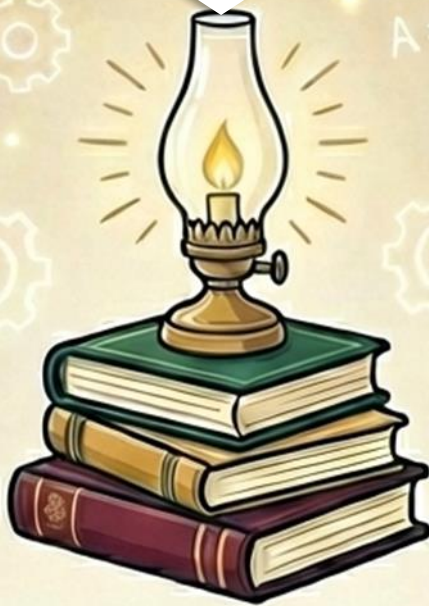




$$A = \frac{m}{(m^2 + c)^2}$$



NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

$$fa = bc^2$$

$$\sqrt{h-x^2}$$

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



APRIL-2025

Your Path to Success

SECTION - A

A. ☐
B. ☒
C. ☐



Q 1 - Which of the following is an example of a continental plateau?

- (A) Greenland plateau (B) Mexican plateau
(C) Bolivian plateau (D) Patagonia plateau

Answer – (A) Greenland plateau

Q 2. Hwang Ho Plain of China is an example of which type of plain?

- (A) Eroded (B) Structural
(C) Depositional (D) Delta

Answer – (C) Depositional

Q 3 - Which of the following is the most important cause of soil erosion? Select the most appropriate option.

- (A) Transportation (B) Precipitation
(C) Condensation (D) Permeability

Answer - (B) Precipitation

Q 4. Read the following statements related to continental rise carefully and choose the correct option :

- I. It is the link between the continental slope and the abyssal plain.
II. Seafood is obtained entirely from the continental shelf.
III. It is a landform which formed in the oceans from sequences of continental mass.
IV. The slope gradient of the continental rise is less than that of continental slope.

- (A) Only I, II and III are correct
(B) Only I, III and IV are correct



- (D) Only II, III and IV are correct

Answer – (B) Only I, III and IV are correct

Q 5. Which of the following seas has higher salinity than normal?

- (A) Bering Sea (B) Baltic Sea
- (C) Red Sea (D) Japan Sea

Answer – (C) Red Sea

Q 6. Choose the correct option related to the characteristics of polar winds.

- (A) In the Northern Hemisphere, their direction is from West to North-East.
- (B) These winds move from subpolar regions towards the poles.
- (C) These are known as trade winds.
- (D) These are extremely cold, dry and stable winds.

Answer – (D) These are extremely cold, dry and stable winds.

Q 7. Match Column—I with Column—II and choose the correct option :

Column—I	Column—II
(a) Tropical hot and humid	(i) Mediterranean
(b) Dry climate	(ii) Monsoon
(c) Warm temperate	(iii) Tundra
(d) Cold snow forest	(iv) Steppes
	(v) Taiga

Options :

- (A) (a)—(ii), (b)—(iv), (c)—(i), (d)—(v)**



(B) (a)—(ii), (b)—(iv), (c)—(v), (d)—(i)

(C) (a)—(iv), (b)—(ii), (c)—(iii), (d)—(v)

(D) (a)—(ii), (b)—(v), (c)—(i), (d)—(iii)

Answer – (A) (a)—(ii), (b)—(iv), (c)—(i), (d)—(v)

Q 8. Choose the correct option related to the group of tributaries of Indus River.

(A) Kosi, Beas, Gandak

(B) Jhelum, Beas, Sutlej

(C) Jhelum, Gandak, Ghaghra

(D) Gandak, Ghaghra, Sutlej

Answer – (B) Jhelum, Beas, Sutlej

Q 9. Which of the following factors does not affect the climate of India?

(A) Landform

(B) Distance from sea

(C) Divergence of plates

(D) Latitudinal position

Answer – (C) Divergence of plates

Q10. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option :

Assertion (A) : To pay tribute to the bravery of forest personnel, the Government of India celebrates 'Forest Martyrs Day' on 11 September.

Reason (R) : Awareness is an important measure for environmental protection.

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

(B) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

(C) (A) is correct and (R) is incorrect

(D) (A) is incorrect and (R) is correct

Answer – (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)



Q 11. Which of the following rivers has the largest catchment area?

- (A) Godavari (B) Krishna
(C) Kaveri (D) Narmada

Answer – (A) Godavari

Q 12 - Choose the correct option related to the major Kharif crops from the following crops.

- (A) Rice, Mustard, Pea (B) Mustard, Maize, Sugarcane
(C) Sugarcane, Mustard, Cotton (D) Rice, Maize, Cotton

Answer – (D) Rice, Maize, Cotton

Q 13 - Which of the following is a ferrous metallic mineral?

- (A) Copper (B) Pyrite (C) Tin (D) Zinc

Answer – (B) Pyrite

Q 14 - The easternmost terminal station of the East-West Corridor is

- (A) Itanagar (B) Kohima (C) Silchar (D) Dispur

Answer – (C) Silchar

Q 15 - Hindi language belongs to which of the following language families?

- (A) Austric (B) Sino-Tibetan
(C) Dravidian (D) Indo-Aryan

Answer – (D) Indo-Aryan

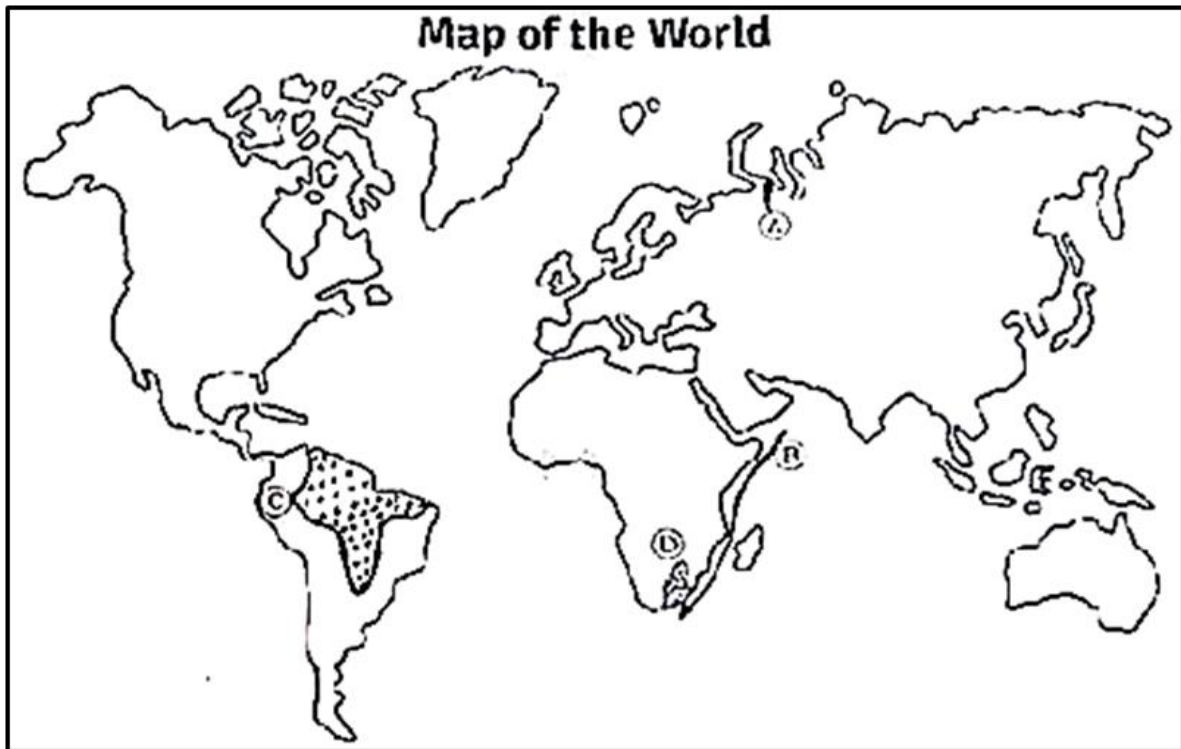
Q 16 - Which of the following States secured the highest rank in providing quality of education?

- (A) Jharkhand (B) West Bengal
(C) Kerala (D) Odisha

Answer – (C) Kerala

Note : Study the given map carefully and answer the Map-based Question Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20.





Q 17 - Identify the major mountain marked 'A' on the map.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (A) Rocky | (B) Ural |
| (C) Andes | (D) Atlas |

Answer – (B) Ural

Q 18 - Identify the warm water current marked 'B' on the map.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| (A) Norway | (B) Alaska |
| (C) Agulhas | (D) Gulf Stream |

Answer – (C) Agulhas

Q 19 - Identify the evergreen rain forest biome marked 'C' on the map.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (A) Nile Basin | (B) Congo Basin |
| (C) Volga Region | (D) Amazon Region |

Answer – (D) Amazon Region

Q 20 - Identify the temperate grassland biome marked 'D' on the map.



- (A) Velds (B) Pampas
(C) Downs (D) Prairies

Answer – (A) Velds

Q 21 - Answer the following questions in 1 or 2 word(s) each :

(a) Oceanography is a sub-branch of which branch of geography?

Answer – Physical Geography

(b) Write the names of two major geographers who are considered as the founders of modern geography.

Answer – Alexander von Humboldt and Carl Ritter.

Q 22 - Answer the following questions by filling in the blanks with appropriate words :

(a) The process of breaking and degradation of tools or machines of erosion by colliding with each other is called ____.

Answer – Attrition

(b) The intensity of exogenous geomorphic processes depends on the type of rocks and their ____.

Answer – Structure

Q 23 - Match Column-I correctly with Column-II :

Column-I

(Terms)

- (a) Perigee
(b) Apogee
(c) Perihelion
(d) Aphelion

Column-II

(When does it happen)

- (i) The earth is closest to the sun
(ii) Equal distance between the sun, moon and earth
(iii) The moon's orbit is farthest from the earth
(iv) Moon's orbit is closest to the earth
(v) The earth is further away from the sun



Answer - (a) Perigee – (iv) Moon's orbit is closest to the earth

(b) Apogee – (iii) The moon's orbit is farthest from the earth

(c) Perihelion – (i) The earth is closest to the sun

(d) Aphelion – (v) The earth is further away from the sun

Q 24 - Answer the following questions in 1 or 2 word(s) :

(a) The subtropical high-pressure belt is located in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres between which latitudes?

Answer - Between 30° to 35° latitudes

(b) At which latitude is the subpolar low-pressure belt located in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres?

Answer – Between 60° to 65° latitudes

Q 25 -Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the following questions in 1 or 2 word(s) each :

Aquatic Ecosystem

On the ocean surface, shallow continental shelves are more productive than other configurations of ocean floor and open oceans. Open oceans are the least productive of all aquatic ecosystems. They are like the deserts in the terrestrial ecosystem. Some of the organisms exclusively live in water whereas some of the organisms can live in water and on land, i.e., frogs, crocodiles, hippopotamus, etc. Moreover, some organisms live either in freshwater or saline water and some others live in freshwater and saline water both.

(a) Which oceans are less productive?

Answer - Open oceans

(b) Write the names of any two organisms which can live both in water and on land.

Answer - frogs and crocodiles

Q 26 - Match Column-I correctly with Column-II :



Column-I

(States)

(a) Tripura

(b) Sikkim

(c) Goa

(d) Punjab

Column-II

(Capital)

(i) Panaji

(ii) Chandigarh

(iii) Itanagar

(iv) Agartala

(v) Gangtok

Answer – (a) Tripura – (iv) Agartala

(b) Sikkim – (v) Gangtok

(c) Goa – (i) Panaji

(d) Punjab – (ii) Chandigarh

Q 27 - Answer the following questions by filling in the blanks with appropriate words :

(a) Mangroves are practically ____ forests which have leathery leaves.

Answer – Coastal / Tidal forests

(b) Areas with annual rainfall less than 75 cm are characterized by natural vegetation of ____ and shrubs.

Answer – Thorny forests

Q 28 - Answer the following questions in 1 or 2 word(s) :

(a) According to 2011 Census, what is the percentage of total rural population in India?

Answer – 68.84%

(b) Which State of India has the highest sex ratio?

Answer – Kerala

Q 29 - Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the questions that follow in 1 or 2 word(s) each :



Sex Ratio

Sex ratio refers to the number of females per thousand males of an area. According to the Census of India 2011, there were only 943 females per thousand males. So sex composition in India is unfavourable. It means there are less number of females than the number of males. When the number of females is more than the males, it is said to be favourable. If we analyze the data over a period of 100 years (1911–2011), it has been observed that there has been steady decline of sex ratio in the country except some marginal increases in the 1951, 1981, 2001 and now in 2011.

(a) Define sex ratio.

Answer – Sex ratio means the number of females per thousand males in a region.

(b) Define the term 'favourable sex ratio'.

Answer – When the number of females is more than the number of males, it is called a favourable sex ratio.

Q 30 – Answer the following questions in 1 or 2 word(s) each :

(a) Mention the main development goals of the mercantilism era.

Answer – Accumulation of gold and silver.

(b) Mention the main development goal of Brundtland Commission.

Answer – Sustainable development.

Q 31 - Explain the process of weathering.

Answer – Weathering is a natural process in which rocks break down into small particles at their place due to the effect of weather such as temperature, rainfall, wind, and water. In this process, the debris of rocks is not transported; they break and scatter at the same place.

Q 32 - Explain two main characteristics of the Indian desert.

Answer – Two main characteristics of the Indian Desert :

1. **Low rainfall :** The Indian Desert receives very little annual rainfall, which is generally less than 150 mm. Because of this, drought conditions are prominent in this region.



- 2. Vegetation and soil :** Due to the extremely dry climate, very little natural vegetation is found here. Mainly thorny bushes grow, and extensive sand dunes are found on the land.

Q 33 - Explain the difference between Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep in two points.

Answer – Difference between Andaman–Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep :

- 1. Location :** Andaman–Nicobar Islands are located in the Bay of Bengal, while Lakshadweep is located in the Arabian Sea.
- 2. Origin :** Andaman–Nicobar Islands are of volcanic and mountainous origin, while the Lakshadweep islands are formed from coral reefs.

Q 34 -“Water is the most precious gift of nature.” Explain the statement with any two arguments.

Answer – Yes, water is the most precious gift of nature, because:

- 1. Basis of life :** Without water, the existence of any living being is not possible. Humans, animals, and plants all depend on water.
- 2. Use in human activities :** Water is extremely necessary for agriculture, industry, and domestic work, therefore it is the most precious gift of nature.

Q 35 - Explain the importance of ‘Operation Flood’ in two points.

Answer – Importance of “Operation Flood”:

- 1. Increase in milk production :** Due to Operation Flood, milk production in India increased rapidly, and India became one of the major milk-producing countries in the world.
- 2. Improvement in farmers’ income :** Through this programme, milk producers got fair prices, which improved the income and standard of living of rural farmers.

Q 36 - On the given Outline Map of India , mark and label the following :

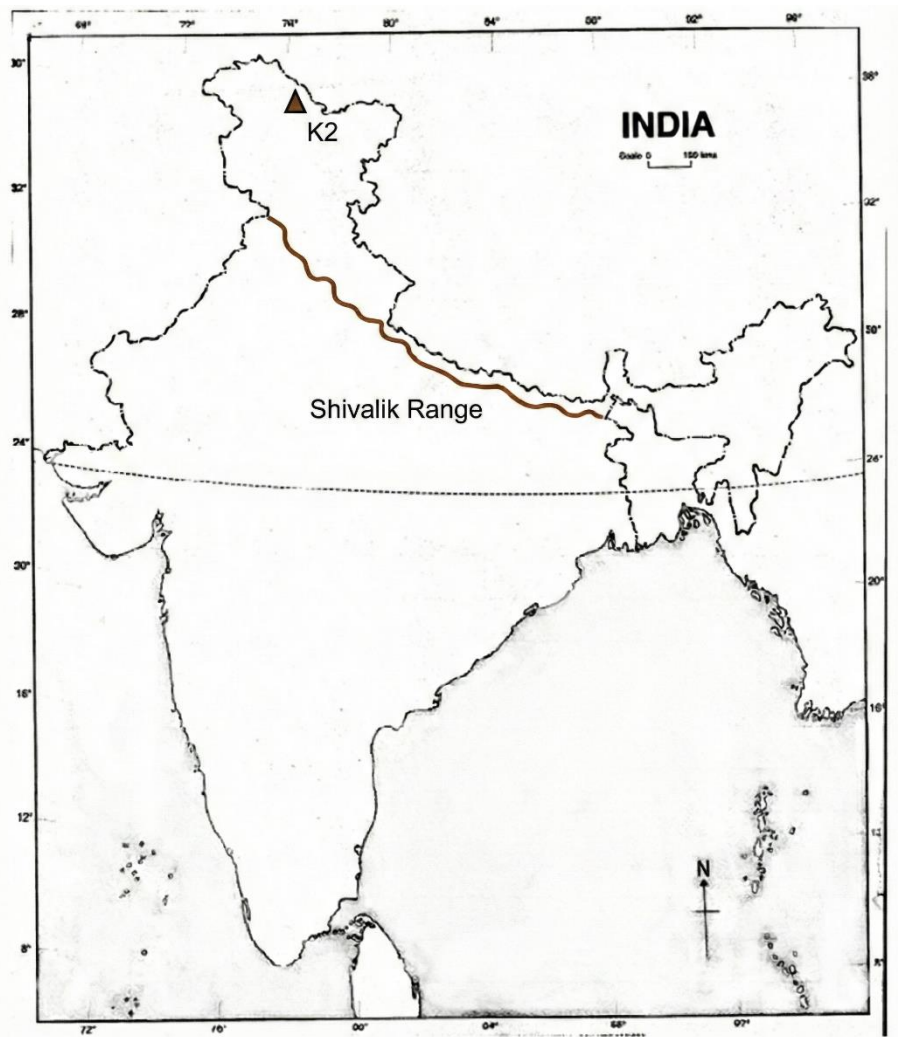
(a) The southernmost mountain range of the Himalayas

Answer – Shivalik Range

(b) The highest peak of Karakoram



Answer – K2



Q 37 - On the given Political Outline Map of India, mark the following with appropriate symbols and write their names :

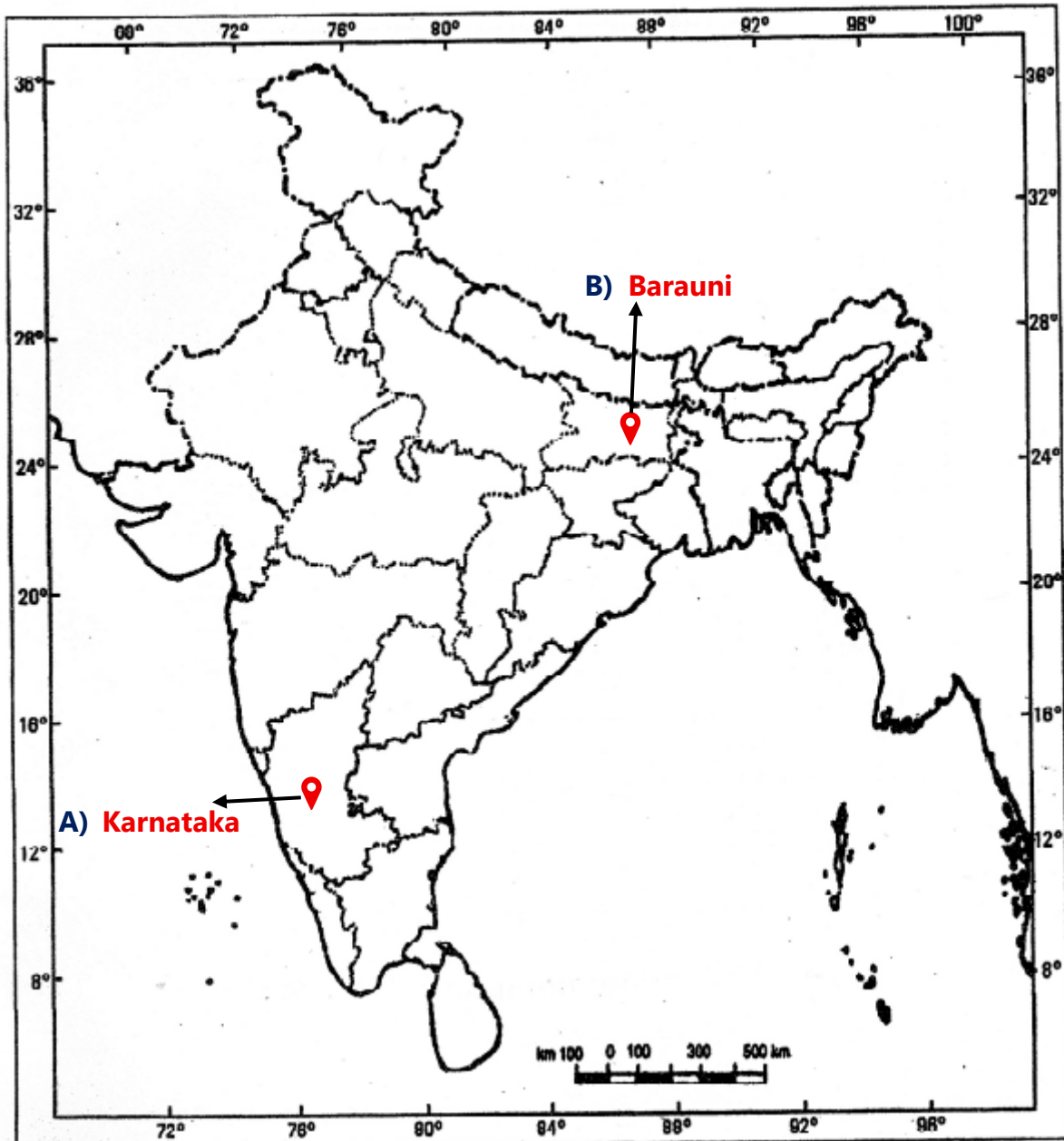
(a) Leading State in coffee production

Answer - Karnataka

(b) An oil refinery located in Bihar

Answer – Barauni





Q 38 - Describe two major ways of conserving biodiversity.

Answer – Two major methods of conservation of biodiversity :

1. **In-situ conservation** : In this, animals and plants are conserved in their natural habitat, such as national parks and wildlife sanctuaries.
2. **Ex-situ conservation** : In this, species are conserved at safe places outside their natural habitat, such as zoos, botanical gardens, and seed banks.

Q 39 - Mention two major objectives of the Earth Summit in 1992.

Answer – The two main objectives of the Earth Summit in 1992 were :



1. **Environmental Protection** : To address urgent global problems of environmental protection and socio-economic development.
2. **Sustainable Development** : To establish global cooperation for achieving sustainable development by adopting 'Agenda 21'.

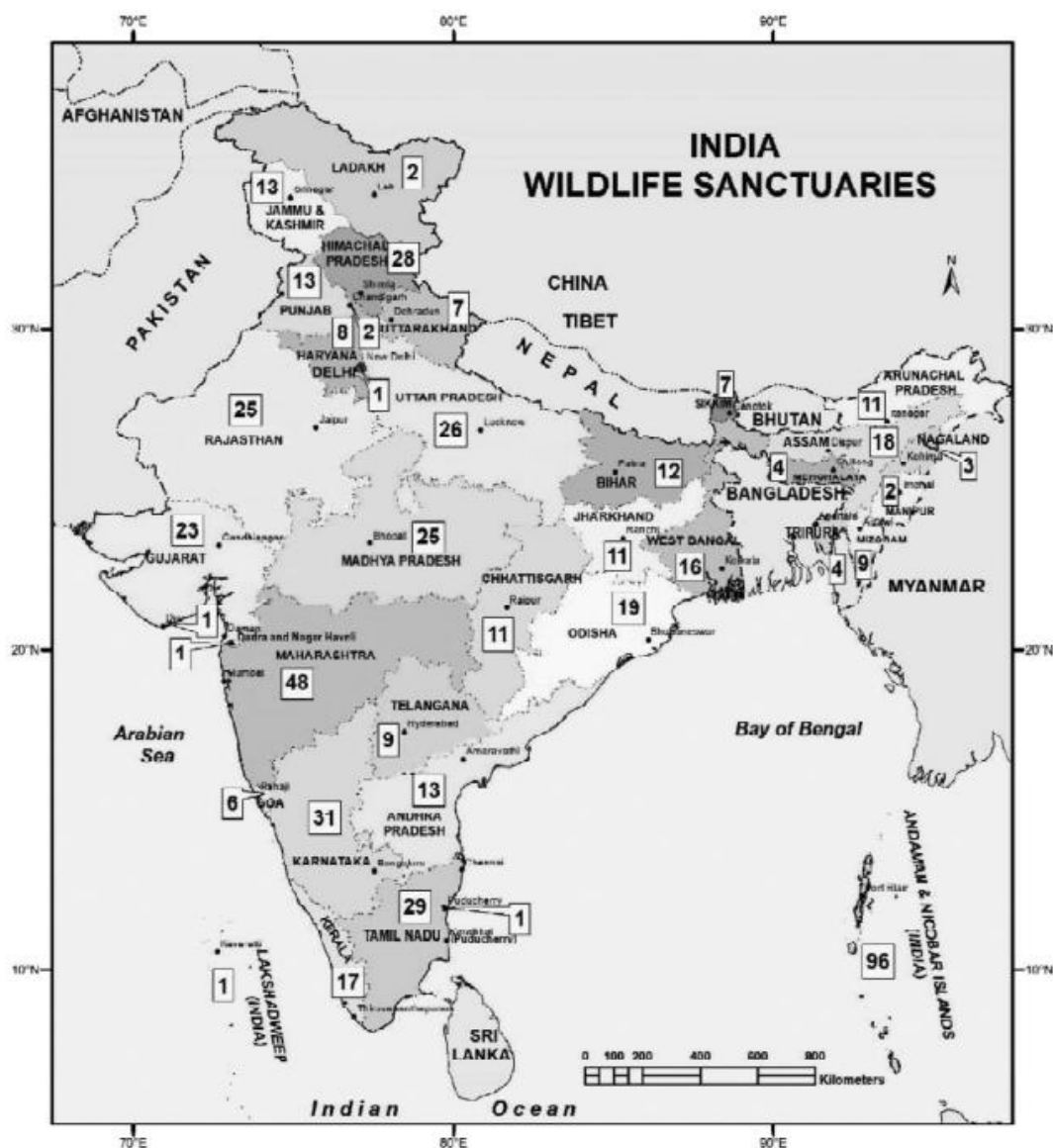
Q 40 - Answer the following questions on the basis of the given map :

(a) Identify the State which has the largest number of wildlife sanctuaries.

Answer – Maharashtra

(b) Identify the Union Territory which has the maximum number of wildlife sanctuaries.

Answer – Andaman and Nicobar Islands



Q 41 - Describe the importance of mountains in the world in three points.

Answer – Importance of mountains in the world :

- 1. Source of water :** Mountains are major storehouses of glaciers. Perennial rivers originate from them, which are the main basis of agriculture, irrigation, and drinking water.
- 2. Climate regulator :** High mountains protect plains by blocking cold polar winds and help in rainfall by forcing moisture-laden winds to rise.
- 3. Storehouse of resources :** Mountain regions are rich in forests, valuable timber, minerals, and medicinal plants. They are also major centres of tourism.

Q 42 - Explain the difference between land breeze and sea breeze in three points.

Answer – Difference between land breeze and sea breeze :

Basis	Land Breeze	Sea Breeze
1. Time	Land breeze blows at night.	Sea breeze blows during the day.
2. Direction	It blows from land to sea.	It blows from sea to land.
3. Pressure and cause	At night, land cools quickly and forms high pressure.	During the day, land heats up quickly and forms low pressure.

Or

Explain the relationship between mountain breeze and valley breeze in three points.

Answer – Relationship between mountain breeze and valley breeze :

- 1. Time :** Valley breeze blows during the day, when the mountain slopes become warm due to the sun's heat. In contrast, mountain breeze blows at night, when the slopes become cool after sunset.
- 2. Direction :** Valley breeze flows upward from the valley towards the mountain peaks. On the other hand, mountain breeze flows downward from the mountain peaks towards the valley.
- 3. Process :** During the day, due to warm slopes, light air rises and valley breeze is formed. At night, the slopes cool quickly and send heavy air down towards the valley, due to which mountain breeze blows.



Q 43 - "The climate of an area is affected by its latitudinal position." Justify this statement by giving three arguments.

Answer – Yes, the climate of a region is affected by its latitudinal position, because:

1. **Amount of solar heat :** At the Equator (0°), the sun's rays fall almost vertically, due to which more heat is received and the climate remains hot. As we move towards the poles, the rays fall slanting, due to which solar heat decreases and the temperature goes on decreasing.
2. **Formation of temperature zones :** On the basis of latitudes, the Earth is divided into torrid, temperate, and frigid zones. The climate of each zone is different and depends on the amount of solar heat received there.
3. **Length of day and night :** At higher latitudes, there is a greater difference in the duration of day and night. This changes the amount of solar energy received, which directly affects the climate and weather of that region.

Q 44 - Explain the importance of road transport in India in three points.

Answer – Importance of road transport in India:

1. **Door-to-door service :** Road transport is the only means that delivers people and goods directly to homes, which saves both time and cost.
2. **Geographical convenience :** In mountainous and difficult areas, such as the Himalayas and North-Eastern India, where it is difficult to construct railway lines, roads are the main means of transport.
3. **Supporting role :** Road transport provides access to railway stations, ports, and airports, and strengthens the transport system by connecting other means of transport.

Or

Explain the importance of water transport in India in three points.

Answer – Importance of water transport in India:

1. **Low-cost means of transport :** Water transport is the cheapest means, through which heavy and bulk goods are transported at low cost.



2. **Helpful in foreign trade** : Most of India's international trade takes place through sea routes, which promotes import and export.
3. **Useful from energy and environmental point of view** : Water transport consumes less fuel, which makes it an environment-friendly and energy-saving means.

Q 45 - "The distribution of Scheduled Tribes in India is ununiform." Justify this statement by giving three arguments.

Answer – Yes, the distribution of Scheduled Tribes (STs) in India is ununiform :

1. **Heavy concentration in Central India** : About 85% of India's Scheduled Tribe population lives in a broad belt of Central India, such as Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Gujarat, and Maharashtra.
2. **Majority in North-Eastern states** : In the north-eastern hilly states of India, such as Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya, and Arunachal Pradesh, the proportion of tribal population is very high, where they form the majority.
3. **Low presence in plain areas** : In contrast, in fertile plains and densely agricultural states such as Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, and Uttar Pradesh, the number of Scheduled Tribes is very low or almost negligible. This clearly shows that their distribution is uneven.

Q 46 – Explain, in five points, the relationship between a country's natural resources and its economic development.

Answer – Relationship between a country's natural resources and its economic development:

1. **Basis of industrial development** : Natural resources such as iron, coal, and bauxite provide essential raw materials for heavy industries, which leads to the development of industries.
2. **Increase in agricultural production** : Fertile soil, water resources, and favourable climate promote agriculture, which increases food security and income.
3. **Energy production** : Resources like coal, petroleum, water, and wind help in energy production, which is essential for economic activities.
4. **Foreign exchange and trade** : Countries that have abundant natural resources export them to earn foreign exchange, which strengthens international trade.



5. **Employment opportunities** : The use of resources in sectors such as mining, forestry, and fishing creates large-scale employment opportunities, which increases people's income.

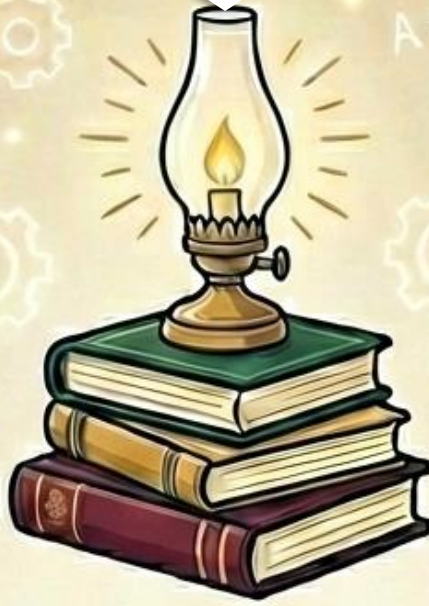
Or

Explain the achievements of Millennium Development Goals in five points.

Answer - Major achievements of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) :

1. **Reduction in poverty** : After 1990, there has been a significant decline in the number of people living in extreme poverty at the global level, and extreme poverty has been reduced to nearly half.
2. **Expansion of primary education** : There has been a large increase in the enrollment of children in primary education in developing countries, which has improved the literacy rate.
3. **Progress in gender equality** : The ratio of enrollment of girls and boys in primary schools has improved, which has reduced gender inequality.
4. **Improvement in health** : A significant decline has been recorded globally in the under-five child mortality rate as well as the maternal mortality rate.
5. **Disease control and safe drinking water** : The spread of diseases such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis has been controlled to a large extent, and people's access to safe drinking water has increased.





NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



OCTOBER-2025

Your Path to Success

SECTION - A

A. ☐
B. ☒
C. ☐



Q 1. Who among the following is considered the first modern geographer in the true sense?

- (A) Ratzel
- (B) Hartshorn
- (C) Aristotle
- (D) Thales

Answer - (A) Ratzel

Q 2. Read the following branches of human geography and choose the correct option.

- I. Resource Geography
- II. Agriculture Geography
- III. Soil Geography
- IV. Anthropology

Options :

- (A) Only I, II and III are correct
- (B) Only II, III and IV are correct
- (C) Only I, II and IV are correct
- (D) Only I, III and IV are correct

Answer - (C) Only I, II and IV are correct

Q 3. Choose the correct option related to the importance of 'Plateau'.

- (A) Immense reserves of minerals in world
- (B) Spread over about 50% of the earth's surface
- (C) Very fertile area made up of soil
- (D) Due to being a flat land, there is a dense network of roads and railways

Answer - (A) Immense reserves of minerals in world



Q 4. Match Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option.

Column -I (Types of Plateaus)

a. Intermontane Plateau

b. Continental Plateau

c. Piedmont Plateau

Column -II (Examples)

i. Malwa Plateau of India

ii. Mexican Plateau

iii. Australian Plateau

iv. Fujiyama of Japan

Option :

(A) a-iii, b-ii, c-iv

(B) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii

(C) a-ii, b-i, c-iii

(D) a-ii, b-iii, c-i

Answer - (D) a-ii, b-iii, c-i

Q 5. Given below are two statements. These are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): The Red Sea has high salinity.

Reason (R) : The rate of evaporation is high in tropical seas.

(A) (A) is correct but (R) is false

(B) (A) is false but (R) is correct

(C) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

(D) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

Answer - (C) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

Q 6. Choose the correct pair.

Name of the wind

Region

(A) Leveche

Sahara Desert

(B) Zonda

Rocky Mountain



- (C) Chinook Spain
- (D) Fohn Alps Mountain

Answer - (D) Fohn - Alps Mountain

Q 7. Choose the correct option related to forms of precipitation.

- I. Drizzle
- II. Evaporation
- III. Snowfall
- IV. Hailstorm

Options :

- (A) Only I, II and III are correct
- (B) Only I, II and IV are correct
- (C) Only I, III and IV are correct
- (D) Only II, III and IV are correct

Answer - (C) Only I, III and IV are correct

Q 8. The Tropic of Cancer passes through which of the following states?

- (A) Uttar Pradesh
- (B) Assam
- (C) Bihar
- (D) Rajasthan

Answer - (D) Rajasthan

Q 9. Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks.

The coast from Mangalore to Kanyakumari is called _____.

- (A) Pullicat
- (B) Coromandel
- (C) Konkan
- (D) Malabar

Answer - (D) Malabar



Q 10. Which of the following is not a benefit of watershed development program?

- (A) Limited irrigated agricultural area
- (B) Groundwater recharge
- (C) Erosion control
- (D) Flood control

Answer - (A) Limited irrigated agricultural area

Q 11. Which of the following Metropolitan cities has the largest population?

- (A) Kolkata
- (B) Mumbai
- (C) Delhi
- (D) Chennai

Answer - (B) Mumbai

Q 12. Which of the following States has the highest urban population?

- (A) Gujarat
- (B) West Bengal
- (C) Tamil Nadu
- (D) Maharashtra

Answer - (D) Maharashtra

Q 13. Choose the correct option related to the Kharif crop season.

- (A) Paddy, Wheat, Barley, Mustard
- (B) Cotton, Sugarcane, Wheat, Barley
- (C) Paddy, Millets, Cotton, Sugarcane
- (D) Maize, Mustard, Peas, Pumpkin

Answer - (C) Paddy, Millets, Cotton, Sugarcane

Q 14. Liberalisation in India began in which of the following decades?

- (A) 1960
- (B) 1970
- (C) 1990



(D) 2000

Answer - (C) 1990

Q 15. Which language is spoken by the fewest people among the recognized ones?

(A) Nepali

(B) Sanskrit

(C) Sindhi

(D) Manipuri

Answer - (B) Sanskrit

Q 16. Which of the following programmes focuses on providing meals in schools?

(A) Pradhan Mantri Youth Development Programme

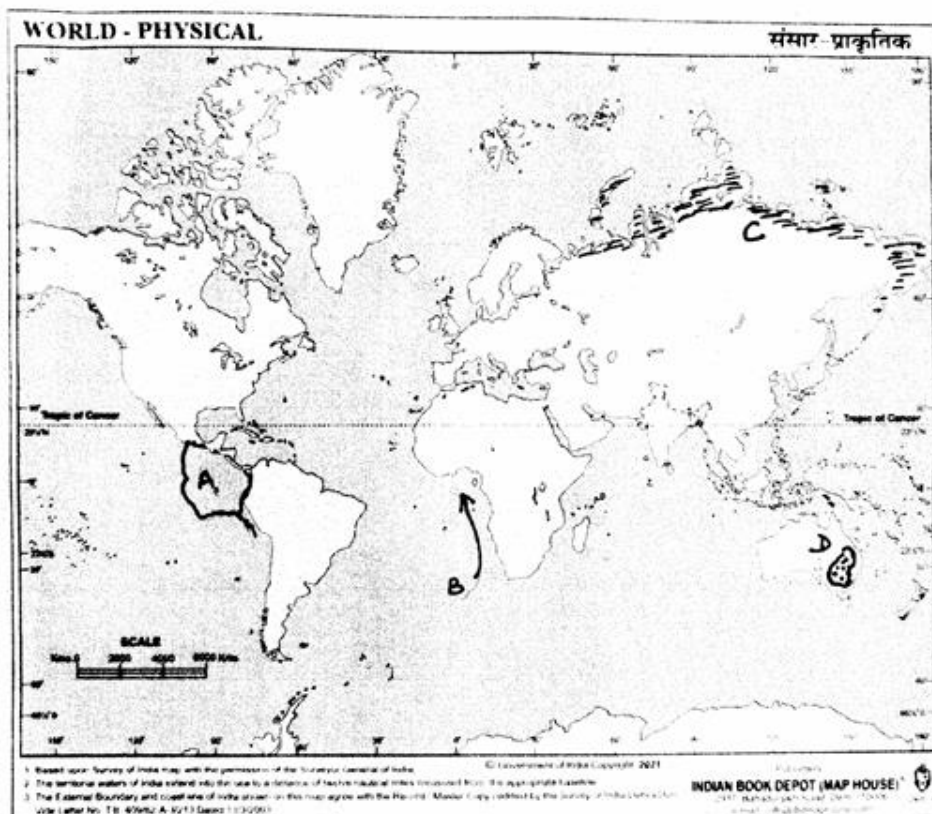
(B) National Programme of Mid-Day Meal

(C) National Food Security Mission

(D) Pradhan Mantri Rural Development Mission

Answer – (B) National Programme of Mid-Day Meal

Note : Study the given map carefully and answer Map based Questions Numbers 17, 18, 19, 20.



Q 17. Identify the plate marked 'A' on the map.

- (A) Cocos
- (B) Nazca
- (C) Scotia
- (D) Caribbean

Answer – (A) Cocos

Q 18. Identify the ocean current marked 'B' on the map.

- (A) Mozambique
- (B) Benguela
- (C) Peru
- (D) Labrador

Answer – (B) Benguela

Q 19. Identify the Tundra Biome marked 'C' on the map.

- (A) Antarctic Region
- (B) Alaska Region
- (C) Northern Canada Region
- (D) Arctic Region

Answer – (D) Arctic Region

Q 20. Identify the Temperate Grassland Biome marked 'D' on the map.

- (A) Pampas
- (B) Prairies
- (C) Downs
- (D) Canterbury

Answer – (C) Downs

Q 21. Answer the following questions in one or two words.

(a) (a) The deposition of weathered materials is called _____.

Answer – Aggradation



(b) A mountain formed by the coming of magma and rising above the surface of the earth's crust is called _____.

Answer – Dome Mountain

Q 22. Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the questions that follow in one or two words :

Condensation

Condensation is the process by which water from gaseous state changes into its liquid state i.e. cloud. It is the opposite of evaporation. This state is also known as cloud formation state. Low temperature is required for condensation to happen. Water in the gaseous state is condensed to form cloud.

(a) Why is the stage of condensation known as cloud formation?

Answer – Because in this process, water vapour in the air condenses into tiny droplets of water and forms clouds.

(b) Why does the process of condensation start only when the temperature decreases?

Answer – Because when the temperature decreases, the capacity of air to hold water vapour (moisture) also decreases, which starts condensation.

Q 23. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words :

(a) The water currents flowing from the equatorial regions towards the polar regions are called _____.

Answer – Warm Currents

(b) When the Sun, Earth and Moon are in a 90° position then _____ tide occurs.

Answer – Neap

Q 24. Match Column-I correctly with Column-II.

Column -I (Types of Wind))

Column -II

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| (a) Buran | (i) Central Asia and Russia |
| (b) Sirocco | (ii) Eastern slopes of the Rocky mountains |
| (c) Norther | (iii) Adriatic coast |
| (d) Bora | (iv) Sahara Desert |
| | (v) Texas and Gulf of Mexico |

Answer – (a)-(i), (b)-(iv), (c)-(v), (d)-(iii)



Q 25. Match Column-I correctly with Column-II.

(Column -I)

(a) Tropical grasslands

(b) Temperate Zone Steppe

(c) Boreal

(d) Temperate Forest

(Column -II)

(i) Evergreen Conifers Pine, Fir, Spruce

(ii) Scanty vegetation

(iii) Absence of grass, trees and large shrubs

(iv) Broad-leaf trees like oak, birch

(v) Trees such as cottonwoods, willows

Answer – (a)-(iii), (b)-(v), (c)-(i), (d)-(iv)

Q 26. Answer the following questions in one or two words.

(a) Which longitude is the standard meridian of India?

Answer – 82°30' East

(b) Name the highest peak of the Western Ghats.

Answer – Anamudi

Q 27. Answer the following questions by filling in the blanks with appropriate words.

(a) India launched a special scheme to save the endangered species in 1973 with the aim of effective conservation of the natural habitat of wildlife. _____

Answer – Project Tiger

(b) The first step towards joint forest management is called the _____ model.

Answer – Arabari

Q 28. Answer the following questions in one or two words.

(a) Which State of India has the highest sex ratio?

Answer – Kerala

(b) How many languages are described in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution?

Answer – 22 languages



Q 29. Answer the following questions in one or two words.

(a) Which State of India had the highest Human Development Index as of 2021?

Answer – Kerala

(b) Name the state which has the lowest literacy rate.

Answer – Bihar

Q 30. Read the given paragraph carefully and answer the questions that follow in one or two words.

Global Sustainable Development 17 goals with 169 targets are a core part of India's national development agenda. India is also giving priorities to achieve high economic growth, streamlining sustainable development and human well-being. Our development focuses on poverty, health, nutrition, sustainable growth, gender equality, quality education and clean water and environment like other several issues to human survival. NITI (National Institution for Transforming India) Aayog is the premier body of the Government of India has been coordinating the Sustainable Development Goals with the supported ministry of each target. A comprehensive mapping of SDGs goals and targets with various schemes and programs has been developed so that it brings together economic, social and environmental pillars with a focus on their inter-linkages.

(a) Name any two main pillars of 'SDGs'.

Answer – Social Sustainability and Environmental Sustainability

(b) How many 'Sustainable development goals' are the core part of India's national development Agenda?

Answer – 17 Goals

Q 31. Explain attrition as a process of erosion in two points.

Answer – 1. It is the mechanical process in which erosion tools like large rock fragments, pebbles, and stones collide with each other and break or wear down.

2. While being carried by water or wind, these materials rub against each other and gradually break into fine sand and smaller particles.

Q 32. Explain the difference between the eastern coastal plain and western coastal plain of India in two points.

Answer – 1. The eastern coastal plains are broader than the western coastal plains.



2. In the eastern coastal plains, rivers like the Mahanadi, Godavari, and Krishna form large deltas, whereas in the western coastal plains rivers form natural harbours and narrow lagoons.

Q 33. Explain the difference between the advancing and retreating southwest monsoon seasons in two points.

Answer – 1. Advancing Monsoon (June–September): It moves from sea to land and brings heavy rainfall to most parts of India.

Retreating Monsoon (October–November): It moves back from land to sea, making the weather clear in India, but causes heavy cyclonic rainfall on the eastern coast (Tamil Nadu).

Q 34. "Water is the basic resource for humans and all other living beings on the earth." Explain this statement by giving two arguments.

Answer – Yes, water is the basic resource for humans and all living beings on earth because:

1. **Basis of life:** The development of all living organisms depends on water. Around 65% of living beings and 65% to 99% of plants contain water.
2. **Essential for life and development:** Water is necessary for drinking, household work, agriculture (irrigation), and industrial development. Without it, life and progress on earth cannot be imagined.

Q 35. Explain the importance of wind energy in India as a conventional source of energy.

Answer – 1. Wind energy is a very useful and pollution-free source of energy in areas where strong and continuous winds blow throughout the year.

2. It can be successfully used for drawing water from wells for irrigation and for generating electricity, reducing dependence on fossil fuels.

Q 36. In the given physical map of India, mark the following with appropriate symbols and write their names.

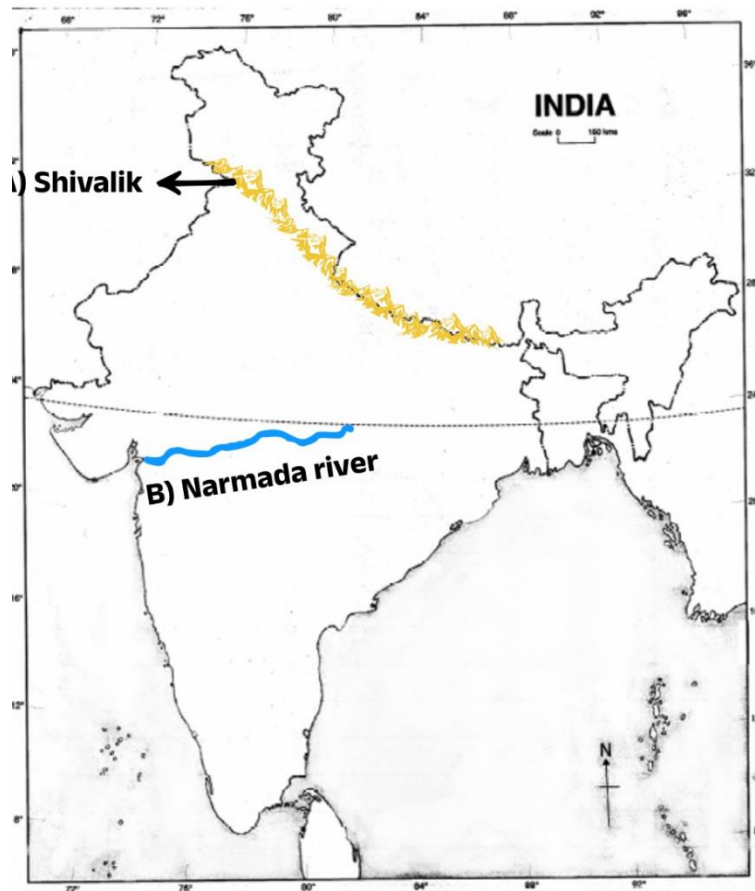
(a) the southern most mountain range of Himalayas.

Answer – Shivalik

(b) A major river that flows parallel to the Tapi and falls into the Arabian Sea.

Answer – Narmada River





Q 37. In the given political map of India, mark the following with appropriate symbols and write their names.

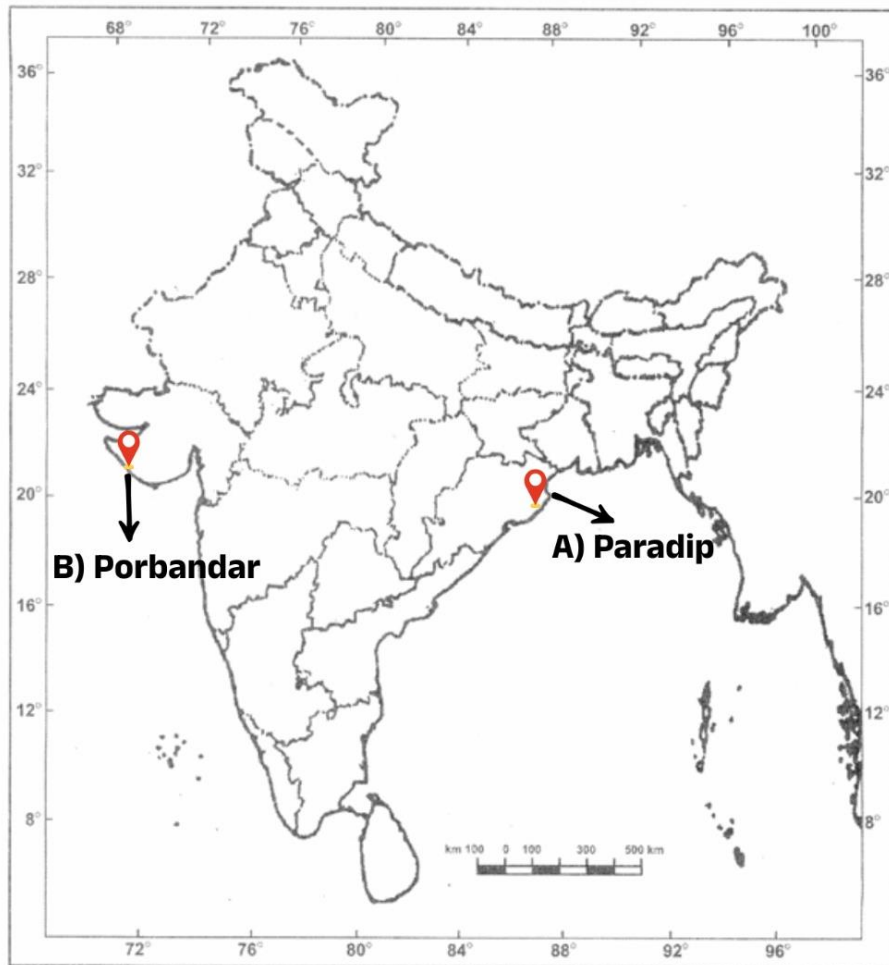
(a) Major port in Odisha.

Answer – Paradip

(b) Western most terminal station of the East-West Corridor.

Answer – Porbandar





Q 38. Describe two main objectives of Joint Forest Management in India.

Answer – The two main objectives of Joint Forest Management in India are :

1. To increase forest productivity and meet the needs of fodder and fuelwood for tribal and rural populations.
2. To empower local people by giving them responsibility in forest management and creating employment and livelihood opportunities for them.

Q 39. Describe two important features of sustainable development.

Answer – The two important features of sustainable development are :

1. **Balanced use of resources:** In sustainable development, natural resources are used in such a way that they remain available for future generations.
2. **Environmental protection:** Sustainable development gives importance to protecting the environment along with development, so that pollution is reduced and ecological balance is maintained.



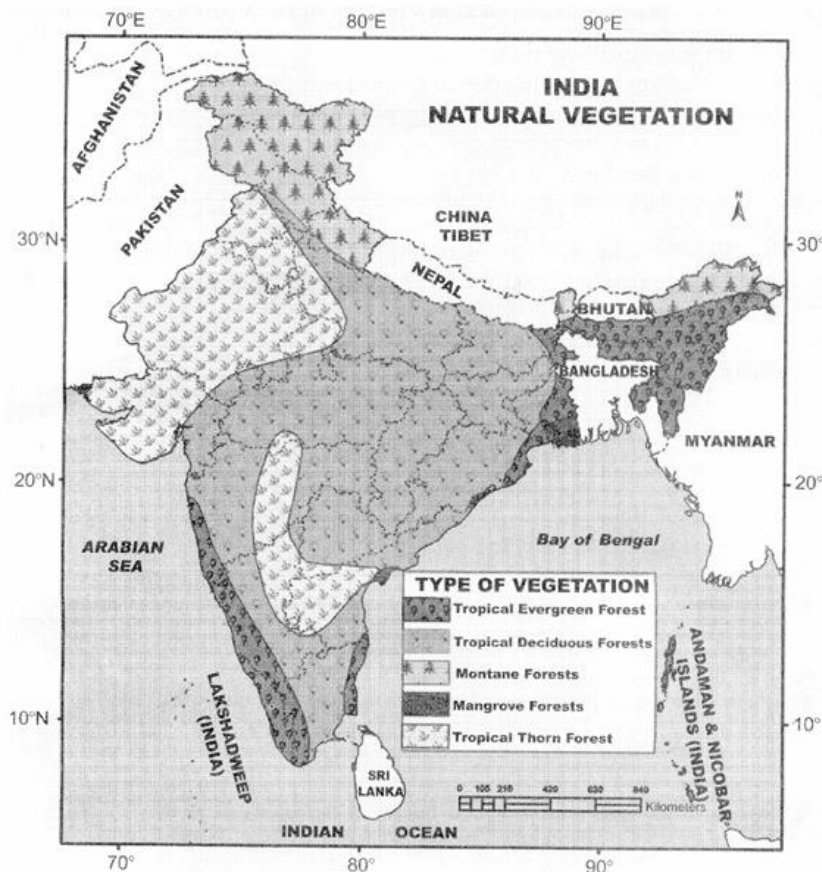
Q 40. Answer the following questions based on the given map.

(a) Identify the forests that are predominantly found in the desert region of India.

Answer – Tropical Thorn Forests

(b) Identify the forests found in the delta region of Krishna River.

Answer – Mangrove Forests



Q 41. Describe three important features of mass movements.

Answer – The three important features of mass movements are :

- 1. Effect of Gravity:** The downward movement of weathered, broken, and fragmented rock debris on hill slopes under the influence of gravity is called mass movement.
- 2. Variety of Debris:** The moving debris may include materials ranging from fine soil to very large and coarse rock fragments (boulders).
- 3. Role of Accelerating Factors:** Although mass movement mainly occurs due to gravity, the presence of water, ice, and air increases the speed of movement significantly.



OR

Describe the formation process of continental plateau in three points.

Answer – The formation process of a continental plateau can be explained in three points:

1. **Main Cause of Formation:** Continental plateaus are mainly formed due to the uplift of a large part of the Earth's crust or by the spread of basic lava through cracks on the Earth's surface. This forms the base of their origin.
2. **Spread of Lava and Covering of Land:** During volcanic eruptions, lava spreads over a vast area and completely covers the old landforms. Plateaus formed in this way are called accumulated plateaus. An example is the Maharashtra Plateau.
3. **Formation of Large Elevated Area:** After this process, the plateau spreads over a large area and appears suddenly higher than the surrounding land or sea level, which gives it a distinct identity.

Q 42. Explain the relationship between altitude above sea level and atmospheric pressure in three points.

Answer – The relationship between altitude above sea level and atmospheric pressure :

1. **Inverse Relationship between Altitude and Pressure:** As the altitude above sea level increases, atmospheric pressure decreases. Therefore, air pressure is highest at sea level and lower on high mountains.
2. **Effect of the Weight of Air Column:** Atmospheric pressure is created by the weight of the air above us. At sea level, the air layer is thickest and heaviest, so the pressure is greater. At higher altitudes, the weight of air decreases, which reduces the pressure.
3. **Decrease in Air Density:** In the lower layers, air is more compressed and denser because of the weight of the upper layers. But as altitude increases, the air becomes thinner and lighter, causing atmospheric pressure to decrease.

Q 43. Explain with example in three points how climate change affects human health.

Answer – Effects of climate change on human health :

1. **Heat-related diseases:** Due to rising temperatures and the increased frequency of heat waves, the death rate from heatstroke, heart diseases, and kidney diseases has increased.
2. **Spread of diseases:** Changes in rainfall and temperature have increased the spread of water-borne and vector-borne diseases such as dengue fever, Lyme disease, and West Nile virus.
3. **Respiratory problems:** In winter, warm and stable air creates ground-level ozone or smog, which is very harmful for asthma patients.



Q 44. Explain the three major regions of distribution of minerals in India.

Answer – The three major belts of mineral distribution in the Peninsular Plateau of India :

1. **North-Eastern Plateau:** It includes the plateaus of Chotanagpur, Odisha, and eastern Andhra. This region is rich in huge reserves of iron ore, manganese, bauxite, mica, and coal.
2. **South-Western Plateau:** This belt, extending up to Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, is rich in metallic minerals such as iron ore and bauxite, and India's gold mines are also located here.
3. **North-Western Region:** This belt extends from the Gulf of Khambhat (Gujarat) to the Aravalli (Rajasthan). It is known for petroleum, natural gas, and non-ferrous metals such as copper, silver, lead, and zinc.

Q 45. "India is a country of linguistic diversity." Support this statement by giving three arguments.

Answer – Yes, India is a country of linguistic diversity because :

1. According to the 1961 Census, 1652 languages were listed as mother tongues in India, out of which 23 languages are spoken by 97% of the population.
2. In the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution, 22 major languages including Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, and Santhali have been given official recognition.
3. On the basis of their origin, all the languages of India have been classified into four major language families - Austric, Dravidian, Sino-Tibetan, and Indo-Aryan, which show its deep diversity.

OR

"There are a large number of religious communities in Indian society." Support this statement by giving three arguments.

Answer – Yes, there are a large number of religious communities in Indian society because:

1. In India, followers of seven major religions mainly reside - Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Jainism, Buddhism, Sikhism, and Parsi.
2. According to the 2011 Census, Hindus (79.8%) form the largest religious community in the country, followed by Islam (14.2%) as the second largest community.
3. Other minority religious communities also have distinct regional concentrations, such as Sikhs (1.7%) in Punjab, Christians (2.3%) in Kerala and the North-East, and Buddhists (0.7%) and Jains (0.4%) in Maharashtra.



Q 46. Explain any five features of Sustainable Development Goals.**Answer – Five main features of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) :**

1. **Universal Goals:** It is a broad set of 17 universal development goals adopted by the world leaders of 193 countries in the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015.
2. **Target to be achieved by 2030:** These goals are included under the “2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.” Its aim is to achieve all the goals by the year 2030.
3. **System based on 5Ps:** Sustainable development is mainly based on the 5Ps through partnership — People, Planet, Peace, Prosperity, and Partnership.
4. **Ending poverty and hunger:** The main objective of these goals is to eliminate poverty and hunger from the world and improve the standard of living of people.
5. **Focus on human and environmental balance:** SDGs focus on human, social, economic, and environmental sustainability so that the balance of nature is maintained along with development.

OR

How is human development the root of sustainable development? Explain in five points.**Answer – Human Development and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) :**

1. **Core of SDGs:** Human development is the root of SDGs because most of the sustainable development goals are directly or indirectly related to human welfare.
2. **Improvement in Human Capital:** To maintain human sustainability and make sustainable development successful, it is very important to improve human capital.
3. **Eradication of Poverty and Hunger:** It requires strong investment to eliminate poverty and hunger, which is the first step of human development.
4. **Access to Health and Education:** For building a stable society, investment is needed in health improvement, quality education, nutrition, knowledge, and skill development.
5. **Ending Diseases and Capacity Building:** To maintain good health, it is important to prevent infant mortality, eliminate epidemics like AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, and promote social welfare through capacity building.





Thank you!



We hope you found this material helpful. We wish you the very best for your examination.



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