

PAPER 2: GEOGRAPHY (50)

Aims:

1. To develop an understanding of terms, concepts and principles related to Geography.
2. To explain the cause- effect relationships of natural phenomena.
3. To understand the patterns and processes that affect human response to natural environment.
4. To understand the use of natural resources and development of regions by mankind.
5. To acquire knowledge of and appreciate the interdependence of nations and different regions of the world.
6. To know the availability of resources, understand, explain their uses and appreciate the problems of development in India and South Asia.
7. To acquire practical skills related to the meaning and use of maps and their use in the study of geography.

CLASS IX

There will be one paper of two hours duration carrying 80 marks and Internal Assessment of 20 marks.

The question paper will consist of Part I and Part II.

Part I (compulsory) will be divided into **two** sections, Section 1 and Section 2. Section 1 will consist of short answer questions from the entire syllabus and Section 2 will consist of a question based on **Maps**. Candidates will be expected to answer all questions.

Part II will consist of Section 1 and Section 2. Candidates will be required to choose **four** questions from Section 1 and **two** from Section 2.

Candidates will be expected to make the fullest use of sketch maps, diagrams, graphs and charts in their answers.

Questions may require answers involving the interpretation of photographs of geographical interest.

SECTION A

PRINCIPLES OF GEOGRAPHY

1. Our World

- (i) Earth as a planet – shape, size and its uniqueness in the solar system.
- (ii) Latitudes and longitudes; locating places on the Earth; longitude and time; local and standard time; Great Circle routes and International dateline.

- (iii) Rotation of the Earth and the alteration of day and night; Revolution of the Earth and seasonal changes; Inclination of the Earth's axis and its significance.

2. A. Structure of the Earth and Internal Processes

- (i) Structure - crust of the earth (Lithosphere).
- (ii) Landforms of the earth – mountains, types of mountains, types of plateaus, types of plains- structural, erosional, depositional. Examples from the world and India. World map showing the distribution of these features as listed.
- (iii) Rocks - difference between minerals and rocks, types of rocks: igneous, sedimentary, metamorphic, their characteristics and formation; rock cycle.
- (iv) Volcanoes - causes and distribution; volcanic cone and fissure eruption.
- (v) Earthquakes – causes, effects and their distribution.
- (vi) Folding and faulting – causes, effects and associated landforms like fold mountains, horsts, rift valleys - their features/examples.

(The following topic i.e. Agents of Gradation and External processes and the sub-topics under it are to be taught with topic 1(e) of Internal Assessment, i.e. Drawing and recognizing forms of important contours ...).

B. Agents of Gradation and External Processes: meaning and effects of weathering, its three major types - soil formation, idealised soil profile and its characteristics.

- (i) Work of rivers – stages, formation of different features - (valley, gorges, canyons, waterfalls, meanders, oxbow lakes, deltas, estuaries). Diagrams and photographs of these features.
- (ii) Work of ice – mountain glaciers and formation of associated features – glacial valleys, cirques, aretes, moraines and their types.
- (iii) Work of wind – formation of associated features, viz. mushroom rocks, yardangs, sand dunes and their types - transverse, longitudinal and crescentic; loess.
- (iv) Work of sea waves – associated landforms in coastal areas, viz. cliff, caves, stacks, sand bars and beaches.

3. Hydrosphere

- (i) Importance of oceans. Distribution of land and water; features like isthmus, gulf, bay, strait island.
- (ii) Movement of ocean waters; tides - formation, properties and patterns of tides. Currents – their circulation pattern and effects.

4. Atmosphere

- (i) Composition and structure of the atmosphere as Troposphere, Stratosphere, Ionosphere and Exosphere; ozone in stratosphere, its depletion and global warming.
- (ii) Insolation – heat balance, heat zones.
- (iii) Pressure belts, winds – permanent winds, seasonal winds, local winds and variable winds.
- (iv) Precipitation - types and causes, distribution of rainfall in the world and factors affecting the distribution of rainfall.

- (v) World climatic types – Equatorial, Tropical Monsoon, Tropical Desert, Mediterranean type, Cool Temperate Continental (Steppe, Prairie), Cool Temperate Oceanic (China type), location, study of temperature and rainfall of one station in each climatic type; corresponding patterns of vegetation.

SECTION B

HUMAN AND ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

1. World Studies

*There would be a choice between the World Study areas. Candidates can choose **any one**.*

Human response to nature of resources, the availability of resources, uses, its development, factors that have contributed to the present level of development or the comparisons between the regions of the similar activity.

- i. Rubber plantations in Malaysia.
- ii. Lumbering in Canada.
- iii. Commercial grain farming in Central USA and intensive agriculture in Egypt.

2. Map Work

A question will be set to locate and label on an outline map of the world the following information.

- 1. The major **climatic regions** of the world - Equatorial, Tropical Monsoon, Tropical Desert, Mediterranean type, Cool Temperate Continental (Steppe, Prairie), Cool Temperate Oceanic (China type).
- 2. The oceans, seas, gulfs - all major oceans and seas of the world - Caribbean Sea, North Sea, Black Sea, Caspian sea, Baltic Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Gulf of Alaska, Hudson Bay, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of Panama, Gulf of Guinea, Strait of Magellan, Strait of Gibraltar, Strait of Malacca and Isthmus of Suez.

3. Rivers - Fraser, St. Lawrence, Missouri and Mississippi, Colorado, Amazon, Parana, Paraguay, Nile, Zaire, Niger, Orange, Rhine, Seine, Volga, Danube, Murray, Darling, Hwang Ho, Ganga, Godavari, Mekong, Irrawaddy, Tigris, Euphrates.
4. Mountains - Rockies, Andes, Appalachian, Alps, Himalayas, Pyrenees, Scandinavian Mountains, Carpathians, Ethiopian Highlands, Drakensburg, Khinghan, Zagros, Tien Shan, Arakan Yoma, Central Japanese Alps.
5. Plateaus - Canadian Shield, Labrador Plateau, Tibetan plateau, Brazilian highlands, African Rift Valley, Iranian Plateau.

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT

PRACTICAL WORK/ PROJECT WORK

1. A record file having any **three** of the following exercises will be maintained. (The file will be evaluated out of 10 marks).
 - (a) Uses of important types of maps.
 - (b) Directions and how to identify them - an illustrative diagram.
 - (c) Reading and using statement of scale, graphic scale and scale shown by representative fraction method. (No drawing work, only explaining their meanings).
 - (d) Reading of one town guide map or an atlas map. (Recognising the symbols and colours used, identifying directions and distances).
 - (e) Drawing and recognising forms of important contours viz. valleys, ridges, types of slopes, conical hill, plateau, escarpment and sea cliff.

- (f) Drawing at least one sketch map to organize information about visiting an important place, a zoo or a monument.
- (g) Use pictures or general photographs of physical features to describe landscape and human activities in relation to one area included under World Studies.

2. Candidates will be required to prepare a project report on any **one** topic. The topics for assignments may be selected from the list of suggested assignments given below. Candidates can also take up an assignment of their choice under any of the four broad areas given below. (The project will be evaluated out of 10 marks).

Suggested list of Assignments:

- (a) **Weather records:** Maintaining and interpreting weather records as found in the newspaper for at least one season.
- (b) **Collection of data from secondary sources:** Collecting newspaper and magazine articles of geographical value and writing a synopsis on current issues like – use of earth resources/ development activities/dangers of development and ecological disasters like droughts, earthquakes, volcanoes, floods, landslides cyclones, tornadoes in the world.
- (c) **Area Studies:** Choosing any aspect from Section B (World Studies) and preparing an illustrated talk or a write-up on it.
- (d) **Physical Features:** Collecting or taking photographs and preparing notional sketches of environmental features formed in the vicinity or areas visited during the year as a part of school activity.

CLASS X

There will be **one** paper of **two** hours duration carrying 80 marks and Internal Assessment of 20 marks.

The Paper will consist of **two** parts, **Part I** and **Part II**.

Part I (compulsory) will consist of **two** questions. Question 1 will be based on **Contour Maps**. Question 2 will be based on **Map Work** on SAARC countries (India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal).

Part II will consist of questions based on Section B of the syllabus. There will be a choice of questions.

Candidates will be expected to make the fullest use of sketch maps, diagrams, graphs and charts in their answers.

Questions set may require answers involving the interpretation of photographs of geographical interest.

SECTION A

CONTOUR MAPS AND MAP WORK

1. Identification of simple landforms marked by contours, spot heights, surveyed trees, bench marks and colour tints or other symbols on a topographical survey of India map.
2. Measuring distances using the scale given therein and marking directions between different locations, using eight cardinal points and indicated bearings.
3. Marking the site of prominent villages and/or towns, types of land use and means of communication with the help of the index given at the bottom of the sheet.
4. Identification of drainage and settlement patterns.
5. **Map Work**

A question will be set to locate and label on an outline map of the SAARC countries, items studied in topics **6-10** of **Section B**. Countries to be covered – India, Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh.

Candidates will be expected to locate and label the following items - mountains, plateaus, plains, rivers, seas, towns, passes, coastal features, mineral and crop locations, rainfall, winds/climatic regions and soil types.

SECTION B

GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA AND SOUTH ASIA

6. (a) Position and extent of SAARC countries India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal and extension areas i.e Myanmar and Afghanistan.
(b) The physical features of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal - the distribution of rivers, mountains, plateaus and plains and their human significance.
7. The climate of South Asia.
8. Soils in India - Red soils of the crystalline tracts and southern Deccan; Black cotton or Regur soils over the Deccan lavas; Alluvial soils, characteristics of the northern plains. Laterite soils.
9. Minerals in India - Coal, Petroleum and Iron ore.
10. Agriculture in India - methods of farming of rice, wheat, millets and pulses. Farming of sugarcane, oilseeds, cotton, jute, tea, coffee, rubber.
11. Industries in India - Iron and Steel, Heavy Engineering, Petrochemical, Electronics.
12. Development of energy resources in India - conventional and non-conventional.
13. Agro based industries in India - Sugar, Cotton and Silk Textiles.

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT

PRACTICAL / PROJECT WORK

Candidates will be required to prepare a project report on any **one** topic. The topics for assignments may be selected from the list of suggested assignments given below. Candidates can also take up an assignment of their choice under any of the four broad areas given below.

Suggested list of assignments:

1. Local Geography:

- (a) Land use pattern in South Asia – a comparative analysis
- (b) The survey of a local market on the types of shops and the services offered.

2. Environment:

Wildlife conservation efforts in South Asia and the success met.

3. Current Geographical Issues:

- (a) Tourist destinations and development of tourism in South Asia.
- (b) Sharing our waters - a simple report on the issues in the sharing of the waters of the Indus and Brahmaputra and the rivers from Nepal and Bhutan.

4. Transport in South Asia:

Railroads, sea-ways, air routes and their development. Policies of the South Asian countries – problems and plans for solving them adopted by these countries.

* For Project Work, focus should be on the South Asian countries – India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal.

EVALUATION

The assignments/project work is to be evaluated by the subject teacher and by an External Examiner. (The External Examiner may be a teacher nominated by the Principal, who could be from the faculty, **but not teaching the subject in the section/class**. For example, a teacher of Geography of Class VIII may be deputed to be an External Examiner for Class X, Geography projects.)

The Internal Examiner and the External Examiner will assess the assignments independently.

Award of Marks (20 Marks)

Subject Teacher (Internal Examiner)	10 marks
External Examiner	10 marks

The total marks obtained out of 20 are to be sent to the Council by the Principal of the school.

The Head of the school will be responsible for the entry of marks on the mark sheets provided by the Council.

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT IN GEOGRAPHY -GUIDELINES FOR MARKING WITH GRADES

Criteria	Preparation	Procedure/ Testing	Observation	Inference/Results	Presentation
Grade I (4 marks)	Gives complete theoretical information using relevant geographical terms	States the objectives and defines the aspects to be studied.	Studies text and source material and makes a list.	States theoretical information in a coherent and concise manner using geographical terminology. Uses a variety of techniques. Shows resourcefulness. Supports investigation with relevant evidence.	Neatly and correctly stated statement of intent and conclusion matches with objectives.
Grade II (3 marks)	Provides adequate information using appropriate terms.	States objectives but not the limitations of the study.	Makes a limited list of source material only from secondary sources.	Uses sound methodology-using methods suggested. Makes a valid statement about the data collected. Attempts to develop explanations using available information.	Limited use of reference material and a presentation, which is routine.
Grade III (2 marks)	States objectives using some geographical terms but mostly in descriptive terms.	Only lists the aspects to be studied.	References are minimal.	Uses methodology in which selective techniques are applied correctly. Makes descriptive statement. Analysis is limited. Relates and describes systematically the data collected. Tries to relate conclusion to original aim.	Simple and neat with correct placement of references, acknowledgements, contents, maps and diagrams.
Grade IV (1 mark)	States intent without using relevant geographical terms but explaining them correctly.	Shows evidence of what to look for and how to record the same.	Uses methodology with some techniques but is unable to systematically record data and collect information.	Makes few relevant statements. Does not analyze data that is not presented or tends to copy analysis available from other sources. Makes superficial conclusions. Link between the original aim and conclusion is not clear.	Neat but lacking in correct placement of table of contents, maps, diagrams and pictures.
Grade V (0 marks)	Does not make any use of geographical terms.	Has not collected any relevant data and has not presented sources correctly.	Does not use any logical technique and does not follow the methodology suggested.	Does not analyze data. Does not use the suggested methods. Makes conclusions but does not relate them to the original aim.	Presents the report without reference.