

TERMS used in GEOGRAPHY for viva/ Interview

By

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1. Globe – Man made model of the earth is known as Globe. In which area, shape & size and north direction is true to the scale. During map making process we try to transfer one or more than one features of the globe to the map. We also try to transfer the whole globe or any part of it on a flat surface with the defined scale.

2. Physical Geography– The combined study of geomorphology, climatology and oceanography is known as physical geography. In this branch of geography we study their structure/ features and the impact of physical world on mankind.

3. Environment– The surrounding in which an organism lives and work is known as their environment. Such as- coastal environment, plain environment, mountainous environment, marine environment, desert environment etc.

4. Region– The geographical area with internal homogeneity and outer heterogeneity is termed as region. There are several types of region.

5. Weathering–The wear and tear of the pre-existing rocks by physical, chemical and biological action in in-situ is called weathering.

6. Erosion– The process through which weathered rocks materials/ fragments are transported and deposited to another place is termed as erosion.

7. Cycle of erosion– The process or cycle by which an uplifted landmass has been tries to convert it into a featureless plain by an agent of

erosion, is called cycle of erosion. There are 5 agents of erosion- Running water/ river, wind, glacier, underground water and sea waves.

8. Rock – Rocks are aggregate of certain minerals which form the hard layer of the earth crust. Rocks are of three types- a) Igneous rocks, b) sedimentary rocks and c) metamorphic rocks. Granite and Basalt etc. are igneous, lime stone, shale, sand stone etc. are sedimentary whereas gneiss, schist, marble, quartzite etc. are the examples of metamorphic rocks.

9. Minerals – Naturally occurring inorganic substances having fixed physical and chemical composition and have fixed internal atomic structure is known as minerals. Sometime it can be found in a crystalline state.

10. Metamorphism – Process through which form, texture and structure of the pre-existing rocks changed by the combined action/effects of temperature, pressure and chemically active fluids are known as metamorphism. Re-metamorphism is also possible. e.g- lime stone converted into marble.

11. Discontinuity – The layer through which the change in the density in rocks occurs in the interior of the earth is termed as discontinuity. Moho discontinuity is found between crust and mantle and Gutenberg between mantle and core. Several other discontinuities are found between different sub layers.

12. Line of Unconformity - The line which divides/ separates the rock depositions/ layers of two different geological periods is known as line of unconformity.