



FOR GOD AND COUNTRY

ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

Third Term Examination - 2019

B. Mukherji

Sub: GEOGRAPHY

Class: VIII

Full Marks: 80

Duration: 2 hours 30 minutes

Date: 19.11.19

Group - A

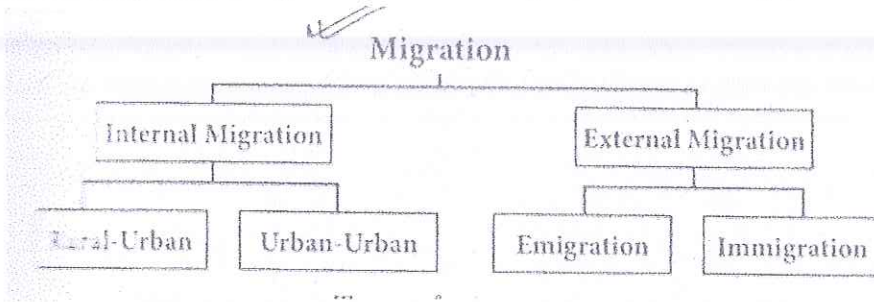
1. State whether the following statements are "True" or "False". 3
- Tsunami is a geophysical hazard. **TRUE**
 - The highest point of the Rockies is Aconcagua. **FALSE**
 - The Census of India began in the year 1872. **TRUE**
2. Choose the correct word and complete the sentences. 5
- The Chernobyl disaster took place in a (thermal/hydel/nuclear) power plant.
 - Punjab produces about (one-thirds/two-thirds/three-thirds) of food grains.
 - Dependent population is grouped between 0 to (15/16/17) years.
 - Georgia is a part of (North/Central/South) Asia.
 - The Typhoon Gay hit Thailand in the year (1987/1988/ 1989).
3. Match the words of Column A with that of Column B. 4

"A"	"B"
Carnatic Plain	Between Krishna & Kaveri
Tamil Nadu Plain	Pulicat lake to Kanyakumari
Utkal Plain	Mahanadi delta & Chilika lake
Andhra Plain	South of Utkal plain to Pulicat

4. Answer in not more than two words. 3
- Concept of people living outside their native country. **DIASPORA**
 - The Standard Meridian of India. **82°30'E**
 - A residential area located in the outskirts of a city. **SUBURBS**

Group - B

5. Answer in one or two sentences only. 5 x 2 = 10
- Name the subducted plates which have formed the Andes Mountains.
NAZCA PLATE BENEATH SOUTH AMERICA PLATE
 - What is the Adam's bridge?
ADAM'S BRIDGE IS A CHAIN MADE OF LIMESTONE ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL BETWEEN PAMBAN ISLAND IN INDIA AND THE MANNAR ISLAND IN SRI LANKA
 - What are blowout preventers?
BLOWOUT PREVENTERS ARE A LARGE, SPECIALIZED VALVES OR SIMILAR MECHANICAL DEVICES USED TO SEAL CONTROL AND MONITOR GAS WELLS TO PREVENT BLOWOUT
 - What is productive population?
People within age group of 15-65 years
 - Name the archipelagos located within the Indian Territory.
Andaman and Nicobar islands Lakshadweep Islands



7. Answer in short. (any 4)

4 x 3 = 12

i. State the different types of man-made hazards.

Nuclear and radiological, chemical, industrial, fire

ii. Describe the Malwa plateau.

The Malwa plateau forms the northern part of the peninsular plateau. It is bound by the Aravalli Range in the West and the Vindhya and Satpura ranges in the south. The plateau comprises central Madhya Pradesh and southeastern Rajasthan. The Mahi, Betwa, Chambal, Parbati, Sipra and Gambhir are some of the rivers that flow through this plateau. Bhopal, Ujjain, Ratlam and Indore are some of the economically important cities located in this plateau.

iii. Depict the exact location of India on the world map.

India lies entirely in the Northern and Eastern hemispheres. It extends from 8°4' N to 37°6' N latitudes and 68°7' E to 97°25' E longitudes.

iv. State the various causes of forest fires.

Lightning is the most common source of naturally caused forest fires. Some forest fires occur because of overheating of the biomass due to natural causes. However, most of the forest fire occurs because of human negligence. These accidental fires are caused by campers, hikers or others travelling through forests or by garbage burners.

v. Describe the location of the three Southern Plateaus of Asia.

The Southern Plateaus of Asia are located to the south of the Central Mountains. The central plateau on the Arabian Peninsula, the Deccan plateau and the Yunnan-Guizhou plateau are the major plateaus of southern Asia.

vi. Describe the impact of the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill on the estuary and economy.

Estuary: the shallow water sediments and sea grass that provide food and shelter were destroyed in the oil spill

Economy: the Gulf is one of the richest fishing grounds. The commercial fishing industry faced a huge loss. The tourism industry was also impacted. The hotels of Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi suffered a great loss.

Group - C

8. Answer in detail. (any 7)

7 x 5 = 35

i. Describe in detail the relief and drainage of the Deccan plateau of India.

The Deccan plateau lies to the south of the Satpura range. The plateau is bounded on the east and the west by two escarpments – the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats. The Western Ghats are also called Sahyadris. Satmala, Nilgiri, Anaimalai and Cardamom Hills are a few hills that belong to the Sahyadris. Anai Mudi (2695 mt) is the highest peak in South India. The Eastern Ghats are lower than the Western Ghats. The Eastern and Western Ghats merge in the Nilgiris. In the northwest, extending over Maharashtra, parts of Gujarat, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh are the Deccan traps. This region is covered with many rock formations that were created by flood basalt eruptions that occurred millions of years ago.

The Godavari, Mahanadi, Krishna, Tapi and Kaveri are the principal rivers flowing through this plateau. These are rain-fed rivers and flow eastwards into the Bay of

Bengal, except the Narmada and Tapi which flow westwards into the Arabian Sea. The Godavari is the longest river flowing through this region. The Deccan rivers are not perennial making them unsuitable for irrigation throughout the year.

- ii. Discuss – population growth, standard of living and employment opportunities as the causes of urbanization.

Population growth is one of the main reasons for urbanization. The growth in population can be natural, that is, it is caused by an increased birth rate or because of migration. As a result urban areas such as towns and cities expand causing rapid migration.

Generally, living and property costs are higher in the city area than in the countryside, which encourages countryside development. A majority of urban residents seek to settle within the core city, but the lower cost of living and property attracts them to the countryside. This causes the urbanization of the countryside or suburban regions.

Urban centres provide better employment opportunities. When agricultural income becomes low, people from the rural regions migrate to urban centres. The prospect of a job in the organized sector and job security draws people from rural to urban areas.

- iii. Describe in detail the Northern Lowlands of Asia.

The northern part of Asia is made up of the world's largest continuous lowland called the Northern Lowlands. The western part of this lowland is called the West Siberian Plain. This stretch of low-lying land extends from the Ural Mountains in the west to Bering Strait in the Northeast and from the Arctic Ocean in the north to the Central Mountains in the south. This region contains a majority of the world's swamps and floodplains. This is because most of the rivers in this region are frozen at their mouths. These lowlands are triangular in shape and widest in the west. The northern lowlands are drained by three long rivers- the Ob, the Yenisei, and the Lena. To the south of the West Siberian Plain is the Turin Plain. It is drained by the rivers Amu Darya and Syr Darya, both of which flow into the Aral Sea.

- iv. Explain with the help of a chart – the preparedness and preventive measures for Earthquakes.

Before	During	After
Study the seismic map and find out which seismic zone your area is located in.	Stay calm	Check for injuries
Make an evacuation plan as suggested by the disaster management team of your locality.	If indoors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stand against the wall near the center of the building. • Stand in the doorway. • Stay away from windows. • Stay away from glass furniture and wall hangings. • Crawl underneath wooden furniture. 	Do not enter any partially damaged areas. Expect aftershocks.
Choose a safe place in your room in case you are unable to evacuate. The safe places can be beneath wooden furniture.	If outdoors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stay away from power lines, lamp posts and telephone lines. • Find a clear spot, away from buildings. • Avoid bridges and flyovers that might be damaged during the earthquake. 	Watch out for power lines, broken gas pipes, and cracks on the roads.
Choose a safe place, stay away from glass windows and glass furniture	If in a car: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow down and find a safe place. • Stay in the car until the tremors stop. 	To eliminate fire hazard, check the gas cylinder.

- v. Describe in detail the archipelagos of India.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands: The Andaman and Nicobar islands are a group of 265 big and small islands. The Andaman Islands are divided into three main islands called the north andaman, middle Andaman and South Andaman. They are collectively known as greater Andaman. Little Andaman lies to the south of Greater Andaman. The

Andaman sea lies to the east of the Andaman Islands. The Narcondam island, located in the Andaman sea, is a dormant volcano. The Barren Island, also located in the Andaman sea, is dominated by only active volcano in India. The Nicobar islands consist of Great Nicobar at the southernmost end and Car Nicobar at the northernmost end. These islands are mostly made of limestone, sandstone and shale. The Andaman and Nicobar islands are separated by a white channel called the Ten Degree Channel.

Lakshadweep Islands: Three islands, namely, Amindivi, Laccadive and Minicoy, together form the Lakshadweep Islands. The tiny island of Coral origin surrounded by fringing reef. We are mostly uninhabited and together form the smallest union territory of India.

vi. Analyze all the causes of the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill.

Construction material: The bore hole at the bottom of the rig had been kept with cement to prevent any leakage. The gas and oil began to leak through it into the pipe flowing to the surface.

Valve: A valve is a device attached to a pipe or tube that controls the flow of air or a liquid. This device stops, starts or controls the flow of fluid. The pipe that is used to extract oil contains two such mechanical valves. A fault in the valve led to the leakage of methane gas to the surface of the oil rig.

Misinterpretation of pressure data: The staff on duty on the oil rig head carried out various pressure tests to find out whether the valve was operating properly. However, they failed to detect the fault in the valve. They had incorrectly analysed that the well was properly sealed.

Delayed response: The crew at the surface failed to notice the flow of oil and gas towards the surface. The oil leak was discovered only two days after it actually started.

Gas alarm: The onboard gas detection system that was supposed to trigger warning bells failed to work.

Battery failure of blow out preventer: The explosion destroyed the control line, which the crew was using in an attempt to close the safety valves. However, the blowout preventer did not work. The entire sequence of activity led to the explosion that destroyed the Deepwater Horizon oil rig.

vii. Depict the location of the Himalayas in India and describe the Himadri range.

The Himalayas extend from the Indus valley in the west to the Brahmaputra in the east stretching for about 2500 kilometres. The width of this mountain range varies between 15 kilometres and 400 kilometres. They are located in the south of the Karakoram range.

The greater Himalayas are also known as the inner Himalayas, the greater Himalayas or Himadri. The average elevation of the mountains is 6,000 metres above the mean sea level. Between the Himachal and the Himadri are several longitudinal valleys. The Kashmir Valley is the biggest of them. Some of the highest peaks in the world belong to the greater Himalayas. Mount Everest (8848 metres) is located on the China-Nepal border. Kanchanjunga (8586 metres), which is the highest point in India, is located on the border of Nepal and Sikkim. Other high mountains located in India are Nanda Devi, with an elevation of 7817 metres and Kamet, with an elevation of 7755 metres. The greater Himalayas lie in the zone of perpetual snow and thus have most of the glaciers. Many rivers originate from these glaciers. Ganga and Yamuna, which originate from the Gangotri and Yamunotri Glacier respectively, are two such rivers.

viii. Define cities and smart cities. State the characteristic features of smart cities.

City: A city is a large human settlement. It can be defined as a permanent and densely settled place with administratively defined boundaries whose members work primarily on non-agricultural tasks.

Smart City: we know that cities are a benchmark of development but at the same time, challenges related to a growing population which leads to multiple problems. Countries all over the world are trying to find the solution to the problems. In order to combat the negative effects of urbanization, smart cities are being set up in most of the developing nations of the world.

Smart cities provide core infrastructure, decent quality of life, clean and sustainable environment.

Smart cities are expected to reduce the problems related to Urban centres, such as water scarcity, condition, and unplanned growth.

Smart cities will have:

- Adequate supply of clean drinking water.
- Assured electricity provision and eco-friendly solar panels for street lights and lights in the parking areas.
- Efficient sanitation and garbage disposal facilities to keep City clean and hygienic.
- Eco-friendly surround protect the environment.
- Special safety measures and parks for old people and children.
- Well planned traffic flow to avoid traffic condition during the busy hours of the day.
- Free Wi-Fi for easy communication.
- Efficient waste management.

ix. Discuss the role of climate and water in shaping population distribution.

Climate: Regions with extreme climatic conditions are sparsely populated as compared to the regions with moderate climatic conditions. The Tundra and the deserts are the least populated areas in the world. For example, the polar regions of Russia, Canada, Antarctica, and the desert regions of the Kalahari and the Sahara are sparsely populated. The equatorial lowland regions are also sparsely populated because they are hot and wet throughout the year which makes survival difficult. The Southeast Asian countries are densely populated because of the experience of moderate climate.

Water: Regions with low availability of water are sparsely populated, whereas areas close to water bodies are densely populated. Low availability of water is the major reason for sparse population in the arid regions of the world. The river valleys are densely populated because water is found in abundance. Cities around the Mississippi river in the United States and the Mackenzie river in Canada are some examples of densely populated regions.

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

- i. Gulf of Khambhat
- ii. Karakoram range
- iii. River Mahanadi
- iv. Thar desert
- v. Ten degree channel

INDIA

