

Directorate of Education, GNCT of Delhi
Mid Term Examination Practice Paper
Session : 2025-26
CLASS – XI
GEOGRAPHY (Code :029)

TIME: 3 HOURS

M.M. : 70

General Instructions :

1. This question paper contains **30** questions. All questions **compulsory**.
2. Question paper is divided into five Sections - **Section 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 & 30** are Map based questions. Each question carries 5 marks
8. The outline map of India and World provided to you must be attached with your answer sheet.
9. Use of template or stencils for drawing Outline map is allowed.

SECTION-A		
Q.1	Which Greek scholar coined the term 'Geography'? (A) Aristotle (B) Eratosthenes (C) Ptolemy (D) Humboldt	1

Q.2	<p>Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option.</p> <p>Assertion (A): The Big Bang Theory explains the origin of the universe. Reason (R): The universe expanded from a singular point about 13.7 billion years ago.</p> <p>(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) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect. (D) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct.</p>	1
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Q.3	<p>According to the Continental Drift Theory, all continents were part of a supercontinent called:</p> <p>(A) Laurasia (B) Gondwanaland (C) Pangaea (D) Panthalassa</p>	1
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Q.4	<p>Which type of seismic waves cannot pass through liquids?</p> <p>(A) P-waves (B) S-waves (C) Surface waves (D) Love waves</p>	1
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Q.5	<p>Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option .</p> <p>Assertion (A): Endogenic processes originate from within the Earth. Reason (R): They include volcanism and diastrophism.</p> <p>(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) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect. (D) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct.</p>	1
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Q.6	<p>Read the following statements regarding earthquake waves carefully and choose the correct option:</p> <p>(i) P-waves are primary waves that travel through solids, liquids, and gases. (ii) S-waves are secondary waves that can only travel through solid materials. (iii) Surface waves are the most damaging and move along the Earth's surface. (iv) The shadow zone for S-waves exists between 105° and 145° from the epicentre.</p> <p>Options: (A) Only (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct. (B) Only (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct. (C) Only (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct. (D) Only (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct.</p>	1
Q.7	<p>Which landform is formed by River erosion?</p> <p>(A) Delta (B) Flood Plain (C) Natural Levee (D) Gorge</p>	1
Q.8	<p>Identify the layer of the atmosphere where temperature decreases with height.</p> <p>(A) Troposphere (B) Stratosphere (C) Mesosphere (D) Thermosphere</p>	1
Q.9	<p>What is the southernmost latitude of India's mainland?</p> <p>a) 6°45'N b) 8°4'N c) 37°6'N d) 35°7'N</p>	1

Q.10	<p>Which physiographic division of India is characterized by young, weak, and flexible geological structures?</p> <p>a) Peninsular Plateau b) Northern Plains c) Himalayas d) Indian Desert</p>	1										
Q.11	<p>Match Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option.</p> <table><tr><td>Column-I (Theories)</td><td>Column-II (Proponents)</td></tr><tr><td>a. Continental Drift</td><td>i. Harry Hess</td></tr><tr><td>b. Sea Floor Spreading</td><td>ii. Alfred Wegener</td></tr><tr><td>c. Big Bang</td><td>iii. Georges Lemaître</td></tr><tr><td>d. Plate Tectonics</td><td>iv. McKenzie</td></tr></table> <p>(A) a-ii, b-i, c-iii, d-iv (B) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii (C) a-iii, b-ii, c-iv, d-i (D) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i</p>	Column-I (Theories)	Column-II (Proponents)	a. Continental Drift	i. Harry Hess	b. Sea Floor Spreading	ii. Alfred Wegener	c. Big Bang	iii. Georges Lemaître	d. Plate Tectonics	iv. McKenzie	1
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Q.12	<p>Which river is known as the 'Sorrow of Bihar'?</p> <p>(A) Ganga (B) Kosi (C) Brahmaputra (D) Yamuna</p>	1										

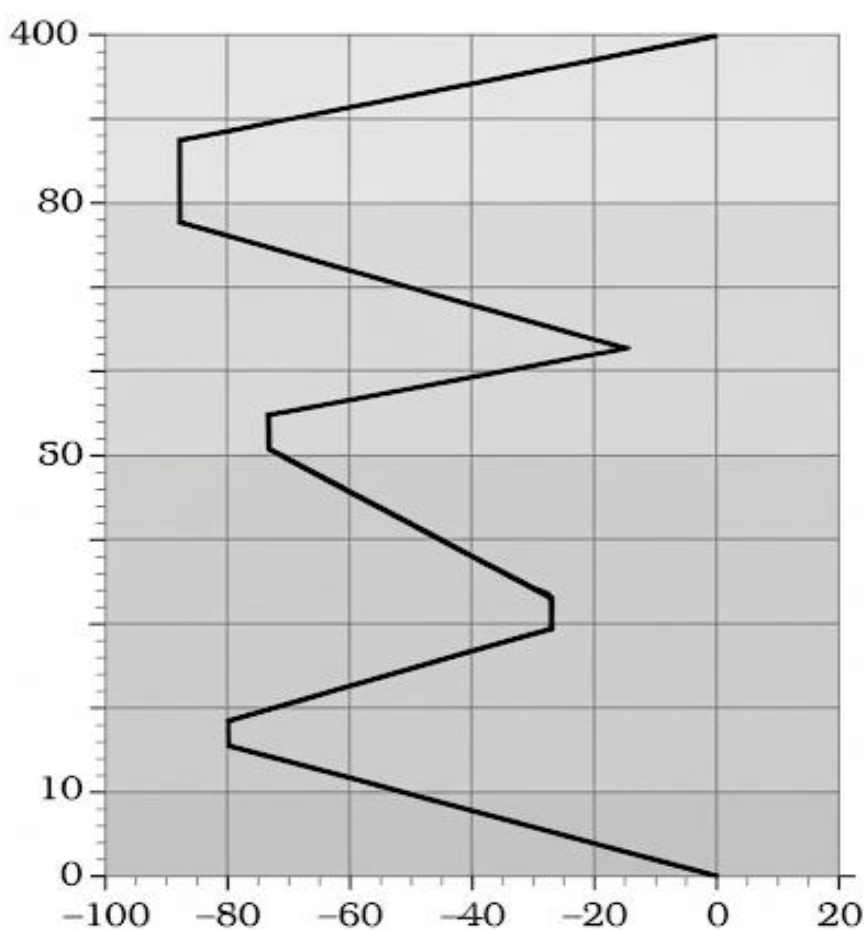
Q.13	<p>Read the following characteristics of exogenic processes and choose the correct option.</p> <p>I. They are surface processes. II. They include weathering and erosion. III. They are driven by solar energy. IV. They originate from Earth's interior.</p> <p>Options: (A) Only I, II and III are correct. (B) Only I, II and IV are correct. (C) Only I, III and IV are correct. (D) Only II, III and IV are correct.</p>	1
Q.14	<p>The layer of the atmosphere where ozone is found is:</p> <p>(A) Troposphere (C) Mesosphere</p> <p>(B) Stratosphere (D) Thermosphere</p>	1

	<p>Read the following passage and answer questions 15 to 17 that follow.</p> <p>The flow of water through well-defined channels is known as 'drainage' and the network of such channels is called a 'drainage system'. The drainage pattern of an area is the outcome of the geological time period, nature and structure of rocks, topography, slope, amount of water flowing and the periodicity of the flow. A river drains the water collected from a specific area, which is called its 'catchment area'. An area drained by a river and its tributaries is called a drainage basin. The boundary line separating one drainage basin from the other is known as the watershed. The catchments of large rivers are called river basins while those of small rivulets and rills are often referred to as watersheds. There is, however, a slight difference between a river basin and a watershed. Watersheds are small in area while the basins cover larger areas.</p>	
Q.15	<p>What is a drainage system?</p> <p>(A) Network of channels</p> <p>(B) Single river</p> <p>(C) Lakes and ponds</p> <p>(D) Underground water</p>	1
Q.16	<p>What determines the drainage pattern?</p> <p>(A) Only rainfall</p> <p>(B) Geological time, rocks, topography, etc.</p>	1

	(C) Human activities (D) Ocean currents	
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Q17	What is the difference between river basin and watershed? (A) No difference (B) Watersheds are smaller than basins (C) Basins are smaller (D) Basins have no boundaries	1
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SECTION - B

Q.18	<p>Questions no. 18 and 19 are Source-based Questions</p> <p>Study the given figure carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> 	
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	<p>(18.1) Name the lowest layer of the atmosphere. (1)</p> <p>(18.2) In which layer is the ozone found? (1)</p> <p>(18.3) Explain why temperature increases in the stratosphere. (1)</p> <p>Note: For Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q.18:</p> <p>(18.1) Define atmosphere. (1)</p> <p>(18.2) Name two layers of atmosphere. (1)</p> <p>(18.3) Explain the importance of troposphere. (1)</p>	<p>1+1+1=</p> <p>3</p>
Q.19	<p>Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>The Earth is composed of several concentric layers with one inside another. The crust is the outermost solid part of the Earth. It is brittle in nature. The thickness of the crust varies under the oceanic and continental areas. Oceanic crust is thinner (about 5 km) as compared to the continental crust (about 30 km). The mantle extends from Moho's discontinuity to a depth of 2,900 km. The asthenosphere is the upper portion of the mantle extending up to 400 km. The core starts from 2,900 km and extends up to 6,371 km, with the outer core in liquid state and inner core in solid state, made of nickel and iron.</p> <p>(19.1) Name the discontinuity between crust and mantle. (1)</p> <p>(19.2) Differentiate between oceanic and continental crust. (1)</p> <p>(19.3) Why is the inner core solid despite high temperature? (1)</p>	<p>1+1+1=</p> <p>3</p>

SECTION - C

Q.20	<p>(a) Explain the process of evolution of Earth in the light of the Big Bang Theory by giving three valid points.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Explain the process of formation of planets by giving three points in support.</p>	3
Q.21	<p>'India's location forms a great geographic entity known as the 'Indian subcontinent'. Explain by giving three points in support.</p>	3
Q.22	<p>"The Indian Desert was once a part of an internal sea in ancient times."</p> <p>Substantiate this statement on the basis of geological evidence.</p>	3
Q.23	<p>Define Plate Tectonics and give a brief description of convergent plate boundaries.</p>	3
SECTION - D		
Q.24	<p>(a) Define soil.Explain any four factors which influence the process of soil formation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Define mass movement. State any four activating causes which are responsible for mass movement.</p>	1+4=5
Q.25	<p>Differentiate between the Western Coastal Plains and the Eastern Coastal Plains of India by giving five points .</p>	5

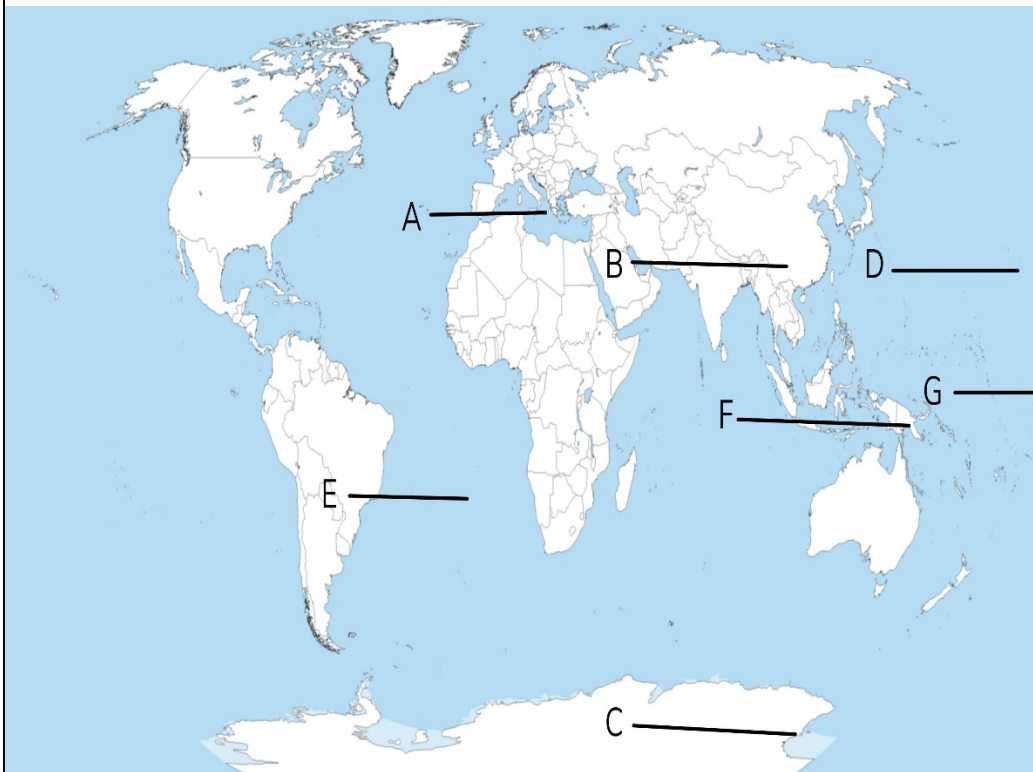
Q.26	<p>(a) Describe any five important features of the Himalayan drainage system of India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Analyze the major characteristic features of the Peninsular drainage system of India.</p>	5
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Q.27	What do you mean by the depositional landforms of rivers ? Also explain the formation of delta by giving any four points	1+4=5
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Q.28	Define Weathering. Also give four brief points about the significance of Weathering.	5
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SECTION - E

Q.29	<p>Questions 29 and 30 are map-based questions.</p> <p>On the given political outline map of the world, seven geographical features have been marked as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any five and write their correct names:</p> <p>A. A Ridge B. A Minor Plate C. A Continent D. A Volcanic Belt E. A Major Plate F. An Ocean G. A Minor Plate</p> <p>Note: For Visually Impaired Students: Answer any five:</p> <p>(29.1) Name a mid-oceanic ridge. (29.2) Name a minor plate. (29.3) Name a continent. (29.4) Name the volcanic belt of the Pacific Ocean. (29.5) Name a volcanic belt. (29.6) Name an ocean. (29.7) Name a major plate</p>	5
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Q.30

On the given outline map of India, locate and label any five of the following:

- (i) The Standard Meridian
- (ii) Karakoram Range
- (iii) Godavari River
- (iv) Thal Ghat
- (v) Godwin Austin (K2)
- (vi) Malabar Coast
- (vii) Chilika Lake

5

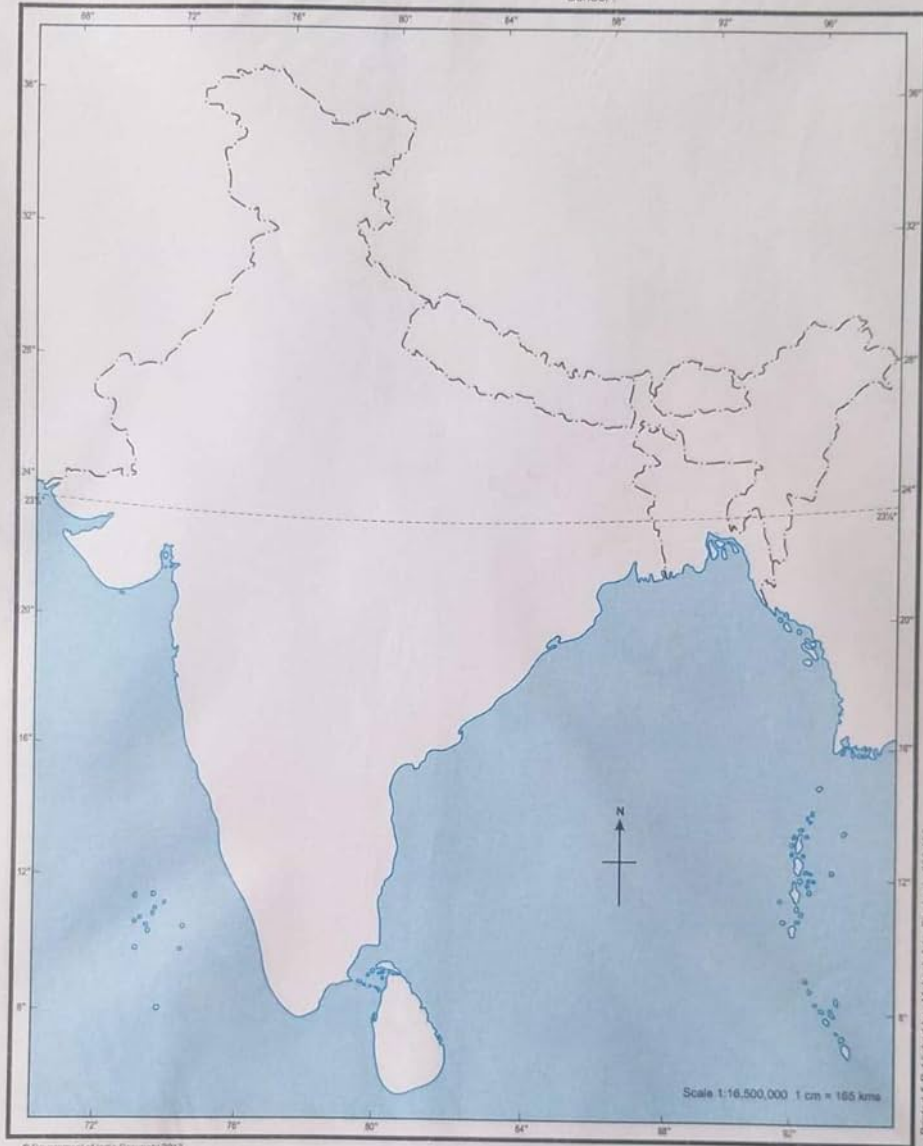
Note: For Visually Impaired Students:

- 30.1 Write the longitude of India's Standard Meridian.
- 30.2 Name a mountain range of the Himalayas.
- 30.3 Name a river in South India.
- 30.4 Name a pass in western India.
- 30.5 Name a coast of the Western Coastal Plains.



INDIA - OUTLINE

Name :
Class :
Sec :
School :
Roll No. :



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The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.
The external boundaries and coastline of India agree with the Record/Master Copy certified by Survey of India.

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