

Class XI Session 2025-26

Subject - Geography

Sample Question Paper - 10

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. Which one of the following scholars coined the term **Geography**? [1]

a) Eratosthenese	b) Aristotle
c) Galileo	d) Herodotus
2. Farm forestry refers to the [1]

a) raising and management of trees on public property	b) farmers who grow trees for commercial and non-commercial purposes
c) promotion of agro-forestry	d) raising of trees and agriculture crops on the same land
3. The sun is surrounded by [1]

a) Gas cloud	b) Dust material
c) Solar nebula	d) Both solar nebula and dust material
4. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option from the given options [1]

I. It has been noticed that states like Rajasthan, Gujarat, Haryana and Punjab are also getting inundated in recent decades due to flash floods.

II. This is partly because of the pattern of the monsoon and partly because of blocking of most of the streams and river channels by human activities.

- a) Only Statement II is correct
- b) Both the statements I and II are incorrect
- c) Both the statements are true and statement II correctly present the reason for statement I
- d) Only statement I is correct

5. Which one of the following features can be termed as a **physical feature**? [1]

- a) Plain b) Water park
c) Port d) Road

6. If water vapour directly condenses into solid form, it is known as _____. [1]

- a) Evaporation b) Sublimation
c) Condensation d) Saturation

7. Which one of the following is the largest Peninsular river system? [1]

- a) Krishna b) Kaveri
c) Narmada d) Godavari

8. On which date the earth is nearest to the sun: [1]

- a) 6th January b) 3rd January
c) 4th January d) 5th January

9. **Assertion (A):** India has the longest coastline on the Indian Ocean. [1]

Reason (R): Almost 90% of India's international trade is carried on through the sea.

- 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.

10. Sandalwood is an example of: [1]

- a) Evergreen forest b) Deciduous forest
c) Deltaic forest d) Thorny forest

11. Arrange the following in correct sequence: [1]

- i. These conditions help in the northward shift in the position of the ITCZ.
- ii. This causes the formation of intense low pressure in the north western part of the subcontinent.
- iii. During April and May when the sun shines vertically over the Tropic of Cancer, the large landmass in the north of Indian ocean gets intensely heated.
- iv. Since the pressure in the Indian Ocean in the south of the landmass is high as water gets heated slowly, the low-pressure cell attracts the southeast trades across the Equator.

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

12. Plants remain leafless for most of the year in [1]

- a) Littoral and swamp forest

- c) Montane forest
d) Tropical thorn forest
13. The Standard Meridian of India is [1]
- a) 82°32' East
b) 82°30' East
c) 82°30' West
d) 84°30' East
14. Which of the following pairs is matched correctly? [1]

River	Place of Origin
(a) Indus	(i) Sulaiman ranges
(b) Beas	(ii) Bokhar Chu
(c) Satluj	(iii) Raksas tal
(d) Ghagra	(iv) Peninsular plateau

- a) (a) - (i)
b) (c) - (iii)
c) (b) - (ii)
d) (d) - (iv)
15. What is constantly shaping the landscape? [1]
- a) Volcanic process
b) Endogenic processes
c) Both exogenic processes and endogenic processes
d) Exogenic processes
16. Match column I with column II and select the correct answer using the codes given below. [1]

Column I	Column II
(a) India started its Northward journey towards Asian continent	(i) 200 million years ago
(b) Upliftment of the Himalayas	(ii) 40-50 million years ago
(c) India's location at 50° latitude	(iii) 140 million years ago
(d) Formation of the Deccan Traps	(iv) Around 60 million years ago

- a) (a) - (i), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iv), (d) - (iii)
b) (a) - (iii), (b) - (i), (c) - (ii), (d) - (iv)
c) (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)
d) (a) - (i), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iii), (d) - (iv)
17. **Assertion (A):** In humid Sub-tropical climatic regions, rainfall occurs throughout the year. [1]
Reason (R): In this region, the air masses are generally stable.
- 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.

Section B

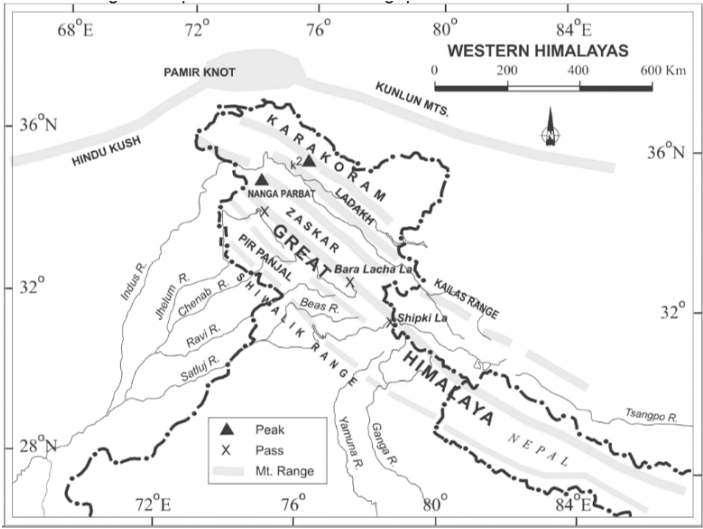
18. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow: [3]
- All natural earthquakes take place in the lithosphere. The lithosphere refers to the portion of depth up to 200 km from the surface of the earth. An instrument called 'seismograph' records the waves reaching the surface. 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.

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

19. Observe the given map:

[3]



- i. Explain the significance of Himalayas. (1)
- ii. What is the approximate length of the Great Himalayan range? (1)
- iii. The Himalayas consist of a series of parallel mountain ranges. Name two important ranges indicated in map. (1)

20. Explain how far India can be said to occupy the most central position in the Indian Ocean.

[3]

OR

Name the five countries whose frontiers meet at the northern apex of India.

21. Define Biosphere reserves?

[3]

22. Is weathering essential as a pre-requisite in the formation of soils? Why?

[3]

OR

Distinguish between Geomorphic agent and Geomorphic process.

23. Which types of climate have a very low range of temperature?

[3]

Section C

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

[5]

25. What are the evidences in support of the continental drift theory?

[5]

OR

What were the major post-drift discoveries that rejuvenated the interest of scientists in the study of distribution of oceans and continents?

26. Explain about vertical distribution of temperature.

[5]

OR

Describe the work of glaciers as an agent of Erosion, Transportation and Deposition.

27. What is atmospheric pressure? Explain about different atmospheric belts. [5]

OR

Explain different types of physical weathering.

28. How many distinct seasons are found in India as per the Indian Meteorological Department? Discuss the weather conditions associated with any one season in detail. [5]

OR

Explain the different drainage patterns formed by rivers. Draw a diagram of each drainage pattern with two examples of each.

Section D

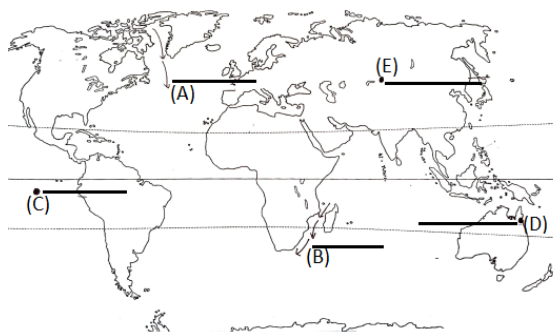
29. On the outline map of India, locate and label the following: [5]

- i. Tropic of cancer
- ii. Biosphere Reserve of Nokrek
- iii. Amw regions according to Koppen's Scheme
- iv. Deccan Plateau
- v. Ganga 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. A cold ocean current
- B. A warm ocean current
- C. A Volcanic Hot spot
- D. An ecological hotspot
- E. The largest continent



Solution

Section A

1. (a) Eratosthenese

Explanation:

The term geography was first coined by **Eratosthenese**, a Greek scholar (276-194 BC.). The word has been derived from two roots in Greek language *geo* (earth) and *graphos* (description).

- 2.

- (b) farmers who grow trees for commercial and non-commercial purposes

Explanation:

Farm forestry is a term applied to the process under which **farmers grow trees for commercial and non-commercial purposes** on their farm lands.

- 3.

- (c) Solar nebula

Explanation:

In 1950, Otto Schmidt in Russia and Carl Weizascar in Germany revised the 'nebular hypothesis', though differing in details. They considered that the sun was surrounded by **solar nebula** containing mostly hydrogen and helium along with what may be termed as dust.

- 4.

- (c) 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. (a) Plain

Explanation:

Plain

- 6.

- (b) Sublimation

Explanation:

When moist air is cooled, it may reach a level when its capacity to hold water vapour ceases. Then, the excess water vapour condenses into liquid form. If it directly condenses into solid form, it is known as **sublimation**.

- 7.

- (d) Godavari

Explanation:

Godavari

- 8.

- (b) 3rd January

Explanation: 3rd January

- 9.

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

Explanation:

This long coastline is about 7,517 km. India has this long coastline mainly due to the Deccan peninsula extending into the Indian Ocean and dividing it into two water bodies, viz., the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal.

10.
(b) Deciduous forest
Explanation:
Teak, sal, shisham, hurra, mahua, amla, semul, kusum, and sandalwood etc. are the main species of **moist deciduous forests**. They are found in regions with rainfall between 100-200 cm. These forests are found in the northeastern states along the foothills of the Himalayas eastern slopes of the Western Ghats and Odisha.
11.
(c) (iii) - (ii) - (iv) - (i)
Explanation:
(iii) - (ii) - (iv) - (i)
12.
(d) Tropical thorn forest
Explanation:
In **tropical thorn forests**, plants remain leafless for most part of the year and give an expression of scrub vegetation
13.
(b) 82°30' East
Explanation:
82°30' East has been selected as the 'standard meridian' of India. Indian Standard Time is ahead of Greenwich Mean Time by 5 hours and 30 minutes.
14.
(b) (c) - (iii)
Explanation:
Satluj - Raksas tal
15.
(c) Both exogenic processes and endogenic processes
Explanation:
The configuration of the surface of the earth is largely a product of the processes operating in the interior of the earth. **Exogenic** as well as **endogenic** processes are constantly shaping the landscape.
16.
(d) (a) - (i), (b) - (ii), (c) - (iii), (d) - (iv)
Explanation:
 - India is supposed to have started her northward journey about **200 million years** ago.
 - India collided with Asia about 40-50 million years ago causing rapid uplift of the Himalayas.
 - About 140 million years before the present, the subcontinent was located as south as 50°S. latitude.
 - During the movement of the Indian plate towards the Eurasian plate, a major event that occurred was the outpouring of lava and formation of the **Deccan Traps**. This started somewhere around **60 million years ago** and continued for a long period of time.
17.
(c) A is true but R is false.
Explanation:
Humid subtropical climate lies on the eastern parts of the continent in subtropical latitudes. In this region the air masses are generally **unstable** and cause rainfall throughout the year.

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. Himalayas are not only the physical barrier, they are also a climatic, drainage and cultural divide. (1)
ii. The approximate length of the Great Himalayan range, also known as the central axial range, is **2,500 km** from east to west, and their width varies between 160-400 km from north to south. (1)
iii. The Great Himalayas and the Shiwalik. (1)
20. i. India lies at the head of the Indian Ocean. The Indian Ocean extends between 0°E to 120°E longitudes, with Kanniyakumari located along 80°E longitude. Thus India occupies a central position in the Indian Ocean. The Indian Ocean is truly Indian.
ii. The Deccan peninsula projects itself in the centre of the Indian Ocean, in between the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal.
iii. No other country has such a large coastline along the Indian Ocean. That is why it is named after the country of India.
iv. India lies on the trade routes of Europe and the far east passing through the Indian Ocean.
v. India occupies a centrally located strategic position in the eastern hemisphere. India is by far the most dominant country surrounding the Indian Ocean.

OR

On the northern side of India, the boundaries of the following five countries meet together- China, Russia, Tajakistan, Afghanistan and Pakistan. These five countries meet at the apex of the north Indian triangle. This apex, Pamir knot is called the roof of the world.

21. A Biosphere Reserve is a unique and representative ecosystem of terrestrial and coastal areas which are internationally recognised within the framework of UNESCO's Man and Biosphere (MAB) Programme.

The Biosphere Reserve aims at achieving the three objectives:

- i. Conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem
 - ii. Association of the environment with development
 - iii. Providing international network in research and monitoring
22. Yes, weathering is an essential pre requisite in the formation of soils. Weathering is an action of elements of weather and climate over earth materials. Weathering is a mechanical disintegration and chemical decomposition of rocks through the actions of various elements of weather and climate Weathering is an important process in the formation of soils. When rocks undergo weathering, rocks start to break up and take the form of soil gradually.

OR

Any exogenetic element of nature (like water, ice, wind, etc.) capable of acquiring and transporting earth materials can be called a geomorphic agent. When these elements of nature become mobile due to gradients, they remove the materials and transport them over slopes. That means, immobile affect the materials and mobile they remove, transport, and deposit the same.

Geomorphic processes and geomorphic agents especially exogenetic, unless stated separately, are one and the same. A process is a force applied on earth materials affecting the same. An agent is a mobile medium (like running water, moving ice masses, wind, etc.) that removes, transports, and deposits earth materials. Running water, groundwater, glaciers, wind, waves, and currents, etc., can be called geomorphic agents.

23. The tropical wet climate has a very low range of temperature. It is found near the equator. The major areas are the Amazon Basin in South America, western equatorial Africa and the islands of East Indies. A significant amount of rainfall occurs in every month of the year as thunder showers in the afternoon. The temperature is uniformly high and the annual range of temperature is negligible. The maximum temperature on any day is around 30°C while the minimum temperature is around 20°C . Tropical evergreen forests with dense canopy cover and large biodiversity are found in this climate.

Section C

24. Vulnerability refers to the risk of becoming a victim of a disaster. Those areas which are more prone to natural calamities are more vulnerable.

On the basis of severity of droughts, India can be divided into the following regions:

- i. **Extreme Drought Affected Areas:** Most parts of Rajasthan, particularly areas to the west of the Aravali hills, i.e. Marusthali and Kachchh regions of Gujarat fall in this category. Included here are also the districts like Jaisalmer and Barmer from the Indian desert that receive less than 90 mm average annual rainfall.
- ii. **Severe Drought Prone Area:** Parts of eastern Rajasthan, most parts of Madhya Pradesh, eastern parts of Maharashtra, interior parts of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka Plateau, northern parts of interior Tamil Nadu and southern parts of Jharkhand and interior Odisha are included in this category.



- iii. **Moderate Drought Affected Area:** Northern parts of Rajasthan, Haryana, southern districts of Uttar Pradesh, the remaining parts of Gujarat, Maharashtra except Konkan, Jharkhand and Coimbatore plateau of Tamil Nadu and interior Karnataka are included in Category- The remaining parts of India can be considered either free or less Prone to the drought.

Remedial Measures:

- i. Provision for the distribution of safe drinking water, medicines for the victims and availability of fodder and water for the cattle and shifting of the people and their livestock to safer places, etc.
 - ii. Identification of ground-water potential in the form of aquifers, transfer of river water from the surplus to the deficit areas, and particularly planning for inter-linking of rivers and construction of reservoirs and dams, etc.
 - iii. Remote sensing and satellite imageries can be useful in identifying the possible river-basins that can be inter-linked and in identifying the ground-water potential.
 - iv. Rainwater harvesting can also be an effective method in minimising the effects of drought.
25. A variety of evidence was offered in support of the continental drift. Some of these are given below:
- i. **The Matching of Continents (Jig- Saw-Fit):** The shorelines of Africa and South America facing each other have a remarkable and unmistakable match.
 - ii. **Rocks of Same Age Across the Ocean:** The belt of ancient rocks of 2,000 million years from Brazil coast matches with those from western Africa. The earliest marine deposits along the coastline of South America and Africa are of the Jurassic age. This suggests that the ocean did not exist prior to that time.
 - iii. **Tillite:** It is sedimentary rock formed out of deposits of glaciers. The Gondwana system of sediments from India is known to have its counterparts in six different landmasses of the Southern Hemisphere. At the base, the system has thick tillite indicating extensive and prolonged glaciation. Counterparts of this succession are found in Africa, Falkland Island, Madagascar, Antarctica and Australia besides India. The overall resemblance of the Gondwana type sediments clearly demonstrates that these landmasses had remarkably similar histories.
 - iv. **Placer Deposits:** The occurrence of rich placer deposits of gold in the Ghana coast and the absolute absence of source rock in the region is an amazing fact. The gold-bearing veins are in Brazil and it is obvious that the gold deposits of Ghana are derived from the Brazil plateau when the two continents lay side by side.
 - v. **Distribution of Fossils:** The observations that Lemurs occur in India, Madagascar and Africa led some to consider a contiguous landmass "Lemuria" linking these three landmasses. Mesosaurus was a small reptile adapted to shallow brackish water. The skeletons of these are found only in two localities: the Southern Cape province of South Africa and Iraver formations of Brazil. The two localities presently are 4,800 km apart with an ocean in between them.

OR

A number of discoveries during the post-war period added new information to geological literature. Particularly, the information collected from the ocean floor mapping provided new dimensions for the study of the distribution of oceans and continents.

- i. These currents are generated due to radioactive elements causing thermal differences in the mantle portion. Holmes argued that there exists a system of such currents in the entire mantle portion. This was an attempt to provide an explanation to the issue of force, on the basis of which contemporary scientists discarded the continental drift theory.
 - ii. Detailed research of the ocean configuration revealed that the ocean floor is not just a vast plain but it is full of relief.
 - iii. Expeditions to map the oceanic floor in the post-war period provided a detailed picture of the ocean relief and indicated the existence of submerged mountain ranges as well as deep trenches, mostly
 - iv. located closest to the continental margins.
 - v. The mid-oceanic ridges were found to be most active in terms of volcanic eruptions. The dating of the rocks from the oceanic crust revealed the fact that they are much younger than the continental areas,
 - vi. Rocks on either side of the crest of oceanic ridges and having equidistant locations from the crest were found to have remarkable similarities both in terms of their constituents and their age.
26. Over middle and low latitudes, the temperature structure of oceans can be classified as a three-layer system from surface to the bottom.
1. **First layer :** It represents the top layer of warm oceanic water and its thickness is about 500 m with temperatures ranging between 20° C and 25° C. Within the tropical region, this layer is present throughout the year but in mid-latitudes it develops only during summer.
 2. **Second Layer :** This layer also called the thermocline layer lies below the first layer and is characterised by rapid decrease in temperature with increasing depth. The thickness of thermocline is 500 - 1,000 m.
 3. **Third Layer :** Extending upto the deep ocean floor, this layer is very cold. The surface water temperatures in the Arctic and Antarctic circles are close to 0° C and so the temperature change with the depth is very slight.



OR

Glacier like other agents, plays a combined role of erosion, transportation and deposition throughout its course.

- **Erosion:** Erosion by glaciers is tremendous because of friction caused by the sheer weight of the ice. The material plucked from the land by glaciers (usually large-sized angular blocks and fragments) gets dragged along the floors or sides of the valleys and causes great damage through abrasion and plucking.
- **Transportation:** Glacier carries different types of material (load). This material comes from avalanches, great heights, valley floors and walls. The glacier transports boulders, clay, till, drift, gravel, sand, etc. These materials are transported in different ways:
 - dragged under the bottom of the glacier.
 - carried on the surface of the glacier.
 - collected in the layers of the ice.
- **Deposition:** When a glacier melts, it is called the retreat of a glacier. Most of the material brought by glaciers is deposited. These deposits are called Till or Drift. Glacier deposits its material in the form of hillocks. These are known as moraines. According to the place of deposition, moraines are of four types: **Lateral Moraines, Median Moraines, Terminal Moraines, and Ground Moraines.**

27. Atmospheric pressure, sometimes also called barometric pressure, is the pressure within the atmosphere of earth (or that of another planet). In most circumstances atmospheric pressure is closely approximated by the hydrostatic pressure caused by the weight of air above the measurement point. As elevation increases, there is less overlying atmospheric mass, so that atmospheric pressure decreases with increasing elevation.

There are four atmospheric pressure belts:

a) **Equatorial Low Pressure Belt:** At the Equator heated air rises leaving a low-pressure area at the surface. This low pressure area is known as equatorial low pressure. This area extends between 50°N and 50°S latitudes. The zone shifts along with the northward or southward movement of sun during summer solstice and winter solstice respectively. The pressure belt is thermally induced because the ground surface gets heated during the day. Thus warm air expands, rises up and creates low pressure.

b) **Sub-tropical High Pressure Belt:** The warm air risen up at the equator due to heating reaches the troposphere and bend towards the pole. Due to coriolis force the air descends at 30-35° latitude thus creates the belt of sub-tropical high pressure. The pressure belt is dynamically induced as it owes its origin to the rotation of the earth and sinking and settling of winds. This zone is characterized by anticyclonic conditions which cause atmospheric stability and aridity. Thus the hot deserts of the world are present in this region extending between 25-35 degrees in both the hemisphere.

c) **Sub-Polar Low Pressure Belt:** This belt is located between 60-65 degrees latitudes in both the hemisphere. This pressure belt is also dynamically induced. The surface air spreads outward from this zone due to rotation of the earth thus produces low pressure. The belt is more developed and regular in the southern hemisphere than the northern due to over dominance of water in the former.

d) **Polar High Pressure Belt:** High pressure persists at the pole due to low temperature. Thus the Polar High Pressure Belt is thermally induced as well as dynamically induced as the rotation of earth also plays a minor role.

OR

Physical or mechanical weathering processes depend on some applied forces. The applied forces could be (i) gravitational forces such as overburden pressure, load and shearing stress; (ii) expansion forces due to temperature changes, crystal growth or animal activity; (iii) water pressures controlled by wetting and drying cycles. Most of the physical weathering processes are caused by thermal expansion and pressure release. Different types of physical weathering can be explained as:

- i. **Exfoliation-** Exfoliation is a result but not a process. Flaking off of more or less curved sheets of shells from over rocks or bedrock results in smooth and rounded surfaces. Exfoliation can occur due to expansion and contraction induced by temperature changes. Exfoliation domes and tors result due to unloading and thermal expansion respectively.
- ii. **Frost weathering-** Frost weathering occurs due to the growth of ice within pores and cracks of rocks during repeated cycles of freezing and melting. This process is most effective at high elevations in mid-latitudes where freezing and melting is often repeated. Glacial areas are subject to frost wedging daily.
- iii. **Salt weathering-** It occurs when saline solutions enter the rock pores or cracks and evaporate, leaving behind salt crystals. The accumulated salts crystals are heated up when environmental temperatures are high, and they expand thus releasing pressure on the rock, causing the rocks to disintegrate.

28. In India as per the Indian Meteorological Department, there are four distinct seasons:

- i. Winter Season (from December to February).
- ii. Summer Season (from March to May).



- iii. Southwest monsoon season (from June to September).
- iv. Retreating Monsoon (from October to November).

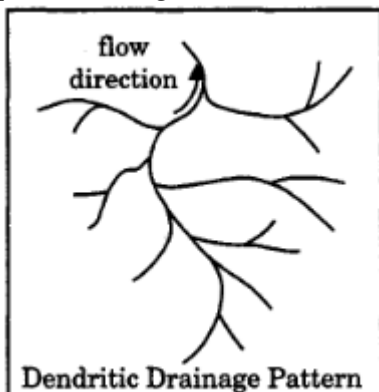
Summer Season: April, May, and June are the months of summer in north India. In most parts of India, temperatures recorded are between 30°-32°C. In March, the highest day temperature of about 38°C occurs in the Deccan Plateau while in April, temperature ranging between 38°C and 43°C are found in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. In May the heat belt moves further north, and in the northwestern part of India, temperatures around 48° C are not uncommon.

The hot weather season in south India is mild and not too intense as found in north India. The Peninsular situation of south India with a moderating effect of the oceans keeps the temperatures lower than that prevailing in north India. Therefore, temperatures remain between 26°C and 32°C. Due to altitude, the temperatures in the hills of Western Ghats remain below 25°C. In the coastal regions; temperature does not decrease from north to south rather it increases from the coast to the interior.

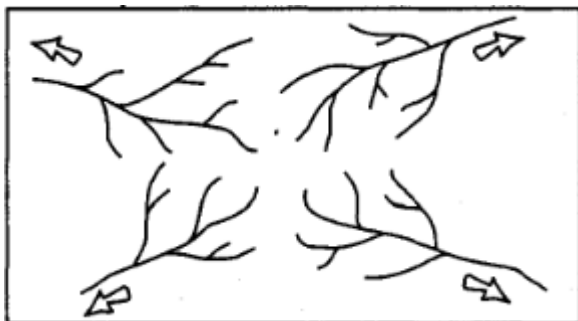
OR

The drainage pattern formed by rivers are:

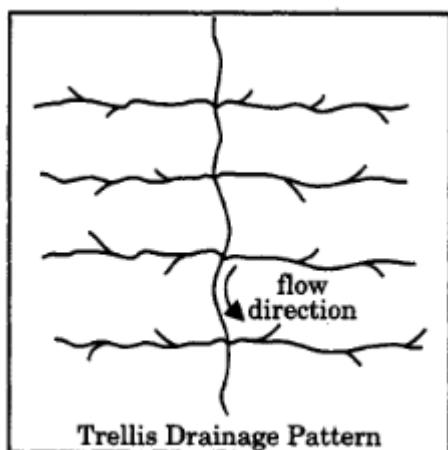
Dendritic: The drainage resembling, the branches of a tree is known as 'dendritic' the examples of which are the rivers of northern plains like Ganga, Yamuna, etc.



Radial: When the rivers originate from a hill and flow in all directions, the drainage pattern is known as radial or the dome-shaped pattern. The river originating from the Amarkante range and central highlands present a good example of it.



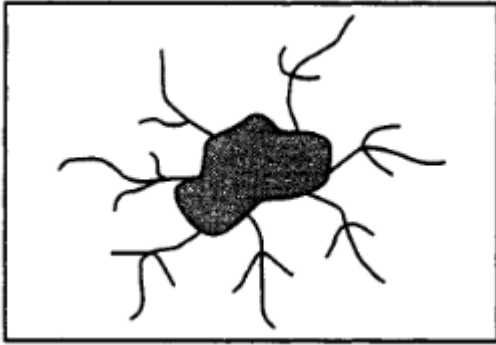
Trellis: When the primary tributaries of rivers flow parallel to each and secondary tributaries join them at right angles, the pattern is known as 'trellis' e.g. Peninsular river such as Godavari, Krishna, etc.



Centripetal: When the rivers discharge their waters from all directions in a lake or in depressions, it is known as 'centripetal' or

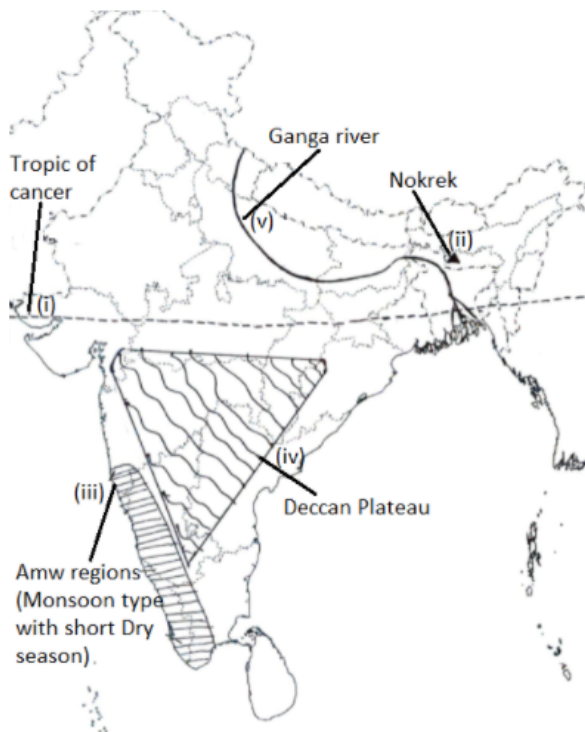


‘centrifugal’. These rivers form cascades/rapids and waterfalls.



Section D

29. i. **Tropic of cancer:** Passes through eight states: Gujarat (Jasdan), Rajasthan (Kalinjarh), Madhya Pradesh (Shajapur), Chhattisgarh (Sonhat), Jharkhand (Lohardaga), West Bengal (Krishnanagar), Tripura (Udaipur) and Mizoram (Champhai).
ii. **Nokrek:** Located in Meghalaya.
iii. **Amw regions:** Areas of West coast of India south of Goa and parts of Kerela.
iv. **Deccan Plateau:** Extends over eight Indian states which are Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Kerala.
v. **Ganga river:** Passes through the states of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, and West Bengal.



30. A. Labrador current
B. Agulhas current
C. Galapagos
D. Queensland
E. Asia