

BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, PATIALA

Final Examination (6 March 2026)

Class XI (Humanities)
Subject - Geography (029)

M.M. 70

Time: 3hrs.

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. Who draws, produces and studies maps?
a) Researcher b) Cartographer c) Demographer d) Analyst
- Q2. Consider the following statements. Which of them is correct
1. The process through which gases were outpoured from interior is called degassing.
2. Continuous volcanic eruptions contributed water vapour and gases to atmosphere.
a) Only I b) Only 2 c) Both 1 and 2 d) Neither 1 nor 2
- Q3. Which of the given statement is correct?
a) Gravitational force is same at the poles and the equator.
b) Gravitational force is greater near the poles and less at the equator
c) Gravitational force is greater at the equator and less near the poles
d) None of the above
- Q4. Assertion (A): Human beings have no role in biological weathering.
Reason (R) : Human beings help in creating new contacts between air, water and minerals in earth materials by disturbing vegetation and ploughing soils.
a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
d) (A) is false but (R) is true.
- Q5. Which one of the following groups of gases have been arranged in the sequence as per their percentage by volume in the atmosphere?
a) Oxygen, Nitrogen, Argon, CO₂ b) Argon, Nitrogen, CO₂, Oxygen
c) Nitrogen, Oxygen, Argon, CO₂ d) Oxygen, CO₂, Nitrogen, Argon
- Q6. The atmosphere is mainly heated by the :
a) Short wave solar radiation b) Reflected solar radiation
c) Long wave terrestrial radiation d) Scattered solar radiation

Q7. Horizontal winds are formed near the surface of Earth due to a combined effect of pressure Gradient force, and

Q8. Match Column I with Column II. Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Column I
(Amount of Annual Rainfall)

- A) More than 200 cm
- B) 100 - 200 cm
- C) 50 - 100 cm
- D) Less than 50 cm

Column II
(Regions)

- 1. The equatorial belt
- 2. Interior continental areas
- 3. Central part of the tropical land
- 4. Area of high latitudes

Codes

- a) A(1), B(2), C(3), D(4) b) A(2), B(3), C(1), D(4) c) A(4), B(3), C(2), D(1) d) A(1), B(4), C(3), D(2)

Q9. The crests of waves move in which direction due to gravity?

- a) Forward b) Downward c) Upward d) None of there

Q10. The total land area of India account for almost % of world's land surface area.

Q11. The swampy and marshy land of the Northern plains is known as

- a) Bhangar b) Khadar c) Bhabar d) Tarai

Q12. Which of the following pairs is incorrect?

- a) Mahanadi - Raipur
- b) Godavari - Nasik
- c) Krishna - Mahabaleshwar
- d) Kaveri - Raichuru

Q13. What causes rainfall on the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu in the beginning of winters?

- a) South - West monsoon
- b) Temperate cyclones
- c) North - Eastern monsoon
- d) Local air circulation

Q14. Which one of the following is not a fact regarding South India?

- a) Diurnal range of temperature is less here
- b) Annual range of temperature is less here
- c) Temperatures here are high throughout the year
- d) Extreme climatic conditions are found here

Q15. Pine forests are well developed between an altitude of

- a) 1500 - 1700 m b) 2000 - 2100 m c) 1900 - 2100 m d) 1000 - 1500 m

Q16. Which of the following is characteristics of mangroves?

- 1. Grows along coast in tidal creeks.
- 2. Consist of salt-tolerant plant species
- 3. Give shelter to birds.
- 4. Highly developed in Sunderbans of West Bengal.

Codes

- a) 1, 2, and 3 b) 2, 3 and 4 c) 1, 2, 3, and 4 d) 1, 3, and 4



Q17. Consider the following statements:

1. In regional approach, a phenomenon is studied world over as a whole and then the topologies are identified.
2. In systematic approach, world is divided into regions and phenomena in a region are studied in a holistic manner.

Which of the above statement/ statements is/ are correct?

- a) Only 1 b) Only 2 c) Both 1 and 2 d) None of these

Section - B

Source Based Questions:

Q18. Read the given case/source and answer the following questions.

The size of India has endowed her with great physical diversity. Thus, you may appreciate the presence of lofty mountains in the North: large rivers such as Ganga, Brahmaputra, Mahanadi, Krishna, Godavari and Kaveri; green forested hills in North-East and South India: and the vast sandy expanse of Marusthali, Bounded by the Himalayas in the North, Hindukush and Sulaiman ranges in the North-West, Purvachal hills in the North-East and by the large expanse of the Indian ocean in the South. it forms a great geographic entity known as the Indian sub-continent. It includes the countries Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and India. The Himalayas, together with other ranges, have acted as a formidable physical barrier in the past. Except for a few mountain passes such as the Khyber, the Bolan, the Shipkila, the Nathula, the Bomdila, etc. it was difficult to cross it. It has contributed towards the evolving of a unique regional identity of the Indian sub-continent. By referring to the physical map of India you can now describe the physical variations which you would come across while travelling from Kashmir to Kanniyakumari and from Jaisalmer in Rajasthan to Imphal in Manipur. Peninsular part of India extends towards the Indian Ocean. This has provided the country with a coastline of 6,100 km in the mainland and 7,517 km in the entire geographical coast of the mainland plus the island groups Andaman and Nicobar located in the Bay of Bengal and the Lakshadweep in the Arabian Sea. Thus India, as a country, is a physically diverse land providing occurrence of varied resources.

India is located in the South-central part of the continent of Asia, bordering the Indian Ocean and its two arms extending in the form of Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. This maritime location of Peninsular India has provided links to its neighbouring regions through the sea and air routes.

Q1. Which of the following country is not included in the Indian sub-continent?

- a) Pakistan b) Sri Lanka c) Bhutan d) Nepal

Q2. Which of the following physical feature has helped the country in evolving a unique regional identity of Indian?

- a) Western plateau b) Western ghats c) Himalayan mountain ranges d) Plains

Q3. Indian shares its maritime borders with which of the following country?

- a) Maldives b) Madagascar c) Singapore d) Seychelles

Q4. The length of coastline in the Indian mainland is

- a) 7517 km b) 6100 km c) 2500 km d) 3500 km

Q19. Read the given case/source and answer the following questions.

The Northern boundary of the Peninsular Block Kachchh along the Western flank of the Aravali may be taken as an irregular line running from Range near Delhi and then roughly parallel to the Yamuna and the Ganga as far as the Rajmahal hills and the Ganga delta. Apart from these, the Karbi Anglong and the Meghalaya Plateau in the North-East and Rajasthan in the West are also extensions of this block. The North-Eastern parts are separated by the Malda plateau. In Rajasthan, the desert and other fault in West Bengal from the Chotanagpur desert-like features overlay this block. The Peninsula is formed essentially by a great which constitutes a major part of it. Since the complex of very ancient gneisses and granites, Cambrian period, the Peninsula has been standing like a rigid block with the exception of some of its Western coast which is submerged beneath the sea and some other parts changed due to tectonic activity without affecting the original basement. As a part of the Indo-Australian Plate, it has been subjected to

various vertical movements and block faulting. The rift valleys of the Narmada, the Tapi and the Mahanadi and the Satpura block mountains are some examples of it. The Peninsula mostly consists of relict and residual mountains like the Aravali hills, the Nallamala hills, the Javadi hills, the Veliconda hills, the Palkonda range and the Mahendragiri hills, etc. The river valleys here are shallow with low gradients. Most of the East flowing rivers form deltas before entering into the Bay of Bengal. The deltas formed by the Mahanadi, the Krishna, the Kaveri and the Godavari are important examples.

Q1. Which of the following river flows in a rift valley in the Peninsular Block of India?

- a) Godavari b) Narmada c) Ganga d) Kaveri

Q2. The peninsular block of India consists of which of the following type of mountains?

- a) Young fold mountains b) Block mountain c) Relict mountains d) Both (b) and (c)

Q3. The East flowing rivers form which of the following features on the East coast of India?

- a) Meanders b) Gorges c) Deltas d) Levees

Q4. 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

Section - C

Q20. How is Physical Geography different from Bio Geography?

Q21. Explain different stages in the development of atmosphere.

OR

Write short note on Shield Volcanoes.

Q22. Define wave. What are the major characteristics of waves?

Q23. Discuss the factors that causes Oceanic Salinity?

OR

"Salinity changes with the depth of the sea". Explain.

Section - D

Q24. What is the significance of atmosphere for human beings? Also comment on human actions which degrading the atmosphere?

Q25. Give a distinguish between Absolute and relative humidity.

OR

Give a distinguish between chemical and mechanical *weathering*.

Q26. What are the main objectives of project tiger? Explain how it has contributed to the protection of tigers.

Q27. The winds are the horizontal movements of air which are classified into major group. Explain.

Q28. Give an account of Physical weathering process.

Q29. On the given Political map of the World Seven Geographical features have been marked A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any 5 with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them:

- A. Name of the current
- B. Name of the Ghats
- C. Name of the Desert
- D. Name of the Ocean
- E. Name of the Continent
- F. Name of the Ridge
- G. Name of the Sea

Q30. On the given Map of India locate the label any 5 of the following seven geographical features with appropriate symbols : (5)

- A. Palk Strait
- B. Important longitude of India
- C. Mountain Range Vindhyan Range
- D. Chota Nagpur Plateau
- E. Northern Circar
- F. Lake Chilika
- G. Shivpuri National Park