

2025

**GEOGRAPHY**

(Theory)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 21

Time : Three hours

*All the questions are compulsory.*

*The figures in the right margin indicate full marks for the questions.*

*Question Nos. 1 to 8 are Multiple Choice Questions. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives and rewrite it along with the corresponding alphabet.*

1. The surface of sudden change in velocity separates the crust from the mantle is known as – 1  
(A) Gutenberg discontinuity      (B) Asthenosphere  
(C) Mohorovicic discontinuity      (D) Transition zone
  
2. Which of the following is an extinct volcano? 1  
(A) Stromboli      (B) Visuvius  
(C) Etna      (D) Popa

P.T.O.

3. Formation of sand dune is associated with the depositional feature of— 1  
(A) River (B) Glacier  
(C) Wind (D) Groundwater
4. The distance between the earth and the moon is maximum when the moon is in — 1  
(A) Apogee (B) Perigee  
(C) Aphelion (D) Perihelion
5. In which of the following states tropical thorn forests are found? 1  
(A) Rajasthan (B) Kerala  
(C) Maharashtra (D) Tamil Nadu
6. Which one of the following shares the longest land frontier with Manipur? 1  
(A) Assam (B) Nagaland  
(C) Mizoram (D) Myanmar
7. Which one of the following causes floods in the Imphal Valley during the retreating monsoon season? 1  
(A) South-west monsoon (B) Post-monsoon cyclone  
(C) Western disturbances (D) North-east monsoon

8. Which one of the following is not true about Tsunamis? 1
- (A) Tsunami is an ocean wave produced by an event at the sea.
  - (B) Tsunamis consists of a series of very long waves.
  - (C) Tsunamis are caused due to gravitational interaction of the earth, moon and sun.
  - (D) Tsunamis pose serious danger to the inhabitants of the coastal area.

*Question Nos. 9 and 10 are Assertion and Reason based Multiple choose type of questions. Study the following statements and choose the correct option.*

9. Statement I(A)- Salinity is the term used to define the total content of dissolved salts in the sea water. 1

Statement II(R)- The average salinity of the sea water is about 35 per thousand i.e. in one kilogram of sea water there are 35 grams of dissolved salts.

- (A) Statement I is correct.
- (B) Statement II is correct.
- (C) Both the statements are correct and statement II is the correct explanation of statement I.
- (D) Both the statements are correct but statement II is not the correct explanation of statement I.

10. Statement I(A)- Peninsular rivers are smaller in numbers. 1

Statement II(R)- These rivers are not suited for irrigation and navigation.

- (A) Statement I is correct.
- (B) Statement II is correct.
- (C) Both the statements are correct and statement II is the correct explanation of statement I.
- (D) Both the statements are correct but statement II is not the correct explanation of statement I.

*Answer Question Nos. 11 to 17 in a sentence each.*

- 11. Name the deepest trench of the world. 1
- 12. Define the term Social forestry. 1
- 13. Distinguish between Terrestrial and Jovian planets. 1
- 14. Cite one example of duns in India. 1
- 15. Give reason why earthquake waves develop shadow zone. 1
- 16. "The catchment area and basins of the Himalayan rivers are very large". Give one reason. 1
- 17. "The Imphal river does not fall into the Loktak". Verify. 1

*Answer Question Nos. 18 to 27 in about 30 words each.*

- 18. What are the causes and effects of Tsunamis? 2

19. Identify the two properties of rocks in respect of holding capacity of ground water. 2
20. Compare the difference between insolation and temperature by giving two points each. 2
21. Why does the north-south extent of India in terms of kilometres is more than its east-west extent? 2
22. How does earthquake magnitude differ from intensity? 2
23. Why is conservation of forests necessary in Manipur? 2
24. Predict the reason why continental shelves are of great use to man. 2
25. "Soil erosion is a serious problem in the hill areas of Manipur". Justify. 2
26. On the political outline map of the world provided therein, mark and label the following : 2
- (A) Light house of the Mediterranean
- (B) The country frequently affected by Tsunami.
27. On the outline map of India provided therein, mark and label the following : 2
- (A) Indus river
- (B) Coromandel coast

*Answer Question Nos. 28 to 33 in about 50 words each.*

28. Define the terms-geomorphology, climatology and hydrology as branches of physical geography. 3

*Or*

State the concepts of plant geography, zoo geography and environment geography as branches of biogeography.

29. Distinguish between physical and chemical weathering. 3

*Or*

Classify the types of erosion by the river as normally recognised.

30. Compare the Eastern Hills of Manipur with Western Hills in respect of their extent, height and rock composition. 3

*Or*

Compare the Barak drainage basin with Imphal drainage basin in respect of their sources and tributaries.

31. "The direction and speed of wind are controlled by a combination of factors". Support the statement by giving three points. 3

*Or*

"Rate of evaporation keeps on changing from place to place and from time to time". Justify the statement by giving three points.

32. Suggest any three measures of earthquake hazard mitigation. 3

*Or*

Suggest any three ideal conditions for the development of tropical cyclone.

33. Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions that follows :

(a) El-Nino and the Indian Monsoon

El-Nino is a narrow warm current which appears off the coast of Peru in

December. In Spanish, it means 'The Child Christ' because it appears around Christmas. It is a temporary replacement of the cold Peruvian or Humbolt current which normally flows along the coast. It appears once in every three to seven years and is responsible for widespread floods and droughts in the tropical regions of the world. The El-Nino phenomena, which influence the Indian monsoon, reveal that when the surface temperature goes up in the Southern Pacific ocean. India receives deficient rainfall.

- (i) Why is El-Nino called 'The Child Christ'? 1
- (ii) How is El-Nino influence the Indian monsoon? 1
- (iii) Which phenomena is responsible for widespread floods and droughts is the tropical regions like India? 1

*Or*

(b) The South-west Monsoon Season in India

After the summer season comes the rainy season. It starts with the onset of the south-west monsoon. This season starts in June and ends in October. This is the rainy season in the true sense because monsoon winds are active all over the country. India receives about 80% of its rainfall from the south-west monsoon rain alone. The rains begin rather suddenly. This sudden onset of rain is often termed as 'monsoon burst'. The monsoon may burst in the first week of June or even earlier in the coastal areas, while in the interior it may be delayed to first week of July. The temperature falls by 5°C to 8°C from mid-June to mid-July due to rains.

- (i) In which month the southwest monsoon ends in India? 1

- (ii) Why is the south-west monsoon referred to as the rainy season in the true sense? 1
- (iii) How does the temperature in south-west monsoon season rapidly falls from mid-June to mid-July? 1

*Answer Question Nos. 34 to 36 in about 150 words each.*

34. Explain the important gases that constitute the atmosphere. 5

*Or*

Explain any five characteristic features of trade winds.

35. Compare Peninsular plateau with Himalayan Mountains of India by giving five points. 5

*Or*

Make a comparative study between Bhabar and Tarai relief features of India by giving five points.

36. "Notwithstanding the broad climatic unity, the climate of India has many regional variations". Justify this statement with suitable examples. 5

*Or*

"Monsoon play a significant role in the economic life in India". Support the statement by giving five points.