

**CLASS X**  
**GEOGRAPHY**  
**PRACTICE QUESTIONS**  
**2024-2025**  
**SET I**  
**ANSWER KEY**

**Answer the following questions:**

**Maximum Marks:20**

**1. How is over irrigation responsible for land degradation in Punjab? 2**

ANS: In the state of Punjab over irrigation is responsible for land degradation due to water logging leading to increase in salinity and alkalinity in the soil.

**2. Explain the method of strip cropping. 3**

ANS:

- Large fields can be divided into strips.
- Strips of grass are left to grow between the crops.
- This breaks up the force of the wind. This method is known as strip cropping.

**3. “There is enough for everybody’s need and not for anybody’s greed.” According to Gandhi ji, how is this statement relevant with regard to resource conservation? 3**

ANS: Gandhi ji was very apt in voicing his concern about resource conservation in these words:

- He placed greedy and selfish individuals and the exploitative nature of modern technology as the root cause for resource depletion at the global level.
- He was against mass production.
- He wanted to replace it with the production by the masses.

**4. Which forests are also referred to as permanent forest estates? Why are these forests maintained? 1+2**

ANS: Reserved and protected forests are also referred to as permanent forest estates.

These are maintained for the purpose of producing timber and other forest produce, and for protective reasons.

**5. State the characteristic features of alluvial soil. 5**

ANS: The characteristic features of alluvial soil are:

- The alluvial soil consists of various proportions of sand, silt and clay.
- As we move inland towards the river valleys, soil particles appear somewhat bigger in size. In the upper reaches of the river valley i.e. near the place of the break of slope, the soils are coarse. Such soils are more common in piedmont plains such as Duars, Chos and Terai.
- Alluvial soils are also described on the basis of their age. According to their age alluvial soils can be classified as old alluvial (Bangar) and new alluvial (Khadar). The bangar soil has higher concentration of kanker nodules than the Khadar. It has more fine particles and is more fertile than the bangar. Alluvial soils as a whole are very fertile.
- Mostly these soils contain adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime which are ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops.
- Due to its high fertility, regions of alluvial soils are intensively cultivated and densely populated.
- Soils in the drier areas are more alkaline and can be productive after proper treatment and irrigation.

**6 . Read the passage given below and answer the following questions - 4**

Nature worship is an age old tribal belief based on the premise that all creations of nature have to be protected. Such beliefs have preserved several virgin forests in pristine form called Sacred Groves (the forests of God and Goddesses). These patches of forest or parts of large forests have been left untouched by the local people and any interference with them is banned. Certain societies revere a particular tree which they have preserved from time

immemorial. The Mundas and the Santhal of Chota Nagpur region worship mahua (*Bassia latifolia*) and kadamba (*Anthocaphalus cadamba*) trees, and the tribals of Odisha and Bihar worship the tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) and mango (*Mangifera indica*) trees during weddings. To many of us, peepal and banyan trees are considered sacred. Indian society comprises several cultures, each with its own set of traditional methods of conserving nature and its creations. Sacred qualities are often ascribed to springs, mountain peaks, plants and animals which are closely protected. You will find troops of macaques and langurs around many temples. They are fed daily and treated as a part of temple devotees. In and around Bishnoi villages in Rajasthan, herds of blackbuck, (chinkara), nilgai and peacocks can be seen as an integral part of the community and nobody harms them.

**a. Explain how nature worship has helped in the conservation of natural vegetation? 2**

ANS:

- Nature worship is an age old tribal belief based on the premise that all creations of nature have to be protected.
- Such beliefs have preserved several virgin forests in pristine form called Sacred Groves (the forests of God and Goddesses).
- These patches of forest or parts of large forests have been left untouched by the local people and any interference with them is banned.

**b. Which trees are worshipped by the tribals of Odisha and Bihar during weddings? 1**

ANS: The tribals of Odisha and Bihar worship the tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) and mango (*Mangifera indica*) trees during weddings.

**c. How does the Bishnoi community help in the protection of wildlife? 1**

ANS: In and around Bishnoi villages in Rajasthan, herds of blackbuck, (chinkara), nilgai and peacocks can be seen as an integral part of the community and nobody harms them.

