good for the cultivation of cashew nuts.
 (ii) covers almost all of West Bengal.
 (iii) is a result of leaching. [3]

Examiners' Comments

- (a) Most candidates answered this question correctly.
- (b) The question was answered correctly by most candidates.
- (c) (i) Answered correctly by most candidates.
(ii) The question was answered correctly by most candidates.
(iii) Most candidates answered the question correctly.
- (d) (i) Most candidates answered correctly.
(ii) Some candidates mentioned laterite soil.
(iii) Answered correctly by most candidates.

Suggestions for teachers

- Guide students to answer what the question poses and avoid wastage of time in writing vague answers.
- Teach students to write the differences in a tabular form. Locations are not considered as a characteristic, hence it must be clarified in class. .
- Additional revision must be undertaken to reinforce previous class discussions.
- Revision of facts as important points assists students in comprehending topics better.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 4.

- (a) Any two of the following:
 - Terrace farming / contour ploughing
 - Strip cropping
 - Preventing over grazing
 - Planting shelter belts and trees
 - Constructing dams and plugging gullies
 - Introducing better methods of cultivation, use of fertilizers, rotation of crops

- (b) Any two of the following:

Alluvial	Red
Silt and sediments brought down by rivers - transported soil	Formed by weathering of metamorphic rocks - in situ soil
Colour ranges from yellow to brown	Red because of iron oxides
Loamy	Sandy and friable
Fertile	Infertile, responds to fertilizers
Rich in potash and lime	Contains soluble salts
Found in northern plains and coasts Along the river banks	Found in South India in the interior Parts of Bihar, Jharkhand, NE states/Orissa/West Bengal.

- (c) (i) Different regions in India have different kinds of soil because of the different rocks which get weathered to form soil and the different agents of erosion minerals present / difference in temperature and rainfall.

- (ii) Black soil is suitable for the growth of cotton because it is moisture retentive, has self-ploughing qualities and is rich in lime, iron, potash, calcium, clay in nature.
- (iii) Soil is a natural resource which must be conserved or else the land becomes barren and cannot be cultivated, food crops will have to be imported and the agro-based industries will suffer. Some kinds of soil are also required for construction purposes. It takes very long for an inch of top soil to be formed.
- (d) (i) which is good for the cultivation of cashew nuts - laterite
- (ii) which covers almost all of West Bengal - alluvial
- (iii) which is a result of leaching – laterite.

Question 5

- (a) Write *two* reasons why monsoon deciduous forests are commercially more valuable than other types of forests. [2]
- (b) How do forests —
 - (i) have a favourable effect on the climate of the region?
 - (ii) act as a flood control measure? [2]
- (c) Give *one* important use of each of the following types of trees:
 - (i) Sundri.
 - (ii) Sandalwood
 - (iii) Rosewood. [3]
- (d) Name the natural vegetation largely found in the following regions:
 - (i) The delta of the Ganga river.
 - (ii) The windward side of the Western Ghats.
 - (iii) The Deccan Plateau. [3]

Examiners' Comments

- (a) Most candidates mentioned the general value of forests rather than the commercial value of monsoon deciduous forests.
- (b) (i) Most candidates answered the question correctly.
- (ii) Most candidates wrote correct answers.
- (c) (i), (ii) & (iii) Most candidates answered correctly and improved upon their performances.
- (d) (i) Most candidates answered the question correctly.
- (ii) The question was answered correctly by most candidates.
- (iii) Many candidates wrote desert type vegetation instead.

Suggestions for teachers

- Guide students to read and understand the question carefully before making attempts to answer them.
- Give more emphasis on reasoning questions which have become an essential part of board exams.
- Revise the uses of trees by making a standardised table.
- Thorough revision of topics is required.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 5.

- (a) Any two of the following:
- Provide valuable timber and other forest products.
 - These forests are not as dense as the tropical evergreen forests.
 - The wood of the trees is not so heavy as to be difficult to transport.
 - These trees grow in stands and are therefore easier to exploit for commercial purposes.
- (b) (i) Forests control humidity, lower the temperature and can be responsible for rain.
(ii) The roots of the trees check the speed of running water which then does not overflow its banks and also because the roots take in some of the water.
- (c) (i) Sundri - firewood / boat building / construction.
(ii) Sandalwood - extraction of sandalwood oil which is used in soaps and cosmetics / handicrafts /
(iii) Rosewood – furniture / floor boards / veneer / wagon parts.
- (d) (i) The delta of the Ganga river - mangrove forests / sundarbans / tidal forests
(ii) The windward side of the Western Ghats - tropical evergreen forests
(iii) The Deccan Plateau - monsoon deciduous forests/ thorn forests

Question 6

- (a) State *two* reasons why tank irrigation is popular in South India. [2]
- (b) Mention *two* advantages that surface wells have over inundation canals. [2]
- (c) Give *one* geographical reason for each of the following statements:
- (i) Irrigation is necessary despite the monsoon.
- (ii) The drip method of irrigation is the best among all modern methods of irrigation.
- (iii) Canal irrigation leads to the ground around it becoming unproductive. [3]
- (d) Give *three* reasons for conservation of water resources. [3]

Examiners' Comments

- (a) Most candidates answered the question correctly, barring a few who were unable to specify the reason.
- (b) Most candidates answered this question correctly. However, a few candidates mentioned only the disadvantages of inundation canals.
- (c) (i) Answered correctly by most candidates.
(ii) Most candidates answered correctly, only a few wrote incorrect answers due to inadequate preparation about the drip method of irrigation.
(iii) Most candidates wrote correct answers as they supported them by writing the proper terms.
- (d) Most candidates wrote on the uses of water without paying attention to the word '*conservation*'.

Suggestions for teachers

- Emphasis is to be given to application based reasoning questions.
- Clarify the advantages and disadvantages of traditional and modern means of irrigation.
- Advise students to read the question carefully and answer them accordingly.
- Modern methods like drip and sprinkler methods should be explained using images.
- Instruct students to make a note of important terms and revise the same.
- Class tests on reasoning questions should be given regularly to improve the overall performance.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 6.

- (a) Deccan Plateau is made up of hard impermeable rock which does not allow the rainwater to percolate underground. The Deccan Plateau is highly dissected and so has many natural hollows and depressions.
- (b) Surface wells rely on ground water and not on rivers to flood. They can be dug anywhere on the farm and the farmer will have water even if he is not too close to a river/cheaper /
- (c) Any one geographical reason of the following:
- (i) The rainfall is erratic; It is seasonal
It is unevenly distributed over the land
Some crops require more water than the amount provided by the rain.
Some crops need water during the period when there is no rain.
- (ii) No loss of water through evaporation.
Judicious use of water with no wastage
The flow of water can be customised so as to be beneficial to each crop.
- (iii) Percolation of water through the canals can lead to swamps Alkaline salts from the water table below can reach the surface and make the soil unproductive
Due to water logging the capacity of the soil to absorb water decreases and the water which then collects can ruin the crop.
- (d) Any three of the following:
The growth of population has resulted in water scarcity
Deforestation has led to drought and reduction of rainfall
The underground water has been exploited and the water table has been Lowered.
Much of the water is used up for cultivation Water is required also for industries
Much of both the ground water and the surface water has got polluted

Question 7

- (a) Mention any *two* uses of manganese. [2]
- (b) Which of the different varieties of coal is used for domestic purposes and why? [2]
- (c) Name the mineral used in the manufacture of:
- (i) Cement
 - (ii) Aluminium
 - (iii) Synthetics. [3]
- (d) Which State is the leading producer of the following minerals?
- (i) Coal
 - (ii) Oil
 - (iii) Manganese. [3]

Examiners' Comments

- (a) Most candidates answered the question correctly, however a few lacked conceptual clarity and wrote incorrect answers.
- (b) A few candidates got confused between anthracite and Bituminous.
- (c) (i) Most candidates answered the question correctly.
(ii) Most candidates answered the question correctly.
(iii) Some candidates wrote incorrect answers by writing the term 'petrol'.
- (d) (i) In most cases a listing was done by candidates.
(ii) Most candidates appeared confused as answers written were incorrect and were lifted from reference books.
(iii) Most candidates resorted to listing of States rather than being specific in answering the question.

Suggestions for teachers

- Topics should be prepared according to the scope of syllabus.
- Teach students the reasons required while answering questions based on understanding.
- Thorough revision is of utmost importance.
- Train students to learn and write the first three producing states in order of their importance and prepare the chapter by giving oral and written tests to avoid confusion or listing problems. Teachers can help the students in making tables for learning.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 7.

- (a) Any two of the following:
Raw material in the iron and steel industry / to make steel tough and rust proof
In the manufacture of black enamel
In the chemical industry
In the electrical industry
In the glass industry

- In the battery industry
To form alloys
- (b) Bituminous is used for domestic purposes.
Burns slowly, no smoke, no ash, high heating value.
- (c) (i) Cement - limestone
(ii) Aluminium - bauxite
(iii) Synthetics - oil or coal.
- (d) (i) Coal - Jharkhand
(ii) Oil - Maharashtra
(iii) Manganese – Orissa

Question 8

- (a) How has poverty and fragmentation of land become problems of agricultural India? [2]
- (b) Mention any *two* features of plantation farming stating *two* examples. [2]
- (c) Mention *three* differences in the geographical conditions and cultivation of rice and wheat. [3]
- (d) Give a geographical reason for each of the following:
- (i) Cotton grows widely in Maharashtra.
- (ii) Clonal planting is the best method for tea propagation.
- (iii) Oilseeds are an important commercial crop grown in India. [3]

Examiners' Comments

- (a) Most candidates wrote generalised answers rather than specifying the problems of poverty and fragmentation of land.
- (b) Some candidates wrote incorrect examples of plantation farming.
- (c) Most candidates were unable to write the correct differences. Some mentioned only two differences.
- (d) (i) Answered correctly by most candidates.
(ii) Most candidates wrote incorrect answers.
(iii) Most candidates answered the question correctly.

Suggestions for teachers

- Guide students to read the question carefully and if two things are asked, answers should be written separately for each.
- Insist in class that complete answers must be written.
- Stress should be laid on learning the correct range of temperature and rainfall requirement for crops
- Revise the geographical requirements for crops.
- Prepare and learn terms used in methods of farming.
- Teach students the important uses of oilseeds and revise them through class tests.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 8.

- (a) Farm fragmentation reduces the size of the farm on which it is not possible to use harvesters or other farm machinery and modern methods of agriculture. Because of poverty the farmers cannot afford good quality seeds, fertilizers or pesticides or farm implements and so the yield is low.
- (b) Any two of the following:
Huge capital investment
Large land holding
Labour intensive
Single crop or monoculture
Crop grown usually for export
Crops grown as plantation crops are tea, coffee, rubber and spices.
- (c) Any three of the following:
- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| Rice | Wheat |
| Kharif crop | Rabi crop |
| 18°C - 32°C; 150 to 300 cm of rain | 10°C- 15°C; 50 to 100 cm of rain |
| Requires alluvial soil with a subsoil of clay to allow water to stagnate | Loamy soil |
| Sown by broadcasting, dibbling, drilling or transplantation | Sown by drilling |
| Harvested by hand | Harvesters used |
- (d) (i) 21°C to 30°C; 50 to 75 cm of rain; black soil.
(ii) The new tea plant has all the qualities of the mother plant from which the cutting is taken and sown.
(iii) Any one of the following:
Oil of the oil seeds is useful, gives edible oil and raw material for products like paints, varnishes, soaps etc.
Provides employment
The oil cake used for fodder
Exported and so earns foreign exchange.

Question 9

- (a) Name *two* textile industries using any animal fibres. Name an important State where these industries are located. [2]
- (b) Give *two* reasons for each of the following:
- (i) Kolkata is an important cotton manufacturing centre even though West Bengal is not a leading producer of cotton.
- (ii) The wool industry is not as well developed as compared to the cotton industry in India. [2]
- (c) Mention *three* problems of the jute textile industry in India. [3]

- (d) Mention *three* factors that have helped the sugar industry flourish in the peninsular region rather than in the northern regions of India.

[3]

Examiners' Comments

- (a) Some candidates mentioned two industries but failed to write two states separately.
 (b) (i) Most candidates answered incorrectly.
 (ii) Some candidates wrote only one reason and lost the additional mark.
 (c) Most candidates answered the question correctly.
 (d) Most candidates answered correctly, only a few focused on the problems in North India.

Suggestions for teachers

- Guide students to read the questions carefully before attempting to write the answer.
- Conceptual clarity must be made that cotton cannot be grown in West Bengal or Kolkata however other reasons are responsible for development of this industry.
- Thorough revision can help in improving the overall performance levels.
- Explain the reasons for concentration of this industry and revise through class tests.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 9

- (a) Wool - Jammu & Kashmir / Punjab / Haryana / Himachal Pradesh / Uttar Pradesh
 Silk - Karnataka / Andhra Pradesh / Tamil Nadu / West Bengal / Bihar / Jharkhand / Assam.
- (b) Any two of the following:
 (i) Water from the Ganga and her distributaries
 Power from DVC
 Kolkata is a port
 Well connected by road and rail
 Labour is easily available from West Bengal, Orissa, Jharkhand.
 (ii) India is a tropical country, so the demand for wool is not as much as for cotton.
 Woollen goods are not as profitable as cotton, so more investment in the cotton industry.
 Woollen goods are not as affordable as cotton The sheep do not have a thick or good quality fleece Competition from synthetic material.
- (c) Any three of the following:
 Agro-based industry, therefore the supply fluctuates
 Unproductive workers
 Outdated machinery and methods of processing jute
 Competition from synthetic materials
 Competition from countries like Bangladesh.
- (d) Any three of the following:
 Sugarcane grows better in the south because it is a tropical crop and because of the black soil and more scientific methods of cultivation.
 The sugar mills are near the plantations, so there is no loss of sucrose.
 This also lowers the transport costs.
 The sugar industry is better managed in the south.

The factories are near the centres of consumption.

Question 10

- (a) Name *one* integrated iron and steel plant in the private sector.
Where does it obtain its iron and coal from? [2]
- (b) Name *two* raw materials used in the petrochemical industry and state *two* advantages of petrochemical products. [2]
- (c) Give a reason for each of the following:
(i) Vishakhapatnam is a leading centre for ship-building.
(ii) Mini steel plants cause less pollution than integrated steel plants.
(iii) The electronic industry has made an impact on both entertainment and education. [3]
- (d) Name a manufacturing centre for each of the following industries:
(i) Engines for MIG aircraft
(ii) Diesel locomotives
(iii) Software. [3]

Examiners' Comments

- (a) Only a few candidates wrote incorrect answers as they failed to identify the iron and coal mines.
- (b) Most candidates answered incorrectly as they lacked adequate preparation.
- (c) (i) Most candidates answered the question correctly.
(ii) Only a few candidates wrote the correct 'use of the electric furnace'.
(iii) Most candidates were unable to specify the significance of entertainment and education separately.
- (d) (i) Most candidates mentioned centres where the MIG aircraft is manufactured rather than writing where its engines are manufactured.
(ii) Only a few candidates wrote the correct answer.
(iii) Most candidates answered correctly.

Suggestions for teachers

- Teach topics on steel plants and its sources of basic raw materials by making a table and revising the same consistently.
- Encourage students to devote more time on learning important topics of this unit supported by giving class tests.
- Location of steel plants should be shown with the help of a map.
- The functioning and advantages of mini steel plants must be simplified to enable students to understand the topic with clarity.
- Guide students to read the question carefully and then answering it accordingly.
- Make a table of important industries and their centres and revise them thoroughly in class

MARKING SCHEME

Question 10.

- (a) Tata Iron and Steel Company
Iron - Singhbhum in Jharkhand / Mayurbhanj in Orissa / Bonai in Orissa
Coal - Jharia in Jharkhand / Bokaro in Jharkhand.
- (b) Organic chemicals like naphtha, ethylene and benzene.
The raw materials are easily available since they are not agro-based
Replacing traditional raw materials like wood and metal
Cheap
Durable.
- (c) (i) Vishakhapatnam has an important ship-building yard because Vishakhapatnam is a sea port, has the facility of a dry dock, gets its iron and steel from VISL, power from the Nagarjunasagar Dam, labour from Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Karnataka.
(ii) Mini steel plants use electric furnaces while integrated steel plants use blast furnaces.
(iii) The electronic industry has had an effect both on entertainment because electronics are used in televisions, video players, tape recorders, audio systems
Education has been affected because electronics are used computers, LCD projectors and software has been prepared to be used as teaching aids.
- (d) (i) Engines for MIG aircraft - Koraput in Orissa
(ii) Diesel locomotives - Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh
(iii) Software - Bengaluru / Hyderabad / Pune.

Question 11

- (a) Why is road transport in India considered more useful than rail transport? State *two* reasons in support of your answer. [2]
- (b) Mention *one* advantage and *one* disadvantage each of inland waterways. [2]
- (c) How does waste accumulation affect the environment? [3]
- (d) What is acid rain? Mention *two* of its effects. [3]

Examiners' Comments

- (a) In most cases advantages of road transport was written without comparing it with rail transport.
- (b) Only a few candidates wrote the advantages and disadvantages correctly.
- (c) Candidates wrote generalised answers instead of being specific.
- (d) Some candidates were unable to explain the formation of acid rain nor list its effects correctly.

Suggestions for teachers

- In questions based on comparison, the positive or negative aspects of both features should be mentioned.
- Thorough revision can help in improving performances.
- Guide students to write points according to the number of marks allotted to the question.
- Help students understand concepts by way of active participation in class discussions.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 11.

- (a) Any two reasons:
 - It is more suitable for short distance travel
 - It provides door to door services
 - Perishable products can be transported easily.
 - Saves on cost of transporting from the station.
- (b) Any one of the following:
 - Cheapest means of transport
 - Suitable for heavy and bulky goods
 - Fuel efficient
 - Eco-friendly
 - No traffic congestion
 - Comfortable with space for passengers

Any one of the following:

 - Depends on weather conditions
 - Slow means of transport
 - Can cause sea sickness
 - Restricted means of transport, can only be possible where rivers have to be navigable.
- (c) Becomes an eyesore for spoils the landscape
 - Causes pollution
 - Affects terrestrial life adversely
 - Leads to health hazards.
- (d) Acid rain is the result of excessive acids in rainwater which are formed when oxides like nitrogen dioxide and sulphur dioxide react with water.
 - Any two of the following:
 - Increases acidity in the soil and destroys forests and crops
 - Corrodes buildings, monuments, bridges
 - Contaminates air and water
 - Affects the nervous system and health in general
 - Aquatic life affected adversely.

Topics/Concepts found Difficult/Confusing

- Grid reference of Hamirpura.
- Blue circle in grid square 0619.
- Man-made and natural features.
- Calculation of area.
- Black vertical line.
- Nathula Pass, Laterite soil in Eastern India.
- Explanation of reasoning questions.
- Benefits of local winds.
- Advantage of surface wells over inundation canals.
- Variety of coal used for domestic purpose.
- Poverty and fragmentation of land as problems of agriculture.
- Kolkata as an important cotton manufacturing centre.
- What is acid rain?

Suggestions for students

- Read the question very carefully not only before but also after writing the answer, to avoid missing any part.
- Map work should be taken more seriously to score better marks.
- Differences should be written in tabular form.
- Solve previous years question papers and discuss them with your subject teachers.
- Number of points for each answer should be in accordance with the number of marks allotted.
- Map should be fastened and attached properly inside the answer booklet.
- Do not depend upon selective study. Scope of syllabus should be followed for all topics while preparing for exams.
- Attend all the revision tests.
- Make a note of instructions given by teachers and follow them strictly.
- Clarify your doubts.
- Be regular in school without missing any classes.