

TERMS in GEOGRAPHY for viva / Interview

By

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1. Globe - Man made 3d 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 on 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 the 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 tried 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 . Gneiss is converted into Schist after re-metamorphism.

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.

13. Evaporation - Evaporation is the process in which water (from the water bodies) is heated up by the sun and the water droplets go into the air and form clouds.

14. Transpiration- Evaporation of water from leaves is called transpiration.

15. Evapotranspiration - Combined evaporation from water bodies, soil and plant/trees (leaves) is called evapotranspiration.

16. Precipitation - Falling of water on the surface of the earth in different form is called precipitation.

17. Rainfall - Falling of water in liquid form from cloud/sky is called rainfall.

18. Frost - When condensation formed above earth surface below freezing point; frost occurs.

19. Dew - When surface air becomes saturated, it is called dew.

20. Fog-Condensation in lower atmosphere is responsible for fog formation.

21. Smog-When smoke is mixed with industrial smokes/molecules in the atmosphere, then smog formed (after condensation).

22. Humidity-Presence of water droplets in the atmosphere is known as humidity.

23. Absolute Humidity- It is the actual/total quantity of water vapors present in per unit volume of air (1gm. /m³).

24. Specific Humidity-It is the quantity of water vapours present in the given atmospheric weight. (12gm / 1000 gm.)

25. Relative Humidity-It is the ratio between actual water vapours present in the atmosphere at given temperature and their capacity to hold the water vapor in that temperature. If the absolute humidity is 10 and their capacity is 50, then Relative Humidity= $10/50 \times 100 = 20\%$

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