

Girls' High School and College, Prayagraj

Worksheet-II

Session 2020-2021

Class X ABCDEF

Subject- Geography

Instructions- Parents are expected to ensure that the student spends two days to read and understand the Chapter according to the book and Website referred and thereafter answer the given questions.

Note- Refer - A Textbook of ICSE geography by Veena Bhargava

Website: www.slideshare.net (Prof. A. Balasubramaniam)

YouTube- geography study with Sudhir

Youtube app. EXAMBIN

<http://youtube/4aB3Pbwupqy>

TOPIC: SOIL RESOURCES IN INDIA

I. Answer the following questions:

1. Define: (a) Pedogenesis (b) Humus
2. What is soil conservation?
3. What is soil erosion?
4. Mention two similarities between red soil and laterite soil.
5. Mention two steps that could be taken to prevent soil erosion.

II. Answer in short:

1. Name two important agents of erosion.
2. Name two states in India where Black soil is formed.
3. Name the soil which is good for the cultivation of cashew nuts.
4. Mention one cause of soil erosion in India.
5. Name a soil which is a result of leaching.

6. Which is the most widely transported soil?
7. State two cash crops that grow well in Alluvial soil.
8. Name the soil found on the summits of Eastern Ghats.
9. Give the other name for Black soil.
10. Name the soil which covers almost all of West Bengal.

III. Give Geographical Reasons:

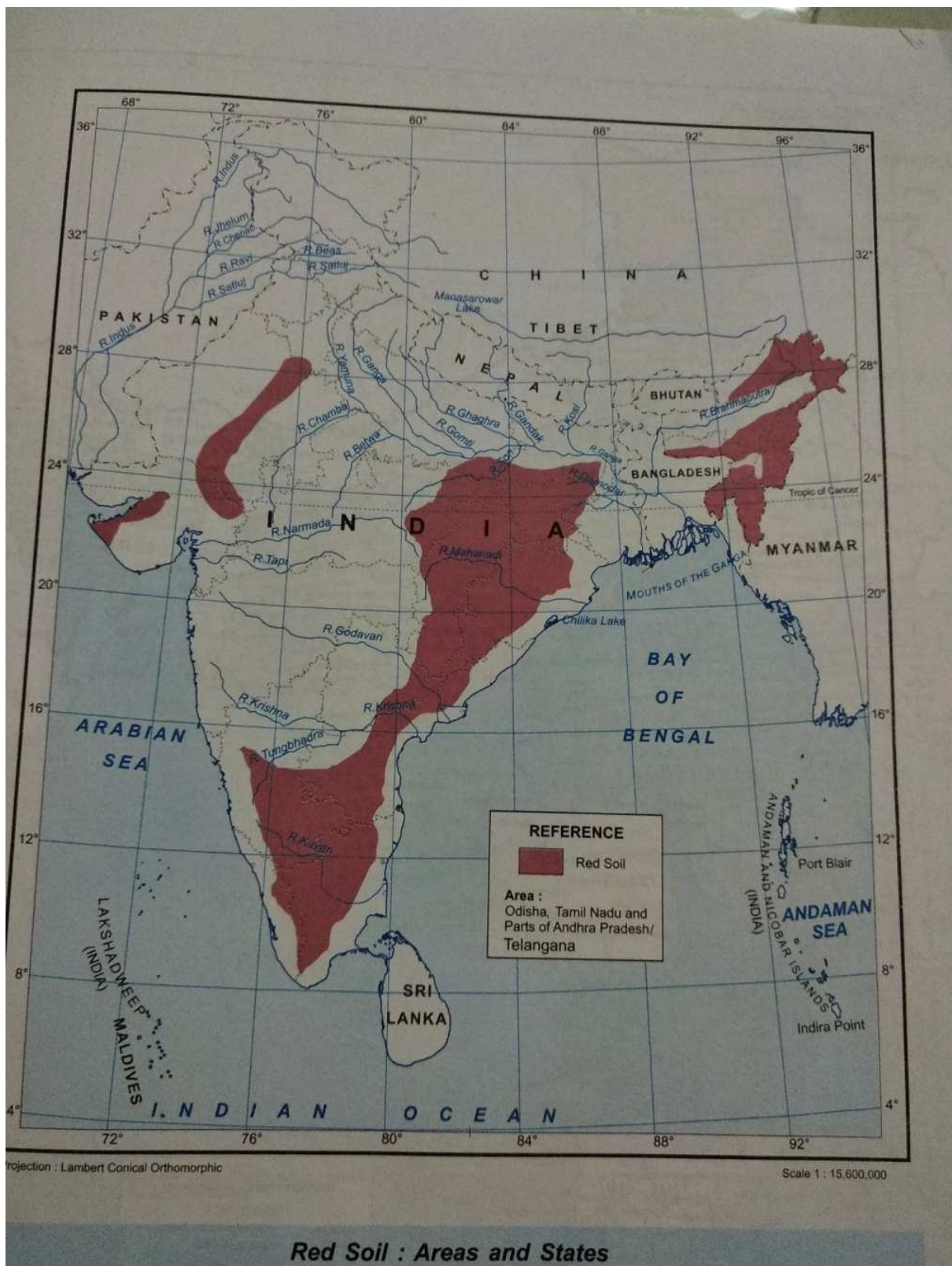
1. Red soil is not suitable for cultivation.
2. Alluvial soil is extremely fertile.
3. Reforestation should be practiced extensively.
4. Different regions in India having different kinds of soil.
5. Laterite soil is used as building material.
6. Black soil is black in colour.
7. Red soil is red in colour.
8. Afforestation prevents soil from getting eroded.
9. Laterite soil is not suitable for cultivation.
10. Black soil does not get leached.

IV. Differentiate between:

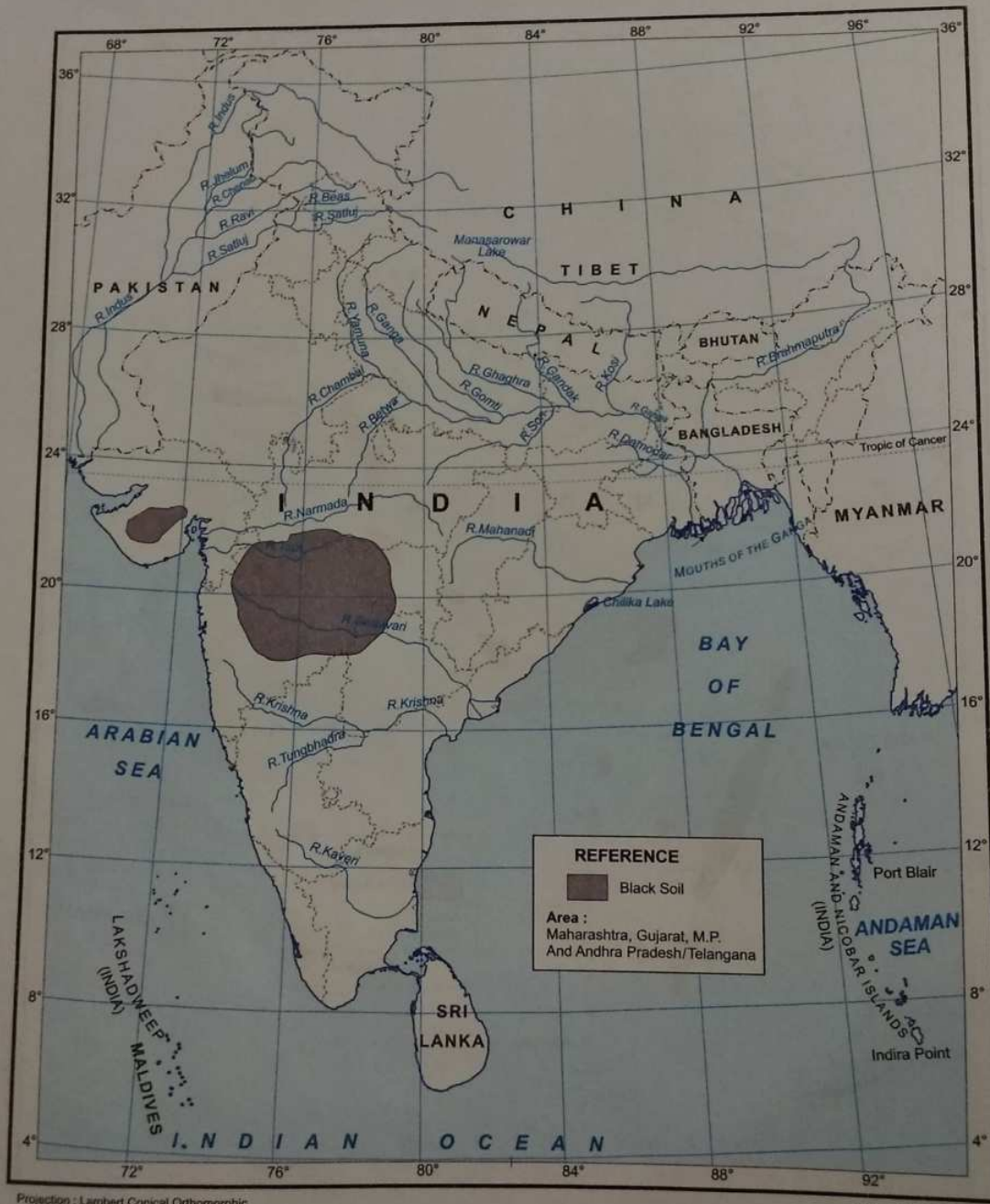
1. Transported soil and In Situ soil.
2. Young Khadar soil and Old Bhangar soil.
3. Alluvial soil and Red soil.

MAP OF INDIA

Note: The following shading/markings is to be practiced strictly on the map of India in which rivers are marked.



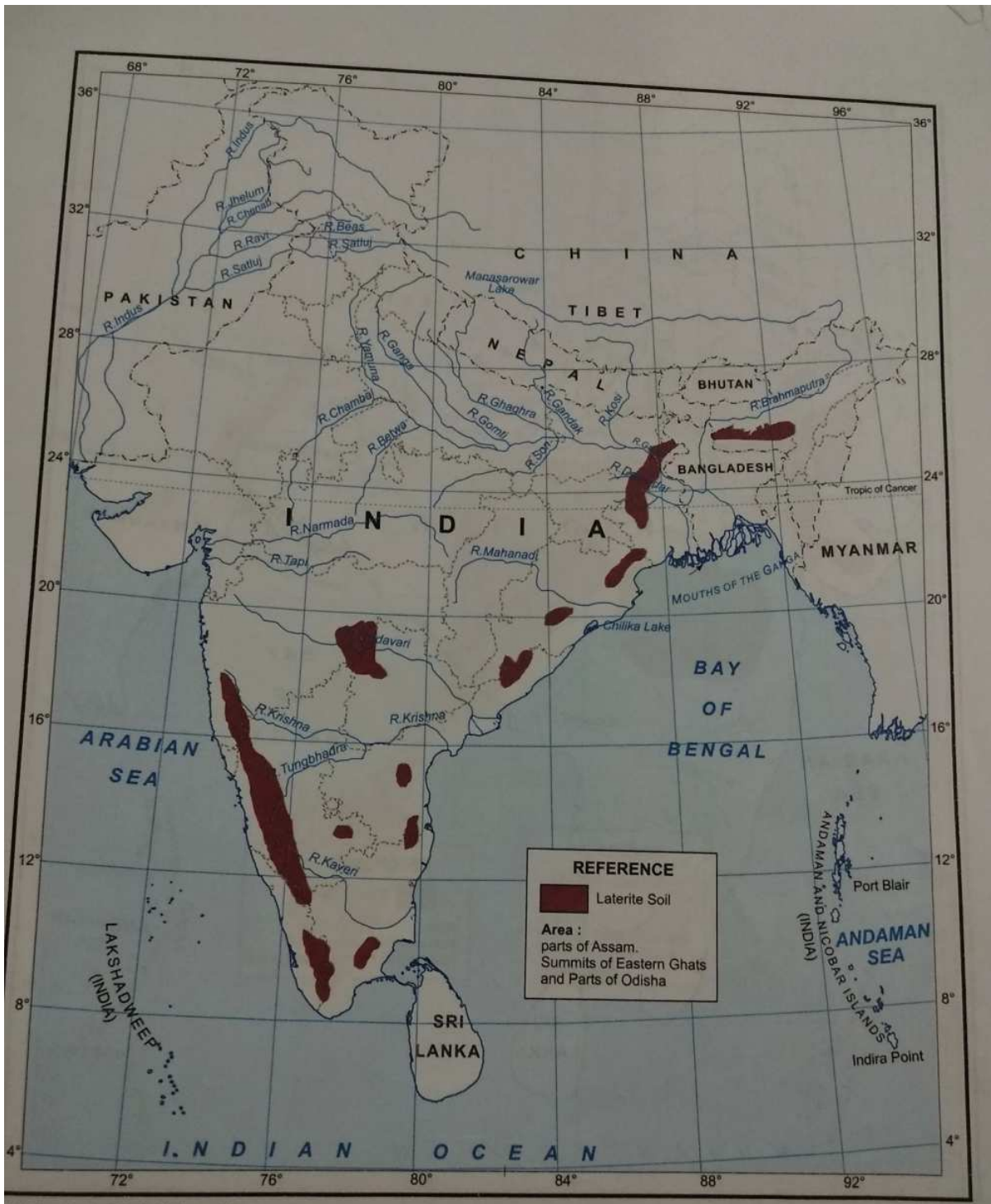




Projection : Lambert Conical Orthomorphic

Scale 1 : 15,600,000

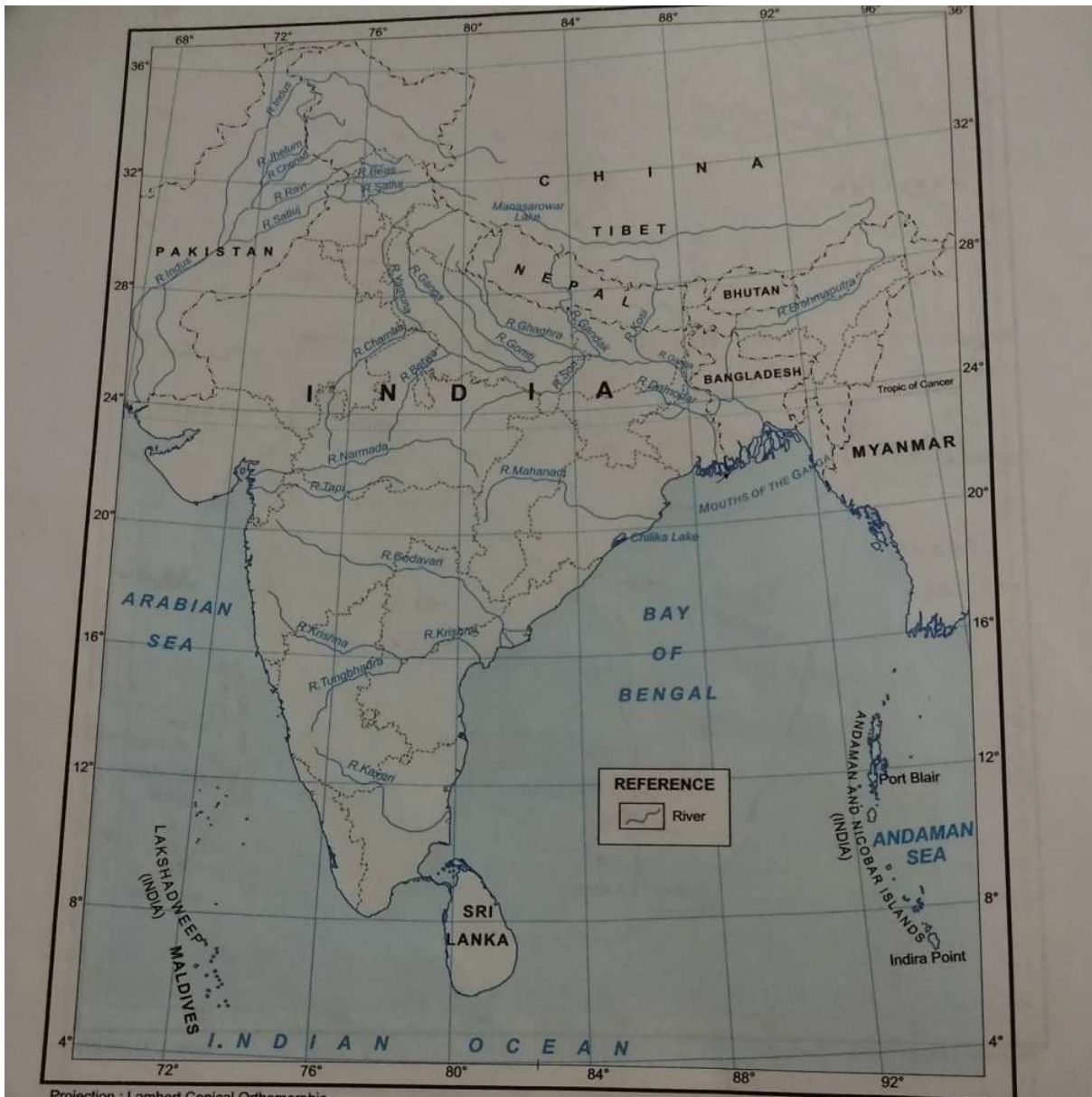
Black Soil : Areas and States



projection : Lambert Conical Orthomorphic

Scale 1 : 15,600,000

Laterite Soil : Areas and States



Projection : Lambert Conical Orthomorphic

Scale 1 : 15,600,000

Rivers

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. Indus | 9. Ghaghra | 17. Brahmaputra |
| 2. Ravi | 10. Gomti | 18. Narmada |
| 3. Beas | 11. Gandak | 19. Tapti |
| 4. Chenab | 12. Kosi | 20. Mahanadi |
| 5. Jhelum | 13. Chambal | 21. Godavari |
| 6. Satluj | 14. Betwa | 22. Krishna |
| 7. Ganga | 15. Son | 23. Kaveri |
| 8. Yamuna | 16. Damodar | 24. Tungabhadra |

END