

**BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, PATIALA**  
**Final Examination (9 March 2024)**

Class XI (Humanities)  
Subject - Geography (029)

Time: 3hrs.

General Instructions:

M.M. 70

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

Q1. Make correct pair from the following two columns and select the correct option:

- |                |                         |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Meteorology | a. Population Geography |
| 2. Demography  | b. Soil Geography       |
| 3. Sociology   | c. Climatology          |
| 4. Pedology    | d. Social Geography     |
- a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (a) 4 (d)      b) 1 (a) 2 (d) 3 (b) 4 (c)  
c) 1 (d) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (a)      d) 1 (c) 2 (a) 3 (d) 4 (b)

Q2. Water vapours and gases in the atmosphere are contributed by  
a) Magnetism    b) Seismic activity    c) Volcanism    d) Tectonic activity

Q3. The upper portion of the mantle is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Asthenosphere    b) Crust    c) Lithosphere    d) Fossil sphere

Q4. Polar fleeing forces relate to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Revolution of the earth    b) Gravitation    c) Rotation of the earth    d) Tides

Q5. The capacity of rocks to allow water to pass through it is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Porosity    b) wedging    c) exfoliation    d) hydration

Q6. V-shaped valleys are formed by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) glaciers    b) wind    c) rivers    d) sea waves

Q7. Sea salt, pollen, ash, smoke soot, fine soil - these are associated with  
a) Gases    b) Dust particles    c) Water vapour    d) Meteoros

Q8. The earth radiates energy to the atmosphere in  
a) long wave lengths    b) radiation    c) insolation    d) short wave lengths

- Q9. Which one of the following is not a minor relief feature in the Ocean?  
 a) Seamount    b) Atoll    c) Oceanic deep    d) Guyot
- Q10. A mid-ocean ridge is an ~~are~~ under water mountain system formed by \_\_\_\_  
 a) Plate tectonic    b) earthquake    c) ocean current    d) submarine-land slides
- Q11. Which one of the following countries shares the longest land frontier with India?  
 a) Bangladesh    b) China    c) Pakistan    d) Myanmar
- Q12. Which of the following hills are not a part of eastern ghats?  
 a) Javadi hills    b) Nallamala hills    c) Nilgiri hills    d) Mahendregiri hills
- Q13. Which of the following is not a tribe living in Arunachal Himalayas?  
 a) Monpa Daffla    b) Nishi Nagas    c) Abul Mishmi    d) Manjhi Dusandhi
- Q14. Name the western most and longest tributary of river Ganga?  
 a) Kosi    b) Ramganga    c) Gandak    d) Yamuna
- Q15. What do you call when monsoon withdraws itself?  
 a) Retreating Monsoon  
 b) Bursting Monsoon  
 c) Summer Season  
 d) Rainy Season
- Q16. Which are important trees found in tropical evergreen forests?  
 a) Babool, her and wild dali palm  
 b) Teak, sal, shisham, hurra  
 c) Roso wood mahogany aivi, ebony  
 d) Peepal, Jamun, Mahua
- Q17. Which of the following is not a feature of black soil?  
 a) It is suitable for the cultivating of cotton  
 b) It has more capacity of absorbing moisture  
 c) It becomes loamy and sticky when wet  
 d) It has high iron content

#### Section - B

#### Source Based Questions:

- Q18. Read the given case/source and answer the following questions.

Social forestry means the management and protection of forests and afforestation on barren lands with the purpose of helping in the environmental, social and rural development. The National Commission on Agriculture (1976) has classified social forestry into three categories. These are urban forestry, rural forestry and farm forestry. Urban forestry pertains to the raising and management of trees on public and privately owned lands in and around urban centres such as green belts, parks, roadside avenues, industrial and commercial green belts, etc.

Rural forestry lays emphasis on promotion of agro-forestry and community-forestry.

Agro-forestry is the raising of trees and agriculture crops on the same land inclusive of the waste patches. It combines forestry with agriculture, thus, altering the simultaneous production of food, fodder, fuel, timber and fruit. Community forestry involves the raising of trees on public or community land such as the village pasture and temple land, roadside, canal bank, strips along railway lines and school etc. Community forestry programme aims at providing benefits to the community as a whole. Community forestry provides a means under which the people of landless classes can associate themselves in tree raising and thus, get those benefits which otherwise are restricted for landowners.



Q1. How social forestry led to development?

Q2. What is farm forestry?

Q3. State two features of farm forestry.

Q19. Read the given case/source and answer the following questions.

The ocean water is dynamic. Its physical characteristics like temperature, salinity, density and the external forces like of the sun, moon and the winds influence the movement of ocean water. The horizontal and vertical motions are common in ocean water bodies. The horizontal motion refers to the ocean currents and waves. The vertical motion refers to tides. Ocean currents are the continuous flow of huge amount of water in a definite direction while the waves are the horizontal motion of water. Water moves ahead from one place to another through ocean currents while the water in the waves does not move, but the wave trains move ahead. The vertical motion refers to the rise and fall of water in the oceans and seas. Due to attraction of the sun and the moon, the ocean water is raised up and falls down twice a day. The upwelling of cold water from subsurface and the sinking of surface water are also forms of vertical motion of ocean water.

Waves are actually the energy, not the water as such, which moves across the ocean surface.

Water particles only travel in a small circle as a wave passes. Wind provides energy to the waves. Wind causes waves to travel in the ocean and the energy is released on shorelines. The motion of the surface water seldom affects the stagnant deep bottom water of the oceans. As a wave approaches the beach, it slows down. This is due to the friction occurring between the dynamic water and the sea floor. And, when the depth of water is less than half the wavelength of the wave, the wave breaks. The largest waves are found in the open oceans.

Waves continue to grow larger as they move and absorb energy from the wind. Most of the waves are caused by the wind driving against water. When a breeze of two knots or less blows over calm water, small ripples form and grow as the wind speed increases until white caps appear in the breaking waves. Waves may travel thousands of km before rolling ashore, breaking and dissolving as surf.

Q1. What is wave frequency and wave period?

Q2. Explain how size and shape of a wave reveal its origin?

Q3. Define wave crest and trough.

#### Section - C

Q20. a) Explain the reasons for declining wild life?

OR

b) Write the measures you understand fit for protection of wild life?

Q21. What do you mean by soil degradation and soil erosion? Explain.

Q22. a) How was the solid crust of the earth formed?

OR

b) Name the direct sources of information about the interior of the Earth.

Q23. How have deep sea ridges been formed?

#### Section - D

Q24. Name the most common relief features found on the ocean floor. Draw a suitable diagram for the same.

Q25. a) Explain the relationship between altitude of a place and atmospheric pressure?

OR

b) What is the relationship among heating, temperature and pressure?



Q26.

a) Describe the land forms formed by action of wind deposition. Draw suitable diagram.

OR

b) Discuss the factors controlling the horizontal distribution of temperature in the atmosphere.

Q27.

What are the basic mechanisms of heat transfer? Discuss the importance of the mechanism with reference to the atmosphere.

Q28.

Draw suitable diagram for structure of the atmosphere and label it and describe it.

Q29.

On the given political map of the World six geographical features have been marked A, B, C, D, E and F. Identify any five with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them: (5)

A. Name the ring

B. A major plate

C. Name the ridge

D. Type of current

E. Name the ocean

F. Name the continent

Q30.

On the given Political Map of India locate the label any five of the following six geographical features with appropriate symbols: (5)

1. Himalayan forests

2. Eastern most State of India

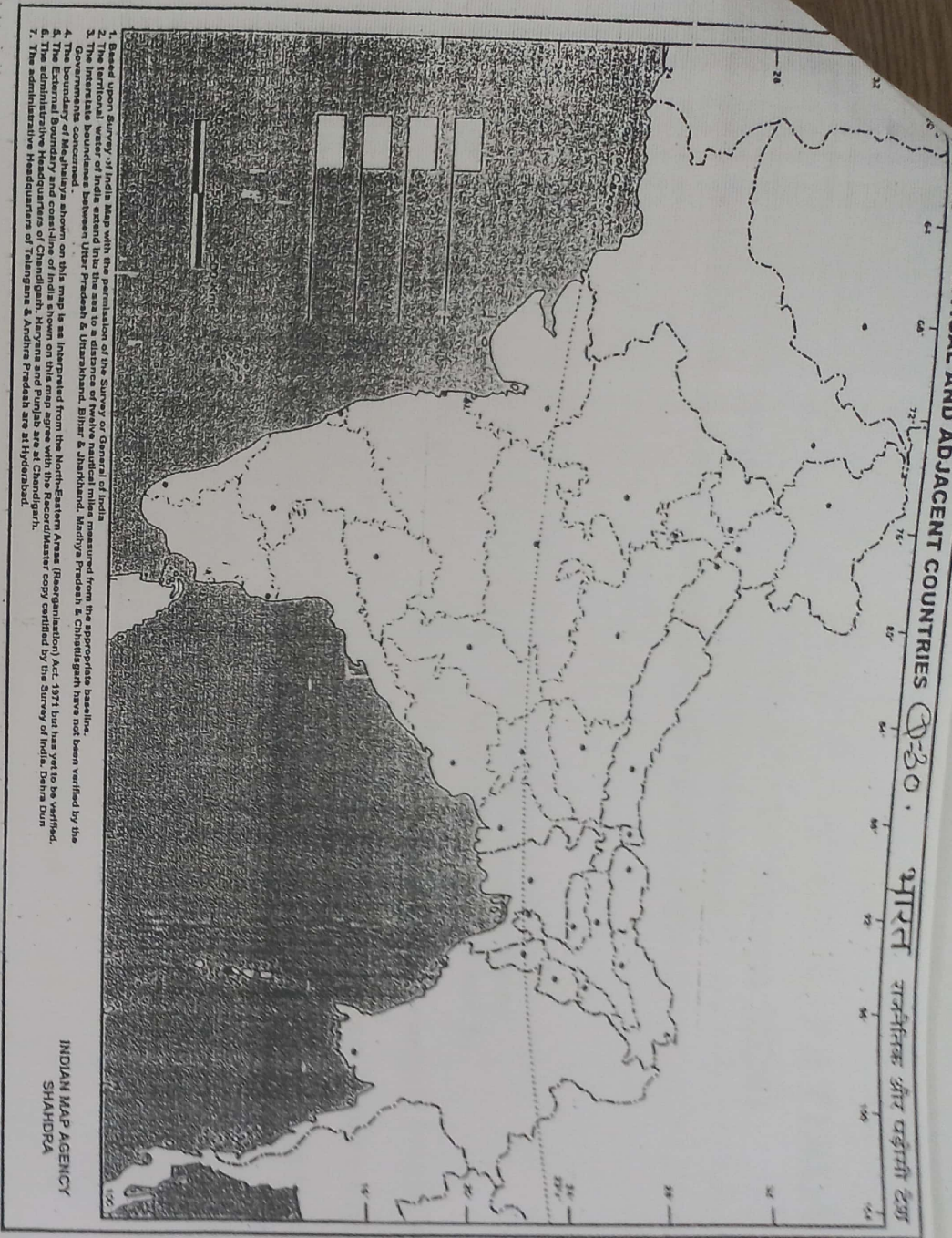
3. Aravalli Mountains

4. Sariska Wild Life Sanctuary

5. River Mahanadi

6. Areas of winter rainfall





1. Based upon Survey of India Map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India
2. The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate baselines
3. Government boundaries between Uttar Pradesh & Uttaranchal, Bihar & Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh have not been verified by the Survey of India
4. The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1951 but has yet to be verified.
5. The External Boundary and coast-line of India shown on this map are as shown in the Record Master copy certified by the Survey of India, Dehra Dun
6. The Administrative Headquarters of Telangana & Andhra Pradesh are at Hyderabad.

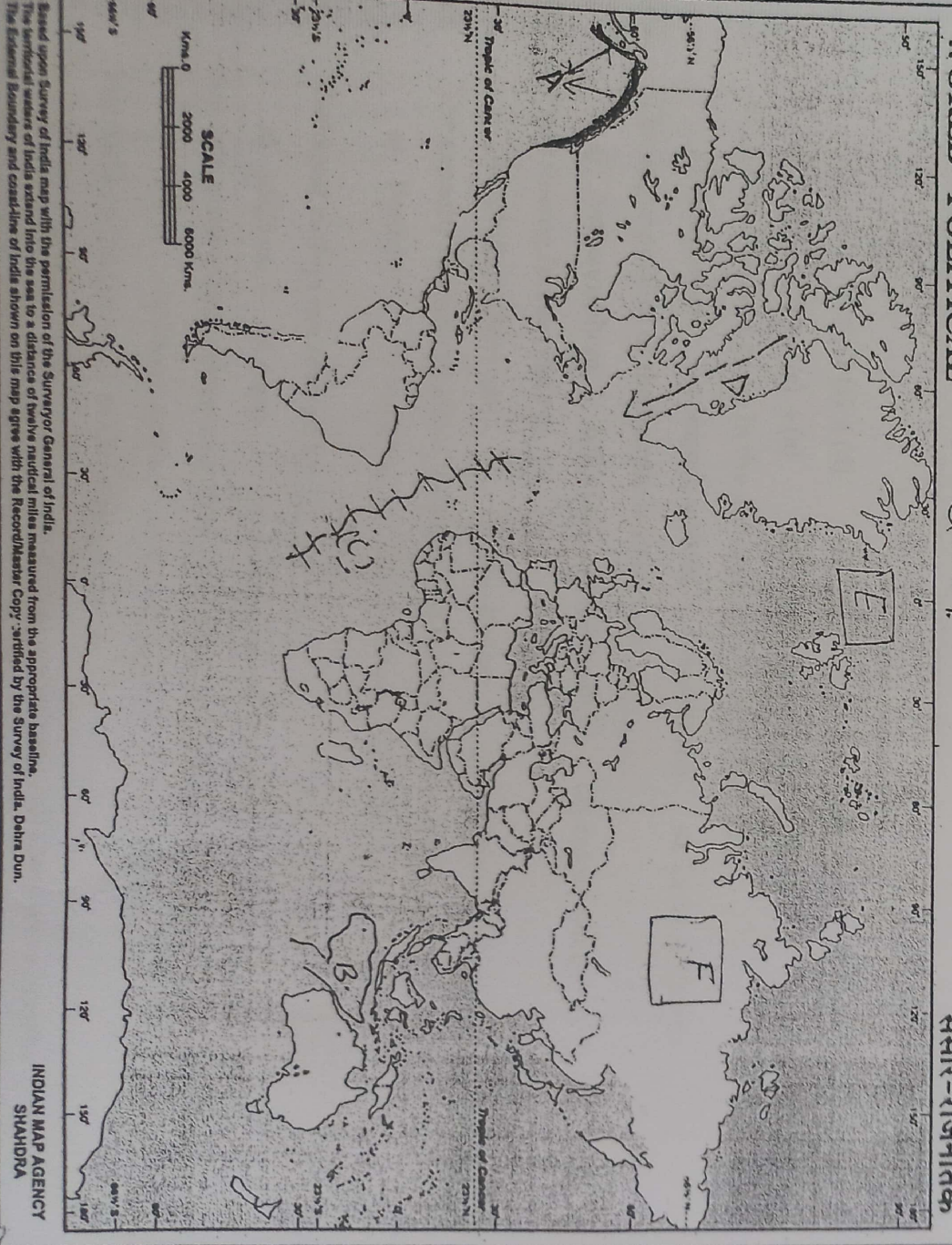
INDIAN MAP AGENCY  
SHAHDRA

भारत गणराज्य और पड़ोसी देश

# WORLD POLITICAL

Q = 29

संसार - राजनैतिक



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