

GREENLAWNS HIGH SCHOOL

TERMINAL EXAMINATION YEAR 2025-26

SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY

CLASS: IX

TIME: 2 HOURS

MARKS: 80

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Answers to this paper must be written on the paper provided separately.
- You will not be allowed to write during the first ten minutes.
- This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.
- The time given at the head of this paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.
- The paper has TWO sections.
- Section A is compulsory- All questions from Section A must be answered.
- You must attempt ANY FIVE QUESTIONS from each of the section B.
- The intended marks for the questions or parts of questions are given in brackets
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SECTION A

(Attempt all questions from this section)

[30]

Question 1

Read the following questions and choose the most appropriate response from the choices given below (Please do not copy the question- simply write out in correct serial order the appropriate word or phrase.) (10)

1. _____ is the only latitude that is a great circle.
 - a. Meridians
 - b. Tropic of cancer
 - c. The Arctic circle
 - d. Equator
2. The speed of the earth's rotation decreases at the _____.
 - a. Poles
 - b. Equator
 - c. Prime Meridian
 - d. International date line
3. In the fold mountains the upfold rock strata in arch-like shape are called _____.
 - a. Synclines
 - b. Anticlines
 - c. Mantle
 - d. Ridges

4. **Assertion (A):** A waterfall is generally formed due to large differences in the rate of erosion.
Reason (R): Jog Falls or Gersoppa falls on a tributary of Kaveri River, have a plunge of 60 meters.
- A is true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - A is false but R is true.
 - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true but R is false.
5. Batholiths are _____ rocks.
- Igneous
 - Sedimentary
 - Metamorphic
 - Acidic
6. Mt. Kenya is an example of _____ volcano.
- Dynamic
 - Active
 - Extinct
 - Dormant
7. These waves cannot be transmitted by liquids.
- Primary waves
 - Love waves
 - Secondary waves
 - Rayleigh waves
8. Solution is a type of _____ weathering.
- Physical
 - Biological
 - Manmade
 - Chemical
9. In equatorial regions _____ type of weathering is more active.
- Physical
 - Chemical
 - Biological
 - None of the above
10. _____ refers to the laying down of material that has been weathered, eroded, and transported by natural processes such as water, wind, and ice.
- Transportation
 - Mass wasting
 - Erosion
 - Deposition

Question 2

Answer the following questions: (10)

1. Define the following: (2)
 - a. Longitude
 - b. Prime Meridian
2. What is known as 'winter solstice'? (2)
3. Give one example of a volcanic plateau of India and an example of a structural plain of India. (2)
4. Define the following: (2)
 - a. Lithification
 - b. Rock cycle
5. State two important landforms formed by the river in its upper course. (2)

Question 3 (10)

On the blank world map provided to you mark, label, and shade the following.

1. **Waterbodies** [2]
 - a. Bering strait
 - b. North Pacific Ocean
 - c. Caspian sea
 - d. South China sea
2. **Highlands** [2]
 - a. Canadian shield
 - b. Iranian Plateau
3. **Rivers** [3]
 - a. River Mississippi
 - b. River Volga
 - c. River Niger
 - d. River Darling
 - e. River Zambezi
 - f. River Amur
4. **Mountains** [2]
 - a. Rockies
 - b. Khingan mountains
 - c. Alps mountains
 - d. Ural Mountains
5. **Natural Regions of the World** [1]
 - a. Equatorial region (any 1)
 - b. Mediterranean Region (any one)

SECTION B

(Attempt any five questions from this section)

[50 marks]

Question 4

1. How did circumnavigation prove that the earth's surface is round? (2)
2. Draw a well labelled neat diagram of Biosphere (2)
3. Explain the nitrogen cycle. (3)

4. What is the average temperature of earth? What is the shape of the earth also described as? Which astronomer discovered the flattening of the earth at the poles? (3)

Question 5

1. What is the time at Delhi (54°E) when it is 10.00 am at 45° W? (2)
(Please show all the working and the steps on the answer booklet only.
You can do a rough column for the same in the answer booklet only.)
2. From which places do the central meridian of India pass through?
What is it also called? (2)
3. Where are the temperate zones located?
What type of climate is experienced here? (3)
4. Give a geographical reason for each of the following: (3)
 - a. Latitudes are also called parallels of latitudes.
 - b. All longitudes are of equal length.
 - c. The shortest route from New York to Moscow would be over the North Pole.

Question 6

1. What is known as summer solstice? (2)
2. Define dusk. What is it also called? (2)
3. Draw a well labelled diagram of the inclination of the earth's axis. (3)
4. What happens during equinoxes throughout the world? Name the two equinoxes.
When do they occur? (3)

Question 7

1. What is NIFE? What is it made up of? (2)
2. Distinguish between Gutenberg discontinuity and moho discontinuity. (Only the definition) (2)
3. What are the two divisions of Lithosphere? Why are they so called? (3)
4. Draw a well labelled diagram of layers of the earth. (3)

Question 8

1. Define intermontane plateaus. Give any two examples of intermontane plateaus. (2)
2. What are known as depositional plains? Where are Piedmont Alluvial Plains formed? (2)
3. With reference to the residual mountains answer the following questions: (3)
 - a. Define residual mountains.
 - b. What are they also called?
 - c. Give any one example of residual mountains.
4. Give a geographical reason for each of the following: (3)
 - a. Biodiversity of life on earth can be attributed to relief.
 - b. Old fold mountains have gentler slopes and rounded tops.

- c. Mountain ranges are source of perennial rivers.

Question 9

1. Differentiate between sills and dykes. (2)
2. How are glacial rocks formed? (2)
3. Give a geographical reason for each of the following: (3)
 - a. Igneous rocks are less affected by chemical weathering.
 - b. Sedimentary rocks contain fossils.
 - c. Metamorphic rocks do not have fossils
4. State the economic importance of rocks. Any 3 points (3)

Question 10

1. Define magma and lava? (2)
2. Give two examples of dormant volcano. (2)
3. Explain the solid matter which is a product of a volcano. (3)
4. What are known as extinct volcanoes? Give two examples (3)

Question 11

1. State four man-made causes responsible for earthquakes.
- 2.
3. (2)
4. Name the two scales used to record the intensity of the earthquakes.? (2)
5. Give a geographical reason for each of the following: (3)
 - a. Earthquakes may make many areas unsuitable for irrigation and agriculture.
 - b. Earthquakes can lead to landslides.
 - c. Fires may break out during an earthquake.
6. How do flash floods occur? Explain. (3)

Question 12

1. Differentiate between mechanical weathering and chemical weathering based on its agents. (2)
2. What is biological weathering also called? Why is mechanical weathering more dominant in the deserts? (2)
3. Explain the process of oxidation. (3)
4. State any three chief characteristics of weathering. (3)

Question 13

1. How does the volume of water affect the work of a river? (2)
2. State the two important characteristics of the middle course of the river. (2)
3. Draw a well labelled diagram of a waterfall. (3)
4. State any three factors which decide the shape and size of the sand dunes. (3)

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