

Directorate of Education, GNCT of Delhi

Annual Examination Practice Paper

Session: 2025-26

CLASS – XI

GEOGRAPHY (Code :029)

TIME: 3 HOURS

General Instructions:

1. This question paper contains 30 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. Question paper is divided into five Sections - Section A, B, C, D and E.
3. Section A - Question no. 1 to 17 are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
4. Section B - Question no. 18 and 19 are Source based questions. Each question carries 3 marks.
5. Section C - Question 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- Question 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 – Question 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 to 17 ARE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which is the fastest moving tectonic plate?
 - a. Philippines plate
 - b. American plate
 - c. Antarctica plate
 - d. East Pacific plate
2. Which depositional landform is formed when a river meets a sea or lake ?
 - a. Delta
 - b. Waterfall
 - c. Gorge
 - d. Canyon

3. In tropical regions, the depth of weathering is usually greater than in cold or arid regions because —
 - a. Mechanical weathering is dominant in tropical areas
 - b. High temperature and rainfall promote chemical reactions in rocks
 - c. Rocks in tropical areas are softer than those in cold regions
 - d. Biological activity is less in tropical regions
4. A region receives less than 50 cm of rainfall annually, has thorny bushes, scattered trees with long roots, and animals like camels and blackbucks. Which natural vegetation type best describes this region?
 - a. Tropical Evergreen Forest
 - b. Tropical Deciduous Forest
 - c. Tropical Thorn Forest
 - d. Montane Forest
5. Although Delhi and Kolkata are at similar latitudes, Kolkata receives more rainfall mainly because —
 - a. It is closer to the Himalayas
 - b. It lies on the path of Bay of Bengal branch of monsoon
 - c. It receives rainfall from western disturbances
 - d. The air pressure is lower in Kolkata
6. Which of the following set of rivers are west flowing?
 - a. Narmada and Kaveri
 - b. Narmada and Tapi
 - c. Tapi and Godavari
 - d. Narmada and Mahanadi
7. **Assertion (A):** The Northern Plains of India are very fertile and densely populated.
Reason (R): They are formed by the deposition of alluvium brought down by rivers from the Himalayas.
 - 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. **Assertion (A):** India is located entirely in the Northern and Eastern Hemispheres.
Reason (R): The Tropic of Cancer passes almost through the middle of India.
 - 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.

9. During summer in the Northern Hemisphere, the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) shifts northward. What is the main impact of this shift on India's climate?
- It causes dry and hot winds over most parts of India.
 - It draws the trade winds north of the equator, turning them into southwest monsoon winds.
 - It brings cold air from Central Asia into northern India.
 - It leads to the retreat of the monsoon.
10. Which of the following is incorrectly matched?
- Seismic Waves – Indirect Source
 - Volcanic Eruptions – Direct Source
 - Meteors – Indicate Earth's Composition
 - Magnetic Surveys – Direct Source
11. Which is the most widely accepted theory related to origin of universe?
- Nebular Hypothesis
 - The big bang
 - The wandering star
 - Binary theory
12. Which of the following statements about the Earth's crust is correct?
- It is the thickest layer of the Earth.
 - It is made up mainly of nickel and iron.
 - The thickness of crust is more over continents as compared to oceans
 - It forms about 50% of the Earth's total volume.
13. Assertion (A): Physical weathering is more dominant in arid and semi-arid regions.
Reason (R): High temperature variations between day and night cause rocks to expand and contract, leading to disintegration.
- Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true, but R is false.
 - A is false, but R is true.
14. When the Sun, Moon, and Earth are in a straight line, the highest tides occur. These are known as —
- Neap tides
 - Spring tides
 - Diurnal tides
 - Mixed tides

Read the following case study and answer the questions

The Continental Shelf

The continental shelf is the extended margin of each continent occupied by relatively shallow seas and gulfs. It is the shallowest part of the ocean showing an average gradient of 1° or even less. The shelf typically ends at a very steep slope, called the shelf break. The width of the continental shelves vary from one ocean to another. The average width of continental shelves is about 80 km. The shelves are almost absent or very narrow along some of the margins like the coasts of Chile, the west coast of Sumatra, etc. On the contrary, the Siberian shelf in the Arctic Ocean, the largest in the world, stretches to 1,500 km in width. The depth of the shelves also varies. It may be as shallow as 30 m in some areas while in some areas it is as deep as 600 m. The continental shelves are covered with variable thicknesses of sediments brought down by rivers, glaciers, wind, from the land and distributed by waves and currents. Massive sedimentary deposits received over a long time by the continental shelves, become the source of fossil fuels.

15. What does the continental shelf represent?

- a. The deepest part of the ocean basin.
- b. The extended shallow margin of the continent under the sea.
- c. A steep slope connecting the abyssal plain and ocean ridge
- d. The oceanic trench formed by tectonic movement.

16. Where is the Siberian shelf located?

- a. The Atlantic Ocean
- b. The Indian Ocean
- c. The Pacific Ocean
- d. The Arctic Ocean

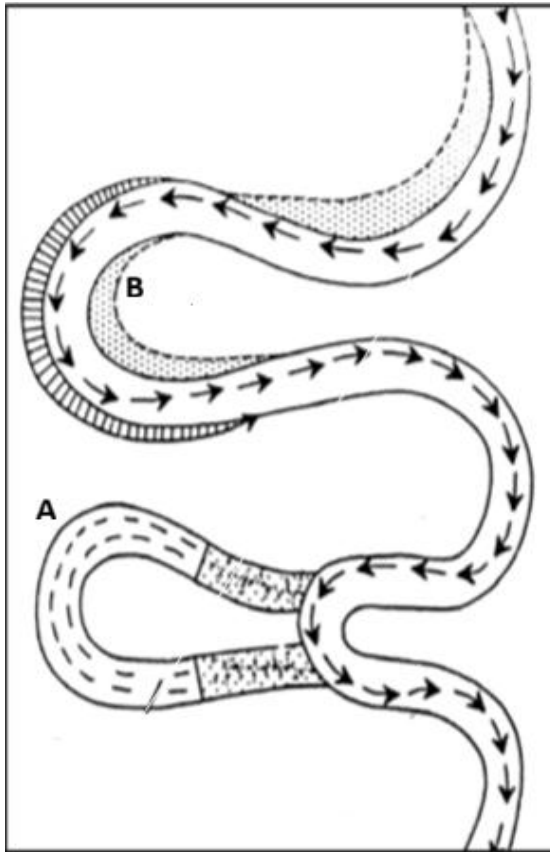
17. What is a shelf break?

- a. The shallowest part of the ocean near the coast
- b. The boundary where the continental shelf ends and the continental slope begins
- c. A region of the ocean floor with maximum sediment deposition
- d. A flat, deep portion of the ocean basin

SECTION B

Q NO 18 and 19 ARE SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS

18. Observe the given diagram and answer the following questions.



- A. Name the landforms marked A and B
- B. Which geomorphic agent is responsible for formation of the above landforms?
- C. State any two conditions for the development of the above landforms.

Note: These questions are for visually impaired students only in lieu of Q no 18.

18.1 Name any two erosional landforms made by river.

18.2 During which stage of river the streams are well integrated?

18.3 How are ox bow lakes formed?

19.

THE NORTHERN PLAINS

The northern plains are formed by the alluvial deposits brought by the rivers – the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. These plains extend approximately 3,200 km from the east to the west. The average width of these plains varies between 150-300 km. The maximum depth of alluvium deposits varies between 1,000-2,000 m. From the north to the south, these can be divided into three major zones: the Bhabar, the Tarai and the alluvial plains. The alluvial plains can be further divided into the Khadar and the Bhangar. Bhabar is a narrow belt ranging between 8-10 km parallel to the Shiwalik foothills at the break-up of the slope. As a result of this, the streams and rivers coming from the mountains deposit heavy materials of rocks and boulders, and at times, disappear in this zone. South of the Bhabar is

the Tarai belt, with an approximate width of 10-20 km where most of the streams and rivers re-emerge without having any properly demarcated channel, thereby, creating marshy and swampy conditions known as the Tarai. This has a luxurious growth of natural vegetation and houses a varied wildlife. The south of Tarai is a belt consisting of old and new alluvial deposits known as the Bhangar and Khadar respectively.

- A. Name any two rivers forming the Northern plains.
- B. List the two types of alluvial plains.
- C. Write two characteristics of the zone lying south of Bhabar.

SECTION C

QUESTION NO 20 to 23 ARE SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

20. What are the three major questions geography seeks to answer?

OR

Why is geography considered both a social science and natural science

- 21. Outline India's latitudinal extent and discuss its impact on climatic diversity across the country.
- 22. Compare the western and eastern coastal plains of India in terms of formation, width and major features.

OR

"It is a land of undulating topography dotted with longitudinal dunes and barchans". Identify the physiographic division and write any two characteristics of it.

- 23. Describe how a temperature inversion can worsen air-pollution problems in a city surrounded by hills.

SECTION-D

Q NO 24 TO 28 ARE LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

- 24. Which river originates near the Chemayungdung glacier. Write any four features of the river.
- 25. Elucidate the evidences put forward in support of the continental drift theory.

OR

How does the study of palaeomagnetism support the theory of sea floor spreading?

26. Explain the importance of wildlife conservation in maintaining ecological balance.

OR

Describe any five strategies adopted in India for the conservation of wildlife.

27. Differentiate between extratropical and tropical cyclones.

28. Monsoon is the reversal of the wind system. Elaborate the statement.

OR

Explain the factors affecting the Indian climate.

SECTION E

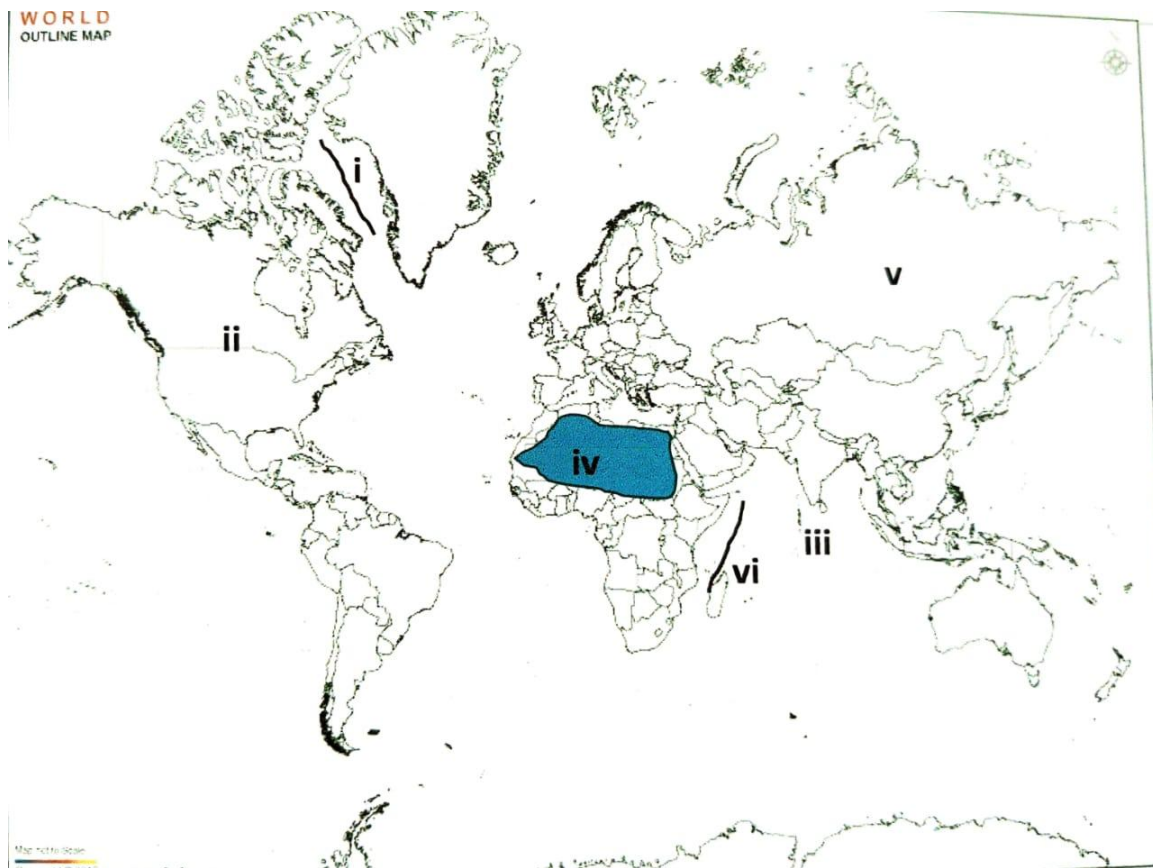
Q NO 29 and 30 ARE MAP BASED QUESTIONS

29. Five geographical features shown on the given outline identify and write their names.
Do any five

- i. A cold current
- ii. A Continent
- iii. An ocean
- iv. A hot desert in Africa
- v. A tectonic plate
- vi. A warm current

Note : The following questions are for visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q no 29

- i. Write the name of largest ocean in the world
- ii. Write the name of a divergent plate boundary
- iii. Name the tectonic plate located above Indian plate
- iv. Name the tectonic plate located between Pacific plate and south American Plate
- v. Write the name of the largest continent
- vi. Write an example of convergent plate boundary



30. Locate and label the following on the given outline map of India. Do any five

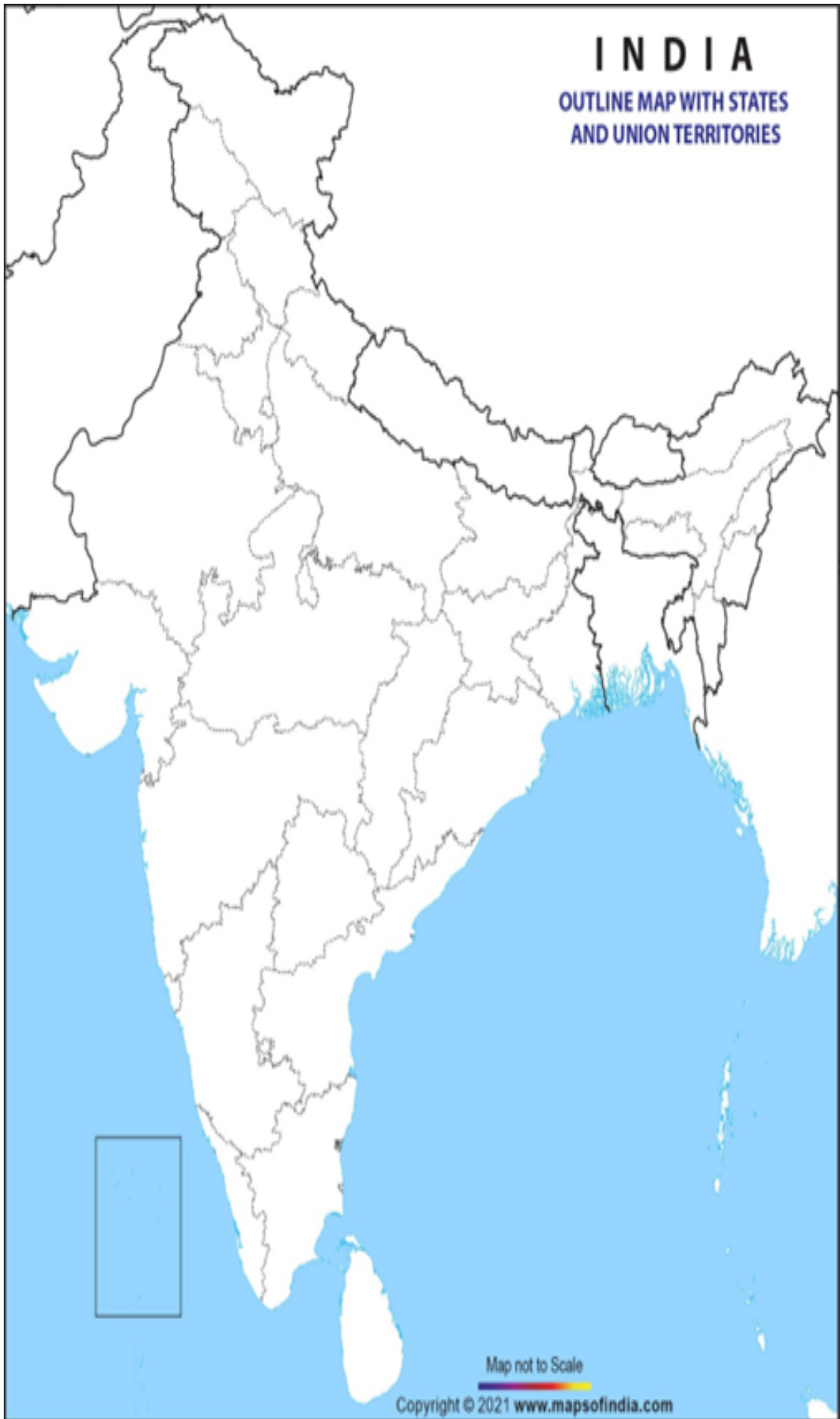
- i. Capital of Chhattisgarh
- ii. Nilgiris Biosphere reserve
- iii. Area having more than 1000cm rainfall in India
- iv. Mahanadi River
- v. Highest mountain peak of India
- vi. Aravalli mountain range

Note: The following questions are for visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q no 30

- vii. What is the capital of Chhattisgarh
- viii. Name the highest mountain peak of India
- ix. What is the northern most latitude of India?
- x. Which pass is located in Himachal
- xi. Which river is known as Dakshin ganga
- xii. At what longitude the standard meridian is located

INDIA

OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES
AND UNION TERRITORIES



Map not to Scale

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