ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

Second Term Examination – 2019

Sub: **GEOGRAPHY**   **Class: 8**   Full Marks: 80

Duration: 2 hours 30 minutes   Model Answer   Date: 02.08.19

Read the questions carefully and answer them as directed:-

Group – A

1. State whether the following statements are "True" or "False".   3
   i.   The east coast of Japan is washed by the cold Oyashio current. **False**
   ii. The uncontrolled expansion of urban areas is called urban sprawl. **True**
   iii. Chernobyl disaster took place in a nuclear power plant in Armenia. **False**

2. Choose the correct word and complete the sentences.   5
   i.   The 1934 Bihar-Nepal earthquake had a magnitude of (7.0/**8.0**/9.0).
   ii. The typhoon Gay hit Thailand in the year (**1989**/2004/2011).
   iii. The Majuli island lies in the (**Jorhat**/Kamrup/Tinsukia) district of Assam.
   iv. The (mahogany/maple/**magnolia**) is a typical tree of the China type climate.
   v.   The vivid account of migrant Indian workers is portrayed in the novel (**Half a life**/Beyond belief/Seize the day) written by V S Naipaul.

3. Match the words of <u>Column A</u> with that of <u>Column B.</u>   4

"A"	"B"
Tropical Monsoon	Deodar
Mediterranean	Olive
Manchurian	Spruce
Tropical Desert	Date palms

4. Answer in not more than three words.   3
   i.   The very steep side of a high cliff, mountain or rock. Ans: **Precipice**
   ii. The frozen subsoil of the Tundra region. Ans: **Permafrost**
   iii. The other name for 1950 Assam-Tibet earthquake. Ans: **1950 Great Earthquake**

Group – B

5. Answer in one or two sentences only.   5 x 2= 10
   i.   What is geophysical hazard?
        Ans: **Natural events caused due to the movement of the Earth's crust, like earthquake, tsunami and volcanic eruption.**

   ii. Define an overspill town with example.
        Ans: **Definition of overspill town & mention of its other name – Satellite towns. Examples to be given.**

iii. Describe the natural vegetation and wildlife of the Manchurian climatic zone.
Ans: **Coniferous trees – spruce, fir & pine.**
Fur bearing animals – bears, foxes & squirrels.

iv. 'Indonesia is prone to natural disasters' – justify the statement.
Ans: **Indonesia is prone to natural disasters like earthquakes and tsunamis. In 2004 it was hit by a worst tsunami in the world where the magnitude of earthquake was 9.15.**

v. Depict the location of the Mediterranean climatic region.
Ans: **Countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea – Turkey, Syria, Lebanon & Israel.**

6. With the help of a neatly labelled diagram show the 'Continental Collision'. 3
Ans: **Chapter – 9, Page: 92 – Diagram.**

7. **Answer in short.** (any 4) 4 x 3= 12
i. Describe the characteristics of the Equatorial climate.
Ans: ***High temperature and heavy rainfall throughout the year. *Summer temperature 30°C and winter temperature 27°C. *Low annual range of temperature and no distinct seasons.**

ii. Discuss about the three most endangered animals of Asia.
Ans: **(a) Pandas - last of those habitats found in the China's forest reserve.**
(b) Royal Bengal - tigers conserved in India.
(c) Orangutan - conserved in the rainforests of Borneo & Sumatra.

iii. Write the full forms of CCS and NEC and depict their areas of activity.
Ans: **(1) CCS – Cabinet Committee on Security: Gives directions necessary for disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and eefective response.**
(2) NEC – National Executive Committee: Coordinates response in the event of any threatening disaster situation or disasters such as flood and earthquake.

iv. Describe the wildlife of the Tundra region.
Ans: **Reindeer, whales, seals, walrus, fishes, arctic fox, polar bear, musk ox and sable.**

v. Delineate the 'Hyogo Framework'.
Ans: **A 10 year plan to make the world safe from natural hazards. It provides guiding principles, priorities for action and practical means of achieving disaster resilience in vulnerable communities.**

vi. Define remote sensing and describe how it works.
Ans: **Remote sensing is the use of satellites to collect information about the**

surface of the Earth and atmosphere. It can collect data without making any physical contact with the object. It can detect vegetation, mineral deposits and land usage that are important mapping purposes.

Group – C

8. **Answer in detail.** (any 7)   5 x 7 = 35

   i.   Explain in detail the 'Disaster Management Cycle'. Give diagram.
        Ans: **Disaster Management Cycle to be explained in words and diagram.**

   ii. Describe the natural vegetation and wildlife of the equatorial region of Asia.
        Ans: **The characteristics of dense hardwood trees, their names. Names of different animals thriving in this evergreen forest – description in detail.**

   iii. Discuss in detail any four impacts of the Nepal earthquake.
        Ans: **Impacts of the Earthquake (any 4 points) – to be discussed in detail.**
        (a) Number of casualties.
        (b) Number of displaced people.
        (c) Infrastructural damage.
        (d) Avalanches and landslides and their effects.
        (e) Disruption of healthcare & transport.
        (f) Adverse effect on economy.
        (g) Spreading of disease.
        (h) Ill impact on society.

   iv. Analyze the role of state, district and local bodies in disaster management.
        Ans: **Role of the government, NDRF, ARMY, United Nations, Red Cross, communication and hazard mapping.**

   v.   Describe in detail – the impacts of Assam floods on human and wildlife.
        Ans: **Impact on Human Life:**
        (a) Number of people affected.
        (b) Road blockage.
        (c) Infrastructural & communication damage.
        (d) Disconnection of Majuli island.
        (e) Missing & migration of people.

        Impact on Wildlife.

   vi. Describe the economic and political factors that cause human migration.
        Ans: **Economic & political causes to be discussed in detail.**

   vii. Explain vulnerability and capacity.
        Ans: **Explanation of Vulnerability & Capacity in detail – with reference to persecution.**

viii. Depict the location of the Tropical monsoon climatic region in Asia and describe the natural vegetation and wildlife of this belt.

Ans: **India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, western Phillipines & southern China.**
Characteristics of deciduous trees – teak, sal, deodar, shisham & mango.
Animals – elephants, tigers, Asiatic lions, monkeys, leopards & rhinoceros.

ix. Describe the impacts of migration on the economy and environment.

Ans: **Economic & Environmental impacts tobe discussed in detail with reference to – Remittance, foreign exchange, labour shortage.**

9. **Show the following with appropriate name and symbol on a given outline map of Asia.** 5

   i. Gulf of Aden
   ii. Tundra climatic region
   iii. Sakhalin island
   iv. River Amur
   v. Mediterranean vegetation zone

ASIA