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**DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION, 2023-24**

- Please check that this question paper contains **07** printed pages.
- Write down the Serial Number of the question in the left side of the margin before attempting it.
- 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed 15 minutes prior to the commencement of the examination. The students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer script during this period.

**CLASS- XI
SUB : GEOGRAPHY (029)**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 70

General Instructions :

- This question paper contains **30** questions. All questions are **compulsory**.
- This question paper consists of five Sections – **A, B, C, D & E**.
- **In Section A** – Question no. **1 to 17** are **MCQs** of 1 mark each.
- **In Section B** – Question no**18 & 19** are **Source based** questions carrying 3 marks each.
- **In Section C**-Question no. **20to 23** are **short answer type** questions carrying 3 marks each. Answers to these questions shall be written in 80 to 100 words.
- **In Section D** – Question no. **24 to 28** are **long Answer type** questions carrying 5 marks each. Answers to these questions shall be written in 100 to 150 words.
- **In Section E**-Question no. **29& 30** are **map based** questions.
- Outline map of India and World given in question paper must be attached with your answer book.

SECTION-A		
There are 17 questions in this Section.		
1.	I. He is a Greek geographer. II. He said that, “Geography is the description of the earth surface”.. Identify the geographer. a. Ptolemy b. Milton c. Eratosthenes d. Hettner	1
2.	Under which approach is the world divided into regions at different hierarchical levels and then all the geographical phenomena in a particular region are studied. a. Systematic Approach b. Physical Approach c. Dualism Approach d. Regional Approach	1
3.	The study of meteors helps knowing the earth, because a. meteors are formed out of the earth. b. the earth is formed from a meteor. c. both are formed in space, probably from same matter. d. meteors are natural satellites of the Jupiter.	1
4.	The capacity of rocks to allow water to pass through is called..... a. Porosity/Permeability b. Wedging c. Exfoliation d. Hydration	1

5.	If heavy glaciation occurs along the seacoast and the glacial valleys will be submerged by sea water. The erosional feature will be called a. cirque b. arete c. fjord d. moraine	1
6.	If you intend to visit the Island Kavaratti during your Summer Vacations, which one of the following Union Territory of India will you be going to- a. Pondicherry b. Lakshadweep c. Andaman and Nicobar d. Diu and Daman	1
7.	India is ranked in the world by geographical area a. 5 b. 6 c. 7 d. 8	1
8.	“Arunachal Pradesh first sees the morning sun in India”. Choose the most appropriate reason justify it. a. The earth moves from east to west. b. The low height Purvanchal hills does not obstruct the morning sun to fall at Arunachal Pradesh. c. The earth moves from west to east. d. The people of Arunachal Pradesh are very early risers.	1
9.	Assess the merits of India’s long coast line. I. Moderates coastal climate II. Reduces flood problem in coastal areas. III. Ideal for fishing IV. Coastal areas are prone to tsunami waves. Correct statements are a. I & II b. I & III c. I, II & III d. III & IV	1
10.	What is the percentage of geographical area of India in the World? a. 1.6 percent b. 2.4 percent c. 4.3 percent d. 3.2 percent	1
11.	Which of the following peaks is not located in India? a. Nanda Devi b. K2 c. Mount Everest d. Kamet	1
12.	Consider the following statements regarding Andaman and Nicobar Islands: I. These islands are volcanic origin. II. These islands lie close to the equator and have thick forest cover. III. This is the only place in India where a coral bed is found. Select the correct answer using the codes given below: a. Only I b. Only II c. I and II d. I, II and III	1
13.	Examine which of the following is not in part of Indo-Brahma river? a. The Indus and its five tributaries in western part. b. The Ganga and Himalayan tributaries in the central part. c. The stretch of the Brahmaputra in Assam and its Himalayan tributaries. d. River Godavari and its tributaries in South.	1
14.	Read the two statements and choose the correct option. Assertion(A): The peninsular rivers change their courses frequently in the plateau region resulting in severe floods Reason(R): The Kosi frequently changes its course and causes severe floods in Bihar. a. Both A& R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b. Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. c. A is true & R is false. d. A is false but R is true	1

	<p>Read the paragraph below and answer the questions from 15 to 17.</p> <p>The most popular argument regarding the origin of the universe is the Big Bang Theory. It is also called the expanding universe hypothesis. Edwin Hubble, in 1920 provided evidence that the universe is expanding. As time passes galaxies move further and further apart. The distance between the galaxies is also found to be increasing and thereby, the universe is considered to be expanding.</p> <p>The Big Bang Theory considers the following stages in the development of the universe.</p> <p>(i) In the beginning all matter forming the universe existed in one place in the form of a "tiny ball" (singular atom) with an imaginably small volume, infinite temperature and infinite density.</p> <p>(ii) At the Big Bang the "tiny ball" exploded violently. This led to a huge expansion. It is now generally accepted that the event of the Big Bang took place 13.7 billion years before the present. The expansion continues even to the present day. As it grew, some energy was converted into matter. There was particularly rapid expansion within fractions of a second after the bang. Thereafter, the expansion slowed down. Within the first three minutes from the Big Bang event, the first atom began to form.</p> <p>(iii) Within 300,000 years from the Big Bang, temperature dropped to 4,500k (Kelvin) and gave rise to atomic matter. The universe became transparent.</p> <p>The expansion of universe means increase in space between the galaxies. An alternative to this was Hoyle's concept of steady state. It considered the universe to be roughly the same at any point of time. However, with greater evidence becoming available about the expanding universe, the scientific community at present favours the argument of expanding universe.</p>	
15.	<p>Who among the following was the first one to give evidence of an expanding state of the universe?</p> <p>a. Albert Einstein b. Edwin Hubble c. Isaac Newton d. Hoyle</p>	1
16.	<p>Before the occurrence of the Big Bang the universe was in which of the following state?</p> <p>a. Steady state b. Singular atom c. expanding state d. contracting state</p>	1
17.	<p>Which of the following can be considered as the age of the universe?</p> <p>a. 5.4 billion years b. 13.7 billion years c. 9 billion years d. 2 billion years</p>	1
<p>SECTION-B</p> <p>Questions 18 & 19 are Source based questions.</p>		
18.	<p>Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow</p> <p>From the known records of the history of science, it was Abraham Ortelius, a Dutch map maker, who first proposed the possibility of drifting of continents as early as 1596. Antonio Pellegrini drew a map showing the three continents together. However, it was Alfred Wegener—a German meteorologist who put forth a comprehensive argument in the form of “the continental drift theory” in 1912. This was regarding the distribution of the oceans and the continents. According to Wegener, all the continents formed a single continental mass and mega ocean surrounded the same. The super continent was named PANGAEA, which meant all earth. The mega-ocean was called PANTHALASSA, meaning all water. He argued that, around 200 million years ago, the super continent, Pangaea, began to split. Pangaea first broke into two large continental masses as Laurasia and Gondwanaland forming the northern and southern components respectively. Subsequently, Laurasia and Gondwanaland continued to break into various smaller continents that exist today. A variety of evidence was offered in support of the continental drift.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name the continental masses that continued to break into various smaller continents that exist today. 2. When did the super continent begin to split? 3. Name the northern and southern components of Pangaea. 	<p>1x3=3</p>

19. Observe the given map and answer the following questions:



1x3=3

- Mention any two relief features which separate the Arabian sea drainage and the Bay of Bengal drainage.
- Write a reason for which the Himalayan rivers have water flow round the year.
- Why do maximum number of rivers in the Deccan plateau flow into the Bay of Bengal?

SECTION-C

Question numbers 20 to 23 are Short Answer type questions.

20.	Analyse how technology helps humanization of nature. (Give 3 examples)	3
21.	What is earthquake? Discuss focus/ hypocentre and epicentre. How do we measure its magnitude and intensity.	3
22.	Physical weathering depends on some applied forces. Explain. OR Examine the factors that have caused diastrophism	3
23.	List the salient features of the Indian desert. OR Give an account of the western coastal plain of India.	3

SECTION-D		
Question numbers 24 to 28 are Long Answer type questions.		
24.	Discuss the stages in the development of atmosphere and hydrosphere on earth.	5
25.	Define the term 'glacier'. Explain the depositional features made by glacier. OR Elaborate the various types of sand dunes formed in the deserts.	1+4=5
26.	Write the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India along with their implications. OR India has endowed with great physical diversity. Substantiate the statement.	5
27.	Write the salient features of the 'Northern Plains '.	1+4=5
28.	Give a comparative description between the Himalayan and the peninsular rivers OR Define drainage. Explain various drainage patterns	5 2+3=5
SECTION-D		
Question numbers 29 & 30 are Map Based Questions having 5 sub-parts each.		
29.	On the given political map of the world, the following seven features are shown. Identify any five of these features and write their correct names on the lines marked near each feature. A. A major tectonic plate B. A minor tectonic plate. C. A major earthquake belt of the world. D. An oceanic ridge E. An ocean F. A continent G. A belt of live volcanoes	1x5=5
30.	On the given map of India, locate and label any five of the following: 1. Tropic of Cancer 2. The Aravalirange 3. Namcha Barwa Mt. peak 4. The Malwa plateau 5. The Malabar coasts 6. The river Brahmaputra 7. The Gulf of Khambat	1x5=5

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Qs. No-29



