

FY – 37 SECOND TERMINAL EXAMINATION ANSWER KEY – GEOGRAPHY

Q. No	Value points	Split score	Score
1	Madagascar, Maldives, Seychelles, Socotra, Sri Lanka etc (Any 2)	1+1	2
2	carbon dioxide (CO ₂), Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), methane (CH ₄), nitrous oxide (N ₂ O), Ozone etc (Any 4)	1/2×4	2
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geomorphology • Climatology • Hydrology • Soil Geography 	1/2×4	2
4	Stalactites hang as icicles of different diameters Stalagmites rise up from the floor of the caves	1 1	2
5	Because it has arid climate with low vegetation cover	2	2
6	The depletion of ozone concentration in the stratosphere is called the ozone hole	2	2
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Big Bang Theory • The concept of Steady State 	1 1	2
8	sea salts, fine soil, smoke-soot, ash, pollen, dust, disintegrated particles of meteors etc (Any 4)	1/2×4	2
9	(a) Stratosphere (b) Mesosphere	1 1	2
10	The process through which the gases were outpoured from the interior of the earth during cooling is called degassing	2	2
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Matching of Continents (Jig-Saw-Fit) • Rocks of Same Age Across the Oceans • Tillite • Placer Deposits • Distribution of Fossils (Any 3)	1+1+1	3
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban forestry • Rural forestry • Farm forestry 	1+1+1	3
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advection • Convection 	1+1+1	3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduction 		
14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pressure Gradient Force: The differences in atmospheric pressure produces a force. The rate of change of pressure with respect to distance is the pressure gradient. The pressure gradient is strong where the isobars are close to each other and is weak where the isobars are apart. • Frictional Force: It affects the speed of the wind. It is greatest at the surface and its influence generally extends up to an elevation of 1 - 3 km. Over the sea surface the friction is minimal. • Coriolis force: The rotation of the earth about its axis affects the direction of the wind. This force is called the Coriolis force after the French physicist who described it in 1844. It deflects the wind to the right direction in the northern hemisphere and to the left in the southern hemisphere. The deflection is more when the wind velocity is high. The Coriolis force is directly proportional to the angle of latitude. It is maximum at the poles and is absent at the equator. 	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	3
15	<p>(a) The upper portion of the mantle is called asthenosphere</p> <p>(b) The crust and the uppermost part of the mantle are called lithosphere</p> <p>(c) The core is made up of very heavy material mostly constituted by nickel and iron. So it is sometimes referred to as the nife layer</p>	1 1 1	3
16	<p>Sea Breeze</p> <p>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</p>	1 2	3
17	<p>The western coastal plains are an example of submerged coastal plain. It is believed that the city of Dwaraka which was once a part of the Indian mainland situated along the west coast is submerged under water. 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 Kachchh and 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</p>		

	<p>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. (Any 3 points)</p> <p>The eastern coastal plain is broader and is an example of an emergent coast. There are well developed 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. (Any 3 points)</p>	$\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 3$	3
18	<p>temperature, pressure, density, meteors, gravitation, magnetism, seismic activity (Any 3)</p>	1+1+1	3
19	<p>Divergent Boundaries: Where new crust is generated as the plates pull away from each other. The sites where the plates move away from each other are called spreading sites. The best-known example of divergent boundaries is the Mid-Atlantic Ridge. At this, the American Plate(s) is/are separated from the Eurasian and African Plates.</p> <p>Convergent Boundaries: Where the crust is destroyed as one plate dived under another. The location where sinking of a plate occurs is called a subduction zone. There are three ways in which convergence can occur. These are: (i) between an oceanic and continental plate; (ii) between two oceanic plates; and (iii) between two continental plates</p> <p>Transform Boundaries: Where the crust is neither produced nor destroyed as the plates slide horizontally past each other. Transform faults are the planes of separation generally perpendicular to the mid oceanic ridges</p>	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	3
20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the latitude of the place • the altitude of the place • distance from the sea • the air-mass circulation and the presence of warm and cold ocean currents • local aspects <p>(Any 3)</p>	1+1+1	3
21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The salinity of water in the surface layer of oceans depend mainly on evaporation and precipitation • Surface salinity is greatly influenced in coastal regions by the fresh water flow from rivers, and in polar regions by the processes of freezing and thawing of ice • Wind, also influences salinity of an area by transferring water to other areas 	1+1+1+1	4

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ocean currents contribute to the salinity variations. Salinity, temperature and density of water are interrelated. Hence, any change in the temperature or density influences the salinity of water in any area 		
22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monsoon is that axis around which revolves the entire agricultural cycle of India. It is because about 64 per cent people of India depend on agriculture for their livelihood and agriculture itself is based on southwest monsoon. Except Himalayas all the parts of the country have temperature above the threshold level to grow the crops or plants throughout the year. Regional variations in monsoon climate help in growing various types of crops. Variability of rainfall brings droughts or floods every year in some parts of the country. Agricultural prosperity of India depends very much on timely and adequately distributed rainfall. If it fails, agriculture is adversely affected particularly in those regions where means of irrigation are not developed. Sudden monsoon burst creates problem of soil erosion over large areas in India. Winter rainfall by temperate cyclones in north India is highly beneficial for rabi crops. Regional climatic variation in India is reflected in the vast variety of food, clothes and house types. (Any 4) 	1+1+1+1	4
23	Dew, frost, fog, mist, smog and clouds Explanation about any one (2 Points)	2 2	4
24	Running water – V shaped valley, Delta Wind – Mushroom Rock, Barchans Glacier – Cirque, Drumlins Sea Wave – Beach, Cliff	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$	4
25	The soil forming factors are (i) parent material; (ii) topography; (iii) climate; (iv) biological activity; (v) time (Any 4) To identify the factor To write one point each	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4$	4
26	The Himalayan drainage system has evolved through a long geological history. It mainly includes the Ganga, the Indus and the		

	<p>Brahmaputra river basins. Since these are fed both by melting of snow and precipitation, rivers of this system are perennial. These rivers pass through the giant gorges carved out by the erosional activity carried on simultaneously with the uplift of the Himalayas. Besides deep gorges, these rivers also form V-shaped valleys, rapids and waterfalls in their mountainous course. While entering the plains, they form depositional features like flat valleys, ox-bow lakes, flood plains, braided channels, and deltas near the river mouth. In the Himalayan reaches, the course of these rivers is highly tortuous, but over the plains they display a strong meandering tendency and shift their courses frequently.</p>	4	4
27	<p>(a) Lakshadweep Islands (b) The Indian Desert (c) The Western Ghats (d) Sunderban</p> <p>To identify</p> <p>To locate</p>	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4$	4