

**Practice Paper**  
**Class XI**  
**Subject – Geography (029)**

**Time : 3 hours**

**Maximum Marks - 70**

**General Instructions :**

1. There are 30 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
2. This question paper is divided into (5) five sections A, B,C,D and E
3. Section A- Question nos. 1 to 17 are multiple choice questions (MCQs) carrying 1 mark each.
4. Section B- Question nos. 18 to 19 are source based answer type questions carrying 3 marks each.
5. Section C- Question nos. 20 to 23 are short answer type questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each of them should be in 80-100 words.
6. Section D- Questions nos. 24 to 28 are long answer type questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each should be in 120-150 words.
7. Section E- Question nos. 29 to 30 are Map based questions related to identification and locating and labelling of geographical features respectively carrying 5 marks each.
8. The outline map of India and world provided to you must be attached within your answer sheet.
9. Use of template or stencils for outline map is allowed.

<b>SECTION - A</b>			
Q 1.	What causes rainfall on the coastal areas of Tamilnadu in the beginning of winters? A. Southwest Monsoon B. North-Eastern Mansoon C. Temperate Cyclones D. Local Air Circulation		
Q 2.	Arrange the following rivers in ascending order in accordance of to their length i. Mahanadi ii. Kaveri iii. Tapi iv. Godavari A. ii,i,iv,iii B. iv,iii,ii,i C. i,iii,ii,iv D. lii,l,ii,iv		
Q 3.	If you observe Indian rivers, then which of the following river would be Southern most? A. Jhelum		

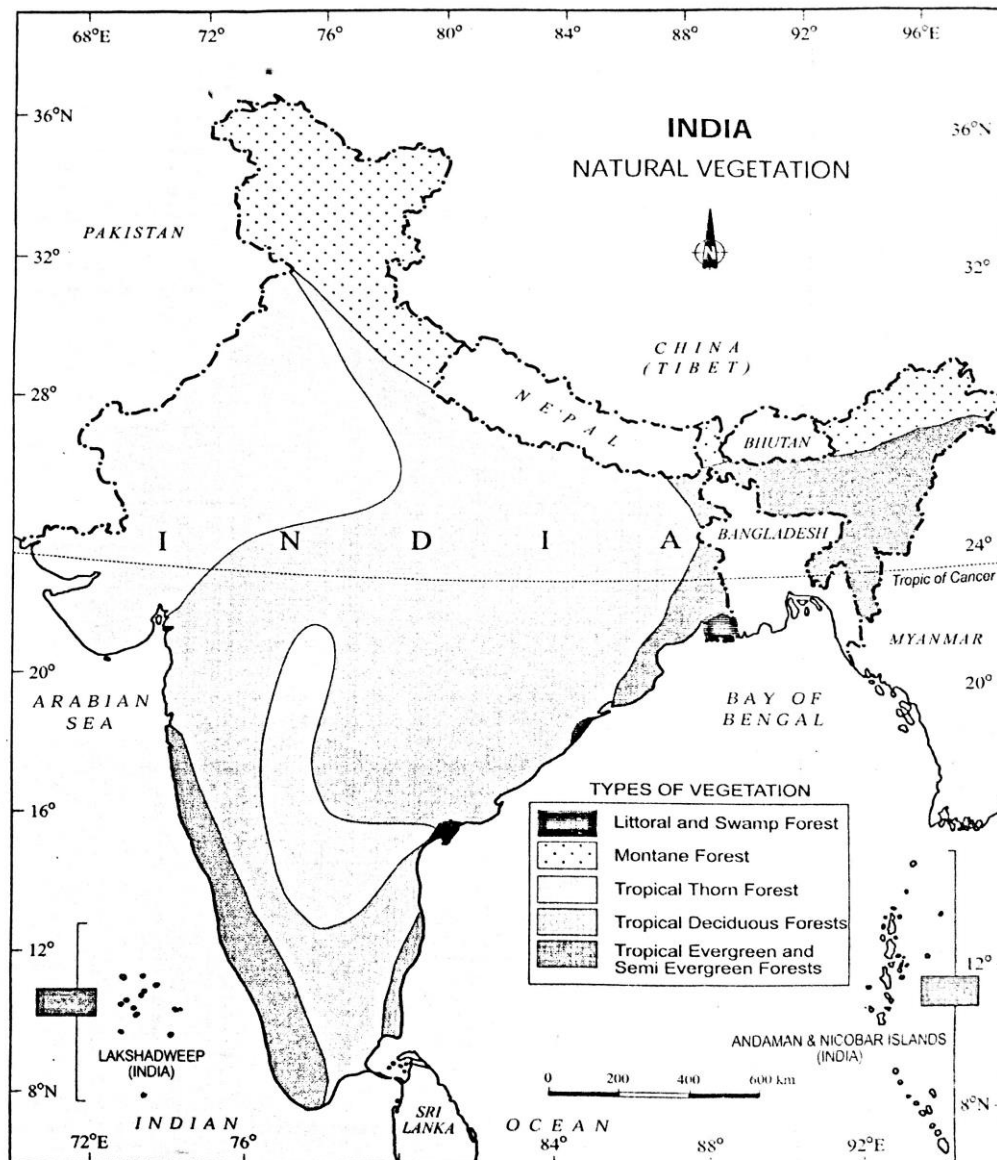
	<p>B. Satluj C. Chenab D. Rabi</p>																					
Q 4.	<p>Consider the following statement and choose the correct answer with the help of the given option :- Statement I :- Western coastal plains are narrow belt Statement II : It does not provides natural conditions for the development of ports and harbours</p> <p>A. Only statement I is true B. Only Statement II is true C. Both the statements are correct , and statement II correctly explains statement I D. Bot the statements are true but not related with each other</p>																					
Q 5.	<p><b>Assertion (A)</b> : The Kaveri river carries water throughout the year with comparatively less fluctuation than the other peninsular rivers. <b>Reasoning (R)</b> : The upper catchment area receives rainfall during north east monsoon season and lower part during south west monsoon session.</p> <p>A. A and R both are correct, R explains A correctly B. A and R are correct , R doesnot explain A correctly C. A is correct, R is wrong D. A and R both are incorrect</p>																					
Q 6.	<p>Consider the following and choose the correct answer with the help of given code :-</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="284 1227 1268 1417"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>River</th> <th></th> <th>Origin Place</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>I</td> <td>Brahamputra</td> <td>1</td> <td>Mhow</td> </tr> <tr> <td>II</td> <td>Chanmal</td> <td>2</td> <td>Milam Glacier</td> </tr> <tr> <td>III</td> <td>Sarda</td> <td>3</td> <td>Chemayungdung</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IV</td> <td>Ghaghara</td> <td>4</td> <td>Mapchachunga</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Options:-</p> <p>A. I-3,II-1,III-4, IV-2 B. I-3, II-1, III-3, IV-4 C. I-1, II-4, III-2, IV-3 D. I-4, II-3, III-1, IV-2</p>		River		Origin Place	I	Brahamputra	1	Mhow	II	Chanmal	2	Milam Glacier	III	Sarda	3	Chemayungdung	IV	Ghaghara	4	Mapchachunga	
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Q 7.	<p>Consider the following statement and choose the correct answer with the help of given options :-</p> <p><b>Statement I</b> : The temperate forests are called Sholas in the Nilgiris, Anaimalai and Palani hills <b>Statement II</b> : Khejri and Palas species are found in these forests.</p>																					

Options :-

- A. Both the statements are true
- B. Only statement I is true
- C. Only statement II is true
- D. Both the statements are wrong

Q  
8.

Observe the following map and answer the following question.

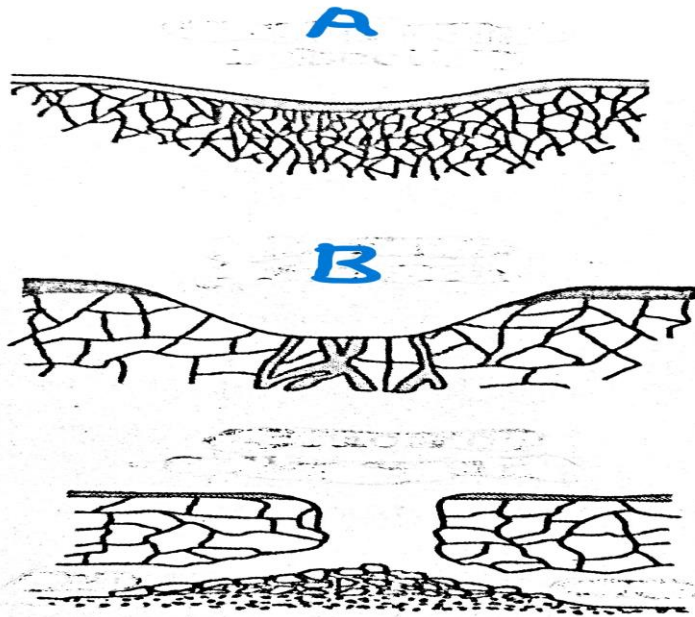


Which of the following forests are most spread in India ?

- A. Tropical Thorn forest
- B. Tropical Evergreen Forest
- C. Tropical deciduous forest
- D. Montane forest

	<p>Note : The following question is for the visually impaired candidates in lieu of Q No. 8</p> <p>Which of the following forest are most wide spread in India ?</p> <p>A. Tropical Thorn forest  B. Tropical Evergreen Forest  C. Tropical deciduous forest  D. Montane forest</p>		
Q 9.	<p>Rosewood, Mahogany and Aini are species of :-</p> <p>A. Tropical Deciduous forest  B. Tropical Evergreen forest  C. Tropical Semi Evergreen forest  D. Littoral forest</p>		
Q 10.	<p>Given below is the list of earth quake types and their characteristics. Which of the following pair is correctly matched?</p> <p>A. Explosion : Earthquakes that occur in the areas of large reservoirs  B. Collapse : Earthquakes occur due to intense mining activity  C. Tectonic : Earthquakes confined to areas of active valcano  D. Reservoir induced : Earthquakes occur due to explosion of chemical or nuclear devices</p>		
Q 11.	<p>Which of the following is not a part of hydrological cycle ?</p> <p>A. Evaporation  B. Precipitation  C. Condensation  D. Hydration</p>		
Q 12.	<p>Which of the following Oceans have the highest Salinity ?</p> <p>A. Mediterranean Sea  B. Dead Sea  C. Red Sea  D. Black Sea</p>		
Q 13.	<p>Which of the following ocean current is Cold Current ?</p> <p>A. Oyashio Current  B. Brazillian Current  C. Alaska Current  D. Auglhas Current</p>		
Q 14.	<p>Read the following statement and answer the following question :</p> <p>“There is only one high tide and one low tide during each day. The successive high and low tides are approximately of the same height”</p> <p>Which of the following tide is related to above information ?</p> <p>A. Mixed Tide  B. Spring Tide  C. Diurnal Tide  D. Semi- Diurnal Tide</p>		

Q 15.	<p>Read the following case study and answer the questions :-</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Geomorphic Processes</b></p> <p>The endogenic and exogenic forces causing physical stresses and chemical actions on earth materials and bringing about changes in the configuration of the surface of the earth are known as geomorphic processes. Diastrophism and volcanism are endogenic geomorphic processes. Weathering, mass wasting, erosion and deposition are exogenic geomorphic processes. Any exogenic element of nature (like water, ice, wind, etc.) capable of acquiring and transporting earth materials can be called a geomorphic agent. When these elements of nature become mobile due to gradients, they remove the materials and transport them over slopes and deposit them at lower level. A process is a force applied on earth materials affecting the same. An agent is a mobile medium (like running water, moving ice, wind, waves) which removes, transports and deposits earth materials.</p> <p>Answer any three questions :</p> <p>15. Which of the following is endogenic processes?  i. Diastrophism and deposition  ii. Weathering and Volcanism  iii. Erosion  v. Diastrophism</p> <p>16. The correct order from the following is ;-  i. Transportation, Erosion, Deposition  ii. Erosion, Transportation, Deposition  iii. Deposition, Transportation, Erosion  iv. Erosion, Deposition, Transportation</p> <p>17. Which of the following is not the Geomorphic agent ?  i. Wind  ii. Running Water  iii. Erosion  iv. Waves</p>	
	<b>SECTION - B</b>	
	Q No. 18 and 19 are source based questions :-	
Q 18.	Observe the given diagram and answer the following questions :	



- A. Name the land form marked as A and B  
 B. In which areas the above mentioned landforms are found?  
 C. By which exogenous process are the above mentioned landforms formed ?

Note : This question is for visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 18

- 18.1 At which stage of river the Delta must be formed?  
 18.2 At which place delta is formed by the river?  
 18.3 The shape of Delta depends on which factor?

Q  
19.

Read the following case study and answer the following questions :-

### The Peninsular Plateau

Rising from the height of 150 m above the river plains up to an elevation of 600-900 m is the irregular triangle known as the Peninsular plateau. Delhi ridge in the northwest, (extension of Aravalis), the Rajmahal hills in the east, Gir range in the west and the Cardamom hills in the south constitute the outer extent of the Peninsular plateau. However, an extension of this is also seen in the northeast, in the form of Shillong and Karbi-Anglong plateau. The Peninsular India is made up of a series of patland plateaus such as the Hazaribagh plateau, the Palamu plateau, the Ranchi plateau, the Malwa plateau, the Coimbatore plateau and the Karnataka plateau, etc. This is one of the oldest and the most stable landmass of India. The general elevation of the plateau is from the west to the east, which is also proved by the pattern of the flow of rivers. Name some rivers of the Peninsular plateau which have their confluence in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian sea and mention some landforms which are typical to the east flowing rivers but are absent in the west flowing

	<p>rivers. Some of the important physiographic features of this region are tors, block mountains, rift valleys, spurs, bare rocky structures, series of hummocky hills and wall-like quartzite dykes offering natural sites for water storage. The western and northwestern part of the plateau has an emphatic presence of black soil. This Peninsular plateau has undergone recurrent phases of upliftment and submergence accompanied by crustal faulting and fractures. (The Bhima fault needs special mention, because of its recurrent seismic activities). These spatial variations have brought in elements of diversity in the relief of the Peninsular plateau. The northwestern part of the plateau has a complex relief of ravines and gorges. The ravines of Chambal, Bhind and Morena are some of the well-known examples.</p> <p>A. Explain the extent of the Peninsular Plateau.  B. The peninsular India is made up of a series of Patland Plateaus. Justify.  C. There are many landforms found in Peninsular Plateau. State any two examples.</p>		
	<b>SECTION – C</b>		
	Question No. 20 to 23 are short Answer type questions		
Q 20.	Human is the integral part of nature and nature has the imprints of 'human'. Justify the statement.		
Q 21.	Describe the stages of the development of planet ? OR Describe the process of differentiation in the development of evolution of Lithosphere.		
Q 22.	How land breeze is different from sea breeze? Explain OR In the years when the ENSO is strong, large scale variations in weather occur over the world. Give suitable examples to support the statement.		
Q 23.	Monsoon breaks occur in the different regions are due to different reasons. Examine the reasons.		
	<b>SECTION – D</b>		
Q 24.	Mention the evidence given in favour of the continental drift theory.		
Q 25.	Explain the structure of Atmosphere. OR The temperature of air at any place is influenced by many factors. Justify the statement		

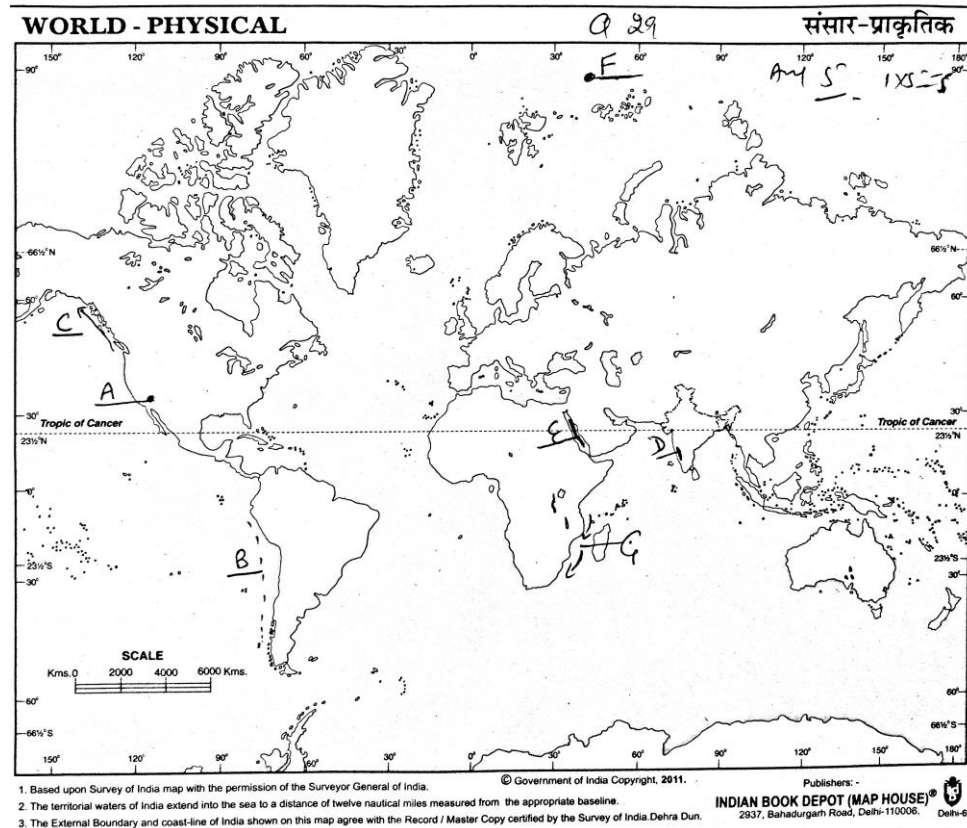
Q 26.	Identify the following statements as True Or False and state the reasons behind your response (5) a. India is connected to its neighbouring regions by sea and air routes. (0.5+2) b. India is known as subcontinent. (0.5+2)	
Q 27.	Describe the characteristics of western coastal plains with respect to following points: i. Location ii. Structure iii. Extent iv. Major Ports v. Divisions  OR Describe the five characteristics of Ganga river system	
Q 28.	How does monsoon affect economic life in India? Elucidate OR Describe any five characteristics of Tropical Deciduous forest.	
<b>SECTION – E</b>		
Q 29.	Seven geographical features shown on the given physical outline map of the world A,B,C,D,E,F and G. Identify these features with the help of information given below and write their correct names on the lines marked near them. A. A desert B. A Tectonic Plate C. An Ocean Current D. An Ecological Hotspot E. A Sea F. An Ocean G. An Ocean Current	
	Note : The following questions are for the visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q No. 29. (Any Five)  Q29.1 Write the name of the desert lies in North America 29.2 Name the tectonic plate which is located between South America and Pacific Plate 29.3 Write the name of warm current of Alaska Coast 29.4 name the ecological hotspot of India 29.5 Name the sea located between Africa and Aisa. 29.6 Write the name of largest continent of the world 29.7 Write the name of cold current flowing northward in the south Atlantic ocean along the east coast of Argentina.	
Q 30.	Locate and label the following on the given physical outline map of India with appropriate symbols. (Any five) A. Konkan Coast	



- B. Corbett National Park
- C. Dachigam Wild Life Sanctuary
- D. Palk Strait
- E. River Chambal
- F. Kolleru Lake
- G. Aravali Range

**Note : The following questions are for the visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q No. 29. (Any Five)**

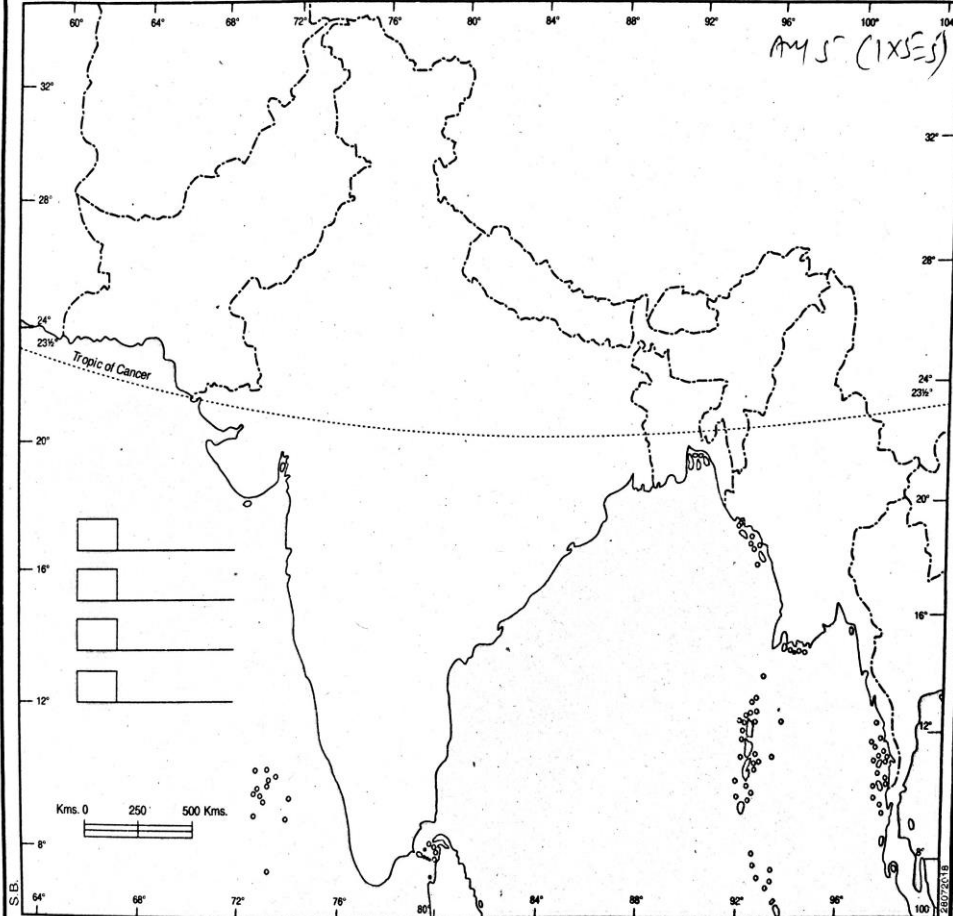
- 30.1 In which state Bhorgarh is located?
- 30.2 In which state Corbett National park is located?
- 30.3 In which state Dachigam wild Sanctuary is situated?
- 30.4 In which hill range is the Doddabetta peak is situated?
- 30.5 Write the name of longest river of Southern India/
- 30.6 Name the highest peak of peninsular plateau.
- 30.7 Name the lake located in Odisha



1. Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.  
 2. The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate baseline.  
 3. The External Boundary and coast-line of India shown on this map agree with the Record / Master Copy certified by the Survey of India Dehra Dun.

**INDIA PHYSICAL AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES** Q 30 **भारत प्राकृतिक और पड़ोसी देश**

AM 5 (1X5E5)



1. Based upon Survey of India Map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.  
 2. The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate baseline.  
 3. The interstate boundaries between Uttar Pradesh & Uttarakhand, Bihar & Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh have not been verified by the Governments concerned.  
 4. The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.  
 5. The External Boundary and coast-line of India shown on this map agree with the Record / Master copy certified by the Survey of India, Dehra Dun.  
 6. The administrative Headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Puducherry are at Chandigarh. (Letter No.T.B. 99162-A-3213 Dated 5/5/2003)

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Prakash