



विद्या सर्वार्थ साधिका

ANANDALAYA
PERIODIC TEST-2
Class : XI

Subject: Geography
Date :27-09-2022

M.M:70
Time:3 Hours

General Instructions:

- i) This Question paper is divided into six sections-Sections A, B, C,D,E & F
- ii) All questions are compulsory.
- iii) Section-A: Question no. 1 to 15 are Multiple Choice questions of 1 marks each.
- iv) Section-B: Question no. 16 & 17 are case study based questions, carrying 3 marks each.
- v) Section-C: Question no. 18 to 26 are objective type questions, carrying 1 marks each.
- vi) Section-D: Question no. 27 to 31 are short answer type questions, carrying 3 marks each. Word limit for each question should not exceed 80 words.
- vii) Section-E: Question no 32 to 35 are long answer type questions, carrying 1 marks each. Word limit for each question should not exceed 100 to 120 words.
- viii) Section-F: Question no. 36 is Map based question carrying 5 marks for which an outline map of the World is provided.

SECTION A (Multiple Choice Questions)

1. A large dome-shaped intrusive body with a level base and connected by a pipe-like conduit from below. Identify the intrusive feature from the options: (1)
(A) Phacolith (B) Sill
(C) Lapolith (D) Lacolith
2. Which description about a dyke is incorrect among the following statements? (1)
(A) Molten material solidifies almost perpendicular to the ground.
(B) These are most commonly found in western Maharashtra area.
(C) This is a large domal body of magmatic material that cools in the deeper depth
(D) It gets cooled in the same position to develop a wall like structure.
3. Moho's discontinuity lies in between _____. (1)
(A) The crust and the mantle (B) The mantle and the core.
(C) The upper and lower mantle (D) Asthenosphere and lower mantle
4. Which type of rock is shale? (1)
(A) Igneous (B) Sedimentary (C) Metamorphic (D) Doubly Metamorphosed
5. The Mid-Atlantic Ridge is the best example of _____. (1)
(A) Divergent Boundary (B) Convergent Boundary
(C) Transform Boundary (D) Subduction Zone
6. Copper, lead, zinc, tin, aluminium are the examples of _____. (1)
(A) Precious metals (B) Ferrous metals
(C) Non-ferrous metals (D) Semi Precious metals
7. Orogenic movement refers to _____. (1)
(A) Earthquakes (B) Volcanism
(C) Rise and fall of sea level (D) Mountain building movement

8. Weathering, Erosion, Transportation and _____ are the four stages to complete the process of gradation. (1)
 (A) denudation (B) deposition (C) degradation (D) diastrophism
9. Physical Geography doesn't include _____. (1)
 (A) Geomorphology (B) Climatology
 (C) Soil Geography (D) Political Geography
10. The word 'Geography' means _____. (1)
 (A) Description of the earth (B) Calculation of time and space
 (C) Travelling across the world (D) The earth in the space
11. According to Wegener, the single super continent was called as _____. (1)
 (A) Gondwana land (B) Laurasia
 (C) Panthalasa (D) Pangaea
12. Identify the correct combinations from the options: (1)
 Name of the philosophers and scientists: Hypotheses:
 1. Immanuel Kant. Laplace a) Expanding universe hypothesis.
 2. Edwin Hubble b) A dumb-bell-shaped body
 3. Sir George Darwin c) Nebular Hypothesis
 (A) 1-c), 2-a), 3-b) (B) 1-a), 2-c), 3-b)
 (C) 1-b), 2-c), 3-a) (D) 1-b), 2-a), 3-c)
13. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion and Reasoning. Read the statements and choose the appropriate option: (1)
 Assertion: Lithospheric Plates move horizontally over the asthenosphere as rigid units.
 Reason: "A lithospheric plate may be referred to as the continental plate or oceanic plate depending on which of the two occupy a larger portion of the plate."
 (A) Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
 (B) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion
 (C) Assertion is true but Reason is false.
 (D) Assertion is false but Reason is true.
14. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer from the given options: (1)
 I: Soil is a dynamic medium in which many chemical, physical and biological activities go on constantly.
 II: Soil formation or pedogenesis depends first on weathering and weathering is the basic input for soil to form.
 (A) Only I is correct.
 (B) Only II is correct.
 (C) Both the statements are incorrect
 (D) Both the statements are correct and statement II correctly explains the statement I.
15. Identify the correct combinations from the options: (1)
 Name of the natural agent: Resultant Landform:
 1. Glacier a) Mushroom rocks
 2. Sea Wave b) Cirque
 3. Wind c) Cliff

(A) 1-c), 2-a), 3-b)

(B) 1-a), 2-c), 3-b)

(C) 1-b), 2-c), 3-a)

(D) 1-b), 2-a), 3-c)

SECTION B (Source Based Question)

- 16 Every discipline has a philosophy which provides roots to a discipline and in the process of its evolution, it also experiences distinct historical processes. Thus, the history of geographical thought as mother branch of geography is included universally in its curricula. All the social science disciplines, viz. sociology, political science, economics and demography study different aspects of social reality. The branches of geography, viz. social, political, and economic and population and settlements are closely linked with these disciplines as each one of them has spatial attributes.
- 16.1 Geography has strong interface with natural sciences because: (1)
- (A) The shape of the earth is Geoid but the basic tool of a geographer is a map.
(B) The changes in landforms, climate, vegetation have followed a definite historical course.
(C) The cartographic and quantitative techniques requires artistic imagination.
(D) Physical Geography is linked with geology, meteorology, hydrology thus geomorphology, climatology have very close link with natural sciences.
- 16.2 Population geography is closely linked with the discipline of_____. (1)
(A) Anthropology (B) Sociology (C) Demography (D) Statistics
- 16.3 Economics deals with _____. (1)
(A) Spatial Synthesis (B) Production, distribution
(C) Temporal Synthesis (D) Political Behaviour of society
17. The Indian plate includes Peninsular India and the Australian continental portions. The subduction zone along the Himalayas forms the northern plate boundary. India was a large island situated off the Australian coast, in a vast ocean. The Tethys Sea separated it from the Asian continent till about 225 million years ago. India is supposed to have started her northward journey about 200 million years ago. India collided with Asia about 40-50 million years ago causing rapid uplift of the Himalayas. About 140 million years before the present, the subcontinent was located as south as 50 degees South latitude. The two major plates were separated by the Tethys Sea and the Tibetan block was closer to the Asiatic landmass. During the movement of the Indian plate towards the Eurasian plate, a major event that occurred was the outpouring of lava and formation of the Deccan Traps.
- 17.1 The subduction zone along the Himalayas forms the northern plate boundary in the form of____. (1)
(A) Continent- continent convergence (B) Continent-oceanic convergence
(C) Continent-continent divergence (D) Continent- oceanic divergence
- 17.2 Why do the Scientists believe that the process of the young fold mountain formation is still Continuing? (1)
(A) The height of the Himalayas is rising. (B) The height of the Himalayas is not rising.
(C)The height of Deccan plateau is rising (D) The height of Deccan plateau is not rising
- 17.3 “The two major plates were separated by the Tethys Sea”. The two major plates are_____. (1)
(A) Eurasian-Pacific plates (B) Indian subcontinent-Eurasian plates
(C) Indian subcontinent-Pacific plates (D) Asian-North American plates

SECTION-C (Very Short Answer Type)

18. Why do we consider 'Geography' as an independent subject? Write any two points to support your answer. (1)
19. How was the planet earth looked like initially? Describe any two points. (1)
20. Write one point of difference in between a shield volcano and a composite volcano. (1)
21. Which are the two types of body waves of an earthquake? Write their full names. (1)
22. Write any two properties of a metallic mineral with an example. (1)
23. Explain the Jig-Saw-Fit matching of Continents proposed by Wegener giving one example. (1)
24. What is the meaning of 'astheno'? Write one property of asthenosphere. (1)
25. Mention any two types of moraines formed by the work of a glacier. (1)
26. Write one point of difference in between a 'barchan' and a 'seif'. (1)

SECTION -D (Short Answer)

27. Describe any three indirect sources to know about the interior part of the earth (3)
28. Explain the three types of plate boundaries of the earth with suitable diagrams. (3)
29. How are Igneous rocks different from Metamorphic rocks on any three points? (3)
30. What is weathering? What are the three types of weathering? Explain any two types of them. (3)
31. Explain any three depositional landform features created by the work of a river with suitable diagrams. (3)

SECTION -E (Long Answer)

32. Explain in detail about the evolution of atmosphere and hydrosphere on the earth. (5)
33. A) How are sedimentary rocks formed? Write any three points. (5)
B) What is a rock cycle? Draw a neat diagram of rock cycle.
34. What do you understand by mass movement? What are the two types of movements? Describe any three types of mass movements with suitable diagrams. (5)
35. Explain any two erosional landform features and three depositional landform features created by the work of ground water with suitable diagrams. (5)

SECTION -F (Map)

36. Point out the following items in the given outline map of the world with proper labelling: (5)
(A) Caroline Plate (B) Aleutian Trench
(C) Java Trench (D) Hawaii Hot spot
(E) Philippines Plate