



# MADHAV INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

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## Grade 10 Geography (Worksheet)

### Chapter: Climate

#### SHORT ANSWERS:

1. What is the name given to the climate of India? Mention any two factors responsible for such a type of climate.
2. Name the factors that influence the climate of India.
3. Explain two factors that affect the climate of India giving a suitable example of each.
4. Which type of climate is experienced in the Northern plains of India? State one main characteristic of this type of climate.
5. Mention the four seasons that prevail in India stating the months for each.
6. Give two important characteristics of south-west monsoon rainfall or summer monsoon rainfall.
7. What is the direction of summer monsoon? Why?
8. Name the source of the winter rain in Tamil Nadu.
9. Name two sources of rainfall and the months during which they are experienced in a) Punjab b) Tamil Nadu.
10. What is rain shadow region area? Give one example of it in India.
11. Name the following.
  - A) The winds that bring heavy rain to Cherrapunji.
  - B) The local winds that bring a light rainfall to south India & is good for tea & coffee crops.
12. State the agricultural benefits derived from. a) The westerly depression in Punjab. b) The Kalbaisakhi in Assam.
13. Name the two types of cyclonic systems that affect India and two areas that receive rainfall from these systems.
14. State the benefits that are derived from the local winds that blow in summer in the following states: a) Kerala b) West Bengal
15. Name two main features of the Indian Monsoon.

#### GIVE REASONS:

- a) Even in summer, Shimla is cooler than Delhi.
- b) The northern plains of India do not freeze in winter.

- c) Kochi has a lesser annual range of temperature than Agra.
- d) The annual rainfall in Rajasthan is less than 25 cm.
- e) The Coromandel coast gets most of its rain during the winter season.
- f) The coastal areas of India do not experience a significant variation in temperature between summer and winter months.
- g) Kerala has the longest rainy season.
- h) The Konkan coast experiences orographic rainfall.
- i) The city of Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh has a higher range of temperature than that of Chennai in Tamil Nadu.
- j) Kanpur has extreme temperature conditions.
- k) The Ganga plain gets the monsoon rain much later than the west coast of India.
- l) Kochi is warmer than Mumbai even though both lie on the western coast of India.
- m) Central Maharashtra receives little rainfall.
- n) When the Malabar coast is receiving heavy rainfall in July, the Tamil Nadu coast is comparatively dry.
- o) The northern plains of India have a continental type of climate.
- p) Patna receives heavier rain than Delhi.
- q) Mangalore is not cold even in the month of December.

### **LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS:**

1. "Rainfall in India is Orographic in nature." Give an example with reference to the distribution of rainfall and the effect of relief on its distribution.
2. Mention the characteristic features of the retreating monsoons.
3. Differentiate between: Rainfall that occurs between June – September and rainfall that occurs from December to February in north India.

## Chapter: Soil Resources

### SHORT ANSWERS QUESTIONS.

1. Why is alluvial soil agriculturally important?
2. Name two states in India where regular soil is found. In what way does regur soil is found. In what way does regur soil help agriculture?
3. How is red soil formed? State two reasons for the low productivity of red soil.
4. State the characteristics of each of the soils named below that makes them most suitable for crop cultivation: a) Black soil b) Red soil.
5. Mention two main characteristics of laterite soil.
6. Name the process by which laterite soil in formed. What climate conditions are responsible for it formation.
7. Mention one disadvantage of laterite soil.
8. Mention two similarities between red soil and laterite soil.
9. What is soil erosion? Mention two steps that could be taken to prevent soil erosion.
10. State two methods of controlling the erosion of soil caused by running water.
11. What is soil conservation? How does re-afforestation help in soil conservation?
12. Name any two farming techniques which help in soil conservation?
13. Name an area in India in which each of the following process take place: (A) Sheet erosion (B) Gully erosion.
14. Why is laterite soil unsuitable for cultivation of crops?
15. Name an area of black soil in India mention two crops grown in this soil.

### GIVE REASONS:

1. Laterite soil is not suitable for cultivation.
2. Red soil is red in colour.
3. Khadar soil is preferred to Bhangar soil.
4. Different regions in India have different kinds of soil.
5. Black soil is suitable for the growth of cotton.
6. The conservation of soil is important.
7. Alluvial soil is extremely fertile.
8. Conservation of soil as a natural resource is needed.
9. Re – afforestation should be practised extensively.
10. Alluvial soil differs in texture.
11. Black soil does not get leached.
12. Khadar soil is more fertile than Bhangar.

### DEFINE THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

1. Pedogenesis
2. Humus
3. Bhangar soil
4. Sheet erosion

5. Soil conservation      6. In-situ soil.

**DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN:**

1. Alluvial soil of the Northern plains and Alluvial soil on the coastal plains of India.
2. Bhangar soil & Khadar soil.
3. Sheet erosion & wind erosion.
4. Black cotton soil and alluvial soil.
5. Alluvial soil and Red soil.
6. Transported soil and In-situ soil.

**LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS:**

1. Mention any three characteristics of black soil which makes the soil fertile.
2. Which reference to red soil in India, answer the following questions:
  - a) Name two states where it is found.
  - b) State & advantages of this type of soil.
  - c) Mention two important crops grown in this soil.
3. Name the soil which:
  - a) Is good for the cultivation of sugarcane.
  - b) Is acidic in nature.
  - c) Occurs ex-situ.
4. Name the soil which:
  - a) Covers the summits of the eastern ghats.
  - b) Makes up the delta of the river Ganga.
  - c) Is the most suitable for the cultivation of cotton?
  - d) Is sticky when wet and cracks when dry.
5. Name the soil which:
  - a) Is good for the cultivation of cashew nut.
  - b) Covers almost all of west Bengal.
  - c) Is a result of weathering?
6. Name two important agents of erosion for each, state one method of controlling the erosion caused.
7. What is soil conservation: state a method of soil conservation in the:
  - a) Arid & semi-arid region.
  - b) River valleys prone to flood.
8. Explain the need for soil conservation in India. State two methods of soil conservation.