

HS/XI/A.Sc/Geo/19**2019****GEOGRAPHY****(Theory)***Full Marks : 70**Pass Marks : 21**Time : 3 hours**The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions**General Instructions :*

- (i) Write all the answers in the Answer Script.
- (ii) Attempt Part 'A' Objective Questions serially.
- (iii) Attempt all parts of a question together at one place.

(PART : A — OBJECTIVE)

GROUP — A

(Marks : 24)

1. Choose and write the correct answer 1×6=6

(a) The systematic geography approach was introduced by

- (i) Friedrich Ratzel
- (ii) Alexander Von Humboldt
- (iii) Karl Ritter
- (iv) Galileo

(b) The concept of Continental Drift Theory was postulated by

- (i) Arthur Holmes
- (ii) Alfred Lothar Wegener
- (iii) Harry Hammond Hess
- (iv) Eratosthenes

(c) The very hot and dry gusty wind which blows in the plains of Northern India during May to June is

- (i) Mistral
- (ii) Loo
- (iii) Chinook
- (iv) Foehn

(d) Canyons are erosional work of which agent of gradation?

- (i) River
- (ii) Wind
- (iii) Glacier
- (iv) Wave

(3)

- (e) The Biosphere reserve of Meghalaya is
- (i) Manas Biosphere Reserve
 - (ii) Pachmari Biosphere Reserve
 - (iii) Nokrek Biosphere Reserve
 - (iv) Dihang Dibang Biosphere Reserve
- (f) Which one of the following is a biome of least vegetation.
- (i) Tropical Savanna
 - (ii) Tundra
 - (iii) Taiga
 - (iv) Tropical Rain Forest.

2. Write whether the following statements are *True* or *False*. $1 \times 6 = 6$

- (i) Granite is an intrusive igneous rock.
- (ii) The Himalayas are not young fold mountains.
- (iii) Nazca Plate is a major plate.
- (iv) Oxidation is a process of mechanical weathering.
- (v) The location where earthquake originate is known as epicenter.

(4)

- (vi) Erosion is the removal or wearing away of fine materials from the landscape.

3. Fill in the blank spaces by choosing the correct answers from the options given within the bracket:

$1 \times 6 = 6$

- (i) The boundary which separates the crust and mantle is known as _____ discontinuity. (Mohorovicic/Transitional/Gutenberg)
- (ii) _____ forest is found on the western side of Western Ghats. (Deciduous/Mangrove/Evergreen)
- (iii) Nitrogen gas constitute about _____ of the total volume of the atmosphere. (60.80%/78.08%/80.78%).
- (iv) Monsoon winds are also known as _____ winds. (Local/Seasonal/Valley).
- (v) _____ state of India severly suffered from flood in 2018. (Odisha/ Tamilnadu/ Kerala).
- (vi) Flat topped seamounts are known as _____. (Ridges/Trenches/Guyots).

(5)

4. Match the following and write the corresponding number of *Column-B* against the options of *Column-A*.

1 × 6 = 6

Column — A

Column — B

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Dendritic pattern | (i) Atlantic Ocean |
| 2. Tropical Thorn Forest | (ii) Dehradun |
| 3. New alluvium | (iii) Sundarban |
| 4. Shiwalik Range | (iv) Rajasthan |
| 5. Mangrove Forest | (v) Great plains of North India |
| 6. Mid-Oceanic Ridge | (vi) Khadar. |

GROUP – B

(Marks : 22)

5. Answer the following questions in short :

1 × 8 = 8

- (i) What is Insolation?
- (ii) What are Jovian planets?
- (iii) Give the full form of ITCZ.

(6)

- (iv) Name the main Greenhouse gases that cause global warming.

- (v) Name the highest peak of Peninsular India.

- (vi) What are the two main materials found in the Mantle?

- (vii) Name two important tributaries of river Ganga.

- (viii) Give the total geographical area of India.

6. Distinguish between :

2 × 7 = 14

- (i) Pangaea and Panthalassa.

- (ii) Continental shelf and Continental slope.

- (iii) Sea breeze and Land breeze.

- (iv) Igneous rocks and Sedimentary rocks.

- (v) Food chain and Food web.

- (vi) Tidal Forest and Thorn Forest.

- (vii) Northeast and Southwest Monsoon winds.

(7)

(PART : B — DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 24)

1. Define atmosphere. Name the different layers of the atmosphere and explain in detail any two layers.

Or

$$1+1+3+3=8$$

Name the layers of the interior of the earth. Explain each one in detail. Illustrate your answer with the help of a diagram.

$$1+6+1=8$$

2. Define “Geography”. Name the branches of Geography. Explain the importance of Physical Geography.

Or

$$1+1+6=8$$

Name the types of soil found in India. Discuss any four (4) of them in detail.

$$2+6=8$$

3. Give the physiographic divisions of India. Explain any one of them in detail. Illustrate your answer with the help of a map.

Or

$$2+5+1=8$$

Define Natural Hazards. Give an account on the consequences of flood and provide/suggest measures to control floods.

$$2+3+3=8$$

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