

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, PATIALA

First Term Examination (27 August 2025)

Class XI (Humanities)
Subject - Geography (029)

Time: 3hrs.

M.M. 70

General Instructions:

1. This question paper contains **30** questions. All questions are **compulsory**.
2. This question paper is divided into **five** sections. **Sections-A, B, C, D and E**.
3. **Section A** - Question number **1 to 17** are Multiple Choice type questions carrying **1** mark each.
4. **Section B** - Question number **18 and 19** are Source based questions carrying **3** marks each.
5. **Section C** - 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.
6. **Section D** 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.
7. **Section E** Question number **29 and 30** are Map based questions.

Section - A

Q1. Which of the following disciplines attempts temporal synthesis?
a) Sociology b) Anthropology c) History d) Geography

Q2. Which one of the following Statement given below is/ are correct?
1) Biogeography is branch of geography based on regional approach.
2) Biogeography has develop due to interface between physical and Human Geography.

Options:
a) Only 1 b) Only 2 c) Both 1 and 2 d) None of the above

Q3. Light year is used to measure _____
a) years b) distance c) light d) diameter

Q4. Which of the following is not related to the formation or modification of the present atmosphere?
a) Solar winds b) Differentiation c) Degassing d) Photosynthesis

Q5. Which zone records arrival of both P and S waves?
a) Between 105° and 145° from epicenter
b) Beyond 105° from epicenter
c) Within 105° from epicenter
d) Beyond 145° from epicentre

Q6. Which of the following pair is correct?
a) Locolith - Horizontal structure
b) Lapolith - Cone - shape
c) Phacolith - Vertical deposits
d) Sili - Saucer - shaped

Q7. Sea salt, Pollen ash, Smoke-soot, Fire oil these are associated with
a) Gases b) Dust particles c) Water vapour d) Meteors

Q8. Dust particles can be transported to very high altitude by which of the following?
a) Permanent winds b) Clouds c) Cyclones d) Convectional currents

Q9. The direction of the wind around a low pressure area in the Northern hemisphere is
a) Clockwise b) Anti clockwise c) Perpendicular to isobars d) Parallel to isobars

Q10. Atmospheric pressure determines
a) When earthquake occurs
b) When volcanic eruption takes place
c) When air will rise or sink
d) When climate will change

Q11. When is the main reason behind the difference in time zone is Eastern and Western states of India?
a) Longitudinal variation b) Latitudinal variation
c) Climatic differences d) Altitudinal variation

Q12. The Swampy and marshy land of Northern plains is known as -
a) Bhangar b) Khadar c) Bhabar d) Terai

Q13. The Peninsular block of India has been subjected to which of the following geomorphic forces?
a) Faulting b) Erosion c) Denudation d) All of these

Q14. Assertion (A): Narmada and Tapi flows in rift valley.
Reason (R): Narmada and Tapi drains in the Bay of Bengal
a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false
d) A is false but R is true

Q15. What is the most important reason behind river Kosi being called as Sorrow of Bihar
a) It causes devastating floods
b) It deposits large amount of silt
c) It flows fast
d) It suddenly disappears below the ground

Q16. How many of the Biosphere Reserves from India are recognized by the UNESCO?
a) One b) Three c) Eleven d) Ten

Q17. Project Elephant was launched in which year?
a) 1992 b) 1929 c) 1972 d) 1982

Section - B

Source Based Questions:

Q18. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

Tropical evergreen forests are found in the Western slope of the Western Ghats, hills of the North-Eastern region and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. They are found in warm and humid areas with an annual precipitation of over 200 cm and mean annual temperature above 22°C. Tropical evergreen forests are well stratified, with layers closer to the ground and are covered with shrubs and creepers, with short structured trees followed by tall variety of trees.

In these forests, trees reach great heights up to 60 m or above. There is no definite time for trees to shed their leaves, flowering and fruiting. As such these forests appear green all

the year round. Species found in these forests include rosewood, mahogany, aini, ebony, etc. The semi evergreen forests are found in the less rainy parts of these regions. Such forests have a mixture of evergreen and moist deciduous trees. The undergrowing climbers provide an evergreen character to these forests. Main species are white cedar, hollock and kail.

The British were aware of the economic value of the forests in India, hence, large scale exploitation of these forests was started. The

structure of forests was also changed. The oak forests in Garhwal and Kumaon were replaced by pine (chirs) which was needed to lay railway lines. Forests were also cleared for introducing plantations of tea, rubber and coffee. The British also used timber for construction activities as it acts as an insulator of heat. The protective use of forests was, thus, replaced by commercial use.

Tropical thorn forests occur in the areas which receive rainfall less than 50 cm. These consist of a variety of grasses and shrubs. It includes semi-arid areas of south west Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. In these forests, plants remain leafless for most part of the year and give an expression of scrub vegetation. Important species found are babool, ber, and wild date palm, khair, neem, khejri, palas, etc. Tussocky grass grows upto a height of 2 m as the under growth.

1. Why tropical evergreen forests are found in the Western slope of the Western Ghats, hills of the North-Eastern region and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands?
2. Why evergreen forests are named so?
3. The British changed the composition of forests of India for which purpose?

Q19. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

The study of seismic waves provides a complete picture of the layered interior. An earthquake in simple words is shaking of the earth. It is a natural event. It is caused due to release of energy, which generates waves that travel in all directions. The release of energy occurs along a fault. A fault is a sharp break in the crustal rocks. Rocks along a fault tend to move in opposite directions. As the overlying rock strata press them, the friction locks them together. However, their tendency to move apart at some point of time overcomes the friction. As a result, the blocks get deformed and eventually, they slide past one another abruptly. This causes a release of energy, and the energy waves travel in all directions. The point where the energy is released is called the focus of an earthquake, alternatively, it is called the hypocentre. The energy waves travelling in different directions reach the surface. The point on the surface, nearest to the focus, is called epicentre. It is the first one to experience the waves. It is a point directly above the focus.

All natural earthquakes take place in the lithosphere. You will learn about different layers of the earth later in this chapter. It is sufficient to note here that the lithosphere refers to the portion of depth up to 200 km from the surface of the earth. An instrument called 'seismograph' records the waves reaching the surface. Earthquake waves are basically of two types body waves and surface waves. Body waves are generated due to the release of energy at the focus and move in all directions travelling through the body of the earth. Hence, the name body waves. The body waves interact with the surface rocks and generate new set of waves called surface waves. These waves move along the surface. The velocity of waves changes as they travel through materials with different densities. The denser the material, the higher is the velocity. Their direction also changes as they reflect or refract when coming across materials with different densities.

1. What do you understand by the term 'earthquake'?
2. Why does the earth shake?
3. How are surface waves generated?

Section - C

Q20. The central highlands is an example of the old and relict mts. Briefly describe the features of the central highlands.

Q21. India has been endowed with Unique Physical diversity. Justify.

Q22. How is physical Geography different from biogeography?

Q23. Explain different stages in the development of atmosphere.

Section - D

Q24. Discuss the sources of information about the interior of the earth.

Q25. Give an account of structure of the Atmosphere. Explain all its characteristic with the help of diagram.

Q26. The winds are the horizontal movement of air which are classified into major group. Explain.

Q27. Write the main differences between the two edges of the Deccan Plateau.

Q28. On the basis of mode of origin, nature and characteristics the Indian drainage system is classified into how many groups. Discuss in brief.

Q29. Identify the following features in the given MAP of the World: (any five)

- A) Name of the Ocean
- B) Name of the Ridge
- C) Lithospheric plate
- D) Name of the Ring
- E) A desert in Africa
- F) Desert of Australia

Q30. Locate and label the following on the given MAP of India

1. St. Meridian of India
2. Garo Khasi Jantia Hills
3. Malwa Plateau
4. Lakshadweep Islands
5. K2
6. Southern most point of mainland of India.

