



ST. MARGARET SR. SEC. SCHOOL
FINAL TERM EXAMINATION 2023-24
CLASS XI GEOGRAPHY (029)

Time: 3Hrs

SAMPLE PAPER

M.M. 70

General Instructions:

1. This question paper contains 29 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. Answers 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 is Map based question carrying 10 marks

Section A

Q.1. . Which of the following is not a sub-branch of Biogeography?

- (a) Zoo Geography
- (b) Plant Geography
- (c) Human Geography
- (d) Climate Geography

Q2. Which of the following pairs is matched correctly?

Type of Forest	Name of the Tree
(A) Deciduous	(i) Acacia
(B) Evergreen	(ii) Teak
(C) Mangrove	(iii) Sundri
(D) Tropical Thorn	(iv) Ebony

- a) (A) - (i) b) (D) - (iv) c) (B) - (ii) d) (C) - (iii)

Q3. Which one is known as a jovian planet?

- a) Saturn b) Earth c) Mercury d) Venus

Q4. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option from the given options

- I. Gathering information and monitoring the possibilities of landslides is not only difficult but also immensely cost- intensive.
- II. Unlike other disasters that are sudden, unpredictable and are largely controlled by macro or regional factors, landslides are largely controlled by highly localized factors.

- a) Both the statements are true and statement II correctly present the reason for statement I
- b) Both the statements I and II are incorrect
- c) Only statement I is correct
- d) Only Statement II is correct

Q5. Which of the following is not studied under physical geography?

answer the questions:

Read the following Paragraph:

Earthquake waves get recorded in seismographs located at far off location. The earthquake events are scaled either according to the magnitude or intensity of the shock. The magnitude scale is known as the Richter scale. The magnitude relates to the energy released during the quake. The magnitude is expressed in numbers, 1-10. The intensity scale is named after Mercalli, an Italian seismologist. The intensity scale takes into account the visible damage caused by the event. The range of intensity scale is from 1-12.

Earthquake waves get recorded in seismographs located at far off location

Q15. How do we measure magnitude of earthquake?

(a) Richter Scale (b) Mercalli Scale (c) Measuring Scale (d) Seismograph.

Q16. How do we measure intensity of earthquake?

(a) Richter Scale (b) Mercalli Scale (c) Measuring Scale (d) Seismograph.

Q17.(iii) Who invented the Richter scale?

- (a) Mercalli
- (b) Charles Richter
- (c) John Milne
- (d) Giuseppe Mercalli

Section B

Q18. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

Observe the given map:



- i. Which Island groups are located in the Arabian Sea ?
- ii. Give the name of the waterbody marked with X in the map that separates the Andaman Islands in the north from the Nicobar Islands in the south?
- iii. How many islands make up the island groups situated in the Arabian Sea?

Q19. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

The Krishna is the second largest east flowing Peninsular river which rises near Mahabaleshwar in Sahyadri. Its total length is 1,401 km. The Koyna, the Tungbhadra and the Bhima are its major tributaries. Of the total catchment area of the Krishna, 27 per cent lies in Maharashtra, 44 per cent in Karnataka and 29 per cent in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The Kaveri rises in Brahmagiri hills (1,341m) of Kogadu district in Karnataka. Its length is 800 km and it drains an area of 81,155 sq. km. Since the upper catchment area receives rainfall during the southwest monsoon season (summer) and the lower part during the northeast monsoon season (winter), the river carries water throughout the year with comparatively less fluctuation than the other Peninsular rivers. About 3% of the Kaveri basin falls in Kerala, 41 per cent in Karnataka and 56 per cent in Tamil Nadu. It's important tributaries are the Kabini, the Bhavani and the Amravati.

- i. Name the major tributaries of the Peninsular rivers mentioned in the

given passage.

- ii. In which states the basin of river Krishna lies?
- iii. Which Peninsular River carries water throughout the year and why?

Section C

- Q20. What is a sub- continent? Name the countries of Indian sub -continent
- Q21. Suggest the steps taken by the government to preserve wild life?
- Q22. Briefly write the continental shelf.
- Q23. Classify tides on the basis of the position of Sun, moon and earth?

Section D

- Q24. Explain the Ganga River System.
- Q25. What is global warming? Explain its 4 effects.
- Q26. What are ocean current? Write difference between warm currents and cold currents.
- Q27. Define clouds? Classify clouds according to their height, expanse, density and transparency.
- Q28. What is meant monsoon? Give features of Indian monsoon.

Section E

- Q29. On the outline map of the world, locate and label the following:
 - i. Indian Ocean
 - ii. South Korea
 - iii. Aral Sea
 - iv. Gulf of Oman
 - v. Iraq
 - vi. Timor Sea
 - vii. Great Australian Bight
 - viii. Tasmania
 - ix. Afghanistan
 - x. Japan