

Maharashtra State Board
Class IX Social Science
Geography - Paper II
Semester I, Sample Paper – I- Solution

Answer 1

- (1) (a) Continent building
- (2) (c) Oxidation
- (3) (c) Low
- (4) (a) Sea cliffs- Depositional work of the sea waves

Answer 2

Column A

- (1) Rocks looking like honeycomb
- (2) Shattering of rocks due to change in temperature
- (3) Alkalis in the rock dissolves making them brittle
- (4) Weathering of rocks because of rats

Column B

- (e) Alkaline Crystallisation
- (c) Frost
- (d) Solution
- (b) Biological weathering

Answer 3

- 1. **Wrong.** Mushroom rocks are formed due to the erosional work of the winds.
- 2. **Wrong.** Convectional rainfall takes place mainly in Equatorial regions.
- 3. **Wrong.** The map showing the distribution of population in Asia is a thematic map.
- 4. **Wrong:** Landlocked seas have higher salinity than the open seas.
- 5. **Right.**

Answer 4 (A)

- (1) Cyclonic rainfall is shown in the picture.
- (2) This type of rainfall mainly occurs in temperate zone.
- (3) Cyclonic rainfall occurring in tropical regions is limited in extent and it is stormy in nature.
- (4) Cyclone is formed when the pressure at an area is less than the surrounding regions. Air from the surrounding region comes toward the centre of the cyclone and starts moving upwards. As it rises, the temperature of the air reduces, condensation occurs and rainfall takes place.
- (5) Tami Nadu often receives cyclonic rainfall.

Answer 4 (B)

- (1) The density of population is decreasing towards the north-west and south direction.
- (2) Two talukas with population density less than 200 are Shahuwadi and Ajra.
- (3) Two talukas with population density between 200 and 400 are Radhanagari and Gargoti.

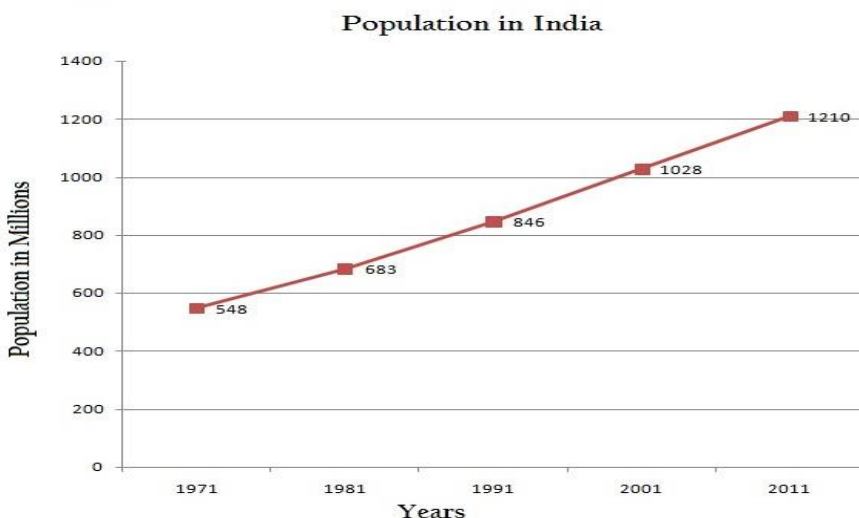
- (4) Two talukas with population density of more than 400 are Panhala and Shirol.
- (5) The talukas having higher density of population are located in the eastern and north-eastern directions in the region.
- (6) The choropleth method is used in preparing this map.

Answer 5

1. The Dead Sea has a high salinity rate of 332%. Because of high salinity, no organism apart from some unicellular organisms are found in it. Fishes cannot survive in such highly saline water. Hence, there are no fishes in the Dead Sea.
2. The Himalayas are prone to earthquakes. During an earthquake, energy is released from the interior of the earth in the form of waves. The primary or the P waves are the first to reach the surface of the earth. They move forward and backward. It is because of these waves that buildings move forward and backward.
3. Hailstorms take place when there is a strong vertical movement of air with very high difference in temperature. Air also needs to be moist. Since such extreme conditions does not occur frequently, we do not experience hailstorms frequently.
4. Water is a universal solvent. And rocks is a mixture of many minerals. The solubility of rocks increases when they come into contact with water. Water speeds up the process of carbonation, solution and oxidation.

Answer 6

Line Graph



- (1) The data have been collected at a regular interval of 10 years.
- (2) Population increased rapidly in the years 1991 to 2001 and 2001 to 2011.
- (3) Population increased slowly in years 1971-1981.

(B)

1. At the depth of 500m, the maximum temperature of sea water is 11°C.
2. The temperature of sea water at the sea level in the mid latitude is 14°C.

3. The temperature of sea water at the sea level at 1500m depth is 5°C.
4. The temperature of the sea water at 500m, 1000m and 1500 m depth in high latitudes is 4°C.
5. Temperature of sea water remains stable at 4°C after 2000 m depth.

Answer 7

1. Features made by a river in a flood plain are
 - As a river enters a plain, it twists and turns forming large bends or **meanders**.
 - Due to continuous erosion and deposition along the sides of the meander, the ends loop closer, and after a while, cut off from the river to form **Ox-bow lakes**.
 - **Floodplains** are formed when rivers overflow and soil gets deposited on the river banks. The raised banks are called **levees**.
 - When a river approaches the sea, its speed decreases and it breaks into a number of streams known as distributaries. Such an area formed from the collection of sediments is a **delta**.
2. The earthquake occurs in the following ways:
 - Various movements take place in the interior of the earth. When two tectonic plates collide or slide over each other, tremendous tension is created.
 - When this tension goes beyond the limit, energy is released in form of waves.
 - This results in trembling of earthquakes and cracks appear through which energy is released.
 - Earthquakes are highly destructive as they cause serious damage to lives and property.
3. Block Disintegration
 - Block disintegration is a kind of mechanical weathering. When the difference between the day and night temperature is large, the rocks expand and contract.
 - They expand during the day, when the temperature is high and contract during nights when the temperature is extremely low.
 - It results in the splitting of rocks. This happens in regions where there is a great variation in the day and the night temperatures. This kind of weathering is common in the desert regions.
4. Convectional Rainfall
 - When the land warms up, it heats the air above it.
 - As the air gets heated, it becomes warm and lighter and moves upwards.
 - As the air goes up, it cools down. Because the moisture holding capacity of cold air is less, water vapour condenses leading to rainfall.
 - Convectional rainfall takes place in Equatorial regions of the Congo basin in Africa and Amazon basin in South America.