HALF YEARLY 2009 ‘10

GEOGRAPHY.

1.

a. 1003

b. i. scattered

 ii. Clustered / nucleated

c. natural:- trees, stream, tank

 Man made:- huts, temple, well, embankment, cart track.

d. 4.35 – 4.45KMs 1 hour and 25 – 30 minutes.

e. the difference in altitude between two successive contours. 20 m

f. the region has level land suitable for agriculture, has a number of wells supplying water for irrigation.

g. Dolpura is SW of Thal

 N

 Thal

 231\*

 Dolpura

h. i. The well having salty water

 ii. Contour height, the height of a place 300 m above sea level.

i. the number of squares from 13 to 19 =6

 The number of squares from 06 to 11=5

 Total number of squares = 30

 The area = 30 sq.m

j. i - 137/8045/6

 ii- 156/7047

k. 1606:- Radial

 1207:- Dendritic.

2.

a. Nepal, Bhutan, Afganistan.

b. Nepal:- U.P, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Sikim.

 Pakistan:- Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, Jammu & Kashimir.

c. Afghanistan:- 30 – 40\* N, 60\*30’ – 75\* E – 4.5hrs. Ahead of GMT or 1 hr. behind IST

d. Has one fifth of the world’s population BUT HAS ONLY 3% of the land

 more than half the population is engaged in subsistence agriculture

 religion plays a significant role

 Characterised by poverty, illiteracy and disease.

4.

a. Doons:- temporary lakes formed due to blockade of rivers – the lakes dried up – turned into flat bottomed valleys

 Terai:- an ill-drained and heavily forested area south of Shivalks - marshy

b. Narmada, Tapti.

c. the most fertile alluvial tract in the world.

 Suitable for human habitation - Highly populated region

 Drained by major rivers

 Suitable for agriculture - The most cultivated region in India.

d.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Eastern Ghats | Western Ghats |
| Low in altitude – 600mRise gently from the Eastern CoastHills are disctedExtend from Orissa to NIlgiries | Higher in altitude – 900 – 1100mRise steeply from the Western CoastHills are continuousExtend from River Tapi to Kanyakumari |

5.

a. Nepal

 Northern Mountain Region, Central Region, Southern Low Lands

b. Annaimudi, Mahindra Giri.

c.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Eastern Himalayas | Western Himalayas |
| Located between Tista and B-putra,Consists of two ranges ……..Covered with broad-leaved evergreen forestsLower in altitude | Located between Indus and Kali riversConsists of three distinct ranges ……….Covered with coniferous forestsHigher in altitude |

d.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Rivers of North India | Rivers of Peninsular India |
| Perennial in natureFed by rain and melting snowLong and slow flowing riversForm large deltas | Seasonal in natureRain fed riversShort and fast flowing riversForm very small deltas |

6.

a.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Continental climate | Maritime climate |
| Hot summers and cold wintersDo not experience the moderating effect of the water bodies | Cool summers and cool wintersInfluenced by nearness to the water bodies |

b. i. the pre-monsoon showers experienced in the Malabar Coast. It is experienced in April –May. Helps in the ripening of the mangoes in the region.

 ii. the sudden rise in temperature and high humidity in the month of October as a result of the retreat of the Monsoons.

c. i. station B – the station has low Annual Range of temperature.

 ii. station A – it is at a higher altitude, further it is away from the sea.

 iii. 92.6 cm

d. Himalayas:- act as a climatic divide, blocks the rain-bearing South Westerlies to cause rainfall in India, in winter the Himalayas block the cold winds from Central Asia, saving the country from cold winters.

 Altitude:- higher altitudes have lower temperatures than lower altitudes. Temperature falls at rate of one degree centigrade foe every 166m of ascend.

 Water bodies moderate the climatic conditions of regions near to them, make the summers cooler and the winters warmer.

7.

a. i. Black Soil

 ii. Laterite Soil

 iii. Laterite / Red soil

 iv. Alluvial Soil

b. by the deposit of the silt brought by the rivers

 Cotton, sugar cane, tobacco.

c. they are coarse textured, they are porous in nature, they are friable in nature, rich in iron and potash while poor in nitrates and phosphates.

 Rice and tobacco.

d. loss of fertility, reduces the water retention capacity of the soil, causes floods

 contour ploughing, planting trees, building barkers, cover planting etc.