

Pratap Public School, Karnal

Mid-Term Examination (2023)

Class - XI

Subject - Geography

Time : 3 Hours

M.M : 70

Name Roll No. Section

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 29 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 30 is Map based question.

SECTION A

1. What are the important trees found in the tropical evergreen forests? [1]
a. Babool, ber
b. Teak, sal
c. Rosewood, mahogany
d. Peepal, jamun
2. What is the length of the entire geographical coast of the mainland plus the island groups? [1]
a. 7518 km
b. 7516 km
c. 7519 km
d. 7517 km
3. The term „Geography“ was first coined by which geographer? [1]
a. Galileo
b. Aristotle
c. Eratosthenese
d. Herodotus
4. What was the name given to massive ocean by Wegener? [1]
a. Panthalassa
b. Gondwanaland
c. Pangaea
d. Angara land
5. On which of the following hill range is the „Dodabeta“ peak situated? [1]
a. Cardamom hills
b. Nilgiri hills
c. Nallamala hills
d. Anaimalai hills.
6. In Assam , nor westers storms are known as what? [1]
a. Kalbaisakhi
b. Western Cyclones
c. Bardoli Chheerha
d. Blossom shower.
7. The density of material at the mantle core boundary is around :- [1]
a. 6 g/cm³
b. 4 g/cm³
c. 5 g/cm³
d. 7 g/cm³

8. Make the correct pairs from the following two columns and mark the correct option. [1]

Column I

1. Meteorology
 2. Demography
 3. Sociology
 4. Pedology
- a. 1C, 2A, 3C, 4B
c. 1A, 2D, 3B, 4C

Column II

- A. Population Geography
 - B. Soil Geography
 - C. Climatology
 - D. Social Geography
- b. 1D, 2B, 3C, 4A
d. 1B, 2C, 3A, 4D.

9. "Geography is concerned with the description and explanation of the area differentiation on the earth's surface". This definition is given by:- [1]

- a. Hettner
- b. Paul Vidal de la Blache
- c. Richard Hartshorne
- d. Ellen C. Semple

10. Arrange the correct sequence of column II against the column I. [1]

COLMUN I

(Name of the river)

- I. The Mahanadi
- II. The Godavari
- III. The Krishna
- IV. The Kaveri

- (a) III - 1, IV - 2, I - 3, II - 4
(c) IV - 3, I - 4, II - 1, III - 2

COLUMN II

(Origin)

1. Brahmagiri hills in Karnataka.
2. Near Mahabaleshwar in Sahyadri
3. Nasik district of Maharashtra
4. Near Sihawa in Raipur

- (b) I - 4, II - 3, III - 2, IV - 1
(d) II - 2, III - 1, IV - 4, I - 3

11. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer with the help of given Option: [1]

- I. Tropical thorn forest occurs in the areas which receive rainfall more than 50 cm.
- II. These consist of a variety of grasses and shrubs.

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.

12. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer with the help of given Option: [1]

- I. Continental Margins form the transition between continental shores and deep sea basins.
- II. They include continental shelf, continental slope, continental rise and deep-oceanic trenches.

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.

13. is the percent share of India's total area of world's area. [1]

- a. 2.5%
- b. 2.3%
- c. 2.4%
- d. 2.1%

14. Peninsular river is called the „Dakshin Ganga“.

- a. The river Mahanadi.
- b. The river Krishna.
- c. The river Godavari.
- d. The river Kaveri

15. In the following questions given below there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Read the statement and choose the correct option. [1]

Assertion (A) : April, May and June are the months of summer in North India.

Reason (R) : With the apparent northward movement of the sun towards the Tropic of Cancer in March, temperature starts rising.

- 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.

16. Every year the famous Nehru Trophy Vallamkali (boat race) is held in Punnamada Kayal in [1]

- a. Tamil Nadu
- b. Karnataka
- c. Kerala
- d. Andhra Pradesh.

17. On the basis of the orientation, the Great Indian Desert can be divided into parts. [1]

- a. Three
- b. Two
- c. Four
- d. None of the above.

SECTION B

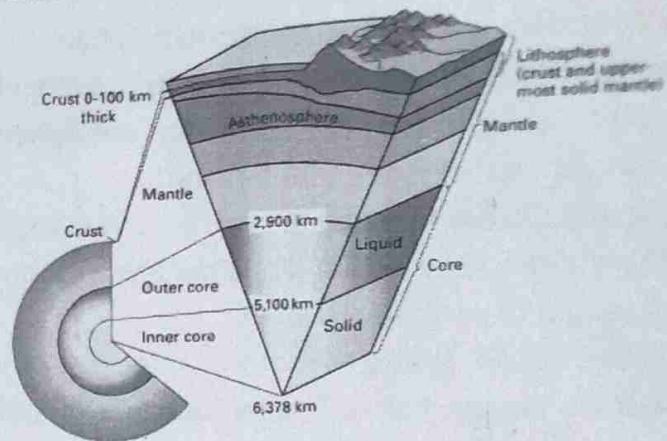
18. The Ganga System:- The Ganga is the most important river of India both from the point of view of its basin and cultural significance. It rises in the Gangotri glacier near Gaumukh (3,900 m) in the Uttarkashi district of Uttarakhand. Here, it is known as the Bhagirathi. It cuts through the Central and the Lesser Himalayas in narrow gorges. At Devprayag, the Bhagirathi meets the Alaknanda; hereafter, it is known as the Ganga. The Alaknanda has its source in the Satopanth glacier above Badrinath. The Alaknanda consists of the Dhauli and the Vishnu Ganga which meet at Joshimath or Vishnu Prayag. The other tributaries of Alaknanda such as the Pindar joins it at Karna Prayag while Mandakini or Kali Ganga meets it at Rudra Prayag. The Ganga enters the plains at Haridwar. The Yamuna, the western most and the longest tributary of the Ganga, has its source in the Yamunotri glacier on the western slopes of Banderpunch range (6,316 km). It joins the Ganga at Prayag (Allahabad). It is joined by the Chambal, the Sind, the Betwa and the Ken on its right bank which originates from the Peninsular plateau while the Hindan, the Rind, the Sengar, the Varuna, etc. join it on its left bank. Much of its water feeds the western and eastern Yamuna and the Agra canals for irrigation purposes.

The Kosi is an antecedent river with its source to the north of Mount Everest in Tibet, where its main stream Arun rises. After crossing the Central Himalayas in Nepal, it is joined by the Son Kosi from the West and the Tamur Kosi from the east. It forms Sapt Kosi after uniting with the river Arun.

- a. From where does the right bank tributaries of the river Yamuna originates? [1]
- b. What is the source of the river Kosi? [1]
- c. Name the two headstreams of river Ganga? Where do they meet to form the river Ganga? [1]

19. Study the given figure and answer the following questions :-

- From where does the mantle extend?
- Where does the core-mantle boundary is located?
- What is lithosphere?



[1]
[1]
[1]

SECTION-C

Question numbers 20 to 23 are Short Answer type questions.

20. Differentiate between Body waves and Surface waves. [3]

OR

Explain in detail any three effects of earthquakes.

21. What do you know about the location and size of India? [3]

OR

Explain in detail the implications of the latitudinal extent of India.

22. Explain the hypothesis, known as the "sea floor spreading" given by Hess. [3]

23. On the basis of the size of the watershed, the drainage basins of India are grouped into which three categories. Explain. [3]

SECTION D

Question numbers 24 to 29 are Long Answer Type questions.

24. Explain different branches of Physical geography. [5]

25. Notwithstanding the broad climatic unity, the climate of India has many regional variations. Elaborate this statement giving suitable examples. [5]

26. In how many groups are volcanoes classified on the basis of nature of eruption and the form developed at the surface? Explain. [5]

27. What are the characteristics features of the Central Highlands? [5]

OR

Explain in detail the characteristics features of the Northern plains.

28. What are the evidences in support of the continental drift theory? [5]

OR

Explain important theories associated with the movement of continents.

29. Differentiate between the Tropical Evergreen and Tropical deciduous forests. [5]

OR

What objectives have been determined for the conservation of forests according to national forest policy?

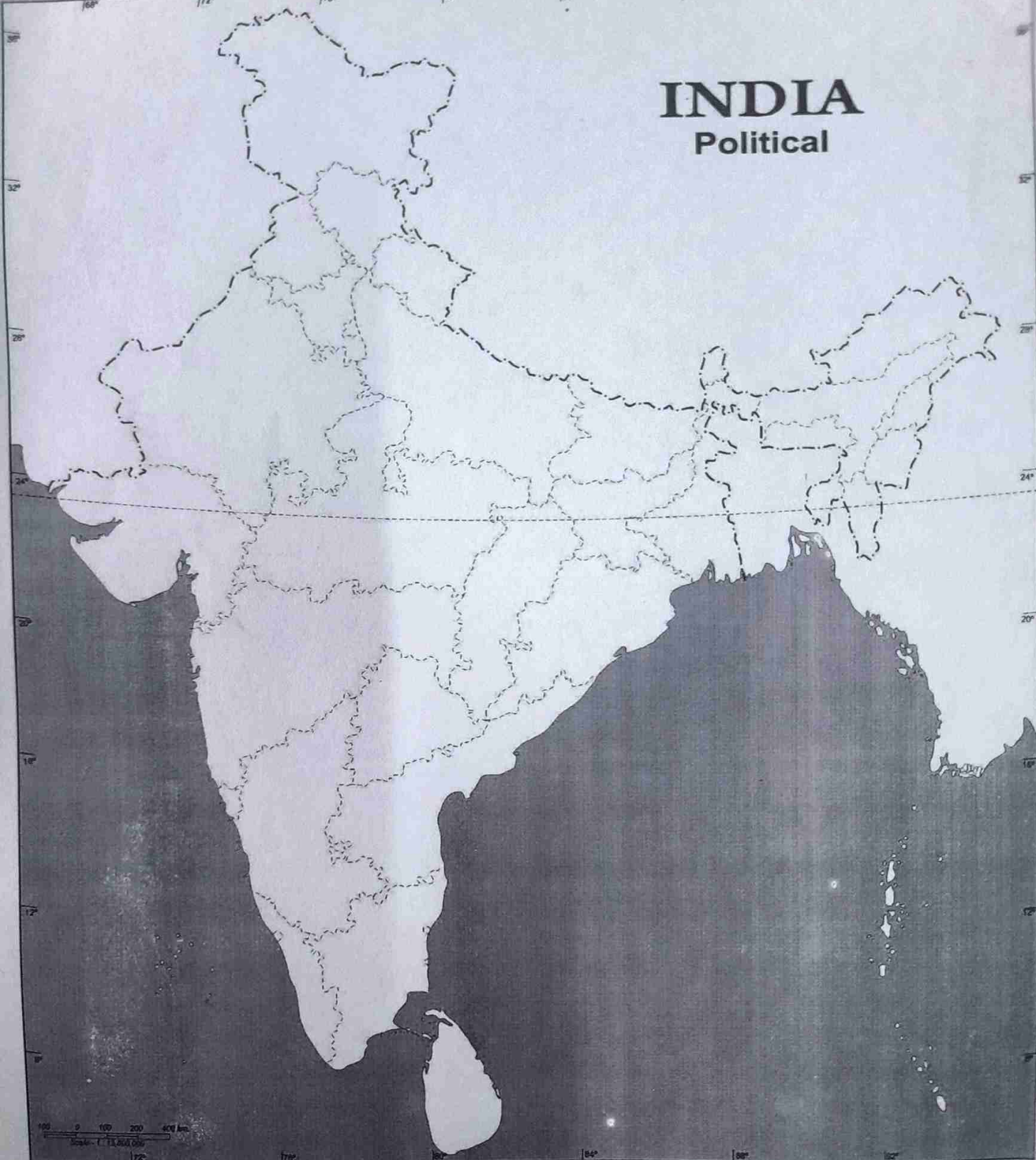
SECTION E (MAP WORK)

30. Locate and label any five of the following geographical features on the Political Outline map of India with appropriate symbols: [5]

- The Tropic of Cancer.
- The Tapi river.
- The Palk Strait.
- An area of winter rain.
- The river Krishna.
- An area of tropical evergreen forests.
- The Great Indian Desert.

Name..... Date.....

Std..... div..... Roll No.....



INDIA

Political

Scale - 1:11,000,000

- 1. The responsibility of the correctness of internal details rests with the publisher.
- 2. The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.
- 3. Their administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh.
- 4. The boundary of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and 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 on the map agrees with the Record/Master copy certified by the Survey of India.
- 6. The interstate boundaries between Uttar Pradesh-Uttarakhand, Bihar-Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh-Chhattisgarh have not been verified by the Government concerned.

Class Teacher's Signature

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