



ANANDALAYA
PERIODIC TEST - 3
Class: XI

Subject: Geography (029)
Date : 09-01-2025

MM: 40
Time: 1 Hr. 30 min.

General Instructions:

1. There are 18 questions in this question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. This question paper has five sections: Section A, B, C, D and E.
3. Section A - Q. No. 1 to 10 are objective type questions carrying 1 mark each.
4. Section B - Q. No. 11 is a source-based question carrying 3 marks.
5. Section C - Q. No. 12 to 15 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each.
6. Section D - Q. No. 16 & 17 are long answer questions carrying 5 marks.
7. Section E - Q. No. 18 Map pointing question carrying 5 marks.

SECTION-A

1. On which of the following days Aphelion is observed? (1)
(A) December 31 (B) March 21 (C) July 4 (D) January 3
2. Which of the following phenomena are arranged in the sequence as per their date occurrence? (1)
(A) Aphelion, Perihelion, Summer solstice, Winter solstice.
(B) Perihelion, Summer solstice, Aphelion, Winter solstice
(C) Perihelion, Aphelion, Winter solstice, Summer Solstice
(D) Winter solstice, Summer Solstice, Perihelion, Aphelion

In the Questions (3 and 4) given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Write correct answer.

- (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.
3. Assertion (A): The pressure decreases with height. (1)
Reason (R): The air at the surface is denser and hence has higher pressure.
4. Assertion (A): Narmada and Tapi flow in rift valley. (1)
Reason (R): Narmada and Tapi drain in the Bay of Bengal.
5. Coriolis force is the result of _____. (1)
(A) gravitational pull of the sun (B) gravitational pull of the moon
(C) rotation of the earth (D) revolution of the earth.
6. When the moisture is deposited in the form of water droplets on cooler surface of solid objects such as stone, grass blades and plant leave it is known as _____. (1)
(A) Dew (B) Fog (C) Frost (D) Mist
7. Convectional rainfall is most common in the latitude of _____. (1)
(A) 0° to 5° N & S (B) 30° to 35° N & S (C) 50° to 55° N & S (D) 70° to 75° N & S
8. The percentage of moisture present in the atmosphere as compared to its full capacity at a given temperature is known as _____. (1)
(A) condensed air (B) relative humidity (C) absolute humidity (D) saturated air

9. At which of the following places the rainfall is lower among others: (1)
 (A) windward side of mountain (B) ocean
 (C) coastal region (D) leeward side of mountain
10. Which is the largest peninsular river system in India? (1)
 (A) Narmada (B) Godavari (C) Krishna (D) Kaveri

SECTION-B

11. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:
 The Ganga is the most important river of India both from the point of view of its basin and Cultural significance. The Ganga river is the largest in India having a number of perennial and non-perennial rivers originating in the Himalayas in the north and the peninsular rivers in the south respectively. Yamuna is the western most and the largest tributary of the Ganga.
- 11.1) How the Ganga river is formed? (1)
 11.2) How many prayags are formed by the Alaknanda river on its course? write the names. (1)
 11.3) Name the states that are benefitted by the Ganga river. (1)

SECTION-C

12. Describe any three different ways of heating and cooling of atmosphere. (3)
13. Mention the different types of pressure belts, wind belts and air cell types in the atmosphere with a suitable diagram. (3)
14. What are fronts? Describe any three types of fronts with suitable diagrams. (3)
15. How do you classify rainfall on the basis of origin? Explain. (3)

SECTION-D

16. Explain the factors that control temperature distribution on the surface of the earth. (5)
17. "Tropical cyclones are violent storms that originate over oceans in tropical areas and move over to coastal areas" (5)
 A) What do you understand by tropical cyclones?
 B) Write any six characteristic features of tropical cyclones?

SECTION-E

18. On the given outline map of India, mark and label the rivers given below from source region to mouth of the river. (5)
 A) Ganga
 B) Narmada
 C) Brahmaputra
 D) Godavari
 E) Krishna