

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER
GEOGRAPHY (316) – OLD COURSE
(THEORY)

Time: 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 80

Note:

- i. This question paper consists of 46 questions in all.
 - ii. All questions are compulsory.
 - iii. Marks are given against each question.
 - iv. For Optional Module, all questions either from **Option I** or **Option II** in all sections.
 - v.
 - a. **Q.No. 1 to 16** – Multiple Choice type questions (MCQs) carrying 1 mark each. Select and write the most appropriate option out of the four options given in each of these questions. An internal choice has been provided in some of these questions.
 - b. **Q.No. 17-20** are objective type map based questions. Question for Visually Impaired candidate in lieu of question no. 17-20 have been given. You have to attempt only **one** of the given choices in such questions. **Q.No. 21 to 30** – Objective type questions carry 02 marks each (with 2/4 sub-parts of 1 mark each). Attempt these questions as per the instructions given for each of the questions 21-30.
 - c. **Q.No. 31 to 40** – Very Short questions carrying 02 marks each to be answered in the range of 30 to 50 words. Question No. 35-36 are map based questions. Question for Visually Impaired candidate in lieu of question no. 35-36 have been given.
 - d. **Q.No. 41 to 45** – Short Answer type questions carrying 03 marks each to be answered in the range of 50 to 80 words.
 - e. **Q. No. 46** – Long Answer type questions carrying 05 marks each to be answered in the range of 80 to 120 words.
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1. Find the incorrect combination of the area of study and branches of geography it belongs. 1
 - a. Oceanography - Physical Geography
 - b. Rural Geography – Regional Geography
 - c. Settlement Geography - Human Geography
 - d. Bio-geography – Human Geography

 2. If you want to study the landforms and resultant flora and fauna in any specific area, you will study- 1
 - a. Geomorphology and Climatology
 - b. Climatology and Bio-geography
 - c. Bio-geography and Geomorphology
 - d. Geomorphology and Soil Geography

3. Eroding and transporting the loosen material by force of water in river is called – 1
- Corrosion
 - Hydraulic action
 - Attrition
 - Corrasion
4. The isotherm in southern hemisphere are regular and widely spaced due to- 1
- Closeness of equator
 - Closeness of Antarctica
 - Large expanse of water
 - Large expanse of land
5. Which of the following factor is not responsible for the uneven distribution of temperature? 1
- Land and sea contrast
 - Rivers
 - Ocean Currents
 - Slope and aspects
6. Cloud reflects 27 units of incoming solar radiation in heat budget. Imagine if clouds could not return the incoming solar radiation, what will happen? 1
- Imbalance in heat budget
 - No impact on balance of heat budget
 - Imbalance in heat budget and increase in temperature
 - None of the above
7. (i) Which of the following is not correct about El-Nino? 1
- It is a warm current
 - It is found in North-Atlantic Ocean
 - It is replaced by cold Peru current
 - It affects the global pattern of pressure and winds
- OR
- (ii) The pre-monsoon showers are known as 'Mango Shower' in- 1
- Kerala
 - Assam
 - West Bengal
 - Maharashtra
8. (i) On the basis of areas receiving the rain, which of the following is correct sequence in ascending order? 1

- a. North eastern part of J & K – East of western ghat – Coast of western ghat – Shillong plateau
- b. Coast of western ghat – Shillong plateau - North eastern part of J & K – East of western ghat
- c. East of western ghat – North eastern part of J & K – Coast of western ghat – Shillong plateau
- d. East of western ghat – Coast of western ghat – Shillong plateau - North eastern part of J & K

OR

(ii) On the basis of the onset of the south-west monsoon identify the accurate combination of the arrival on different location:

- a. Kerala (1 june), Mumbai (5 june), W. Bengal (10 june), Punjab (1 july)
- b. Kerala (1 june), W. Bengal (5 june), Mumbai (1 july), Punjab (10 july)
- c. Kerala (1 june), W. Bengal (5 june), Mumbai (10 june), Punjab (1 july)
- d. Kerala (5 june), W. Bengal (1 june), Mumbai (1 july), Punjab (10 july)

9. (i) The country with unfavourable arable land-man ratio than India is- 1
- a. Argentina
 - b. Denmark
 - c. Mexico
 - d. Egypt

OR

(ii) The category with highest land utilisation in India is:

- a. Current fallow
- b. Net sown area
- c. Pastures and groves
- d. Forests

10. (i) The soil with loss of nutrient by accelerated leaching, pebbly crust, extreme hard and redish-brown color is- 1
- a. Red soil
 - b. Laterite soil
 - c. Mountain soil
 - d. Desert soil

OR

(ii) The soil found in the vast valley of Sutlej, ganga and Brahmaputra and the fringes of southern peninsula is:

- a. Regur soil
- b. Mountain soil
- c. Desert soil

d. Alluvial soil

11. (i) If you are visiting places of Maharashtra and Karnataka receiving moderate rainfall between 70-100 cm limited to four months, it has open grass areas between group of trees and trees shed their leaves at a specific season, then the areas have- 1

- a. Moist tropical deciduous vegetation
- b. Dry tropical thorny vegetation
- c. Dry tropical deciduous vegetation
- d. Moist tropical semi-evergreen vegetation

OR

(ii) If an area facing the huge problem of soil erosion and contour ploughing and terracing has been suggested, then such areas can be found in:

- a. Hill areas
- b. Coastal areas
- c. Northern plains
- d. Desert areas

12. (i) A farmer face the impact of globalisation as- 1

- a. Stable prices of agricultural products
- b. Dependency for seeds due to monopoly of MNCs
- c. Equal distribution of income across social classes
- d. No impact of other countries on prices of the agricultural products

OR

(ii) A person involved in farming to fulfil own requirement only is practicing:

- a. Integrated farming
- b. Dry farming
- c. Subsistence farming
- d. Commercial farming

13. (i) Crop rotation, use of crop residue and animal manure and use of biological pest-control are the feature of- 1

- a. Contract farming
- b. Wet Farming
- c. Subsistence farming
- d. Eco-farming

OR

(ii) The India is witnessing changes in crop pattern. It can be identified as:

- a. Uniformity in crops
- b. Dominance of food crops over non-food crops
- c. Increase in coarse cereals

d. Increasing importance of kharif crops

14. (i) As per the census of 2001, the sex-ratio of India was-

1

- a. 927
- b. 933
- c. 934
- d. 930

OR

(ii) As per the census of 2001, the density of population in India was-

- a. 385 persons per square km
- b. 324 persons per square km
- c. 312 persons per square km
- d. 342 persons per square km

Attempts any one part as per your optional module.

OPTION – I
(Local Area Planning)

15. A. Which of the following is not suggested for slum area development-

1

- a. Provision for basic amenities
- b. Improvement in sanitation quality
- c. Restriction of migration
- d. Promotion of micro scale business

16. A. The suggested planning recommendation for Rangdoo Gumpa may not include-

- a. Development of metalled road and means of transportation
- b. Large scale pastoral activities
- c. Promotion of expedition and adventure tourism
- d. Selling of local surplus to other areas

OPTION – II
(Geography of Tourism in India)

15. B. Which of the following innovative form of tourism is most suitable for rural areas: 1

- a. Museum Tourism
- b. Festival Tourism
- c. Farm House tourism
- d. Health Tourism

16. B. Which of the following is not a part of three point strategy for development of full potential of tourism? 1
- a. Conservation
 - b. Tone up the Infrastructure
 - c. Create Awareness
 - d. Effective Marketing

Study the map carefully and answer Map based question No. 17, 18, 19 and 20



17. Identify a volcano marked as 'A'- 1
- a. Mauna Loa
 - b. Krakatoa
 - c. El Asnam
 - d. Etna
18. Identify a volcano marked as 'B'- 1
- a. Vesuvius
 - b. Mont Pelne
 - c. Kilmanjaro
 - d. St. Helens
19. Identify a lava plateau marked as 'C'- 1
- a. Drakensberg Plateau
 - b. Kimberlay Plateau
 - c. Parane Plateau
 - d. Ethiopian Plateau

20. Identify a trench spread on the west coast of South America marked as 'D'-

1

- a. Kurile
- b. Peru - Chile
- c. Tonga
- d. Mariana

Question for Visually Impaired candidate in lieu of question no. 17-20:

17. Which of the following volcano is situated in Asia?

- a. Mauna Loa
- b. Krakatoa
- c. El Asnam
- d. Etna

18. Which of the following volcano is situated in North America?

- a. Vesuvius
- b. Mont Pelne
- c. Kilmanjaro
- d. St. Helens

19. Which of the following lava plateau is located in South America?

- a. Drakensberg Plateau
- b. Kimberlay Plateau
- c. Parane Plateau
- d. Ethiopian Plateau

20. Which of the following trench is spread on the west coast of South America?

- a. Kurile
- b. Peru-Chile
- c. Tonga
- d. Mariana

21. Answer any two of the following questions by filling the appropriate words: 1 x 2= 2

- a. The approach of _____ Geography is used for analysing spatial imprints of relief of any specific area.
- b. Earth systems like atmosphere, hydrosphere, lithosphere and biosphere are studies in _____.
- c. Storing of information about the earth for automatic retrieval in accurate manner is key component of _____.
- d. We can study spatial and temporal trends of geographical phenomena in _____.

22. Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the following questions in one or two words:

1 x 2 = 2

The level of the ground water table always fluctuates. It is never the same in any area. The level of the water table is controlled by the nature of land surface, variation in the amount of rainfall and the character of the underlying rocks. Water table is generally higher in areas of high precipitation and also in areas bordering rivers and lakes. Water-table changes according to seasons. It is higher in rainy season and lower during summers. On the basis of the variability, the water-table is of two types: (a) The permanent water table and (b) The temporary water table.

- a. Name any one type of water table.
- b. State any one factor controlling the level of water table.

23. Answer any two of the following questions in one or two words: 1 x 2 = 2

- a. Name the process of horizontal transport of heat by wind.
- b. State the term used for the balance between insolation and terrestrial radiation.
- c. Name the thermal zone situated between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn.
- d. At which place the lowest temperature in northern hemisphere is observed during summer (July)?

24. Make any two correct combination from Column A to Column B: 1 x 2 = 2

Column A	Column B
a. Hot weather season	i. October to november
b. Cold weather season	ii. March to may
c. The advancing south – west monsoon	iii. January to march
d. The retreating south-west monsoon	iv. December to february
	v. May to july
	vi. April to june
	vii. June to september

25. Answer Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the following questions in one or two words: 1 x 2 = 2

In sharp contrast with the Northern Mountains and Plains stand the hills of moderate attitude and a highly denuded rocky landscape, representing one of the oldest

landmasses of the world - the peninsular block of India. Its rounded hills and flat topped ridges have a beauty of their own. The varied metamorphic and old granite rocks have given rise to hills, plateaus and foliated rocks. Further more, the basalt or Deccan Trap of Western India has its typical flat topped hills and ghat or stair like structures. Its steep wall-like escarpments run for miles and miles without interruption overlooking the Arabian Sea. Their beauty need to be seen and to be believed. This physiographic division is known for millets and various industrial crops such as cotton, sugarcane, coffee and groundnut. More importantly, it is a store house of minerals - specially the ferrous ones and mineral fuels like coal and atomic or radio-active minerals. They have also sizeable hydel power resources. They, thus, provide a sound base to develop both agro-based and mineral-based industries.

- a. Cite any one type of rocks found in peninsular India.
- b. Identify any one industrial crop grown in this region.
- c. Identify a feature of hills found in Deccan trap of western ghats.
- d. Cite a factor responsible of development of industry in the region.

26. Answer any two of the following questions in one or two words: 1 x 2 = 2
- a. Mention the term referring the total land area on which crops are grown in a region.
 - b. Name the types of farming practised in the area of alluvial soils with annual average of rainfall more than 200 cm.
 - c. Name any one mineral belt found in peninsular plateau region of India.
 - d. In which year coal mining was started at Raniganj?
27. Answer any two of the following questions in one or two words: 1 x 2 = 2
- a. Identify the family of language spoken by the tribal people of Meghalaya, Andaman and Nicobar islands.
 - b. The areas with density of population ranges between 100 to 400 persons per kilometre will fall in which zone?
 - c. Cite any one area of high concentration of Scheduled caste population in India.
 - d. Cite the indicator referring to the proportion between the total number of learners in a particular age group that are supposed to be in that particular class and classes the total number of actual learners enrolled in that particular class/classes.
28. Answer the following questions in one or two words: 1 x 2 = 2
- a. Identify the indicator assessed through Gross Domestic Products (GDP), Gross National Product (GNP), Per capita income etc.
 - b. Identify the age-group not included in assessing the literacy rate of the country.

Attempts any one part as per your optional module.

OPTION – I
(Local Area Planning)

29. A. Answer the following questions in one or two words: 1 x 2 = 2
- a. In which system the weekly market are regulated?
 - b. Which tribal community lives in Sembalpani village?
30. A. Answer the following questions in one or two words: 1 x 2 = 2
- a. Identify measures of central tendency processed by arranging data in an ascending or descending order.
 - b. Identify the diagram used to represent the proportion of the sub-unit of the whole.

OPTION – II
(Geography of Tourism in India)

29. B. Answer the following questions in one or two words: 1 x 2 = 2
- a. Name the industry termed as invisible export.
 - b. State the tagline for tourism promotion of India in overseas.
30. B. Answer the following questions in one or two words: 1 x 2 = 2
- a. Identify the mode of transport used by International tourist for arrival in India.
 - b. Identify the professional managing the transport requirements, visa, permit clearance facilities etc in tourism sector.
31. Explain any two importance of continental shelf for human being? 2
32. Why do the ports of Western Europe remain open throughout the year while port of Quebec in Canada gets frozen in winter? 2
33. Explain any two features of the drainage system of North India. 2
34. Suggest any two non-conventional energy resources which can be utilised most in India. Give reasons for your selection. 2
35. On the given outline map of India, mark and label the following: 1 x 2 = 2
- a. An Iron and Steel Plant of Chhattisgarh
 - b. Iron Ore deposit in a district of Jharkhand

Question for Visually Impaired candidate in lieu of question no. 35:

- a. Name the Iron and Steel Plant situated in Chhattisgarh.
- b. Name a district of Jharkhand where Iron Ore is found.

36. On the given outline map of India, mark and label the following: 1 x 2 = 2
- a. Oil producing area in Arabian Sea near to Maharashtra
 - b. A state with High density of population located on the west coast of India

Question for Visually Impaired candidate in lieu of question no. 36:

- a. Name an oil producing area of Arabian Sea located near to Maharashtra coast.
- b. Name a state with High density of population located on the west coast of India.

37. How physical factors influence the density and distribution of population? Give any two reasons. 2

Attempts any one part as per your optional module.

**OPTION – I
(Local Area Planning)**

38. A. Mention any two merits of Median. 2
39. A. Explain any two steps to be followed in secondary data collection. 2
40. A. Describe any two important points which should be considered while interpreting the information. 2

**OPTION – II
(Geography of Tourism in India)**

38. B. Why tour guides are an important part of tourism industry? Give any two points. 2
39. B. Explain any two roles played by tour agency in tourism operations. 2
40. B. Establish relationship between rail transport and tourism. Give any two points. 2
41. Name the three types of volcanoes on the basis of frequency of eruption. Give any one example of each type of volcanoes. 3



42. Name any six factors which affect the location and characteristics of biomes. $6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3$
43. 'No other biomes have ever undergone so many changes as the temperate grassland biomes.'
Explain with suitable examples. 3
44. (i) What is river linkage? Explain any two benefits of river linkages in India. $1 + 2 = 3$
OR
(ii) Define the term Water Budget. Explain the water budget of India. $1 + 2$
45. (i) Explain any three ways used for conservation of rain water. $1 \times 3 = 3$
OR
(ii) Illustrate the three means of irrigation in India. 1×3
46. (i) Explain the thermal zone with the help of illustration. $3 + 2 = 5$
OR
(ii) Explain any five factors affecting the climate. 1×5

**Geography (316) - Old
Marking Scheme**

Q. No.	Expected Value points for each step	Distribution of Marks	Total Marks
1.	D	1	1
2.	C	1	1
3.	B	1	1
4.	C	1	1
5.	B	1	1
6.	C	1	1
7.	(i) B OR (ii) A	1	1
8.	(i) A OR (ii) C	1	1
9.	(i) D OR (ii) B	1	1
10.	(i) B OR (ii) D	1	1
11.	(i) C OR (ii) A	1	1
12.	(i) B OR (ii) C	1	1
13.	(i) D OR (ii) B	1	1
14.	(i) B OR (ii) B	1	1
	OPTION – I (Local Area Planning)		
15. A	C	1	1
16. A	B	1	1
	OPTION – II (Geography of Tourism in India)		
15. B	C	1	1
16. B	D	1	1
17.	B	1	1
18.	D	1	1
19.	C	1	1
20.	B	1	1

21.	a. Regional b. Physical Geography c. Geographic Information System d. Historical Geography (Any two)	1x2	2
22.	a. (i) Permanent water table (ii) Temporary water table (any 1) b. (i) The nature of land surface (ii) Variation in the amount of rainfall (iii) Character of the underlying rocks (any 1)	1x2	2
23.	a. Advection b. Heat Budget c. Torrid zone d. Central Greenland (Any two)	1x2	2
24.	a. (ii) b. (iv) c. (vii) d. (i) (Any two)	1x2	2
25.	a. (i) Metamorphic, (ii) Granite (any 1) b. (i) Cotton, (ii) Sugarcane, (iii) Coffee (iv) Groundnut (any 1) c. Flat topped d. (i) Availability of industrial crops (ii) Minerals (iii) Hydel power source (any 1) (Any two)	1x2	2
26.	a. Net sown area b. Wet farming c. (ii) North-eastern plateau (ii) South-eastern plateau (iii) North-western region (any 1) d. 1772 (Any two)	1x2	2
27.	a. Austric family b. Areas of moderate density c. (ii) Indo-ganga plain (ii) Eastern coastal plain (any 1) d. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) (Any two)	1x2	2
28.	a. Economic indicator b. Below 7 years	1x2	2

OPTION – I (Local Area Planning)			
29. A	a. Takbazari b. Bharwad	1X2	2
30. A	a. Median b. Pie diagram	1X2	2
OPTION – II (Geography of Tourism in India)			
29 B	a. Tourism b. Incredible India	1X2	2
30 B	a. Air transport b. Tour operator	1X2	2
31	Importance of continental shelf: i. House of microscopic plants and animals called planktons. ii. Source of fish and minerals. iii. Storehouse of petroleum and gas iv. Availability of coral reefs. v. Any other point (Any two points)	1 x 2	2
32	Due to warm north Atlantic drift the ports of west Europe remains free of ice in winter too while due to Quebec port in Canada comes under the influence of cold Labrador current and remain ice bound.	2	2
33	Features- i. The drainage system of north India is mostly based on perennial rivers of Himalaya. ii. Fed by melting ice of glaciers of Great Himalayan Range iii. These rivers deposited sediment and formed plains iv. Continuously deepening their valleys. v. There are three subsystems Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra system. vi. Any other relevant point (Any 2)	1 x 2	2
34	Non-conventional energy resources- i. Solar energy ii. Wind energy iii. Biogas iv. Biomass energy v. Tidal energy vi. Geothermal energy (Any 2 with reasons)	1 x 2	2

<p>35</p>	 <p>INDIA OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES & UNION TERRITORIES</p> <p>Question for Visually Impaired candidate in lieu of question no. 35:</p> <p>a. Bhilai b. Singhbhum</p>	<p>1 x 2</p> <p>1 1</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>36</p>	 <p>INDIA OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES & UNION TERRITORIES</p> <p>Question for Visually Impaired candidate in lieu of question no. 36:</p> <p>a. Bombay High b. Kerala</p>	<p>1 x 2</p> <p>1 1</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>37</p>	<p>Physical factors</p> <p>i. Landforms ii. Climate iii. Soil</p> <p>(Any 2 with examples)</p>	<p>1 x 2</p>	<p>2</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">OPTION – I (Local Area Planning)</p>			

38 A	<p>Merits of Median-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Being the middle most value, median remains unaffected by the extreme values in the distribution as in the case of arithmetic mean. ii. It is a partition value which divides the series into two nearly equal parts and remains the centre of gravity. iii. However, it cannot be worked out without putting data in an ascending or descending order. If data are large, it might be a time consuming and tedious job. The values of median will be erratic if one or two items are added or subtracted from the series. <p>(Any 2)</p>	1 x 2	2
39 A	<p>Steps in Secondary Data Collection-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Knowledge about the offices/institutes etc. keeping the record of relevant data ii. Get an official letter containing requirements of data and purpose alongwith identity card iii. Keep a note book/record file to transfer data iv. The secondary data forms the basis for tabulation and processing as per need. <p>(Any 2)</p>	1 x 2	2
40 A	<p>Points to be considered while interpreting-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Clarity and explicitness of the interpretation. ii. Segregation of common and special features. iii. Focus should be clarified right in the beginning. iv. Organisation of the facts must be step by step. v. Accuracy of facts need to be checked <p>(Any 2)</p>	1 x 2	2
<p>OPTION – II (Geography of Tourism in India)</p>			
38 B	<p>Importance of tour guides-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Introduces visitors to attraction of tourist places ii. Tour guide is basic unit of whole tourism promotion iii. Share information in the language of tourist iv. Make aware about local culture tradition etc. v. Any other relevant point <p>(Any 2)</p>	1 x 2	2

39 B	<p>Role of tourism agency –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Resolve queries of tourists ii. Make travel stay comfortable and satisfying iii. Coordinate with other similar agencies in any tourist area iv. Provides quick mode of transportation v. Arrange a package tour for group vi. Any other relevant point <p>(Any 2)</p>	1 x 2	2
40 B	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Provide economic and quick transport facility for travellers ii. Major cities and tourist areas are connected with rail routes iii. Rail routes from Jammu-Udhampur to Kanyakumari connect two remote areas iv. Little mountain trains are also major attractions in hill areas v. Konkan coastal railway in engineering marvel and great tourist attraction vi. Palace on wheel is another attraction for foreign tourist vii. Any other relevant point <p>(Any 2)</p>	1 x 2	2
41	<p>Types of Volcanoes –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Active ii. Dormant iii. Extinct <p>With one example of each</p>	1 x 3	3
42	<p>Factors affecting biomes-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Length of day light and darkness. This is mainly responsible for duration of photosynthesis. ii. Mean temperature as well as difference in temperature. Differences (both diurnal and annual) to find out extreme conditions. iii. Length of growing season. iv. Precipitation which includes total amount, variations over time and intensity. v. Wind flow that include speed, direction, duration and frequency. vi. Soil types vii. Slope viii. Drainage ix. Other plant and animal species <p>(Any 6)</p>	$\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$	3

43	<p>Reason of changes in the temperate grassland biomes due to the human activities-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Major area converted into agricultural lands ii. Pastoralism or domesticated of animals. iii. Large scale hunting of animals iv. The introduction of new animal and plant species <p>(As a whole)</p>	3	3
44	<p>(i) River Linkage – Linking of rivers with each other to control flood and utilise additional water in areas of scarcity.</p> <p>Benefits of rivers linkages –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. All round development of an area is possible by joining basins. b. The irrigation of additional agricultural area c. Additional production of hydro-electricity d. Helpful in flood control, e. Any other point <p>(Any 2)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>ii) Water Budget: The balance between the available water in the country and the water under use is water budget. The unit of measurement is cubic or hectare meter.</p> <p>Water budget of India- The reserve of water (surface and underground water) is about 23840 billion cubic meter in India while 10860 billion cubic meter is required to use. 90% water received in three months. There is great variation in number of days in India and variation in nature of rainfall too. There is great variation in regional distribution of rainfall causing uneven distribution of surface and underground water.</p> <p>(As a whole)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1 x 2</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>	3
45	<p>(i) Ways of rain water conservation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Construction of potholes b. Construction of trenches c. Use of wells d. Handpump <p>(Any three)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(ii) Means of irrigation in India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Wells and tubewells b. Canals c. Tanks <p>(Brief explanation)</p>	<p>1 x 3</p> <p>1 x 3</p>	3

46	<p>(i) Thermal Zones-</p> <p>a. Torrid zone</p> <p>b. Temperate zone</p> <p>c. Frigid zone (With explanation)</p> <p>Illustration of Thermal Zone</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) Factors affecting the climate:</p> <p>a. Latitude or distance from equator</p> <p>b. Altitude or height from the mean sea level</p> <p>c. Continentally or distance from the sea</p> <p>d. Nature of the prevailing winds</p> <p>e. Cloud cover</p> <p>f. Ocean currents</p> <p>g. Direction of mountain chains</p> <p>h. Slope and the aspects</p> <p>i. The nature of the soil and vegetation cover (Any five points)</p>	<p>1 x 3 = 3</p> <p>2</p> <p>1 x 5</p>	<p>5</p>
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