

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन/ KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN

लखनऊ संभाग/LUCKNOW REGION

संचयी परीक्षा -२०२३ /CUMULATIVE TEST -2023

कक्षा-11/CLASS- XI

विषय :भूगोल /SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY

समय /TIME: 3 घंटा /Hrs.

अधिकतम अंक/

M.M.: 70

MARKING SCHEME

1.	(B)Where	1
2.	(D) Differentiation	1
3.	(D)4.6 Billion years	1
4.	(C) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion	1
5.	(A) Rotation of the Earth	1
6.	(D) Damodar	1
7.	(A)Youth stage	1
8.	(D) Pillar	1
9.	(C) 165 metres.	1
10.	(A) 3214 km	1
11.	(B) 10° Channel	1
12.	(B)Deccan plateau	1
13.	(B) Alaknanda and Bhagirathi	1
14.	(B) Indus	1
15.	(A) An area where no seismic activity is recorded after an earthquake	1
16.	(B) The Outer core	1
17.	(C) Both liquids and Solids	1
	<u>खंड-ब /SECTION-B</u>	
	प्रश्न 18 और 19 स्रोत आधारित प्रश्न हैं। /Question 18 & 19 are Source Based questions.	
18.	a)In desert areas, the wind particles are loose in these areas because they have no water. They are lightweight and picked up by the air easily. The wind causes the impact, abrasion, and deflation. This action of wind causes interesting depositional and erosion features in the desert. b) Playa—originally a Spanish word meaning “shore” or “beach,” now denoting in English the flat-floored bottom of an interior desert basin on which smooth, barren, sun-baked microrelief prevails. It is essentially the dry lake remnant of a former base level of erosion which may be presently active. c) Luni River	3
19.	a) Troposphere	3

	b) Without the ozone layer, too much harmful UVB radiation would have reached the Earth's surface. This would have been bad news. Increased exposure to ultraviolet radiation can cause skin cancer and eye cataracts, and damage crops, plants and micro-organisms, affecting ecosystems and food chains. c) FIVE	
	खंड-स /SECTION-C प्रश्न संख्या 20 से 23 तक लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। Question numbers 20 to 23 are Short Answer type questions.	
20.	• The breakdown of massive rocks into small pieces due to weathering and erosion. This rock is basically a mixture of minerals and all the dead and decaying matter are also added to it. • This makes up the organic humus part of the soil. The micro-organisms like bacteria, fungi, etc. and macro-organisms, including animals and insects also forms the organic matter in the soil. • The roots of the plants and some animals penetrate deep into the soil and make it porous and lead to the passage of air. • The organic nature of the soil permits it to hold water to sustain plant growth. The chief gas molecules found in the gaps of the soil are Carbon dioxide, nitrogen and oxygen. • So this complex mixture of soil is made up by the synchronised works of climate and weathering on the hard rocks, accompanied by the organic action of plants and an infinite number of microbes and insects. • This intricate chain of physical, biological and chemical processes creates the fine layer of soil with the action of time. There are five major factors that act in the formation of soil, they are • Parent material • Topography • Climate • Biological activity • Time OR Weathering processes lead to breaking down the rocks into smaller fragments and preparing the way for formation of not only regolith and soils, but also erosion and mass movements. Bio- diversity is basically a result of forests and vegetation. Forests and vegetation depend upon the depth of weathering mantles.	3
21	Namami Gange Programme is an Integrated Conservation Mission, approved as a 'Flagship Programme' by the Union Government in June 2014 to accomplish the twin objectives of effective abatement of pollution and conservation and rejuvenation of National River Ganga. Main Pillars: • Sewage Treatment Infrastructure. • River-Front Development. • River-Surface Cleaning.	3

	• Biodiversity. • Afforestation. • Public Awareness. • Industrial Effluent Monitoring. • Ganga Gram.	
22	Branches of Geography- The major approaches to study geography have been- (i) Systematic ii) Regional The systematic geography approach is the same as that of general geography. This approach was introduced by Alexander Von Humboldt, a German geographer (1769-1859) while regional geography approach was developed by another German geographer, Karl Ritter (1779-1859) (i) Systematic approach. In systematic approach, we select one geographical factor and study its distribution for the whole world or a part thereof. Relief, drainage, climate, vegetation, soil, mineral, wealth, agriculture, industry, transport, trade and commerce and population are some of the important geographical elements. These elements are studied separately with reference to a particular area. This area could be a country, a continent or the whole world. The best way to study the systematic geography is to consider the variations on the surface of the earth with reference to a particular geographical element. (ii) Regional approach- In regional approach, the world is divided into regions at different hierarchical levels and then all the geographical phenomena in a particular region are studied. These regions may be natural, political or designated region. The phenomena in a region are studied in a holistic manner. Regional geography helps us in identifying the region. Larger regions are further divided into smaller regions. Eg; Ganga plain, Chotanagpur plateau or Assam valley and study their location, relief, drainage, climate, soil, vegetation, mineral, agriculture, industry, transport, trade, population, etc.	3
23	The slope of rivers of western coast is very steep. Therefore, these rivers flow not in different parts but in one part. And hence they do not form any delta. As a result, we do not find any delta in the western coast.	3
	खंड-द /SECTION-D प्रश्न संख्या 24 से 28 तक दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं Question numbers 24 to 28 are Long Answer Types questions.	
24	• 1. The Himalayan Mountains. • 2. The Northern Plains. • 3. The Peninsular Plateau. • 4. The Indian Desert. • 5. The Coastal Plains. • 6. The Islands. The Northern Plains are divided into 4 regions based on variations in relief from north to south. They are bhabar, terai, bhangar and khadar. Further Reading: Physiographic Division of Great Plains of India.	5
25	These coastal lines are one of the main transportation modes, and oil trade are specially done through the sea route. Coastlines of India not only help you to trade but we can also use such coastline for our economic growth. Fisheries, pearls and salt can be produced from the coastline. (About 150 words)	5

26	Erosion is the wearing away of the landscape by different agents like water, wind and ice. The eroded material is carried away or transported by water, wind, etc. and eventually deposited. Landforms created because of erosion are called erosional landforms and landforms created because of deposition are called depositional landforms. ● Erosional landforms: Valleys, potholes, entrenched Meanders and river Terraces. ● Depositional landforms: Alluvial Fans, deltas, meanders and braided channels. (About 150 words) OR The most dominant and almost exclusive type of geomorphic process in limestone areas is that of processes of solution and deposition by the action of the groundwater. The erosional landforms produced by the action of the groundwater are pools, sinkholes, lapies and limestone pavements. (About 150 words)	5
27	Tectonic plates are the different pieces of the Earth's crust that move around as they float on top of the mantle. Plate tectonics is how those pieces move and interact with each other. Thus, tectonic plates are objects while plate tectonics are actions as well as the theories and forces involved in those actions. The idea that all of earth's land masses were once joined together was first postulated in the late 1500's after mankind had discovered and mapped enough territory to realize the continents could be arranged to fit together. This suggested they were once all part of a greater landmass. The idea is not excluded by plate tectonics, the study of landmass movement across the surface of the planet. Plate tectonics describes how the segments of the earth's crust are in motion due to enormous convection currents within the upper layer of the viscous, plastic, semi-solid magma. Plate tectonics relies on recent innovation and specialized equipment to monitor the motion of landmasses. OR The following are the evidence of continental drift theory: ● The Matching of Continents: The shorelines of Africa and South America facing each other have a remarkable and unmistakable match. ● Rocks of Same Age Across the Oceans: The belt of ancient rocks of 2,000 million years from Brazil coast matches with those from western Africa. ● Tillite: The Gondwana system of sediments from India is known to have its counterparts in six different landmasses of the Southern Hemisphere. Counterparts of this succession are found in Africa, Falkland Island, Madagascar, Antarctica and Australia besides India. ● Placer Deposits: Rich placer deposits of gold in the Ghana coast. But there is no source rock in the region. The gold-bearing veins are in Brazil and it is obvious that the gold deposits of Ghana are derived from the Brazil plateau when the two continents lay side by side ● Distribution of Fossils: Identical species of plants and animals adapted to living on land or in freshwater are found on either side of the marine barriers.	5

28	The river interlinking project makes water available to areas with shortages and makes agriculture possible in such areas of India. The areas that frequently experience flood-like situations can benefit from the river linking project. The socio-economic advantages of interlinking of rivers in India are followings: (i) The surplus water can be transferred to the deficit areas. (ii) When there is a flood in one part of the country the water can be used in other drought like areas for irrigation. Disadvantage- 1. Loss of Biodiversity. 2. Displacement of ingenious people. 3. Rehabilitation problem 4. Cultural conflicts etc.	5
	खंड- य /SECTION –E प्रश्न संख्या 29 और 30 मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न हैं जिनमें से प्रत्येक में 5 उप-भाग हैं। Question numbers 29 & 30 are Map based questions having 5 sub-parts each.	
29	On the given outline map of the world, following five features are shown. Identify these features and write their correct names on the lines marked near each features. विश्व के दिए गए मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित पांच विशेषताएं दिखाई गयी हैं। इन विशेषताओं की पहचान कीजिए और दिए गए उचित स्थान पर उनके नाम लिखिए_ A- Nazca B- Juan De Fuca C- Australia D- Mid Oceanic Ridge E- Japan F- Arctic Ocean G- Antarctica	5
30	On the political outline map of India, locate and label the following features with appropriate symbols. (Any five) भारत के दिए गए रेखा मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित विशेषताओं को उचित चिहनों द्वारा दर्शाइए- (कोई पांच) (a) Satpura Range (सतपुड़ा श्रेणी) (ii) River known as 'South Ganga' - GODAVARI RIVER ('दक्षिण गंगा' के नाम से जानी जाने वाली नदी) (iii) Narmada River (नर्मदा नदी) (iv) Kanchenjunga Peak (कंचजंगा चोटी)-SIKKIM (v) Kanyakumari (vi) Chilka lake (चिल्का झील)-ODISHA (vii) Meghalaya	5