

**Directorate of Education
GNCT of Delhi
Practice Paper
CLASS-XI (2026-27)
GEOGRAPHY (Code:029)**

TIME : 3 HOURS

M.M. : 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 markseach.
Answer to these questions shall be written in 120 to 150 words.
7. Section E Question number **29 and 30 are Map based** questions related to identification and locating and labelling of geographical features respectively carrying 5 marks each.
8. The outline map of India and world provided to you must be attached within your answer sheet.
9. Use of template or stencils for drawing Outline map is allowed.

SECTION-A		
Q.1	Which statement best explains the nature of Physical Geography? (a) It studies only the distribution of population. (b) It examines spatial patterns and processes of the natural environment. (c) It is confined to the study of political boundaries. (d) It deals exclusively with economic activities.	1
Q.2	The longitudinal extent of mainland India is approximately: (a) 68°7'E to 97°25'E (b) 8°4'N to 37°6'N (c) 23°30'N to 82°30'E (d) 68°7'N to 97°25'N	1
Q.3	There are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below. Assertion (A): The distribution of earthquakes and volcanoes provides important evidence regarding plate boundaries. Reason (R): A large number of earthquakes and volcanoes occur along zones where lithospheric plates interact. (a) Both A and R are true and R correctly explains A	1

	(b) Both A and R are true but R does not correctly explain A (c) A is true but R is false (d) A is false but R is true	
Q.4	Arrange the following events associated with the evolution of the Earth in the correct chronological order: I. Formation of the Earth II. Differentiation of the Earth III. Evolution of the atmosphere and hydrosphere IV. Origin of life (a) I–II–III–IV (b) II–I–IV–III (c) I–III–II–IV (d) III–I–II–IV	1
Q.5	Assertion (A): India follows one standard time despite its considerable east-west extent. Reason (R): 82°30'E longitude has been selected as the Standard Meridian of India. (a) Both A and R are true and R correctly explains A (b) Both A and R are true but R does not correctly explain A (c) A is true but R is false (d) A is false but R is true	1
Q.6	Which of the following is primarily an endogenic process? (a) Weathering (b) Erosion (c) Volcanism (d) Deposition	1
Q.7	Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched? (a) Meander — Running water (b) Oxbow lake — Running water (c) Mushroom rock — Wind (d) Moraine — Wind	1
Q.8	Which physiographic division is bounded by the Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats? (a) Northern Plains (b) Deccan Plateau (c) Trans-Himalaya (d) Great Indian Desert	1
Q.9	Which statements about atmospheric water vapour are correct? I. Its amount varies spatially and temporally. II. It generally decreases from the equator towards the poles. III. It plays a role in absorbing parts of terrestrial radiation. IV. Its proportion is exactly the same at all altitudes. (a) I and II only (b) I, II and III only (c) II and IV only (d) I, III and IV only	1

Q.10	Which statements are correct regarding Peninsular rivers? I. Many are comparatively older than Himalayan rivers. II. Their valleys are generally broad and relatively shallow. III. Most of them have fixed courses. IV. All Peninsular rivers flow westward. (a) I and II only (b) I, II and III only (c) II and IV only (d) I, II, III and IV	1										
Q.11	Match the rivers with the appropriate description: <table> <tr> <td>List I</td> <td>List II</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A. Indus</td> <td>1. Origin near Lake Manasarovar region</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Ganga</td> <td>2. Formed at Devprayag</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Brahmaputra</td> <td>3. Known as Tsangpo in Tibet</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. Narmada</td> <td>4. Flows through a rift valley</td> </tr> </table> (a) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4 (b) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1 (c) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2 (d) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3	List I	List II	A. Indus	1. Origin near Lake Manasarovar region	B. Ganga	2. Formed at Devprayag	C. Brahmaputra	3. Known as Tsangpo in Tibet	D. Narmada	4. Flows through a rift valley	1
List I	List II											
A. Indus	1. Origin near Lake Manasarovar region											
B. Ganga	2. Formed at Devprayag											
C. Brahmaputra	3. Known as Tsangpo in Tibet											
D. Narmada	4. Flows through a rift valley											
Q.12	Which evidence was used by Wegener to support the Continental Drift Theory? Select the correct combination. I. Matching coastlines II. Similar rock formations across oceans III. Distribution of identical fossils on separated continents IV. Modern GPS measurements (a) I and II only (b) I, II and III only (c) II, III and IV only (d) I, II, III and IV	1										
Q.13	Identify the set containing only east-flowing Peninsular rivers: (a) Narmada, Tapi, Mahi (b) Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri (c) Narmada, Godavari, Tapi (d) Tapi, Krishna, Narmada	1										
Q.14	Which geological event is most directly associated with the formation of the Himalayas? (a) Divergence of Indian and Eurasian plates (b) Collision of Indian and Eurasian plates (c) Separation of Africa and South America only (d) Formation of the Deccan lava plateau alone	1										
	Read the following source and answers of the questions no 15, 16 and 17.											

	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. Mass movements are aided by gravity and no geomorphic agent like running water, glaciers, wind, waves and currents participate in the process of mass movements. That means mass movements do not come under erosion though there is a shift (aided by gravity) of materials from one place to another. Materials over the slopes have their own resistance to disturbing forces and will yield only when force is greater than the shearing resistance of the materials. Weak unconsolidated materials, thinly bedded rocks, faults, steeply dipping beds, vertical cliffs or steep slopes, abundant precipitation and torrential rains and scarcity of vegetation etc., favour mass movements. Several activating causes precede mass movements. They are : (i) removal of support from below to materials above through natural or artificial means; (ii) increase in gradient and height of slopes; (iii) overloading through addition of materials naturally or by artificial filling; (iv) overloading due to heavy rainfall, saturation and lubrication of slope materials; (v) removal of material or load from over the original slope surfaces; (vi) occurrence of earthquakes, explosions or machinery; (vii) excessive natural seepage; (viii) heavy drawdown of water from lakes, reservoirs and rivers leading to slow outflow of water from under the slopes or river banks; (ix) indiscriminate removal of natural vegetation.	
Q.15	Which of the following correctly describes the role of air, water and ice in mass movements? (a) They act as the main transporting agents. (b) They may move along with the debris but do not act as transporting agents. (c) They completely prevent the movement of debris. (d) They are essential for every type of mass movement.	1
Q.16	Material lying on a slope is most likely to move when: (a) its shearing resistance becomes greater than the disturbing force. (b) the disturbing force becomes greater than its shearing resistance. (c) the slope becomes completely horizontal. (d) gravitational force stops acting on it.	1
Q.17	Which of the following can act as an activating cause of mass movement? (a) Earthquakes and explosions (b) Increase in vegetation cover (c) Reduction in slope height (d) Decrease in the load on a stable slope	1

SECTION-B

Q.18

QUESTION NO 18 AND 19 ARE SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS



18.1 Observe the given image and identify the landform shown. Name the geomorphic agent responsible for its formation.

18.2 Explain the process through which the landform shown in the image develops.

18.3 State any two characteristic features of the landform shown in the image.

Note: For Visually Impaired Students in lieu of Q. No. 18

18.1 What is a gorge?

18.2 Explain how vertical erosion by running water contributes to the development of deep and narrow valleys.

18.3 Differentiate between a gorge and a canyon on the basis of their physical characteristics.

1+1+1
= 3

Q.19

The North and Northeastern Mountains consist of the Himalayas and the Northeastern hills. The Himalayas consist of a series of parallel mountain ranges. Some of the important ranges are the Greater Himalayan range, which includes the Great Himalayas and the Shiwalik. The general orientation of these ranges is from northwest to the southeast direction in the northwestern part of India. Himalayas in the Darjiling and Sikkim regions lie in an east west direction, while in Arunachal Pradesh they are from southwest to the northwest direction. In Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram, they are in the north south direction.

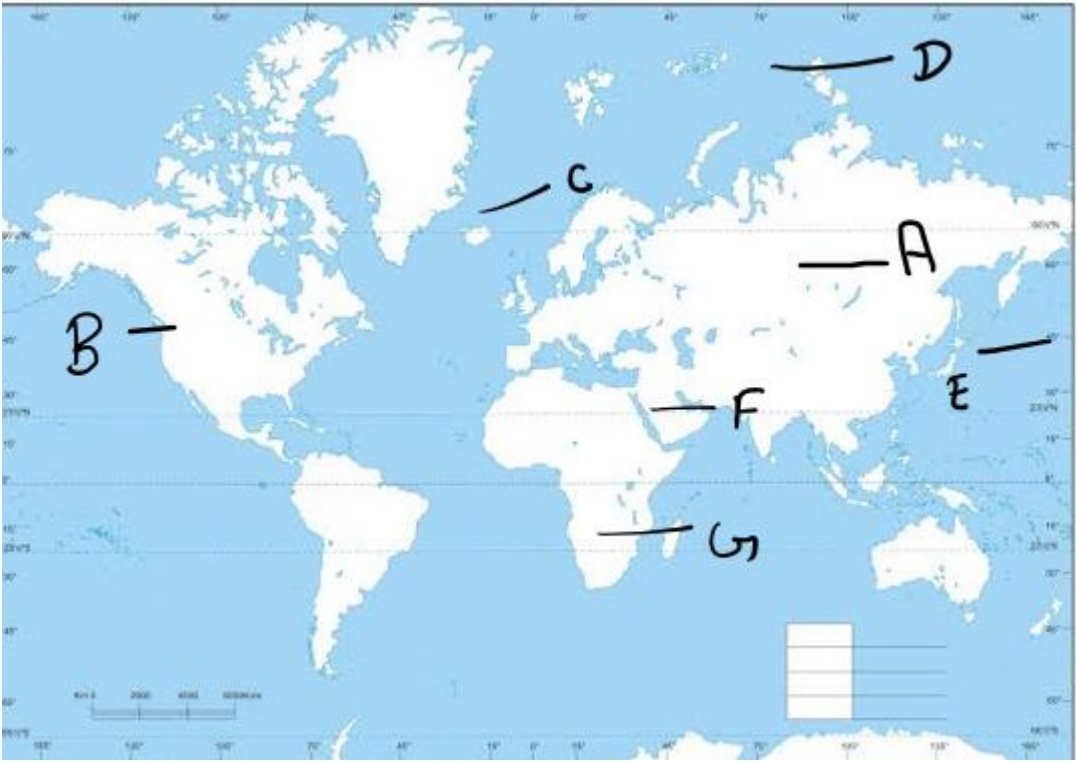
The approximate length of the Great Himalayan range, also known as the central axial range, is 2,500 km from east to west, and their width varies between 160-400 km from north to south. It is also evident from the map that the Himalayas stand almost like a strong and long wall between the Indian subcontinent and the Central and East Asian countries.

19.1 Describe the general pattern of the mountain ranges that constitute the Himalayas.

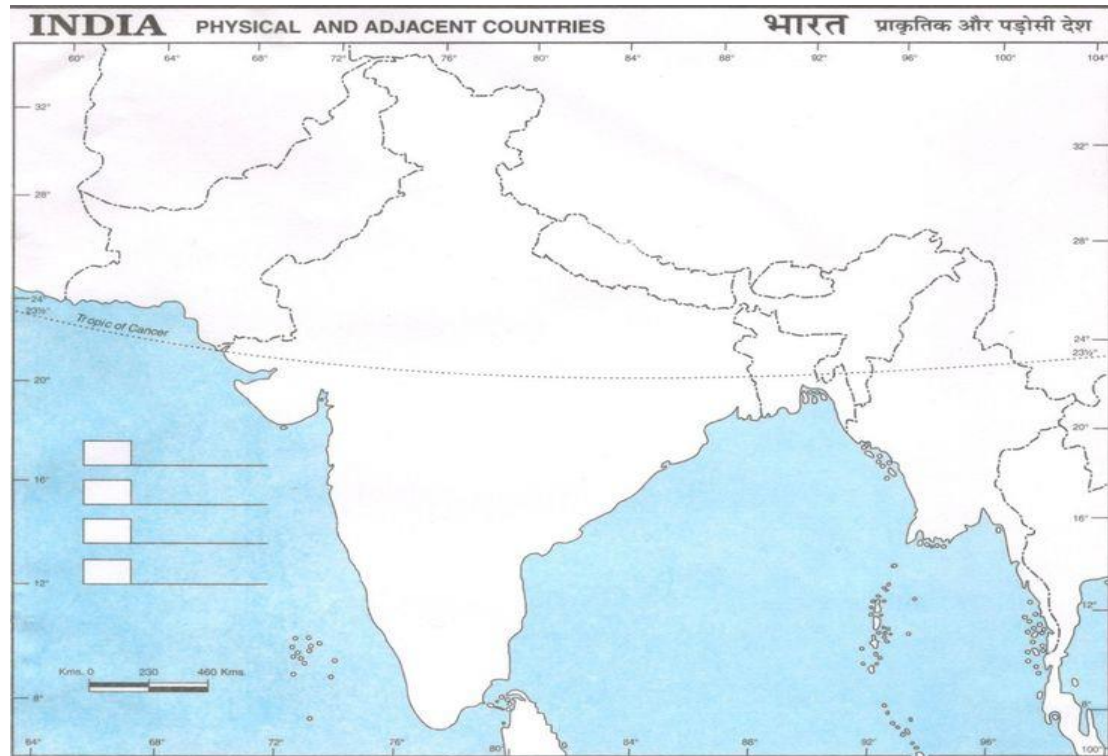
1+1+1
= 3

	19.2 Why is the Great Himalayan Range also referred to as the Central Axial Range?? 19.3 State the approximate east-west length of the Great Himalayan Range.	
SECTION-C		
Q.20	A geologist finds young folded and highly unstable rocks in one region of India and ancient crystalline rocks in another. Identify the two major physiographic divisions these observations are most likely to represent and justify your answer. OR The Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats differ considerably in their continuity, elevation and relief. Explain these differences and their geographical significance.	3
Q.21	" During the early evolution of the Earth, heavier materials moved towards its centre while lighter materials moved towards the surface." Identify the process involved and explain how it contributed to the present layered structure of the Earth.	3
Q.22	Differentiate between the Himalayan and Peninsular river systems on any three bases.	3
Q.23	Why is weathering considered an <i>in-situ</i> process? Explain the major types of weathering. OR A steep slope consists of weak and unconsolidated material and receives exceptionally heavy rainfall for several days. Assess why this slope would become highly susceptible to mass movement.	3
SECTION-D		
Q.24	The atmosphere is vertically divided into different layers on the basis of temperature and other characteristics. Explain the structure of the atmosphere. OR Describe the composition of the atmosphere and explain the geographical significance of its major constituents.	5
Q.25	Explain the concept of sea-floor spreading. How did the study of ocean floors and mid-oceanic ridges strengthen the scientific understanding of the movement of continents and lithospheric plates?	5
Q.26	India occupies a significant position in South Asia and at the head of the Indian Ocean. Describe the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India and explain the geographical significance of its location. OR Explain the strategic and geographical significance of India's location with reference to Asia, Africa and international sea routes.	5
Q.27	Describe the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, highlighting their location, origin and important physical features.	5
Q.28	Describe the origin, course and drainage characteristics of the Godavari River OR Describe the origin, course and major characteristics of the Kaveri River.	5

SECTION-E

Q.29	On the given political map of the World, seven geographical features have been marked as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any five with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near each feature. A. A continent B. A major plate C. A ridge D. An ocean E. A volcanic region F. A minor plate G. A major plate	5
	 Note: For Visually Impaired Students in lieu of Q.29 A. A continent name in world. B. A major plate name in world. C. A ridge name in world D. An ocean name in world. E. A volcanic area name in world. F. A minor plate in Asia. G. A major plate in world.	
Q.30	Locate and label any five of the following geographical features on the Political Outline map of India with appropriate symbols: 30.1 longitudinal extent of India 30.2 Karakoram	5

30.2 Chilka lake
 30.4 Eastern Ghat
 30.5 Chambal river
 30.6 Nanga Parbat
 30.7 Thal pass



Note: For Visually Impaired Students in lieu of Q.30.

- 30.1 Name the latitude extent of India
- 30.2 Name one mountain range of India
- 30.2 Name one lake of India
- 30.4 Name one plateau of India
- 30.5 Name a river of India
- 30.6 Name a peak of India
- 30.7 Name a pass of India