St. Mary's Convent Inter College , Prayagraj

First Terminal Examination 2024-25

Time: 2hrs **Class – 9** **M.M :80**

Geography

Name ..... **Roll No**..... **Date**.....

Section A

30 marks

Q1. Mark the following places on the given outline map of the World: [1x10=10]

a. Rockies mountain
b. Nile river
c. Caribbean sea
d. Arctic Ocean
e. Gulf of Alaska
f. Caspian sea
g. Mississippi river
h. Himalayas
i. ~~Brazilian highland~~ canadian sheild
j. Danube river

Q2. Answer the following questions: [1x10=10]

a. i. What is the science of Earthquake known as?
   ii. What is an International Dateline?
b. i. What is the time difference between two meridians?
   ii. How are alluvial plains formed?
c. i. Give two examples of old fold mountains.
   ii. The molten rock material consisting of liquid, gas and crystals is known as?
d. i. The time taken by the earth to rotate on its axis relative to the star is known as?
   ii. What are the products of volcanic eruption?
e. i. What is the most recent type of mountain that has been formed? Give an example.
   ii. Why is the earth a unique planet?

Q3. Choose the correct answer: [1x10=10]

a. The magnitude of the earthquake is measured by.....
   1. Seismograph
   2. Pedology
   3. Richter scale
   4. Mercalli scale

b. Assertion (A): The International Date Line is not a straight line like other longitudes.
Reason (R) :International Date Line passes through the middle of the Pacific Ocean and where there is practically no landmass.
   1. Both (A) and (R) are the true and (R) is a correct explanation of (A)
   2. Both (A) anf (R) are the true but (R) is not a correct explanation of (A).
   3. (A) is true and (R) is false.
   4. (A) is false and (R) is true.

c. Which type of rock is chalk?
   1. Clastic rock sedimentary rocks
   2. Carbonaceous rocks
   3. Calcareous rocks
   4. Conglomerate rocks

d. Which of the following is an example of a structural plain?
   1. Plains of Hungary
   2. Great plains of USA
   3. The Western European Plain
   4. Plains of Northern India.

e. What is 0°meridian known as?
   1. International Dateline
   2. GMT
   3. Prime Meridian
   4. Standard Meridian

f. Our Solar system is the part of which of the following galaxies?
   1. Elliptical Galaxy
   2. Milky way galaxy
   3. Andromeda Galaxy
   4. Large Magnetic cloud

g. When is the duration of daytime longest in the Northern Hemisphere?
   1. Spring Equinox
   2. Winter Solstice
   3. Summer Equinox
   4. Summer Solstice

h. Which of the following countries is known as 'the land of the Midnight Sun'?
   1. Iceland
   2. Sweden
   3. Germany
   4. Norway

i. Inner core is solid due to
   1. High temperature
   2. High pressure
   3. Low density
   4. High density

J) The amount of nitrogen present in atmosphere is:
a) 21 % c) 78 %
b) 30 % d) 60 %

Section B (50 marks)

Attempt any five set of questions

Q4. Earth as a planet

a. Give two proofs about the shape of the earth. [2]

b. Define: Oblate spheroid, Biosphere. [2]

The Earth has a very hospitable temperature and mix of chemicals that have made life abundant here. Most notably, The Earth is unique in that most of our planet is covered in liquid water, Since the temperature allows liquid water to exist for extended periods of time, the Earth's vast oceans provided a convenient place for life to begin about 3.8 billion years ago.

c. Why is the earth called the home of humankind? [3]

d. What is the significance of the atmosphere on the earth as compared to other planets? [3]

Q5.

a. State two properties of the lines of latitude. [2]

b. Distinguish between standard time and local time. [2]

c. Give reason: [3]
   i. The distance between successive lines of latitude remains constant.
   ii. Lines of longitude are also called meridians of longitude.

d. What is the time at 60° E Longitude, when it is 10 pm at 30°E longitude? [3]

Q6.

a. State two effects of West to East rotation of the earth. [2]

b. Mention the dates on which following are experienced:- Aphelion, Perihelion. [2]

c. Distinguish between:

i. Summer Solstice and Winter Solstice. [3]

ii. What will be the duration of daylight in the Northern Hemisphere on March 21st at 23° 30'latitude?

d. [3]

i. Mention two effects of the revolution of the earth.

ii. Give reason – noon is hotter than morning.

Q7.

a. What is meant by Mohorovicic Discontinuity? [2]

b. Which minerals are found in the mantle? What is the position of the mantle in the Earth? [2]

c. Differentiate between SIAL and SIMA. [3]

d. State the properties of the core of the Earth. [3]

Q8.

a. What is an Intermontane plateau? Give an example. [2]

b. Give reason: Young Fold Mountains have rugged relief features. [2]

c. Identify and write the name of following: [3]

i. Block Mountain.

ii. Lacustrine Plains

iii. Volcanic Plateau

d. Draw a diagram to show anticlines and synclines. [3]

Q9.

a. Why are sedimentary rocks called stratified rocks? [2]

b. Identify the following and write the type of rock: [2]

i. Slate

ii. Marble

iii. Limestone

iv. Basalt

c. Explain the 'rock cycle' with the help of flowchart. [3]

d. Distinguish between: [3]

i. Thermal metamorphism and dynamic metamorphism.

ii. Give reason: Fossil is not found in metamorphic rock.

Q10.

a. Define the following terms: Geyser, Volcanoes [2]

b. Name the different types of volcanoes on the basis of frequency of their Give example of each. [2]

c. Give reason: [3]

i. Hot springs are common in volcanic regions.

ii. The Pacific Belt is called the 'Pacific Ring of Fire'.

d. Draw a labeled diagram of a volcano. [3]

Q11.

a. Distinguish between Seismic Focus and Epicenter. [2]

b. State the consequences of earthquakes. [2]

c. Name the instrument used to record earthquakes. Mention two causes of earthquakes. [3]

d. Give reason: [3]

i. Earthquakes are common in the belt of young fold mountains.

ii. Japan is an earthquake prone area.

iii. Define Tsunami.

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