ICSE 2027 EXAMINATION

QUESTION BANK

GEOGRAPHY

(H.C.G. PAPER – 2)

Chapter-wise compilation with years of appearance

Maximum Marks: 80 Time allowed: Two hours (per paper)

Chapters covered

1. Topo Sheet (Question 1)
2. India Map (Question 2)
3. Climate
4. Soil Resources
5. Natural Vegetation
6. Water Resources
7. Mineral and Energy Resources
8. Agriculture
9. Manufacturing Industries
10. Transport
11. Waste Management

Papers included

ICSE 2023 Board & Specimen • ICSE 2024 Specimen & Board • ICSE 2025 Specimen & Board • ICSE 2026 Specimen & Board • ICSE 2027 Specimen

How to use this bank

- The year-wise sections have been removed. Questions that appear word-for-word in more than one paper are merged into one question, and the years in which it appeared are written under it in blue: [2026] = Board paper, [2026S] = Specimen paper (e.g. [2023] [2025S] [2026]).
- Each theory chapter (Natural Vegetation, Water Resources, Mineral and Energy Resources, Agriculture) is divided into three categories: A. Multiple Choice Questions, B. Short Questions (1 or 2 marks: a single question, or a single question with two parts), C. Long Questions (3 marks).
- Question parts and marks [ ] are shown as in the original papers; cognitive-level labels have been removed. Questions are merged when their wording is identical (ignoring capital letters, punctuation and the word "the").
- Topo Sheet and India Map questions are listed in one continuous list; in the order they first appeared.
- Class IX topics are not included. No answers are included.

Chapter 1: Topo Sheet (Question 1)

Question 1 is answered from the Survey of India map extract supplied with the paper. Two extracts were available in the uploaded papers and are reproduced below: G43S7 (used by the questions marked [2023], [2024S] and [2025S], which refer to Mahudi Moti, Kotda, Rampura, etc.) and G43S10 (used by [2025], [2026S] and [2027S], which refer to Pamera, Malgaon, Gulabganj, etc.). The [2024] and [2026] Board papers use other portions of sheet G43S7 whose extract was not part of the uploaded files.

1. [2]

   (a) Give the four-figure grid reference for Δ224.

   (b) What is the contour interval used in the given map extract?

   [2023]

2. [2]

   (a) Mention two manmade features seen in grid square 2706.

   (b) Mention two natural features seen in grid square 2905.

   [2023]

3. [2]

   (a) What do you understand by 1:50,000 printed below the map extract?

   (b) What is the pattern of drainage seen in the grid square 2505?

   [2023]

4. [2]

   (a) What do you understand by .10r in 2709?

   (b) What is the compass direction of Mahudi Nani (2604) from Panswala (2909)?

   [2023]

5. Calculate the area in kilometre square of the region enclosed between Easting 26 to 29 and Northing 05 to 11. [2]

   [2023]

6. [2]

   (a) Give the six-figure grid reference for .201 in the eastern part of the map extract.

   (b) What are the brown patches in the north east quarter of the map extract?

   [2024S] [2025S]

7. Mohan goes on a bicycle from 02 northing to 12 northing in a straight line. If he moves at a speed of 10 kilometers per hour, how much time will he take to reach his destination? [2]

   [2024S] [2025S]

8. [2]

   (a) What is the compass direction of Rampura (2709) to Kotda (3005)?

   (b) What is the nature of streams seen in the map extract?

   [2024S]

9. [2]

   (a) Ramesh returned to his native place Mahudi Moti (2404) after a gap of ten years and was happy to see the development around his village. What according to you show that the area around his village has developed?

   (b) What is the black vertical line made between the easting 25 and 26?

   [2024S] [2025S]

10. Mention two manmade and two natural features in the grid square 2508. [2]

    [2024S] [2025S]

11. [2]

(a) Give the six-figure grid reference for spot height .522.

(b) What is the pattern of settlement in the grid square 3591?

[2024]

12. [2]

(a) Mention two man-made features seen in the grid square 3794.

(b) Mention two means of transport used by the people of Nani Bhatamal in the grid square 3691.

[2024]

13. [2]

(a) Identify the landform marked by the contours in the grid square 3896.

(b) What is the pattern of drainage seen in the grid square 3697?

[2024]

14. [2]

(a) What is the reason for the presence of causeway in the grid square 3695?

(b) What is the compass direction of Khara (4097) from Karja (3994)?

[2024]

15. Calculate the area in kilometre square of the region to the south of 94 Northing. [2]

[2024]

16. [2]

(a) What is the compass direction of Rampura (2709) from Kotda (3005)?

(b) If you are moving along the left bank of Sipu river, which settlement will you come across?

[2025S]

17. [2]

(a) Give the six-figure grid reference for spot height .437 in the southeastern part of the map extract.

(b) Aman, a local craftsman, wants to sell his product to a large gathering to earn money instantly.

1. Which settlement should he go to?
2. Name the month in which he should visit the settlement named by you above.

[2025]

18. [2]

(a) On which bank of the Sukli nadi is the settlement of Pamera situated?

(b) Identify the settlement pattern seen in the grid square 6732.

[2025]

19. Roshan, while travelling from Sirori to Tokra, observed that the surface water sources are dry except for the reservoir near Tokra. [2]

(a) What according to you may be the reason for the presence of water in the reservoir in 6832 near Tokra settlement?

(b) State whether this reservoir is artificial or natural source of water.

[2025]

20. [2]

(a) What is the direct distance between Gulabganj to Pithapura? Give your answer in kilometre.

(b) Mention the compass direction of Pithapura from Gulabganj.

[2025]

21. [2]

(a) Name two man-made features seen in the grid square 6534.

(b) Define contour interval.

[2025]

22. [2]

(a) Identify the conventional symbol found at the six-figure reference of 666364.

(b) Identify the drainage pattern in the Grid Square 6334.

[2026S]

23. [2]

(a) Calculate the shortest distance in km. from Malgaon to Mohabbatgarh.

(b) In which direction will Sneha be driving if she is going from Mohabbatgarh to Sanwara along the metalled road?

[2026S]

24. [2]

(a) Write whether the conventional symbol marked as a blue dot in the Pamera settlement is man-made or natural.

(b) A resident of Malgaon settlement (Grid Square 6131) has to report a crime at the nearest police station. Which settlement will he be visiting?

[2026S]

25. [2]

(a) How do the local people benefit from the causeways seen in this region?

(b) Explain why Fire Lines are significant from the point of view of the environment.

[2026S] [2027S]

26. [2]

(a) Rajiv is travelling from Gulabganj for a visit to the Reserved Forest near Tarepara Nadi (Grid square 6728). Which two means of transport he would come across during his journey?

(b) Differentiate between the types of huts in Grid Square 6935 and the ones found in Grid Square 7033.

[2026S]

27. [2]

(a) What is the social significance of the temple that is found at the six-figure grid reference 362001?

(b) What is the reason for very few settlements in the southeastern quarter of the map extract?

[2026]

28. [2]

(a) What is .3r in grid square 3501?

(b) Identify one relief feature found in the grid square 3796.

[2026]

29. [2]

(a) The area shown on the map extract has seasonal streams, but in 3903 a large perennial water source can be seen. What may be the reason for the presence of this large perennial source of water?

(b) Which other source of water seen on the map extract is perennial?

[2026]

30. [2]

(a) While travelling for work from Dhaneri (3100) to Marwada (3197) along the metalled road, Sahil crossed over a number of 'causeways. Why are causeways present in the area shown on the map extract?

(b) Identify the drainage pattern seen in the grid square 3697.

[2026]

31. [2]

(a) What is the difference in altitude between the highest point on the map extract and the contour height in grid square 3203?

(b) What is the black horizontal line made between 98 and 99 northings called?

[2026]

32. [2]

(a) What does the figure 300 indicate in grid square 6730?

(b) What does RF in 'RF 1:50,000' denote?

[2027S]

33. [2]

(a) A farmer from the small village of Sigarli Khera (Grid Square 6528) travels northwards to reach Moti Talao. Which means of transport will he be using?

(b) What would be the actual length of the National Highway between Distance Stones 222 and 226?

[2027S]

34. [2]

(a) Give two evidence to suggest that Pamera is a more important settlement than Malgaon.

(b) Calculate the area of the map extract enclosed by Eastings 63 and 67 and Northings 29 and 32. Give your answer in km square.

[2027S]

35. [2]

(a) Identify the conventional symbol at the six-figure reference of 666364.

(b) Identify the drainage pattern in Grid Square 6334.

[2027S]

36. [2]

(a) Give the four-figure grid reference of the settlement where the Ayurvedic hospital is found.

(b) Name two man-made features in grid square 6429.

[2023S]

37. [2]

(a) What is the pattern of drainage seen in grid square 6729?

(b) What is the pattern of settlement seen in grid square 6934?

[2023S]

38. Calculate the shortest distance in kms. between settlement Udwaria (6934) and Sanwara (6636). [2]

[2023S]

39. What advantage does Representative Fraction have over Statement scale? [2]

[2023S]

40. [2]

(a) What do you mean by 3r in grid square 6933?

(b) What do you mean by .437 in grid square 6729?

[2023S]

Chapter 2: India Map (Question 2)

On the outline map of India provided (use arrows to avoid overcrowding the map). Each item carries 1 mark.

1. Mark and label the Satpura. [1]
[2023] [2025]

2. Shade and label the Gulf of Kutch. [1]
[2023] [2024S] [2025S] [2026] [2027S]

3. Mark and label the River Chambal. [1]
[2023]

4. Mark and label Delhi. [1]
[2023]

5. Mark and label 80o30’ E longitude. [1]
[2023]

6. Mark and label Jharia coalfield. [1]
[2023] [2023S]

7. Mark with arrows and name the Southwest Monsoon winds. [1]
[2023]

8. Mark and label the Karakoram Pass. [1]
[2023] [2026]

9. Shade and label a sparsely populated region in Western India. [1]
[2023] [2026S]

10. Shade an area having Alluvial soil. [1]
[2023] [2024S]

11. Mark with a dot and name the city which lies on the banks of river Jhelum. [1]
[2024S]

12. Mark and name the highest peak of India. [1]
[2024S]

13. Mark with arrow and label N E Monsoon wind. [1]
[2024S]

14. Shade and label a densely populated area in South India. [1]
[2024] [2024S]

15. Mark and label Himalayas. [1]
[2024S]

16. Mark and label Brahmaputra. [1]
[2024S]

17. Mark and label Tropic of Cancer. [1]
[2023S] [2024S]

18. Mark and label Malabar coast. [1]
[2023S] [2024S]

19. Mark and label the river Krishna. [1]
[2024] [2026]

20. Mark and label Eastern Ghats. [1]
[2024] [2025S]

21. Shade and label the Konkan coastal plain. [1]
[2024]

22. Mark with an arrow and label the direction of western disturbance. [1]
[2024]

23. Shade and label the Thar Desert. [1]
[2024]

24. Shade and label the Andaman Sea. [1]
[2023S] [2024]

25. Mark and label the city Chennai. [1]
[2024]

26. Mark and name the highest peak of Himalayas in India. [1]
[2024] [2025S]

27. Mark and label Mumbai High. [1]
[2024]

28. Shade and label an area of alluvial soil in the north-east. [1]
[2025S]

29. Mark using a dot and name the commercial capital of India. [1]
[2025S]

30. Mark with arrows and name the wind bringing rainfall to Punjab in winter. [1]
[2025S]

31. Shade and label a sparsely populated area. [1]
[2025S]

32. Mark and name a tributary of an important peninsular river. [1]
[2025S]

33. Mark and label the most important latitude passing through the country. [1]
[2025S]

34. Mark and label the Coromandel coast. [1]
[2025S] [2026S]

35. Mark and label the Nathu-La pass. [1]
[2023S] [2025]

36. Shade and name the coastal plain that occupies a large part of Kerala. [1]
[2025]

37. Mark and label Digboi. [1]
[2025]

38. Mark and label Chilka lake. [1]
[2025]

39. Mark with arrows and name the wind that brings rainfall to Tamil Nadu coast during winter. [1]
[2025]

40. Mark and label the river Sutlej. [1]
[2025]

41. Mark and label the Standard Meridian of India. [1]
[2025] [2026S]

42. Shade and label the Chota Nagpur plateau. [1]
[2025]

43. Mark and label Visakhapatnam. [1]
[2025]

44. Shade and label an area of black soil in Gujarat. [1]
[2026S]

45. Mark using a dot and name a major river port of India. [1]
[2026S]

46. Shade and label the Deccan plateau of India. [1]
[2026S]

47. Mark and label the Palk Strait. [1]
[2026S]

48. Mark with arrows and name the wind which brings rainfall to the Konkan coast. [1]
[2026S]

49. Mark and label the hills that are popularly called Blue Mountain. [1]
[2026S]

50. Mark and name the river known as the 'Sorrow of Bengal'. [1]
[2026S]

51. Mark and name an old fold mountain range of India. [1]
[2026]

52. Mark with an arrow and name the river also known as the 'Sorrow of Bihar'. [1]
[2026]

53. Mark and label an offshore oil field of India. [1]
[2026]

54. Shade and label the Laterite soil area in the northeastern part of India. [1]
[2026]

55. Mark and name the shared capital city of Punjab and Haryana. [1]
[2026]

56. Mark and label the Western Ghats. [1]
[2026]

57. Shade and label an area of dense population. [1]
[2026]

58. Mark and name the hill range where the Eastern Ghats and the Western Ghats meet. [1]
[2027S]

59. Mark and label the Wular Lake. [1]
[2027S]

60. Write SP over a sparsely populated area north of Tropic of Cancer. [1]
[2027S]

61. Shade and label an area of black soil. [1]
[2027S]

62. Mark and label the wind that brings rain to Mumbai in July. [1]
[2027S]

63. Mark with a dot and name Kochi. [1]
[2023S]

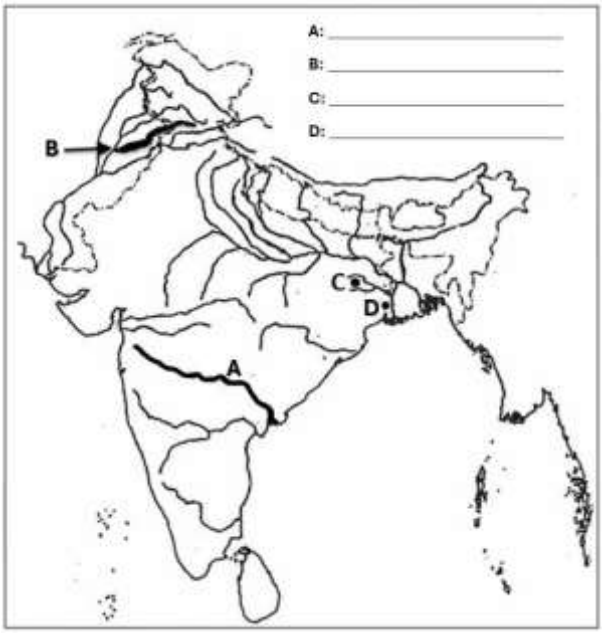
64. Shade and label the river Tungabhadra. [1]
[2023S]

65. Mark and label Aravali. [1]
[2023S]

66. Shade an area which has black soil. [1]
[2023S]

67. Shade and label the area of sparse population in North India. [1]
[2023S]

68. Identify the following on the outline map of India provided: [4]



(a) The river marked A which is known as the Ganga of the south.

(b) The river marked B.

(c) The coalfield marked C.

(d) The riverine port city marked D.

[2027S]

Chapter 3: Climate

A. Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. Which area receives rain from the North East Monsoon? [1]
   (a) Konkan coast
   (b) Ganga basin
   (c) Coromandel coast
   (d) Malabar coast

[2023]

2. ___ is a hot and dry local wind that blows in north India during the pre-monsoon period. [1]
   (a) Western Disturbance
   (b) Loo
   (c) Kal Baisakhi
   (d) Cherry Blossom

[2023S]

3. What causes snowfall in Kashmir during winter? [1]
   (a) Tropical cyclone
   (b) Northeast Monsoon wind
   (c) Southwest Monsoon wind
   (d) Temperate cyclone

[2024]

4. Which of the following is the CORRECT set of water bodies from which the Southwest monsoon picks up moisture? [1]
   (a) Arabian sea + Bay of Bengal + Indian Ocean
   (b) Indian Ocean + Andaman Sea + Arabian Sea
   (c) Bay of Bengal + Indian Ocean + Andaman Sea
   (d) Gulf of Mannar + Mediterranean Sea + Indian Ocean

[2024S]

5. Himalayas have a significant impact on the climate of India as they: [1]
   (a) Block the N-E monsoon winds
   (b) Cause rainfall in the Gangetic plains
   (c) Create a rain shadow area in the Deccan plateau
   (d) Cause cyclonic disturbance in the Bay of Bengal

[2025S] [2026S]

6. Assertion (A): Mumbai receives more rainfall than Pune. Reason (R): Mumbai gets rain from the Arabian Sea branch of the southwest monsoon. [1]
   (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation for (A).
   (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation for (A).
   (c) (A) is true and (R) is false.
   (d) (A) is false and (R) is true.

[2025]

7. Mawsynram, the rainiest place in the world, gets the rain from: [1]
   (a) South-west monsoon wind - Arabian Sea branch
   (b) South-west monsoon wind - Bay of Bengal branch
   (c) Western Disturbance
   (d) North-east monsoon wind

[2026]

8. The place that is likely to experience less rainfall from June to September is: [1]
   (a) Kochi
   (b) Goa
   (c) Mumbai
   (d) Chennai

[2027S]

B. Short Questions (1 or 2 marks)

1. Name the seasons of India and mention the duration of each season. [2]

[2023]

2. Why does maximum rainfall in India occur after the summer season? [2]

[2023]

3. (a) Name the type of climate experienced by India. (b) Mention any two factors responsible for it. [2]

[2023S]

4. With the help of a suitable example, explain how relief features affect the rainfall of a place. [2]

[2023S]

5. "The climate in different parts of India is largely impacted by the relief features." Explain the above statement with the help of two suitable examples. [2]

[2026S]

6. (a) Why does the monsoon begin to retreat after September? (b) Which is the first state to receive rain from the South-West monsoon winds? [2]

[2027S]

7. Name the branch of the South-West Monsoon wind that brings rain to each of the following regions: (a) Windward slope of Khasi Hills (b) Western slopes of Western Ghats [2]

[2027S]

8. What is the source of winter rainfall in each of the following areas? (a) Punjab (b) Tamil Nadu [2]

[2024S] [2025S] [2026S]

9. Distinguish between the South-West Monsoon and the Retreating Monsoon. (Any two differences) [2]

[2024]

10. Himalayas act as a climatic divide. Justify the statement giving two reasons. [2]

[2024]

11. Name the local wind that causes rainfall in the states of Assam and West Bengal in the month of April. How is this rainfall beneficial? [2]

[2025]

12. Severe cyclonic storms are often formed over the Bay of Bengal during the retreating monsoon season. (a) Name two states affected by tropical cyclones on the eastern coast of India. (b) Temperate cyclones cause less damage than tropical cyclones. Give two points. [2]
[2025]

13. The South-West monsoon is late this year (IMD passage, 2024 specimen). (a) As a student of Geography, what may be the reason for the delay of the monsoon? (b) What is the usual time for the onset of the summer monsoon in Kerala? [2]
[2024S]

14. India Meteorological Department (IMD) passage on below-normal rains in 2023. (a) Possible reason for the 'below normal' rains in 2023. (b) During which months does most of India receive the major amount of its rainfall? [2]
[2025S]

15. (a) Name the state which is the first to receive the summer monsoon and also the last to see its retreat. (b) Mention the weather conditions experienced during the retreating monsoon season. [2]
[2026]

C. Long Questions (3 marks)

1. (a) Why does the Malabar coast receive heavy rainfall in July but the Coromandel coast remain comparatively dry? (b) Why does Punjab receive rainfall in winter? (c) Why is Mumbai warmer than Delhi in December? [3]
[2023]

2. Study the climatic data of Station X (table below). (a) Calculate the annual range of temperature. (b) Name the wind that brings most of the rainfall to this station. (c) On which coast of India is Station X located? [3]
[2023]

Station data — X (2023 board) (see table)

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temp (°C)	21.0	21.9	24.3	27.2	28.0	26.4	26.1	25.4	26.0	26.0	23.8	21.2
Rainfall (cm)	5.1	2.8	1.2	1.7	3.9	4.6	8.4	11.4	11.9	31.6	34.5	14.8

3. (a) Why is the annual range of temperature higher in Delhi than in Mumbai? (b) Why are mango showers beneficial? (c) Why do the North-East monsoons bring almost no rain to most parts of India? [3]
[2023S]

4. Study the climatic data of station X. (a) Calculate the annual range of temperature. (b) What is the total rainfall during the monsoon season? (c) On which coast is the station located? Give a reason. [3]
[2023S]

Station data — (2023 specimen) (see table)

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temp (°C)	23.8	25.0	27.7	28.3	30.2	30.3	30.4	30.3	30.0	30.3	25.5	24.2
Rainfall (cm)	0	0	1.1	1.5	2.1	45.3	46.5	45.4	43.3	20.1	3.0	1.0

5. Give a geographical reason for each: (a) Kolkata gets more rain than Delhi in the rainy season. (b) Though both are hill stations, Shimla experiences snowfall in winter but Ooty does not. (c) Winter monsoons bring less rain. [3]
[2024]

6. Study the climatic data of Station X: (a) Calculate the annual range of temperature. (b) Name the rainiest month. (c) Is the station located in a coastal area or the continental interior? [3]

[2024]

Station data — X (2024 board) (see table)

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temp (°C)	8.4	11.5	21.6	28.3	35.1	38.5	41.0	38.0	30.8	29.2	15.6	10.2
Rainfall (cm)	1.5	0.9	0.5	–	–	12.5	17.8	18.5	12.5	12.5	6.2	2.1

7. (a) Why does West Bengal get rainfall from the summer monsoons much before Uttar Pradesh? (b) Why is Mawsynram the rainiest place in the world? (c) Give a reason why the Himalayas act as a climate divide. [3]

[2024S]

8. Study the climatic data of station X: (a) What is the annual range of temperature? (b) Which is the driest month? (c) Name the wind that brings maximum rainfall to this station. [3]

[2024S]

Station data — X (2024 specimen) (see table)

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temp (°C)	23.1	24.8	26.5	29.3	32	32.8	33.1	32.1	30.5	29.3	28.7	26.1
Rainfall (cm)	15.3	10.1	0.3	0.1	1.3	4.5	6.1	10.2	10.5	20.1	16.8	19.0

9. Study the climatic data of station X: (a) What is the annual range of temperature? (b) Which is the driest month? (c) Name the wind that brings maximum rainfall to this station. [3]

[2025]

Station data — X (2025 board) (see table)

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temp (°C)	24.0	25.4	26.7	28.3	30.0	28.9	27.6	27.4	27.3	27.1	27.0	25.0
Rainfall (cm)	0.25	0.25	–	–	1.75	50.2	61.0	37.0	27.0	4.75	1.50	–

10. Give a reason for each: (a) Kerala gets summer monsoon rain much before Uttar Pradesh. (b) Visakhapatnam records a low annual range of temperature. (c) Winds are mostly offshore during the cold season. [3]

[2025S] [2026S]

11. Shyam attended winter trekking camps in Nainital and Ooty. (a) Explain the reason for the difference in climate of Nainital and Ooty. (b) If Shyam goes to Kochi in the same season, what difference of climate will he experience? [3]

[2026]

12. Study the climatic data of station X: (a) Why is there a decrease in temperature in June after the high temperature of May? (b) Calculate the total rainfall during the rainy season (Jun–Sep). (c) Is station X near the sea or away from it? Give a reason. [3]

[2026]

Station data — X (2026 board) (see table)

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temp (°C)	13.5	16.8	22.4	33.6	38.6	30.2	29.3	28.4	27.8	25.7	19.9	15.5
Rainfall (cm)	1.3	–	–	5.9	12.4	43.9	51.4	39.8	20.9	15.1	2.6	2.1

13. Study the climatic data of station X: (a) Calculate the average temperature of station X for the summer season only. (b) Which is the driest month? (c) Name the wind that brings maximum rainfall to this station. [3]

[2026S]

Station data — X (2026 specimen) (see table)

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temp (°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
Rainfall (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

14. Study the climatic data of station X: (a) Name the month with maximum rainfall. (b) Calculate the annual range of temperature. (c) Why does the temperature drop significantly in July? [3]

[2027S]

Station data — X (2027 specimen) (see table)

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temp (°C)	9	16.5	24.3	30.4	35.2	33.8	27.2	28.4	27.1	22	16.4	10.7
Rainfall (cm)	15	12.9	4.7	4.9	11.4	61.7	240	261	124	55.8	1.2	9.9

15. Explain how the following are geographical reasons: (a) Interior parts of the Deccan Plateau receive low annual rainfall. (b) The hills of peninsular India are devoid of snow. (c) It is difficult to hold a cricket match in Chennai in the winter season. [3]

[2027S]

16. Study the climatic data of station X: (a) What is the annual range of temperature? (b) Which is the driest month? (c) Name the wind that brings maximum rainfall to this station. [3]

[2025S]

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Temp (°C)	23.1	24.8	26.5	29.3	32	32.8	33.1	32.1	30.5	29.3	28.7	26.1
Rainfall (cm)	7.3	1.1	0.3	0.1	1.3	4.5	6.1	8.2	8.5	20.1	20.8	9.0

Station data — (2025 specimen) (see table)

[FIGURE: 2026 board Q4(ii): map of India showing the areas (A and B) that receive winter rainfall — paste from source paper T26 502 HCG2.]

[FIGURE: 2025 board Q4(iii): Figure A and Figure B (wind diagrams) — paste from source paper T25 502 HCG2.]

Map items on winds and soils (for example the winter wind to Punjab, the Konkan and Tamil Nadu winds, and black and alluvial soil shading) are listed in the India Map chapter of the corrected uploaded bank.

Chapter 4: Soil Resources

A. Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. Which is the most widespread soil of India? [1]
   (a) Red soil
   (b) Alluvial soil
   (c) Laterite soil
   (d) Black soil

[2023]

2. Gully erosion is common in the: [1]
   (a) Chambal basin
   (b) Ganga basin
   (c) Rajasthan
   (d) Hilly region

[2023S]

3. _____ and _____ crops are associated with laterite soil. [1]
   (a) Wheat and rice
   (b) Sugarcane and rice
   (c) Maize and Bajra
   (d) Tea and Coffee

[2023S]

4. Which of the following helps in soil conservation? [1]
   (a) Afforestation
   (b) Overgrazing
   (c) Mining
   (d) Shifting agriculture

[2024]

5. Feel and consistency of soil is called _____ of the soil. [1]
   (a) Profile
   (b) Parent rock
   (c) Texture
   (d) Nature

[2024S] [2025S]

6. Which pair of soils displays similar characteristics in terms of their colour and texture? [1]
   (a) Alluvial soil and laterite soil
   (b) Black soil and red soil
   (c) Red soil and laterite soil
   (d) Alluvial soil and black soil

[2025]

7. The characteristic that is true about Laterite soil is: [1]
   (a) It is a clayey soil.
   (b) It is moisture retentive.
   (c) It is rich in calcium.
   (d) It undergoes desilication.

[2026]

8. Ex-situ soil found in India is _____. [1]
   (a) Alluvial soil
   (b) Black soil
   (c) Laterite soil
   (d) Red soil

[2026S]

9. Black soil : Maharashtra :: Red soil : _____ [1]
   (a) Uttar Pradesh
   (b) Bihar
   (c) Odisha
   (d) Punjab

[2027S]

B. Short Questions (1 or 2 marks)

1. Mention two characteristics of Black soil. [2]

[2023]

2. Mention any two causes of soil erosion in India. [2]

[2023] [2024]

3. Differentiate between alluvial and laterite soil. [2]

[2023S]

4. Name the following: (a) This soil is sticky when wet and cracks when dry. (b) This soil is mainly used for making bricks. (c) This soil is classified into khadar and bhangar. (d) When heavy rainfall washes away the topmost layer of soil. [2]

[2023S]

5. What is soil conservation? Mention any two measures taken to conserve soil. [2]

[2023S]

6. Name two soil conservation methods that may be practised in arid (dry) regions. [2]

[2023]

7. Mention a soil conservation method suitable for hilly area. [2]

[2024]

8. Why is Black soil found suitable for the production of cotton? (Any two points) [2]

[2024]

9. (a) Name the alluvial soil of Uttarakhand and of West Bengal: give one difference. (b) Give one difference between transported and residual soil. [2]

[2024]

10. Define the following: (a) Soil fertility (b) Soil conservation [2]

[2024S]

11. (a) State any two human activities that have led to soil erosion in India. (b) Mention any two agricultural techniques that can help to prevent soil erosion. [2]

[2024S] [2025S]

12. (a) How does population pressure affect soil erosion? (b) Mention any two innovative agricultural techniques that can help to prevent soil erosion. [2]
[2026S]

13. Ganga Plain soil: (a) Name the soil found in large parts of the Ganga plain. (b) Give two properties of this soil which help it produce a variety of crops. [2]
[2025]

14. (a) What is meant by soil erosion? (b) Name any two agents of soil erosion. [2]
[2025]

15. State how conservation of soil helps in the conservation of: (a) Forests (b) Groundwater reserve. [2]
[2027S]

16. State any two similarities between red soil and laterite soil. [2]
[2027S]

17. (a) Name the soil component derived from the decay of dead plants and animals. (b) Why is this component important for agriculture? [2]
[2026]

C. Long Questions (3 marks)

1. Nathu, a farmer in Bihar, does not get good yields as the soil he tills is coarse and has a fair proportion of kankars. Motilal has his field closer to the river and gets better yields. (a) Identify the two soils discussed. (b) Give a possible reason why Motilal benefits from having his field along the river banks. [3]
[2025S] [2026S]

2. With reference to Red Soil: (a) How is it formed? (b) Why is it good for Dry Farming? (c) Name any two areas where it is found. [3]
[2024S] [2025S] [2026S]

3. Give a reason for each: (a) Black soil has self-ploughing property. (b) Laterite soil is not suitable for cultivation. (c) Alluvial soil is the most fertile soil. [3]
[2024S]

4. Give a reason for each: (a) Black soil has self-ploughing property. (b) Laterite soil is not suitable for cultivation. (c) Alluvial soil is extensively found in the Northern Plains. [3]
[2025S]

5. Give a reason for each: (a) Black soil has self-ploughing property. (b) Laterite soil is not suitable for cultivation. (c) Alluvial soil has varying texture. [3]
[2026S]

6. Black soil: (a) How does its mode of formation determine its name? (b) Mention two minerals this soil is rich in. (c) Why is this soil called an in-situ soil? [3]
[2027S]

7. Give a reason for each: (a) Farmers prefer soil that is rich in humus. (b) Rice can be cultivated in red soil only if irrigation is provided. (c) Khadar soil can hold more moisture than Bhangar. [3]
[2027S]

8. Give a geographical reason for each: (a) Soil conservation is the need of the hour. (b) Red soil has a poor water retention capacity. (c) Laterite soils are infertile. [3]
[2025]

9. With reference to Black soil: (a) How is this soil formed? (b) How is it able to retain moisture for a long period? (c) Mention two minerals present in this soil. [3]
[2025]

10. Give a reason for each: (a) Black soil is a residual soil. (b) Red soils are generally infertile. (c) Alluvial soil differs in texture. [3]
[2023S]

11. Give a geographical reason for each: (a) Terrace farming is an ideal soil conservation method for hilly areas. (b) Khadar soils are preferred over Bhangar soils. (c) Foothills of the Himalayas have been affected by soil erosion. [3]
[2023]

12. With reference to soil conservation: (a) What is soil conservation? (b) Name two areas in north India where soil conservation is required. (c) Name two methods of soil conservation practised in India. [3]
[2026]

13. Laterite soil: (a) How is Laterite soil formed? (b) How can Laterite soil be made productive? (c) Name one region where Laterite soil is found. [3]
[2024]

14. (a) Why are trees planted in rows perpendicular to the wind direction in arid regions? (b) Why does black soil not get leached? (c) Why is it difficult to grow rice in red soil without irrigation? [3]
[2026]

15. Ex-situ soils: (a) Identify soils A and B in the picture. (b) Which of the two is more fertile and why? [3]
[2026]

    [FIGURE: 2026 board Q5(i): picture of ex-situ soil (river terrace / floodplain) — paste from source paper T26 502 HCG2.]

16. Name the soil: (a) That is found on the summits of the Eastern and Western Ghats. (b) That is suitable for dry farming. (c) That varies in texture. [3]
[2023]

Chapter 5: Natural Vegetation

A. Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. Which type of forest is found mostly in the coastal areas of India? [1]
   (a) Tropical Evergreen Forest
   (b) Tropical Desert Forest
   (c) Littoral Forest
   (d) Tropical Deciduous Forest

[2023]

2. Teak and Shisham are the typical trees of which of the following natural vegetation belt? [1]
   (a) Tropical Evergreen
   (b) Tropical Monsoon
   (c) Tropical Desert
   (d) Littoral forest

[2024S]

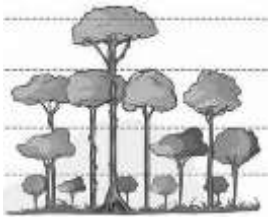
3. Read the table and identify the pair that is correctly matched: [1]

	Natural Vegetation Belt	Tree
P	Tropical evergreen	Babool
Q	Tropical deciduous	Teak
R	Littoral	Ebony
S	Mountain forest	Banyan

   (a) P
   (b) Q
   (c) R
   (d) S

[2024]

4. The type of natural vegetation shown in the picture given below is found in: [1]



   (a) Tropical desert
   (b) Tropical deciduous
   (c) Tropical evergreen
   (d) Littoral forest

[2025]

5. Find the option most similar to: Teak: Tropical Deciduous Forest [1]
   (a) Mahogany: Furniture
   (b) Stilted roots: Mangrove Vegetation
   (c) Ebony: Tropical Rainforest
   (d) Spines: Tropical Desert Vegetation.

[2026S]

6. Identify the option which is most similar to: Tropical Evergreen vegetation : Tall trees and hardwood [1]
   (a) Tropical Deciduous vegetation : Pure stands
   (b) Tropical Desert vegetation : Small leaves and spines
   (c) Coniferous forests : Mountain
   (d) Littoral vegetation : Boat making

[2026]

7. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic feature of the Tropical Evergreen Forest? [1]
   (a) Dense
   (b) Pure stands
   (c) Layered structure
   (d) Hardwood

[2027S]

8. Which are the most widespread forests of India? [1]
   (a) Tropical Rain Forests
   (b) Tropical Thorn Forest
   (c) Tropical Deciduous Forests
   (d) Littoral Forests

[2023S]

B. Short Questions (1 or 2 marks)

1. State two ways in which forests help in protecting the environment. [2]

[2023]

2. Mention two ways in which Tropical Desert vegetation has adapted to its environment. [2]

[2023]

3. Mahesh went for an excursion with his friend and came across a marshy area with trees that had stilt like roots. [2]
   (a) Which natural vegetation belt did he come across?
   (b) Name an area in India where this kind of vegetation is found.

[2024S] [2025S] [2026S]

4. [2]
   (a) Why is tropical deciduous forest commercially the most important forest belt of India?
   (b) Why are long and deep roots a typical characteristic of desert vegetation?

[2024S] [2025S]

5. How is tropical monsoon forest useful for the Indian economy? (Any two points) [2]

[2024]

6. Mention the climatic condition that leads to the development of tropical desert vegetation. [2]

[2024]

7. India has lost 2.33 million hectares of tree cover since the year 2000. This is equivalent to a six percent decrease in tree cover during this period. [2]

   Source: The Indian Express, Date: 12.04.2024

   (a) Mention any two causes of the decrease in the forest cover of India.
   (b) Name a conservation method that may be used to help in increasing the forest cover.

[2025]

8. Mention the climatic condition suitable for the development of tropical evergreen forest. [2]
[2025]

9. [2]
   (a) How does Social Forestry help to conserve forests?
   (b) Why are long and deep roots a typical characteristic of desert vegetation?
[2026S]

10. Why are forests important for the Indian economy? [2]
[2026]

11. Identify the forest conservation methods described below: [2]
   (a) A sustainable system of managing a piece of land through combined production of agricultural crops, forest crops and animal rearing.
   (b) Planting of trees along the side of roads, railway lines and on hill slopes.
[2026]

12. While visiting the Andaman Islands, Sneha comes across Tropical Evergreen Forests characterised by dark forest floors. [2]
   (a) Why are the forest floors dark?
   (b) State the rainfall requirements for this type of forest.
[2027S]

13. Van Mahotsav is a significant event in India's forest conservation program. State two reasons in favour of this statement. [2]
[2027S]

14. Mention any two characteristics of Tropical Evergreen forests. [2]
[2023S]

15. Name the forest which is found in the delta of the river Ganga. Name two trees which are found here. [2]
[2023S]

C. Long Questions (3 marks)

1. (a) In which natural vegetation belt is Sundari tree found? [3]
   (b) Why is the Tropical Deciduous Forest commercially the most exploited forest belt of India? (Two points)
[2023]

2. [3]
   (a) Name one region in India where Tropical Evergreen Forest is found.
   (b) Mention the temperature and rainfall conditions found suitable for its growth.
[2023]

3. Give three reasons why forest conservation is the need of the hour. [3]
[2023S] [2024S] [2025S] [2026S]

4. [3]
   (a) Name a forest conservation method that involves the local community.
   (b) Which primitive system of agriculture had led to large scale destruction of forest in the past?
   (c) Name the process which involves planting two saplings for each tree that is felled.
[2024S] [2025S] [2026S]

5. Give a reason to explain each of the following: [3]

(a) Mountains have varied vegetation.

(b) Stilt like / aerial roots are a typical feature of littoral forest.

(c) The tropical evergreen forests do not look bare at any time of the year.

[2024]

6. [3]

(a) How has the rising population of India resulted in the loss of forest cover? (Any one point)

(b) Mention any two forest conservation methods that may be adopted to protect the forests.

[2024]

7. State any three differences between tropical deciduous and tropical desert vegetation. [3]

[2025]

8. [3]

(a) Give any two reasons for the great diversity of natural vegetation in India.

(b) How do the forests help in maintenance of air quality?

[2025]

9. Given below is an image of the forest found in marshy areas. Refer to the image and answer the questions that follow: [3]



(a) Name the type of vegetation seen in the above image.

(b) Mention one adaptive feature of the trees of this vegetation.

(c) Name a region where this type of vegetation is commonly found in India.

[2026]

10. Give one geographical reason to explain each of the following: [3]

(a) Desert vegetation has long roots.

(b) At higher altitudes, trees are often conical in shape.

(c) Tropical Monsoon Forests are also called ‘Tropical Deciduous Forests’.

[2026]

11. [3]

(a) Why are long and deep roots a typical characteristic of desert vegetation?

(b) State the rainfall condition required for the above type of vegetation to evolve.

(c) Mention one region in India where this vegetation is predominant.

[2027S]

12. Forests are ‘Green Gold’. Give three reasons in support of this statement. [3]

[2027S]

13. Give geographical reasons for the following: [3]

(a) Xerophytic plants have long roots.

(b) Forests prevent floods.

(c) Tropical deciduous forests are commercially most exploited.

[2023S]

Chapter 6: Water Resources

A. Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. Which of the following is a ground water source? [1]
   (a) Pond
   (b) Lake
   (c) Spring
   (d) River

[2023]

2. Which of the following may be used for the recharging of underground water? [1]
   (a) Planting of shelter belt
   (b) Gullies and ravines
   (c) Percolation pit
   (d) Commercial farming

[2024S]

3. Which means of irrigation can be developed with minimum expenditure? [1]
   (a) Tube well
   (b) Canal
   (c) Well
   (d) Drip irrigation

[2024]

4. Which of the following may be used for the recharging of underground water? [1]
   (a) Planting of shelter belt
   (b) Plugging of gullies and ravines
   (c) Percolation pit
   (d) Tube-well irrigation

[2025S] [2026S] [2027S]

5. Which of the following prevents wastage of water? [1]
   (a) Canal
   (b) Well
   (c) Sprinkler
   (d) Tube well

[2025]

6. Assertion (A): Irrigation is practised in large parts of India. [1]
   Reason (R): India has a variety of soil types.
   (a) (A) is true and (R) is false.
   (b) (A) is false and (R) is true.
   (c) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
   (d) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

[2026]

B. Short Questions (1 or 2 marks)

1. Give a reason for each of the following: [2]
   (a) Agriculture sector in India needs the support of irrigation.
   (b) Well irrigation is a popular means of irrigation in Northern India.
   [2023]

2. Distinguish between Inundation canal and Perennial canal. [2]
   [2023] [2024S] [2025S] [2026]

3. Why is there a need for irrigation in India? (Two reasons) [2]
   [2024S] [2025S]

4. Mention one advantage and one disadvantage of using tank irrigation. [2]
   [2024]

5. [2]
   (a) What is the advantage of using Drip irrigation?
   (b) Why is Drip irrigation not practiced on a large scale in India?
   [2024]

6. Mention any one advantage and any one disadvantage of well irrigation. [2]
   [2025]

7. Suggest any two measures to overcome scarcity of water in the metropolitan cities of India. [2]
   [2025]

8. The need for irrigation in India is to a large extent, influenced by the rainfall pattern of the country. Explain. [2]
   [2026S]

9. Why is canal irrigation a more suitable method of irrigation in the northern plains of India? [2]
   [2026S] [2027S]

10. Raghu wants to irrigate his large field in a manner that will ensure uniform water distribution across the field along with water conservation. [2]
    (a) Name the irrigation method that will be suitable as per his need.
    (b) How will the method of irrigation mentioned by you in (a) above help to conserve water?
    [2026]

11. Drip irrigation is a powerful solution to prevent crop failure, especially during critical dry periods. Give two suitable reasons in support of this statement. [2]
    [2027S]

12. Mention two conditions necessary for the construction of wells. [2]
    [2023S]

13. Define: (a) Surface water (b) Ground water [2]
    [2023S]

14. Mention one advantage of canals and two disadvantages of tanks. [2]
    [2023S]

C. Long Questions (3 marks)

1. [3]

(a) Where in India is Tank irrigation most widely used?

(b) Give one factor that has led to its popularity in the region mentioned by you.

(c) Mention one advantage of using tank as a means of irrigation.

[2023]

2. [3]

(a) What is Rainwater Harvesting?

(b) Give two ways in which Rainwater Harvesting is important for India.

[2023]

3. Name a state in India where tube wells are commonly used. Give two reasons to support your answer. [3]

[2024S]

4. [3]

(a) What is meant by Rainwater Harvesting?

(b) Mention any two water harvesting practices followed in India.

[2024S] [2025S]

5. Give a reason to explain each of the following: [3]

(a) Sprinkler irrigation is gaining popularity in recent times.

(b) Tube well irrigation is used in Punjab.

(c) North India has more area under canal irrigation.

[2024]

6. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow: [3]



(a) Name the water conservation practice shown in the above picture.

(b) How does this system help to reduce floods?

(c) Why is water conservation necessary? (Any two reasons)

[2024]

7. [3]

(a) Name a state in India where tube wells are commonly used.

(b) Give two geographical conditions that favour tube well irrigation in this state.

[2025S] [2026S]

8. Give one reason to explain each of the following: [3]

(a) Tank irrigation is NOT common in Northern India.

(b) Canal irrigation is important in Punjab.

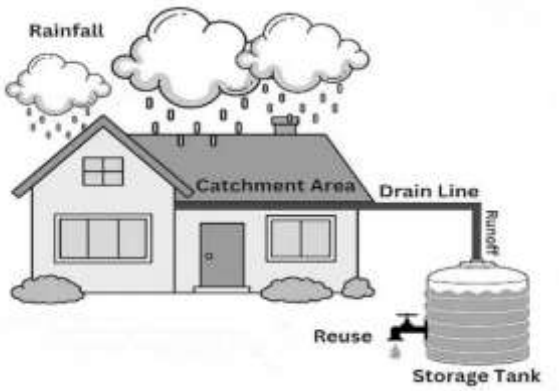
(c) All farmers do not use tube well irrigation even if the geographical condition is favourable.

[2025]

9. State any three objectives of rainwater harvesting. [3]

[2025]

10. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow: [3]



(a) Name the water conservation method shown in the picture.

(b) Mention any two similar water harvesting practices followed in India.

[2026S]

11. Considering the rapid depletion of groundwater and its implications for food and water security in India, sustainable management of groundwater resources is needed. [3]

Source: [Journal of Hydrology, Volume 596, May 2021]

(a) How is 'groundwater' different from 'surface water'?

(b) Why is the groundwater level rapidly declining in India?

(c) Name one conservation measure that will help in recharging of the groundwater.

[2026]

12. Give a reason for each of the following: [3]

(a) Wells are a common means of irrigation in Northern India.

(b) Many state governments have restricted the use of tubewells.

(c) Tank irrigation is a popular method of irrigation used in Karnataka.

[2026]

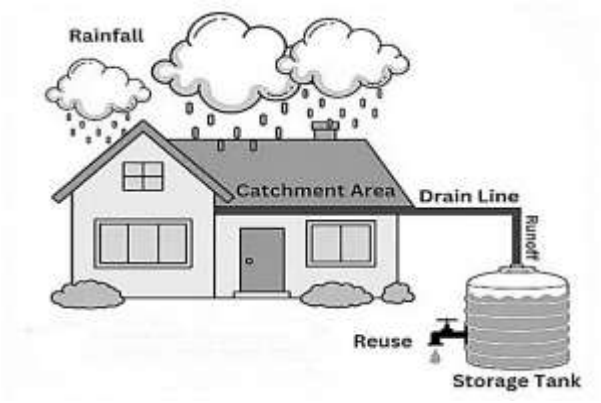
13. [3]

(a) Name one state in India where tube wells are commonly used.

(b) Mention two geographical conditions that favour tube well irrigation in this state.

[2027S]

14. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow: [3]



(a) Name the water conservation method shown in the picture.

(b) State two ways in which this method helps to reduce water scarcity in India.

[2027S]

15. Mention three ways by which you as an individual can reuse and conserve water. [3]

[2023S]

Chapter 7: Mineral and Energy Resources

A. Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. Copper is alloyed with Zinc to form: [1]
   (a) Stainless steel
   (b) Brass
   (c) Bronze
   (d) Aluminium

[2023]

2. Hirakud dam is based on which of the following rivers? [1]
   (a) River Godavari
   (b) River Mahanadi
   (c) River Krishna
   (d) River Narmada

[2023]

3. Which type of coal is called an industrial coal? [1]
   (a) Peat
   (b) Lignite
   (c) Bituminous
   (d) Anthracite

[2024S] [2025S]

4. Bauxite is the ore of: [1]
   (a) Aluminium
   (b) Copper
   (c) Manganese
   (d) Iron

[2024]

5. Identify the source of energy that leads to pollution: [1]
   (a) Tidal energy
   (b) Wind energy
   (c) Natural gas
   (d) Geo-thermal energy

[2024]

6. Balaghat : Manganese : : Mumbai High : _____ [1]
   (a) Copper
   (b) Coal
   (c) Iron Ore
   (d) Petroleum

[2025]

7. Arrange the following in descending order according to their carbon content: [1]

(a) Anthracite, Bituminous, Peat, Lignite

(b) Bituminous, Lignite, Anthracite, Peat

(c) Anthracite, Bituminous, Lignite, Peat

(d) Anthracite, Lignite, Peat, Bituminous

[2026S]

8. Identify the type of coal that has the highest calorific value. [1]

(a) Peat

(b) Lignite

(c) Bituminous

(d) Anthracite

[2026]

9. Identify the pair which is INCORRECTLY matched: [1]

	Feature	Type
P	Brown coal	Lignite
Q	Coking coal	Bituminous
R	Highest calorific value	Magnetite
S	Reddish brown in colour	Haematite

(a) P

(b) Q

(c) R

(d) S

[2027S]

10. Which is the oldest coalfield of India? [1]

(a) Raniganj

(b) Jharia

(c) Bokaro

(d) Karanpura

[2023S]

B. Short Questions (1 or 2 marks)

1. [2]

(a) Name the state of India that leads in the production of Manganese.

(b) What is the importance of Manganese for the Iron and Steel industry?

[2023]

2. Why is conventional source of energy not considered an ecofriendly source of energy? [2]

[2023]

3. [2]

(a) Give any one use of Iron ore.

(b) Name two Indian states where copper is found.

[2024S]

4. With reference to Hirakud project answer the following: [2]

(a) On which river is it based?

(b) Name an Indian state benefitted by the project.

[2024S] [2025S]

5. [2]

(a) Name any three varieties of coal produced in India.

(b) Name the variety of coal widely used in Iron and Steel Industries of India.

[2024]

6. [2]

(a) Name the state that is the largest producer of iron ore in India.

(b) Name any one mining area of Iron ore from the state mentioned by you.

[2024]

7. There is ample potential of setting up biogas plants in India. The National Bioenergy Programme has been recommended by the concerned Ministry, for implementation in two phases. The spread of biogas technology is a boon for Indian farmers with its direct and guaranteed benefits. (https://biogas.mnre.gov.in) [2]

(a) Why do you think generation of biogas can be achieved in every household of rural India?

(b) Mention two ways in which generation of this form of energy proves to be a boon for Indian farmers.

[2025S] [2026S] [2027S]

8. With the rising price of fossil fuel every passing day, it is very important to develop non-conventional energy resource. [2]

— Bulletin – Department of non-conventional sources of energy

(a) Name a non-conventional energy source that can be harnessed by taking advantage of India's vast coastline.

(b) State one advantage of using geothermal energy.

[2025]

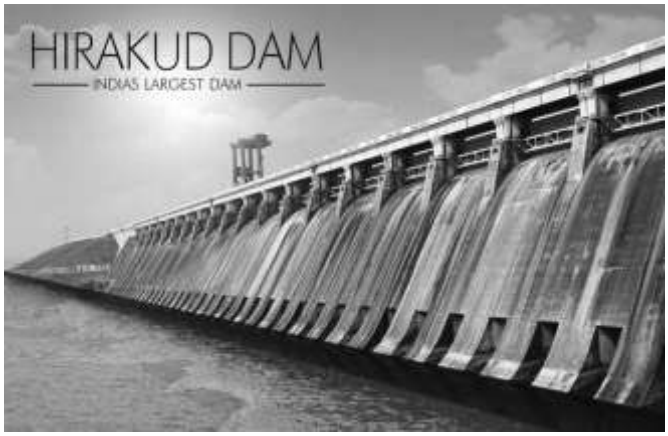
9. [2]

(a) How is Biogas formed?

(b) Mention any one advantage of Biogas over other non-conventional energy resources.

[2025]

10. With reference to the picture given below, answer the following: [2]



(a) On which river is it based?

(b) Name an Indian state benefitted by the project.

[2026S] [2027S]

11. State two advantages that Natural gas has over Coal. [2]
[2026]

12. [2]
(a) Umesh and Sagar are employed in iron ore mines in two different districts of Odisha. What are their possible places of work?
(b) State any two uses of copper.
[2026]

13. Mention one advantage and one disadvantage of coal found in India. [2]
[2023S]

14. Name two states where copper is found in India. Mention one use of it. [2]
[2023S]

15. Mention two advantages of using natural gas over petroleum. Name an area where natural gas is found. [2]
[2023S]

16. What are the advantages of using bio gas? [2]
[2023S]

C. Long Questions (3 marks)

1. [3]
(a) How is Bhakra Nangal dam beneficial for Punjab?
(b) Name two states where coal is mined in abundance.
(c) Mention one advantage of using wind energy.
[2023]

2. Name the following: [3]
(a) A mineral used to generate nuclear energy.
(b) The non-conventional energy source that has the most widespread potential usage in India.
(c) An offshore oil field of India.
[2023]

3. [3]
(a) Give two disadvantages of using Petroleum as a source of power.
(b) Name an offshore oil field of India.
[2024S]

4. [3]
(a) Mention two advantages of wind energy.
(b) What is the advantage of using nuclear power in place of conventional sources of energy?
[2024S]

5. [3]
(a) Mention two ways in which Hirakud dam has helped the people of Odisha?
(b) Across which river is the Hirakud dam built?
[2024]

6. Give reasons for each of the following: [3]

(a) Geothermal energy is not popular in India.

(b) Solar energy is gaining popularity.

(c) Petroleum is considered a harmful source of energy.

[2024]

7. [3]

(a) Give any one use of iron ore.

(b) Name the mineral used to strengthen steel.

(c) Name two Indian states where copper is found.

[2025S]

8. [3]



(a) Identify the type of energy being harnessed in the above picture.

(b) Mention why this form of energy is preferred over fossil fuels.

(c) Why does India stand at an advantage in the production of this type of energy.

[2025S] [2026S] [2027S]

9. Give a reason for each of the following. [3]

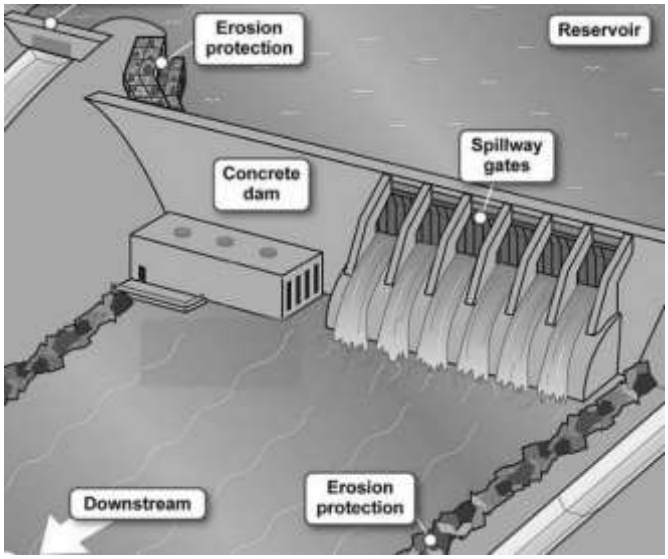
(a) Iron ore is called a versatile mineral.

(b) Windmills set up on agricultural lands are beneficial to farmers.

(c) Coal is the most preferred source of energy in Indian industries.

[2025]

10. [3]



(a) Identify the type of energy being generated in the picture given above.

(b) State why this type of energy is cheaper in the long run.

(c) Name a power project associated with the generation of this energy in the northern part of India.

[2025]

11. [3]

(a) Why is copper an important household mineral?

(b) Name two Indian states where copper is found.

(c) How is distribution of mineral deposits responsible for the concentration of industries in the Chhota Nagpur Plateau?

[2026S]

12. [3]

(a) The Bhakra Nangal project is a joint venture of which state governments?

(b) Name the river on which this project is based.

(c) Mention two benefits of the Bhakra Nangal project.

[2026]

13. Give one word for each of the following: [3]

(a) The renewable energy produced by the natural rise and fall of ocean waters.

(b) An ore of aluminium.

(c) A mineral that is used to make steel strong and resistant to rusting.

[2026]

14. Give a reason to explain each of the following: [3]

(a) Though a fossil fuel, the popularity of natural gas is very high in both domestic and industrial sectors.

(b) Use of Copper as a vital base for major alloys is undeniable.

(c) Bituminous coal is mostly widely used in generation of thermal power.

[2027S]

Chapter 8: Agriculture

A. Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. Which of the following is NOT a problem of Indian agriculture? [1]
   (a) Dependence on monsoon
   (b) Small land holdings
   (c) Two main cropping seasons
   (d) Use of traditional methods of farming

   [2023]

2. Which of the following is a staple food grain of Indians? [1]
   (a) Wheat
   (b) Rice
   (c) Gram
   (d) Arhar

   [2023]

3. Maharashtra is the leading producer of which of the following cash crop? [1]
   (a) Jute
   (b) Cotton
   (c) Coffee
   (d) Tea

   [2024S]

4. Which crop is associated with Ratooning? [1]
   (a) Sugarcane
   (b) Jute
   (c) Rice
   (d) Cotton

   [2024S] [2025S]

5. Which of the following farming method is used to grow tea on a large scale? [1]
   (a) Subsistence farming
   (b) Plantation farming
   (c) Mixed farming
   (d) Shifting agriculture

   [2024]

6. Assertion (A): During the late 1960s, there was a many-fold increase in the production of wheat in Punjab.
   Reason (R): The Green revolution brought about increased use of inputs like HYV seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. [1]
   (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
   (b) Both A and R are true but R does not explain A
   (c) A is true but R is false
   (d) A is false but R is true

   [2025S]

7. A microbiological process that loosens the bark of a crop and facilitates removal of fibre from the stalk: [1]

(a) Rolling

(b) Ratooning

(c) Retting

(d) Fermentation

[2025]

8. Assertion (A): Agriculture in India is heavily dependent on monsoon rains.

Reason (R): Most Indian farmers practice rainfed agriculture and lack access to irrigation facilities.

(a) (A) is true but (R) is false.

(b) (A) is false but (R) is true.

(c) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(d) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

[2026S]

9. Which crop is associated with Retting? [1]

(a) Sugarcane

(b) Jute

(c) Rice

(d) Cotton

[2026S]

10. The residue of _____ forms an important part of the cattle feed and manure. [1]

(a) groundnut

(b) coffee

(c) jute

(d) pulses

[2026]

11. Identify the crop that is grown in the Rabi cropping season. [1]

(a) Sugarcane

(b) Rice

(c) Mustard

(d) Cotton

[2026]

12. Assertion (A): In intensive farming, most of the work is done by manual labour. [1]

Reason (R): The landholdings are small in size.

(a) (A) is true but (R) is false.

(b) (A) is false but (R) is true.

(c) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(d) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

[2027S]

13. Bhanu cultivates jute in the state that leads in the production of this crop. Which state does he work in? [1]

(a) Karnataka

(b) West Bengal

(c) Andhra Pradesh

(d) Gujarat

[2027S]

14. Cultivation of crops and raising of animals is a feature of: [1]

(a) Intensive farming

(b) Plantation farming

(c) Mixed farming

(d) Commercial farming

[2023S]

B. Short Questions (1 or 2 marks)

1. Differentiate between Intensive farming and Extensive farming. [2]

[2023] [2023S]

2. Mention two problems faced by the Indian farmers. [2]

[2023] [2023S]

3. Mention two agricultural reforms done by the government for the betterment of the agricultural sector. [2]

[2024S] [2025S] [2026S]

4. [2]

(a) Mention the climatic conditions found suitable for growing groundnut.

(b) Name the state that is the leading producer of groundnut in India.

[2024S]

5. Why is agriculture considered an important sector of Indian economy? (Any two points) [2]

[2024]

6. [2]

(a) What is mixed farming?

(b) Mention any one advantage of mixed farming.

[2024]

7. [2]

(a) State one point of difference between Rabi and Kharif cropping seasons.

(b) Name the state that is the leading producer of groundnut in India.

[2025S] [2026S]

8. Mention two climatic conditions that favour the cultivation of groundnut. [2]

[2025]

9. Give any two reasons why Maharashtra has emerged as an important sugarcane producing state. [2]

[2025]

10. Differentiate between subsistence farming and commercial farming. [2]

[2026]

11. [2]

(a) Name a state that leads in the production of jute.

(b) Mention a geographical factor that is responsible for the state mentioned in (a) above being the leading producer of jute.

[2026]

12. Despite being the backbone of the Indian economy, our agricultural sector faces several problems. Mention any two such problems. [2]

[2027S]

13. The Green Revolution marked a transformation in Indian agriculture. [2]

(a) In the light of the above statement, explain how Green Revolution has been particularly significant for the Indian economy.

(b) State two key inputs whose widespread use helped usher in the Green Revolution.

[2027S]

C. Long Questions (3 marks)

1. [3]

(a) Give one advantage of transplantation method of sowing rice.

(b) What is 'Ginning'?

(c) Name any two pulses grown in India.

[2023]

2. [3]

(a) What is meant by 'Retting'?

(b) What kind of soil is required for the cultivation of tea?

(c) Why is pruning necessary for tea plant?

[2023]

3. With reference to cultivation of pulses answer the following: [3]

(a) Name a soil found suitable for the growth of pulses.

(b) Name any two pulses grown in India.

(c) Why is it a popular food crop of India?

[2024S] [2025S]

4. Rohan is a farmer. He asked his friend to help him get some labourers for 'GINNING'. [3]

(a) Which crop do you think is grown by Rohan?

(b) Mention any two climatic conditions suitable for this crop.

[2024S] [2025S] [2026S]

5. Give one reason to explain each of the following: [3]

(a) West Bengal is a leading producer of jute.

(b) Millets are fast becoming the popular food crops.

(c) More than two ratoon crops are not advisable for sugarcane farmers.

[2024]

6. [3]

(a) With reference to tea cultivation, explain the term 'fine pluck'.

(b) Name the Indian state that leads in coffee production.

(c) Why is cotton grown as a Kharif crop in India?

[2024]

7. Give one reason to explain each of the following: [3]
   (a) Trees are planted in between the rows of coffee plants.
   (b) Cotton cultivation requires plenty of cheap labour.
   (c) Hill slopes are best suited for tea cultivation.

[2025]

8. Explain the following: [3]
   (a) Mixed farming
   (b) Zayad
   (c) Transplantation

[2025]

9. With reference to cultivation of coffee, answer the following: [3]
   (a) Name a state that leads in the production of coffee in India.
   (b) Give two geographical conditions present in this state that make it the leading producer.
   (c) Other than coffee, name a crop that can also be raised in plantations.

[2026S]

10. [3]
   (a) Why are Silver Oak trees and Cardamom trees planted in coffee plantations along with the coffee plants?
   (b) State two climatic conditions that favour the cultivation of coffee.

[2026]

11. [3]
   (a) Name the cropping season in which Bajra is grown.
   (b) Why is wheat not cultivated extensively in West Bengal and the extreme southern states of India?
   (c) Why is the cultivation of soyabean gaining popularity in recent times?

[2026]

12. With reference to the cultivation of cash crops, answer the following questions: [3]
   (a) Name the crop that predominantly grows in the hilly regions of West Bengal.
   (b) Give two climatic conditions present in this state that favours the cultivation of the crop mentioned in (a).
   (c) Which other state of India is noted as the leading producer of the crop mentioned in (a)?

[2027S]

13. Study the picture and answer the questions that follow: [3]



(a) Identify the type of farming depicted here.

(b) State one way in which it provides economic benefit to the farmer.

(c) Give a reason why some crops are considered as cash crops.

[2027S]

14. With reference to rice cultivation answer the following: [3]

(a) Name a state that produces the largest quantity of rice.

(b) Mention any two geographical conditions necessary for its growth.

(c) Which is the best method for its cultivation?

[2023S]

15. (a) Mention two reasons why sugarcane cultivation is gaining importance in Peninsular India. (b) State one problem of sugarcane growers of Uttar Pradesh. [3]

[2023S]

Chapter 9: Manufacturing Industries

A. Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. Which of the following is a basic / key industry? [1]
   (a) Iron and Steel Industry
   (b) Silk Industry
   (c) Electronic Industry
   (d) Cotton Textile Industry

[2023]

2. Which of the following is NOT a centre for the iron and steel industry? [1]
   (a) Bhilai
   (b) Bengaluru
   (c) Rourkela
   (d) Vishakhapatnam

[2024]

3. Which steel plant amongst the following was set up with the collaboration with Germany? [1]
   (a) Bhilai
   (b) Tata Steel
   (c) Vishakhapatnam
   (d) Rourkela

[2024S] [2025S]

4. Which of the following household products is associated with the petrochemical industry? [1]
   (a) Glass bottle
   (b) Wooden chopping board
   (c) Kitchen knife
   (d) Plastic mug

[2025]

5. Which industry is ideally located close to the raw material producing area? [1]
   (a) Silk industry
   (b) Jute industry
   (c) Cotton textile industry
   (d) Sugar industry

[2026]

6. Which steel plant amongst the following does NOT belong to the public sector? [1]
   (a) Bhilai
   (b) Tata Steel
   (c) Vishakhapatnam
   (d) Rourkela

[2026S] [2027S]

7. _____ industries are also known as household industry. [1]
   (a) Basic Industry
   (b) Co-operative Industry
   (c) Cottage Industry
   (d) [option (d) unreadable in the scanned copy]
   [2023S]

8. Rourkela Steel Plant was built with the cooperation of [1]
   (a) USSR
   (b) Germany
   (c) Japan
   (d) France
   [2023S]

B. Short Questions (1 or 2 marks)

1. How are the industries important for India? (Two points) [2]
   [2023]

2. State the difference between agro based industry and forest based industry. Give one example for each type of industry. [2]
   [2023]

3. (a) Based on the ownership, what type of industry is Visakhapatnam Steel Plant? (b) What is meant by cooperative sector industry? [2]
   [2024]

4. Explain the following terms: (a) Sericulture (b) Integrated steel plant [2]
   [2024]

5. Differentiate between large scale and small-scale industries. [2]
   [2024S]

6. Give two ways in which the Electronic Industry is important for India. [2]
   [2024S]

7. State any two factors responsible for the growth of the cotton textile industry in Kolkata. [2]
   [2025]

8. 'Karnataka is the leading state for silk production in India.' Give any two reasons to justify the above statement. [2]
   [2025]

9. 'Not all areas of India are suitable for establishing a large-scale industry.' Give two reasons for the above statement. [2]
   [2026]

10. 'The contribution of the electronics industry is crucial for the progress and development of the Indian economy.' State two arguments in favour of this statement. [2]
    [2026]

11. Mention any two points of difference between small scale and large scale industry. [2]
    [2026S]

12. Explain any two ways in which the cotton textile industry is important for the Indian economy. [2]
    [2026S]

13. (a) In which state is the Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant located? (b) Why is it called a 'shore-based' plant? [2]
    [2027S]

14. (a) Small-scale industries play a vital role in fostering economic development in India. Give a reason to support this statement. (b) State one difference between small-scale and large-scale industries. [2]
[2027S]

15. (a) Explain the term Ancillary Industry. (b) Explain the term Public Sector Industry. [2]
[2023S]

16. Mention two problems faced by the cotton textile industries. [2]
[2023S]

17. From where does Tata Steel get its supply of coal, iron ore and water? [2]
[2023S]

18. What is the significance of the Electronics industry for education, entertainment and research? [2]
[2023S]

C. Long Questions (3 marks)

1. (a) What has made Mumbai an important centre for cotton textile production? (Write any two points) (b) Why are the petrochemical products in great demand? [3]
[2023]

2. (a) Mention two problems faced by the Sugar industry of India. (b) Where is TATA STEEL located? (c) Why is the Silk industry losing the market in recent times? [3]
[2023]

3. Give one reason to explain each of the following: (a) Mini-steel plants help in conservation of coal. (b) Location of sugar industry is shifting to the southern part of India. (c) The electronic industry is growing at a fast rate. [3]
[2024]

4. (a) State two conditions that favour the location of cotton textile industry in Ahmedabad. (b) State any one advantage of locating Iron and Steel industry at Rourkela. [3]
[2024]

5. With reference to the petrochemical industry: (a) Why is it becoming popular in recent times? (b) Why is it located close to oil refineries? (c) Name any two petrochemical products. [3]
[2024S]

6. (a) Name the country that had helped in the establishment of Bhilai steel plant. (b) Why is the iron and steel industry called a basic or key industry? (c) Where is Tata Steel located? [3]
[2024S]

7. (a) Name the Iron and Steel industry located at Chhattisgarh. (b) From where does the industry named by you above get its supply of: 1. Iron ore 2. Coal [3]
[2025]

8. Raghav has been given a project in which he has to write about the by-products of an industry that is used for preparing shoe polish, carbon paper and cardboard. (a) Which industry will he be writing about? (b) Name any two by-products of the industry mentioned by you. [3]
[2025]

9. Give one geographical reason to explain each of the following: (a) Work in sugar mills is a seasonal activity. (b) The cotton textile industry is widely distributed in India. (c) Vishakhapatnam steel plant has a unique locational advantage that enables it to procure raw materials easily and market the finished products with ease. [3]
[2026]

10. (a) Name the oldest iron and steel industry of India. (b) Where is it located? (c) Name a centre from where it gets its coal supply. [3]
[2026]

11. With reference to the petrochemical industry: (a) State a reason for the growing popularity of this industry in recent times. (b) Why is it located close to oil refineries? (c) Name any two petrochemical products. [3]
[2026S]

12. Give one reason to explain each of the following: (a) Sugar production is gradually gaining importance in peninsular India. (b) Indian silk products are becoming less popular in the international market. (c) The importance of the iron and steel industry will never decline. [3]
[2026S]

13. (a) Setting up petrochemical plants near oil refineries proves beneficial. Give a geographical reason. (b) The electronic industry continues to shape our modern life and living. Give a reason. (c) The sugar industry continues to be a major industry of Uttar Pradesh. Give a reason. [3]
[2027S]

14. (a) State two locational advantages that have helped Mumbai to emerge as an important centre of cotton-textile in India. (b) Mention any two types of silk produced in India. [3]
[2027S]

Chapter 10: Transport

A. Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. Which of the following means of transport has the best use during floods or earthquakes? [1]
   (a) Airways
   (b) Railways
   (c) Roadways
   (d) Waterways

[2024]

2. Raman, a dairy farmer in Ludhiana, supplies milk within the city on a daily basis. Which mode of transport is he most likely to use? [1]
   (a) Railway
   (b) Roadway
   (c) Airway
   (d) Waterway

[2025]

3. Fresh flowers need to be sent from Bengaluru to New Delhi as a birthday gift. Which mode of transport should be used in this case? [1]
   (a) Roadways
   (b) Airways
   (c) Railways
   (d) Waterways

[2027S]

4. If you need to transport perishable goods over a short distance, which mode of transport will you use and why? [1]
   (a) Air transport because it is the fastest.
   (b) Road transport as it is economical.
   (c) Rail transport as it is ecofriendly.
   (d) Water transport as it can handle large amount of goods.

[2026S]

5. If you have to transport perishable goods over a long distance, which mode of transport will you use and why? [1]
   (a) Air transport because it is the fastest.
   (b) Road transport as it is economical.
   (c) Rail transport as it is ecofriendly.
   (d) Water transport as it can handle large amount of goods.

[2025S]

6. _____ transport supplements the other modes of transport. [1]
   (a) Airways
   (b) Roadways
   (c) Waterways
   (d) Railways

[2023S]

7. The picture given below depicts the use of waterway as a means of transport. Identify the pair of cities which are most likely to be the terminal cities for the waterway shown in the picture. [1]

   (a) Prayagraj and Haldia

   (b) Mumbai and Goa

   (c) Chennai and Vishakhapatnam

   (d) Kochi and Mangaluru

   [FIGURE: waterway picture — paste from the 2026 board paper T26 502 HCG2, Q3(x)]

   [2026]

B. Short Questions (1 or 2 marks)

1. Why is it important to have a well developed means of transport in India? [2]
   [2023]

2. Why is a well-developed transport network important for India? [2]
   [2025]

3. Though an expensive mode of transport, airways is gaining popularity in India. Explain giving two reasons. [2]
   [2023]

4. Why is road transport an important means of transport in India? (Any two reasons) [2]
   [2024]

5. Mention two advantages of road transport. [2]
   [2025]

6. Mention two advantages of road transport over rail transport. [2]
   [2027S]

7. State two reasons why perishable products are best transported with the help of roadways over short distances. [2]
   [2027S]

8. Mention two advantages of using waterways. [2]
   [2024S]

9. Mention two disadvantages of using waterways. [2]
   [2026S]

10. Inland water transport is more popular in Northern India as compared to Peninsular India. Give two reasons. [2]
    [2026]

11. What is the purpose of developing the Golden Quadrilateral in India? [2]
    [2026]

12. What is the importance of the Golden Quadrilateral? [2]
    [2024S]

13. Explain why the Golden Quadrilateral has contributed towards the improvement of the Indian economy. [2]
    [2026S]

14. Give reasons for the following: (a) Northern plain is best suited for the development of Railways. (b) Railways are managed completely by the Central Government. [2]
    [2024]

15. What is the Golden Quadrilateral? Mention two economic benefits of it. [2]
    [2023S]

16. How is a good transport network important for India? (Two points) [2]
[2023S]

C. Long Questions (3 marks)

1. (a) Why are South Indian rivers not ideal for inland water transport? (b) Mention two advantages of waterways. [3]
[2023]

2. (a) Why are roadways considered more important than any other means of transport? (b) Mention two advantages of using railways as a means of transport. [3]
[2023]

3. Mention two advantages and one disadvantage of inland water transport. [3]
[2024]

4. Why has airway become more popular than other means of transport? (Any three reasons)[3]
[2024]

5. Mention three disadvantages of roadways. [3]
[2024S]

6. Give a reason for each of the following: (a) Railways are well developed in the northern states of India. (b) Sea transport has lost its popularity in recent times. (c) Helicopter services are crucial during emergencies. [3]
[2024S]

7. Give a reason for each of the following: (a) Airways are the most efficient mode of transport to connect Northeast India with the rest of the country. (b) Railways are easily developed in the Northern Plains of India. (c) Rivers of peninsular India are NOT ideal for inland water transport. [3]
[2025]

8. Mr Kumar stays in Delhi with his family. Members of his family had to travel on Monday for different purposes. State the mode of transport that is most likely to be chosen by each: (a) Mr Kumar's father wanted to travel comfortably to Patna to stay with his brother for a week. (b) Mr Kumar's son had to attend a meeting in Ahmedabad that very evening. (c) Mr Kumar's daughter had to meet her friend in the same city, taking fresh vegetables from their kitchen garden. [3]
[2026]

9. Give one geographical reason to explain each of the following: (a) The presence of a number of ports has strengthened the transport sector of India. (b) The number of airports in the country is on the rise. (c) Railways are considered ideal for transportation of bulky goods over long distances. [3]
[2026]

10. (a) “Roadways have an edge over railways in India.” Give reasons to support your answer. (b) Air transport is fast but not suitable for all regions and purposes in India. Give arguments in favour of the statement. (c) Which is the Inland Waterway that connects Prayagraj to Haldia? [3]
[2026S]

11. Give a reason for each of the following: (a) At present times, airports are being established even in smaller towns of India. (b) Railways are well developed in the northern states of India. (c) Helicopter services are crucial during emergencies. [3]
[2026S]

12. Mention three problems faced by the railways in India. [3]
[2027S]

13. Give a reason for each of the following: (a) Coastal waterways predominate over inland waterways in Peninsular India. (b) Air transport is especially beneficial for relief and evacuation purposes. (c) Families with elderly members choose railways to travel from one place to another. [3]
[2027S]

14. Mention two advantages of railways and one disadvantage of airways. [3]
[2023S]

15. (a) Name the terminal stations of the East–West Corridor. (b) Who looks after the construction and maintenance of the following? 1. National Highways 2. Border Roads [3]
[2023S]

16. (a) Name the mode of transport that ensures a comfortable journey, especially for elders and children. (b) Name the highway connecting Silchar in Assam to Porbandar in Gujarat. (c) Name the cheapest means of transport for bulky goods. [3]
[2025]

Chapter 11: Waste Management

A. Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. Which of the following methods of waste disposal is harmful? [1]
   (a) Composting
   (b) Segregation
   (c) Dumping
   (d) Vermicomposting

[2023]

2. Cheapest method of disposal of waste: [1]
   (a) Dumping
   (b) Composting
   (c) Segregation
   (d) Recycling

[2023S]

3. The collection of discarded materials and converting them into useful products is: [1]
   (a) Recycling
   (b) Processing
   (c) Reducing
   (d) Composting

[2025]

4. Which of the following is a biodegradable waste? [1]
   (a) Broken glass
   (b) Wastepaper
   (c) Polythene
   (d) Plastic bags

[2024]

5. What is the depletion of oxygen in a water body resulting from pollution called? [1]
   (a) Decay of water
   (b) Eutrophication
   (c) Bio magnification
   (d) Greenhouse effect

[2024S]

6. Which of the following is NOT suitable for composting? [1]
   (a) Fruit peels
   (b) Egg shells
   (c) Neem soap
   (d) Used tea leaves

[2026]

7. Which of the following bags will take the longest time to degenerate and degrade? [1]
   (a) Cloth bag
   (b) Jute bag
   (c) Paper bag
   (d) Plastic bag

[2027S]

8. Which of the following methods of disposal is best applicable for the waste depicted in the picture below? [1]
   (a) Burning waste in an open area
   (b) Recycling waste
   (c) Dumping
   (d) Composting

[2025S] [2026S]

[FIGURE: 2025S Q3(x) and 2026S Q3(x): picture of the waste to be disposed of — paste from the source paper.]

B. Short Questions (1 or 2 marks)

1. Give two reasons why we need to manage our waste. [2]
[2023S]

2. Mention one advantage of sanitary landfill and one disadvantage of composting. [2]
[2023S]

3. Why should waste management be practised in every school? [2]
[2023]

4. Mention one advantage and one disadvantage of dumping of waste. [2]
[2023]

5. Why is dumping considered a harmful method of waste disposal? (Two points) [2]
[2024S] [2025S]

6. Explain how waste accumulation can be harmful. (Any two points) [2]
[2024]

7. What is the impact of waste generation on: (a) Surface water (b) Landscape? [2]
[2024S] [2025S] [2026S]

8. What impact does waste accumulation have on our environment? [2]
[2026]

9. (a) Give a reason for a substantial rise of E-waste in India. (b) What is dumping? [2]
[2025]

10. Study the picture of a composting pit (see figure). (a) Name the waste management practice shown. (b) State two benefits of this waste management practice. [2]
[2026]

11. Study the picture. (a) Identify the safe waste disposal method depicted. (b) How does it convert waste to wealth? [2]
[2027S]

12. What is the significance of ‘Reduce’ in the 3Rs of sustainable waste management? [2]
[2027S]

13. (a) What are landfills? (b) Enumerate two advantages of composting as a method of waste disposal. [2]
[2025S]

14. (a) What is composting? (b) Enumerate two advantages of composting as a method of waste disposal. [2]
[2026S]

C. Long Questions (3 marks)

1. Give reasons for the following: (a) We should avoid using plastics. (b) Radioactive wastes are hazardous. (c) Open dumping is not an environment friendly method of managing waste. [3]
[2023S]

2. How will you, as an individual, reduce and reuse waste at home? Mention three measures. [3]
[2023S]

3. Briefly answer: (a) How is segregation of waste helpful? (b) Mention one way in which we can reuse waste. (c) Mention one benefit of composting. [3]
[2023]

4. (a) How is recycling of waste helpful? Give an example of recycling of waste. (b) Mention any one initiative taken by the Government to manage waste. [3]
[2023]

5. Refer to the Kochi city waste treatment plant fire (passage: Economic Times): (a) Which method of waste management would have helped in reducing the health hazard? (b) Mention one measure you can adopt in school to reduce waste. (c) State one way in which domestic waste can be made useful. [3]
[2024S] [2025S] [2026S]

6. (a) Give two uses of composting. (b) Why are landfills set up far away from the city? (Any two reasons) [3]
[2024]

7. Explain how waste generated in the following sectors may be made useful (one example for each): (a) Household (b) Industry (c) Agriculture [3]
[2024]

8. Give three ways to reuse waste that is generated at home. [3]
[2024S]

9. Give a reason for each: (a) Organic manure should replace chemical fertilisers. (b) There should be a ban on the use of polythene and plastic products. (c) Manual handling of waste must be avoided. [3]
[2025]

10. With reference to the 3Rs, give a term that best describes each: (a) An empty soft drink can is used as a pen stand. (b) Old scrap papers are used to manufacture handmade paper. (c) No food is wasted in the household. [3]
[2025]

11. 'You cannot protect environment unless you empower people...' — Wangari Maathai. As a responsible student, how would you contribute to reduce and manage the waste generated in your surroundings? Explain with examples. [3]
[2025]

12. The Kochi waste treatment plant fire passage (Economic Times, 2023): (a) Name the method that would have helped to reduce the health hazard. (b) What measures may individuals undertake to reduce waste? (c) How can urban waste be made useful? [3]
[2024S]

13. Study the picture (waste management method) and answer: (a) Which waste management method is depicted here? (b) State one way in which this method may be implemented at home. [3]
[2024]

14. Udit wants his younger sister to bring about a few lifestyle changes to contribute to a cleaner environment. Suggest three pieces of advice. [3]
[2026]

15. Give a reason for each: (a) Waste should be segregated before disposal. (b) Dumping could be harmful for the environment. (c) Radioactive waste is the most harmful waste. [3]
[2026]

16. (a) Name any two items of daily use that can be recycled. (b) Explain two ways in which recycling is beneficial for the environment. [3]
[2027S]

17. State three measures that can be taken at the household level to reduce solid waste generation. [3]
[2027S]

[FIGURE: 2027S Q12(i) and 2024 board Q12(i): composting picture — paste from source papers.]
[FIGURE: 2026S Q12(ii): picture of a waste disposal method — paste from source paper T26 502 specimen.]