

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन लखनऊ संभाग
KENDRIYA VEDYALAYA SANGATHAN LUCKNOW REGION
अर्ध वार्षिक परीक्षा /HALF YEARLY EXAM 2022-23

कक्षा ग्यारवी /CLASS -XI

विषय : भूगोल /SUBJECT- GEOGRAPHY

समय :3 घंटे /TIME: 3 HOURS

अधिकतम अंक/M.MARKS:70

Marking scheme

1. (A) Humboldt
- 2.(B) Senegal
3. (D) Karl Ritter
4. (B) Rapid flow mass movement
- 5.(A) Troposphere
- 6.(D) Narmada River
- 7.(B) Shiwalik
- 8.(B) Degassing
- 9.(C) Anaimudi
10. Tectonic Earthquakes
- 11.(A) Cirque
- 12.(B) Climate
13. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
14. (B)
- 15.(B) Less than 10 cm
- 16.(D)Tamil Nadu
- 17.(B) Meghalaya
- 18.1. Duar formations are important for tea plantations.
2. The higher reaches of this region are inhabited by Lepcha tribes while the southern part has a mixed population of Nepalis, Bengalis and tribals from central India.
3. Scenic beauty, flora and fauna, tea plantation.
- 19.1) Structure of Atmosphere
- 2)Exosphere
- 3)It is found above the tropopause and extends up to a height of 50 km.
It contains the ozone layer. This layer absorbs ultraviolet radiation.
20. Evidence in support of Continental Drift
- i) The matching of Continents
- ii)Rocks of the same age across the Oceans
- iii) Tillite
- iv) Placer Deposit
- v) Distribution of Fossils
- The central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean
21. The significance of India's central location is that being the southernmost extension of Asia, India has important trans-Indian Ocean routes that serve as a central point between East and West Asia and Western European and African countries.

22. Weather is the momentary state of the atmosphere while climate refers to the average of the weather conditions over a longer period of time. Weather changes quickly may be within a day or week but climate changes imperceptively and may be noted after 50 years or even more.

OR

Mango Shower- Towards the end of summer, there are pre-monsoon showers which are a common phenomenon in Kerala and coastal areas of Karnataka. Locally, they are known as mango showers since they help in the early ripening of mangoes.

El Nino- It is a complex weather system that appears once every three to seven years, bringing drought, flood and other weather extremes to different parts of the world.

23.1. Transfer/redistribution of river water from surplus to deficit areas.

2. flood and drought control

3. Electricity generation

4. Transportation

5. Irrigation and Navigation

24. The surface of the earth is not a plain platform, it is distributed unevenly with a variety of landforms e.g. mountains, hills, plateaus, plains, ravines, cliffs etc. All are formed due to Geomorphic processes.

The formation and deformation of landforms on the earth's surface are continuous processes influenced by internal and external forces.

These forces cause stresses and chemical action on earth's materials and bring changes to the earth's surface.

Endogenic Processes are responsible for diastrophism and volcanic activity which creates different landforms on the earth's surface.

Exogenic Processes are responsible for Denudation or weathering, erosional and depositional activities which try to remove variation in relief features.

So, the result of exogenic forces results in the wearing down (degradation) of relief, elevations and filling up basins, and depressions on the earth's surface.

While Endogenic forces continuously elevate or build up parts of the earth's surface and are responsible for relief variation on the earth's surface.

So we can say that Our Earth is a playfield for two opposing groups of geomorphic processes.

25.

The crust

It is the outermost part of the earth. It is brittle in nature. the crust and the uppermost part of the mantle are called the lithosphere.

The Mantle

The mantle extends from Moho's discontinuity to a depth of 2900km.

The Core

As indicated earlier, the earthquake wave velocities helped in understanding the existence of the core of the earth. The core-mantle boundary is located at the depth of 2,900 km. The outer core is in a liquid state while the inner core is in a solid state.

26. Physiographic Division of India

(1) The Northern and North-eastern Mountains

(2) The Northern Plain

(3) The Peninsular Plateau

(4) The Indian Desert

(5) The Coastal Plains

(6) The Islands

OR

The difference between Eastern Coastal Plains and Western Coastal Plains is that while Eastern Coastal Plains stretch from Tamil Nadu through West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh, as well as Odisha, the Western Coastal Plains are a stretch of land extending between the west coast of India and Western Ghats Hills, whose starting point is near the Tapi River.

27. Himalayan river system-perennial, antecedent, identical pattern, long course, very large basin, young and youthful etc.

Peninsular river system-seasonal, superimposed, smaller, old rivers, graded profile, etc.

28. Youth

-Streams are few during this stage with poor integration and flow over original slopes showing shallow V-shaped valleys with no floodplains or with very narrow floodplains along trunk streams. Stream divides are broad and flat with marshes, swamps and lakes. Meanders if present develop over these broad upland surfaces. These meanders may eventually entrench themselves into the uplands. Waterfalls and rapids may exist where local hard rock bodies are exposed.

Mature

During this stage, streams are plenty with good integration. The valleys are still V-shaped but deep; trunk streams are broad enough to have wider floodplains within which streams may flow in meanders confined within the valley. The flat and broad inter stream areas and swamps and marshes of youth disappear and the stream divides turn sharp. Waterfalls and rapids disappear.

Old -Smaller tributaries during old age are few with gentle gradients. Streams meander freely over vast floodplains showing natural levees, oxbow lakes, etc. Divides are broad and flat with lakes, swamps and marshes. Most of the landscape is at or slightly above sea level.

OR

Braided Channels -

Braided streams and rivers have multi-threaded channels that branch and merge to create the characteristic braided pattern. Braided channels are highly dynamic with mid-channel bars which are formed, consumed, and re-formed continuously. The development of braided channels is favored by several factors. 22-Apr-2020

Playa-Plains are by far the most prominent landforms in the deserts. In basins with mountains and hills around and along, the drainage is towards the center of the basin and due to the gradual deposition of sediment from basin margins, a nearly level plain forms at the center of the basin.

29. A. North American Plate

B. Hawaii

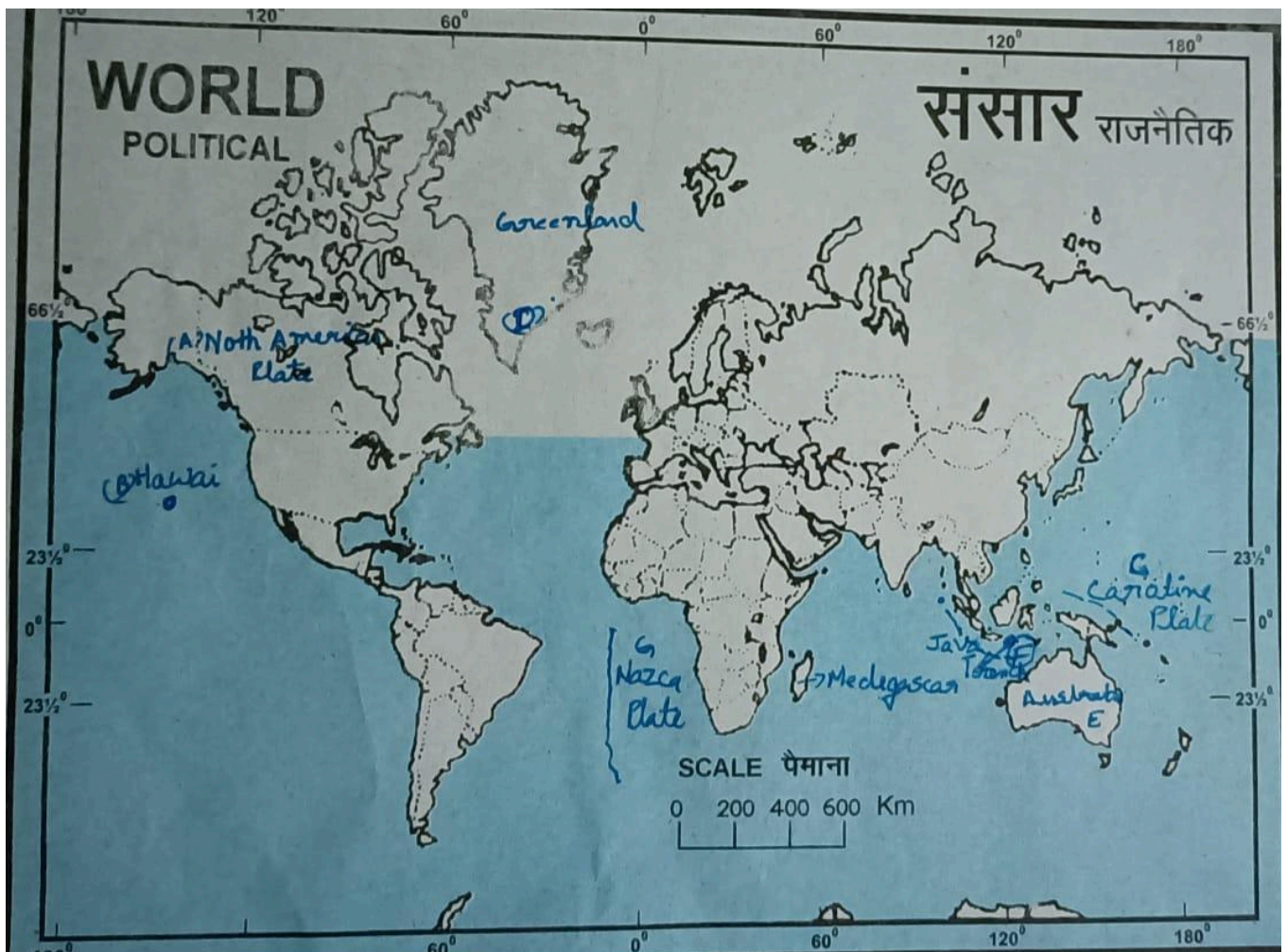
C. Caroline Plate

D. Greenland

E. Java Trench

F. Nazca Plate

30. On Map



ANS. 30

INDIA भारत

