

I. Short answers. 5x2=10 (Any two points will get 2 marks)

1. The IST IS 5.30 hours ahead of GMT. Arunachal pradesh and Gujarat will have differences in time. India's central meridian passes through Mirzapur 82'30 E longitude. To avoid differences IST is followed.

2 .Narmada tapti sabarmati mahi sharavathi and periyar.

3. When altitude increases, temperature decreases. Temperature decreases at the rate of 6.5°C for every 1000 metres height.

4. Rich in potash lime, calcium and magnesium, poor in nitrogen and phosphoric acid. Black colour due to presence of iron and titanium. Found in Deccan trap.

5. Used for making iron and steel and a raw material for alloying. 10 kg of manganese used for one ton of steel. Used in the manufacture of bleaching powder ,insecticides paints and batteries.

II. Distinguish between:( any 2 points ;2 marks)

6. Himalayan rivers: They originate from Himalayas.eg Indus,ganges,Brahmaputra. They are perennial rivers. Water level is maintained due to rain as well as melting of snow. They flow through deep valleys.

Peninsular rivers: They are not perennial. They depend mainly on rainfall. Eg. Kaveri, Narmada ,Krishna. They flow through broad and shallow valleys. They originate from plateaus.

7. North east monsoon. They blow from land to sea. They start from North India and end in Bay of Bengal. Heavy rainfall in coromandel coast. Rain during october and november.

South west monsoon : They blow from sea to land. From Indian ocean to India. Heavy rainfall in west coast plain and northern plain. Rainfall is in june and september.

8. Alluvial soil : Rivers and streams deposit sediments. Plenty of sand and clay is deposited. Two types Bhangar and Khadar. Rich in potash and phosphoric acid but poor in Nitrogen. Found in Northern plains.

Black soil : Formed by weathering of igneous rocks. Cotton grows well. Rich in iron and magnesium but poor in phosphorous and nitrogen. Found in plenty in Deccan plateau.

9. Density of population: Number of persons living per unit area. It gives information about distribution of people. It depends upon soil, water, employment, climate etc.

Growth of population: It is influenced by birth rate, death rate and migration. It refers to the number of people living in the country during a specified period of time.

10. Hydro power: Electricity prepared from waterfalls. It is renewable. Causes no pollution. Eg. south and North Indian dams.

Thermal power: Produced from burning of fossil fuels like coal and petrol. Causes pollution. Causes global warming. Eg. Neyveli thermal power.

11. Sugar bowl of India  
Bauxite

Uttar Pradesh  
aircraft

Detroit of India  
INSAT  
Iron

Chennai  
Satellite  
Salem

Horticulture	Golden revolution
Mica	Electrical goods
Solar power	Andhra pradesh
Mazagon dock	Mumbai
Limestone	coimbatore

12. Paragraph answer.(any 3 points for each sub topic)

Forests of India.

Types of Forests. Evergreen forest, deciduous , Dry forest, mountain , himalayan ,alpine ,tidal and coastal forest.

Evergreen forest. Needs more than 200cm rainfall.Found in west bengal, nagaland etc. trees are rubber,coconut, palm,iron wood etc. leaves are always green.

Decidious forest. Require 100 to 200 cm rainfall.also called as monsoon forest. They drop leaves during spring and early summer. Found in uttar pradesh, tamil nadu, kerala etc. trees rosewood, sandal wood,amla etc.

Tropical dry forest: Needs 50 to 100 cm rainfall. Found in Rajasthan, punjab, Tamil Nadu etc. Trees are banyan,babool etc. Also known as tropical thorn forest.

Himalayan forest: Needs more than 200 cm rainfall. They are evergreen type. Trees are found in Kashmir, himachal pradesh and uttarakhand. Trees are oak, silver fir, deodar, pine etc.

Tidal Forest: Found near delta, and estuaries. Also known as swamp forests. Ganga and brahmaputra have large tidal forest also known as mango grove forest.

Coastal forest: Also called as littoral forest found in coastal areas. Trees seen are coconut, casuarina and palm. Kerala and Goa are known for these.

13. Pipeline network transport: Convenient mode of transport. Connects oil and natural gas fields, refineries to the markets.

Solids can also be transported when converted into slurry.

Initial cost is high but running cost is minimum in the passage of time.

In the past they were used in water transport to cities and industries.

Oil transport from assam to kanpur, salaya in gujarat to jalandhar in Punjab.

Gas transport from Hazira in gujarat to Jagadispur in Uttar pradesh are the large networks.