



Delhi Public School, Howrah

PT2 EXAMINATION (2024-25)
Class-XI

Care must be taken not to write anything on the question paper. All the questions must be attempted in the correct sequence.

SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY (CODE- 029)

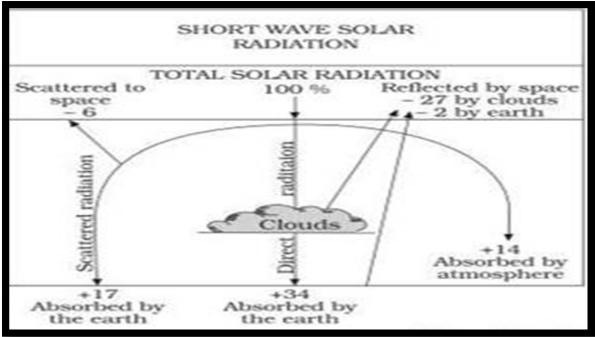
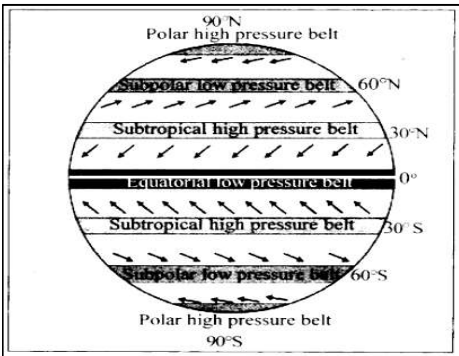
TIME ALLOWED- 3 HOURS

F.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 numbers 29 and 30 are Map based questions carrying 5 marks each.

Q NO.	SECTION A-OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (There are 17 Questions. All questions are mandatory.)	MARKS																																							
1	Which method has facilitated correlating the rock formation from different continents across oceans to understand Continental Drift? A. The radiometric Dating B. Carbon 14 C. Radioactive Drilling D. Fling casting	1																																							
2	The meeting point of the Bhagirathi and the Alaknanda is called _____ A. Rudraprayag B. Devprayag C. Mahaprayag D. Brahmaprayag	1																																							
3	Study the climatic data given below and identify the type of monsoon wind prevalent: <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Month</th><th>JAN</th><th>FEB</th><th>MAR</th><th>APR</th><th>MAY</th><th>JUN</th><th>JUL</th><th>AUG</th><th>SEP</th><th>OCT</th><th>NOV</th><th>DEC</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Temp (°C)</td><td>21.0</td><td>21.9</td><td>24.3</td><td>27.2</td><td>28.0</td><td>26.4</td><td>26.1</td><td>25.4</td><td>25.0</td><td>26.0</td><td>23.8</td><td>21.2</td></tr><tr><td>Rainfall (Cm)</td><td>5.1</td><td>2.8</td><td>1.2</td><td>1.7</td><td>3.9</td><td>4.6</td><td>8.4</td><td>11.4</td><td>11.9</td><td>31.6</td><td>34.5</td><td>14.8</td></tr></tbody></table> A. Southwest monsoon wind B. Pre monsoon wind C. Northeast monsoon wind D. Post monsoon wind	Month	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Temp (°C)	21.0	21.9	24.3	27.2	28.0	26.4	26.1	25.4	25.0	26.0	23.8	21.2	Rainfall (Cm)	5.1	2.8	1.2	1.7	3.9	4.6	8.4	11.4	11.9	31.6	34.5	14.8	1
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4	Identify the type of clouds with the help of the following features :- • Clouds are formed at high altitude (8000-12000 m) • These clouds are thin and light. • They are feather- like. A. Cirrus B. Cumulus	1																																							

	C. Stratus D. Nimbus	
5	Assertion (A): Explosive type of volcanic eruptions are associated with the destruction of convergent plate boundaries in which the heavier plate is subducted beneath the lighter plate. Reason (R): Materials of the upper mantle lying below the mid-oceanic ridges melt and move upwards in the form of lava during volcanic eruptions. A. Both A and R are correct and R is correct explanation of A. B. Both A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A. C. A is true but R is false. D. A is false but R is true.	1
6	 <p>Identify the given Image:</p> <p>A. Hydrological cycle B. Nitrogen cycle C. Heat Budget D. Convectional Current Movement</p>	1
7	 <p>The subtropical high-pressure belt extends between the latitudes of 25 degrees to 35 degrees in the North and the South, respectively which is also known as _____</p> <p>A. Roaring 30's B. Fearful 20's C. Horse Latitude D. Zone of convergence</p>	1
8	Consider and evaluate the following statements and choose the correct answer from the given options. (1) Geography is a homogeneous discipline that has an interface with numerous natural and social sciences. (2) All the sciences, whether natural or social, have one basic objective, of understanding the reality. Geography attempts to comprehend the associations of phenomena as related in sections of reality. Options: A. Only statement 1 is correct	1

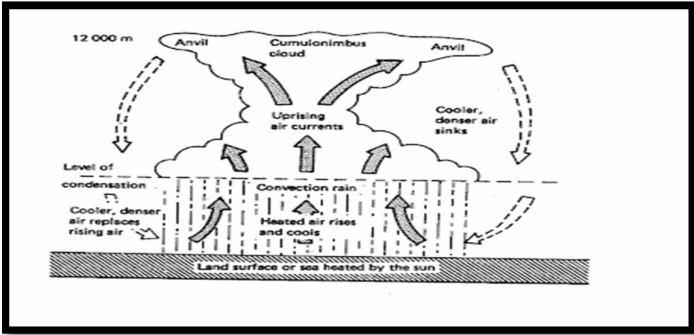
	<p>B. Only statement 2 is correct C. Statements 1 and 2 are incorrect D. Statements 1 and 2 are correct</p>											
9	<p>The main reason that the earth experiences highest temperatures in the subtropics in the northern hemisphere rather than at the equator is:</p> <p>A. Subtropical areas tend to have less cloud cover than equatorial areas. B. Subtropical areas have longer day hours in the summer than the equatorial areas. C. Subtropical areas have an enhanced "greenhouse effect" compared to equatorial areas. D. Subtropical areas are nearer to the oceanic areas than the equatorial locations.</p>	1										
10	<p>Being heavy and dense, the cold air acts almost like water and moves down the slope to pile up deeply in pockets and valley bottoms with warm air above. What is this called?</p> <p>A. Air drainage B. Earth radiation C. Normal lapse rate D. Inversion of temperature.</p>	1										
11	<p>Which one of the following facts was not considered by those discussing the concept of sea floor spreading?</p> <p>A. Volcanic activity along the mid-oceanic ridges B. Stripes of normal and reverse magnetic field observed in rocks of ocean floor C. Distribution of fossils in different continents D. Age of rocks from the ocean floor.</p>	1										
12	<p>Which one of the following represents the inner planets?</p> <p>A. Planets between the sun and the earth B. Planets between the sun and the belt of asteroids C. Planets in gaseous state D. Planets without satellite (s)</p>	1										
13	<p>From severe thunderstorms sometimes spiralling wind descends like a trunk of an elephant with great force, with very low pressure at the centre, causing massive destruction on its way. Such a phenomenon is called:</p> <p>A. Hurricanes B. Typhoons C. Tornadoes D. Willy-willies</p>	1										
14	<p>Make correct pairs from the following two columns:-</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Column A</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Column B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(a) Insolation</td> <td>(i) The difference between the mean temperature of the warmest and the coldest months</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) Albedo</td> <td>(ii) The lines joining the places of equal temperature</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(c) Isotherm</td> <td>(iii) The incoming solar radiation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(d) Annual range</td> <td>(iv) The percentage of visible light reflected by an object.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>A. a(iii),b(iv),c(ii),d(i) B. a(ii),b(iii),c(i),d(iv) C. a(iii),b(iv),c(i),d(ii) D. a(ii),b(i),c(iv),d(iii)</p>	Column A	Column B	(a) Insolation	(i) The difference between the mean temperature of the warmest and the coldest months	(b) Albedo	(ii) The lines joining the places of equal temperature	(c) Isotherm	(iii) The incoming solar radiation	(d) Annual range	(iv) The percentage of visible light reflected by an object.	1
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	<p>Read the source given below and answer question nos 15 to 17 :-</p> <p>The Himalayan ranges were formed a million years ago as a result of a collision between two massive tectonic plates. Punjab Himalayas between the Indus River in the west and the Sutlej River in the east. The majority of this region lies in the state of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. Hence, they are also known as Kashmir and Himachal Himalayas. Nearly, all the ranges such as Karakoram, Pir Panjal, Ladakh, Zaskar and Dhauladhar are prominent in this section. The Kali and Sutlej Rivers surround the Kumaon Range. The area is also known as Garhwal Himalayas in the west. It is loftier as compared to the Kashmir Himalayas. Nepal Himalayas stretches from the Kali River in the west to the Tista River in the east. A majority of this section lies in Nepal, therefore it is called Nepal Himalayas.</p>											

15	Which of the following Himalayas is found between the Indus and Ravi rivers? A. Kashmir Himalaya B. Himachal and Uttarakhand Himalaya C. Nepal Himalaya D. Assam Himalaya	1
16	Which of the following is not correctly matched about the local name of lesser Himalayas? A. Pir Panjal: Jammu and Kashmir B. Dhauladhar: Himachal Pradesh C. Nagtibha : Uttarakhand D. Shiwalik: Ladakh	1
17	Himalayas were formed due to which of the following reasons? A. Due to the breaking of Panthalassa. B. Due to the collision of the Eurasian plate and Arctic plate. C. Due to the great volcanic eruption that happened around 40 million years ago D. Due to the convergence of the Indo-Australian Tectonic Plate with the Eurasian (Asian) Tectonic Plate	1

SECTION B

Question 18 & 19 are Source based questions.

18	Read the given Passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: The Indian monsoon is the most prominent of the world's monsoon systems, and primarily affects India and its surrounding water bodies. It blows from the northeast during cooler months and reverses direction to blow from the southwest during the warmest months of the year. This process brings large amounts of rainfall to the region during June and July. Most spectacular clouds and rain occur against the Western Ghats in India, where the early monsoonal airstream piles up against the steep slopes, then recedes, and piles up again to a greater height. Each time it pushes thicker clouds upward until wind and clouds roll over the barrier and, after a few brief spells of absorption by the dry inland air, cascade toward the interior. The windward slopes receive 2,000 to 5,000 mm (80 to 200 inches) of rain in the monsoon season. A. Burst of the monsoon can bear positive as well as negative effects. Justify B. Why does the Tamil Nadu coast remain dry during the southwest monsoon? C. What is the direction of winds in Kerala during the retreating monsoon?	3
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19	Study the given picture carefully and answer the following questions: -  A. Identify the type of rainfall and state the condition which result in the occurrence of the same? B. How does this rainfall differ from Relief rainfall? C. This type of rainfall is common in the Tropics, what impact can it have on Natural habitats/Human activities if there is a change in the pattern?	3
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SECTION- C

Question numbers 20 – 23 are SA type questions.

20	A. The rainfall in a year at Jaisalmer rarely exceeds 12 centimetres. Why? OR B. Distinguish between “Burst of monsoon” and “Break in monsoon”.	3
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21	Notwithstanding the broad climatic unity, the climate of India has many regional variations. Elaborate this statement giving suitable examples.	3
22	These types of cyclones are usually formed between the ITCZ. Name the types and differentiate between them.	3
23	A. Why do the rivers have no deltas on the Western Coast, even though they transport a lot of sediments with them? OR B. Distinguish between antecedent drainage and consequent drainage.	3
SECTION D Question numbers 24 to 28 are Long Answer based questions.		
24	Discuss the processes through which the earth's atmospheric system maintains heat balance. Compare the global distribution of temperature in January over the northern and the southern hemisphere of the earth.	5
25	What type of climate does the country of India experience? Describing the climate of India highlighting the climatic characteristics of the winter and summer months.	5
26	A. What do you understand by intrusive igneous rocks? Briefly describe the various intrusive forms. OR B. "There are different sources of information about the interior of the earth." Substantiate	5
27	A. "To support the continental drift theory, Wegener collected a lot of evidence, from various sources among them few are worth mentioning. Analyze the statement with examples. OR B. What were the major post-drift discoveries that rejuvenated the interest of scientists in the study of distribution of oceans and continents?	5
28	A. The great rivers comprise large water wealth of the country. Justify OR B. Identify the most important river while travelling from Haridwar to Siliguri along the foothills of the Himalayas and describe any 5 important characteristics of the same.	5
SECTION E Question numbers 29 & 30 are Map based questions having 5 sub-parts each.		
29	On the given political map of world, the following seven features are shown. Identify and name any five of these features. A. Desert in Mongolia B. Smallest Ocean C. A major tectonic plate composed of oceanic crust underneath the Pacific Ocean D. A major tectonic plate that includes the continent of Australia E. "S" shaped ridge F. Black continent G. Desert in Australia	5
30	On the given political map of India, locate and label any five of the following with appropriate symbols: A. Anaimudi B. Nathula Pass C. River Damodar D. Area with lowest rainfall in India (Below 50cm) E. Gulf of Kachch F. Southern most point of Indian mainland G. Kannad Coast	5