



Delhi Public School, Howrah

PERIODIC TEST - II (2025-2026)

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: - 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 A- OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION

1. Which of the following best explains why matching geological structures and fossil records across continental margins provide stronger evidence for continental drift than climate patterns? 1
- A. Climate patterns change too rapidly to leave lasting geological evidence
 - B. Fossils and rock formations are more influenced by tectonic activity than climate
 - C. Geological and fossil correlations are unaffected by environmental changes over time
 - D. Climate patterns are global and could occur on any continent at any time

2. A river in the northern plains starts meandering as it enters the plains from the mountains. Over time, it creates oxbow lakes and changes its course frequently. What can you infer about the nature of this river system and the region it flows through? 1

- A. The river has low sediments and flows over hard rock, causing little erosion.
- B. The river has a steep gradient and cuts deep valleys.
- C. The river carries heavy sediment load and flows through a flat alluvial plain.
- D. The river originates in the peninsular plateau and flows through a rift valley.

3. Study the climatic data given below and identify the type of monsoon wind prevalent: 1

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

- A. Southwest monsoon wind
- B. Northwest monsoon wind
- C. Northeast monsoon wind
- D. Southeast monsoon wind

4. Identify the type of clouds with the help of the following features :- 1

- Clouds are formed at high altitude (8000-12000 m)
 - These clouds are thin and light.
 - They are feather- like.
- A. Cirrus
 - B. Cumulus
 - C. Stratus
 - D. Nimbus

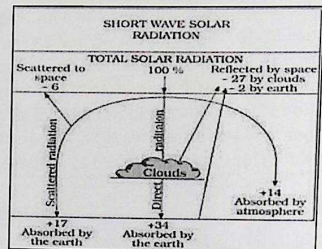
5. Assertion (A): Most volcanoes are located in the interiors of tectonic plates.
Reason (R): Volcanic activity is mostly concentrated along plate boundaries where magma can reach the surface.

Options:

- A. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is incorrect but R is correct.
- D. A is correct but R is incorrect.

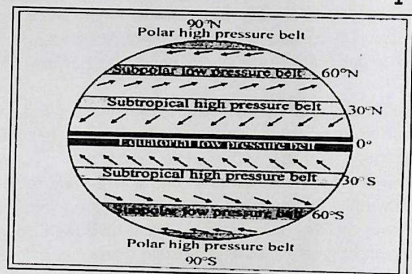
6. Identify the given Image:

- A. Hydrological cycle
- B. Nitrogen cycle
- C. Heat Budget
- D. Convective Current Movement



7. The Equatorial Low-Pressure Belt is also known as the 'Doldrums' because:

- A. It experiences heavy snowfall throughout the year
- B. It is a region of calm winds with minimal horizontal air movement
- C. It lies in a zone of high atmospheric pressure
- D. It is dominated by cold ocean currents and dry air masses



8. A geographer is studying a coastal region where frequent cyclones affect the population, leading to economic instability and migration. To fully understand the region, she examines satellite images, interviews local communities, analyzes weather patterns, and evaluates government policies related to disaster management.

Which of the following best describes the approach the geographer is using?

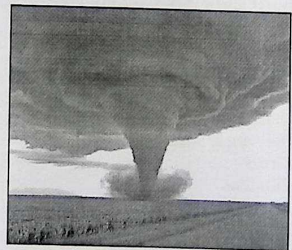
- A. A purely physical geography approach focusing on natural hazards
- B. A cartographic approach concerned only with mapping cyclone paths
- C. An integrated approach combining physical and human geography
- D. A regional approach that ignores human-environment interaction

9. The image shows a tornado over a flat, open landscape.

Tornadoes are rapidly rotating columns of air that extend from a thunderstorm to the ground.

Which of the following conditions is most likely responsible for the formation of the tornado shown in the image?

- A. Stable atmospheric conditions with gentle winds
- B. High-pressure systems with clear skies
- C. Cold dry air meeting warm moist air in a low-pressure area
- D. Heavy snowfall followed by a warm front



10. Read the following statements and choose the correct option:

1

Statement I: The temperature increases with altitude in the thermosphere, yet it does not feel hot to human skin.
Statement II: In the thermosphere, the air is extremely thin, and there are very few molecules to transfer heat through conduction or convection.

Options:

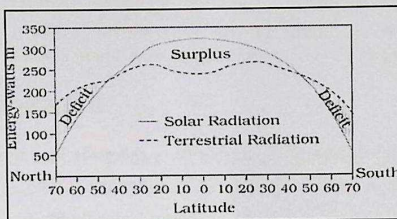
- A. Both Statements I and II are correct, and Statement II correctly explains Statement I.
- B. Both Statements I and II are correct, but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
- C. Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
- D. Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

11. Which one of the following facts was not considered by those discussing the concept of sea floor spreading? 1

- A. Volcanic activity along the mid-oceanic ridges
- B. Stripes of normal and reverse magnetic field observed in rocks of the ocean floor
- C. Distribution of fossils in different continents
- D. Age of rocks from the ocean floor.

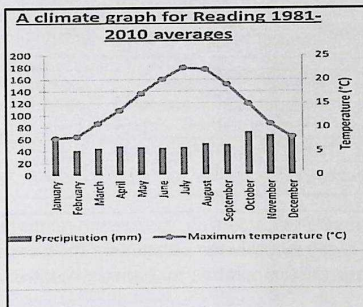
12. The figure shows that there is a surplus of net radiation balance between _____ degrees north and south and the regions near the _____ have a deficit. 1

- A. 10 degrees and Equator
- B. 40 degrees and Poles
- C. 40 degrees and Equator
- D. 10 degrees and Tropics



13. Study the given data and identify the coast: 1

- A. Northern Circars
- B. Kanad Coast
- C. Coromandel Coast
- D. Malabar Coast



14. Make correct pairs from the following two columns. 1

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.

- 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)

15. Why are Himalayan rivers more prone to flooding in their lower course compared to Peninsular rivers?

- A. Because their course is shorter and steeper in the plains
- B. Due to excessive dam construction in the upper course
- C. Because of their heavy sediment load and gentle gradient in the plains
- D. Due to their origin in low-altitude regions

16. A government is planning to interlink a Peninsular river with a Himalayan river. What is the most likely reason for doing this? 1

- A. To reduce volcanic activity in the Deccan Plateau
- B. To utilize excess snowmelt water during dry seasons
- C. To stop the Ganga from forming a delta
- D. To prevent tectonic plate movement in the north

17. A weather report mentions that a low-pressure system over the Bay of Bengal has drawn in moist air from the ocean. The air spirals inward, rises, cools, and leads to heavy precipitation over coastal Odisha. Which type of cyclonic rainfall is described in the above passage? 1

- A. Tropical cyclonic rainfall
- B. Temperate cyclonic rainfall
- C. Orographic rainfall
- D. Convective rainfall

SECTION - B

18. Read the given table carefully and answer the questions that follow:

2+1=3

Observatory	:	New Delhi (Safdarjung)
Latitude	:	28° 35' N
Based on observations	:	1951 - 1980
Altitude above mean sea level	:	216 m

Month	Mean of Daily Max. (°C)	Mean of Daily Min. (°C)	Highest Recorded (°C)	Lowest Recorded (°C)
January	21.1	7.3	29.3	0.6
May	39.6	25.9	47.2	17.5

- A. Find out the Daily Mean monthly temperature for the given months.
- B. Find the Annual range of temperature for both the months.

19. Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:

1+1+1=3

The process of continuous condensation in free air helps the condensed particles to grow in size. When the resistance of the air fails to hold them against the force of gravity, they fall on to the earth's surface. So after the condensation of water vapour, the release of moisture is known as precipitation. This may take place in liquid or solid form. The precipitation in the form of water is called rainfall, when the temperature is lower than the 0°C, precipitation takes place in the form of fine flakes of snow and is called snowfall. Moisture is released in the form of hexagonal crystals. These crystals form flakes of snow. Besides rain and snow, other forms of precipitation are sleet and hail, though the latter are limited in occurrence and are sporadic in both time and space.

- i. A weather station in Shimla records precipitation at a temperature of -5°C. Based on the process of condensation explained above, identify the likely form of precipitation and justify your answer with reasons.

ii. During winter, parts of North America and Eurasia experience precipitation in the form of snow, while tropical regions mostly receive rainfall. Using information from the passage, explain why the same process of condensation leads to different outcomes in these two regions.

iii. Differentiate between snowfall and rainfall on the basis of the role of temperature in the condensation and release of moisture, as described in the passage. Support your answer with examples of regions where each type is common.

SECTION- C

20. A. Cherrapunji receives one of the highest amounts of rainfall in the world, while some parts of Rajasthan like Jaisalmer receive very little. Analyze the geographical reasons for this striking contrast in rainfall patterns." 3

OR

B. Differentiate between 'Burst of Monsoon' and 'Break in Monsoon' with reference to their timing and impact on weather conditions.

21. Describe the three stages involved in the evolution of the Earth's atmosphere. 3

22. A. Analyze the differences between the Himalayan and Peninsular River systems in India in terms of their origin, flow characteristics, and drainage patterns.

OR

B. Why do the rivers have no deltas on the Western Coast, even though they transport a lot of sediments with them?

23. Geography is concerned not only with 'what is where' but also with 'why it is there' and 'why it matters.' Analyze this statement with reference to both physical and human geography. 3

SECTION- D

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 hemispheres of the earth. 5

25. Study the following table and answer the questions given below:- 2+1+1+1=5

Season	Months	Main Features of Climate
Cold Weather Season	January – February	Low temperature, dry weather
Hot Weather Season	March – May	High temperature, loo winds
Advancing Monsoon	June – September	Heavy rainfall, humid
Retreating Monsoon	October – December	Decreasing rainfall, cyclones in coastal areas

- Which season is also called the "South-West Monsoon Season"? Give two important features of that season.
- In which season does rainfall occur on the eastern coast of India? Give reason.
- Name any two states that receive rainfall during the retreating monsoon season.
- During which months does India experience very high temperature and loo winds?

26. A. During summer afternoons in equatorial regions, sudden heavy showers accompanied by thunder and lightning are very common." With reference to the statement, explain the process of conventional rainfall along with a suitable diagram. 5

OR

B. The Western Ghats receive heavy rainfall on one side, while the Deccan Plateau remains comparatively dry." Using the given example, explain the process of orographic rainfall with a suitable diagram.

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 the help of examples. 5

OR

B. What were the major post-drift discoveries that rejuvenated the interest of scientists in the study of distribution of oceans and continents?

- 28 Explain the concept of solar radiation and describe the factors that affect the distribution of insolation on the Earth's surface. 5

SECTION - E

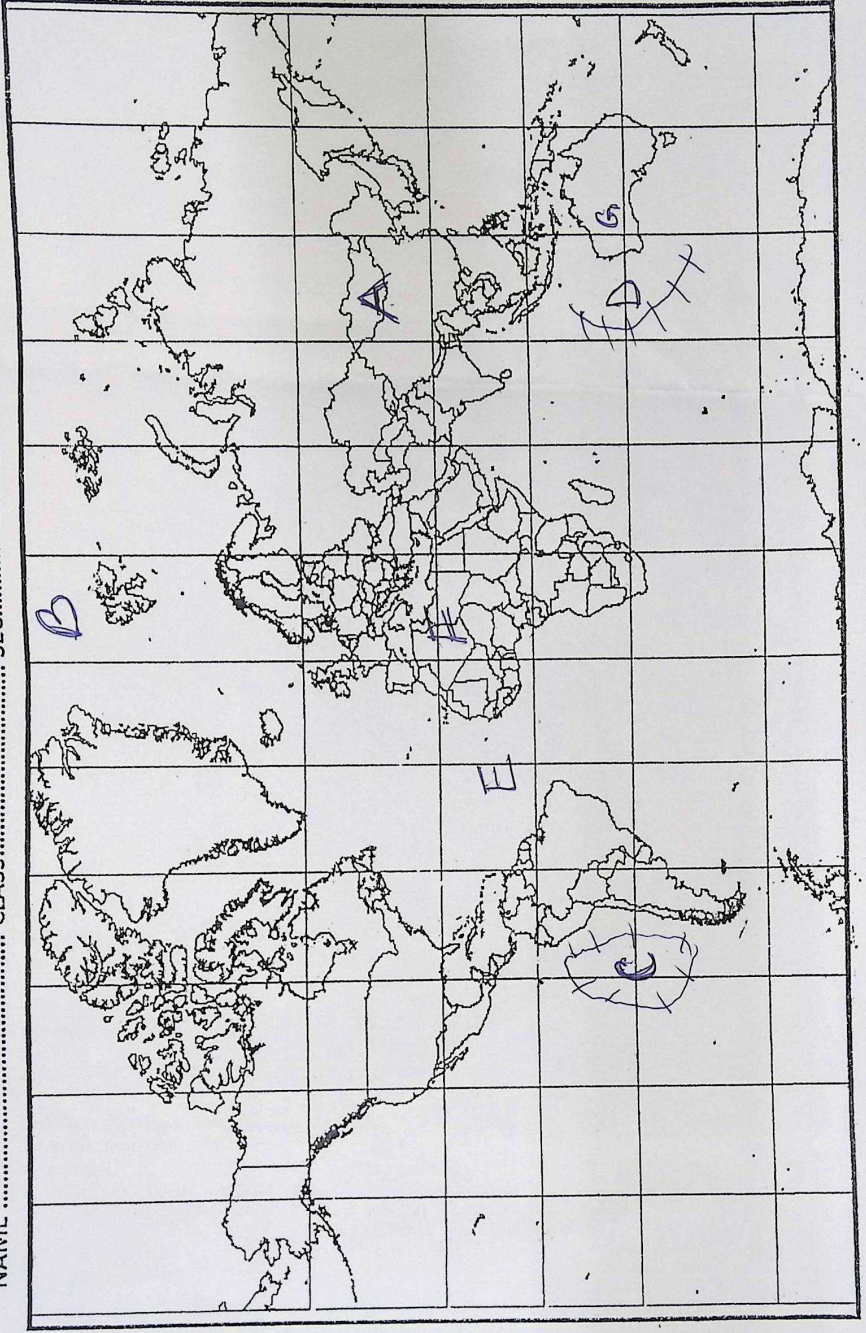
Question numbers 29 & 30 are Map based questions.

- 29 On the given political map of world, the following seven features are shown. Identify and name any five of these features. 5
- 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
- 30 On the given political map of India, locate and label any five of the following with appropriate symbols: 5
- 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 the Indian mainland
 - G. Kannad Coast



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Q30



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