Ramakrishna Mission Vidya Bhawan
Annual Examination 2020
Answer Sheet
English Version
Class- IX
Subject-Geography

Time-2.30 hrs **Full Marks-90**

Group-A

1.Choose the right answer from the alternative given below - 1x14=14

(i)The equatorial region of the earth is - little flat/buldged /angular/plain than the polar reign.
(ii)The second largest planet of the solar system is the - Earth /Jupiter/Saturn/Neptune.
(iii)Galileo/Aristotle/Ptolemy/Einstein -proved that the the earth is moving round the sun.
(iv)Norway/Sweden/Holland/Japan - is known as land of 'midnight sun'.
(v)Line joining the places having the same latitude is known as- parallel/meridian/great circle/ International Date Line.
(vi)Difference in the time between a place and its antipode is - 6hours/12hours/24hours/10hours.
(vii)Tibetan Plateau is an -intermontane/lava/continental/dissected plateau.
(viii)Isolated hills of hard rock found in peneplain is known as- delta/loess/sediment/monadnock.
(ix)At the first stage of soil formation - Regolith/bauxite/chernozem/podsol is produced.
(x)Transportation of disintegrated rock is known as -erosion/weathering/denudation/disintegration.
(xi)Nearly 3 lakh people died in Indonesia,India,Srilanka due

to the Tsunami in -2003/2004/2006/2005.
(xii)Earth summit at Rio-de-Janeiro was held in -1990/1992/1994/2004.
(xiii)Climate at West Bengal is controlled by -monsoon wind/air temperature/wind/air pressure.
(xiv)Barrackpore/Shantiniketan/Kharagpur/Darjeeling-is the military base of WestBengal.

Group-B 1x10=10

2.Fill in the blanks-
(i)Greek philosopher Pythagorus first declared the round shape of the earth.
(ii) Eratosthenes first calculated the air cumference of the earth.
(iii)Speed of the rotation of the earth at the equator 1630 km/hour.
(iv)The earth is farthest from the sun in Aphelion position.
(v)In the tertiary period the Himalayas were originated.
(vi)The highest plateau of India is Ladakh.
(vii)Oxidation results in rusting of iron.
(viii)The most important effect of weathering is formation of soil.
(ix)With the help of map the earth or its part is represented accurately.
(x)saline soil is found in Sundarban.
3.Identify 'true' or 'false' statements-
(i)In the Northern hemisphere the length of the day is maximum in December. F
(ii)Auroras are seen only at the poles. T
(iii)Local time in Delhi is known as standard time of India. F
(iv)The Alps of Europe is an old fold mountain. F
(v)Carbonic acid helps in oxidation. F
(vi)All disasters are hazards. T

(vii)chemical weathering is active in humid climatic region.T
(viii)Resource is the function that a thing performs. T
(ix)The highest peak of Singalila is Phalut. F
(x)Bolepur is famous for terracotta works. T

4.Answer in one word. (any10) 10x1=10

(i)What is the approximate age of the earth?4.5to4.6 billion years
(ii)Who has formulated that the freely moving objects are deflected due to the rotation of the earth? Gasperd-Gustave de Coriolis
(iii)What is the sum of angles of each parallel of latitude?360°
(iv)What is the highest value of longitudes?180°
(v)Name one volcano of India.Barren volcano
(vi)What type of weathering is predominant in deserts?mechanical weathering
(vii)Huge ocean waves are called what in Japanese language?Tsunami
(viii)Which river in West Bengal was known as 'The River of Sorrow'?Damodar
(ix)From Which word is coined the word 'Map'?Mappa
(x)In which district is Susunia hill?Bankura
(xi)Which scale is required to show a large area?small scale

5.Match the following - 1x6=6

column A -	column -B
(i)Pamir f.	a.Limestone cave.
(ii)Pediment d.	b.Cloud burst.
(iii)Carbonation a.	c.Mineral of hemihead
(iv)Bauxite region. c.	d.sloping plain at the foothills of the mountain.
(v)Uttarakhand b.	e.Ayodhya.
(vi)Gorgaburu foothills.e.	f.Highest plateau of the world.

Group-C **2x5=10**

6.Answer the following questions (any-5)-

(i)What is Galaxy?

Ans- A galaxy is a sprawling space system which is composed of stars, dust, interstellar gas, stellar remnants, and dark matter and all held together by gravity. The word 'Galaxy' is termed from the Greek word 'galaxies'. It is tough to tell how big the universe is! The universe has many galaxies, and each carries millions of stars which are bound by a unique force known as gravitational force. There are approximately 70,000 million stars in the universe. The solar system where our earth exists is in the Milky Way Galaxy.

(ii)What is apparent daily movement of the sun?

Ans- Every day, the Sun rises in the east, rides across the sky, and sets in the west. Once upon a time, people thought gods like Apollo carried the Sun on a chariot. But as it turns out, the Sun doesn't move at all—we're the ones doing all the moving.

The sun's motion is apparent, caused entirely by the movement of the Earth. Our planet both spins on its axis and orbits the Sun. These two motions combine together to create the Sun's apparent motion. But because the Earth's motions aren't as steady as we like to think, relying on the Sun's apparent motion to keep track of time leads to all sorts of problems. For one, noon wouldn't happen at the same time every day!

(iii)What is international-date-Line?

The International Date Line, established in 1884, passes through the mid-Pacific Ocean and roughly follows a 180

degrees longitude north-south line on the Earth. It is located halfway round the world from the prime meridian—the zero degrees longitude established in Greenwich, England, in 1852.

(iv)What is pediment?

Ans-Sloping Stony Plains formed at the foot of the mountain produced by wind abrasion is known as Pediment.Plain formed at the foothill of the Atlas mountain in Sahara desert.

(v)Write two characteristics of Block mountain with examples?

Ans- Two chief characteristics of Block Mountains are: Block Mountains have flat tops or slightly sloping surfaces. They have steep sides and they are associated with rift valleys. Examples-Satpura in India,Bhosges in France, Black forest in Germany and so on.

(vi)What is ForestFire?

Ans-"Forest fire" means a fire burning uncontrolled on lands covered wholly or in part by timber, brush, grass, grain, or other flammable vegetation. It is the most common hazard in forests. Forest fires pose a threat not only to the forest wealth but also to the entire regime to fauna and flora seriously disturbing the biodiversity and the ecology and environment of a region.

(vii)What is Kalbaisakhi?

Answer: The thunderstorms accompanied with strong winds and rain occur in Assam and west bengal. These local winds are known as kal baisakhi .They originate over the chotanagpur plateau and are carried east by the westerlies.

Group-D

7.Answer the following essay type questions-

any two questions you have to write in each section.

(Physical Part) 5x2=10

(i)Describe how are the different types of plains formed?

Ans- Plains

Plains are the most important landforms found on the earth surface.

A plain is nothing but a low-lying relatively flat land surface with very gentle slope and minimum local relief.

About 55% of the earth's land surface is occupied by plains.

Most of the plain has been formed by deposition of sediments brought down by rivers.

Besides rivers, some plains have also been formed by the action of the wind, moving ice and tectonic activities (Refer exogenic processes).

CLASSIFICATION OF PLAINS

On the basis of their mode of formation, plains can be classified as:

Structural plain
Erosional plains
Depositional plains
Structural Plains
Structural Plain

These plains are mainly formed by the upliftment of a part of the sea floor or continental shelf.

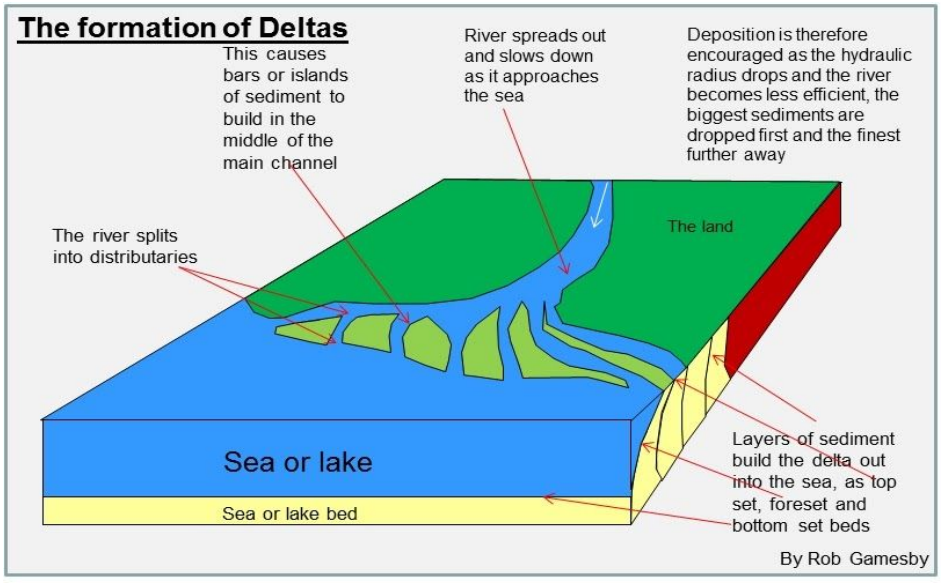
They are located on the borders of almost all the major continents.

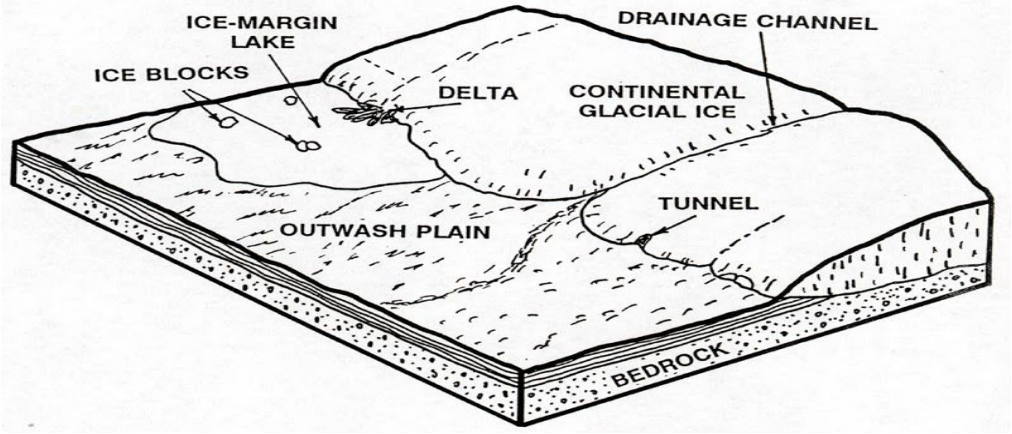
The structural plains may also be formed by the subsidence of areas.

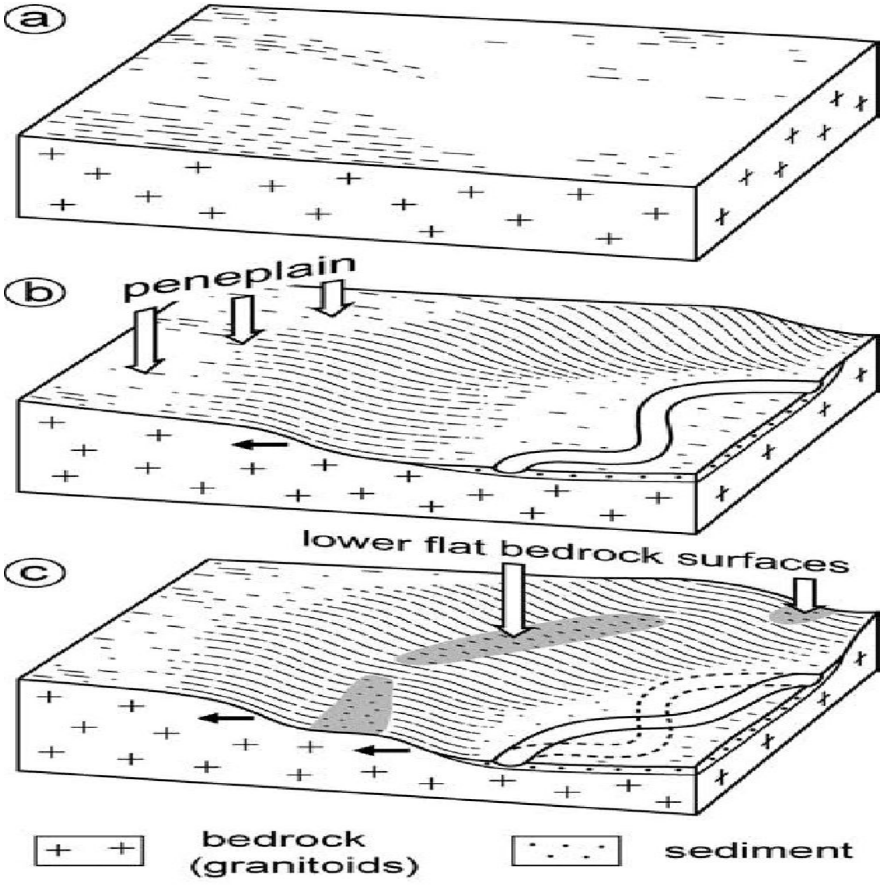
Erosional Plains (Peneplains)
Erosional Plain

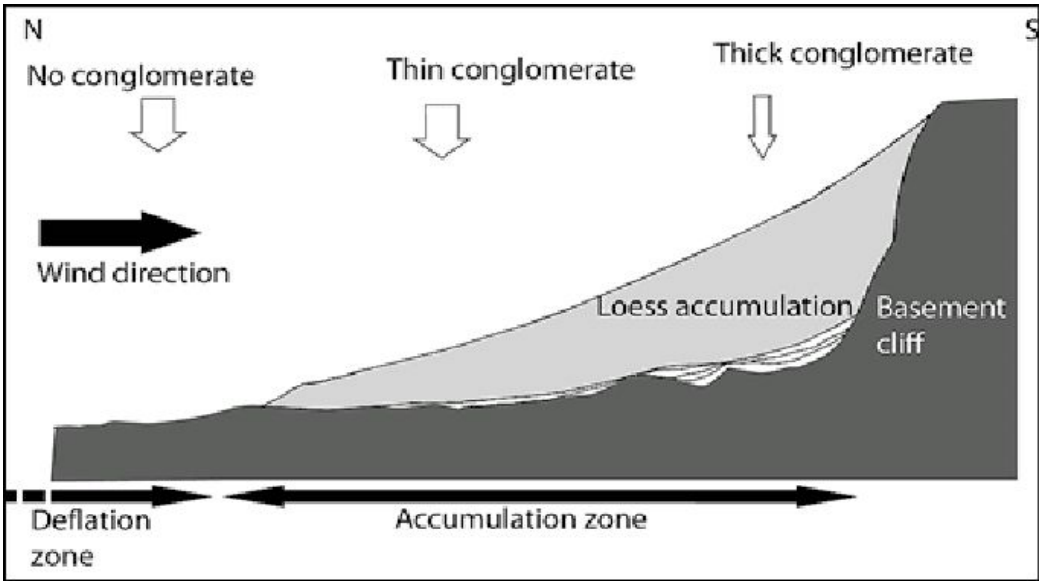
Erosional plains are formed by the continuous and longtime erosion of uplands.
The surface of such plains is hardly smooth and hence, they are also called as Peneplains, which means almost plain.
Depositional Plains
Depositional Plain

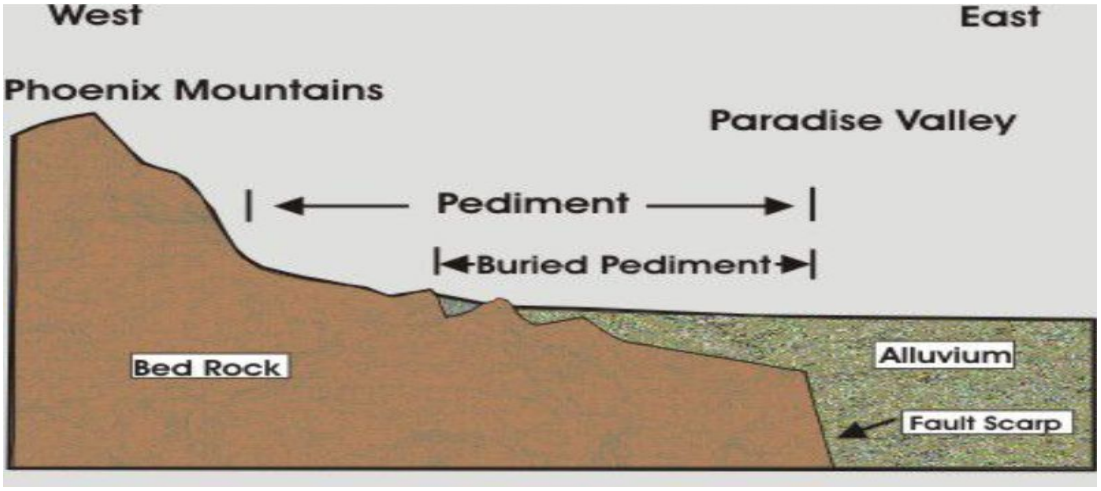
These plains are formed by the depositional activity of various geomorphic agents.
When plains are formed by the river deposits, they are called riverine or alluvial plains.
The depositions of sediments in a lake give rise to a Lacustrine Plain or Lake Plains. The Valley of Kashmir is an example of lacustrine plain.
When plains are formed by glacial deposits, they are called Glacial or Drift Plains.
When the wind is the major agent of deposition, those plains are called loess Plains.




ICE-MARGIN LAKE
ICE BLOCKS
DELTA
CONTINENTAL GLACIAL ICE
DRAINAGE CHANNEL
TUNNEL
OUTWASH PLAIN
BEDROCK


a
b
peneplain
c
lower flat bedrock surfaces
bedrock (granitoids)
sediment





(ii)Describe mechanical weathering with diagrams?

Ans- Mechanical Weathering

Mechanical weathering, also called physical weathering and disaggregation, causes rocks to crumble.

Mechanical weathering involves the breaking of fragments of rocks without changing its chemical composition. Some kinds of mechanical weathering are:

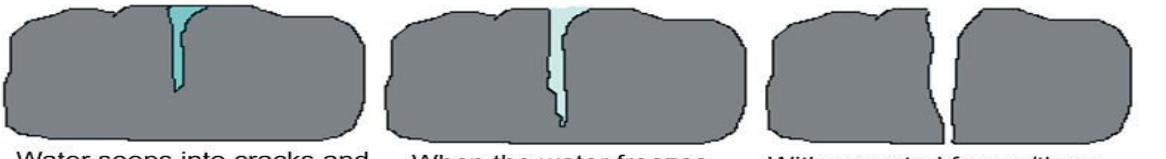
Block Disintegration: When the difference between the day and night temperature is large, rocks expand and contract. They expand during the day, when the temperature is high and

contract during the night when the temperature is extremely low. This results in the splitting of rocks. This happens in regions where there is a great variation in the day and the night temperatures. Example in the deserts.

Granular Disintegration: When the agents of weathering, reduce rocks made up of different minerals to small pieces and fragments, it is called granular disintegration.

Exfoliation: The changes in temperature may create fissures or cracks in rocks. Water then enters into the cracks and the outer layer of the rock peels off. This is called exfoliation.

Frost Action: In regions of great variation between the day and the night temperature, cracks or fissures develop in the rocks. Water enters into these cracks. During the night, the water freezes into the cracks causing the rock to expand. During the day, ice in the fissures of the rock melts. When this process is repeated many times, the rock breaks. This is called frost action.



Water seeps into cracks and fractures in rock.

When the water freezes, it expands about 9% in volume, which wedges apart the rock.

With repeated freeze/thaw cycles, rock breaks into pieces.

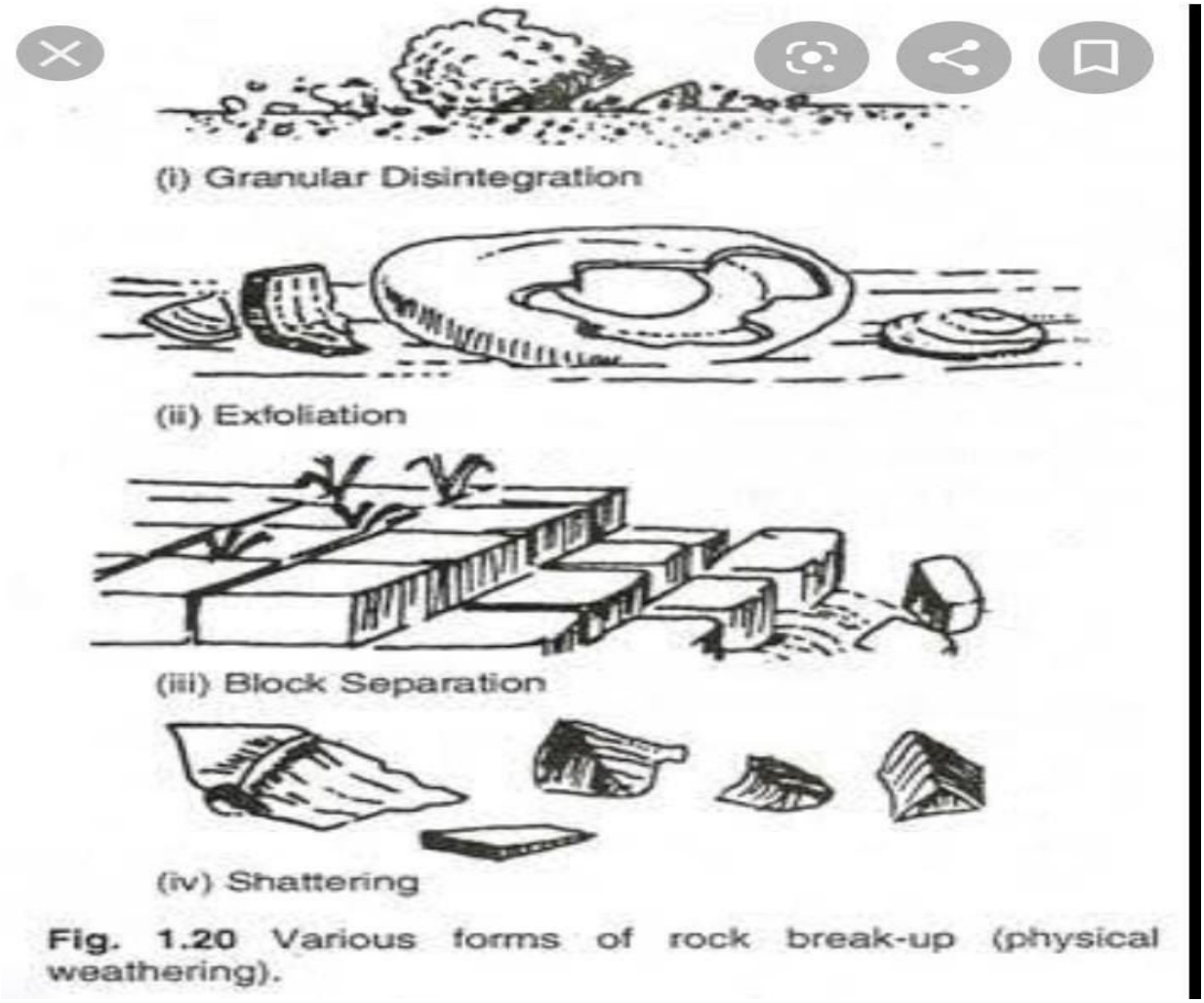


Fig. 1.20 Various forms of rock break-up (physical weathering).

Water, in either liquid or solid form, is often a key agent of mechanical weathering. For instance, liquid water can seep into cracks and crevices in rock. If temperatures drop low enough, the water will freeze. When water freezes, it expands. The ice then works as a wedge. It slowly widens the cracks and splits the rock. When ice melts, liquid water performs the act of erosion by carrying away the tiny rock fragments lost in the split. This specific process (the freeze-thaw cyis called frost weathering.

(iii)What will be the time and date at Tokyo(139°45'E)?
When it is 9p.m on 28th February 1992 in Delhi?
And- Longitudinal difference between Tokyo and Delhi is -(139°45'-77°15'E)=62°30'

for 1° degree longitudinal difference the time difference is 4 minutes
so for 62° longitudinal difference the time difference will be 62x4=248'
again for 1' longitudinal difference the time difference is 4 second
so for 30' longitudinal difference the time difference is 30x4=120"=2mints
so the time difference between Tokyo and Delhi
248+2mins=250mins
=4hours10mins
Tokyo is situated to the east of Delhi so the time of Tokyo will be 9pm+4hours 10mins
=1.10am
as 1992 is a leap year so,the date of Tokyo will be 29 February
so, the date and time of Tokyo will be 29 February 1.10a.m

(Regional Part) 5x2=10

(iv)Describe the Western plateau region of West Bengal.

Ans-

landform of entire Purulia District and it's adjacent paschim medinipur,bankura, Bardwan and western part of Birbhum district is undulating or rolling this undulating upland of western part of West Bengal is called Western Plateau.
geographically Western plateau is a part of chotanagpur plateau of jharkhand.This is the most ancient landmass of west bengal and is made of igneous and metamorphic rocks with undulating surface.To the West the land is higher and to the east it is lower.so the plateau slopes from the west to the east.There are small hills made of hard rocks such as the ayodhya hills,the baghmundi hills in the western part of Purulia District.Gorgaburu of Ayodhya Hills is the highest peak

of this region.To the north of this district is Panchet hills and to the south is located Bhandari hills.

(v)Discuss the characteristics of resources.

Ans- According to the Prof E.W Zimmerman "The word 'resource' does not refer to a thing or a substance but to a function which thing or a substance may perform or to an operation in which it may take part,namely,the function or operation of attaining a given end such as satisfying a want".in short resources is the thing or substance which has utility and can satisfy human wants in one form or another.

characteristics- i)Re sources is functional and operational

ii)Resources are made or created by the efforts of man.

iii)Man's resources are ever-changing,they are dynamic.They are never fixed or static.

iv)All material and nonmaterial means of satisfying human and social needs are resources.

v)Resources have both tangible and intangible aspects. ex-Iron ore,coal,copper etc.

vi)Resource expands with increase of human knowledge,skill and Technology.

(vi)Mention the uses and importance of maps.

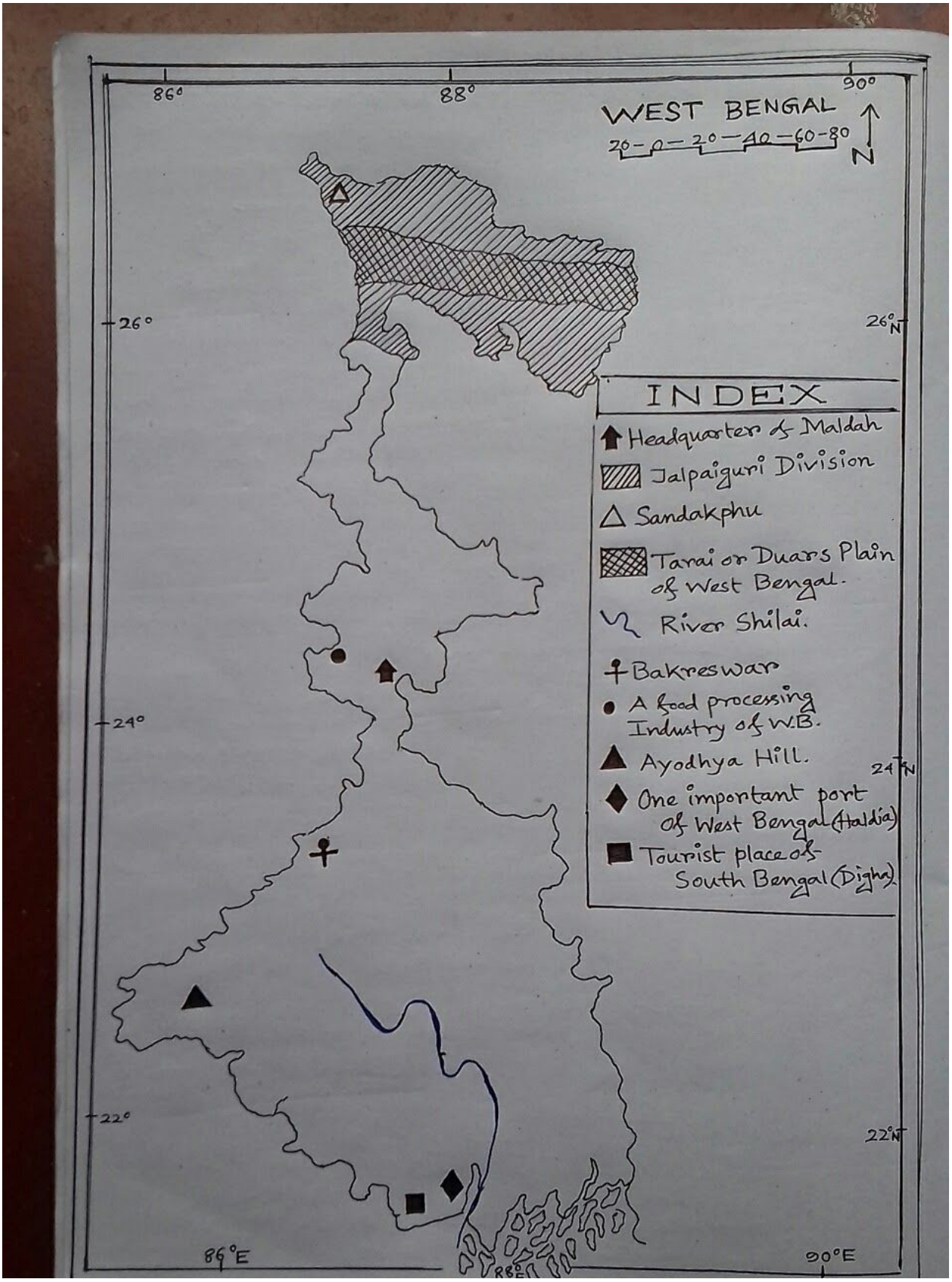
Ans-Maps are used-i)to know the location of a place or a country or a region.ii)climatic characteristic of different region of the world are known from the maps.iii)Population maps are used to know the distribution and density of population of different countries of the world.iv)Economic maps are used to know distribution and production of resources in different places of the world.v)transport Maps helps to select the shortest transport system to reach the destination.vi)Maps region published in different times explain how the

geographical changes take place in that region.vii)Astronomical Maps shows the location of stars and planets.vii)Maps are very important tools for taking developmental plans of a region.

Group-E **1x10=10**

8.Locate the following on the given,outline the map West Bengal.

(i)Headquarter of Malda.
(ii)Jalpaiguri division.
(iii)Sandakphu.
(iv)Terai or Dooars plain of West bengal.
(v)River Shilai.
(vi)Bakreswar.
(vii)A food processing industry of West Bengal.
(viii)Ayodhya Hill.
(ix)One Important port of West Bengal.
(x)One tourist place in South bengal.


WEST BENGAL
20 0 20 40 60 80
N
86°
88°
90°
26°
26°N
24°
24°N
22°
22°N
86°E
90°E
INDEX
Headquarter of Maldah
Jalpaiguri Division
Sandakphu
Tarai or Duars Plain of West Bengal.
River Shilai.
Bakreswar
A food processing Industry of W.B.
Ayodhya Hill.
One important port Of West Bengal (Haldia)
Tourist place of South Bengal (Digha)