

Class XI Session 2025-26
Subject - Geography
Sample Question Paper - 2

Time Allowed: 3 hours Maximum Marks: 70

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

- 1. This question paper contains 30 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- 2. Question paper is divided into five sections A, B, C, D and E.
- 3. Section A Questions no. 1 to 17 are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
- 4. Section B Questions no. 18 and 19 are Source-based questions. Each question carries 3 marks.
- 5. Section C Questions no. 20 to 23 are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries 3 marks. Answer to these questions shall be written in 80 to 100 words.
- 6. Section D Questions no. 24 to 28 are Long Answer type questions. Each question carries 5 marks. Answer to these questions shall be written in 120 to 150 words.
- 7. Section E Questions no. 29 and 30 are Map-based questions. Each question carries 5 marks.
- 8. There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions in all sections other than Section A.

Section A

1. **Assertion (A):** The difference in local time between the easternmost part and the westernmost part is for two hours. [1]

Reason (R): There is a longitudinal distance of 20° longitudes.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

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

d) A is false but R is true.

2. Which of the following is incorrectly matched? [1]

Climatic Group According to Koeppen	Characteristics
(a) D	(i) Cold Snow Forest Climates
(b) A	(ii) Tropical Humid Climate
(c) C	(iii) Cold Climates
(d) B	(iv) Dry Climate

- a) (c) - (iii)

c) (d) - (iv)
- b) (b) - (ii)

d) (a) - (i)

3. The Indian name for the greater Himalaya is [1]
 a) Himachal b) Shiwalik
 c) Himadri d) Terai
4. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option from the given options [1]
 I. Minor or major quantities of materials from the surface of the land are removed in the direction of flow and gradually small and narrow rills will form.
 II. Because of the sheer friction of the column of flowing water.
 a) Only statement I is correct b) Only Statement II is correct
 c) Both the statements I and II are incorrect d) Both the statements are true and statement II correctly present the reason for statement I
5. The temperature at which the water starts evaporating is referred to as: [1]
 a) Cyclonic rainfall b) Dew point
 c) The latent heat of vapourisation d) Low rainfall
6. Which of the following is not made by erosion, waves and currents? [1]
 a) Stacks b) Bars
 c) Barriers d) Dunes
7. **Assertion (A):** The Brahmaputra is one of the largest rivers in the world. [1]
Reason (R): The river flows for 1,180 km before entering into Pakistan.
 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.
8. Which of the following landform is not made by rivers? [1]
 a) Delta b) V-shaped valley
 c) Waterfall d) Sand dunes
9. Which one is the direct source of providing information about the interior of the earth? [1]
 a) Volcanic eruptions b) All of these
 c) Deep Ocean Drilling Project d) Integrated Ocean Drilling Project
10. The two factors which contribute to the development of the Indian monsoon are: [1]
 a) Temperature b) Both temperature and air
 c) Hight d) Air pressure
11. Arrange the following in correct sequence: [1]
 i. After this, it enters Pakistan through a deep narrow gorge.
 ii. It flows through Srinagar and the Wular lake.
 iii. It joins the Chenab near Jhang in Pakistan.
 iv. The Jhelum, an important tributary of the Indus, rises from a spring at Verinag situated at the foot of the Pir Panjal in the south-eastern part of the valley of Kashmir.



- a) (iv) - (ii) - (i) - (iii) b) (ii) - (i) - (iv) - (iii)
- c) (i) - (iv) - (iii) - (ii) d) (iii) - (ii) - (iv) - (i)

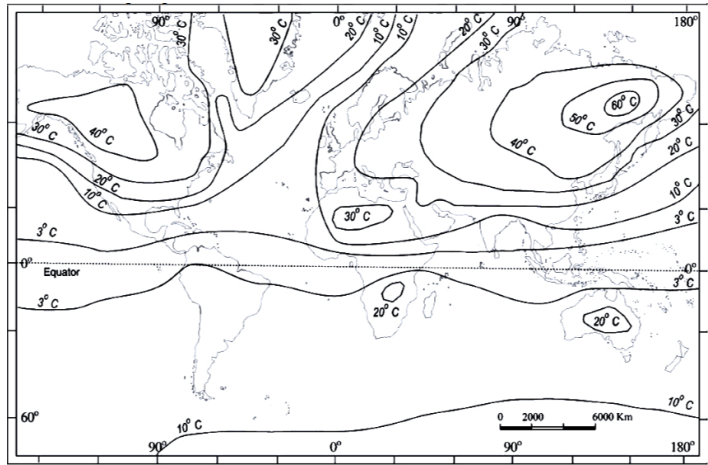
12. On the pole wards along 60°N and 60°S, the low-pressure belts are termed as the: [1]
- a) Sub polar lows b) Subtropical highs
- c) Polar high d) Equator high
13. How much part of the total geographical area of India is under forests? [1]
- a) 22 percent b) 21 percent
- c) 23 percent d) 20 percent
14. Which of the following is incorrectly matched? [1]

Zones	Features
(a) Tarai	(i) North of the Bhabar
(b) Bhabar	(ii) Parallel to the Shiwalik
(c) Bhangar	(iii) Old alluvial deposits
(d) Khadar	(iv) New alluvial deposits

- a) (a) - (i) b) (d) - (iv)
- c) (b) - (ii) d) (c) - (iii)

Question No. 15 to 17 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions: [3]

Read the diagram.



The range of temperature between January and July

15. In which region is the highest range of temperature observed between January and July?
- a) North Pole and South Pole b) North-southern part of Asia continent
- c) Toward the Equator d) North-eastern part of Eurasian continent
16. State the reason for the highest range of temperature in this region.
- a) Altitude b) Solar radiation
- c) Oceanic currents d) Continentality
17. Where is the least range of temperature (3°C) observed between January and July?
- a) 30° S and 15° N b) 15° S and 10° N

c) 40° S and 60° N

d) 20° S and 15° N

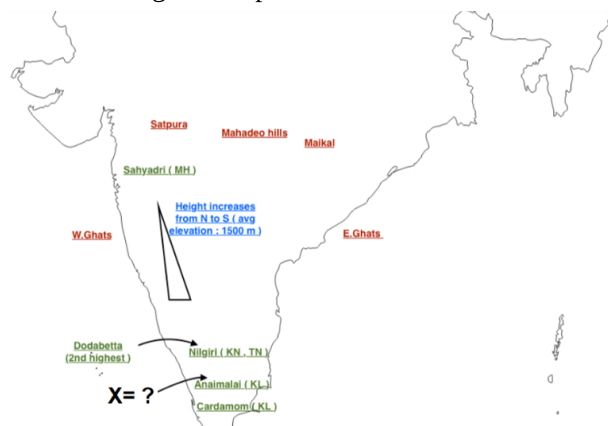
Section B

18. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow: [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.

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

19. Observe the given map: [3]



- Which Mountain ranges and hills can be found along the western, eastern, and northern edges of the Deccan Plateau? (1)
- Name the highest peak of Peninsular plateau marked as X in map that is located on the Anaimalai hills of the Western Ghats. (1)
- Which hills serve as the meeting point between the Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats in India? (1)

20. Explain the significance of weathering. [3]

OR

What are mass movements that are real rapid and perceptible? List.

21. What is Systematic Geography? Name its sub-branches. [3]
22. What are the three important factors which influence the mechanism of Indian weather? [3]

OR

Why is troposphere the most important of all the layers of the atmosphere?

23. Explain the importance and side effects of carbon dioxide. [3]

Section C

24. How do currents affect the temperature? How does it affect the temperature of coastal areas in the N. W. [5]



Europe?

25. Describe the Nebular Hypothesis regarding the origin of the Planet. [5]

OR

Explain the collision and accretion hypothesis associated with the evolution of the earth.

26. How can people's participation be effective in conserving forests and wildlife? [5]

OR

Why are forests important for us?

27. Explain in detail about size and extension of India. [5]

OR

Size of India has endowed India with unique physical diversity. Substantiate.

28. Flow of Ganga is not same throughout the year. Explain. [5]

OR

What are the important characteristic features of north Indian rivers? How are these different from Peninsular rivers?

Section D

29. On the outline map of India, locate and label the following: [5]

- i. Headquarter of forest survey of India
- ii. The highest peak of south India
- iii. The southernmost point of India
- iv. An area having deciduous forests
- v. Narmada river

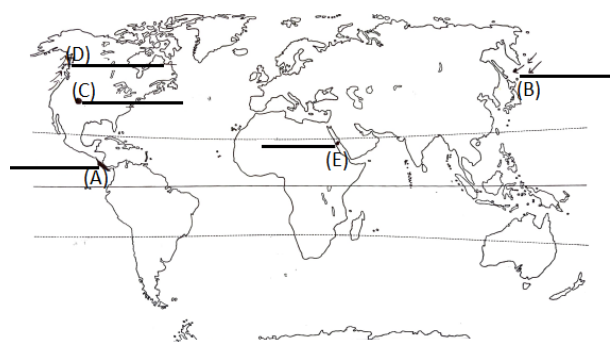


30. With the help of the following key, identify the areas marked as A, B, C, D and E on the given outline map of the World. Write the correct name of the place in the blank space given on the map. [5]

- A. An ecological hotspot
- B. A cold ocean current
- C. A Volcanic Hot spot
- D. A warm ocean current



E. Average salinity of this Sea is 41%



Solution

Section A

1.
(c) A is true but R is false.
Explanation:
There is a longitudinal distance of 30° longitudes. This distance makes a difference of 2 hours.
2. (a) (c) - (iii)
Explanation:
C - Cold Climates
3.
(c) Himadri
Explanation:
The Himalayas consist of three parallel ranges, the **Greater Himalayas** known as the **Himadri**.
4.
(d) Both the statements are true and statement II correctly present the reason for statement I
Explanation:
Both the statements are true and statement II correctly present the reason for statement I
5.
(c) The latent heat of vapourisation
Explanation:
The latent heat of vapourisation
6. (a) Stacks
Explanation:
Stacks
7.
(c) A is true but R is false.
Explanation:
It flows eastward in Tibet and south, south-west in India and traverses a distance of about 2900 km out of which 1,700km is in Tibet, 900 km is in India and 300 km is in Bangladesh.
8.
(d) Sand dunes
Explanation:
Sand dunes
9.
(b) All of these
Explanation:
Scientists world over are working on two major projects such as “Deep Ocean Drilling Project” and “Integrated Ocean Drilling Project”. **Deep drilling projects** have provided a large volume of information through the analysis of materials collected at different depths. **Volcanic eruption** forms another source of obtaining direct information.



10. (b) Both temperature and air
Explanation:
 Both **temperature** and **air pressure** contribute to the development of the Indian monsoon.
11. (a) (iv) - (ii) - (i) - (iii)
Explanation:
 (iv) - (ii) - (i) - (iii)
12. (a) Sub polar lows
Explanation:
 Sub polar lows
13. (c) 23 percent
Explanation:
 According to state records, the forest area covers **23.28 per cent** of the total land area of the country.
14. (a) (a) - (i)
Explanation:
 Tarai - North of the Bhabar
15. (d) North-eastern part of Eurasian continent
Explanation:
 North-eastern part of Eurasian continent
16. (d) Continentality
Explanation:
 Continentality
17. (d) 20° S and 15° N
Explanation:
 20° S and 15° N

Section B

18. i. Seismograph
 ii. P-waves and S-waves
 iii. The velocity of waves changes as they travel through materials with different densities. The denser the material, the higher is the velocity.
19. i. Deccan plateau is bordered by the Western Ghats in the west, Eastern Ghats in the east and the Satpura, Maikal range and Mahadeo hills in the north.
 ii. 'Anaimudi' is the highest peak of Peninsular plateau is located on the Anaimalai hills of the Western Ghats.
 iii. The Eastern and the Western Ghats meet each other at the Nilgiri hills.
20. Weathering is defined as the mechanical disintegration and chemical decomposition of rocks through the actions of various elements of weather and climate. It is significant in various ways, such as:
- Weathering processes are **responsible for breaking down the rocks** into smaller fragments. It prepares the way for the formation of not only regolith and soils but also erosion and mass movement.
 - Weathering **aids mass wasting**, erosion, and reduction of relief, and changes in landforms are consequences of erosion.
 - Weathering of rocks and deposits **helps in the enrichment and concentrations of certain valuable ores** of iron, manganese, aluminium, copper, etc., which are of great importance for the national economy.
 - Weathering is a vital process in the **formation of soils**.

OR

These movements transfer the mass of rock debris down the slopes under the direct influence of gravity. That means, air, water or ice do not carry debris with them from place to place but on the other hand, the debris may carry with it air, water or ice. The movements of mass may range from slow to rapid, affecting shallow to deep columns of materials and include creep, flow, slide, and fall. Gravity exerts its force on all matter, both bedrock and the products of weathering. So, weathering is not a pre-requisite



for mass movement though it aids mass movements. Mass movements are very active over weathered slopes rather than over unweathered materials.

21. **Geography studies the earth surface from two approaches:**

- i. Systematic
- ii. Regional

Systematic Geography is studying specific natural or social phenomena that give rise to certain spatial patterns and structures on the earth surface. In this method, we select a geographical factor such as climate. We study the causes and effects of its spatial distribution. The focus is on climate and climatic types. A study of agriculture is done with the help of agricultural regions. Thus it is a detailed study of a single geographical factor. This approach was used by Alexander von Humboldt (1769-1859).

22. The three important factors which influence the mechanism of Indian weather are:

- i. Distribution of air pressure and winds on the surface of the earth.
- ii. Upper air circulation caused by factors controlling global weather and the inflow of different air masses and jet streams.
- iii. The inflow of western cyclones generally known as disturbances during the winter and tropical depressions during the south-west monsoon period in India, creating weather conditions favourable for rainfall.

OR

The troposphere is the lowermost layer of the atmosphere. Its average height is 13 km and extends roughly to a height of 8 km near the poles and about 18 km at the equator. It is most important layer of the atmosphere because:

1. Thickness of the troposphere is greatest at the equator because heat is transported to great heights by strong convectional currents.
2. This layer contains dust particles and water vapour.
3. All changes in climate and weather take place in this layer.
4. The temperature in this layer decreases at the rate of 1°C for every 165m of height.
5. All biological activities take place in this layer. Nearly all of the water vapor and dust particles in the atmosphere are in the troposphere. That is why most clouds are found in this lowest layer, too. The bottom of the troposphere, right next to the surface of Earth, is called the "boundary layer."

23. **Importance:** Though it is present in a negligible quantity (0.03%) it is important for vegetation.

Side effects: It is important meteorologically because it is transparent to incoming solar radiation but opaque to terrestrial radiation. It is responsible for the greenhouse effect.

Section C

24. Ocean currents act much like a conveyor belt, transporting warm water and precipitation from the equator toward the poles and cold water from the poles back to the tropics. Thus, currents regulate the global climate, helping to counteract the uneven distribution of solar radiation reaching the earth's surface. The impact of currents on temperature varies depending on whether currents are warm or cold.

- i. **Cold currents:** The ocean currents that flow from the polar areas towards the Equator are cooler compared to the surrounding water, so they are called cold currents. Cold currents bring cold water into warm water areas. These currents are usually found on the west coast of the continents in the low and middle latitudes (true in both hemispheres) and on the east coast in the higher latitudes in the Northern Hemisphere; The Peru Current is a wind-driven cold current that flows along the coast of South America and another example for cold current is the Humboldt current.
- ii. **Warm currents:** Warm ocean currents flow away from the equatorial region on the western side of ocean basins. Warm currents bring warm water into cold water areas and are usually observed on the east coast of continents in the low and middle latitudes (true in both hemispheres). In the northern hemisphere, they are found on the west coasts of continents in high latitudes. The Gulf Stream in the North Atlantic and the Kuroshio Current in the North Pacific are examples of warm currents.

In NorthWest Europe, warm currents exist. They increase the temperature in coastal areas of N. W. Europe.

25. **Nebular Hypothesis:** Some Monistic Theories (One Star Theories) explain the origin of planets. A German Philosopher, Immanuel Kant, proposed the Nebular Hypothesis. This Hypothesis was based on Newton's Laws of motion.

Outlines of Hypothesis:

- i. According to Kant, the primordial matter was scattered in space.
- ii. This matter was supernaturally created.
- iii. There was a slowly rotating cloud of gas called Nebula.
- iv. The original cold and motionless Nebula became a hot and spinning Nebula under the gravitational attraction. The French mathematician, Laplace proposed more or less, same theory in 1796.
- v. The rotational speed increased under Law of conservation of angular momentum. The centrifugal force then increased.



- vi. Thus, successive rings of gaseous matter were thrown off from the central mass (Equator) by centrifugal force.
- vii. The rings later on condensed to form planets. The residual central mass remained as the sun.

Criticism:

- i. It was the forerunner of Laplace's theory.
- ii. Heat and motion cannot be produced in cold nebula without some external force.
- iii. Kant, despite criticism, went to say "Give me matter and I can create the earth."

OR

Collision hypothesis and accretion hypothesis are described below in short. (i) Collision Hypothesis: It was given by Sir James and Harold Jeffrey.

(a) According to this theory, a large nebula wandering in the space came very close to smaller nebula (Sun) and its huge upsurge of matter on the surface of smaller nebula. The matter was detected from the smaller nebula and on cooling condensed into planets.

(ii) Accretion Hypothesis: It was given by Schmidt and Carl Weizascar.

(a) According to them, solar system started out as a cloud of gas and dust drifting in a space called nebula. This gaseous cloud exploded violently to form supernova. The exploitation left the vast spinning cloud and gases and thus to collapse under its own gravity and develop as denser core.

(b) The denser core became larger and hotter and began to burge. Later it developed into protostar which finally evolved as 'infant Sun'.

(c) Away from its central surface, particles of dust began to clump together and converted into first smaller fragments of rocks and then becoming larger bodies which were called planetesimals which collided with one another to form rocky inner planets like Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars and the remaining were outer planets.

26. People's participation can be very effective in conserving forests and wildlife. It is the common people who harm the wildlife and forests the most. They cut trees for shifting cultivation. They kill animals for entertainment. Therefore, in 1972, the government of India has passed the Wildlife Protection Act whereby it is illegal to do hunting. Since then the hunting and poaching cases have reduced to a great extent. The two main objectives of the Act are; to provide protection to the endangered species listed in the schedule of the Act and to provide legal support to the conservation areas of the country classified as National parks, sanctuaries and closed areas. This Act has been comprehensively amended in 1991, making punishments more stringent and has also made provisions for the protection of specified plant species and the conservation of endangered species of wild animals. There are 103 National parks and 535 wildlife sanctuaries covering an area of 15.67 million hectares in the country. These actions are taken by the government but their implementation and maintenance depend on the participation and cooperation of the people.

OR

Forests have an intricate interrelationship with life and environment. They are important for us because:

- i. These provide numerous direct and indirect advantages to our economy and society.
- ii. To a vast number of tribal people, the forest is a home, a livelihood, their very existence.
- iii. It provides us food, fruits of all kinds, edible leaves, honey, nourishing roots and much more.
- iv. It provides to the people of rural area material to build their houses and items for practising their arts.
- v. They provide medicinal herbs, tea, coffee, rubber, wood for furniture, etc.
- vi. They help to maintain ecological balance by helping in the oxygen cycle.

Hence, conservation of forest is of vital importance to the survival and prosperity of humankind.

27. ◦ **Details regarding the size and extension of India are as follows :**
- 1. India's total area is 32,87,263 sq. Km. In terms of area India is 7th largest country of the world.
 - 2. The population of India is 1210 million. India ranks second in the world after China in terms of population.
 - 3. The mainland of India, extends from Kashmir in the north to Kanniyakumari in the south and Arunachal Pradesh in the east to Gujarat in the west. India extends from territorial limit further extends towards the sea upto 12 nautical miles (about 21.9 km) from the coast.
 - 4. India lies entirely in the Northern hemisphere. The mainland extends between latitudes 8° 4' N (Kanniyakumari, Cape Caverian) and 37° 6' N (Indira col, Jammu and Kashmir) and longitudes 68° 7' E (Dwarka, Gujarat) and 97° 25' E (Sadiya, Arunachal Pradesh). Longitudinal extent of India is 68° 7' to 97° 25' E.
 - 5. India's land length is 15,200 km and it has a coastline of 6,100 km in the mainland and 7,517 km in the entire geographical coast of the mainland.
 - 6. In Bay of Bengal, the island groups Andaman and Nicobar are located and in the Arabian Sea the Lakshadweep islands are located.



7. Thus India is a physically diverse land providing occurrence of varied resources. India is located in the south-central part of the continent of Asia, bordering the Indian Ocean and its two arms extending in the form of Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. This maritime location of Peninsular India has provided links to its neighbouring regions through the sea and air routes.

OR

1. The size of India has endowed her with great physical diversity. The presence of lofty mountains in the north; large rivers such as Ganga, Brahmaputra, Mahanadi, Krishna, Godavari and Kaveri; green forested hills in the north-east and south India; and the vast sandy expanse of Marusthali is very impressive.
 2. In north, India is bounded by the Himalayas, in the north-west by Hindukush and Sulaiman ranges, in north-east by Purvachal hills and in south by the Indian ocean.
 3. In the past, the Himalayas, together with other ranges, have acted as a formidable physical barrier.
 4. It was very difficult to cross Himalayas except for a few mountain passes such as the Shipkila, the Bolan, the Nathula, the Khyber, etc.
 5. It has contributed towards the evolving of a unique regional identity of the Indian subcontinent. Peninsular part of India extends towards the Indian Ocean. This has provided the country with a coastline of 6,100 kilometer in the mainland and 7,517 kilometer in the entire geographical coast of the mainland.
 6. In Bay of Bengal, the island groups Andaman and Nicobar are located and in the Arabian Sea, Lakshadweep is located.
 7. Thus, India, as a country, is a physically diverse land providing occurrence of varied resources.
28. The flow of Ganga is not same throughout the year:
1. The north Indian rivers originating from the Himalayas are perennial as they are fed by glaciers through snow melt and also receive rainfall water during rainy season.
 2. The Ganga has its minimum flow during the January-June period.
 3. The maximum flow is attained either in August or in September.
 4. After September, there is a steady fall in the flow.
 5. The river, thus, has a monsoon regime during the rainy season.
 6. There are striking differences in the river regimes in the eastern and the western parts of the Ganga Basin.
 7. The Ganga maintains a sizeable flow in the early part of summer due to snow melt before the monsoon rains begin.
 8. The mean maximum discharge of the Ganga at Farakka is about 55,000 cusecs while the mean minimum is only 1,300 cusecs.

OR

Important characteristics of north Indian rivers are as follows:

- i. **Origin:** They originate in a Himalayan mountain covered with glaciers.
- ii. **Nature of flow:** These are perennial because they receive water from glacier and rainfall.
- iii. **Drainage pattern:** These are antecedent and Consequently lead to a dendritic pattern in plains.
- iv. **Nature of river:** It has a long course, flowing through the rugged mountains experiencing headward erosion and river capturing. In plains, it exhibits meandering and shifting of course.
- v. **Catchment area:** Its catchment areas include very large basins.
- vi. **Age of river:** These rivers are young and youthful. These are active and deepening in the valleys.

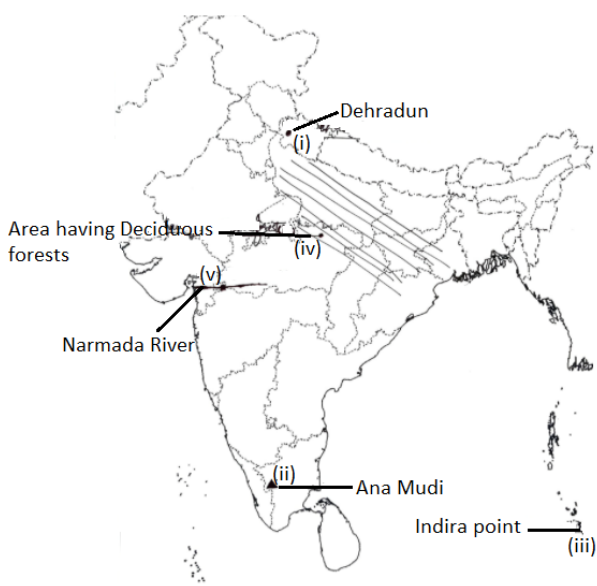
These are different from the peninsular rivers because these have the following features:

- i. **Place of origin:** Peninsular plateau and central highland.
- ii. **Nature of flow:** Seasonal as it is dependent on monsoon rainfall.
- iii. **Type of drainage:** Super-imposed, rejuvenated resulting in trellis, radial and rectangular patterns.
- iv. **Nature of river:** Smaller, a fixed course with well-adjusted valleys.
- v. **Catchment area:** Relatively smaller basin.
- vi. **Age of the river:** Old rivers with graded profile, and have almost reached their base levels.

Section D

29. i. **Headquarter of forest survey of India:** Located in Dehradun, Uttarakhand.
- ii. **Ana Mudi:** Located in the state of Kerala.
- iii. **Indira Point:** Located in Nicobar district at Great Nicobar Island of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- iv. **Deciduous forests:** Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand. [Deciduous forests are found in multiple areas]
- v. **Narmada:** Originates on the western flank of the Amarkantak plateau.





30. A. Central American Highland forests
 B. Oyashio current
 C. Yellow Stone
 D. Alaska Current
 E. Red Sea

