

**HS/XI/A.Sc/Geo/18****2018****GEOGRAPHY****( Theory )***Full Marks : 70**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)* Who among the following first used the term "Geography".

- (i)* Herodotus
- (ii)* Galileo
- (iii)* Eratosthenes
- (iv)* Aristotle

*(b)* 'L' wave is related to:

- (i)* Lava Flow
- (ii)* Sea wave
- (iii)* Earthquake wave
- (iv)* Cyclone

*(c)* Marble is an example of:

- (i)* Sedimentary Rock
- (ii)* Igneous Rock
- (iii)* Metamorphic Rock
- (iv)* None of the above

*(d)* Planetary winds include:

- (i)* Monsoon
- (ii)* Trade wind
- (iii)* Chinook
- (iv)* Sea breeze

( 3 )

(e) Which of the following is an example of Himalayan river

- (i) Narmada
- (ii) Brahmaputra
- (iii) Godavari
- (iv) Mahanadi

(f) 'Majuli', the largest riverine Island is located in

- (i) West Bengal
- (ii) Tamil Nadu
- (iii) Assam
- (iv) Manipur

2. Write whether the following statements are *True* or *False*. 1 × 6 = 6

- (i) Continental Drift Theory was put forward by Alfred Wegener.
- (ii) The process of disintegration of rocks is known as weathering.
- (iii) Tsunamis are waves generated due to sub-marine Earthquake.
- (iv) Imaginary lines on a map joining areas of equal pressure are called Isotherms.

( 4 )

(v) Mangrove forests are also found in the Sunderbans of West Bengal.

(vi) Peninsular Part of India extends towards the Himalayas.

3. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct answers from the options given within the bracket: 1 × 6 = 6

(i) The Himalayan Region is the most vulnerable to \_\_\_\_\_. (Drought/Earthquake/Tsunami)

(ii) The rainfall which is related to mountain is called \_\_\_\_\_ rain. (Cyclonic/Relief/Convictional)

(iii) The study of the interactions between living organisms and the environment is called \_\_\_\_\_. (Ecosystem/Ecology/Phytogeography)

(iv) \_\_\_\_\_ is a shallow portion of the ocean which lies close to the continental margin. (Continental shelf/ Continental slope/Continental rise)

(v) The lowest layer of the Atmosphere is \_\_\_\_\_. (Troposphere/Stratosphere/Tropopause)

( 5 )

(vi) Regur Soil is also known as \_\_\_\_\_. (Arid Soil/  
Laterite Soil/Black Soil)

4. Match the following and write the corresponding number of *Column-B* against the options of *Column-A*.  
1 × 6 = 6

<i>Column — A</i>	<i>Column — B</i>
1. Chilka Lake	(i) Atlantic Ocean
2. Insolation	(ii) Line joining places having equal rainfall
3. Hydrological Cycle	(iii) Shimla
4. Lesser Himalaya	(iv) Water
5. Mid-Oceanic Ridge	(v) Orissa
6. Isohyet	(vi) Incoming solar radiation

GROUP – B

( Marks : 22 )

5. Answer the following in short : 1 × 8 = 8

- (i) Define Ecosystem.  
(ii) Define Continental slope.

( 6 )

- (iii) What is a cyclone?  
(iv) What does ITCZ stand for?  
(v) Name two Peninsular rivers of India.  
(vi) What is a light year?  
(vii) Name two greenhouse gases.  
(viii) What does ICAR stand for?

6. Distinguish between : 2 × 7 = 14

- (i) Land Breeze and Sea Breeze.  
(ii) Food Chain and Food Web.  
(iii) Biological weathering and Chemical weathering.  
(iv) Atmosphere and Biosphere.  
(v) Planetary winds and Seasonal winds.  
(vi) Water divide and Drainage basin.  
(vii) Tides and Waves.

( 7 )

( PART : B — DESCRIPTIVE )

( Marks : 24 )

1. Define Geography. What are the different branches of Geography? Explain the importance of Physical Geography.  $1+2+5=8$

*Or*

What is weathering? Describe the different types of weathering.  $2+6=8$

2. Define precipitation. Explain the various types of rainfall.  $2+6=8$

*Or*

What are the different types of Natural vegetation found in India? Describe any three types in detail.  $2+2+2+2=8$

3. Divide India into different climatic region based on Koeppen's scheme. Draw a map to support your answer.  $6+2=8$

*Or*

What are natural hazards? Describe the causes and consequences of landslides with examples.  $2+2\frac{1}{2}+2\frac{1}{2}+1=8$

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