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(CBCS)

(6th Semester)

GEOGRAPHY

NINTH PAPER

(Geomorphology)

(Revised)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

(SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. The removal of loosened materials of the rocks of valley walls and floors by rivers with the help of erosional tools is

- (a) abrasion ()
- (b) attrition ()
- (c) solution ()
- (d) hydraulic action ()

2. Exogenetic forces are those that originate

- (a) within the earth's crust ()
- (b) outside the earth's crust ()
- (c) both within and outside the earth's crust ()
- (d) None of the above ()

3. "Upheaval and erosion occur simultaneously and erosion does wait for the completion of upliftment." This is the principle of
- (a) Albrecht Penck ()
 - (b) Walther Penck ()
 - (c) W. M. Davis ()
 - (d) James Hutton ()
4. The end product of Walther Penck's cycle of erosion is
- (a) endrumpf ()
 - (b) primarumpf ()
 - (c) peneplane ()
 - (d) panplane ()
5. The maximum limit of vertical erosion of a river valley is determined by
- (a) floor ()
 - (b) base level ()
 - (c) water ()
 - (d) channel ()
6. The process by which a river adjusts its longitudinal profile to achieve equilibrium with base-level conditions is known as
- (a) dynamic equilibrium ()
 - (b) river piracy ()
 - (c) river grading ()
 - (d) channel morphology ()
7. The streams flowing in opposite direction to the master consequent are called
- (a) resequent streams ()
 - (b) subsequent streams ()
 - (c) obsequent streams ()
 - (d) consequent streams ()

8. When folding is formed in the crustal rocks, the up folded rock strata in arch like form are called

- (a) syncline ()
- (b) anticline ()
- (c) anticlinorium ()
- (d) synclinorium ()

9. Mushroom rock is related to

- (a) aeolian landforms ()
- (b) glaciated landforms ()
- (c) fluvial landforms ()
- (d) coastal landforms ()

10. A partly cut-off part of the sea between the mainland and a barrier is called

- (a) a cusped foreland ()
- (b) a gulf ()
- (c) a bay-head beach ()
- (d) a lagoon ()

(SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWERS)

(Marks : 15)

3×5=15

Answer/Write short note on the following :

UNIT—I

1. What is mass wasting?

OR

2. How do rivers carried and transported rock fragments, sand and silt with its flow?

UNIT—II

3. Mention two merits of Penck's model of landform development.

OR

4. What is an endrumpf ?

UNIT—III

5. What do you understand by 'graded river'?

OR

6. Define thalweg.

UNIT—IV

7. What is folding?

OR

8. What do you mean by 'denudation chronology'?

UNIT—V

9. Headlands and bays

OR

10. How are wave-cut platforms formed?

(SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

Answer the following questions :

10×5=50

UNIT—I

1. Discuss the fundamental concept of geomorphology related to uniformitarianism and process.

5+5=10

OR

2. Define weathering. Mention different types of weathering and give a detailed description of any two of them.

2+2+6=10

UNIT—II

3. Explain in brief the Davisian concept of cycle of erosion. 10

OR

4. What is slope? Discuss the important elements of slopes with suitable diagram. 2+8=10

UNIT—III

5. Define morphometry. Discuss different aspects for the analysis of drainage basin. 2+8=10

OR

6. Define channel morphology. Describe the various factors affecting channel morphology. 2+8=10

UNIT—IV

7. Give a detailed description of different patterns of drainage with suitable diagrams. 10

OR

8. What do you mean by 'faulting'? Mention different types of faults and the important landforms produced by faulting. 2+4+4=10

UNIT—V

9. Define Karst topography. Describe the major erosional landforms developed in Karst region. 2+8=10

OR

10. Describe the significant depositional landform produced by wind in arid regions. 10
