

**ICSE Board  
Class VIII Geography  
Sample Paper – 2 Solution**

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**SECTION A**

**ANSWER 1**

- i)** Russia
- ii)** Autobahns
- iii)** Lithuania
- iv)** Condensation
- v)** Coriolis effect
- vi)** Atmosphere
- vii)** Constellation
- viii)** Siberian
- ix)** Denmark
- x)** Continental

**ANSWER 2**

- i)** b - (Drilling)
- ii)** c - (Kanyakumari)
- iii)** a - (India)
- iv)** d - (All of the above)
- v)** a - (October - November)

**ANSWER 3**

- i)** False (The Alps are young fold mountains.)
- ii)** True
- iii)** False (The Arabian Plateau is not an intermontane plateau.)
- iv)** False (Japan largely imports minerals and exports heavy machinery.)
- v)** True

**SECTION B****ANSWER 4**

- i) The Green Revolution in India refers to the series of researches and technological advancements in the field of agriculture. It led to a great increase in the crop produced by using high yield variety seeds, fertilisers, extensive irrigation, etc.
  
- ii) The fact that the Sun rises in Arunachal Pradesh two hours earlier than in Gujarat causes a time lag of two hours between the two states. To maintain the uniformity in following time, India has chosen the meridian which passes through Mirzapur (Uttar Pradesh) as the Standard Meridian of India ( $82^{\circ}30'E$ ). Therefore, the watch displays the same time.
  
- iii) Six main elements of weather and climate are:
  - a) Temperature
  - b) Rainfall
  - c) Wind
  - d) Humidity
  - e) Sunshine
  - f) Cloud cover
  
- iv) Relative humidity is the ratio between the actual amount of water vapour present in the air and the maximum amount of water vapour the air can hold at that temperature.
  
- v) When many drowned, deep, glaciated valleys are filled with sea water along the coastline, an inlet is formed with steep rocks present on both sides. These are known as fjords. Fjords are commonly found along the coastlines in Norway.
  
- vi) River Rhine is navigable right from its mouth – Rotterdam, to the interiors of Switzerland. Further, it is connected by canals to the Rhone in France and the Danube. Therefore it is considered to be the most important waterway of Europe.
  
- vii) Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan were formerly members of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR).

- viii)** Extensive commercial agriculture is the kind of cultivation in which the land holdings are large, farming is highly mechanised and the average yields are high. Also, extensive commercial agriculture leads to surplus production and crops are sold in the market.
- ix)** Tropical and sub-tropical conditions are ideal for the growth of tea plants. A warm and humid climate is required for tea plantation. It also requires frequent showers throughout the year. Two major tea producing states are Assam and West Bengal.
- x)** In Kerala, tea is cultivated mainly on the slopes of the south western parts of the Western Ghats. Some important tea growing areas are the Nilgiris, Cardamom, Palni and Annamalai Hills.

**ANSWER 5**

- i)** Wheat cultivation in Punjab is carried out using the following method:
- a) In Punjab, wheat is sown during the late autumn months of October and November.
  - b) Wheat is sown mainly by the drilling method. In this method, seeds are sown 25 cm apart in rows and are planted about 4 cm deep into the soil.
  - c) As the wheat is sown after the rainy season, the soil remains moist and irrigation is not required during the initial period. Fertilisers are added to further enrich the soil.
  - d) The light showers during the winter months help in the growth of the crop. The crop is harvested in the months of April. The farmers who have large fields use harvesters, threshers etc. After harvesting, the crop is sold by the farmers or stored for the purpose of selling.
- ii)** Following are the points of difference between stars and planets:
- a) Stars are balls of hot burning gases which have their own light. Planets, on the other hand, are mainly composed of rocks. They do not have light of their own but reflect the light of the stars.
  - b) Stars are very far away from us whereas planets are comparatively nearer.
  - c) Stars make large clusters called galaxies. There are millions of stars in our galaxy. Planets, on the flip side, do not form any galaxy and there are only eight planets in our galaxy.
  - d) The movement of stars is very slow. All planets revolve around the Sun in fixed paths called the orbits.

**iii)** Following points throw light on the phenomenon of Equatorial Low Pressure Belt:

- a) This belt lies between  $0^{\circ}$  to  $5^{\circ}$ N and  $0^{\circ}$  to  $5^{\circ}$ S.
- b) Since the vertical rays of the Sun fall on this region, the heat is intense and the temperatures high. The air over this region becomes warm and expands.
- c) The convection currents help to spread the heat to the upper layers of the atmosphere also.
- d) This leads to the creation of a low pressure belt in the region. Winds in this pressure belt do not blow at a fast pace and hence this belt is also known as the Belt of Calms or the Belt of Doldrums.

**iv)**

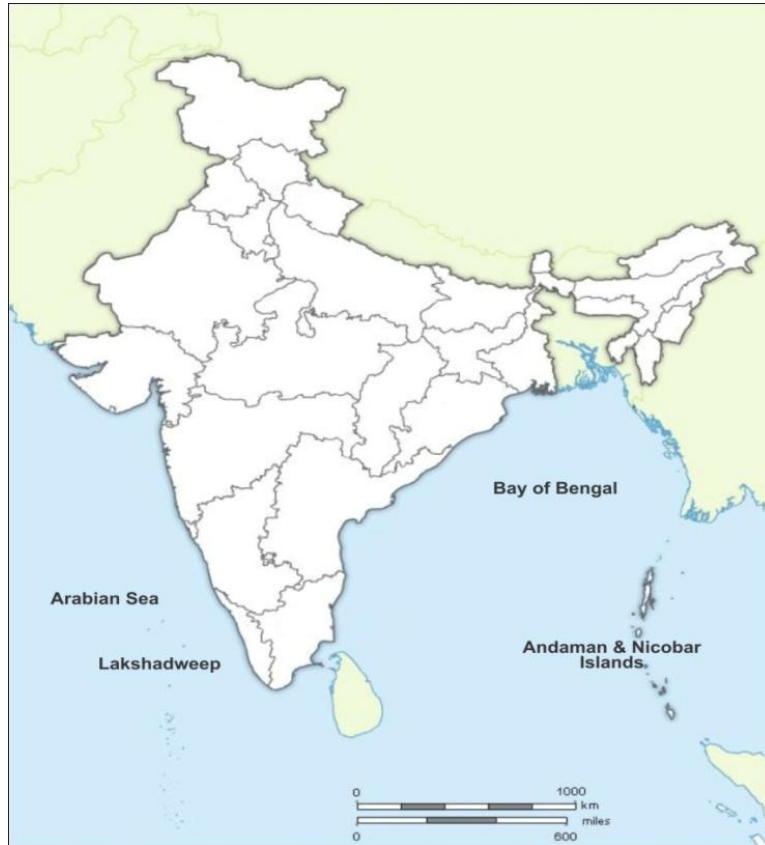
- a) Moon has no soil. The surface of the Moon is made up of rocks. Due to the presence of mountain peaks, craters and plains, the surface of the Moon is extremely uneven. Thus sunlight is not reflected uniformly from the surface of the Moon. This is the reason some parts of the Moon appear dark and we see them as dark spots on its surface.
- b) Comets are made up of ice particles, dust and gases. Comets generally have a head, nucleus and gases. When comets come near the surface of the Earth, the gases start burning and begin to glow. Thus comets become visible to us.

**v)**

- a) Land is mainly made up of rocks which are bad conductors of heat. During the day, when the Earth receives heat from the Sun, the land does not pass it to the soil particles below the surface of the Earth and hence gets heated up quickly during the day time. On the contrary, land is a good radiator of heat and emits it very quickly. As only a thin layer of the land gets heated up during the day time it cools faster at night.
- b) Guangzhou in China has much colder winters than Kolkata although both cities lie on the coast, and on the same latitudes because the Himalayans act as a barrier to the cold winds arising from Central Asia and protect Kolkata from extremely cold winters. Guangzhou, however, has no such protection from the cold winds and hence experiences much colder winters.

**vi)** Polar Winds blow from the polar high pressure belt towards the sub-polar low pressure belt between  $60^{\circ}$ N to  $60^{\circ}$ S. In the Northern Hemisphere, they blow from the North-East and are known as the North East Polar Winds. In the Southern Hemisphere, they blow from the South-East and are known as the South East Polar Winds. Since they are deflected to the west in both the hemispheres due to the Coriolis Effect, they are known as the Polar Easterlies. These are cold winds as they blow from ice capped regions. However, they become warm when they blow over the oceans.

vii)



viii)

