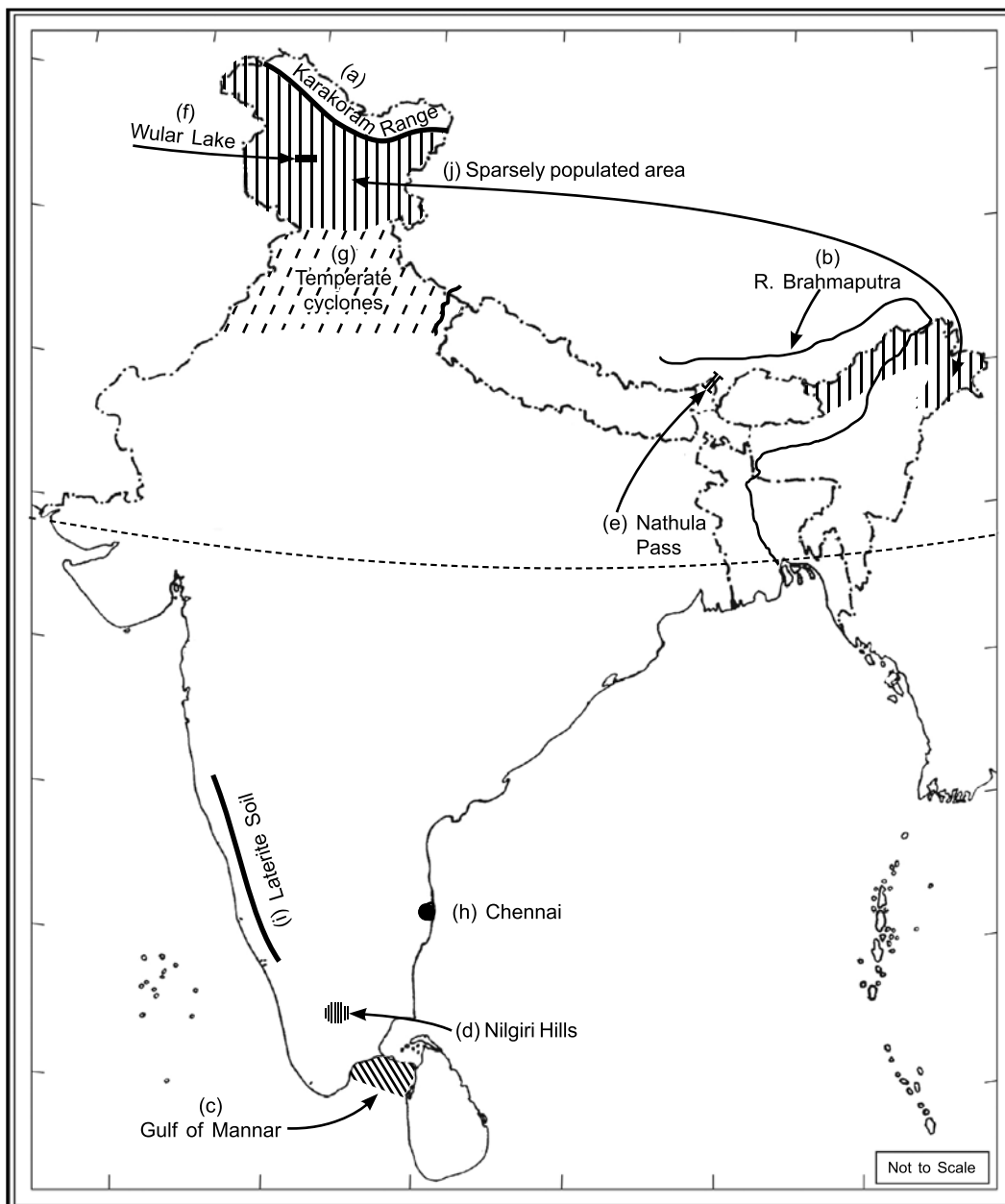


Answers to Practice Paper 7

1. (a) Approximately 3 kms.
(b) Broken ground: These are caused due to gully erosion.
(c)
 - A causeway is a raised metalled road across a minor stream or low-lying marshy area.
 - Sheet rock is a thin layer of rock covering the ground.
(d) The means of irrigation is either the reservoir as there is a canal present or wells (permanent) due to presence of blue dots.
(e) Disappearing drainage: The stream is in a desert area where there is sand and high rate of evaporation.

2.



3. (a) (iv) Relative depth of 6 m
 (b) (i) Aravalli Hills
 (c) (iii) to prevent loss of moisture
 (d) (iv) Rain water harvesting
 (e) (iv) Geothermal
 (f) (ii) Retting
 (g) (i) Benzene
 (h) (iv) they cannot tolerate stagnant water
 (i) (iv) petrochemical industry
 (j) (ii) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport
4. (a)
 - Windward slopes of western ghats.
 - Windward slopes of Garo Khaso Hills.
- (b) The factors that determine the distribution of rain over South Asia are the presence of mountains and the direction of winds.
- (c) The annual rainfall decreases north and westwards in the northern parts of India as these regions are the last to receive the rainfall from the moisture laden South West Monsoons which originate in the Arabian Sea.
- (d) Mawsyram receives the highest rainfall in the world as this region lies on the windward slopes of the Khasi-Garo Hills which receive heavy rainfall from the Bay of Bengal Branch of the SW Monsoons.
5. (a) Bhangar soil is older, light grey, clayey and less fertile and Khadar soil is new, loamy and more fertile.
- (b) Regur soil is also known as Black Soil and is formed by the breaking up of volcanic rocks, mainly basalt. They are formed in situ i.e., they are formed where they are found.
- (c) Characteristics of Red Soil are:
 - These are red in colour due to the presence of iron compounds.
 - They are deficient in nitrogen, lime, phosphoric acid and humus. Crops can grow when fertilisers are added.
- (d) Marshy soil is one which has a large amount of water and is generally found close to the sea or large water bodies. The Sundarbans have marshy soil as they are influenced by the inflow of water during tides.
6. (a) Trees do not grow above the snow line as the temperatures are too low and the land is permanently covered with snow.
- (b) Minor products we obtain from forests are turpentine oil, resin, varnish, gum lac etc.
- (c) The three types of vegetation in India are:
 - Tropical evergreen forests
 - Tropical deciduous or monsoon forests
 - Thorn and scrubs vegetation
- (d) The trees are less dense and small in size. Their roots are thick and long so that they can draw out underground water in the best possible manner. They have thick banks which prevents excessive evaporation. Some plants have thorns also for the above purpose. Such vegetation is known as exophytic.

7. (a) Irrigation is necessary in India because:
- For crops to grow well, we need to water them at the right time but, in India, the rains are unpredictable so there is need for irrigation.
 - Certain crops need more water for growth. If water is not enough, irrigation is needed.
- (b) **Perennial rivers** are those rivers that have water in them throughout the year as they are snowfed. This means that they receive water continuously with the melting of the snow.
- Seasonal or non-perennial** rivers are those rivers that have water in them only during the rainy season.
- (c) The different methods of irrigation in India are:
- Traditional irrigation that includes wells, tanks, inundation canals.
 - Modern methods include tube wells, perennial canals, sprinkler and drip irrigation.
- (d) Canals cannot be constructed in south India as the terrain is rocky so digging becomes difficult. The southern rivers are mostly seasonal.
8. (a) An oil refinery is an industrial manufacturing unit where crude oil is refined and converted into other goods like kerosene, gas, naphthalene etc. The Jamnagar refinery in Gujarat is one of the largest oil refineries in India.
- (b) Iron ore in Goa is found in Bicholim, Sanquelim etc. It is exported from the port of Marmagao.
- (c) Nuclear or atomic energy is the energy released when atoms of one chemical element change into another. This change may be nuclear fission or nuclear fusion. Two minerals used for the generation of nuclear power are uranium and beryllium.
- (d) Non-conventional energy sources are renewable and cannot be exhausted. They do not cause pollution and are environment friendly. They are also easier to produce.
9. (a) Two characteristics of intensive cultivation are:
- It is carried on in the areas of dense population where land is less.
 - To get maximum yields, there is an excessive use of fertilisers as a number of crops are grown.
- (b) The millets grown in India are jowar, bajra and ragi. They are known as dry crops as they can grow in regions of low rainfall and higher temperatures.
- (c) (i) Castor seeds and linseed are the two non-edible oilseeds grown in India.
(ii) Oilcake is the byproduct after the oil is extracted from oilseed and is used as cattle feed and fertiliser.
- (d) Gujarat and Maharashtra are the two states which produce the largest amount of raw cotton.
10. (a) The silk industry is concentrated around the Bengaluru region due to its favourable climate and the availability of skilled workers.
- (b) • The farmers are dissatisfied with the price which is fixed by the government. Therefore, they prefer growing other food crops.
• The machinery used is outdated and leads to a lot of wastage.
- (c) **Private** sector industries are owned and managed by individuals or a group of individuals. For example, Tatas (TISCO), WIPRO etc.
- Public** sector industries are owned and controlled by the central government or state governments and consist of public utilities like railways, airways, defence etc. For example, SAIL, BHEL, ONGC etc.
- (d) Mini steel plants are those units where the entire process is carried out in a single complex. They use an electric furnace, scrap iron etc. and produce stainless steel and liquid steel. For example, Jindal steel plant in Chhattisgarh.

11. (a) The advantages of road transport are:
- It provides door to door service and thus the cost of loading and unloading is much lower.
 - Roads can negotiate steeper slopes and sharp turns.
 - Perishable goods like vegetables fruits and milk are transported more easily and quickly by roads than by railways.
- (b) Railway network is dense in the Northern Plains as the land is flat and level. Moreover, the density of population is high and the area is extremely fertile and productive.
- (c) The advantages of waterways are:
- They are the cheapest form of transport suitable for carrying heavy and bulky goods.
 - It is a fuel efficient and environment–friendly means of transport.
- (d) Road transport faces a number of problems. These are:
- Road transport is more expensive than rail transport.
 - Heavy commodities like coal and iron are difficult to transport by road.
 - Increase in vehicles has led to more road accidents and air pollution. (any two)
12. (a) Petroleum refineries and textile industries produce waste that is hazardous.
- (b) Biodegradable waste is that waste that can be decomposed by bacteria, fungi etc. Most of it do not harm the environment and include fruit and vegetable peels, wood, paper, plants etc.
- (c) Composting can be done in three ways:
- **Vermi** composting involves the use of earthworms on the decomposition of organic matter.
 - In **aerobic** composting, organic matter is converted into manure in the presence of air.
 - In **anaerobic** composting, organic matter is decomposed in the absence of air.
- (d) Accumulation of waste has an immense impact on aquatic life.
- As sewage fertilisers and other chemicals are released into the sea, seaweeds and algae spread and use up all the oxygen destroying the aquatic creatures.
 - Oil spills destroy and suffocate the fish.
 - Hot water that is released from factories raises the water temperature and destroys the aquatic creatures.