FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT - I (2021-22)

SOCIAL STUDIES

Class : X **(Max. Marks : 20)** **Time : 60mins**

I. Choose the correct answers 5x1=5

1. Which of the following is the Indian standard meridian? [A]
   A) $82^0$30' E. Longitudes B) $82^0$30' W. Longitudes
   C) $82^0$30' N. Longitudes D) $82^0$30' S. Longitudes
2. In which state Lake Chilka is located? [A]
   A) Odisa B) Andrha Pradesh C) Tamilnadu D) Kerala
3. In Arunachal Pradesh shivaliks are called as_____ [C]
   a) Cachar B) Patkai C) Mishmi D) Khasi
4. Which of the following is not a tributary of the river Indus? [D]
   A) Jhelum B) Chenab C) Beas D) Sone
5. Which is the deepest ocean trench? [B]
   A) Java B) Challenger C) Naves D) Puertorico

II. Fill in the blanks 5x1=5

1. The fertile land between the rivers **Doab**
2. The highest peak in the Eastern Ghats is **Aroya Konda**
3. The deposit of gravel and pebble sediments region found parallel to foot hills of Shivaliks is known as **Bhabar**
4. Expand NABARD: **National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development.**
5. The southern most tip of the Indian Peninsular plateau is **Kanyakumari.**

III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences 3x2=6

1. Why do we often use the term " Indian Peninsula"?

Answer: The Indian Plateau is called Indian Peninsula as it is surrounded by the sea on three sides.

2. " If the Himalayas would have not been in its present position, there would not be Indo gangetic plains in India". Do you agree with the above statement? How?

Answer:-

1. I agree with the statement.
2. When the Indian Plate collided with the Eurasian Plate a large basin was formed.
3. It slowly got filled with sediments deposited by the Himalayan Rivers. Thus Indo-gantetic plains were formed.
4. Hence, if the Himalayas would have not been in its present position, there would not be Indo-gangetic plains in India

3. What is erosion?

Answer:- The active of wearing away of the earth's surface by flowing water and wind is called erosion.

IV. Answer the following question in three or four sentences. 1x4 = 4

1. How are the Eastern coastal plains and western coastal plains similar or different? Explain.

Eastern Plains	Western Plains
1. Eastern Plains are located between Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal along the sea shore.	1. Western Plains are located between Western Ghats and Arabian Sea along the sea shore.
2. Eastern Plains stretch from Mahanadi in Odisha to Cavery delta in Tamil Nadu.	2. Western Plains stretch from Rann of Kutch in Gujarat to Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu.
3. Eastern Ghats are wider and flat.	3. Western Ghats are narrow and uneven.
4. Chilka, Kolleru and Pulicat lakes are in Eastern Plains.	4. Back waters are there in the coast of Kerala in Western Plains.
5. It has deltas, formed by the rivers Mahanadi, Godavari and Krishna.	5. There are no deltas in Western Plains.
6. These plains are divided into Utkal Coast, Sircar Coast and Coramandal Coast.	6. These plains are divided into Konkan Coast, Canara Coast and Malbar Coast.
7. These plains receive rainfall from South-west monsoons and North-east monsoons. These plains receive less rainfall than the western plains.	7. These plains receive rainfall from South-west monsoon. These plains receive more rainfall than the eastern plains.
8. These plains are located at lower elevation than the western plains.	8. These plains are located at higher elevation than the eastern plains.

(1 mark for 1 point. Consider any other related points)