

O. P. JINDAL SCHOOL, SAVITRI NAGAR
Annual Examination- (2023 – 2024) SET-B

Class: XI
Subject: Geography

MM: 70
Time: 3Hrs.

General Instruction

(Fifteen Minutes Extra will be given for reading the Question Paper.)

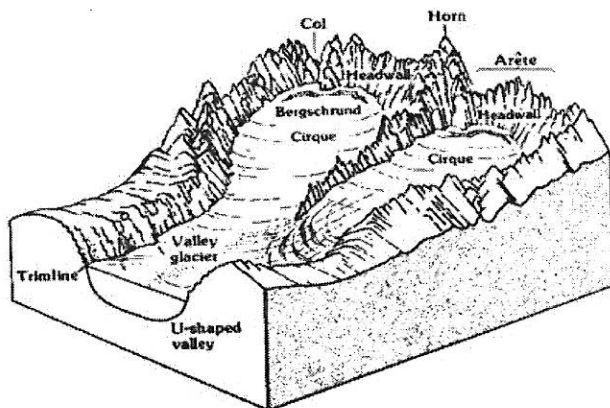
- (i) This question paper contains 30 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Question number 1 to 17 are Multiple Choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.
- (iii) Question number 18 and 19 are Source based questions carrying 3 marks each. Question number 20 to 23 are Short Answer type questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to these questions shall be written in 80 to 100 words.
- (iv) Question number 24 to 28 are Long Answer type questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer to these questions shall be written in 120 to 150 words.
- (v) Question number 29 and 30 are Map based questions, 5 marks each.

Q.1) Pangaea was divided into land forms namely -Lurasia and Gondwanaland. This theory is given by: (1)
 a) Richter b) Wegener c) Mercalli d) none of these

Q.2) Arrange the correct sequence of column II against the states in column I. (1)

Column I (River)	Column II (Origin)
I. River Ganga	1. Mapchachumgo glacier
II. River Brahmaputra	2. Nasik
III. River Godavari	3. Gangotri Glacier
IV. River Ghaghara	4. Chemayungdung Glacier
(a) I-3, II- 4, III-2, IV-1	(b) II-2, III-3, IV-1, I-4
(c) IV-3, III-2, II-1, I-4	(d) III-1, II-4, I-3, IV-2

Q.3) (1)



Which of the following is not erosional landform made by glaciers?
 (a) Horn (b) Cirque (c) Drumlins (d) Hanging valley

Q.4) Assertion (A) : The difference in the geomorphic features of different areas of the earth's surface are known as areal differentiation. (1)
 Reason (R) : This definition of geography is based on interrelation, differential character and areal expression of different phenomena.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not a correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

Q.5) By which method have facilitated correlating the rock formation from different continents across oceans? (1)

- (a) The radiometric dating methods
- (b) Carbon 14 method
- (c) Radioactive method
- (d) Fling Method.

Q.6) Consider the following statement(s) is/are related to the Northern Mountains (1)

- I. A great arc of mountains, consisting of the Himalayas of Nepal, Hindu Kush, and Patkai ranges define the northern Indian subcontinent.
- II. The mountains in these ranges include some of the world's tallest mountains which act as a natural barrier to cold polar winds.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

Code:

- (a) Only I
- (b) Only II
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Neither I nor II

Q.7) With reference to heating and cooling of earth, which of the following is true? (1)

- (a) Lower layer of atmosphere is heated by the process of conduction.
- (b) Atmosphere is heated by shortwave radiation reflected from the surface of earth.
- (c) Transfer of heat through horizontal movement of air is called convection.
- (d) Transfer of heat through vertical movement of air is called advection.

Q.8) The ocean floor may be segmented into how many divisions based on the depth as well as the forms of relief? (1)

- (a) Three
- (b) Four
- (c) Five
- (d) Seven.

Or

Which of the following gases saves us from the harmful ultraviolet radiation coming from the Sun?

- (a) oxygen
- (b) Ozone
- (c) Nitrogen.
- (d) Carbon di oxide

Q.9) The higher concentration of dust particles found in which of the following regions? (1)

- (a) Polar region
- (b) Equatorial
- (c) Subtropical and temperate region
- (d) Polar and equatorial region

Or

Which layer of the atmosphere is free from water vapour and clouds?

- (a) Troposphere
- (b) Mesosphere
- (c) Stratosphere
- (d) Exosphere

Q.10) Assertion (A): The continents are considered as floating on the denser layers of rocks. (1)
Reason (R): The continents are made up of lighter rocks.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not a correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true

Q.11) India was a large island situated off the Australian coast, in a vast ocean. The separated it from the Asian continent till about 225 million years ago. (1)

- (a) Tethys Sea
- (b) Aral Sea
- (c) Caspian Sea
- (d) Black Sea

- Q.12)** Churu (Rajasthan) is the example of which of the following place? (1)
(a) Coldest place
(b) Hottest place
(c) Place of very Shanty rainfall
(d) Place receives large amount rainfall

- Q.13)** Assertion (A): The exogenic geomorphic processes vary from region to region. (1)
Reason (R): There are different climatic regions owing to thermal gradients.
a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A).
b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explains (A).
c) (A) is true and (R) is false.
d) (A) is false and (R) is true.

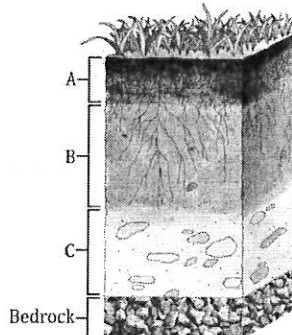
- Q.14)** Which of the following is known as "landfall of the cyclone" with reference to tropical cyclones? (1)
(a) Cyclone when crosses the coast and reach on land
(b) Get energy from condensation process in cumulus-nimbus clouds
(c) Destruction of cyclone
(d) Lack of supply of moisture of cyclone

Or

The intertropical convergence zone normally occur near.

- (a) near the equator (b) near the tropic of Cancer (c) near the tropic of Capricorn
(d) near the Arctic Circle

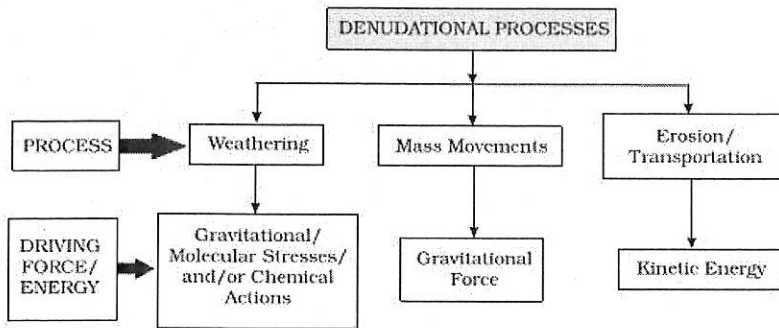
- Q.15)** Study the picture and answer the following question: (1)



This arrangement of soil layers is known as the -----.

- (a) Soil profile
(b) Soil fertility
(c) Soil productivity
(d) Parent rock
- Q.16)** Assertion (A): The amount of moisture in the atmosphere is related to latitude. (1)
Reason (R): The capacity to hold moisture in the form of water vapor is related to temperature.
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

- Q.17)** Study the picture and answer the following question. (1)

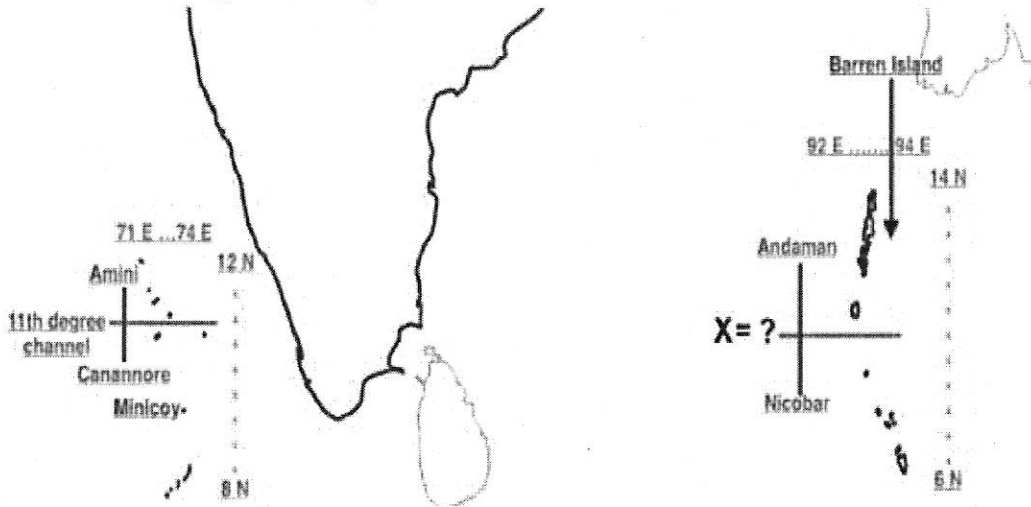


Denudation process is the sum total of

- (a) Weathering
- (b) Mass movement
- (c) Erosion or transportation
- (d) All of the above

Q.18) Read the text carefully and answer the questions given below:

Observe the given map:



- i) Which island groups are located in Arabian Sea?
- ii) Give the name of the water body marked with X in map that separates the Andaman island in the north from the Nicobar island in the south.
- iii) How many islands make up the island groups situated in Bay of Bengal?

Q.19) Read the source (Ocean water movement) given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Tides

Tides

Tides are the periodical rise and fall of the ocean levels once or twice a day mainly due to the gravitational forces exerted by the sun, the moon and the rotation of the earth.

- Tides occur due to the vertical movement of the ocean waters and are different from the movement of water caused by meteorological effects like winds and atmospheric pressure changes. Such water movements are called surges and are not regular like tides.
- Moon's gravitational pull is the major cause of the occurrence of tides, as it is more

effective than that of the sun. The sun's gravitational pull and the centrifugal force due to the rotation of the earth are the other forces that act along with the moon's gravitational pull.

- The gravitational pull and the centrifugal force create two major tidal bulges on the earth. On the side of the earth facing the moon, a tidal bulge is created because the attractive force of the moon is greater than the centrifugal force. On the opposite side of the earth, the attractive force is less as it is farther away from the moon, and the centrifugal force is dominant. It results in a second bulge away from the moon. The tide generating force is the difference between the gravitation of the moon and the centrifugal force.
- When the tide is channeled between islands or into bays and estuaries, they are called tidal currents.
- The highest tides in the world occur in the Bay of Fundy in Nova Scotia, Canada.

Flow tide and ebb tide

Flow tide/High tide – The time between the low tide and high tide, when the tide is rising is called the flow or flood tide. It is the rising tide.

Ebb tide/low tide – The time between the high tide and low tide, when the tide is falling is called the ebb. It is the receding tide.

Types of Tides

Based on their frequency of occurrence –

- Semi-diurnal – The most common tidal pattern with two high tides and two low tides each day. The successive high or low tides are approximately of the same height.
- Diurnal tide – Only one high tide and one low tide each day. The successive high or low tides are approximately of the same height.
- Mixed tide – Tides varying in height are known as mixed tides. These generally occur along the west coast of North America and on many islands of the Pacific Ocean.

Based on the sun, the moon and the earth's positions –

- Spring tide – When the sun, the moon and the earth are in a straight line, the height of the tide will be higher than normal and are called spring tides. Spring tides occur twice a month – one on the full moon and the other on the new moon.
- Neap tides – When the sun and the moon are positioned at right angles to each other, the height of the tide will be lower than the normal and are called neap tides. This happens normally after seven days of a spring tide. The gravitational forces of the sun and the moon tend to counteract each other. Neap tides also occur twice a month (during the first quarter moon and the last quarter moon)

- i) The periodic rise and fall in the level of the water in seas and oceans is (1)
(a) tides
(b) wave
(c) current
(d) none of these
- ii) The rise and fall of water less than normal is called (1)
(a) Spring Tides
(b) Neap Tides
(c) Tide Bores
(d) Swash
- iii) The most common tidal pattern, featuring two high tides and two low tides each day is called (1)
(a) Neap tide

- (b) Mixed tide
- (c) semi-diurnal tide
- (d) Diurnal tide

- Q.20)** Explain the difference between Bhangar and Khadar. (3)
- Q.21)** Differentiate between Primary waves and Secondary waves. (3)
Or
What are the differences between absolute humidity and relative humidity
- Q.22)** Classify the ocean currents based on depth and temperature. (3)
- Q.23)** What are the importance of tides (5)
- Q.24)** What do you understand by 'Mango shower, kal Baisakhi, El-Nino , Western cyclonic disturbance. (5)
Or
Evaluate the major features of river Ganga.
- Q.25)** What is the sole driving force behind all the exogenic processes? Explain how? (5)
- Q.26)** In which year wildlife act was enacted in India? What is the percentage of forest area in India? (5)
Mention any 6 important reason of the decline of wildlife in India.
- Q.27)** Why is troposphere considered to be the most significant layer of the atmosphere? (5)
- Q.28)** Name the types of rainfall and explain Orographic rainfall with diagram. (5)
- Q.29)** Locate the given points on political map of world. (Any Five) (5)
a) Baltic Sea b) Gobi Desert. c) Mid- Atlantic ridges d) Red Sea e) Eastern Madagascar
f) Thar Desert. g) California current. h) Peru current
- Q.30)** Locate the given points on political map of India. (Any Five) (5)
a) Pulicat Lake. b) Coromandal coast c) Western Ghats
d) Karakoram Range. e) Chota Nagpur Plateau f) Gulf of mannar