



APEEJAY SCHOOL
Panchsheel Park, New Delhi

GEOGRAPHY XI FINAL EXAM 2022-23

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 70

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- i. Question paper is divided into 4 sections A, B, C & D
- ii. In section A, question number 1 to 17 are MCQ type questions.
- iii. In section B, question number 18-23 are SA type questions (80-100 words).
- iv. In section C, question number 24 to 28 are Long Answer based questions (120-150 words).
- v. In section D, question number 29 & 30 are Map based questions having 5 sub parts

Section A

1. Which tool is used to find out the exact location ? [1]
(a) GPS (b) GIS
(c) Both GIS & GPS (d) None of these
2. The study of soil formation is devoted to the study of _____. [1]
(a) Soil distribution (b) Soil fertility
(c) Soil Geography (d) None of these
3. From which elements are the terrestrial planets formed? [1]
(a) Rocks & Metals (b) Liquid Elements
(c) Hydrogen & Helium (d) All of these
4. The gravitation force (g) at different latitudes on the surface is _____. [1]
(a) Increases towards the Equator (b) Different
(c) Not same (d) Decreases towards the pole
5. Rich placer deposits of gold occur in _____. [1]
(a) Madagascar (b) America
(c) Ghana Coast (d) Australia
7. The earth is farthest from the sun on _____. [1]
(a) 4th July (b) 6th July
(c) 7th July (d) 5th July

8. The actual amount of water vapour present in the atmosphere is known as _____. [1]
 (a) Relative humidity (b) Dew Point
 (c) Saturated (d) Absolute humidity
9. What is the second layer of salinity of ocean called? [1]
 (a) Deep Sea (b) Mid land
 (c) Thermocline (d) Continental shelf
10. What is the position of India in the world in terms of total land surface [1]
 (a) 5th (b) 7th
 (c) 6th (d) 2nd
11. Which of the following countries does not have common frontier with India? [1]
 (a) Pakistan (b) Sri Lanka
 (c) Nepal (d) Bangladesh
12. Which one of the following countries shares the longest land frontier with India? [1]
 (a) Pakistan (b) Bangladesh
 (c) Myanmar (d) China
13. Which of the following is incorrectly matched? [1]

Western Coastal Plains		State	
1	Kathiawar Coast	A	Gujarat
2	Konkan Coast	B	Tamil Nadu
3	Goan Coast	C	Karnataka
4	Malabar Coast	D	Kerala

- (a) 3 – C (b) 4 - D
 (c) 2 – B (d) 1 - A
14. Which one of the following rivers flows in a rift valley? [1]
 (a) The Luni (b) The Narmada
 (c) The Son (d) The Yamuna
15. Which one of the following is not a fact regarding South India? [1]
 (a) Annual range of temperature is less here (b) Diurnal range of temperature is less here
 (c) Extreme climatic conditions are found here (d) Temperatures are high throughout the year

16. Consider the following statements & choose the correct option from the given options [1]

- I It has been noticed that states like Rajasthan, Gujarat, Haryana & Punjab are also getting inundated in recent decades due to flash floods
- II This is partly because of the pattern of the monsoon & partly because of blocking of most of the streams & river channels by human activities.
- (a) Both the statements are true & statement II correctly presents the reason for statement I
- (b) Only Statement II is correct
- (c) Both Statement I & II are incorrect
- (d) Only Statement I is correct

17. Consider the following statements & choose the correct option from the given options [1]

- I The speed of wave in the ocean depends upon the depth of water. It is more in the shallow water than in the ocean deep.
- II The impact of tsunami is more over the ocean & less near the coast where they cause large scale devastations.
- (a) Both the statements are true & statement II correctly presents the reason for statement I
- (b) Only Statement II is correct
- (c) Both Statement I & II are incorrect
- (d) Only Statement I is correct

SECTION B

Question numbers 18-23 are SA type questions. Question 18 & 19 are Source based questions.

Q18. Read the Case Study given below and answer the questions that follow: $1 \times 3 = 3$

All-natural earthquakes take place in the lithosphere. The lithosphere refers to the portion of depth up to 200 km from the surface of the earth. An instrument called 'seismograph' records the waves reaching the surface. A curve of earthquake waves is recorded on the seismograph. The curve shows three distinct sections each representing different types of wave patterns. Earthquake waves are basically of two types- body waves and surface waves. Body waves are generated due to the release of energy at the focus and move in all directions travelling through the body of the Earth. Hence, the name body waves. The body waves interact with the surface rocks and generate new set of waves called surface waves. These waves move along the surface. The velocity of waves changes as they travel through materials with different densities. The denser the material, the higher is the velocity. Their direction also changes as they reflect or refract when coming across materials with different densities.

- (a) Name an instrument that responds to ground noises and shaking such as caused by earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and explosions. [1]
- (b) Name the two types of body waves. [1]
- (c) State the relation between velocity and density with respect to earthquake waves. [1]

Q19. Read the Case Study given below and answer the questions that follow: 1×3 = 3

There are two major island groups in India-one in the Bay of Bengal and the other in the Arabian Sea. The Bay of Bengal Island groups consist of about 572 islands/islets. These are situated roughly between 6° N-14° N and 92° E- 94° E. The two principle groups of islets include the Ritchie's archipelago and the Labrynth island. The entire group of islands is divided into two broad categories- The Andaman in the North and the Nicobar in the South. They are separated by a waterbody which is called the Ten- degree channel. It is believed that these islands are an elevated portion of submarine mountains. However, some smaller islands are volcanic in origin. Barren islands, the only active volcano in India is also situated in the Nicobar Islands. The coastal line has some coral deposits, and beautiful beaches. These islands receive convectional rainfall and have an equatorial type of vegetation.

The islands of the Arabian sea include Lakshadweep and Minicoy. These are scattered between 8° N- 12° N and 71° E- 74° E longitude. These islands are located at a distance of 280 km-480 km off the Kerala coast. The entire island group is built of coral deposits. There are approximately 36 islands of which 11 are inhabited. Minicoy is the largest island with an area of 453 sq. km. The entire group of islands is broadly divided by the Ten-degree channel, North of which is the Amini Island and to the south of the Canannore Island. The islands of this archipelago have storm beaches consisting of unconsolidated pebbles, shingles, cobbles and boulders on the eastern seaboard.

- (a) Give the location of the Nicobar Islands, where India's only active volcano is found [1]
- (b) Identify the island group in Bay of Bengal that are divided by the Ten-Degree Channel [1]
- (c) If a person is going to Lakshadweep, which coastal plain should he travel from and why? [1]

20. How does weathering help in formation of landforms?

Or

Differentiate between canyon, gorge and river valley. [3]

21. Describe different types of fronts. [3]

22. Write letter code used by Koeppen for the following temperature ranges?

- (a) Average temperature of the coldest month is 18° C or higher
- (b) Average temperature for all months is below 10° C
- (c) Average temperature of the coldest month is -3° C or lower
- (d) Average temperature of the coldest month is higher than -3° C but less than 18° C

Or

Which two climatic variables are used by Koeppen for classification of the climate? [3]

23. Explain the importance of tides. [3]

SECTION C

Question numbers 24 to 28 are Long Answer based questions.

24. Write the difference between Exogenic and Endogenic forces. [5]

25. Discuss the principle elements of weather and climate. Name the major geographical factors affecting them. [5]

Or

Describe the composition of the atmosphere.

26. What are the important characteristics features of North Indian rivers? How are these different from Peninsular rivers? [5]

27. Natural vegetation is an outcome of climate. Substantiate the statement by taking the example of Indian vegetation. [5]

28. Explain about different types of drought.

Or

What is vulnerability? Divide India into natural disaster vulnerability zones based on droughts and suggest some mitigation measures. [5]

SECTION D

Question numbers 29 & 30 are Map based questions having 5 sub-parts each.

Q29. Show on the Physical map of the world (1×5=5)

- (i) Eurasian Tectonic Plate
- (ii) African Tectonic Plate
- (iii) Ring Of fire
- (iv) One Hot Spots
- (v) Pacific Ocean

Q30. Locate and label the following on the given political outline map of India with appropriate symbols. (1×5 =5)

- (i) Headquarter of forest survey of India
- (ii) The Highest peak of south-India OR Highest rainfall receiving area
- (iii) The Southern most point of India
- (iv) An area having deciduous forests
- (v) Narmada river OR One north western neighbours of India