

# BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, PATIALA

## First Term Examination (29 August 2024)

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 is included in lithosphere  
a) ocean    b) winds    c) food chain    d) land forms
- Q2. Which one of the following scholars coined the term geography?  
a) Herodotus    b) Galileo    c) Eratosthenes    d) Aristotle
- Q3. A galaxy contains a large number of \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Planets    b) Stars    c) Satellites    d) All of these
- Q4. Which of the following figures represents the age of the earth?  
a) 4.6 million years    b) 13.7 billion years    c) 4.6 billions years    d) 13.7 trillion years
- Q5. Which type of volcano eruptions have caused Deccan Trap formation?  
a) shield    b) flood    c) composite    d) coldera
- Q6. \_\_\_\_\_ is an instrument. Which is used to record the earth quake waves?  
a) Sismograph    b) Richer scale    c) Mercelli scale    d) P-wane scale
- Q7. Which one of the following gases in Trausparaul to incoming solar radition and opaque to outgoing terrestrial radiation?  
a) Oxygen    b) Nitrogen    c) Helium    d) Carbon dioxide
- Q8. \_\_\_\_\_ contributes to the stability and instability in the air.  
a) Dust particles    b) Water vapour    c) Gasses    d) Fine soil
- Q9. Which of the following are the lines connecting places having equal pressure?  
a) Isobars    b) Isoclinic    c) Isoneph    d) Isohyet
- Q10. The air with distinctive characteristics in term of temperature and humidity is called  
a) Air mass    b) Wind    c) Cyclone    d) None of these

- Q11. Which one of the following countries shares the longest land frontier with India?  
a) Bangladesh b) China c) Pakistan d) Myanmar
- Q12. The territorial stretch of India towards the sea is upto  
a) 6 nautical miles b) 12 nautical miles c) 15 nautical miles d) 18 nautical miles
- Q13. What is the main reason behind the difference in time zone in Eastern and Western state of India?  
a) Latitudinal variation b) Longitudinal variation c) Climatic differences d) Altitudinal variation
- Q14. On which of the following hills range is the 'Dodabeta' peak situated?  
a) Nilgiri hills b) Anaimala hills c) Cardamom hills d) Nallamala hills
- Q15. Considered the following about the Thar Desert and choose the options which is correct.  
1. It lies in the West of Aravali hills  
2. It is covered with barchans  
3. It has tropical semi evergreen climate  
a) 1 and 2 b) 1 and 3 c) 2 and 3 d) 1, 2 and 3
- Q16. In which one of the following states is the Nandadevi Biosphere Reserve situated?  
a) Bihar b) Uttar Pradesh c) Uttarakhand d) Odisha
- Q17. Which of the following tree do-not belong to Tropical evergreen forest?  
a) Rose wood b) Kusum c) Aini d) None of these

#### Section - B

##### Source Based Questions:

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

The atmosphere is composed of gases, water vapour and dust particles. The proportion of gases changes in the higher layers of the atmosphere in such a way that oxygen will be almost in negligible quantity at the height of 120 km. Similarly, carbon dioxide and water vapour are found only up to 90 km from the surface of the earth. Carbon dioxide is meteorologically a very important gas as it is transparent to the incoming solar radiation but opaque to the outgoing terrestrial radiation. It absorbs a part of terrestrial radiation and reflects back some part of it towards the earth's surface. It is largely responsible for the greenhouse effect. The volume of other gases is constant but the volume of carbon dioxide has been rising in the past few decades mainly because of the burning of fossil fuels. This has also increased the temperature of the air. Ozone is another important component of the atmosphere found between 10 and 50 km above the earth's surface and acts as a filter and absorbs the ultra-violet rays radiating from the sun and prevents them from reaching the surface of the earth. A

Water vapour is also a variable gas in the atmosphere, which decreases with altitude. In the warm and wet tropics, it may account for four per cent of the air by volume, while in the dry and cold areas of desert and Polar Regions, it may be less than one per cent of the air. Water vapour also decreases from the equator towards the poles.

It also absorbs parts of the insolation from the sun and preserves the earth's radiated heat. It thus, acts like a blanket allowing the earth neither to become too cold nor too hot. Dust particles are generally concentrated in the lower layers of the atmosphere; yet, convectional air currents may transport them to great heights. The higher concentration of dust particles is found in subtropical and temperate regions due to dry winds in comparison to equatorial and Polar Regions. Dust and salt particles act as hygroscopic nuclei around which water vapour condenses to produce clouds.

- Which of the following gas is primarily responsible of heating of the atmosphere?  
a) Oxygen b) Water vapour c) Carbon Dioxide d) Both (b) and (c)
- Dust particles are found in large quantities in which of the following regions?  
a) Polar region b) Rainforests c) Tropical Region d) Tundra Region



3. Which of the following helps in maintaining the balance of earth's temperature?  
a) Rivers    b) Ozone    c) Water vapour    d) Ocean
4. Dust particles can be transported to very high altitude by which of the following?  
a) Permanent winds    b) Clouds    c) Convectional Currents    d) Cyclone

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

Social forestry means the management and protection of forests and afforestation on barren lands with the purpose of helping in the environmental, social and rural development. The National Commission on Agriculture (1976) has classified social forestry into three categories. These are urban forestry, rural forestry and farm forestry. Urban forestry pertains to the raising and management of trees on public and privately owned lands in and around urban centres such as green belts, parks, roadside avenues, industrial and commercial green belts, etc.

Rural forestry lays emphasis on promotion of agro-forestry and community forestry. Agro-forestry is the raising of trees and agriculture crops on the same land inclusive of the waste patches. It combines forestry with agriculture, thus, altering the simultaneous production of food, fodder, fuel, timber and fruit. Community forestry involves the raising of trees on public or community land such as the village pasture and temple land, roadside, canal bank, strips along railway lines, and schools etc. Community forestry programme aims at providing benefits to the community as a whole. Community forestry provides a means under which the people of landless classes can associate themselves in tree raising and thus, get those benefits which otherwise are restricted for landowners.

Farm forestry is a term applied to the process under which farmers grow trees for commercial and non-commercial purposes on their farm lands.

Forest departments of various states distribute seedlings of trees free of cost to small and medium farmers. Several lands such as the margins of agricultural fields, grasslands and pastures, land around homes and cow sheds may be used for raising trees under non-commercial farm forestry.

1. Which of the following is not included in Social forestry?  
a) Urban forestry    b) Rural forestry    c) Farm forestry    d) Silviculture forestry
2. What is the most important component of rural forestry?  
a) Community    b) Agriculture    c) Industrialisation    d) Both (a) and (b)
3. Farm forestry includes which of the following?  
a) Planting of trees    b) Planting horticulture crops  
c) Animal husbandry    d) Planting low water crops
4. Which of the following is an essential component of Social forestry?  
a) Pesticides    b) Afforestation    c) Sustainable development    d) Organic manure

### Section - C

**Q20.** What are montane forests? Describe any one type of montane vegetation?

**Q21.** Differentiate between Western coastal plains and the Eastern Coastal plains.

**OR**

Write the main differences between the two edges of the Deccan plateau.

**Q22.** What are the indirect sources of knowing about the interior of the earth?

**OR**

What are the features of outermost solid part of the earth?

**Q23.** What is the relation of Geography with other sciences?

**Section - D**

**Q24.** Explain with the help of diagram the structure of the atmosphere.

**OR**

Give an account of the atmosphere. Also explain its characteristic.

**Q25.** Write an explanatory note on Big Bang theory.

**OR**

What do you know about the evolution of the earth? Explain.

**Q26.** The winds are the horizontal movement of air which are classified into major groups discuss.

**Q27.** Explain the Central location of India.

**OR**

India has been endowed with unique physical diversity. Justify.

**Q28.** Write a brief description of the physiography of India

**OR**

Northern plains are important for Indian economy. Why?

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

(5)

- 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

(5)

1. St. Meridian of India
2. Garo Khasi Jaintia Hills
3. Chhota Nagpur plateau
4. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
5. Kanchanjunga
6. Southern most point of mainland of India.



