

ANSWER KEYFirst YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATION June 2022

PART-I/II/III

SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHYCODE NO: Fy 37

VERSION: ...

60 SCORES2 HOURS

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
1		<p style="text-align: right;"><u>SECTION - A</u></p> a. Plant geography b. Zoo Geography c. Ecology/Ecosystem d. Environmental Geography	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4$	2
2		Pakistan Nepal Bhutan Bangladesh (Any Two)	$1 \times 2$	2
3		i, Heating by Solar energy ii, Wind iii, Gravity iv, Coriolis force	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4$	2
4		a. Low b. clockwise c. Anti cyclone. d. Anti clockwise	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4$	2
5	a	Endaged Species	$1 \times 2$	2
	b	Rare Species		

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
6	1,	Rapid increase in the exploitation of forest resources II, More and more lands were cleared for agriculture, Settlement, road etc III, Grazing by domestic cattle IV, Lopping for fodder and fuelwood V, Hunting VI, Forest fire (Any two)	1x2	2
7		V-shaped Valley - Erosional landform of Running water/diagram U-shaped Valley - Erosional landform of glaciers/diagram	1x2	2
8		The depletion of Ozone Concentration in Stratosphere - ozone hole. CFC drift into stratosphere destroy ozone	1x2	2
9		Biotic factors include producers, Consumers and decomposers/living things Abiotic factors include rainfall, sunlight, temperature, humidity, soil, inorganic substances or non-living things	1x2	2
10		I, Situated parallel to Bay of Bengal branch II, Lies in the rain shadow area of Arabian Sea branch	1x2	2
11		I, Divergent Margin Mid Atlantic Ridge	1x2	2
12		SECTION - B To identify Sea Breeze	1	

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
13		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During day time land heats up faster than Sea</li> <li>• Low Pressure area developed over land and High Pressure remains over Sea</li> <li>• Wind blow from Sea to land</li> </ul> <p>(Any Two)</p> <p>a, Semi diurna - Two high tides and two low tides each day</p> <p>b, Diurnal tide - only one high tide and low tide each day</p> <p>c, Mixed tide - Tides having variations in height</p>	<p>2</p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1</math></p>	<p>3</p> <p>3</p>
14.		<p>Western Coast</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Submerged coastal plain</li> <li>• Natural ports are located</li> <li>• Divided into katch, Kathiawar coast, Konkan coast, Goan coast, Malabar coast.</li> <li>• Narrow</li> <li>• Rivers do not form delta.</li> </ul> <p>Eastern Coast</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergent Coast</li> <li>• Less number of Ports and harbours</li> <li>• wider</li> <li>• Rivers form delta</li> </ul> <p>(Any three points)</p>	<p><math>\frac{1}{2} \times 3</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2} \times 3</math></p>	<p>3</p>

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
15		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ground Shaking</li> <li>• Differential ground Settlement</li> <li>• Land and mud slide</li> <li>• Soil liquefaction</li> <li>• Ground lurching</li> <li>• Avalanches</li> <li>• Ground displacement</li> <li>• Flood from dam</li> <li>• Fire</li> <li>• Structural collapse</li> <li>• Falling of objects</li> <li>• Tsunami</li> </ul> <p>(Any six)</p>	$\frac{1}{2} \times 6$	3
16		<p>1. Stalactites - hang as icicles of different diameters.</p> <p>2. Stalagmite - Rise up from the floor of the cave</p> <p>3. Pillar - The stalactite and stalagmite fuse together to form pillar</p>	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	3
17.		<p>i, Restriction on construction of buildings roads and dams</p> <p>ii, Limiting agriculture to valleys</p> <p>iii, Control the development of large settlement</p> <p>iv, Promote afforestation</p> <p>v, Terrace farming</p> <p>(Any three)</p>	$3 \times 1$	3
18.	a.	<p>Asthenosphere - Upper portion of mantle extending up to 660km</p>	1	

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
19	b	Lithosphere - crust and the upper part of the mantle	1	3
	c	Nife - The core is made up of very heavy materials by nickel and iron	1	
		i, Igneous rock	$\frac{1}{2} \times 3$	3
		ii, Sedimentary rock iii, Metamorphic Rock (To Explain one among them)	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
20		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Act as an effective climatic divide</li> <li>• Protect the subcontinent from the cold northern winds.</li> <li>• Trap the monsoon winds and forcing them to shed their moisture.</li> </ul>	$1 \times 3$	3
21	a,	The transformation of water vapour into water	1	3
	b,	Dew, frost, fog/mist, cloud	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4$	
22		i, Matching of continents (Jig-saw-fit)		3
		ii, Rocks of the same age across the oceans		
		iii, Tillite		
		iv, Placer deposits		
		v, Distribution of fossils (Any three)	$1 \times 3$	

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
23	a	A narrow belt parallel to Sivalik foothills at the break of slope or Deposit of heavy materials of rock and boulder, where streams disappear.	1	3
	b.	Lies South of the Bhabar where most of the rivers re-emerged/creating marshy swampy conditions.	1	
	c	Include both old alluvium/Bangar; new alluvium/khadar deposits.	1	
24		SECTION - c		
	a.	Troposphere <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lowermost layer</li> <li>• Average height is 13kms.</li> <li>• Thickness is greatest at the equator</li> <li>• Dust particles and water vapour are found</li> <li>• All changes in weather and climate</li> </ul>	2	4
	b.	Stratosphere (Any two) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Found above troposphere</li> <li>• Extends upto 50kms</li> <li>• Presence of ozone layer</li> <li>• Temperature increases with height</li> </ul>	2	
25		Inner planets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earthlike planets</li> <li>• Formed in the close vicinity of parent star</li> <li>• Solar wind was most intense</li> <li>• Smaller also called Terrestrial planets</li> <li>• Relatively high density (Any Two)</li> </ul>	2	

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
26		<p>Outer Planets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formed at quite distant location</li> <li>• Solar winds are not intense</li> <li>• Larger</li> <li>• Thick atmosphere mostly of helium and hydrogen (Any Two points)</li> </ul> <p>Himalayan Rivers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• originates from Himalayan mountain</li> <li>• Perennial, receive water from both rainfall and glacier.</li> <li>• Antecedent, and consequent leading to dendritic pattern</li> <li>• Long course</li> <li>• Large basin</li> <li>• Young and youthful (Any Two points)</li> </ul> <p>Peninsular Rivers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Originates from Peninsular plateau</li> <li>• Seasonal, depend on monsoon</li> <li>• Trellis, radial and Rectangular patterns</li> <li>• Smaller, fixed course</li> <li>• Smaller basin</li> <li>• Old Rivers (Any Two points)</li> </ul>	2  2  2	4  4
27.		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i, Evaporation and precipitation</li> <li>ii, Fresh water flow from rivers and freezing and thawing of ice</li> <li>iii, Wind transferring water to other areas</li> <li>iv, Ocean currents.</li> </ol>	1x4	4

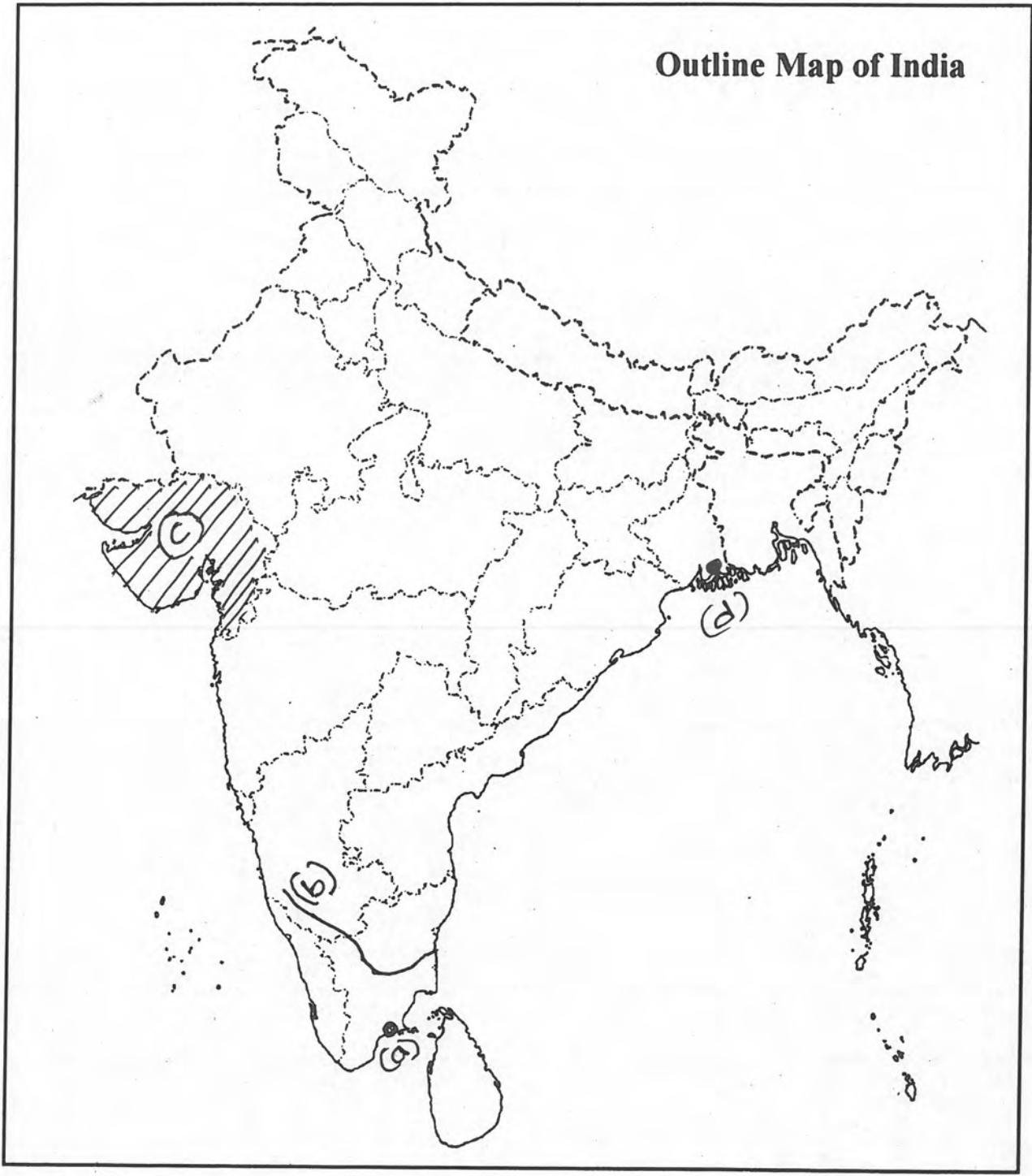
Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
28		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contour bunding</li> <li>• Contour terracing</li> <li>• Regulated Forestry</li> <li>• Controlled grazing</li> <li>• Cover cropping</li> <li>• Mixed Farming</li> <li>• Crop Rotation</li> <li>• Prevent gully erosion (Any Four)</li> </ul>	1x4	4
29.		<p>A. <u>To Identify</u> the Factors as ;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Latitude</li> <li>• Altitude</li> <li>• Distance from Sea</li> <li>• Airmass and ocean currents</li> </ul> <p>B. Explain any one</p>	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4$	4
30		<p>a, Gult of Mannar  b, Kareri River  c, Gujaraht  d, Sunderben</p> <p>To Identify  To Locate</p>	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4$	4
31.		<p>i, Parent material  ii, Topography  iii, Climate  iv, Biological activity  v, Time</p> <p>(To Identify any one)  Explain any one</p>	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ 2	4



9/10

For Question No. 30

### Outline Map of India



1. MADHUSUDHANAN A  
 HSST Geography  
 HHSIBSHSS BDNKER  
 KASARAGOD  
 9447856121

2. GIJU GEORGE  
 HSST  
 GHSS, Thrickodi tharam  
 9961000078

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