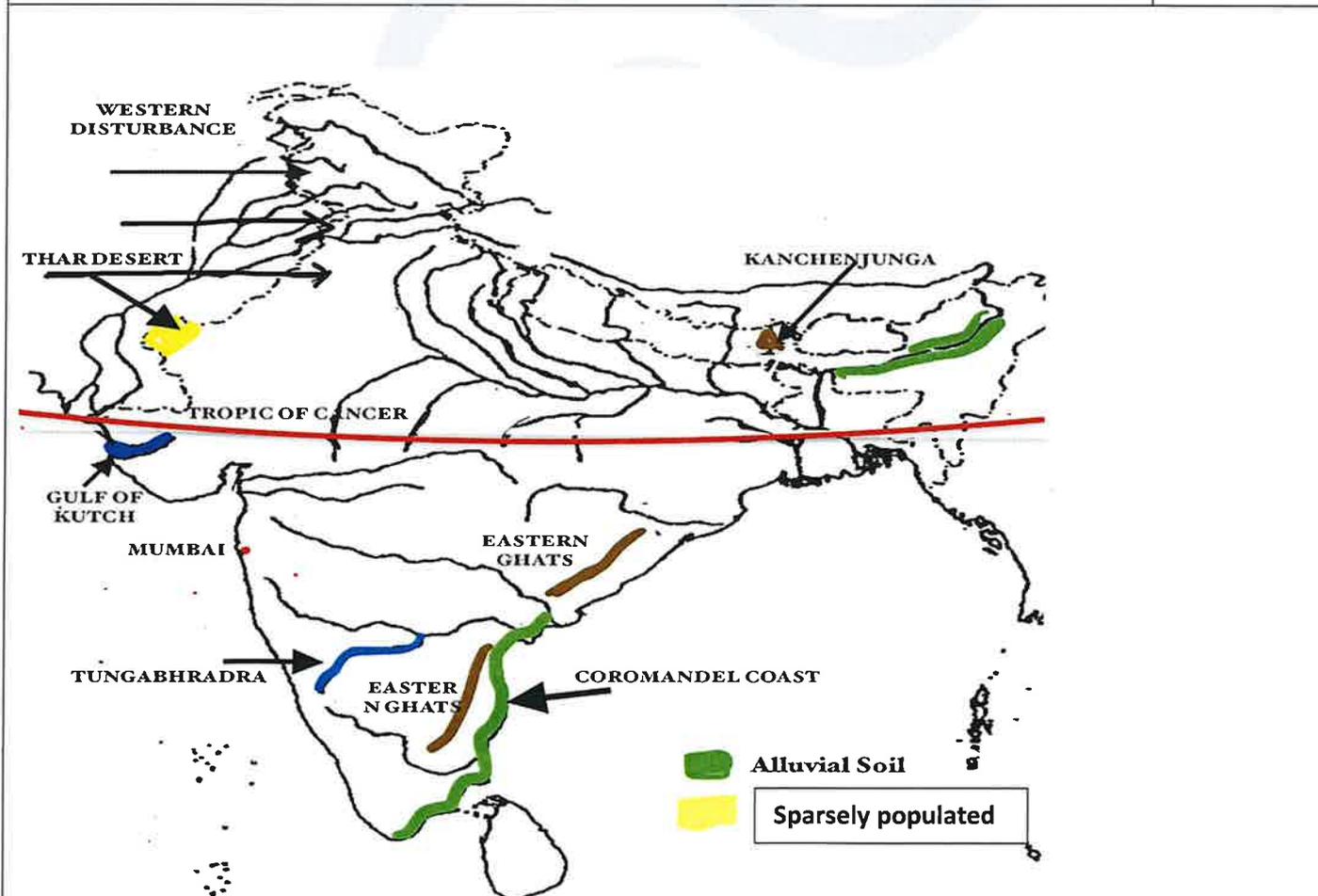


ICSE 2025 – SPECIMEN PAPER

DRAFT MARKING SCHEME – GEOGRAPHY (H.C.G. PAPER 2)

Question 1		[10]
(i)	(a) 301074 (b) Sand dunes.	
(ii)	One hour	
(iii)	(a) North west (b) Jhat	
(iv)	(a) Powerline showing that the village now has electricity. (b) Longitude / Meridian	
(v)	Natural features: Sand dune. Broken Ground. Man made features: Cart track / Pack track / Permanent hut / temple <i>(Any two)</i>	

Question 2		[10]
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Question 3		[10]
(i)	(c) Causes rainfall in the Gangetic plains	
(ii)	(c) Texture	
(iii)	(c) Ebony: Tropical Rainforest	
(iv)	(c) Percolation pit	
(v)	(c) Bituminous	
(vi)	(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	
(vii)	(a) Sugarcane	
(viii)	(d) Rourkela	
(ix)	(a) Air transport because it is fastest.	
(x)	(b) Recycling waste.	
Question 4		[10]
(i)	(a) Global warming/El Nino effect (b) June to September	
(ii)	(a) Western disturbances originating in the Mediterranean region/Temperate cyclones (b) North-east winter monsoon wind/retreating monsoon.	
(iii)	(a) Kerala lies in the southwest of the country where the southwest monsoon wind strikes first. The wind then advances to the north and reaches Uttar Pradesh. (b) Visakhapatnam has a coastal location and experiences the moderating influence of the sea. (c) Land loses heat fast and high pressure develops over it during the cold season. The surrounding seas remain warm and have low pressure during this time. Thus winds blow from land to sea and are offshore.	
(iv)	(a) 10° C (b) April. (c) Tropical Cyclones / Retreating Monsoon winds / Northeast Winter Monsoon wind	
Question 5		[10]
(i)	(a) Bhangar and Khadar respectively. (b) The khadar soil gets replenished every year and is hence more fertile.	
(ii)	(a) Deforestation / mining / urbanization / industrialization / over grazing / shifting cultivation (b) Crop rotation / contour ploughing / strip cropping / shelter belts	



(iii)	(a) Erosion and weathering of crystalline metamorphic and igneous rocks. (b) Porous / cannot hold moisture (c) Parts of Odisha / Madhya Pradesh / Chhattisgarh / Jharkhand / Tamil Nadu / Karnataka/ Meghalaya/ Manipur/ Nagaland/ Mizoram	
(iv)	(a) Black soil hardens and cracks when dry which helps in aeration of the soil naturally. (b) Due to leaching, the essential minerals percolate down the soil profile making the top soil infertile. (c) The numerous rivers here bring large amounts of sediments and deposit them to form fertile plains.	
Question 6		[10]
(i)	(a) Tidal / Littoral (b) Delta of R. Ganga in Sundarbans / deltas of R. Godavari / Krishna / Kaveri	
(ii)	(a) Hardwood / occur in pure stands making exploitation easier/ less dense than Tropical rainforests (b) To draw water from deep underground as rainfall is scanty here	
(iii)	Provides us with oxygen & purifies air / Absorbs carbon dioxide and reduces rate of global warming / Allows percolation of water and recharges ground water / Flood control / Habitat for numerous species of plants & animals / roots hold the soil particles & checks soil erosion / transpiration induces rainfall <i>(Any three points)</i>	
(iv)	(a) Social forestry (b) Jhum cultivation / shifting agriculture / slash & burn method of farming (c) Reforestation / Afforestation	
Question 7		[10]
(i)	Rainfall is erratic / rainfall is unevenly distributed / rainfall is seasonal / some crops like rice and sugarcane need more water / to expand area under cultivation / to enable the use of high-yielding variety seeds. <i>(Any two reasons)</i>	
(ii)	Inundation canals are floodwater canals that carry water only during the rainy season when the river floods. Perennial canals carry water all year round as they have a weir or dam at the head to regulate the flow of water.	
(iii)	(a) Punjab / Haryana / Uttar Pradesh / Bihar / West Bengal (b) High groundwater table / steady supply of electricity / soft soil / fertile, productive land that can make this expensive method viable <i>(Any two)</i>	



(iv)	(a) Collection and storage of rain water for future use (b) Rooftop rain water harvesting / percolation pit / bore well / dug well / johad / tankas / percolation tank / recharge pit / Zing <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any two)</i></p>	
Question 8		[10]
(i)	(a) Every rural household generates organic kitchen waste and animal waste which can be converted into useful biogas. (b) Generation of biogas produces bio-fertilizer as by-product It reduces the volume of waste. It brings about improved hygiene in rural areas. It is cheap as no raw materials need to be purchased. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any two)</i></p>	
(ii)	(a) R. Mahanadi (b) Odisha	
(iii)	(a) Production of steel (b) Manganese (c) Madhya Pradesh/ Rajasthan/ Jharkhand <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any two)</i></p>	
(iv)	(a) Solar energy (b) Clean source of energy Inexhaustible Reduces pressure on fossil fuel Cheaper in the long run (c) India has a tropical location and receives more or less strong rays of the sun for a large part of the year. <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any one)</i></p>	
Question 9		[10]
(i)	Green Revolution / Use of HYV seeds / development of irrigation facilities / Rural banks and cooperatives have been set up so that easier for farmers to get loans / Credit facilities / Mass communication to raise awareness / distribution of fertilizers & pesticides at subsidized rates <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(Any two)</i></p>	
(ii)	(a) Rabi: Winter crop / sown in October or November / Harvested in February or March Kharif : Summer crop / Sown in May or June / Harvested in September or October (b) Gujarat	



(iii)	<p>(a) Any type of soil like alluvial, black. Cultivation also possible on red and laterite with irrigation. <i>(Any one)</i></p> <p>(b) Moong, Masoor, Toor, Urad, Chana, Arhar, Gram <i>(Any two)</i></p> <p>(c) Leguminous crop, helps to replenish the soil naturally / important source of plant protein / can be grown in any type of soil / hardy crops that can grow in difficult climatic conditions <i>(Any one)</i></p>	
(iv)	<p>(a) Cotton</p> <p>(b) Temperature: 20° to 32° C Rainfall : 50 to 120 cm At least 200 frost free days <i>(Any two)</i></p>	
Question 10		[10]
(i)	<p><i>Small scale industries:</i> Less capital investment/ employs less labour / goods produced are lesser in quantity</p> <p><i>Large scale industries:</i> Huge capital investment/ large number of workers/ needs large area/ production on a large scale. <i>(Any two)</i></p>	
(ii)	<p>Gives us valuable foreign exchange / generates employment / helps in the decentralization of industries / meets high domestic demand of a tropical country <i>(Any two)</i></p>	
(iii)	<p>(a) Cheaper / Durable / Can be manufactured in a short span of time / Attractive <i>(Any One)</i></p> <p>(b) Facilitates easy availability of raw materials / reduces transportation costs</p> <p>(c) Plastics / Synthetic fibre / Synthetic rubber / PVC pipes. / detergents <i>(Any two)</i></p>	
(iv)	<p>(a) Sugar plantations are well planned and scientifically managed/modern machineries/use of irrigation facilities/ fertilizers/ managed in the cooperative sector/ large farm size/longer crushing season/ mills located near the sugarcane plantations. <i>(Any One)</i></p> <p>(b) High price of Indian silk</p> <p>(c) Basic industry whose products including machineries are necessary for all other industries such as railways, roadways, construction purposes, automobiles, ships, infrastructure etc.</p>	
Question 11		[10]
(i)	<p>It is a slow means of transport / Can be affected by weather disturbances / Waterways may not be operational throughout the year / they are operational only where there are seas, oceans and rivers. <i>(Any Two)</i></p>	



(ii)	It has reduced the time and distance between the cities and ports thereby facilitating fast movement of people and goods/ Better movement of goods to facilitate truck movement/ Better job opportunities/ Export of goods via the ports / small towns on the way have developed into urban centers. <i>(Any two)</i>	
(iii)	(a) The narrow gauge which is operational only in the hill stations. (b) NHAI (The National Highways Authority of India) (c) National Waterway No. 1	
(iv)	(a) To encourage air travel for Indians as it saves time / For the growth of smaller towns and cities / increase job opportunities. <i>(Any one)</i> (b) Flat plain land / agriculturally productive / high density of population. <i>(Any one)</i> (c) Can easily reach remote areas fast/Provides swift medical aid / Helps in the search and rescue operations / Can airdrop potable water and food packets in emergencies. <i>(Any one)</i>	
Question 12		[10]
(i)	(a) Pollution / Death of aquatic animals / eutrophication <i>(Any one)</i> (b) Spoilage of landscape/ Pollution. <i>(Any one)</i>	
(ii)	Leads to soil pollution/ underground water pollution / spread of diseases / gives off bad odour / attracts pests and rodents. <i>(Any two)</i>	
(iii)	(a) Segregation of plastic and bio-medical wastes. (b) Reusing/composting/sending waste for recycling/creating awareness amongst students of all ages/ banning the use of plastics / using biodegradable products/ promote car pool/ pass down text books to junior classes / use old copies as rough book / any other pertinent point. <i>(Any one)</i> (c) Converting old clothes into useful items like doormats, covers, decorative items etc. / Kitchen waste can be made into compost / Reusing glass bottles, unused pages of books / any other pertinent point <i>(Any one)</i>	
(iv)	(a) Landfills are large areas in the outskirts of towns and cities where wastes are deposited in the ground and covered with earth. The waste gradually decomposes, decreases in volume and gets converted to humus. (b) The waste is converted into valuable fertilizers / Waste is considerably reduced / Improves soil texture and fertility / Aids plant growth / Enhances the water holding capacity of the soil. <i>(Any two)</i>	