My Revision Deck

Term Examination — Answer Key

2026 – 2027

Grade: 8 **Subject:** Geography

Time: 2½ hours **Maximum Marks:** 80

Part I

1. **(i) Fill in the Blanks**

(a) A pack-track is shown under the _____ category of conventional signs on a topo-sheet. [1]

Roads

Explanation: *A pack-track is shown under the Roads category of conventional signs. The Roads category includes express highways, metalled roads, unmetalled roads, cart-tracks, pack-tracks and footpaths.*

(b) When the valleys of many rivers and streams run across the top of a plateau, it is known as a _____ plateau. [1]

dissected

Explanation: *When a number of valleys of rivers and streams cut the top of a plateau, it is known as a dissected plateau. The contours of a dissected plateau are more irregular than those of a regular plateau, and often turn up to show the river valleys cutting through it.*

(c) _____ are imaginary lines joining places having the same height above mean sea level. [1]

Contour lines

Explanation: *Contour Lines are imaginary lines — they do not physically exist on the ground but are drawn on a map to join all points at the same height above mean sea level. A contour marked 150 means all places connected by it are at a height of 150 metres above mean sea level.*

(d) Linear settlements are also known as _____-patterned settlements. [1]

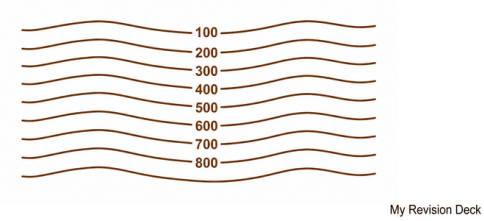
ribbon

Explanation: *Linear settlements are those in which the buildings are located in a line along a road, railway line, river, canal and edge of a valley. Such settlements are also known as Ribbon-patterned Settlements.*

My Revision Deck

(ii) Choose the correct option

(a) Observe the contour diagram shown. Which of the given options best identifies the type of slope represented? [1]

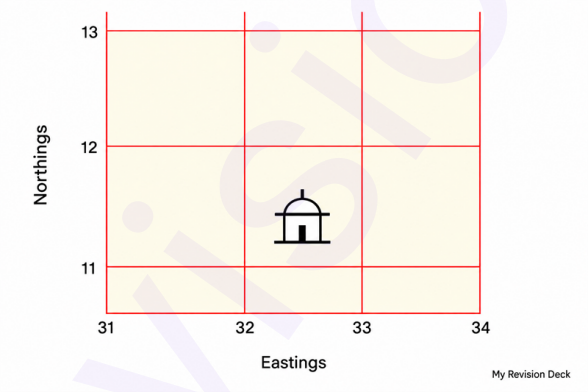


Source: MyRevisionDeck | Internal | Proprietary

(a) Steep slope
(b) Gentle slope
(c) Flat plain
(d) Cliff edge

Explanation: *When contour lines are very closely spaced, they represent a steep slope — the degree or angle of slope is high. This is in contrast to a gentle slope where contour lines are placed wide apart, reflecting a gradual change in elevation.*

(b) Observe the grid diagram shown. Which of the given options best gives the four-figure grid reference of the temple? [1]



Source: MyRevisionDeck | Internal | Proprietary

(a) 3211
(b) 1132
(c) 3212
(d) 1233

Explanation: *In a four-figure grid reference, the first two figures give the Eastings and the last two figures give the Northings. The temple is located in the square with Eastings 32 and Northings 11, giving the four-figure grid reference 3211. This means the temple is in the 1 km square with Eastings of 32 and Northings of 11.*

(iii) Answer in Brief

(a) Distinguish between rural and urban settlements. [2]

Model answer: Rural settlements are most closely and directly related to land and include villages. The main economic activities in rural areas include agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing and forestry. Urban settlements include cities and towns, where people are engaged mainly in non-agricultural activities such as manufacturing, trading and services. Urban areas have better amenities such as schools, hospitals and well-developed transport and communication networks.

Additional points a student may include: In many developing countries, rural areas lack basic facilities like toilets and proper garbage disposal.

(b) What is transport and communication as a head of topo-sheet interpretation? State any two items studied under it. [2]

Model answer: Transport and communication refers to the study of the means of transportation and communication in the area shown on the topo-sheet. Items studied include national and state highways and district roads.

Additional points a student may include: cart tracks, camel tracks, footpaths, railways, waterways, major communication lines and post offices.

2. **(i) Write whether the statements are true or false. If false, change the statement to a true statement by changing the underlined word only.**

(a) The Chilka lake on the eastern coast of India lies in the state of Andhra Pradesh. [1]

False — correct word: Odisha

Explanation: *Chilka lake lies in the state of Odisha, not Andhra Pradesh. The lakes Kolleru and Pulicat lie in Andhra Pradesh.*

(b) Mongolia, a landlocked Asian country, lies between Russia in the north and Kazakhstan in the south. [1]

False — correct word: China

Explanation: *Mongolia lies between Russia in the north and China in the south. Kazakhstan lies to the west of Mongolia, not to the south.*

(c) The capital of the eastern state of West Bengal is Kolkata. [1]

True

Explanation: *Kolkata is the capital of the state of West Bengal in eastern India.*

(d) On the map of India, the Khangchendzonga Biosphere Reserve is located in Assam. [1]

False — correct word: Sikkim

Explanation: *False — The Khangchendzonga Biosphere Reserve is located in Sikkim, in the eastern Himalayan region.*

(e) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands lie in the Bay of Bengal to the east of the Indian mainland. [1]

True

Explanation: *The Andaman and Nicobar Islands lie in the Bay of Bengal to the east of the Indian mainland.*

(ii) Name the Following

(a) On the map of India, the north-western state where Tropical Thorn Forests are found in central and eastern parts. [1]

Rajasthan

(b) The water channel that separates the Andaman Islands from the Nicobar Islands, named after a parallel of latitude. [1]
Ten Degree Channel

(c) On the map of India, the Indian state where Jim Corbett National Park is located. [1]
Uttarakhand

(d) The Eastern Coastal Plains stretch lying between the Mahanadi and Krishna rivers. [1]
Northern Circars

(e) On the map of India, the state where the Chandra Prabha Wildlife Sanctuary is located. [1]
Uttar Pradesh

3. **Select the correct answers to the questions from the given options. (Do not copy the questions, write the correct answer only).**

(i) Which of the following is a positive impact of underpopulation? [1]

(a) Underpopulated countries have plenty of cheap labour for their industries
(b) Underpopulated countries experience little to no overcrowding and congestion
(c) Underpopulated countries use all of their resources fully and efficiently
(d) Underpopulated countries have very high production as every worker has a job

Explanation: *The positive impacts of underpopulation include that underpopulated countries experience little or no congestion, there are enough resources for everybody, fewer industries mean less waste and less pollution, and income levels and standards of living are usually high.*

(ii) Why is rainfall scanty in the Tropical Desert regions of Asia? [1]

(a) Because the region receives only winter cyclonic storms that fail to bring any rainfall
(b) Because the winds blowing over them are offshore winds, which give only scanty rainfall
(c) Because the winds reaching them come from the cold, dry Arctic regions
(d) Because mountain barriers in the south block all rain-bearing winds from reaching deserts

Explanation: *In the Tropical Desert Type climate, the winds are mainly offshore winds blowing from the land, so the rainfall is scanty. These desert areas remain hot throughout the year; generally the summers are hot and the winters are cool.*

(iii) What kind of judgement is required by unskilled human resources for their work? [1]

(a) Little or no independent judgement, with no need to know the work environment
(b) Little or no independent judgement, with familiarity with the work environment
(c) Some independent judgement, based on previous experience in the same kind of work
(d) Independent judgement gained through a special kind of education or training

Explanation: *Unskilled Human Resources perform simple duties which require the exercise of little or no independent judgement or previous experience, although a familiarity with the occupational environment is necessary.*

My Revision Deck

(iv) Which of the following groups of areas falls under the scanty rainfall region with less than 50 cm annual rainfall? [1]

(a) Leh in Ladakh, Southern Punjab and Western Rajasthan

(b) Mumbai in Maharashtra, Coastal Karnataka and Northern Kerala

(c) Shillong in Meghalaya, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh

(d) Kolkata in West Bengal, Bihar and Coastal Odisha

Explanation: *The scanty rainfall region (less than 50 cm annually) includes Leh in Ladakh, Southern Punjab and Western Rajasthan, as well as the rain shadow regions of the Western Ghats in the Deccan Plateau.*

(v) The city of Jamshedpur developed when the Tata Steel Plant was established there in 1907. Which rural area was transformed into this city? [1]

(a) Bokaro

(b) Sakchi

(c) Bhilai

(d) Rourkela

Explanation: *The city of Jamshedpur developed when the Tata Steel Plant was established there in 1907. Jamshedji Tata developed the area into a planned city, and the rural area of Sakchi was transformed into an urban area. This is an example of rural-urban transformation.*

(vi) Assertion (A): The 2015 Nepal earthquake was particularly destructive. [1]
Reason (R): The quake had a depth of approximately 8.2 km, considered shallow geologically.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

(c) A is true but R is false

(d) A is false but R is true

Explanation: *The 2015 Nepal earthquake was indeed particularly destructive (A is true). The quake had a depth of approximately 8.2 km, considered shallow (R is true). The shallower a quake, the more destructive power it carries near the surface — so R correctly explains the destructive nature in A.*

(vii) Assertion (A): Immigration into a region with low birth and death rates leads to an immediate decrease in its population. [1]
Reason (R): Immigration of people of different races, religions and languages creates a multi-ethnic society.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

(c) A is true but R is false

(d) A is false but R is true

Explanation: *Immigration into a region with low birth and death rates actually reduces underpopulation by adding people, not decreases the population further (A is false). The reason that immigration creates a multi-ethnic society is correct (R is true).*

My Revision Deck

(viii) Assertion (A): A low pressure belt is created over the central parts of Asia during the summer season. [1]
Reason (R): During summer, the rays of the Sun fall vertically on the Tropic of Cancer, and the high temperature makes the air hot, so that it expands.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

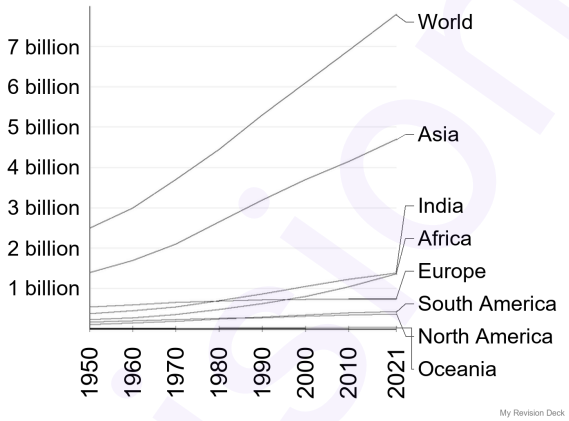
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

(c) A is true but R is false

(d) A is false but R is true

Explanation: *A low pressure belt is created over the central parts of Asia in summer (A is true). The Sun is overhead at the Tropic of Cancer and the high temperature makes the air hot, so the air expands (R is true). This directly explains why the low pressure forms, so R is the correct explanation of A.*

(ix) Observe the line graph of population from 1950 to 2021 for the world and the major continents (the topmost line is the world total). Which of the given options best identifies the continent that has consistently been the most populated throughout this period? [1]



Source: MyRevisionDeck | Internal | Proprietary

(a) Africa

(b) Europe

(c) South America

(d) Asia

Explanation: *The graph shows that Asia has consistently had the largest continental population throughout the 1950–2021 period. Asia is the most populated continent in the world, with approximately 4.7 billion people.*

(x) Observe the logo in the image. Which practice is the scheme it represents mainly meant to prevent? [1]



Source: MyRevisionDeck | Internal | Proprietary

(a) Gender biased sex selective elimination (female foeticide)

(b) The giving and taking of dowry at marriages

(c) Paying women lower wages than men for the same work

(d) Employing young girls as domestic helpers

Explanation: *The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme (save the girl child, educate the girl child) is meant to prevent gender biased sex selective elimination (female foeticide), to ensure survival and protection of the girl child and to ensure her education and participation.*

Part II

(Attempt all questions from this Section.)

4. (i) How does the monsoon influence the Indian economy and water resources? [2]

Model answer: India has an agrarian economy dependent on rainfall. A good monsoon ensures higher agricultural output and boosts the Indian economy. A good rainfall increases the ground water level and replenishes the reservoirs, lakes and tanks. This not only benefits irrigation but also improves hydroelectric power production. Some cities like Mumbai totally depend on the South-West Monsoon for water, so a good monsoon directly secures their water supply.

(ii) Coastal and interior regions of India have very different climates because of their distance from the sea.

(a) What kind of climate is found in interior regions of India that lie far from the sea? [1]

Model answer: Interior regions of India have an extreme type of climate or continental climate.

(b) What causes the moderating effect on temperature that gives coastal areas their equable climate? [1]

Model answer: The land breezes and sea breezes caused by the differential heating and cooling of land and sea cause the moderating effect on temperature in coastal areas.

(iii) The Burst of the Monsoon marks the dramatic onset of the rainy season in Kerala.

(a) In which week of June does the Burst of the Monsoon usually occur in Kerala? [1]
Model answer: The Burst of the Monsoon occurs in Kerala in the first week of June.

(b) Explain how the South-East Trade Winds become the South-West Monsoon over India. [2]
Model answer: The large landmass to the north of the Indian Ocean is intensely heated during April and May, causing the formation of an intense low pressure in the north-western part of the Indian subcontinent. Since the pressure in the ocean to the south of the landmass is high, the low pressure over the land attracts the South-East Trade Winds prevailing in the southern hemisphere. After crossing the Equator, these winds are deflected towards the right because of the Coriolis force and reach the west coast of India as the South-West Monsoon.

(iv) Discuss the features of the Retreating Monsoon season in India. [3]
Model answer: The South-West Monsoon starts retreating from northern India in early October. Hence, the months of October and November are known as the retreating monsoon. This is caused by the high pressure in the north-western India that leads to a reversal in the direction of the monsoon winds. These winds now blow from the north-east to the south-west and are known as the retreating monsoon. They are land winds and don't give rain except to coastal areas of the eastern coastal plain. They cause cyclonic rainfall along with strong winds to coastal Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. The retreat of the monsoon is marked by clear skies and a drop in night temperature. The land remains moist. The combination of high temperature and humidity gives rise to oppressive weather, commonly known as October heat. Day temperatures rise due to clear skies. These winds give way to the North-East Monsoons by December.

5. **(i) Name the following.**

(a) The two converging tectonic plates whose movement caused the 2015 Nepal earthquake. [1]
Indian Plate and Eurasian Plate

(b) The scale used to measure the magnitude or energy released by an earthquake. [1]
Richter Scale

(ii) Mitigation strategies differ from one kind of disaster to another.

(a) What is meant by mitigation in the context of disasters? [1]
Model answer: Mitigation means any action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from natural disasters.

(b) Which Indian corporation has built four major dams and reservoirs on a river and its tributaries to control floods? [1]
Model answer: The Damodar Valley Corporation has built four major dams and reservoirs on the Damodar river and its tributaries to control floods.

(iii) Give geographical reasons for the following.

(a) Oil spills are deadly to seabirds and marine mammals. [1]
Model answer: Oil penetrates into the body of the plumage of birds and the fur of mammals and reduces their insulating ability, making them more vulnerable to temperature fluctuations and much less buoyant in water. Oil spills also kill fish and shellfish and many other marine animals, severely affecting coastal ecosystems.

(b) The river Brahmaputra is prone to severe flooding in Assam every year. [1]

Model answer: Assam lies in the heart of the monsoon belt with average annual rainfall of 1927 mm, and the Brahmaputra's volume rises further from snow melt and 41 tributaries. The river also erodes loose soil along its banks during incessant rains and deposits sediments on its bed, making the riverbed shallow and prone to flooding. Its heavy load of fine silt and clayey sediments piles up into islands that divide it into braided channels, which change their course frequently, erode the banks and cause floods.

(c) Forest fires especially in rainforests have become a global hazard. [1]

Model answer: Forest fires release large amounts of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere and cause global warming and climate change. Large fire events can also create acid rain conditions that further damage forest habitat, while the smoke and smog produced decrease the amount of sunlight and induce respiratory problems in wildlife.

(iv) Study the image of floods in a southern state of India and answer the questions that follow.



Source: MyRevisionDeck | Internal

(a) Identify the Indian state in which this evacuation is taking place, and the year in which it happened. [1]

Model answer: The evacuation is taking place in Kerala, during the floods of August 2018.

(b) Describe the impact of these floods. [2]

Model answer: The floods in Kerala in August 2018 caused immeasurable misery and devastation. Hundreds of lives were lost. Thousands of homes were totally destroyed and many more were damaged. Hundreds of villages were affected and thousands of kilometres of roads were destroyed. According to the Kerala State Government, the total losses were estimated at around Rs. 40,000 crores.

6. (i) Mention any four push factors of migration. [2]

Model answer: Push factors of migration include lack of job opportunities and low income from agriculture and other activities, high population pressure on land with low yield of crops and shortage of food, lack of basic amenities like clean drinking water, power supply, health care, education and transport, and natural disasters like floods, landslides, droughts, famines, earthquakes, cyclonic storms and tsunami.

Additional points a student may include: Wars are also a push factor. Persecution of people due to wars, race, religion, social and political beliefs is another push factor.

(ii) Climate refugees are a much-discussed topic in migration studies.

(a) Who are climate refugees? [1]
Model answer: Climate refugees are people who are forced to leave their homes due to sudden or long-term changes in their local environment.

(b) Why are the Carteret Islanders becoming climate refugees? [1]
Model answer: The Carteret Islanders are becoming climate refugees because rising sea levels are swallowing their land.

(iii) Brain drain is a special kind of migration whose impacts on donor and receiver countries are quite distinct.

(a) From which type of country to which type of country does brain drain usually occur? [1]
Model answer: Brain drain usually occurs from less developed countries to more developed countries.

(b) Mention any two positive impacts of brain drain on the donor country. [2]
Model answer: One positive impact of brain drain on the donor country is that highly skilled migrants hone their skills and enhance their knowledge based on research abroad, and when they return, their knowledge is used for the development of their own country. Another is that the remittances sent by the migrants improve the standard of living of their family members and also help in the development of the home country's economy.

Additional points a student may include: The lure of emigrating to a developed country leads many people to attain the best of education and skills, and some of these people, who cannot migrate, serve their home country.

(iv) Describe the four types of internal migration with one example or feature of each. [3]
Model answer: Internal migration takes place within the same country and is of four types. Rural-to-urban migration is the most common form, in which villagers move to cities for jobs, higher income and better facilities; Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana and Delhi attract many such migrants. Rural-to-rural migration occurs when people move from one village to another for better land, water, healthcare or education, and women often move at the time of marriage. Urban-to-rural or sub-urban migration, also called reverse migration, occurs when city populations exceed carrying capacity and people shift to suburban areas with more space and greenery. Urban-to-urban migration is usually seen in highly developed countries; for example, IT professionals moving from Delhi to Bengaluru for better opportunities.

7. (i) Why do diseases spread in cities of developing and underdeveloped countries? [2]
Model answer: Most cities in developing and underdeveloped countries are not equipped to handle large populations and their sanitation needs. They have inadequate sewage facilities, poor sanitation and lack of clean drinking water. Waste is dumped on streets, open spaces, wastelands, drains and rivers. These conditions contribute to the spread of diseases like dengue, malaria, food poisoning and diarrhoea.

(ii) Some of the oldest inhabited cities of the world are found across different continents.

(a) Name the oldest inhabited city in India. [1]
Model answer: Varanasi is the oldest inhabited city in India.

(b) In which country is the ancient inhabited city of Plovdiv located? [1]
Model answer: Plovdiv is located in the country of Bulgaria.

(iii) Satellite cities are smaller or medium-sized planned cities located near larger cities.

(a) Who looks after the civic amenities of a satellite city? [1]
Model answer: A satellite city has its own municipal government to look after its civic amenities.

(b) Describe how a satellite city is connected to the larger city and why this connection matters. [2]
Model answer: A satellite city is connected to the larger city with an efficient public transport system, like buses, metro rail and expressways. Through this connection, satellite cities maintain self-contained economies and services while still being interconnected with the larger cities nearby. With better urban planning, such interconnected satellite cities can play an important role in reducing suburban sprawl and thereby reducing pressure on the larger cities.

(iv) Describe the purpose of the Smart Cities Mission launched by the government of India, and mention any four typical features of development under it. [3]
Model answer: The government of India launched the Smart Cities Mission in 2015 to promote cities that can provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to their citizens with a clean and sustainable environment. Its purpose is to drive economic growth and improve the quality of life of people by enabling local area development and harnessing technology that leads to smart outcomes. One typical feature of development under the mission is expanding housing opportunities for all. Another is reducing congestion, air pollution and resource depletion. A third is boosting the local economy and giving the city an identity based on its main economic activity. A fourth is preserving and developing open spaces like parks, playgrounds and recreational spaces to enhance the quality of life of citizens.

Additional points a student may include: The mission also promotes a variety of transport options, with a road network for vehicles, public transport, pedestrians and cyclists. It applies smart solutions to infrastructure, such as earthquake-resistant buildings. It makes governance citizen-friendly and cost-effective by enhancing the use of online services and mobile phones to bring about accountability and transparency and reduce the cost of services.

8. (i) Mention any four features that separate Asia from the continent of Europe on its western side. [2]
Model answer: Four features that separate Asia from Europe on its western side are the Ural mountains in the north, the Caspian Sea, the Black Sea and the Caucasus mountains lying between the two seas.

Additional points a student may include: The Strait of Dardanelles in the southwest also forms part of this western boundary.

(ii) Several of Asia's major river plains lie in eastern and northern China, formed by some of the longest rivers of the continent.

(a) By which river is the Manchurian Plain formed? [1]
Model answer: The Manchurian Plain is formed by the Amur river and its tributaries in the northern part of China.

(b) By which two rivers is the Great Plain of China formed? [1]
Model answer: The Great Plain of China is formed by the Hwang-Ho and the Yangtze Kiang rivers in eastern China.

(iii) Asia has both the wettest and the driest places of the continent, separated by thousands of kilometres.

(a) Which Indian state receives the highest rainfall on the Asian continent? [1]
Model answer: The Indian state of Meghalaya receives the highest rainfall on the Asian continent.

(b) Discuss the temperature extremes of the Asian continent with examples. [2]
Model answer: Asia is a land of extreme temperatures. The highest temperature on the continent — 54°C — was recorded at Tirat Zvi in Israel in 1942. The lowest temperature on the continent — −67.8°C — was recorded at Verkhoyansk in Russia. This wide range is one of the reasons Asia is called the 'Continent of Extremes'.

(iv) Describe the Northern Lowlands of Asia in detail. Mention their two regions, the rivers involved and the unique features. [3]
Model answer: The Northern Lowlands lie in the upper part of Asia bordering the Arctic Ocean in the north. They extend from the Ural mountains in the west to the Lena river in the east. They can be divided into two distinct regions — the Siberian Plain and the Turanian Plain. The Siberian Plain is one of the largest lowlands in the world, extending over 3,200 km eastwards from the Urals to the Yenisey river. It has been formed by the silt brought by the rivers Ob, Lena and Yenisey, which originate in the highlands of Central Asia and flow from south to north into the Arctic Ocean. Due to the severe winter, the lower course of these rivers remains frozen for several months a year. The blocked water spreads over the flat plain, forming swamps and marshes. The Turanian Plain is formed by the rivers Amu Darya and Syr Darya. It covers parts of Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, with both rivers falling into the Aral Sea. Since the Caspian Sea and the Aral Sea are inland seas, this plain forms a region of inland drainage.

********** End of paper **********

My Revision Deck