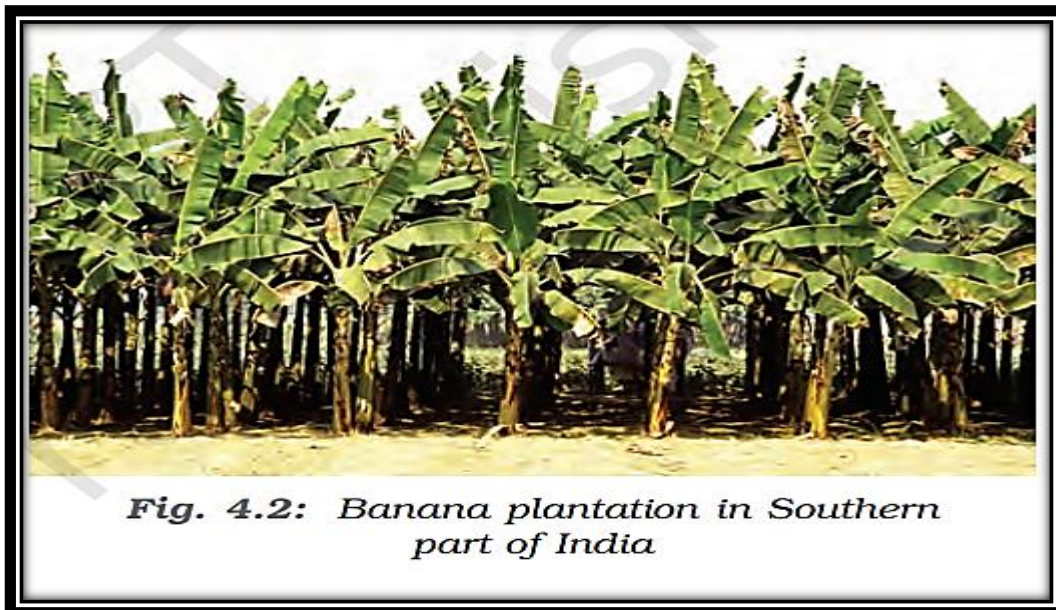


CLASS X
GEOGRAPHY
PRACTICE QUESTIONS
2024-2025
SET III
ANSWER KEY

Answer the following questions:

Maximum Marks:20.

1. Interpret the following diagram and choose the correct option for the following question. (1)



Which of the following describes a system of agriculture where a single crop is grown in a large area?

- A. Shifting cultivation
- B. Plantation farming Answer**
- C. Horticulture
- D. Intensive cultivation

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

CROPS	RAINFALL
1. Wheat	a. Frequent showers evenly distributed over the year
2. Tea	b. Annual rainfall between 75cm. and 100cm.
3. Sugarcane	c. 50 to 75 cm of annual rainfall

A. 1-b, 2-a, 3-c.

B. 1-a, 2-c, 3-b.

C. 1-c, 2-a, 3-b. Answer.

D. 1-b, 2-c, 3-a.

3. Provide a detailed explanation of rubber cultivation in India under the following headings: (3)

a. Geographical conditions

b. Any two rubber-producing states.

Answer-

a. Geographical conditions:

- It is an equatorial crop, but under special conditions, it is also grown in tropical and subtropical areas.
- It requires a moist and humid climate with rainfall of more than 200 cm and temperatures above 25°C.

b. Two rubber-producing states are Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, etc. (Any 2)

4. What are the key differences between Kharif crops and Rabi crops?.

(3)

Answer-

KHARIF CROPS	RABI CROPS
Sown with the onset of Monsoon in early June to July	Sown in winter from October to December
Crops are harvested in September – October.	Crops are harvested in summer from April to June.
Crops depend on monsoon rains.	Crops depend on subsoil moisture, availability of precipitation during

	winter months from the Western cyclonic disturbances helps in the success of these crops.
Important crops are paddy, maize, cotton, jute, jowar, bajra etc.	Important crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram, mustard etc.

5. Write the geographical conditions required for growing raw jute in India and mention its uses.

(3)

Answer- It is known as the golden fibre.

- Jute grows well on well-drained fertile soils in the flood plains where soils are renewed every year.
- High temperature is required during the time of growth.
- It is used in making gunny bags, mats, ropes, yarn, carpets, and other artifacts.

6. Explore the initiatives implemented by the government to boost agricultural production.

(5)

Ans- Any 5 points

- After independence, major institutional reforms such as collectivization, consolidation of holdings, cooperation, and abolition of zamindari, etc were given priority.
- In the 1960s and 1970s, technical reforms such as the Green Revolution and White Revolution were introduced to improve the condition of agriculture.
- In the 1980s and 1990s, various provisions for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire, and disease, and establishment of Grameen banks, cooperative societies, and banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest.
- Kissan Credit Card (KCC), and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) are some other schemes introduced by the Government of India for the benefit of the farmers.
- Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced on the radio and television.
- The government also announces minimum support prices and remunerative and procurement prices for important crops to check the exploitation of farmers by speculators and middlemen.

7 . Read the passage given below and answer the following questions –(4)

India is the largest producer as well as the consumer of pulses in the world. These are the major sources of protein in a vegetarian diet. Major pulses that are grown in India are tur (arhar), urad, moong, masur, peas, and gram. Pulses need less moisture and survive even in dry conditions. Being leguminous crops, all these crops except arhar help restore soil fertility by fixing nitrogen from the air. Therefore, these are mostly grown in rotation with other crops.

1. Name 2 major pulses producing states of India. (1)

Ans- Major pulse-producing states in India are Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka. (Any 2)

2. Which are the major pulses grown in India? (1)

Ans- Major pulses that are grown in India are tur (arhar), urad, moong, masur, peas, and gram.

3. Why should the Indian farmers grow more pulses? (2)

Answer-

(i) India is one of the largest consumers of pulses as these are the major sources of protein in a vegetarian diet.

(ii) Pulses need less moisture and can survive even in dry conditions.

(iii) Pulses are leguminous crops as these help in restoring soil fertility by fixing nitrogen from the air. Therefore, these are mostly grown in rotation with other crops.

(Any 2)
