

Delhi Public School, Howrah

PERIODIC TEST – I (2025-26)

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.

Section E Question numbers 23 and 26 are map based questions carrying 3 marks each.

SECTION A-OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (There are 17 Questions. All questions are mandatory.)												
1	Match Column I (Disciplines of geography) with Column II (Branches of geography) and choose the correct answer: - <table><tr><th>Disciplines</th><th>Branches</th></tr><tr><td>a. Meteorology</td><td>i. Population geography</td></tr><tr><td>b. Demography</td><td>ii. Soil geography</td></tr><tr><td>c. Sociology</td><td>iii. Climatology</td></tr><tr><td>d. Pedology</td><td>iv. Social geography</td></tr></table> A. a-iii, b- i, c-iv, d-ii B. a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv C. a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i D. a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii	Disciplines	Branches	a. Meteorology	i. Population geography	b. Demography	ii. Soil geography	c. Sociology	iii. Climatology	d. Pedology	iv. Social geography	1
Disciplines	Branches											
a. Meteorology	i. Population geography											
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c. Sociology	iii. Climatology											
d. Pedology	iv. Social geography											
2	P-waves traveled very quickly and moved ahead of the S-waves. As they passed through the Earth's solid crust, they maintained high speeds. However, when they reached the outer core, something unusual occurred — the P-waves slowed down and bent, although they continued to move forward. Which of the following statements is true about P-waves (Primary waves) during an earthquake? A. P-waves cannot travel through liquids, so they stop at the outer core. B. P-waves are the slowest and arrive last at a seismic station. C. P-waves can travel through both solids and liquids, but their speed changes in different layers. D. P-waves only travel along the Earth's surface and not through the interior.	1										
3	Due to their vast longitudinal extent, some countries adopt multiple standard meridians to maintain accurate and practical time zones across regions. Which of the following best explains why countries like the U.S.A. and Canada use multiple standard meridians, while India does not, despite its large size? A. The U.S.A. and Canada span more longitudinal degrees than India, necessitating multiple time zones. B. India follows international law requiring only one standard time zone per country. C. Canada and the U.S.A. are located near the poles, which affects their timekeeping practices. D. India lacks the technology to implement multiple standard meridians.	1										

4 Match the following geological features with their respective locations in the Himalayas:

Geological Feature	Location
1. Karewa Formation	i. North-eastern Himalayas
2. Glacial Deposits	ii. Southern part of the Himalayas
3. Shiwalik Hills	iii. Eastern Himalayas
4. Purvanchal Range	iv. Kashmir Himalayas

- A. 1-i, 2-ii, 3-iv, 4-iii
 B. 1-iv, 2-iii, 3-ii, 4-i
 C. 1-ii, 2-iv, 3-iii, 4-i
 D. 1-iv, 2-ii, 3-iii, 4-i

5 Identify the states through which river Kaveri flows.

- A. Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Gujarat.
 B. Bihar, Odisha and West Bengal.
 C. Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan.
 D. Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu

6 Match the following: -

River	Glacier
1. Brahmaputra	a. Mapchachungo
2. Ghagra	b. Bokhar Chu
3. Alakananda	c. Chemayungdung
4. Indus	d. Satopanth

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

7 Identify the correct types of geographic approaches based on the descriptions given:
 Approach a: Focuses on individual geographic phenomena like physical, human, and biological systems.

Approach b: Focuses on studying geographic regions in their entirety, considering all aspects within a particular area.

- A. a - Regional, b - Systematic
 B. a - Systematic, b - Regional
 C. a - Dualism, b - Regional
 D. a - Systematic, b - Dualism

8 Which of the following is incorrect about Subansiri river?

- A. It is an antecedent river
 B. It originates in Tibet
 C. It is the left bank tributary of Brahmaputra
 D. It is the right bank tributary of Ganga

9 The thickness of the Earth's crust varies in different regions. Which of the following pairs accurately represents the thickness of the crust in oceanic and continental regions?

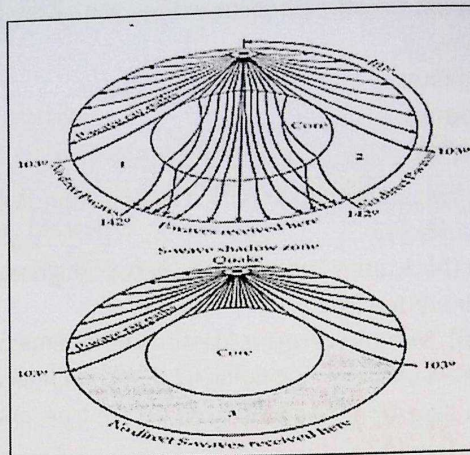
- A. Oceanic crust is thicker than continental crust
 B. Oceanic crust is thinner than continental crust
 C. Oceanic and continental crusts have the same thickness
 D. Oceanic crust is absent, and only continental crust exists

10 A galaxy starts to form by the accumulation of hydrogen gas in the form of a very large cloud called _____.

- A. Universe
 B. Solar System
 C. Nebula
 D. Galaxy

11	India shares its maritime border with which of the following countries? A. Maldives B. Madagascar C. Singapore D. Seychelles	1
12	There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes given below. Assertion (A): Mount Everest is the second-highest peak in the world, with an elevation of 8,850 meters above sea level. Reason (R): Mount Everest is located in the Himalayas, a mountain range known for having the tallest peaks on Earth, including K2, Kanchenjunga, and others. A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). C. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. D. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.	1
13	Bounded by the Himalayas in the north, _____ in the northwest, Parasnath hills in the north-east and by the large expanse of the Indian ocean in the south, India forms a great geographic entity known as the Indian subcontinent. A. Zaskar and Pir Panjal ranges B. Ladakh and Dhauladhar ranges C. Siwalik and Kirtar ranges D. Hindukush and Sulaiman ranges	1
14	Which of the following is responsible for the release of gases like water vapor and carbon dioxide into Earth's early atmosphere? A. Photosynthesis B. Volcanic eruptions C. Solar winds D. Tidal forces	1
	Read the given Passage and answer the question (15,16,17) :- Earthquake waves get recorded in seismographs located at far off locations. But there exist some specific areas where the waves are not reported. Such a zone is called the 'shadow zone'. The study of different events reveals that for each earthquake, there exists an altogether different shadow zone. It was observed that seismographs located at any distance within 105° from the epicentre, recorded the arrival of both P and S-waves. However, the seismographs located beyond 145° from epicentre, record the arrival of P-waves, but not that of S-waves. Thus, a zone between 105° and 145° from epicentre was identified as the shadow zone for both the types of waves. The entire zone beyond 105° does not receive S-waves. The shadow zone of S-wave is much larger than that of the P-waves. The shadow zone of P-waves appears as a band around the earth between 105° and 145° away from the epicentre. The shadow zone of S-waves is not only larger in extent but it is also a little over 40 per cent of the earth surface.	
15	Which one of the following earthquake waves is more destructive? A. P-waves B. S-waves C. Surface waves D. L-waves	1
16	The body waves interact with the surface rocks and generate new set of waves. Identify these waves among the following _____. A. P Waves B. L Waves C. S Waves D. V Waves	1

- 17 What is depicted in the given image?
- Emergence of Shadow Zone
 - Types of Earthquakes
 - Atmosphere Circulations
 - Direction of Winds



SECTION- B

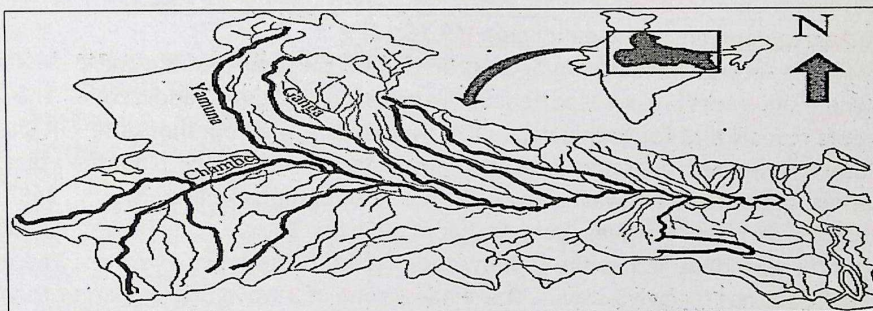
Question 18 & 19 are Source based questions.

- 18 Read the given Passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

India's diverse geography is a result of its vast size and varied physical features. The country is blessed with a variety of landforms ranging from the towering Himalayas in the north to the arid Thar Desert in the west. The Deccan Plateau in the south is surrounded by fertile river valleys like the Ganga and Krishna. The coastal areas along the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal are rich in marine resources. Due to this immense variation in landforms, India experiences a wide range of climates, from the cold Himalayan region to the tropical and subtropical climates in the rest of the country. Additionally, the country's vast size leads to differences in the amount of sunlight received, contributing to different seasons and agriculture patterns.

- How does India's vast geographical size contribute to its climate diversity? (1)
- Explain the significance of the Himalayas and the Thar Desert in shaping India's physical landscape and climate. (2)

- 19 Study the given picture carefully and answer the following questions: -



- Name the left bank and right bank tributaries of River Ganga.
- List the states which are drained by river Yamuna.
- Where does the river Chambal Rises? Why is this area regarded as "Chambal Ravines"?

SECTION- C

Question numbers 20 – 23 are SA type questions.

- The Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats mark the East-West boundaries of the Deccan Plateau. Identify any three key differences between them. 3
- A. "The lava that cools within the crustal portion assumes different forms." Identify and explain the various intrusive forms of volcano. 3
OR
B. "Earthquake in simple word is the shaking of the Earth." State the reasons behind its occurrence.
- Do you think that physical barrier is a hindrance in interaction with our neighbouring countries in modern times? Give an example how we have overcome these difficulties in the present day. 3
- Suppose you are travelling from Haridwar to Siliguri along the foothills of the Himalayas. Name the important river you will come across. Describe the characteristics of the same. 3

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SECTION – D		
Question numbers 24 to 28 are Long Answer based questions.		
24	Describe the various drainage patterns formed by rivers. Illustrate each pattern with a labeled diagram.	5
25	How does the study of Geography help in understanding the causes and impacts of climate change? Discuss the role of geographical tools in analysing climate patterns.	5
26	Analyze the various indirect sources which help to gather various information about the interior of the Earth.	5
27	A. "We now find humanized nature and naturalized human beings." What key changes can you observe in the relationship between humans and nature from primitive society to the present? OR B. "Geography is a discipline of different approaches." Analyze the statement.	5
28	Write an explanatory note on the 'Big Bang Theory'.	5
SECTION - E		
Question numbers 29 & 30 are Map based questions having 5 sub-parts each.		
29	On the given political map of India, locate and label any five of the following with appropriate symbols: A. Kanchenjunga Peak. B. Wular Lake. C. River whose tributaries are Penganga and Wainganga. D. State whose capital is Panaji. E. Union Territory close to the Kerala Coast. F. State whose capital is Itanagar. G. Strait separating India and Srilanka.	5
30	On the given political map of India, the following seven features are marked. Identify any five of these features and write their correct names on the lines marked near each feature. A. Lower most range of Himalayas. B. Narrow coast. C. Volcanic island. D. Central Meridian. E. Latitude dividing the county. F. Gulf between India and Srilanka. G. Important peak in the karakoram range.	5

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NAME : CLASS: SEC:

ROLL NO: DATE:

