GEOGRAPHY(316)

SECTION-A

1. Which river flows through a rift valley?

(A) Chambal
(B) Yamuna
(C) Godavari
(D) Narmada

Answer: (D) Narmada

2. Which one of the following factors affects the salinity of the ocean?

(A) Denudation
(B) Deposition
(C) Evaporation
(D) Erosion

Answer: (C) Evaporation

3. Which one of the following is an example of local winds?

(A) Trade winds
(B) Westerlies
(C) Fohn
(D) Monsoon

Answer: (C) Fohn

4. Major climate group A' refers to which one of the following?

(A) Polar climate
(B) Tropical humid climate
(C) Dry climate
(D) Warm temperate climate

Answer: (B) Tropical humid climate

5. The Tropic of Cancer passes through which one of the following States?

(A) Assam
(B) Bihar
(C) Nagaland
(D) Rajasthan

<u>Answer:</u> (D) Rajasthan

6. Two statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are given below. Read both the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) : The main source of surface water is precipitation.
Reason (R) : About 20% of the precipitation evaporates and becomes atmospheric water.

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
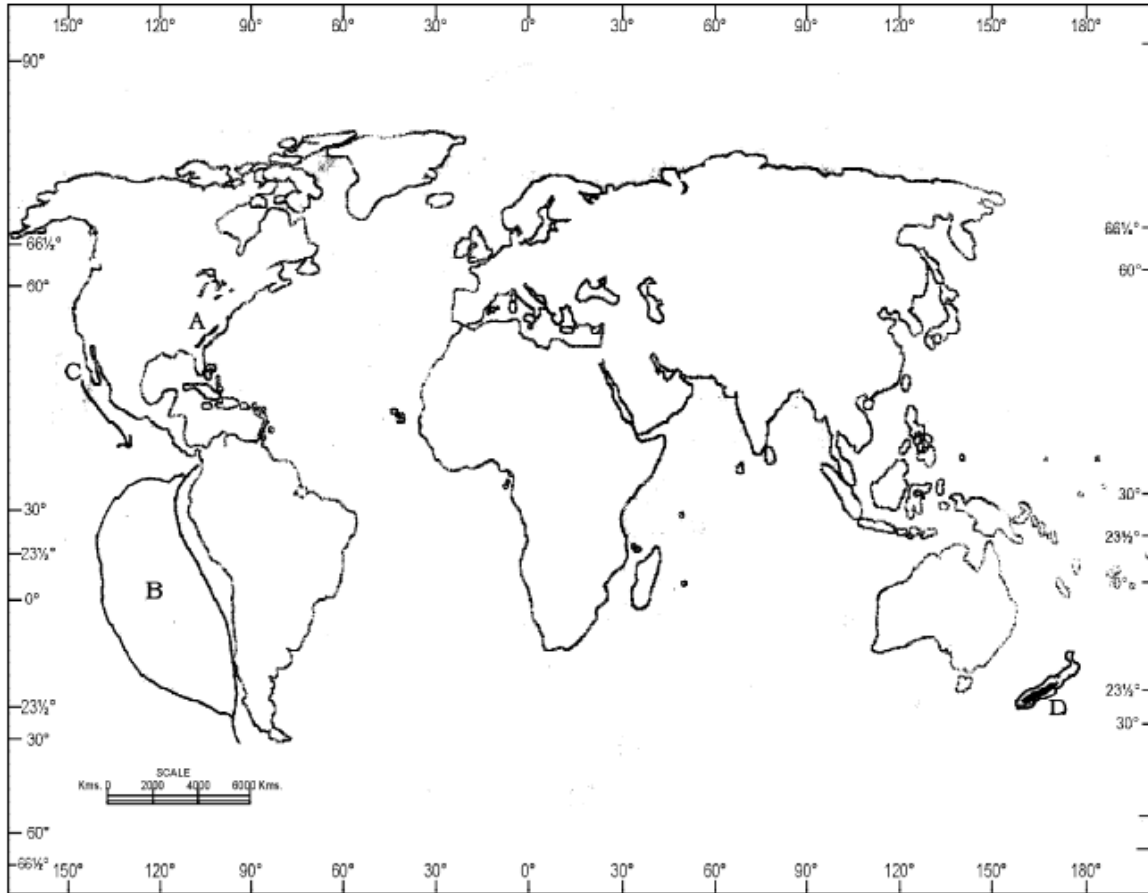(C) (A) is true but (R) is false
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true

<u>Answer:</u> (C) (A) is true but (R) is false

16. Which one of the following is cold wind?

(A) Bora
(B) Fohn
(C) Chinook
(D) Sirocco

<u>Answer:</u> (A) Bora

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Note : Study the given map carefully and answer the Map-based Question Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20.

17. Identify the mountain marked as 'A' on the map and choose the correct option.

(A) Appalachian
(B) Alps
(C) Rocky
(D) Andes

Answer: (A) Appalachian

18. Identify the plate marked 'B' on the map and choose the correct option.

(A) Caribbean plate
(B) Scotia plate
(C) Nazca plate
(D) Philippine plate

Answer: (C) Nazca plate

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19. Identify the current marked 'C' on the map and choose the correct option.

   (A) California
   (B) Equatorial
   (C) Benguela
   (D) Peru

   Answer: (A) California

20. Identify the grassland marked 'D' on the map and choose the correct option.

   (A) Prairies
   (B) Pampas
   (C) Canterbury
   (D) Downs

   Answer: (D) Downs

21. Answer any two of the following questions in one or two words each :

   (a) Name the volcanic mountain of Japan.

      Answer: Mount Fuji

   (b) The Malwa plateau is an example of which type of plateau?

      Answer: Volcanic plateau

22. Read the given paragraph carefully and answer any two of the following questions in one or two words each :

Human Sustainability

Human development is a core of SDGs and most of the goals are directly and indirectly related to this. To maintain human sustainability need to improve human capital. Therefore to end poverty and remove hunger need to invest in poverty eradication. Apart from this, investment is also required in the health and education sector, access to services, nutrition, and knowledge and skill enhancement for improvement of health and completing economic wellbeing for all. For maintaining good health and wellbeing have to end preventable death of newborns and children of age below 5 years in all countries, ends the epidemics of Aids, tuberculosis, malaria, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases, etc. Through development of skills and capacity building, we can promote the wellbeing of communities and society.

(a) Identify the core of sustainable development goals (SDGs).

   Answer: Human development

(b) Mention the need to maintain human sustainability.

   Answer: Improve human capital

(c) What is required to end poverty and remove hunger?

   Answer: Invest in poverty eradication

(d) How can we promote the wellbeing of communities and society?

   Answer: Skill development and capacity building

23. Match any two correct combinations from Column—A with Column—B :

Column—A (Crops)	Column—B (Leading producer)
(a) Sugarcane	(i) West Bengal
(b) Floriculture	(ii) Jharkhand
(c) Cotton	(iii) Bihar
(d) Paddy	(iv) Karnataka
	(v) Uttar Pradesh
	(vi) Kerala
	(vii) Gujarat

Answer:

Column—A (Crops)	Column—B (Leading producer)
(a) Sugarcane	(v) Uttar Pradesh
(b) Floriculture	(iv) Karnataka
(c) Cotton	(vii) Gujarat
(d) Paddy	(i) West Bengal

24. Answer any two of the following questions in one or two words each :

(a) Name any two main sub-branches of regional geography.

Answer: Physical geography and Human geography

(b) The study and practice of making maps and diagrams is known as what?

Answer: Cartography

26. Answer any two of the following by filling the blanks with appropriate words :

(a) Continental shelf **is the continental margin which starts from the shoreline and extended up to the continental edge.**

(b) The flat-topped mountains (seamounts) are known as guyots.

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31. Explain two main features of the Western Ghats in India.

Answer:

i. **Continuous Mountain Range:** The Western Ghats, also known as the Sahyadri Range, form a continuous mountain range running parallel to the western coast of India. This range is characterized by steep escarpments and stair-like structures that overlook the Arabian Sea, creating a dramatic landscape.

ii. **High Elevation and Steep Slopes:** The Western Ghats have a high elevation, with the height increasing from north to south. The highest peak in the range is Anaimudi, which stands at 2,695 meters. The Ghats are known for their steep slopes on the western side, which contribute to the formation of numerous waterfalls and rapid rivers.

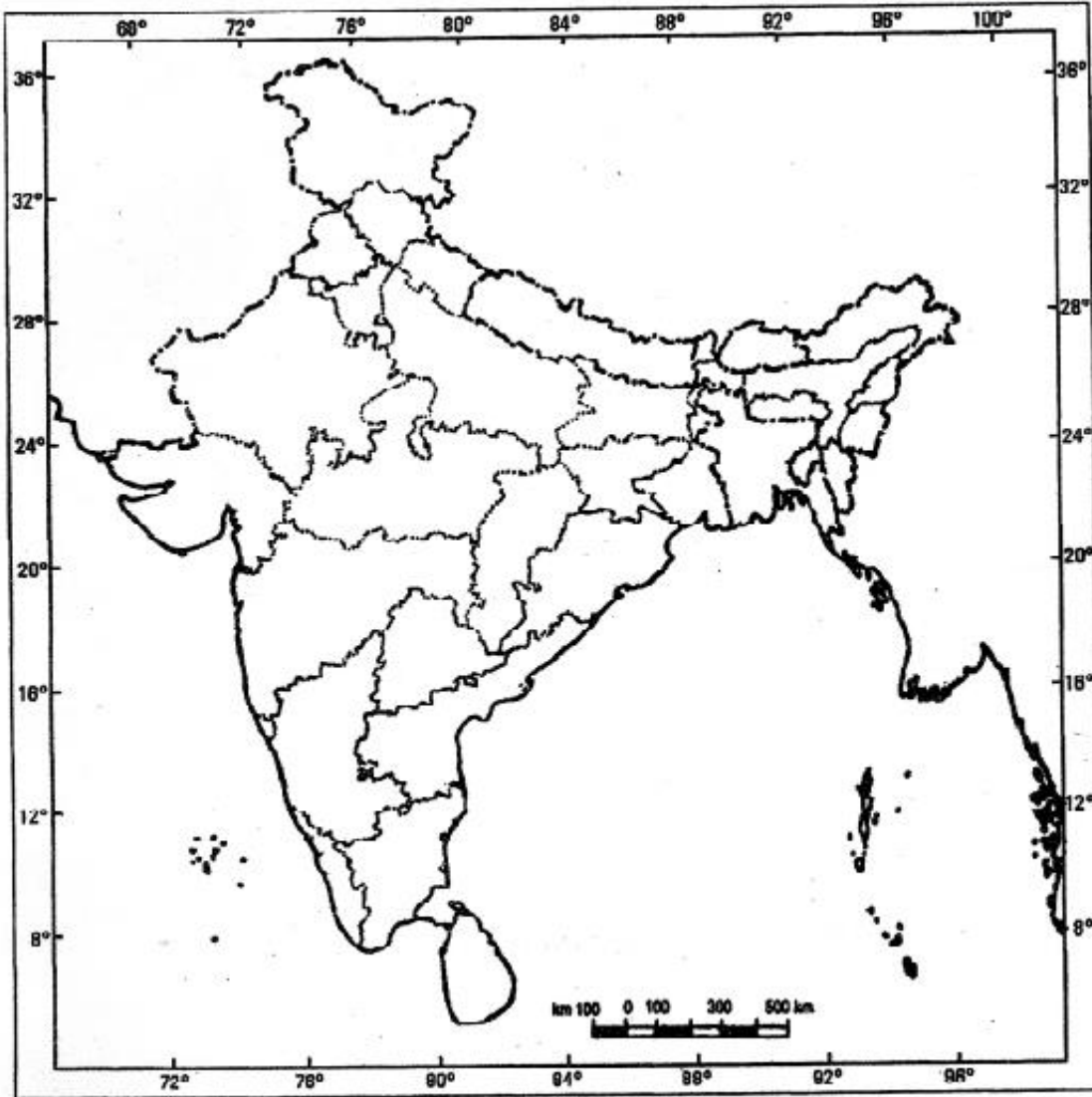**32. Explain any two negative impacts of green revolution on Indian agriculture.**

Answer:

i. The productivity of grains was very low and Indian agriculture was dependent on the monsoon due to lack of irrigation and other infrastructural facilities.

ii. India had previously faced severe famines during the British rule, who had only promoted cash crops instead of food crops.

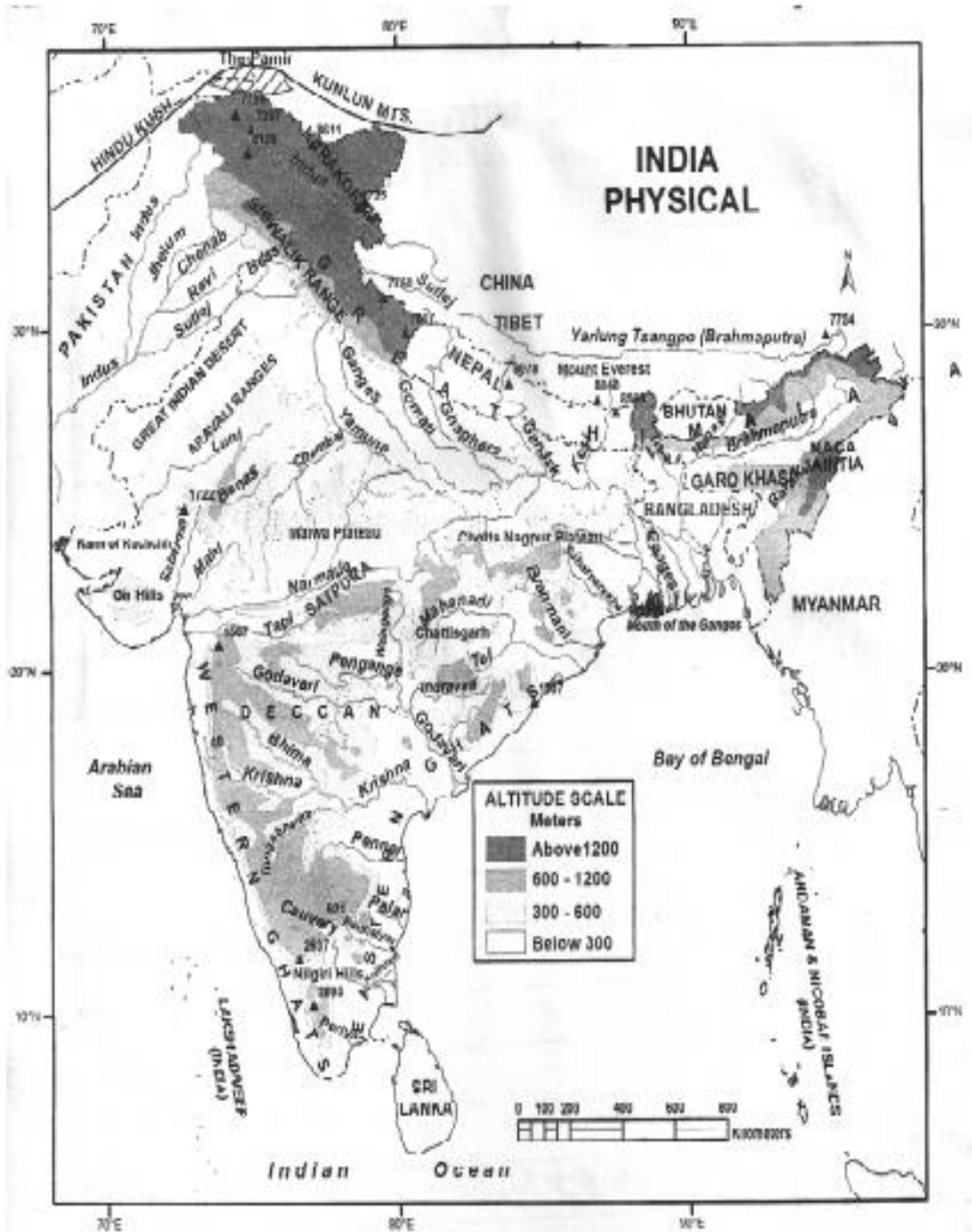36. On the given Political Map of India (shown in Page No. 49), mark and label the following:

(a) Eastern State having 18 wildlife sanctuaries
(b) Western State having 25 wildlife sanctuaries

Answer:

40. Answer the following questions on the basis of the given map :

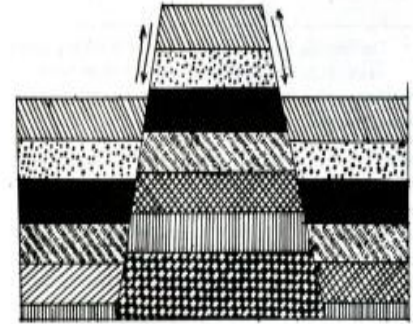**(a) Name the State where the Gir Hills are located.**

Answer: Gujarat

(b) Name the Island located in the Bay of Bengal.

Answer: Andaman and Nicobar Islands

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41. Describe three main features of the 'Block Mountains'.

Answer:

i. Block Mountains are formed due to the tensional forces within the Earth's crust. These forces create faults or fractures in the rock layers. When the land between two nearly parallel faults is either uplifted or the surrounding land sinks, a block mountain, or horst, is formed.

ii. The central portion of the Block Mountain is raised relative to the surrounding land, creating a highland. The uplifted section is bounded by steep fault scarps (cliffs) on either side.

iii. Some well-known examples of Block Mountains include the Vosges Mountains in France, the Black Forest in Germany, and the Sierra Nevada in North America. These mountains showcase the typical structure and formation process of Block Mountains.

42. Explain any three features of temperate grassland biome.

Answer:

i. **Geographical Location and Climate:**
Temperate grasslands are found in both the northern and southern hemispheres, primarily in the interiors of continents in the northern hemisphere and along the margins of continents in the southern hemisphere. The grasslands in the northern hemisphere experience a continental climate with significant temperature extremes between summer and winter. In contrast, those in the southern hemisphere have a more moderate climate due to closer proximity to the coast, although they are located in rain shadow areas, resulting in scanty rainfall.

ii. **Natural Vegetation:**
The natural vegetation of temperate grasslands is dominated by treeless grasslands due to insufficient precipitation for tree growth. The height and density of the grass vary depending on the amount of precipitation and soil fertility. These grasslands are known for their short, nutritious grasses, particularly in regions like the steppes of Eurasia. The appearance of the grass changes with the seasons, turning green in spring, yellow and brown in summer, and withering in autumn, while the roots remain dormant through the winter.

iii. **Human Impact:**
Human activities have significantly altered temperate grassland biomes. Most of these grasslands have been converted into agricultural lands, making them some of the world's most important granaries. Pastoralism, or the domestication of animals, has also played a crucial role in changing the landscape. Additionally, extensive hunting and the introduction of non-native animal and plant species have led to the extinction of some native animals and altered the original vegetation composition.

46. **Define the term 'sex ratio'. Explain any four reasons for the declining sex ratio in India.**

Answer: Sex Ratio refers to the number of females per thousand males of an area. According to the Census of India 2011, there are only 943 females per thousand males. So sex composition in India is unfavourable. It means there are less number of females than the number of males. When the number of females is more than the males it is said to be favourable.

The major reasons for the declining sex ratio in India are:

i. The higher rate of maternal mortality and a high child mortality among the female children. These two causes are related to the comparatively lower status of the women in our society.
ii. Apart from this our socio-cultural values and beliefs like male preference in our society are responsible for the declining sex ratio.
iii. The female mortality rate is likely to be reversed with the improving status of the women and also due to better health facilities and education particularly of the females.
iv. The improved medical facilities have helped in checking the rate of child mortality and the deaths of mothers during child birth.