

HISTORY, CIVICS AND GEOGRAPHY (50)

GEOGRAPHY

H.C.G. - Paper - 2

Candidates offering History, Civics and Geography (Thailand) are not eligible to offer History, Civics and Geography.

CLASS IX

There will be **one** paper of **two hours** duration carrying 80 marks and an Internal Assessment of 20 marks.

The question paper will consist of Part I and Part II.

Part I (compulsory) will consist of **two** questions. Question 1 will consist of short answer questions from the entire syllabus and Question 2 will consist of a question based on **World Map**.

Part II. Candidates will be required to choose **any five** questions.

Candidates will be expected to make the fullest use of sketches, diagrams, graphs and charts in their answers.

Questions may require answers involving the interpretation of photographs of geographical interest.

PRINCIPLES OF GEOGRAPHY

1. Our World

- (i) Geographic grid - Latitudes & Longitudes
 - (a) Concept of latitudes: main latitudes, their location with degrees, parallels of latitude and their uses.
 - (b) Concept of longitudes - Prime Meridian, time (local, standard and time zones, Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) and International Date Line (IDL). Eastern and Western hemisphere.

(ii) Rotation and Revolution

Rotation – direction, speed and its effects (occurrence of day and night, the sun rising in the east and setting in the west, Coriolis effect)

Revolution of the earth and its inclined axis – effects: the variation in the length of the day and night and seasonal changes with Equinoxes and Solstices.

2. Structure of the Earth

- (i) Earth's Structure
 - Core, mantle, crust – meaning, extent and their composition.*
- (ii) Rocks - difference between minerals and rocks, types of rocks: igneous, sedimentary, metamorphic, their characteristics and formation.
- (iii) Volcanoes
 - Meaning, Types – active, dormant and extinct.*
 - Effects – constructive and destructive.*
 - Important volcanic zones of the world.*
- (iv) Earthquakes
 - Meaning, causes and measurement.*
 - Effects: destructive and constructive.*
 - Earthquake zones of the World*
- (v) Weathering
 - Meaning, types and effects of weathering.*
 - Types: Physical Weathering – block and granular disintegration, exfoliation;*
 - Chemical weathering - oxidation, carbonation, hydration and solution;*
 - Biological Weathering – caused by humans, plants and animals.*

3. Hydrosphere

Meaning of hydrosphere.

Tides - formation and pattern.

Ocean Currents – their effects (specifically of Gulf Stream, North Atlantic Drift, Labrador Current, Kuro Shio and Oya Shio.)

4. Atmosphere

- (i) Composition and structure of the atmosphere. *Troposphere, Stratosphere, Ionosphere and Exosphere; Ozone in the Stratosphere, its depletion. Global warming and its impact.*
- (ii) Insolation
 - *Meaning of insolation and terrestrial radiation.*
 - *Factors affecting temperature: latitude, altitude, distance from the sea, slope of land, winds and ocean currents.*
- (iii) Atmospheric Pressure and Winds.
 - *Meaning and factors that affect atmospheric pressure.*
 - *Major pressure belts of the world.*
 - *Factors affecting direction and velocity of wind – pressure gradient, Coriolis Effect.*
 - *Permanent winds – Trades, Westerlies and Polar Easterlies.*
 - *Periodic winds - Land and Sea breezes, Monsoons.*
 - *Local winds - Loo, Chinook, Foehn and Mistral.*
 - *Variable winds - Cyclones and Anticyclones.*
- (iv) Humidity
 - *Humidity – meaning.*
 - *Precipitation - forms (rain, snow, and hail).*
 - *Types of rainfall – relief/orographic, convectional, cyclonic/ frontal with examples from the different parts of the world.*

5. Pollution

- (a) Types - air, water (fresh and marine), soil, radiation and noise.
- (b) Sources:
 - *Noise: Traffic, factories, construction sites, loudspeakers, airports.*
 - *Air: vehicular, industrial, burning of garbage.*
Water: domestic and industrial waste.
 - *Soil: chemical fertilizers, bio medical waste and pesticides.*

- *Radiation: X- rays; radioactive fallout from nuclear plants.*

- (c) Effects - on the environment and human health.

- (d) Preventive Measures
Carpools, promotion of public transport, no smoking zone, restricted use of fossil fuels, saving energy and encouragement of organic farming.

6. Natural Regions of the World

Location, area, climate, natural vegetation and human adaptation.
Equatorial region, Tropical Deserts, Tropical Monsoon.

7. Map Work

On an outline map of the World, candidates will be required to locate, mark and name the following:

1. The major **Natural Regions** of the world - *Equatorial, Tropical Monsoon, Tropical Deserts.*
2. The Oceans, Seas, Gulfs and Straits - *all Major Oceans, Caribbean Sea, North Sea, Black Sea, Caspian Sea, South China Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Gulf of Carpentaria, Hudson Bay, Persian Gulf, Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of Guinea, Bering Strait, Strait of Gibraltar, Strait of Malacca.*
3. Rivers – *Mississippi, Colorado, Amazon, Paraguay, Nile, Zaire, Niger, Zambezi, Orange, Rhine, Volga, Danube, Murray, Darling, Hwang Ho, Yangtse Kiang, Ob, Indus, Ganga, Mekong, Irrawaddy, Tigris, Euphrates.*
4. Mountains – *Rockies, Andes, Appalachian, Alps, Himalayas, Pyrenees, Scandinavian Highlands, Caucasus, Atlas, Drakensburg, Khinghan, Zagros, Urals, Great Dividing Range.*

5. *Plateaus – Canadian Shield, Tibetan Plateau, Brazilian Highlands, Patagonian Plateau, Iranian Plateau, Mongolian Plateau.*

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT

PRACTICAL WORK/ PROJECT WORK

1. A record file having any **three** of the following exercises will be maintained. (The file will be evaluated out of 10 marks).
 - (a) Uses of important types of maps.
 - (b) Directions and how to identify them - an illustrative diagram.
 - (c) Reading and using statement of scale, graphic scale and scale shown by representative fraction method. (No drawing work, only explaining their meanings).
 - (d) Reading of one town guide map or an atlas map. (Recognising the symbols and colours used, identifying directions and distances).
 - (e) Drawing and recognising forms of important contours viz. valleys, ridges, types of slopes, conical hill, plateau, escarpment and sea cliff.
 - (f) Drawing at least one sketch map to organize information about visiting an important place, a zoo or a monument.
2. Candidates will be required to prepare a project report on any **one** topic. The topics for assignments may be selected from the list of suggested assignments given below. Candidates can also take up an assignment of their choice under any of the four broad areas given below. (The project will be evaluated out of 10 marks).

Suggested list of Assignments:

- (a) **Weather records:** Maintaining and interpreting weather records as found in the newspaper for at least one season.
- (b) **Collection of data from secondary sources:** {Using Modern techniques *i.e.*, Global Positioning System (GPS), Remote Sensing, Aerial Photography and Satellite imageries}: Preparing a Power Point presentation on current issues like – use of earth resources/ development activities/dangers of development and ecological disasters like droughts, earthquakes, volcanoes, floods, landslides cyclones and tornadoes in the world.
- (c) **Physical Features:** Collection of data from primary and secondary sources or taking photographs and preparing notional sketches of features found in the vicinity or areas visited during the year as a part of school activity.
- (d) Find out the sources of pollution of water bodies in the locality and determine the quality of water.
- (e) Collect information on global environmental issues and problems and communicate your findings through appropriate modes (posters, charts, collages, cartoons, handouts, essays, street plays and PowerPoint presentation).
- (f) **Area Studies:** Choosing any aspect from World Studies and preparing a Power Point presentation or a write up on it.
- (g) **Meteorological Instruments and their uses:** Six's maximum and minimum thermometer, mercury barometer, aneroid barometer, wind vane, anemometer, rain gauge and hygrometer.