

FY 837 PART III ^(IMPVT) Geography



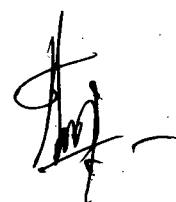
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Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
1		Geomorphology is devoted to the study of landforms, their evolution and related processes	2	2
2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spreading site / Divergent Boundary • Subduction zone / Convergent Boundary 	1 1	2
3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Running Water - V-shaped Valley • Glaciers - U-shaped Valley 	1 1	2
4		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stratosphere • Ozone absorbs the harmful ultra-violet rays from the sun. 	1 1	2
5		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temperature • Precipitation 	1 1	2
6		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tides are the periodical rise and fall of the sea level • They are caused mainly due to the attraction of the sun and the moon 	1 1	2
7		<p>Abiotic factors include rainfall, temperature, sunlight, atmospheric humidity, soil etc (To write any two of them)</p> <p>Biotic factors include the producers, the consumers and the decomposers. (To write any two of them)</p>	1 1	2
8		Biodiversity is the number and variety of organisms found within a specified geographic region (or any relevant response)	2	2
9		It deflects the wind to the right direction in the northern hemisphere and to the left in the southern hemisphere	2	2
10		The management and protection of forest and afforestation on barren lands with the purpose of helping in the environmental, social and rural development.	2	2
11		Temperature, Pressure, winds, humidity, clouds and precipitation (any four)	2	2

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12		<p><u>The Mantle</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The portion beyond the crust It extends from Moho's dis continuity to a depth of 2900 km Its upper portion is called asthenosphere The crust and the uppermost part of the mantle are called lithosphere <p>(Any three points)</p>	1 1 1	3
13		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The release of energy at faults makes the earth shake (or any relevant response) Epicerntre - The point on the surface nearest to the focus Hypocentre - The point ^{within the earth} where the energy is released to cause an earthquake. 	1 1 1	3
14		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alfred Wegener Matching of continents, Rocks of same age across the oceans, Tillite, Placer deposits, Distribution of fossils (To write any two evidences) 	1 1x2=2	3
15		<p>Rock cycle is a continuous process through which rocks get transformed into new ones.</p> <p>To draw a diagram of ^{the} rock cycle.</p>	1 2	3
16		<p>The release of moisture after condensation is precipitation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rainfall, Snowfall, hail and sleet (To write any three) 	1½ 1½	3
17		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The weight of a column of air contained in a unit area from the mean sea level to the top of the atmosphere is called atmospheric pressure. It is expressed in the units of milli bars 1013.2 	1 1 1	3
18		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ocean currents - The movement of a regular volume of water in a definite path and direction. or Movement of ocean water from one place to another. Heating, Wind, Gravity, Coriolis force (any two) 	1 1x2=2	3

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19		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E Longitude or $82^{\circ}30'E$ (full mark for English script) • The Indian standard time is based on this longitude • To avoid confusion in time, the time along this longitude is followed throughout the country (any two relevant responses) 	1 1x2=2	3
20		<p><u>Latitude</u> The northern part of India lies in sub-tropical and temperate zone and the part lying south of the Tropic of cancer lies in the tropical zone</p> <p><u>The Himalayas</u> • Act as a climatic divide, A shield to the cold northern winds and protect the subcontinent from the winds; Trop monsoon wind and cause heavy rain.</p> <p><u>Altitude</u> Temperature decreases with height</p>	1 1 1	3
21		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil conservation is a methodology to maintain soil fertility, prevent soil erosion and exhaustion and improve the degraded condition of the soil. • contour bunding, Contour terracing, regulated forestry, controlled grazing, Cover cropping. etc (any two relevant points) 	2 1	3
22		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural disasters are relatively sudden and cause large scale, wide spread death and loss of property. Atmospheric, Terrestrial, Aquatic and Biological 	1 2	3
23		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Running Water - Alluvial fan/Deltas/ Flood Plains etc • Deflation Hollows/ - Sand dunes Mushroom rocks/ Table rocks/ Pedestal rocks etc • Ground Water - Pools/sink holes/ Lapies/caves etc 	1 1 1	3

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24		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The most popular argument in the beginning, all matter forming the universe existed as a tiny ball with an unimaginably small volume, infinite temperature and density. At the big bang the tiny ball exploded violently. Led to huge expansion. It took place 13.7 billion years back. Some energy was converted into matter. First atoms began to form within the first 3 minutes. Temperature dropped and gave rise to atomic matter. The universe became transparent. 	4	4
25		<p>The geomorphic processes that act within the earth are called endogenic processes.</p> <p>The exogenic processes act on the surface of the earth by the external forces operating within the earth's atmosphere.</p>	2 2	4
26		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flow of heat from a warmer body to cooler body when they are in contact with one another - Conduction The process of vertical heating of the atmosphere - Convection 	2 2	4
27		<p>Seamounts - Mountains with pointed summits rising from the sea floor, volcanic origin</p> <p>Guyots - Flat topped Seamounts - evidences of gradual subsidence.</p>	2 2	4
28		<p>Khadar - Newer alluvial deposits in the Northern plains of India</p> <p>Bhangar - Older alluvial deposits in the Northern plains of India</p>	2 2	4
29		<p>Originating from the Himalayan glaciers, Perennial, Long Course, Very large basins, Young and Youthful and deepening the valleys, Antecedent and Consequent etc (Any four)</p>	4	4

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30		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These forest found in the western slope of the Western Ghats, hills of north eastern region and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. • Found in warm and humid regions • They are well stratified • No specific time for sp shedding leaves. • They appear green all the year round (Any four relevant points) 	4	4
31		<p>(a) Mount K2</p> <p>(b) Barron Island</p> <p>(c) Godavari</p> <p>(d) Black soil / Regur soil</p>	1 1 1 1	4
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