

Shalabati
24/08/2019.



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

Pre Selection Examination

Sub: GEOGRAPHY

Class: X

Full Marks: 75

Duration: 2 hours 30 minutes

Model Answer

Date: 09.08.19

GROUP - A

1. Choose the correct answer and complete the sentences.13

- i. Cold local wind which blows in the Rhone valley of France is called (Khamsin/Simoom/Mistral/Pampero).
- ii. The gorge formed in arid region is called (canyon/pothole/dhand/rapid).
- iii. The annual range of temperature remains minimum in (Equatorial/Monsoon/Mediterranean/Steppe) climatic region.
- iv. (Plastic wastes/Synthetic rubber wastes/Aluminium sheet/Organic waste) is biodegradable by nature.
- v. The Chhattisgarh state was formed by separation from (Andhra Pradesh/Uttar Pradesh/Madhya Pradesh/Arunachal Pradesh).
- vi. The destructive cyclone is called (Twister/Hurricane/Tornado/Willy-willies) in the Mississippi basin.
- vii. (Sambhar/Wular/Loktak/Kolleru) is not a fresh water lake of India.
- viii. On the days of Neap tides the sun and the moon are at ($180^\circ/45^\circ/120^\circ/$ 90°) angle to each other in respect of the earth.
- ix. Along the (Guinea/Florida/Newfoundland/Peru) coast a dense fog and stormy weather develops, when the cold Labrador and warm Gulf stream merges.
- x. El-Nino is a (cool under/warm surface/cool surface/warm under) ocean current appearing in the Peru coast.
- xi. Mt. Everest lies in the (Siwalik/Himachal/Tethys/Himadri) range of the Himalayas.
- xii. (Domestic/Industrial/Radioactive/Biomedical) wastes are those generated from the hospitals.
- xiii. The isolated residual hill in the deserts formed due to aeolian erosion is called (gour/monadnock/inselberg/mesa).

GROUP - B

2. State whether the following statements are "True" or "False".4

- i. Strong ocean currents at the river mouth help to develop a delta.False
- ii. The air pressure is measured by Fortin's Barometer. True
- iii. Dumping or burying of waste is called composting.False
- iv. Silvassa is the capital of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.True

3. Answer in not more than three words.

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- i. What separates Andaman from the Nicobar group of islands?
Ans: Ten Degree Channel
- ii. Name one radioactive waste.
Ans: Chemical discharge/ Contaminated inputs of Nuclear plants
- iii. Name an inland drainage of India. Ans: River Luni
- iv. What are the mobile sand dunes of Rajasthan called? Ans: Dhrians

4. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

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- i. Inversion of Temperature is the increase in atmospheric temperature with increase in altitude.
- ii. Tidal Bores are the huge tidal waves which enter through the mouth of a river from the sea.
- iii. The warm and dry wind Khamsin/Sirocco blows from North Africa to Mediterranean.
- iv. The largest river island in the world is Majuli.
- v. The jet planes fly in the Stratosphere layer of the atmosphere.

5. Match the words of Column A with that of Column B

"A"	"B"
Carpinteiro	Brazil Coast
Fohn	Rhine valley
Chinook	Rockies
Harmattan	Central Africa
Bora	Adriatic coast

GROUP - C

6. Answer the following in short. 5 x 2=10

- i. What is apogee?
Ans: **When the moon lies farthest from the Earth in its orbit at a distance of 4,05,504 Km, it is said to be in Apogee position.**
- ii. What is to recycle a waste?
Ans: **It is processing of used materials (waste) into new, useful product in order to reduce the use of raw materials and also to use less energy and control air, water and land pollution.**
- iii. State two advantages of canals.
Ans: **1. Provide perennial supply of water in drought prone areas.**
2. Soil brought down by river canals help to increase fertility of soil.
3. They are cheap sources of irrigation.
Any 2 of the above points.

iv. What is doldrums?

Ans: **The deflection of rising air to the north and south of the equator as a result of rotation, horizontal movements of air or wind is absent in this belt. So, this region remains as a region of calm, better known as "Doldrums".**

v. What are plunge pools?

Ans: **As the river falls with turbulent force from great height it usually wears away the softer rocks to form a depression beneath called a plunge pool.**

GROUP - D

7. Answer any three questions in brief. $3 \times 3 = 9$

i. Describe in brief the islands of India.

Ans: **Two groups of islands; the Andaman and Nicobar islands and the Lakshadweep islands – location & nature to be written in detail.**

ii. Explain in brief the 'Retreat of Monsoon'.

Ans: **The Retreating South-West Monsoon Season (October to November)- to be explained in detail including 'Aswiner Jhar'.**

iii. Describe briefly the methods of river transportation.

Ans: **Four methods:- 1. Solution 2. Suspension 3. Saltation 4. Traction - to be described.**

iv. Define 'spent fuel' and discuss its effect.

Ans: **The nuclear or radioactive waste, sometimes called spent fuel, is dangerously radioactive and remains so for thousands of years. It can prove lethal if exposed to it even for a few seconds.**

GROUP - E

8. Answer any three questions in detail. $3 \times 5 = 15$

i. Explain in detail the concept of - reduce, reuse and recycle of waste.

Ans: **Processes of Reducing, Reusing and Recycling to be explained in detail with reference to - source of reduction and ways of recycling the waste.**

ii. Describe any three factors in detail which shape the climate of India.

Ans: **Factors affecting the climate of India :- (any 3 points to be discussed)**

a. **Location and Latitudinal Extension.**

b. **Role of the Himalayas**

c. **Relief**

d. **Distance from the sea**

e. **Monsoon winds**

f. **Jet Stream**

g. **Tropical Cyclone and Western disturbances**

h. **El- Nino and La- Nina**

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- iii. Define primary high tide. Why is there a time difference of 24 hours and 52 minutes between two primary high tides at any particular place?

Ans: **Primary Tides or Direct Tides:** Ocean water of the earth nearest to the moon swells up by the gravitational pull of the moon. It happens when moon is directly overhead and its attraction forces the water to swell up on that place to form high tide. The tide is known as Primary Tide or Direct Tide.

Difference in time between two high tides of 24 hours 52 minutes to be discussed in detail referring to the revolutionary period of moon (28 days).

- iv. Differentiate between the Eastern and Western coastal plains of India.

Ans:

Sl	The East Coast Plain	The West Coast Plain
1.	It lies along the east coast of India and is washed by the Bay of Bengal	It lies along the west coast of India and is washed by the Arabian Sea.
2.	It runs as a continuous broad plain	It is intersected by the mountain ridges.
3.	It is broader with a width varying from 80 to 100 Km	It is narrow with a width of 50 to 65 Km
4.	The large rivers make wide deltas here.	The short swift rivers do not make any delta here.
5.	It is sandy with alluvium and slopes gently towards the sea. Sand dunes and marshy lands are also found lagoons (Chilka, Pulicat, Kolleru) are formed	It is relatively rocky with sand and sand dunes. It slopes abruptly down to the sea. It has many estuaries and back water with a series of Lagoons (Ashtamudi, Vembanad).
6.	It is smooth and unfit for making ports.	It is broken and indented and suitable for ports.
7.	It receives comparatively low rainfall.	It receives heavy rainfall.
8.	It is formed by fine, fertile alluvial soil. Consequently agriculture is developed.	It is formed by coarse grained infertile soil, and so agriculturally not prosperous.

GROUP - F

9. Locate the following with proper names and symbols on an outline map of INDIA. 1x10= 10

- i. Aravallis ii. Dodabeta iii. Loktak lake iv. Coromandal coast
- v. River Mahanadi vi. Rann of Kutchh vii. Palk Strait viii. Thalghat gap
- ix. Direction of Northeast Monsoon wind x. Arid region

