

TIME – 3 HRS
70

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
SEMESTER I
GEOGRAPHY & ECONOMICS MARKS -

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

- i. This question paper has 62 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Marks are indicated against the question.
- iii. Questions from 1 to 40 are MCQs and need to be answered on the OMR sheet.
- iv. Questions 41 to 62 are subjective and need to be answered on the answer booklet.
- v. There is no overall choice.
- vi. In addition to this, separate instructions are given wherever necessary.

Choose and write the most correct answer from the multiple choice given to you:

1. The mainland of India lies to the _____ and eastern hemisphere.
 - Southern
 - Northern
 - Western
 - Equator
2. The Standard Meridian of India lies on the _____ longitude.
 - 68° 7' E
 - 97 ° 25' E
 - 82 ° 30' E
 - 83 ° 20' E
3. The territorial waters of India, extend up to _____ nautical miles.
 - 24
 - 12
 - 36
 - 10
4. Important world sea routes pass through the _____ Ocean.
 - Atlantic

- Pacific
 - Indian
 - Arctic
5. China is the _____ largest country in Asia.
- First
 - Second
 - Eighth
 - Seventh
6. The tectonic plates are found on the _____
- Atmosphere
 - Lithosphere
 - Hydrosphere
 - Aesthenosphere
7. Longitudinal valleys between the middle Himalayas and the Shiwaliks are called _____
- Knot
 - Arc
 - Duns
 - Gorge
8. Swampy marshy areas in the northern plains are known as _____
- Bhangar
 - Terai
 - Khadar
 - Kankar
9. The _____ region of India is fertile, densely populated and has roadways and railways.
- Mountains
 - Plateaus
 - Plains
 - Desert

10. Saddle peak is the highest peak in the _____ of India.
- Thar desert
 - Western ghats
 - Andaman Nicobar Islands
 - Central Highlands
11. The area within a drainage basin is known as _____
- Water divide
 - Water shed
 - Catchment area
 - Valley
12. River Brahmaputra enters India at _____
- Bangladesh
 - Arunachal Pradesh
 - Uttar Pradesh
 - Assam
13. The Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery are the _____ flowing rivers.
- East
 - West
 - North
 - South
14. Water for agriculture, industry and domestic needs fall in the category of _____ need.
- Ecological
 - Economical
 - Aesthetical
 - Wasteful
15. The waterfall along river Narmada is _____
- Amarkantak
 - Narmada Kund

- Dhuandhara
- Jabalpur

16. The drainage pattern that looks similar to branches of a tree is _____ pattern.

- Trellis
 - Radial
 - Dendritic
 - Rectangular

17. Pulicat, Chilka, Nakki etc are the _____ of India.

- Streams
- Rivers
- Lakes
- Salt water lakes

18. The act of buying and selling of goods and services is known as _____

- Production
- Consumption
- Exchange
- Investment

19. Excess income over expenditure is known as _____

- Expenditure
- Savings
- Economics
- Utility

20. An example of a need is _____

- Eating out
- Designer clothes
- An expensive car
- Shelter

21. The river which is known as Dakshin Ganga is _____

- Tapi
- Godavari
- Mahanadi
- Krishna

22. River Yamuna begins its journey from the _____ .

- Gangotri
- Yamunotri
- Haridwar
- Devprayag

23. In the _____ type of economy, the poor cannot get things due to their inability to buy.
- Socialistic
 - Capitalistic
 - Service based
 - Profit making
24. A combination of various institutions, patterns of consumptions etc. makes up _____
- System
 - Economic system
 - Financial system
 - Functional system
25. In a type of economy where private and public sectors come together to provide goods and services is known as _____
- Capitalism
 - Socialism
 - Economy
 - Mixed Economy
26. Cabo Aguada is a place where the rivers Mandovi and _____ flush into the Arabian Sea.
- Tiracol
 - Zuari
 - Chapora
 - Sal
27. The southern most river in Canacona is River _____
- Mapusa
 - Sal
 - Galgibaga
 - Baga
28. Keserval, Vhodlizhor are examples of _____ in Goa.
- Lakes
 - Springs
 - Rivulets
 - Waterfalls
29. From Terekhol to Polem, stretch the _____ of Goa.
- Highlands
 - Plateaus
 - Mountains
 - Lowlands
30. The Zuari and Mandovi are the _____ of Goa.
- Healthlines
 - Pipelines

- Lifelines
 - Valleys
31. Goa lies in the _____ region on the west coast.
- Coromandel
 - Circars
 - Konkan
 - Malabar
32. Panjim is said to be the _____ of Goa.
- Taluka
 - District
 - Headquarters
 - Capital
33. The sun rises and sets almost for _____ hours earlier from the east to the west of India.
- Four
 - Two
 - Three
 - Six
34. The Andaman Islands lie to the _____ .
- West
 - East
 - north
 - none of the above
35. Pakistan is India's neighbour in the _____.
- west
 - north west
 - north
 - none of the above
36. There are many hill stations in the _____ range of the Himalayas.
- Himadri
 - Himachal
 - Shiwalik
 - Karakoram
37. Barchans are found in the _____ of India.
- Coastal plains
 - Eastern Ghats
 - Desert
 - Islands
38. The island group that forms the smallest union territory of India are the _____
- Andaman
 - Nicobar

- Maldives
- Lakshadweep

39. Rivers which get water from the snow and rain are said to be _____

- Annual
- Seasonal
- Coastal
- Perennial

40. Kolkata city is situated on River _____

- Padma
- Hooghly
- Ganga
- Brahmaputra

Answer the following questions in a sentence each:

41. Why is production of goods said to be an important question for the country?
(1)

42. Why will the issue of an economic problem always arise? (1)

43. Why is Cumbharjua canal important for interior regions of Goa? (1)

44. Why does a small state like Goa, need two districts? (1)

45. Why are the Himalayan mountains important from the tourism point of view?
(1)

46. Why is there a need for passes in the Western Ghats? (1)

47. What has been the importance of the salt lakes of the Thar desert?

48. Name the direction of the Arabian sea with respect to Goa. (1)

49. On the mouth of which river is the Mormugao port situated. (1)

50. To which plateau do the Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand comprise? (1)

Do as directed:

On the outline map provided:

51. Colour the eastern extension of the Himalayan mountains. (1)

52. Label the two water bodies that separate the neighbouring island country to the south of India. (2)

Answer each of the following questions in two points:

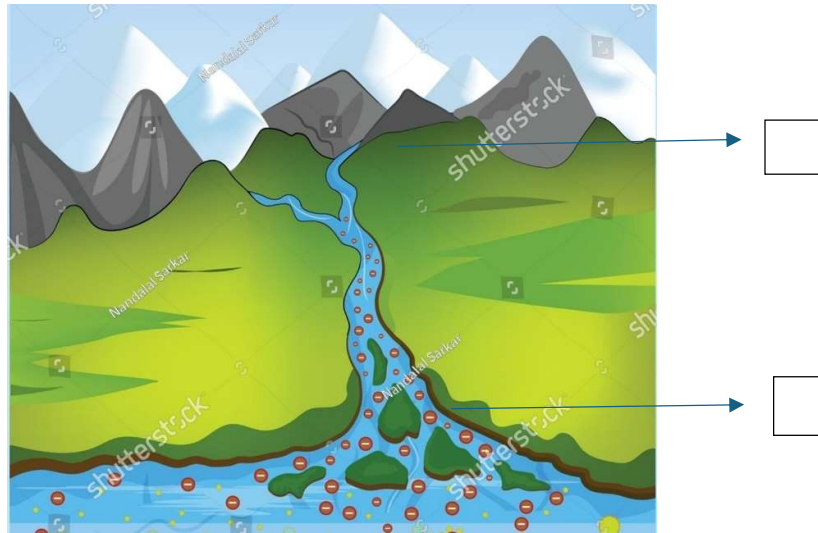
53. Describe the soil of the Deccan plateau. (2)

54. Explain the formation of India as proposed by Alfred Wagner. (2)

55. Describe the landmass of the Peninsular plateau. (2)

56. Describe the formation of River Ganga and its two main streams. (2)
57. State differences between the Himalayan and peninsular rivers. (2)
58. Compare economic and non- economic activities carried out in two points. (2)
59. Contrast between capitalism and secularism in two points. (2)
60. Enumerate two differences between plateau lands and mountain regions of Goa. (2)

Observe the picture and answer the following questions:



61. Name the feature where the river begins at point A. (1)
62. What type of a feature leads to the formation of B. (1)

_____ THE END
