FIRST YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATION JUNE 2022

ANSWER KEY - GEOGRAPHY

Q.No	Value points	Split score	Score
1	Plant Geography, Zoo Geography, Ecology/Ecosystem and Environmental Geography	1/2 ×4	2
2	Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh (Any two)	1+1	2
3	Heating by solar energy, Wind, Gravity and Coriolis force	1/2 ×4	2
4	(a) Low (b) Clockwise (c) Anticyclone (d) Anticlockwise	1/2 ×4	2
5	(a) Endangered species (b) Rare species	1 1	2
6	* Exploitation of forest resources * Grazing Or any other relevant reasons related (Any two)	1+1	2
7	V shaped valleys are formed due to the action of running water. U shaped valleys are formed due to the action of glaciers Or any relevant differences related	1 1	2
8	The depletion of ozone concentration in the stratosphere is called ozone hole. The CFCs which drift in the stratosphere destroy the ozone and results in ozone hole.	1 1	2
9	Biotic factors - These are living things. These consist of producers, consumers and decomposers. Abiotic factors - These are non living things. These include rainfall, temperature, sunlight humidity etc. (Any one point each)	1 1	2
10	* situated parallel to the Bay of Bengal branch of south west monsoon * lies in the rainshadow region of Arabian sea branch of south west monsoon	1 1	2
11	Divergent boundaries Eg: Mid Atlantic Ridge or any other relevant example	1 1	2
12	To identify the wind as **Sea breeze** During the day the land heats up faster and becomes warmer than the sea. Therefore, over the land the air rises giving rise to a low pressure area, whereas the sea is relatively cool and the pressure over sea is relatively high. Thus, pressure gradient from sea to land is created and the wind blows from the sea to the land as the sea breeze.	1 2	3

13	(a) Semi-diurnal tide : The most common tidal pattern, featuring two high tides and two low tides each day. The successive high or low tides are approximately of the same height. (b) Diurnal tide : There is only one high tide and one low tide during each day. The successive high and low tides are approximately of the same height. (c) Mixed tide : Tides having variations in height are known as mixed tides. These tides generally occur along the west coast of North America and on many islands of the Pacific Ocean. (Any one point each)	1 1 1	3
14	**The western coastal plains** are an example of submerged coastal plain. Because of this submergence it is a narrow belt and provides natural conditions for the development of ports and harbours. Kandla, Mazagaon, JLN port Navha Sheva, Marmagao, Mangalore, Cochin, etc. are some of the important natural ports located along the west coast. Extending from the Gujarat coast in the north to the Kerala coast in the south, the western coast may be divided into following divisions – the Kathiawar coast in Gujarat, Konkan coast in Maharashtra, Goan coast and Malabar coast in Karnataka and Kerala respectively. The western coastal plains are narrow in the middle and get broader towards north and south. The rivers flowing through this coastal plain do not form any delta. The Malabar coast has got certain distinguishing features in the form of 'Kayals' (backwaters), which are used for fishing, inland navigation and also due to its special attraction for tourists. Every year the famous Nehru Trophy Vallamkali (boat race) is held in Punnamada Kayal in Kerala. (Any 3 points) **The eastern coastal plain** is broader and is an example of an emergent coast. There are welldeveloped deltas here, formed by the rivers flowing eastward in to the Bay of Bengal. These include the deltas of the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri. Because of its emergent nature, it has less number of ports and harbours. The continental shelf extends up to 500 km into the sea, which makes it difficult for the development of good ports and harbours. Name some ports on the eastern coast. (Any 3 points)	1/2 ×3 1/2 ×3	3
15	(i) Ground Shaking (ii) Differential ground settlement (iii) Land and mud slides (iv) Soil liquefaction (v) Ground lurching (vi) Avalanches (vii) Ground displacement (viii) Floods from dam and levee failures (ix) Fires (x) Structural collapse (xi) Falling objects (xii) Tsunami (Any 6)	1/2 ×6	3
16	(a) Stalactites hang as icicles from the roof of the caves.		

	(b) Stalagmites rise up from the floor of the caves. (c) The stalagmite and stalactites eventually fuse to give rise to columns and pillars of different diameters. To identify these depositional landforms To write one point each about them	 1 1/2 1 1/2	 3
17	* Restriction on the construction and other developmental activities such as roads and dams, * Limiting agriculture to valleys and areas with moderate slopes * Control on the development of large settlements in the high vulnerability zones * Promoting large-scale afforestation programmes and construction of bunds * Terrace farming should be encouraged in the northeastern hill states where Jhumming (Slash and Burn/Shifting Cultivation) is still prevalent. (Any 3)	 1+1+1	 3
18	(a) The upper portion of the mantle is called asthenosphere. The word astheno means weak. It is considered to be extending upto 400 km. (b) The crust and the uppermost part of the mantle are called lithosphere. Its thickness ranges from 10-200 km. (c) The core is made up of very heavy material mostly constituted by nickel and iron. It is referred to as the nife layer.	1 1 1	 3
19	To identify the rock types as Igneous, Sedimentary and Metamorphic rocks To write three features of any one of these rocks	1 1/2 1 1/2	 3
20	**The Himalayan Mountains :** The lofty Himalayas in the north along with its extensions act as an effective climatic divide. The towering mountain chain provides an invincible shield to protect the subcontinent from the cold northern winds. These cold and chilly winds originate near the Arctic circle and blow across central and eastern Asia. The Himalayas also trap the monsoon winds, forcing them to shed their moisture within the subcontinent. (Any 3 points)	 1+1+1	 3
21	(a) The transformation of water vapour into water is called condensation. (b) Dew, frost, fog, mist,smog and clouds (Any 4)	1 1/2 ×4	 3
22	(a) The matching of continents (b) Rocks of same age across oceans (c) Tillite (d) Placer deposits (e) Distribution of fossils (Any 3)	 1+1+1	 3
23	(a) **Bhabar** is a narrow belt ranging between 8-10 km parallel to the Shiwalik foothills at the break-up of the	 1	

	slope. As a result of this, the streams and rivers coming from the mountains deposit heavy materials of rocks and boulders, and at times, disappear in this zone. (b) Tarai belt, with an approximate width of 10-20 km is a region where most of the streams and rivers re-emerge without having any properly demarcated channel, thereby, creating marshy and swampy conditions.This has a luxurious growth of natural vegetation and houses a varied wildlife. (c) Alluvial plains are of two types - Bhangar is the old alluvium and Khadar is the new alluvium. (Any one point each)	1 1	3
24	(a) The troposphere is the lowermost layer of the atmosphere. Its average height is 13 km and extends roughly to a height of 8 km near the poles and about 18 km at the equator. Thickness of the troposphere is greatest at the equator because heat is transported to great heights by strong convectional currents. This layer contains dust particles and water vapour. All changes in climate and weather take place in this layer. The temperature in this layer decreases at the rate of 1° C for every 165m of height. This is the most important layer for all biological activity. (b) The zone separating the tropsophere from stratosphere is known as the tropopause. The air temperature at the tropopause is about minus 800C over the equator and about minus 45o C over the poles. The temperature here is nearly constant, and hence, it is called the tropopause. The stratosphere is found above the tropopause and extends up to a height of 50 km. One important feature of the stratosphere is that it contains the ozone layer. This layer absorbs ultra-violet radiation and shields life on the earth from intense, harmful form of energy. (Any two points about each of these layers)	1+1 1+1	4
25	Inner planets - Also called Terrestrial planets - Earth like planets - they are made up of rock and metals - have relatively high densities - Smaller planets (Any 2) Outer planets - also are called Jovian or Gas Giant planets. -jupiter-like planets - much larger than the terrestrial planets - have thick atmosphere, mostly of helium and hydrogen (Any 2)	1+1 1+1	4

26	**Himalayan rivers** * originates from Himalayan mountain covered with glaciers *Perennial *Antecedent and consequent leading to dendritic pattern in plains *Long course *Very large basins * Young and youthful (Any 2) **Peninsular rivers** * originates from Peninsular plateau and central highland *Seasonal *Super imposed, rejuvenated resulting in trellis, radial and rectangular patterns *Smaller, fixed course *Relatively smaller basin * Old rivers (Any 2)	1+1 1+1	4
27	(a) Evaporation (b) precipitation (c) the fresh water flow from rivers, and in polar regions by the processes of freezing and thawing of ice (d) Wind (e) The ocean currents (f) Temperature (g) Density (Any 4)	1+1+1+1	4
28	Contour bunding, Contour terracing, regulated forestry, controlled grazing, cover cropping, mixed farming, crop rotation, gully plugging,planting cover vegetation etc (Any 4)	1+1+1+1	4
29	To identify the factors as Latitude, Altitude, Distance from the sea and Airmasses and Ocean currents To explain about any one (Any 2 points)	1/2 ×4 1+1	4
30	(a) Gulf of Mannar biosphere reserve (b) Kaveri (c) Gujarat (d) Sundarban biosphere reserve To identify To locate in the given map	 1/2 ×4 1/2 ×4	4
31	To identify the soil forming factors as Parent material, Climate, Topography, Biological activity and time (Any 4) To explain about any one factor (Any 2 points)	1/2 ×4 1+1	4