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Q. No: 54446

Time : 3 Hours

Max.Marks: 100

Q1 Fill in the blanks.

10 X 1=10

- i) **DENDRITIC** drainage pattern develops over strata with uniform lithology and gentle slope.
- ii) **ANTECEDENT** rivers are the one which cuts across the uplifting mountains because of their continuous erosion.
- iii) exfoliation weathering is a type of **PHYSICAL** weathering.
- iv) Smooth faceted boulders formed as a result of wind erosion in desert region are called as **VENTIFACTS**.
- v) Large boulders of usually different lithology are deposited due to glacial activity, are called as **ERRATICS**.
- vi) A costal landform where a sand ridge or deposit connects an island with the main coastal land is called as **TOMBOLO**.
- vii) A conical depositional feature hanging from the ceiling of underground karst cave is called as **STALAGTITE**.
- viii) A graph depicting the rise in height of water level of the stream against time during flooding is called as **STORM/FLOOD HYDROGRAPH**.
- ix) A landform having equal dip on either side of their slope is identified as **HOGBACK**.
- x) A line joining the points that demarcates a particular drainage basin is called as **DRAINAGE DIVIDE**.

Q1B Define the following:

10 X 1=10

- i) Thermoclastis: **A TYPE OF PHYSICAL WETHERING TAKING PLACE DUE TO CONTINUOUS VARIATION IN TEMPERATURE.**
- ii) Caldera: **A PART OF VOLCANIC CONE THAT COLLAPSE WHEN MAGMA RECEDES BACK INTO INTERIOR PART OF THE CRUST.**
- iii) Duricrust: **CHEMICALS PRECIPITATED IN SOILS AND SEDIMENTS FORMING HARD LAYERS.**
- iv) Alluvial fan: **ALLUVIAL FAN IS A CONE-SHAPED BODY THAT FORMS WIERE A STREAM FLOWING OUT OF MOUNTAINS DEBOUCHES ON TO A PLAIN.**
- v) Zeugens : **MUSHROOM SHAPED LANDFORMS ARE PRODUCED BY THE WIND EATING AWAY STRATA.**

AND ESPECIALLY SOFT STRATA CLOSE TO THE GROUND.

- vi) Desert pavement: A ROCKY BOULDER LAYER OF THE ON THE SURFACE AFTER CONTINUOUS REMOVAL OF FINE SOIL DUE TO WIND ACTIVITY.
- vii) Drumlin: ELONGATED RIDGE LIKE DEPOSITS FORMED BY THE GLACIERS.
- viii) Bifurcation ratio: RATIO OF NUMBER OF STREAMS OF LOWER ORDER TO THE STREAMS OF THE SUCCESSIVE HIGHER ORDER.
- ix) Spur profile: A CROSS SECTION TAKEN ALONG THE LENGTH OF THE SPUR
- x) Cuesta: AN AEOLIAN LANDFORM HAVING ONE SIDE WITH GENTLE SURFACE SLOPE AND OTHER WITH STEEP SLOPE.

Q2 Answer any Two of the following.

- a) Write a note on various types of landforms forming on faults and folds.

10X 2 = 20

Folds: Hogback, Cuesta-monocline

Faults: Shutter ridges, Tilted blocks, Horst and graben

- b) Describe various types of landforms produced by acidic and basic lava.

Acidic: Tholoids, Upheaved plug, cumulo dome, coulee

Basic: Lava dome, Lava shield, Lava cone, Lava mound, Lava disc

- c) Describe various types of flood plains and terraces.

Flood Plains: Convex and Flat floodplains

Terraces: Paired and unpaired types

- d) Write a note on various types of volcanic eruptions.

Hawaiian, Strombolian, Vesuvian, Vulcanian, Plinian etc.

Q3 Answer any Two of the following.

- a) Describe various types of aeolian depositional landforms.

10X 2 = 20

Aeolian depositional – types of dunes- free and anchored types of dunes: Barchan, Parabolic, star, transverse, longitudinal, lunette, climbing and falling dunes.

- b) Write a note on various glacial erosional landforms.

Arete, Horn, U-shaped and hanging valley, cirque.

