FIRST YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY MODEL EXAMINATION JUNE 2022
GEOGRAPHY ANSWER KEY

Sl No	Value points	Split score	Score
1	Geomorphology, Climatology, Hydrology and Soil geography	1/2 ×4	2
2	Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and India (Any 4)		2
3	* Preserve the endangered species * Varieties of plants, animals and their wild relatives should be preserved * International trade in wild plants and animals be regulated * Identify and preserve the habitats of wild relatives Or any other relevant points related (any 2)	1×2	2
4	* Cocos plate * Arabian plate Or any other minor plates (any 2)	1×2	2
5	* Increase in global temperature * Rise in the sea level due to melting of glaciers and ice caps Or any other relevant points related (any 2)	1×2	2
6	Tropical cyclones - originate only over the sea, move from east to west Extra tropical cyclones - can originate over land and sea, move from west to east Or any other differences (any 2)	1×2	2
7	A plant and animal community that covers a large geographical area. Or The total assemblage of plant and animal species interacting within specific conditions.	2	2
8	Himalayan rivers - originate from Himalayas, Perennial Peninsular rivers - originate from peninsular plateau, Seasonal Or any other differences (any 2)	1×2	2
9	* Latitude * Himalayan mountains Or any other relevant factors related (any 2)	1×2	2
10	* Heating by solar energy * Wind *Gravity * Coriolis force	1/2 ×4	2
11	a Gorge b Barchan	1×2	2
12	To identify the layers as Crust, Mantle and Core To write any one characteristic of each layer	1/2+1/2+1/2 1/2+1/2+1/2	3

13	The constant eruptions at the crest of oceanic ridges cause the rupture of the oceanic crust and the new lava wedges into it, pushing the oceanic crust on either side. Thus the sea floor spreads.	3	3
14	To identify the types of rainfall as Orographic, convectional and Frontal To write any one characteristic of each type	1/2+1/2+1/2 1/2+1/2+1/2	3
15	Indus Points to be included - Origin, length, different names, tributaries, regions through which it flows, any other characteristics (Any 6 points)	1/2×6	3
16	To draw the rock cycle To explain	2 1	3
17	* Indian agriculture is mainly based on monsoon * Regional variations help in growing variety types of crops * Variability of rainfall brings droughts or floods every year in some parts of the country Or any other relevant points related (any 3)	1×3	3
18	A. Running water - V shaped valley, Delta B. Glacier - Cirque, Moraines C. Wind - Mushroom rock, Sand dunes	1/2+1/2 1/2+1/2 1/2+1/2	3
19	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. Land breeze - In the night the reversal of condition takes place. The land loses heat faster and is cooler than the sea. The pressure gradient is from the land to the sea and hence land breeze results	1 1/2 1 1/2	3
20	Tropical evergreen forests - These forests are found in the western slope of the Western Ghats, hills of the northeastern region and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. They are found in warm and humid areas with an annual precipitation of over 200 cm and mean annual temperature above 22o C. Tropical evergreen forests are well stratified, with layers closer to the ground and are covered with shrubs and creepers, with short structured trees followed by tall variety of trees. In these forests, trees reach great heights up to 60 m or above. There is no definite time for trees to shed their leaves, flowering and fruition. As such these forests appear green all the year round. Species found in these forests include rosewood, mahogony,	1 1/2	3

	aini, ebony, etc. (Any 3 points) Tropical deciduous forest - These are the most widespread forests in India. They are also called the monsoon forests. They spread over regions which receive rainfall between 70-200 cm. On the basis of the availability of water, these forests are further divided into moist and dry deciduous. (Any 3 points)	1 1/2	
21	To identify the zones as Very high vulnerability, High vulnerability and Moderate to low vulnerability zones To write one characteristic of each of these zones	1/2+1/2+1/2 1/2+1/2+1/2	3
22	West coasts of the continents in tropical and subtropical latitudes (except close to the equator) are bordered by cool waters. Their average temperatures are relatively low with a narrow diurnal and annual ranges. West coasts of the continents in the middle and higher latitudes are bordered by warm waters which cause a distinct marine climate. They are characterised by cool summers and relatively mild winters with a narrow annual range of temperatures. Warm currents flow parallel to the east coasts of the continents in tropical and subtropical latitudes. This results in warm and rainy climates. These areas lie in the western margins of the subtropical anti-cyclones. The mixing of warm and cold currents help to replenish the oxygen and favour the growth of planktons, the primary food for fish population. The best fishing grounds of the world exist mainly in these mixing zones. (Any 3 points)	1+1+1	3
23	(i) Establishing earthquake monitoring centres (seismological centres) for regular monitoring and fast dissemination of information among the people in the vulnerable areas. Use of Geographical Positioning System (GPS) can be of great help in monitoring the movement of tectonic plates. (ii) Preparing a vulnerability map of the country and dissemination of vulnerability risk information among the people and educating them about the ways and means minimising the adverse impacts of disasters. (iii) Modifying the house types and building designs in the vulnerable areas and discouraging construction of high-rise buildings, large industrial establishments and big urban centres in such areas. (iv) Making it mandatory to adopt earthquake-resistant designs and use light materials in major construction activities in the vulnerable areas. (Any 3)	1+1+1	3
24	Jovian planets - Jupiter like, larger, relatively low density, higher gravity, mostly made up of gases, also known as Gas Giant planets or outer planets, name of planets, have thick atmosphere (Any 4) Terrestrial planets - Earth like, smaller, relatively high density, lesser gravity, mostly made up of rocks and metals, also known as inner planets, name of the planets, have comparatively thin atmosphere	1/2 ×4 1/2 ×4	4

	(Any 4)		
25	To identify the factors as * Latitude * Altitude * Distance from the sea * Airmasses and Ocean currents To write one point each about these factors	1/2 ×4 1/2 ×4	4
26	The Bay of Bengal island groups consist of about 572 islands/islets. These are situated roughly between 6°N-14°N and 92°E -94°E. The two principal groups of islets include the Ritchie's archipelago and the Labrynth island. The entire group of island is divided into two broad categories – the Andaman in the north and the Nicobar in the south. They are separated by a water body which is called the Ten degree channel. Barren island, the only active volcano in India is also situated in the Nicobar islands. These islands receive convectional rainfall and have an equatorial type of vegetation. (Any 4) The islands of the Arabian sea include Lakshadweep and Minicoy. These are scattered between 8°N-12°N and 71°E -74°E longitude. These islands are located at a distance of 280 km-480 km off the Kerala coast. The entire island group is built of coral deposits. There are approximately 36 islands of which 11 are inhabited. Minicoy is the largest island with an area of 453 sq. km. The entire group of islands is broadly divided by the Eleven degree channel, north of which is the Amini Island and south of which is Canannore Island. The Islands of this archipelago have storm beaches consisting of unconsolidated pebbles, shingles, cobbles and boulders on the eastern seaboard. (Any 4)	1/2 ×4 1/2 ×4	4
27	To identify the factors as i) Parent material ii) Topography iii) Climate iv) Biological activity v) Time (Any 4) To write one point each about these factors	1/2 ×4 1/2 ×4	4
28	To identify the atmospheric layers as i) Troposphere ii) Stratosphere iii) Mesosphere iv) Thermosphere v) Exosphere (Any 4) To write one point each about these layers	 1/2 ×4 1/2 ×4	4
29	To identify the factors as i) Evaporation ii) Precipitation iii) Addition of fresh water iv) Wind v) Ocean currents (Any 4) To write the influence of these factors on salinity (one point each)	 1/2 ×4 1/2 ×4	4

30	* Contour bunding * Contour terracing * Regulated forestry * Controlled grazing Or any other relevant points related (Any 4)	1+1+1+1	4
31	a) Arunachal Pradesh b) Anaimudi c) Great Indian Desert d) Nilgiri biosphere reserve To identify To locate in the given outline map	 1/2 ×4 1/2 ×4	4