

GREENLAWNS HIGH SCHOOL TERMINAL EXAMINATION YEAR 2017-2018

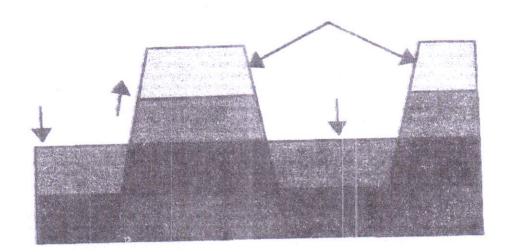
TIME	E : 1 ½ HOURS			CLASS MARKS	:80
NAM	E:		CLASS:	ROI	LNO:

(All tl	he answers to questions I	to VII to be written SECTIO	on the question	n paper itself)	
Q.I	Fill in the blanks:-				(5)
1	The latitudinal extent of	South America is _		to	
2.	The continent of South A	America is		in shape and ta	apers to a poil
	at	in the South.			
3.	Most of South America	lies between the		and the	
4	South America is surrou	nded by the		Ocean in the we	st and the
		Ocean in the	east.		
5.	The	is the deepes	st part of the ea	rth's crust.	
6.	The	Ocean re	emains frozen f	or most part of t	he year.
	Match the countries in c				
Q.II	your answer in column (1		(4)
	A	В		C	
1		a) George town	I	Eg:1-i	
	Brazil	b) La Paz			
	Ecuador	c) Santiago	Sec.		and the second of the second of the second
	Peru	d) Paramaribo	_		
	Uruguay	e) Lima			and the second
	Chile	f) Montevideo			
	Guyana	g) Quito			
	Bolivia	h) Asuncion	-	*	W-1855-100 5-1
	Suriname	i) Delhi			
		j) Brasilia			
OIII	Give two examples for	each of the following	12.		(6)
	Old fold mountains:				
	Young fold mountains:				
	77.1				
	- 10 11			State of the state	
	. Plateaux found in India				
. 0	. I lateaux louild ill illitia	managed to the state of the sta			

ATA TATOUTION ON	e characteristics of the following climate found in South America. (3)
Climate	Characteristics
Equatorial	Temperature:
	Rainfall:
Hot Desert	Temperature :
	Rainfall:
Temperate	Temperature:
	Rainfall:
1. A large ost	boxes with the correct answers with the help of the clues given for each: (3) trich found in the grasslands of the pampas:
Z. Trange pro	
3. An animal	found in the pampas:
4. An animal	of the cat family commonly found in the pampas:
Found abu	andantly in the desert sands of the Atacama:
6. Droppings	of these birds are used as manure:
	ther the following are true or false. If false correct the sentence. (4) co plains are referred to as the pampas.
2. Faulting is	s the rupturing or fracturing of rock strata due to strain.
3. Lake Mara	acaibo in Chile is very important for mineral oil deposits.
4. The Orino Venezuela	co river flows from the Brazilian Highlands towards the Atlantic Ocean in

Q.VII Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:

(4)



1.	What is being formed in the above diagram?	(1)
2.	Explain the process by which the above action takes place:	(2)

3. How do the edges and surface area of these formed features appear? (1)

SECTION B

	All Questions to be answered on the answering script.	
Q.VII	If Give reasons for the following.	(6)
	Plateaux are of great economic value.	(2)
	Oceans are very important. (any 2 reasons)	(2)
	The Atacama desert receives little or no rainfall from the Trade winds.	(2)
O.IX	Distinguish between:	(6)
	Old fold and young fold mountains (2 differences)	(2)
	River valley and rift valley (1 difference with eg.)	(2)
	Atacama and Patagonian desert (characteristics & location)	(2)
Q.X	Answer in brief.	(14)
-	What is an inland sea? Give one example.	(1)
	What is water pollution?	(1)
	How are volcanic mountains formed?	(2)
4.	What is a plateau? What is it also called?	(2)
	What is subduction?	(2)
	Name the relief features of South America?	(2)
	Draw a volcano and label its parts.	(4)
Q.XI		
1.	On the outline map of South America given as Map I mark, name and shade the	(13)
	following:-	
	i) Isthmus of Panama	(1)
	ii) Tierra Del Fuego	(1)
	iii) Mountains/Peaks	(3)
	a) Mt. Aconcagua	(-)
	b) Mt. Cotopaxi	
	c) Mt. Chimborazo	
	iv) Plateau and Highlands:	(2)
	a) Brazilian plateau	(-)
	b) Guiana highlands	
	v) Deserts:	(2)
	a) Atacama desert	(2)
	b) Patagonian desert	
	vi) Rivers:	(2)
	a) River Tocantins	(4)
	b) River Amazon	
	c) River Uruguay	
	d) River Orinoco	
	vii) Water bodies:	(2)
	a) Lake Titicaca	(2)
	b) Magellan strait	
	c) Caribbean sea	
	d) Gulf of Venezuela	
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2)		he outline map of South America given as Map 2 mark, name and shade the wing:	(12)
	i)	Countries and capitals:	(5)
		a) Suriname	(-)
		b) Paraguay	
		c) Santiago	
		d) Laz Paz	
		e) Argentina	
	ii)	Vegetation and grasslands:	(5)
		a) Cool temperate forest	(-)
		b) Warm temperate forest	
		c) Temperate grasslands (pampas)	
		d) Mediterranean region	
		e) Equatorial rain forest (selvas)	
	iii)	Climate:	(2)
	,	a) A current which makes a hot desert climate drier.	X
		b) A wind that brings rain to Brazil.	

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