



ANANDALAYA
PERIODIC TEST – 2
Class: XI

Subject: Geography (029)
Date :01-10-2024

M.M: 70
Time: 3 Hours

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 numbers 1 to 17 are Multiple Choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.
4. Section B - Question numbers 18 and 19 are Source based questions carrying 3 marks each.
5. Section C - Question numbers 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 numbers 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.

SECTION-A

1. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the options provided below: (1)
(A) - Climate does not influence life of human beings.
(R) - Temperature and precipitation affect density of forests and quality of grass land.

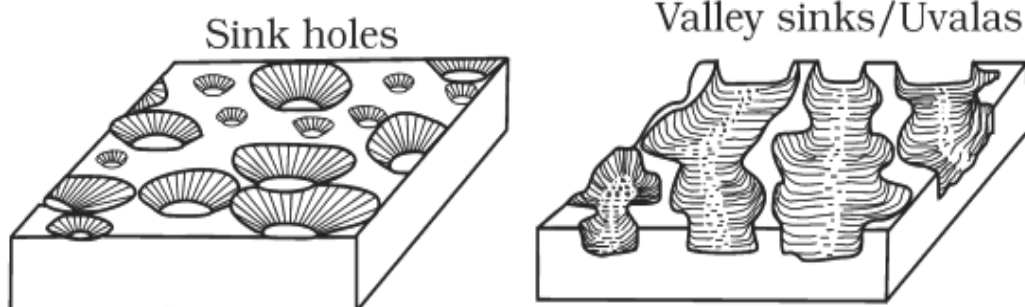
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false but (R) is true
2. Make correct pairs from the following two columns and make correct option. (1)

Column-1	Column-2
(1) Alexander Von Humboldt	(a) regional approach
(2) Karl Ritter	(b) coined term geography.
(3) Eratosthenese	(c) systematic geography.

(A) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c (B) 1-b, 2-c, 3-a (C) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b (D) 1-b, 2-a, 3-c
3. Light year is used to measure based on _____. (1)
(A) years (B) light (C) distance (D) diameter
4. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer with the help of given options. (1)
1) The process through which gases were outpoured from interior is called degassing.
2) Continuous volcanic eruptions contributed water vapour and gases to atmosphere.
(A) only 1 (B) only 2 (C) Both 1 and 2 (D) neither 1 nor 2
5. Which of the following is not a direct source of information about the interior of the earth? (1)
(A) mining (B) drilling (C) volcanic eruption (D) magnetic field
6. Which of the following is the thinnest part of earth's interior? (1)
(A) core (B) oceanic crust (C) continental crust (D) mantle
7. What is the main source of magma inside earth's surface? (1)
(A) asthenosphere (B) crust (C) core (D) magnetosphere

8. How many million years ago did the formation of deccan trap start? (1)
 (A) 40 (B) 200 (C) 100 (D) 60
9. Which of the following is the youngest physical feature among the given options? (1)
 (A) Himalayas (B) Malwa plateau (C) Deccan trap (D) Aravalli hills
10. _____ are extensive plains that lie between the continental margins and mid-oceanic ridges. (1)
11. Removal of silica from the soil is known as _____. (1)
12. Slipping of one or more rock debris with a backward rotation is known as _____. (1)
13. Debris avalanche can be included in the category of _____. (1)
 (A) weathering type (B) slow flow movement (C) rapid flow (D) subsidence
14. Which of the following is correct about medial moraine? (1)
 (A) It is located at the end of the glacier.
 (B) It is located at the end of valley floor.
 (C) It is alongside parallel to glacial valley.
 (D) It is in Centre of glacial valley flanked by lateral moraine.

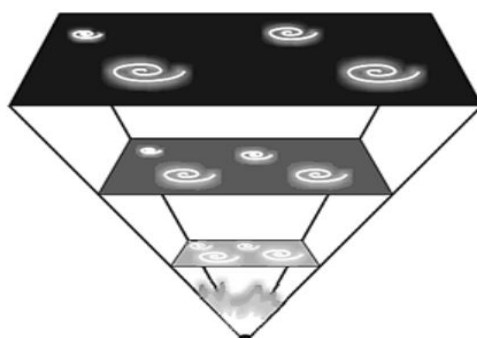
Based on the diagrams given below, answer for Question numbers 15 and 16.



15. Name the geomorphic agent which creates this land form features as shown on the above. (1)
16. Where do you find this type of landforms? (1)
 (A) limestone area (B) desert area (C) snowy area (D) granite area
17. The western ghats and eastern ghats converge at _____. (1)
 (A) Patkai hills (B) Garo hills (C) Nilgiri hills (D) Rajmahal hill

SECTION B

18.



The Big Bang

- (18.1) Who propounded Big Bang theory and when? (1)
 (18.2) What is another name of Big Bang theory? (1)
 (18.3) Describe the meaning of “tiny ball” with reference to Big Bang theory. (1)

19. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:
NORTHERN PLAINS: The northern plains extend approximately 3.200 km from the east to the west. The average width of these plains varies between 150-300 km. The maximum depth of alluvium deposits varies between 1000-2000 m. From the north to the south, these can be divided in to three major zones: the Bhabar, the Tarai and the alluvial plains. The alluvial plains can be further divided in to the Khadar and the Bhangar. This plain is formed by the rivers of Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra and their tributaries. These river valley plains have a fertile alluvial soil cover which supports a variety of crops like wheat, rice, sugarcane, and Jute and hence, supports a large population.
- (19.1) How are northern plains formed? (1)
 (19.2) Why do streams and rivers disappear in Bhabar region? (1)
 (19.3) Write any two points of difference between Khadar and Bhangar alluvial soils. (1)

SECTION-C

20. What are the four divisions of physical geography? How is physical geography important for human life? Write any two points. (3)

OR

Describe any three branches of Biogeography.

21. “Volcanoes are classified on the basis of nature of eruption and the form developed at the surface”. Distinguish between the formation of caldera and flood basalt provinces with suitable diagrams. (3)
22. “The earth’s crust is dynamic. Earth has moved and moves vertically and horizontally”. How exogenic processes are entirely different from endogenic forces? Write any three points. (3)

OR

What do you understand by the term “mass movements”? Describe any two types of rapid mass movements.

23. Describe any three erosional landforms and three depositional landforms that are created by the work of a river with suitable diagrams. (3)

SECTION D

24. How are intrusive volcanic landforms formed? Explain any four types of intrusive landforms of formation with suitable diagrams. (5)
25. What is continental drift theory? Explain any four evidences in support of the continental drift theory. (5)
26. How is soil formed? Describe any four soil forming factors. (5)

OR

Explain the term weathering. Describe the chemical weathering processes and its various types.

27. “The underground water has its own share in sculpturing the earth surface”. Justify this statement by explaining any five landform features that are created by the work of underground water with suitable diagrams. (5)

OR

Where do you find glacier? Describe any four landforms that are created by the work of glacier.

28. How far western ghats are different from eastern ghats in terms of their topography, location, name of the highest peak located, vegetation and names of the hills found. Explain. (5)

OR

Distinguish between western coastal plain and eastern coastal plain of India in terms of types of coasts, location, nature of the width, drainage and any significant feature of the coast.

SECTION E

29. Locate and label the following features on the outline map of India with appropriate symbols. (5)
(Attempt any five).
- (A) Great Himalayas
 - (B) Aravalli range
 - (C) Coromandel coast
 - (D) Garo, Khasi and Jaintia hills
 - (E) The highest peak in eastern ghats
 - (F) Chotanagpur Plateau
 - (G) Palk strait
30. Identify A, B, C, D and E shown in the given world map based on the following clues: (5)
- A) Continental Plate B) Oceanic Plate C) Ridge D) Trench E) Minor Plate

