

JB ACADEMY
ANNUAL EXAMINATION 2023-24
GEOGRAPHY (029)
Class – XI, Humanities

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 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. Answer 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 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 codes provided below. (1)
Assertion: Ozone is an important component of the atmosphere.
Reason: It prevents the earth as a shield from harmful UV rays.
Options:
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(C) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.
(D) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.
2. Consider the following and choose the correct answer with the help of given codes: (1)

Studies	Disciplines
i. Population Geography	1. Meteorology
ii. Soil Geography	2. Demography
iii. Climatology	3. Sociology
iv. Social Geography	4. Pedology

Options:

i	ii	iii	iv
(A) 3	4	1	2
(B) 2	4	1	3
(C) 4	1	2	3
(D) 4	3	2	1

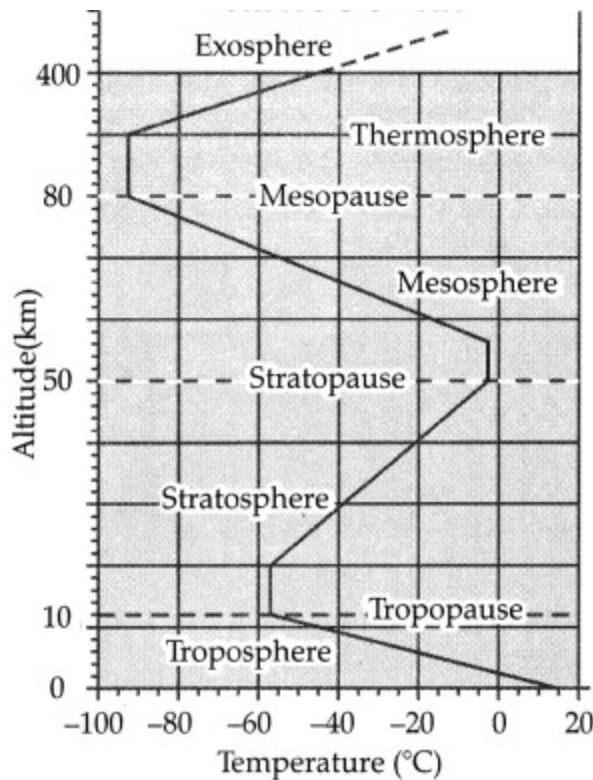
3. Which of the following is the largest river of Peninsular India? (1)
a) Mahanadi b) Krishna c) Godavari d) Sabarmati
4. Which river forms a delta? (1)
a) Narmada b) Tapti c) Sabarmati d) Krishna

5. The ability of the air to hold water vapour depends entirely on its (1)
 (a) Temperature (b) Humidity (c) Atmosphere (d) None of these
6. Geography is concerned with the description and explanation of areal differentiation of the earth's surface, who said it? (1)
 a) Herodotus b) Eratosthenes c) Richard Hartshorne d) Galileo
7. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer with the help of the given options: (1)
 I. Terrestrial ecosystems can further be classified into 'Homes'.
 II. A biome can be defined as a total assemblage of plant and animal species interacting within specific conditions.
 Options:
 (a) Both statements are true (b) Only statement I is true
 (c) Only statement II is true (d) Both statements are wrong
8. Given below is a list of standard temperatures and distances related to them, identify which of the following pair is not correctly matched. (1)

Level	Standard Temperature in 0° C
(A) Sea level	10.2
(B) 1 km	8.7
(C) 5 km	-17.3
(D) 10 km	-49.7

9. Khadar and the Bhangar are divisions of: (1)
 (a) Alluvial plains (b) Ganga plains
 (c) Brahmaputra plains (d) Northern plains
10. Which of the following is not studied under economic geography? (1)
 a) Agriculture b) Industry c) Transport d) Population
11. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer with the help of given options: (1)
 Statement I: Temperature decreases with height.
 Statement II: January temperature of Agra is 16°C whereas it is only 4°C in Darjeeling.
 (a) Only statement I is correct
 (b) Only statement II is correct
 (c) Both the statements are correct, and statement II correctly explains statement I
 (d) Both the statements are true but not related with each other
12. Arrange the following hills from North to South direction: (1)
 (i) Manipur Hills (ii) Mizo Hills (iii) Patkai Hills (iv) Naga Hills
- Options:
 (a) i, ii, iv, iii (b) ii, iii, i, iv (c) iii, iv, i, ii (d) iii, i, ii, iv
13. Which one of the following is not a fact regarding South India? (1)
 (a) Diurnal range of temperature is less here. (b) Annual range of temperature is less here.
 (c) Temperature here is high throughout the year (d) Extreme climatic conditions are found here.

14. What causes rainfall on the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu in the beginning of winters? (1)
- (a) South-West monsoon (b) Temperate cyclones
(c) North-Eastern monsoon (d) Local air circulation
- Study the following graph and answer questions no 15 to 17.



15. According to the graph, the correct sequence as per height (increasing): (1)
- (A) Thermosphere – Stratopause – Mesosphere
(B) Stratosphere – Mesopause – Mesosphere
(C) Mesosphere – Mesopause – Thermosphere
(D) Troposphere – Mesopause – Stratosphere
16. According to the graph, the range (in km) of the mesosphere is: (1)
- (A) 40 – 50
(B) 80 – 120
(C) 50 – 80
(D) 30 – 90
17. According to the graph, tropopause lies between Stratosphere and (1)
- (A) Thermosphere
(B) Mesosphere
(C) Troposphere
(D) Tropopause

SECTION - B

Question 18 & 19 are Source Based Questions.

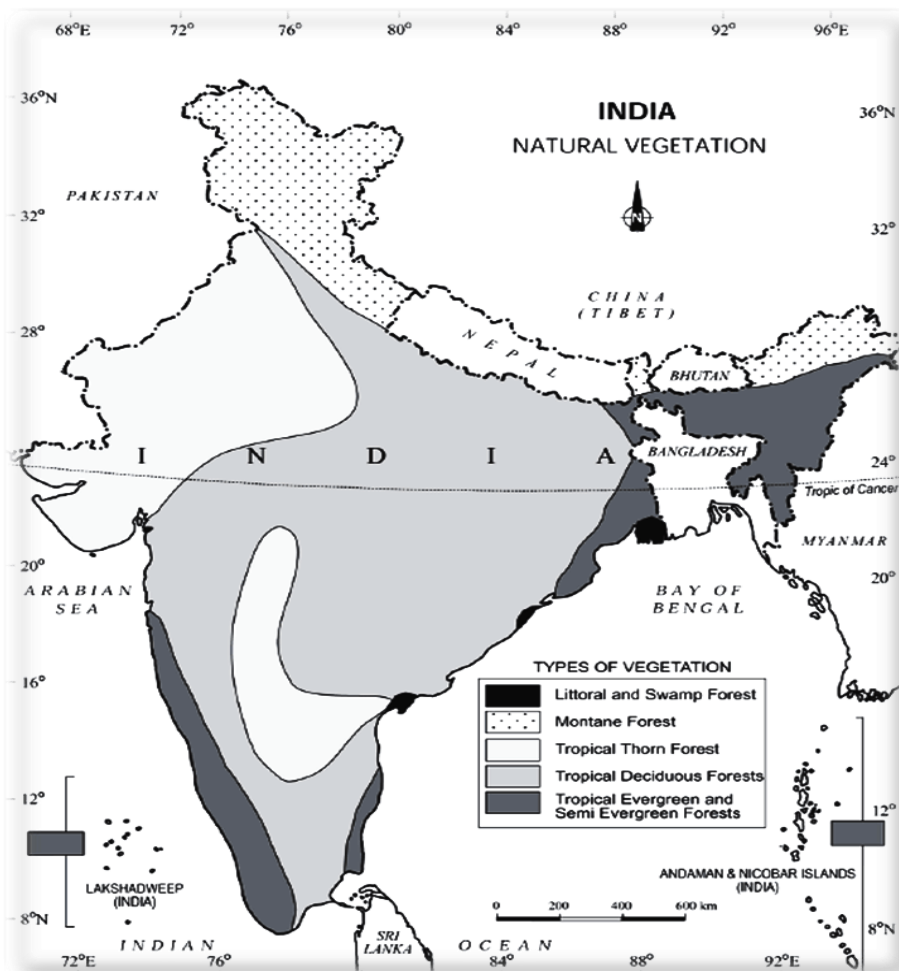
18. Read the given Passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: Rising from the height of 150 m above the river plains up to an elevation of 600-900 m is the irregular triangle known as the Peninsular Plateau. Delhi ridge in the northwest, (extension of Aravalis), the Rajmahal hills in the east, Gir range in the west and the Cardamom hills in the south constitute the outer extent of the Peninsular plateau. However, an extension of this is also seen in the northeast, in

the form of the Shillong and Karbi-Anglong plateau. The Peninsular India is made up of a series of patland plateaus such as the Hazaribagh plateau, the Palamu plateau, the Ranchi plateau, the Malwa plateau, the Coimbatore plateau and the Karnataka plateau, etc.

This is one of the oldest and the most stable landmass of India. The general elevation of the plateau is from west to east, which is also proved by the pattern of the flow of rivers. Some of the important physiographic features of this region are tors, block mountains, rift valleys, spurs, bare rocky structures, series of hummocky hills and walllike quartzite dykes offering natural sites for water storage. The western and northwestern part of the plateau has an emphatic presence of black soil. This Peninsular Plateau has undergone recurrent phases of upliftment and submergence accompanied by crustal faulting and fractures. (The Bhima fault needs special mention, because of its recurrent seismic activities). These spatial variations have brought in elements of diversity in the relief of the Peninsular plateau. The northwestern part of the plateau has a complex relief of ravines and gorges. The ravines of Chambal, Bhind and Morena are some of the well-known examples. (3)

- Which part of India is made up of a series of Patland plateaus such as the Hazaribagh plateau, and the Palamu plateau?
- Which soil has its emphatic presence in the western and northwestern part of the plateau?
- What is the general elevation of the Peninsular Plateau in India?

19. Observe the below-given map and answer the following. (3)



- A. Which type of vegetation is very less in India according to the above given map?
- B. Name the type of vegetation that occupy a maximum number of states compared to other types of vegetation.
- C. Name two states where tropical thorn forest occupies maximum area.

Section – C

Question numbers 20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions.

20. How does the continuous exchange of water takes place? (3)

OR

Explain the process of evaporation.

21. What do you understand by the term “Green House Gases”? Make a list of Green House Gases. (3)

OR

On the basis of the prominent relief features, the peninsular plateau can be divided into how many groups? Write the important features of each.

22. Define any three drainage pattern with help of diagram. (3)

23. Explain any three types of tides. (Diagram) (3)

SECTION: D

24. Discuss the variation in the distribution of solar insolation over the earth surface. Draw neat and well labeled diagram. (5)

OR

Isotherms do not show the correct temperature of a place. Discuss.

25. Explain advancing and retreating monsoon. (5)

OR

Discuss El-NINO effect.

26. Explain extra tropical cyclone. (5)

27. Describe the characteristics of any 5 major ocean currents. (5)

28. Biodiversity is important not only for geographers but also for economist. How? (5)

SECTION: E

29. On the given map of India, locate and label any five of the following: (1x5=5)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Garo Khasi Jaintia Hills | 2. Namcha Barwa peak |
| 3. River Godawari | 4. Palk Strait |
| 5. Area of highest rainfall | 6. Tropical evergreen forest |
| 7. Simlipal | |

30. On the given map of World, locate and label any five of the following: (1x5=5)

- (i) Labrador current
- (ii) Alaska current
- (iii) Kuroshio current
- (iv) Caspian sea
- (v) Ring of fire
- (vi) Thar Desert
- (vii) Bay of fundy

Name.....Roll No.....

