

MODEL EXAMINATION 2012
GEOGRAPHY

HSE I

Max. Marks: 60
Cool off time: 15 min

1. Cliff and Gorge are erosional landforms. Which among are the result of erosion of waves. (1)

2. Match the following.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| a. Map | (i) Petrology |
| b. Landforms | (ii) Hydrology |
| c. Rocks | (iii) Cartography |
| d. Oceans | (iv) Geomorphology. |

(2)

3. The present day continents gives the idea that continents were once united. Which theory explains this concept. Who proposed this theory?

(1)

4. Gothenburg and Mohorovicic are two scientists whose names are used in two transitional zones in the earth's interior. Identify those transition zones. (2)

5. A characteristic feature of rainfall in India is the variability. Identify the formula for computing it. (2)

6. Complete the table by identifying correctly the erosional and depositional landforms against the erosional agents given.

<i>Agents</i>	<i>Erosional landforms</i>	<i>Depositional landforms</i>
1. River	Cirque	Moraines
2. Groundwater	Mushroom rock	Delta
3. Glacier	Canyon	Stalactites
4. Wind	Sinkhole	Sand dunes

(2)

7. One of the major concerns of the world today is global warming. Analyse how it affect planet earth.

(3)

8. Identify the water body that separates Andaman in the North from Nicobar in the South. (1)

9. Identify and complete the index of the given map of India and analyse it. (4)

(Soil Map of India)

10. One the outline map of the World, an ocean current is marked along the coast of Japan from south to north. Identify

- (1) The current
 (2) Whether it is cold or warm. (2)

11. We can see different types clouds in the sky. Classify them according to their height. (3)

12. Himalayan mountains and Andaman Nicobar Island come under very high risk seismic zone. Justify. Name on instrument used for measuring the intensity of earthquake (2)

13. On the given outline map of India, mark the following. (6)

- The major river of Rajasthan.
- The rainiest place in the world
- The highest mountain peak of India.
- One biosphere reserve in South India.
- State whose capital is Raipur.
- State where Mumbai is located.

14. The most unpredictable and highly destructive of all the natural disasters. (1)

15. Analyse and give reason for the formation of spring tide and Neep tide. (2)

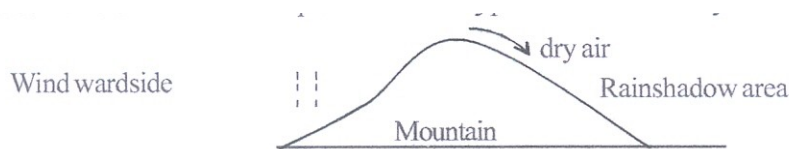
16. Kovalam beach experiences on shore winds during day time. Name the wind. How is it formed? (2)

17. Name the following. (3)

- 2 types of plate boundaries.
- Crescent - shaped sand dunes.
- Hypothesis regarding origin of the earth.
- The hardest mineral.
- Two types of rainfall
- The boundary zone between two air masses.

18. The earth is made up of different types of rocks. Analyse it. (3)

19. Identify the type of rainfall given in the figure and explain how it is caused. (3)



20. Fill the given flow chart (1)



21. Factors controlling temperature distribution also affect the climate of a place. Identify the factors. (2)

22. The atmosphere has different layers which show difference in temperature variation sand pressure conditions, wind etc. Classify the different layers of the atmosphere according to height. (4)

23. Fill up the following.

River

Tribularies

1. Ganga

a.----- b.-----

2. -----

a. Penganga b..... (2)

24. Tropical cyclones are known as Hurricanes in the Atlantic Ocean. Identify its name in the Indian Ocean and in Western Australia. (2)

25. Trivandrum weather station recorded a temperature of 28°C at 5 am. What will be the Temperature at a height of 3km above the station. Justify. (3)

26. An earthquake occurred at a place 75°E was recorded at another place 105°W. Which Wave would have been used to record this? (1)