



## Answer Writing Focus Group 2023

Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. : 26

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Mobile No.		Date	16/08/23

Allotted Time : 60 Minutes

Key Objectives of the Program:

#1 Coverage of Syllabus - The questions will cover relevant static portion and related contemporary issues in the news. It is expected that student by attempting these questions will be able to revise their syllabus holistically. It will enable student to understand what topic to focus upon. Let's not be a frog in the well - unaware of "what to study" or "what to prepare".

#2 Answer Writing Practice - It will provide students answer writing practice and enable them to strategize how to cover paper within time limit.

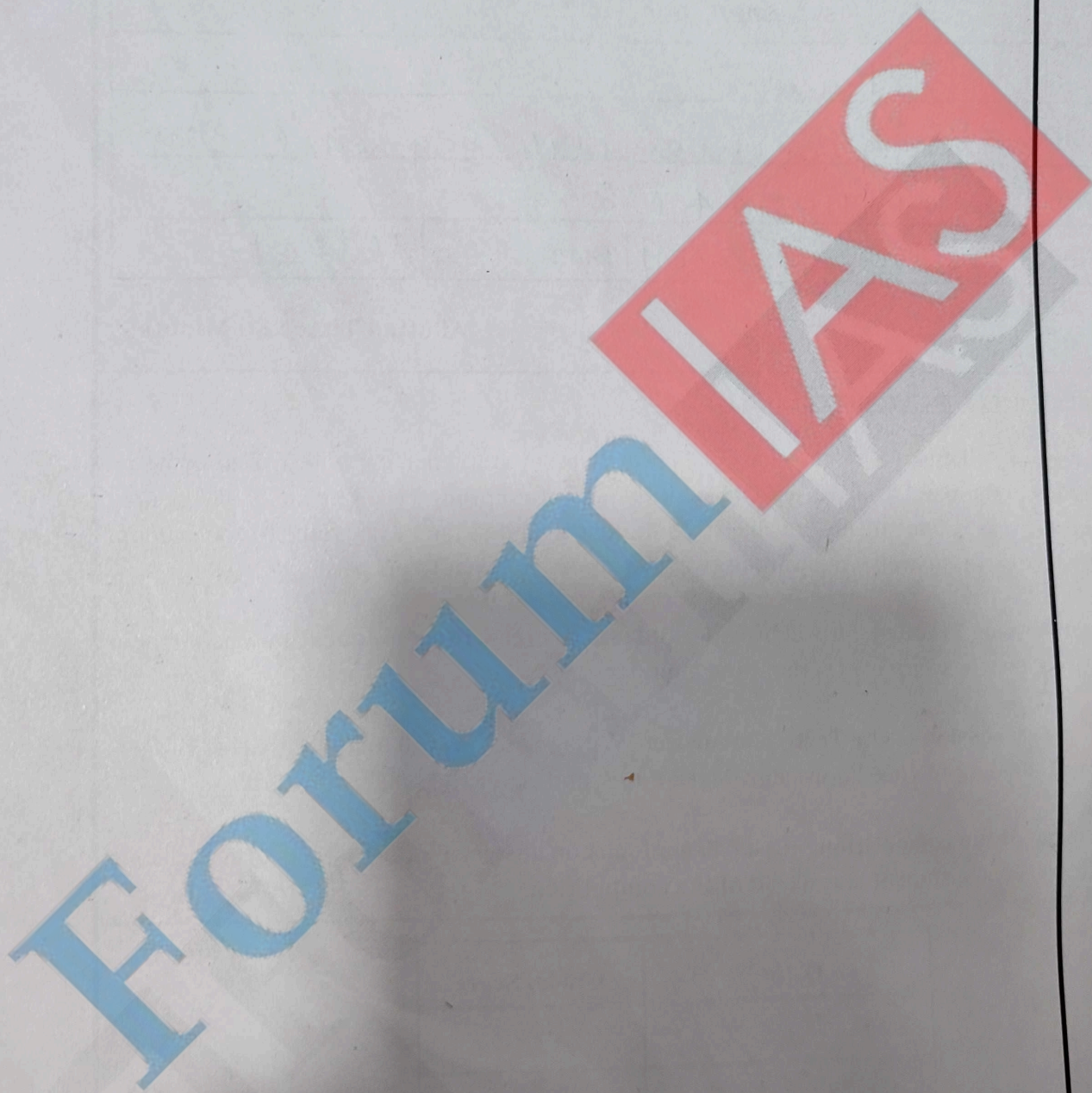
#3 Detailed Discussion of the Test- The Answer Writing Sessions will follow with Test Discussion that will augment to your knowledge. Make notes, and cover the syllabus.

#4 Stay ahead of the competition - Laser Beam focus on answer writing and covering syllabus holistically will enable student stay ahead of the competition.

Q. No.	Grade/Score
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
Overall Grade/Score	



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## Start Writing Here

Q.1)

Earthquake is a phenomenon causing shaking of earth surface near area around epicenter.

Factors1. Naturali) Plate movements

- Convergent e.g. Himalayas
- Divergent e.g. mid oceanic ridges
- Transform e.g. Antolian boundary

ii) Volcano eruptioniii) Landslides

iv) Fracture in crust and release of stress along faults at local weak spots.  
e.g. Bhuj earthquake.

2. Man made

i) Dam collapse / Reservoir collapse



- ii) Nuclear weapon testing
- iii) Land subsidence and collapse in mining areas.

Consequences

1. Damage to property and public infrastructure due to tilt and cracks.
2. Loss of life - tree, building fall.
3. Triggering other disasters eg floods, glacial lake outbursts, avalanches etc.
4. Wiping the gains of development, investment, savings etc.

Natural Earthquakes cannot be prevented or predicted well in advance but their impact can be minimized

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9



2.2)

Flood is overflowing of water which is due to quantity of water being more than the capacity of storage and drainage through water channels e.g. river, lake, ponds, sea etc.

### Natural Phenomenon

1. Shifting of river courses in young river mountain system e.g. Kosi, damodar due to high sediment load and hard underlying rocks.
  2. High precipitation in upstream and watershed of flooded area.
  3. Melting of glaciers, Tsunami, storm surge etc.
- Anthropogenic Alteration of Landscape



1. Settlement in and along flood plains of rivers and Coastal zones.
2. Sand mining along river course and river beds.
3. Blocking, encroachment, etc. of water bodies e.g. wetlands.
4. Concretisation of surfaces reducing recharge and soaking by soil, vegetation etc - destruction of forests, mangroves, hill vegetation.
5. Changing river course through changing slopes e.g. levelling of land.
6. Reducing carrying capacity of channels e.g. dams, reservoirs, pollution, siltation.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9



2.3) Wetlands are areas which are covered by water of shallow depths or saturated permanently throughout the year or temporarily e.g. puddled rice fields, coastal wetlands. etc.

They can be

- i) Natural
- ii) Artificial (man made)

OR

- i) Marsh - herbaceous plants.
- ii) Fen - sedges, grasses etc.
- iii) Bog - peaty deposits
- iv) Swamp - woody plants

Need to protect and conserve

1. Support biodiversity e.g. birds, amphibian, mammals, plants.
2. Purify water - salt, heavy



- metal absorption.
3. Ground water recharge.
  4. Provide herbs, fishes, crustaceans etc.
  5. store water and mitigate the effects of floods, storm surge, Tsunami etc.
  6. Areas of recreation and having cultural value.
  7. Act as carbon sinks e.g. peatlands.

Ramsar convention aims to preserve, conserve and restore damaged wetlands throughout the Globe, as wetlands provide important ecological services

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9



Q.4)

Monsoon is caused due to seasonal change in the direction of tropospheric winds. Monsoon type of climate is prevalent in Indian subcontinent, Australia etc.

### Subject to Natural Variability

1. El-Nino and La Nino events affecting onset of Monsoon.
2. Madden Julian Oscillation and Indian Ocean dipole changing frequency and intensity of monsoon rains.
3. Variability in regional rainfall due to local factors e.g. presence of mountains, local pressure etc. → Cyclones



## Impacts of Human Activity

1. Intensifying or weakening effect of Natural phenomenon e.g. urban heat island effect.
2. climate change affecting intensity and frequency of monsoon e.g. flash floods, unusual warming of Arabian sea, recurving of cyclones towards India.
3. Global warming causing ocean temperatures rise, glacier melting in Himalayas weakening monsoon.
4. deforestation changing balance of evapo transpiration.
5. Intensification or weakening of Polar Vortex.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9



Q.5)

Volcano is a natural phenomenon when magma from the weak zone of mantle rises and penetrates through crust to appear on earth surface.

### Distribution of Volcanoes

1. Along the divergent boundaries where the plates move away from each other and magma rises to fill the space left behind e.g. sea floor spreading
2. Spewing of magma through local weak spots e.g. volcanic island archipelago - hot spots
3. Along the subduction planes in convergent plate boundaries e.g. Andes mountain, Alentian trench
4. Along transform boundaries



Circumpacific belt is called ring of fire

1. Presence of volcanoes around this area e.g. Japan, New Zealand, Polynesian Islands, Hawaii, Micronesia.
2. Subduction of Pacific Oceanic plate under Eurasian, Australian, Philippian plate.
3. High number of active volcanoes e.g. Tonga and volcanic hotspots e.g. Indonesian archipelago.

Although high number of volcanoes are concentrated in circumpacific zone including deepest point on earth



surface - Mariana trench.  
 Volcanoes are distributed uniformly in other parts of Globe -

1. Caribbean Islands
2. Mid oceanic ridges in Atlantic ocean.
3. Mount Etna in Italy.
4. Volcanic structures in Iceland, Greenland.
5. Mt. Kilimanjaro in Africa.

Volcanoes release large amount energy, ash, hot lava and gases like  $SO_2$  which can change the climate of place.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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