

(1)	C	History	1
2	A	Budh	1
3.	D	Anaimudi	1
4.	D	Antophala	1
5.	C	Nitrozen	1
6.	C	Pacific Ocean	1
7.	A	97°25' E	1
8.	A	1796	1
9.	A	Masinram	1
10.	A	Charls Francis Richter	1
11.		1. Chemical reactions 2. Internal Factor	1
		3. Spontaneous disintegration of radioactive substances 4. High core temperature	1
12.		1. Convenient Rain 2. Mountain rain	1
		3. Cyclone Rain	1
13.		Ecology is directly related to the mutual relation.	1
		Biological and non biological elements and the environment, this study is called ecology.	1
14.		In Northern India, the dusty, strong and dry winds blowing in the North East direction.	1
		From West to East during summer is called Loo.	1
15.		Water is always moving, due to sunlight water of seas and oceans becomes vapour and bought onto the atmosphere which cause rain.	1
		Some part of the rain water flows into rivers, seas and oceans and some part evaporate in atmosphere.	1
		Some goes underground, this is called water cycle.	1

OR

Some part of the rain water goes under the ground through permeable rocks, which is called underground water. 2

16. Terai region located in India, Nepal and Bhutan which is based on the south of the Himalaya. 1

This region in west extends from Yamuna to in East Brahmaputra river. It consists of wetlands and grasslands in it. 1

OR

River delta is a triangular shaped landform formed by the setting and 1

Spreading of sediment, where the flow of the river becomes slow. 1

17. Physical Geography deals with the nature environment resulting from the earth's surface. 1

Human geography related to human land, political, economic. 1

Social cultural and demographic process. 1

18. The movement of the plates and the movement inside the earth are called plate tectonics. 1

Plate tectonic cause volcanoes and earthquakes. 1

The point where two plates meet is called plate boundary. 1

19.

Igneous Rocks	Sedimentary Rocks
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1. Igneous rocks are formed by cooling and Solidification of lava	1. Sedimentary rocks are formed by the situations of sediments layers.1
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2. These rocks found in the mounds.	2. These rocks found in layers. 1
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3. These are rashes in these rocks.	3. These rocks have different types of round particles. 1
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20. Drastic a deadly environment diameter. It affects human, animal, plants, trees and crops. 1

This affects on the economy of any particular area, region or country. 1

Due to low rainfall for a long period of time, excessive evaporation and excessive use of water caused lack of the water on land, it is called drought. 1

21.	Attractive force of the moon and the sun causes Ocean water raising and falling, is called tides.	1.5
	The rising and moving of ocean water is called tide and Ocean the following and rolling back of water is called ebb.	1.5
	OR	
	In the earth's hydrosphere water circulates inside in the various forms. There is a continuous exchange between the ocean.	1.5
	Atmosphere and organism in their various form, this cyclical movement of water is called the hydrological cycle.	1.5
22.	The water collection is of big river is called river basin. Small rivers or cell that drains a stream is called a water head.	1.5
	The size of river large and the shape of water shell is small.	1.5
	OR	
	For endangered species they are counted and the latest states and environment of those species is estimated.	1.5
	Tiger project is run for tiger conversion in which the species of tiger are saved.	1.5
23.	There are three types of volcanic eruptions.	.5
	I. Explosive or central eruption.	1.5
	II. Quist eruption	1.5
	III. Fissure eruption	1.5
	OR	
	The theory of plate diffraction means the distraction of the surface as a result of internal farces.	
	Format of the theory	
	Characteristics	
	Plates of the Surface	1
	Big plates	1
	Small plates	1

Causes of the Plate motion types: - 1. Circulation	.5
2. Divergence	.5
3. Reflection	.5

Importance of plate diffraction theory.

24. The heat from the scene reacting on the earth is called insolation.

Factors which affects the insolation.

(1) Relative inclination of Sun's rays.	1
Area	
Thickness of atmosphere	
(2) Length of day	1
(3) The penetration of the atmosphere	1

Secondary factors which affect insulation- shape of earth, 1

The earth's distance from the sun, area of water lands, nature of surface. 1

OR

Indirect heating of the atmosphere by reflected radiation from the surface is called the effect of Green House Gas. 5

25. There are five main types of forest in India. Which are described as following-

(1) Tropical rain forest	1
(2) Tropical deciduous forest	1
(3) Thorn forest and busts	1
(4) Mountain forest (i) Temperate forest (ii) coniferous forest (iii) alpine forests	1

OR

Soil Erosion – Soil erosion is the destruction of soil by the various processes in nature.

Types of soil erosion – 1. Water erosion –(i) Gully erosion .5

- (ii) River erosion
- (iii) River bank erosion
- (iv) Sheet erosion

2. Air erosion

1.5

3. Sea erosion

1.5

26. Fill the map

5

