

**MOTHITHANG HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL
ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2018**

**History, Civics & Geography (Paper II) Geography
Class: IX**

**Time: 2hrs
Full Marks: 80**

READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.

1. Do not write for the first 15 minutes. This time is to be spent reading the questions.
2. There are FOUR SECTIONS A, B, C and D. SECTION A and SECTION D are COMPULSORY. You are expected to attempt ANY TWO questions from SECTION B and ANY THREE from SECTION C.
3. All the three maps of Asia, South Asia (India) and Bhutan are to be attached with the answer scripts at the end.
4. Write all your answers in the separate answer sheet provided.
5. The intended marks for questions or parts of questions, are given in brackets [].
6. Remember to slit the pages and then bind the maps properly with the answer sheet.
7. Remember to write quickly but neatly.
8. There are 4 printed pages and the outline map of Bhutan, South Asia and Asia each is provided.

SECTION A

ATTEMPT ALL THE QUESTIONS

Question 1 (15 Marks)

Study the extract of the survey map of Bhutan sheet number 78E/11 and answer the following questions

- a. Draw the conventional symbols for the following. [2]
 - i. Dangrim
 - ii. Depression
 - iii. Unpaved Road
 - iv. District (Dzongkhag) boundary
- b. At what intervals are the index contours marked in the map ? [1]
-200 M
- c. Give the six figure grid reference for the spot height .3082m. [1]
- d. Convert the statement scale given on the map to RF. [2]
2cm= 1km
RF- distance on the map/ distance on the ground
1km= 100000cm
2cm/1km
2cm/100000cm
RF=1:50000
- e. Identify the drainage pattern formed by the Dingtsholungpa Rongchhu. [1]
-Dendritic

- f. In what direction does Barpaisa lie from Talakha Goenpa? [1]
- North West
- g. What is the main occupation of the people living in grid reference of 6040? Why do you think so? [2]
- Farmers because yellow colour indicates cultivated area.
- h. Write down the mode of transport from Chhubarchhu to Olakha. [1]
-Paved road with KM stone
- i. Name the settlement pattern in grid square 5020[1]
- Dispersed
- j. Give the full form of the following abbreviation:[1]
i. Chp
ii. GH
- k. Calculate the straight line distance in KM between Rama Lhakhang and Tshali Goenpa. [2]
 $12 \text{ cm} \times 1 \text{ km} / 2 \text{ cm}$
6km.

SECTION B
WORLD GEOGRAPHY
ATTEMPT ANY TWO QUESTIONS

QUESTION II. (10 Marks)

- a. What is lithosphere?[1]
- The sphere of rocks where life exists.
- b. Draw a labeled diagram of a volcano. [3]
- c. Differentiate between isotherm and isobar. [2]
Isotherms are imaginary lines joining places having same Temperature.
Isobars are imaginary lines joining places having same Pressure.
- d. Explain any three factors that cause weathering? [2]
Animals
Wind
Running water
Heat and cold
Frost
Trees
- e. Tropical cyclones are known by different names in different parts of the world. Name the tropical cyclone in [2]
i. China- Typhoon
ii. West Indies- Hurricane
iii. Australia- Willy Willies

iv. Mississippi basin in the U.S. A- Tornado

QUESTION III. (10 Marks)

- a. Differentiate between land breeze and sea breeze with the help of a diagram.[3]
 - land breeze cools down the temperature during the day.
 - Sea breeze warms the temperature during the night.
- b. With the help of a diagram, explain how convectional rainfall is caused. [2]
 - Caused by the convection of the earth surface when it loses heat to the atmosphere.
- c. State any two characteristics of a cyclone. [2]
 - Wind blows towards the center where there is low pressure formed.
 - Causes destruction to lives and properties.
- d. Account for the low pressure belt around the Equator. [2]
 - It receives direct heat from the sun or vertical rays of the sun.
- e. List any two factors affecting the temperature of a place. (1)
 - Altitude, latitude, distance from the sea, vegetation, rainfall and clouds.

QUESTION IV. (10 Marks)

- a. Explain the formation of a Karst Topography with the help of a diagram. [3]
 - formed from lime stone.
- b. Give reasons why all rivers do not form deltas. [2]
 - If the river is swift.
 - If there are lakes on the way of the river.
 - If the sea or ocean is deep at the mouth.
 - If the river doesn't carry any loads.
- c. Describe the three stages of a volcano. [3]
 - Active- erupts frequently
 - Dormant – sleeping stage. Can erupt any time.
 - Extinct- doesn't erupt.
- d. Differentiate between a Rift valley and a Horst. [2]
 - - when the land form sinks due to fault.
 - When the land form rises due to fault,

SECTION C
BHUTAN GEOGRAPHY
ATTEMPT ANY THREE QUESTIONS (3x10=30)

QUESTION V (10 MARKS)

- a. ...Alpine Zone lies between elevations 3000 to 4000 meters. [1]
- b. Define a fossil. [1]
 - Dead remains of plants and animals buried for a long time.
- c. Explain how extrusive and intrusive igneous rocks are formed with an example of each. [3]
 - When lava comes on the surface it forms extrusive igneous rocks.
 - When lava solidifies inside the earth surface.
- d. Draw a diagram of the soil profile. [2]
 - Top soil, subsoil, regolith, parent rock.
- e. Explain Greenhouse Effect OR Explain how global warming takes place?[3]
 - Caused due to increase in carbondioxide.

QUESTION VI (10 MARKS)

- a. Native minerals are found in nature in pure form.[1]
- b. Define snowline. [1]
 - A line above which snow never melts.
- c. What efforts has the royal Government of Bhutan put in to preserve our diverse natural environment? [2]
 - Converted the forest into National Parks and reserves.
- d. Draw a neat labeled diagram of hydrological cycle. [3]
 - Heat heats up the river. Water vapour from the river rises up and changes to clouds. The clouds falls as rain back into the river.
- e. Explain the factors that affect the climate of Bhutan. [3]
 - Altitude, latitude, slope of the land, vegetation.

QUESTION VII (10 MARKS)

- a. Describe any two forest found in Bhutan. [2]
 - Temperate forest, subtropical forest, alpine vegetation, sub-alpine vegetation.
- b. What are minerals? [2]
 - Naturally formed chemical element or compound.
- c. Differentiate between convergent and divergent movement. [2]

- When the plates move towards each other it is convergent movement. When the plates move away from each other it is divergent movement.
- d. Mention any TWO disadvantage of mining in Bhutan. [2]
 - Causes deforestation
 - Minerals get exhausted.
- e. Give two evidences to prove that the Himalayas grew from the Tethys sea .[2]
 - Fossils of marine plants and animals.
 - Sedimentary rocks can be found.

QUESTION VIII (10 MARKS)

- a. The upward movement of water through the soil pores is known as capillary action.[1]
- b. Define i. Drainage basin – An area that supplies water to the rivers and its tributaries.
ii. Watershed – An area that separates two drainage basins. [1+1=2]
- c. Write down the uses of River. [2]
 - Domestic use, hydro power, turning wheels and mills, irrigation, navigation.
- d. Give two reasons why Navigation is not possible in Bhutan. [2]
 - Rivers are swift n fast, it is narrow.
- e. Explain with the help of a diagram the formation of ox bow lake. [3]
 - It is formed when the river gets diverted from its course because of loads.

QUESTION IX (10 Marks)

- a. Mention the work of the Rivers in the different stages. [3]
 - Youthful stage – Erosion, transportation.
 - Mature stage – Erosion, Transportation and deposition.
 - Old stage – Deposition.
- b. Why do you think temperature decreases as we move away from the equator? [2]
 - The rays of the sun becoming slanting.
- c. The rivers in Bhutan are considered as a natural resource. Justify the statement. [2]
 - It is never exhausting and and has continuous supply from the source.
- d. Differentiate between Tributaries and Distributaries [2]
 - Tributaries are small streams joining the main river.
 - Distributaries are small streams diverted from the main river.
- e. Mention any Two effects of deforestation. [1]
 - Soil erosion.

SECTION D

MAP WORK
ATTEMPT ALL THE QUESTIONS (3x5=15)

QUESTION X [$\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$]

In the outline map of Asia provided, mark the following features as instructed.

- a. Mark with thick lines and name the mountain ranges Ural and Arakan Yoma.
- b. Shade and name Aral Sea and Sea of Japan.
- c. Name the rivers Tigris and Amur.
- d. Mark with thick dots and name the places Philippines and Bangkok.
- e. Shade and name Equatorial Region and Hot Desert.

QUESTION XI [$\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$]

In the outline map of south Asia provided, mark the following features as instructed.

- a. Mark with thick lines and name Sulaiman and Western Ghats.
- b. Mark and name the rivers Krishna and Yamuna.
- c. Shade and name the Aravalli Hills and Khasi hills.
- d. Write 'J' over a Jute growing region and 'C' over Coffee growing region.
- e. Mark with a thick dot and name Mumbai and Pondicherry.

QUESTION XII [$\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$]

In the outline map of Bhutan provided, mark the following features as instructed.

- a. Mark and name Mangdechu and Punatsang chu.
- b. Mark 'C' over Chelela and 'J' over Jowo Durshing.
- c. Mark 'LD' over Lhentshe Dzong and 'DD' over Daga Dzong.
- d. Mark with triangle (Δ) and name Gangkar Punsum and Jichudrakey.
- e. Mark 'C' where Coal is mined and 'M' where Marble is found.

BEST OF LUCK