

2026

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 boundary line separating one drainage basing from another is called – 1
(A) Watershed (B) Drainage basin
(C) Catchment area (D) Drainage system
2. Who presented the Nebular Hypothesis regarding the origin of the earth? 1
(A) Kant (B) Jeans and Jeffreys
(C) Laplace (D) Chamberlin and Moulton

P.T.O.

3. Which one of the following is the most important process of erosional work of underground water? 1
- (A) Corrosion (B) Attrition
(C) Solution (D) Hydraulic action
4. Which one of the following is the smallest ocean? 1
- (A) Pacific ocean (B) Atlantic ocean
(C) Indian ocean (D) Arctic ocean
5. Between which two mountain ranges the valley of Kashmir situated? 1
- (A) Karakoram and Ladakh
(B) Great Himalayas and Pir Panjal
(C) Ladakh and Zaskar
(D) Zaskar and Great Himalayas
6. What causes rainfall on the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu in the beginning of winters? 1
- (A) South West monsoon (B) Temperate cyclones
(C) North East monsoon (D) Tropical cyclones
7. Which one of the following is a hill range of Eastern Hills of Manipur? 1
- (A) the Daimikilong (B) the Kalanaga
(C) the Mapithel (D) the Vangai
8. Which one of the following is NOT an indirect sources that collect information about the earth's interior? 1
- (A) Temperature (B) Pressure
(C) Precipitation (D) Meteors

Question Nos. 9 and 10 are Assertion-Reason based Multiple Choice Questions.

Study the following statements carefully and choose the correct option :

9. Statement - I (A) : Tropical Deciduous forest are found in areas receiving 70 to 200 cms of annual rainfall. 1

Statement - II (R) : These are also called the monsoon forest.

Options :

- (A) A is true, but R is false.
(B) A is false, but R is true.
(C) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(D) Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A.
10. Statement (A) : The Barak is the largest as well as longest river of Manipur. 1

Statement (B) : The Irang is the right bank tributary of the Barak.

Options :

- (A) A is true, but R is false.
(B) A is false, but R is true.
(C) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(D) Both A and R are true, and R is not the correct explanation of A.

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

11. Name the deepest trench of the world. 1
12. Cite one active volcanoes of the world. 1
13. In which latitudes the tropical cyclones are mainly confined? 1

14. Why is the earth called blue planet? 1
15. Give one point of difference between Bhangar and Khadar. 1
16. Where do we find the temperature lower than minus 1°C recorded in the cold season in Manipur? 1
17. "The Central plain of Manipur is known as the Imphal Valley" Why? 1

Answer Question Nos. 18 to 27 in about 20 - 30 words each.

18. How is physical erosion differ from chemical erosion? 2
19. Classify tides based on their hight. 2
20. Why are there more earthquakes occur in the Himalayas and in the north eastern region of India? 2
21. Identify two importances of Loktak lake related with economically and historically. 2
22. Differentiate between weather and climate. 2
23. "India's latitudinal and longitudinal extent is about thirty degrees". Support the Statement. 2
24. Give reason why a sailingship in the open sea is not much affected by Tsunami. 2
25. Suggest any two measures for effective and proper management of wildlife in Manipur. 2
26. On the political outlines map of World provided, therein, mark and label the following : 1+1=2
 - (A) One area receiving 0-25 cm of precipitation
 - (B) One area receiving over 200 cm of precipitation

27. On the outline map of India provided therein, mark and label the following :
2

(A) Malabar coast

(B) Mahanadi River Basin

Answer Question Nos. 28 to 32 in about 50 words each.

28. Give a brief definition of geography according to L.D. Stamp, Richard Hartshorne and Hettner. 3

OR

Define the three main branches of geography based on systematic approach.

29. Elaborate the three types of earthquake waves recorded by a seismograph. 3

OR

Elaborate the three types of volcanoes based on their frequency of eruption.

30. Compare the tropical evergreen, deciduous and thorn forests in respect of their annual rainfall condition. 3

OR

Compare the three components of social forestry by the National Commission on Agriculture, 1976.

31. "Erosion cannot play its signification role if rocks are not weathered.". Illustrate the statement by giving any three significances of weathering. 3

OR

"Moraines consist of the heterogeneous rock material of unsorted nature". Justify the statement by giving three types of moraines.

32. "An earthquake become hazards or disaster only when it strikes the populated areas and causes unaccountable loss of life and property". Illustrate with any three causes. 3

OR

Suggest any three steps to reducing the impact of tropical cyclones in India.

Q. No. 33 is source based question.

33. Read the given passage carefully and answer the question that follow :

(A) Polar high Pressure Belts

From 80° N and S to N and S poles, there exist high pressure belts known as Polar High Pressure Belts. These high pressure belts are caused by extremely low temperature at the poles which remain below freezing point even during the summer season. The air remains cold and dense and result in high pressure there.

Small differences in atmospheric pressure have their own significance because they influence the directive and velocity of wind. For eliminating the effect of altitude on pressure, it is reduced to sea level. This is of great help in comparing pressure prevailing at different station.

- (i) Where do we find the polar high pressure belts in the northern hemisphere? 1
- (ii) How are there high pressure in the polar areas? 1
- (iii) Why is the small differences in atmospheric pressure have their own significance? 1

OR

(B) Clouds

Clouds are formed by the condensation of water vapour around nuclei of minute dust particles in the air. In most cases, clouds consist of tiny droplets of water.

but they may also consist freezing point. Most clouds are formed by the rising warm and moist air.

The ten genera of clouds are combined into three groups based mainly on the average height of the cloud based. They are as follows :

1. High Clouds (6 to 12 km);
2. Medium Clouds (2 to 6 km);
3. Low Clouds (below 2 km).

- (i) How are clouds formed? 1
- (ii) In which temperature clouds consist of ice particles? 1
- (iii) Distinguish between high and low clouds in respect to their height. 1

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

34. Explain the chief characteristic features of monsoonal rainfall in India. 5

OR

Explain the characteristics of five major climate types of the world classified by Koeppen.

35. Point out the distinguishing features between Western and Eastern coastal plains of India by giving five points each. 5

OR

Point out the five points of difference between the Himalayan and Peninsular river systems.

36. "The atmosphere consist of almost concentric layers of air from bottom to its highest limit". Analyse the statement by stating five layers. 5

OR

"Rate of evaporation keeps on changing from place to place and from time to time". Justify the statement by stating five factors.
