



FUSCO'S SCHOOL (ICSE)

Indiranagar, Bangalore

Half Yearly Examination 2016-2017

Subject: Geography

Time: 2 hrs

Class IX

Marks: 80

A. Study the map extract of the Survey of India Map Sheet No. 45 D/7 and answer the questions. (20)

1. Give the six-figure reference of
 - i. \blacktriangle 307
 - ii. Temple where Annual Fair is held in the month of February
 - iii. Surveyed tree 167
 - iv. Spot height 247
2. State the general direction of Arado N.
3. What does the blue line in Arado N indicate?
4. Give the four figure grid reference of
 - i. Marwada.
 - ii. Jawar Hill
 - iii. QC
 - iv. Dry tank east of Talenagar
5. Calculate the distance in kms along the cart track between Velavas (868895) and Ranol (883888)
6. What does 7r in 8689 indicate?
7. What type of rain is experienced in the region shown? Justify giving one reason.
8. Name and explain the term used for the brown lines in the north east.
9. Name any two types of vegetation found in the map.
10. What is the main relief features seen in 9284?
11. Which prominent feature can be seen in the river bed 9380?
12. State the pattern of:
 - i. Human settlement 8989
 - ii. Drainage in 9185
13. What is the general occupation of the people in the western half of the region? Give one reason to justify your answer.

B. On the outline map of India mark and label the following

1. The Himalayas (1)
2. Garo, Khasi and Jaintia Hills (1)
3. The Northern Plains (1)
4. Western and Eastern Ghats (2)
5. Capital of India, Maharastra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Bihar (5)
6. Thar Desert (1)
7. Deccan Plateau, Malwa Plateau, Chota Nagpur Plateau (3)
8. Vindhya and Satpura Range (2)
9. Konkan Coast, Malabar Coast, Coromandel Coast (3)
10. Rivers : Ganga, Brahmaputra, Kaveri, Mahanadi (1)

C. Answer the following questions:

1. With reference to the climatic condition of India, answer the following:
 - a. Name the type of climate prevailing over India. Mention two factors responsible for this. (3)
 - b. Name the place in India which receives the heaviest rainfall. (1)
 - c. Why is western part of India a desert region? (1)
 - d. What are western disturbances? Give one benefit of this. (2)
 - e. Distinguish between tropical cyclone and temperate cyclone (only one) (2)
 - f. Name one local wind that blows in India in summer season. (1)

2. With reference to the soils in India answer the following :
 - a. Name the soil which is formed due to high temperature and heavy rainfall with alternating wet and dry periods. Mention one state where this soil is found. (2)
 - b. Write any two features of red soil? (2)
 - c. What does conservation of soil mean? Name two agronomic methods which help in soil conservation. (3)
 - d. Distinguish with example between ex situ and in situ. (2)
 - e. Trees grown perpendicular to the direction of the wind in the desert. Why? (1)

3. With reference to the water resources in India answer the following :
 - a. What are inundation canals? (1)
 - b. Name one state where the above is found. (1)
 - c. Impervious layer of rock is necessary for tank irrigation. Why? (1)
 - d. Mention two disadvantages of rainwater harvesting. (2)
 - e. Why is tank irrigation popular in Deccan States? Name one state where it is practised. (2)
 - f. What is drip irrigation? Give one advantage and one disadvantage. (3)

4. With reference to Natural vegetation of India answer the following:
 - a. Mention two reasons why Tropical Evergreen Forests are difficult to exploit for commercial purposes. (2)
 - b. The western slope of Western Ghats are covered with thick evergreen forests while the eastern slope of Eastern Ghats are covered with deciduous forests. Why? (2)
 - c. Name a tree, leaves of which has commercial value. (1)
 - d. Name two alternative source of energy that we can use instead of firewood. (2)
 - e. Distinguish between vegetation and forest. (2)
 - f. Give one feature of littoral forests. (1)

1. Western and Eastern Ghats
2. Capital of India, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Bihar
3. The Desert
4. Deccan Plateau, Malwa Plateau, Chota Nagpur Plateau
5. Vindhyas and Satpura Range
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