



Delhi Public School, Howrah

FINAL 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 number 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.)	MA RKS
1	In Seaview, a small village near the coast, the sea is rising and there are more storms than before. The villagers are worried about their homes and crops. The government is helping them find ways to protect the village. What is the best way for Seaview to protect itself from rising sea levels? (a) Building a big wall along the coast. (b) Planting crops that can grow in salty water. (c) Moving the village away from the coast. (d) Reducing the number of boats.	1
2	Select the correct pair of term and its description related to heat radiation. (a) Heat Radiation — Transfer of heat through electromagnetic waves, without requiring a medium. (b) Black Body Radiation — Radiation emitted by an object that only absorbs heat and does not emit any radiation. (c) Emissivity — The ability of a body to absorb radiation, independent of its temperature. (d) Stefan-Boltzmann Law — The total amount of radiation emitted by a black body is inversely proportional to the temperature of the body.	1
3	Which of the following best explains the role of the Kuroshio Current in the Pacific Ocean and its impact on regional climate? (a) The Kuroshio Current brings cold water from the Arctic, cooling the coastal regions of Japan and causing a colder climate. (b) The Kuroshio Current transports warm tropical water from the equator to the eastern coast of Japan, raising temperatures and contributing to milder winters in the region. (c) The Kuroshio Current causes significant upwelling off the coast of Japan, enriching the waters with nutrients and supporting the marine food web. (d) The Kuroshio Current contributes to oceanic nutrient cycling by pushing water to deeper ocean layers, facilitating deep-sea biodiversity.	1

4	Which type of plate boundary is associated with the formation of mid-ocean ridges? (a) Divergent boundary (b) Convergent boundary (c) Transform boundary (d) Passive boundary	1										
5	Neap tides are characterized by: (a) The gravitational pull of the Sun and Moon being in alignment. (b) The highest high tides and lowest low tides. (c) The gravitational pull of the Sun and Moon being at right angles to each other. (d) The Moon being closest to the Earth.	1										
6	The Coriolis force deflects the movement of air in the atmosphere. Which of the following factors does not affect the Coriolis force? (a) Wind speed (b) Latitude (c) Altitude (d) Earth's rotation	1										
7	India is located in the tropical region. Which of the following factors most directly influences its seasonal weather patterns, including the monsoon? (a) The position of the Sun during different seasons (b) The latitudinal position of the country (c) The Himalayas acting as a barrier to the cold winds from Central Asia (d) The proximity to the equator	1										
8	The Aravalli Range, one of the oldest mountain ranges in India, is significant because it: (a) Acts as a barrier for the monsoon winds, preventing rainfall in Rajasthan. (b) Forms the western boundary of the Deccan Plateau and influences its drainage. (c) Is the major source of mineral wealth like coal, iron, and limestone in India. (d) Determines the location of the Thar Desert and the rainfall pattern of northwestern India.	1										
9	Choose the correct option that matches the following types of vegetation with their corresponding regions in India. <table border="1" data-bbox="197 794 837 925"> <thead> <tr> <th>Column A (Vegetation Type)</th> <th>Column B (Region)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Tropical Evergreen Forests</td> <td>(i) Western Himalayas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Tropical Deciduous Forests</td> <td>(ii) Eastern Himalayas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Montane Forests</td> <td>(iii) Western Ghats and Northeast</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Desert Vegetation</td> <td>(iv) Thar Desert and Rajasthan</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> (a) 1(iii), 2(ii), 3(i), 4(iv) (b) 1(ii), 2(iii), 3(iv), 4(i) (c) 1(iv), 2(i), 3(ii), 4(iii) (d) 1(iv), 2(i), 3(iii), 4(ii)	Column A (Vegetation Type)	Column B (Region)	1. Tropical Evergreen Forests	(i) Western Himalayas	2. Tropical Deciduous Forests	(ii) Eastern Himalayas	3. Montane Forests	(iii) Western Ghats and Northeast	4. Desert Vegetation	(iv) Thar Desert and Rajasthan	1
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10	Choose the correct option that shows the following landforms of India from north to south. I. Indo-Gangetic Plain II. Deccan Plateau III. Himadri IV. Western Ghats (a) III, I, II, IV (b) I, III, IV, II (c) III, I, IV, II (d) I, IV, III, II	1										
11	Read the following statements Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of correct alternatives given below. Assertion: The stratopause acts as a barrier between the stratosphere and the mesosphere. Reason: The stratopause is characterized by a sharp increase in temperature with height, which is opposite to the temperature trend in the troposphere and mesosphere. (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true, and the Reason is the correct explanation for the Assertion.	1										

	<p>(b) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation for the Assertion.</p> <p>(c) The Assertion is true, but the Reason is false.</p> <p>(d) The Assertion is false, but the Reason is true.</p>	
12	<p>The stream action in combination with weathering, mass wasting and overhead flow is responsible for a process known as _____</p> <p>(a) floods</p> <p>(b) fiords</p> <p>(c) fluvial denudation</p> <p>(d) denudation</p>	1
13	<p>Which of the following is NOT common between mist and fog?</p> <p>(a) air mass containing a large quantity of water vapour</p> <p>(b) the visibility becomes poor to zero</p> <p>(c) frequently visible over mountains tops</p> <p>(d) condensation takes place within itself on fine dust particles</p>	1
14	<p>Neha lives near a river that flows through the plains. She observes that the river has a wide floodplain and is often prone to flooding during the monsoon season. Her teacher explains that a river is typical example of a _____ stage, with a wide meandering course and well-developed floodplains.</p> <p>Which stage of a river's life cycle is Neha's river in?</p> <p>(a) Youthful Stage</p> <p>(b) Mature Stage</p> <p>(c) Old Age Stage</p> <p>(d) Rejuvenated Stage</p>	1
	<p>Read the following passage and answer the following questions:-</p> <p>Geography as a discipline has evolved over time to include more scientific methods and approaches. Early geographers focused on the descriptive aspects of the world, but modern geographers employ quantitative data, modeling techniques, and complex analytical tools. This shift towards scientific analysis has enabled the field to contribute significantly to understanding complex environmental issues, such as climate change and resource depletion.</p>	
15	<p>Which environmental issues are modern geographers helping to address?</p> <p>(a) Resource depletion and climate change</p> <p>(b) Historical migrations</p> <p>(c) Mountain formation</p> <p>(d) Cultural diversity</p>	1
16	<p>How has modern geography contributed to addressing environmental issues?</p> <p>(a) By using advanced descriptive techniques to map landforms.</p> <p>(b) Through the application of scientific methods and modeling to understand climate change and resource depletion.</p> <p>(c) By focusing only on human geography and ignoring physical geography.</p> <p>(d) By concentrating on historical aspects of geography rather than current issues.</p>	1
17	<p>Which of the following technologies is widely used in modern geography?</p> <p>(a) GIS and remote sensing</p> <p>(b) Hand-drawn maps and oral storytelling</p> <p>(c) Physical models of landscapes</p> <p>(d) Simple descriptive methods</p>	1

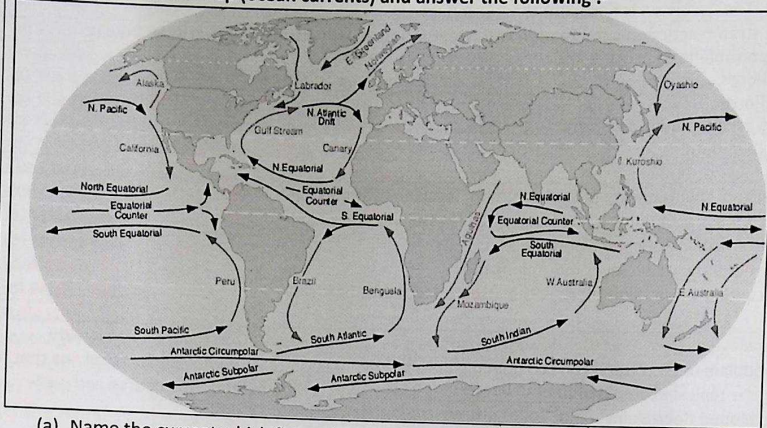
SECTION- B

Question 18 & 19 are Source based questions.

18

Read the given world Map (ocean currents) and answer the following :-

3

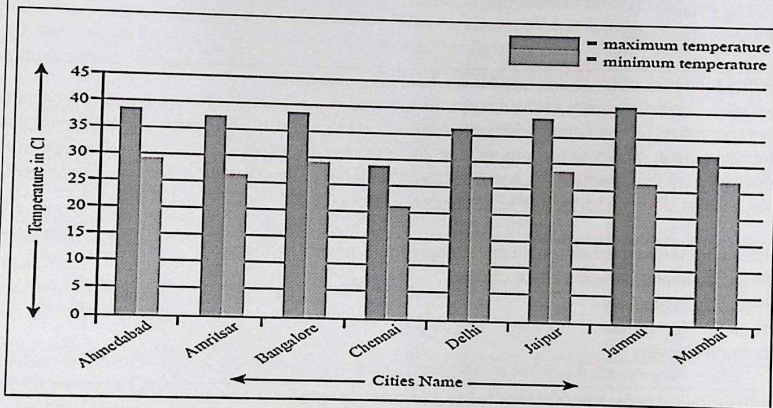


- Name the current which flows along the Peru coast? State its significance
- Explain the role of the Gulf Stream in regulating the climate of Western Europe.
- Which current meets the Labrador Current near the coast of Newfoundland?

19

Study the given graph carefully and answer the following questions:

3



- Why do Delhi have extreme of temperature?
- How does the temperature graph of Chennai differs from rest of the cities?
- Analyze the temperature graph of Mumbai and interpret its trends and pattern.

SECTION- C

Question numbers 20 – 23 are Short Answer type questions.

20

How does the theory of plate tectonics explain the distribution of continents and oceans?

3

21

A. How do human activities like deforestation and urbanization impact natural vegetation, and what could be the long-term consequences?

3

OR

B. How does the natural vegetation of the Western Ghats differ from that of the Thar Desert? Explain with reference to climatic conditions.

22	Describe the factors affecting the global distribution of pressure and wind systems.	3
23	Describe the Greenhouse Effect and its impact on global warming. How does it influence Earth's climate?	3
SECTION – D		
Question numbers 24 to 28 are Long Answer based questions.		
24	A. Wind is regarded as an active erosional agent in the arid and semi-arid areas which gives birth to various landforms due to its erosional feature. In this context explain the important erosional landforms that is projected by such erosion. OR B. Rivers create a variety of beautiful and distinctive landforms along their course. In this context, explain the different depositional landforms formed by rivers.	5
25	A. The Western Ghats and the Himalayan region have rich biodiversity. Compare the factors influencing the distribution of forests in both these regions, focusing on temperature, rainfall, and elevation. OR B. What is a Biosphere reserve? Give a brief account of the biosphere reserves located in India.	5
26	A. There are three stages of evolution of earth. Explain the various stages in the evolution of the earth in brief. OR B. Among the various theories "The Big Bang theory" is a model to explain the origin of the Universe. Elucidate	5
27	A. Explain the various features formed by coastal erosion. In your answer, describe the processes involved and the key landforms that result from coastal erosion. OR B. Glaciers have played an important role in moulding of landscapes in the mid and high latitudes of alpine environments. In this context discuss the major depositional landforms formed by glaciers.	5
28	A. Compare the Ganga and Narmada River systems in terms of their origin, drainage patterns, and cultural significance. OR B. Compare the Himalayan and Peninsular rivers based on origin, flow, seasonality, and landforms created.	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 <u>any five</u> of these features. A. A Hot Desert B. A Cold current C. A Major sea D. A Lithospheric plate E. An Island continent F. A Warm current G. A notable sea	5
30	On the given political map of India, locate and label <u>any five</u> of the following with appropriate symbols: A. Chhotanagpur Plateau B. Ranthambore National Park C. Montane forest D. Khasi hills E. Gulf of khambat F. Lake sambhar G. Vindhyan Range	5

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NAME :



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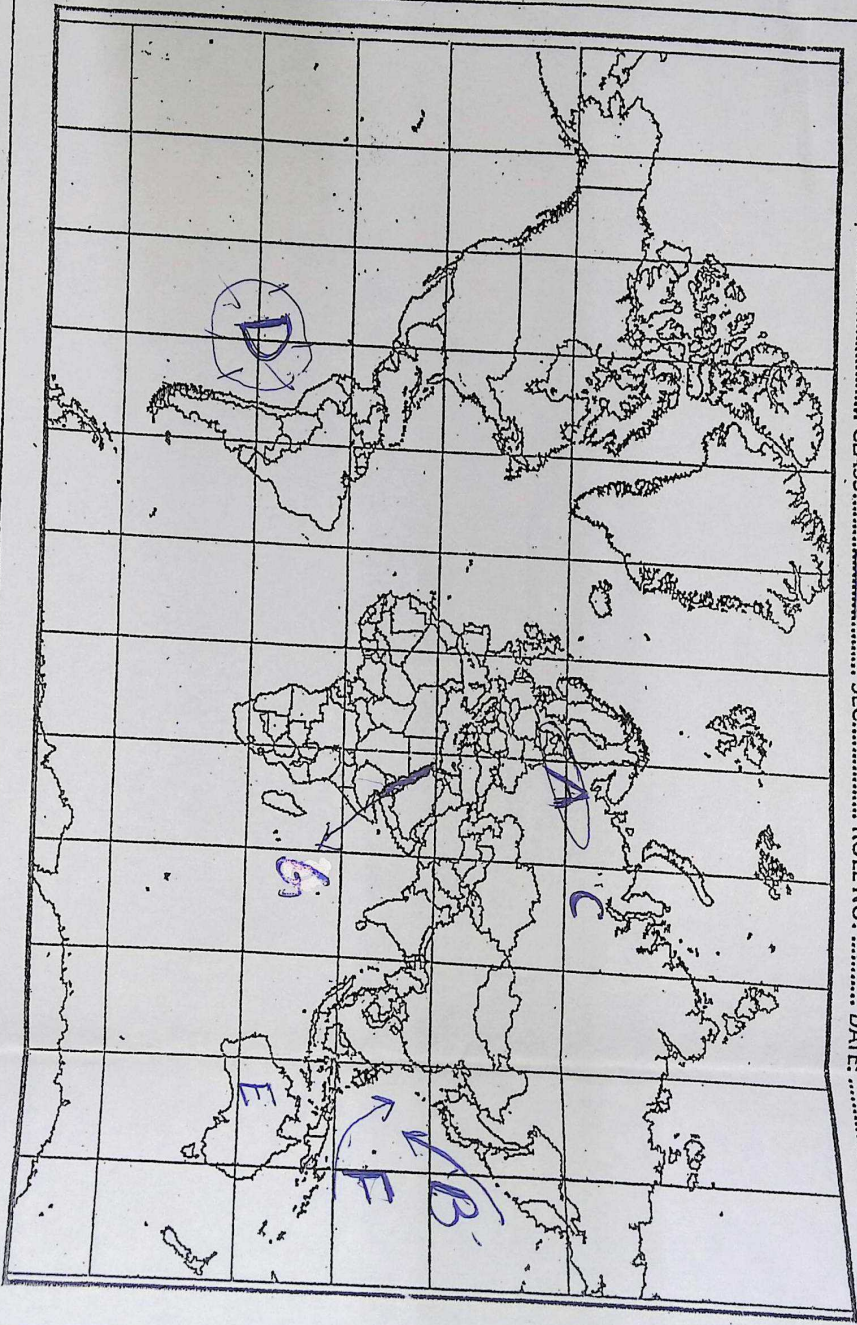
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DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, HOWRAH

Q20

NAME : CLASS: SEC:

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