

CLASS X
GEOGRAPHY
PRACTICE QUESTIONS

2024-2025

SET II

ANSWER KEY

Answer the following questions:

Maximum Marks: 20

1. Identify the correct information related to the hydraulic structures of ancient India. **1**

1. In the 11th Century, Guru Govind Sagar Lake, one of the largest artificial lakes of its time was built.
2. During the time of British India, dams, lakes, and irrigation systems were extensively built.
3. In the 14th Century, the tank in Hauz Khas, Delhi was constructed by Iltutmish to supply water to the Siri Fort area.
4. Evidences of sophisticated irrigation works have also been found in Kalinga, (Odisha)

Options

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 4 only
- D. 3 and 4 only**

2. Match lists I and II and select the correct answer using the codes below in the lists: **1**

List I	List II
1. Satjuj - Beas	a. Hirakud Dam
2. Mahanadi	b. Sardar Sarovar Dam
3. Bhagirathi	c. Bhakra Nangal Dam
4. Narmada	d. Tehri Dam

Options

- A. 1 (b), 2(c), 3(d), 4(a)
- B. 1(c), 2(a), 3(d), 4(b)**
- C. 1 (d), 2(a), 3(b), 4(c)
- D. 1(c), 2(d), 3(b), 4(a)

3. Why did Jawaharlal Nehru proclaim dams as the ‘temples of modern India’? 3

- Dams integrate the development of agriculture and the village economy with rapid industrialization and growth of urban economy.
- It would act as a vehicle that would lead India to development and progress.
- Dams encourage the promotion of tourism that contributes to foreign exchange earnings.
- Dams promote scientific and industrial progress.

4. Define dams and classify them based on structure and material used. 3

A dam is a barrier across flowing water that obstructs, directs, or retards the flow, often creating a reservoir, lake, or impoundment.

Based on the structure and the materials used, dams are classified as timber dams, embankment dams, or masonry dams.

5. State any three broad objectives of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchae Yojana. 3

Some of the broad objectives of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchae Yojana are

- To enhance the physical access to water on the farm.
- Expand cultivable area under assured irrigation (har khet ko pani).
- Improve on-farm water use efficiency to reduce wastage and increase availability both in duration and extent.
- Irrigation and other water-saving technologies (per drop more crop).
- Introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc.

(Any three)

6. Write the features of the ‘tankas’ built in the houses of Bikaner, Phalodi, and Banner. 5

- The tanks could be as large as a big room; one household in Phalodi had a tank that was 6.1 meters deep, 4.27 meters long, and 2.44 meters wide.
- The tankas were part of the well-developed rooftop rainwater harvesting system and were built inside the main house or the courtyard.
- They were connected to the sloping roofs of the houses through a pipe.
- Rain falling on the rooftops would travel down the pipe and be stored in these underground tankas.
- The first spell of rain was usually not collected as this would clean the roofs and the pipes. The rainwater from the subsequent showers was then collected.

7. Read the passage given below and answer the following question :

In ancient India, along with the sophisticated hydraulic structures, there existed an extraordinary tradition of water-harvesting systems. People had in-depth knowledge of rainfall regimes and soil types and developed wide-ranging techniques to harvest rainwater, groundwater, river water, and flood water in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. In hill and mountainous regions, people built diversion channels like the ‘guls’ or ‘kuls’ of the Western Himalayas for agriculture. ‘Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting’ was commonly practiced to store drinking water, particularly in Rajasthan. In the flood plains of Bengal, people developed inundation channels to irrigate their fields. In arid and semi-arid regions, agricultural fields were converted into rain-fed storage structures that allowed the water to stand and moisten the soil like the ‘khadins’ in Jaisalmer and ‘Johads’ in other parts of Rajasthan.

a. What role do “Khadin” and “Johads” play in parts of Rajasthan? 2

- In arid and semi-arid regions, agricultural fields were converted into rain-fed storage structures.
- These allowed the water to stand and moisten the soil like the ‘Khadins’ in Jaisalmer and ‘Johads’ in other parts of Rajasthan.

b. How do people harvest water in the flood plains of Bengal? 1

People harvest water in the flood plains of Bengal by building inundation channels to irrigate their fields.

c. Name any two states where rooftop water harvesting is commonly practiced. 1

Rajasthan, Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka
