



**ST. MARGARET SR. SEC. SCHOOL
MID TERM EXAMINATION 2024-25
CLASS XI GEOGRAPHY (029)**

(SAMPLE PAPER)

Time: 3Hr

M.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. 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 questions carrying 10 marks**

Section - A

Q1. Assertion (A): The 20th century has put geography on a new trajectory of

development with Spatial Information Technology (SIT).

Reason (R): Technology has enabled scholars to handle a large quantum of data.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

Q2 The Bay of Bengal island group consists of _____ islands.

- a) 580

- b) 572
- c) 574
- d) 570

Q3 Who first proposed the Big Bang Theory?

- a) Chamberlain
- b) Georges Karl
- c) Georges Lemaître
- d) Kant

Q4 What is the length of India from North to the South?

- a) 3214 km
- b) 2933 km
- c) 2856 km
- d) 2850 km

Q5 Who introduced the systematic approach?

- a) John Campbell
- b) Karl Ritter
- c) Eratosthenese
- d) Alexander Von Humboldt

Q6 In what form the seismograph gives the record of the waves?

- a) Both frequency and amplitude
- b) Hertz
- c) Frequency
- d) Amplitude

Q7 Assertion (A): The Indian desert is ephemeral.

Reason (R): The Indian desert receives low rainfall and has high temperatures along

with an arid climate.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true but R is false.
- d) A is false but R is true.

Q8 A tectonic plate is a portion of

- a) Oceans
- b) Asthenosphere
- c) atmosphere
- d) Lithosphere

Q9 Which one of the following countries shares the longest land frontier with India?

- a) Bangladesh
- b) Pakistan
- c) Myanmar
- d) China

10 Which of the following is the highest mountain peak of the Karakoram mountain range?

- a) Mount Everest
- b) Mount K2
- c) Kanchenjunga
- d) Mont Blanc

Q11 The smallest state is

- a) Sikkim
- b) U.P
- c) Goa

d) Bihar

Q12 Which one of the following are important fresh lakes in Kashmir?

c) Wular

d) Tso Moriri

c) Dal

D) Sambhar

Q13 The southernmost latitude of India extends upto:

a) 6° 30' N

b) 8° 45' N

c) 6° 45' N

d) 5° 45' N

Q14 Which one of the following latitudinal extent is relevant for the extent of India's area?

a) 6° 45' N - 37° 6' N

b) 8° 4' N - 35° 6' N

c) 8° 41' N - 35° 7' N

d) 8° 4' N - 37° 6' N

Question No. 15 to 17 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

Q15 Where is the shadow zone of P - waves located?

a) Within 105° from the epicenter

b) Between 105° and 145° from the epicenter

c) Beyond 145° from the epicenter

d) Between 0° and 40° from the epicenter

Q16 What is a shadow zone in the context of earthquake waves?

a) A location with unusually high seismic activity.

- b) A zone of strong earthquake impact.
- c) A region where no earthquakes occur.
- d) An area where seismographs cannot record any waves.

Q17 What happens to the seismograph readings beyond 1450 from the epicenter?

- a) Only S - waves are recorded.
- b) Both P and S - waves are recorded.
- c) Neither P nor S - waves are recorded.
- d) Only P - waves are recorded.

Section - B

Q18 Read the text carefully and answer the questions: Observe the given

Questions:

The vegetative cover and organisms that occupy the parent materials from the beginning and also at later stages help in adding organic matter, moisture retention, nitrogen etc. Dead plants provide humus, the finely divided organic matter of the soil. Some organic acids which form during humification aid in decomposing the minerals of the soil parent materials. Intensity of Humus accumulates in cold climates as bacterial growth is slow. With undecomposed organic matter because of low bacterial activity, layers of peat develop in subarctic and tundra climates. In humid tropical and equatorial climates, bacterial growth and action is intense and dead vegetation is rapidly oxidized leaving very low humus content in the soil. Further, bacteria and other soil organisms take gaseous nitrogen from the air and convert it into a chemical form that can be used by plants. This process is known as nitrogen fixation. Rhizobium lives in the root nodules of leguminous plants and fixes nitrogen beneficial to the host plant. The influence of large animals like ants, termites, earthworms, rodents etc., is mechanical, but, it is nevertheless important in soil formation as they rework the soil up and down. In case of earthworms, as they feed on soil, the texture and chemistry of the soil that comes out of their body changes.

1. Identify the bacteria that contribute to nitrogen fixation.
2. Describe how organisms and vegetative cover contribute to the formation of soil.
3. Explain the process of Nitrogen fixation.

Q19 Read the text carefully and answer the questions: Observe the

The western coastal plains are an example of submerged coastal plain. It is believed that the city of Dwaraka which was once a part of the Indian mainland situated along the west coast is submerged under water. Because of this submergence it is a narrow belt and provides natural conditions for the development of ports and harbours. Kandla, Mazagaon, JLN port Navha Sheva, Marmagao, Mangalore, Cochin, etc. are some of the important natural ports located along the west coast. Extending from the Gujarat coast in the north to the Kerala coast in the south, the western coast may be divided into following divisions – the Kachchh and Kathiawar coast in Gujarat, Konkan coast in Maharashtra, Goan coast and Malabar coast in Karnataka and Kerala respectively. The western coastal plains are narrow in the middle and get broader towards north and south. The rivers flowing through this coastal plain do not form any delta. The Malabar coast has got certain distinguishing features in the form of 'Kayals' (backwaters), which are used for fishing, inland navigation and also due to its special attraction for tourists. Every year the famous Nehru Trophy Vallamkali (boat race) is held in Punnamada Kayal in Kerala. As compared to the western coastal plain, the eastern coastal plain is broader and is an example of an emergent coast. There are well developed deltas here, formed by the rivers flowing eastward in to the Bay of Bengal. These include the deltas of the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri. Because of its emergent nature, it has less number of ports and harbours. The continental shelf extends up to 500 km into the sea, which makes it difficult for the development of good ports and harbours

1. On the basis of the location and active geomorphological processes, the Indian Coastal Plains can be broadly divided how many parts? Name them.
2. How are the Western Coastal Plains divided?
3. Distinguish between Western Coastal Plain and Eastern Coastal Plain.

Section C

Q20. While the sun rises earlier in the east say, Nagaland and also sets earlier, how do the watches at Kohima and New Delhi show at the same time?

Q21 Explain about Sikkim and Darjeeling Himalayas?

Q22 Is weathering essential as a pre - requisite in the formation of soils? Why?

Q23 What factors have caused diastrophism?

Section D

Q24 India is often described as a sub - continent. Justify the statement.

Q25 Explain important theories associated with the movement of continents.

Q26 What are Moraines? Explain different types of Moraines.

Q27 What are the effects of propagation of earthquake waves on the rock mass through which they travel?

Q28 Distinguish between the eastern and the western coastal plains.

Section E

Q29 Locate and label the following in the world map :

1.Arctic Ocean

2. Bering Sea

3.L. Ontario

4.Newfoundland

5.Brazil

6. Cape Horn

7. Megallan St.

8.R. Amazon

9.Peru

10. Atacama Desert