

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन/ **KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN**
लखनऊ संभाग/LUCKNOW REGION
पूरक परीक्षा -२०२४ /**SUPPLEMENTARY ENDING EXAMINATION -2024**
कक्षा-11/CLASS- XI

विषय :भूगोल /**SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY**

समय /**TIME: 3 घंटा /Hrs.**

अधिकतम अंक/ **M.M.: 70**

MARKING SCHEME

1.	(B)Volcanism	1
2.	(D) Differentiation	1
3.	(C) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.	1
4.	(A) 2 4 1 3	1
5.	(D) Saturated Air	1
6.	(C) Kosi	1
7.	(C) The Siberian Plain	1
8.	(C) Oceanic Deep	1
9.	(C) 8°4'N - 37°6'N	1
10.	(B) 2933 km	1
11.	(B) 10° Channel	1
12.	(D) Extreme climatic conditions are found here	1
13.	(B) Alaknanda and Bhagirathi	1
14.	(B) 1 and 2	1
15.	(A) An area where no seismic activity is recorded after an earthquake	1
16.	(B) Surface waves	1
17.	(B) Only in Solid materials	1
	खंड-ब /SECTION-B प्रश्न 18 और 19 स्रोत आधारित प्रश्न हैं। / Question 18 & 19 are Source Based questions.	
18.	a) 1973 b) Natural habitat destructions etc (other relevant points) c) The two main objectives of the act are; to provide protection to the endangered species listed in the schedule of the Act and to provide legal support to the conservation areas of the country	3
19.	a) All changes in climate and weather take place in this layer. (Any relevant points) 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) The Ionosphere contains electrically charged particles known ions.	3

	Radio waves transmitted from the earth are reflected back to the earth by this layer	
	<p style="text-align: center;">खंड-स /SECTION-C प्रश्न संख्या 20 से 23 तक लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। Question numbers 20 to 23 are Short Answer type questions.</p>	
20.	<p>Heat Budget of the planet earth – Figure 9.2 of NCERT BOOK-FUNDAMENTALS OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY (Old)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>In June month SW Monsoon enter in India.(Any three relevant points)</p>	3
21	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 80-100 words)	3
22	<p>Branches of Geography- The major approaches to study geography have been- (i) Systematic ii) Regional</p> <p>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.</p> <p>(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.</p>	3
23	<p>Tidal flow and heights are great importance in navigation.</p> <p>Harbours near rivers and within estuaries having shallow bars at entrance, which prevent ships and boats from entering into harbours.</p>	3
	खंड-द /SECTION-D	

	<p>प्रश्न संख्या 24 से 28 तक दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं </p> <p>Question numbers 24 to 28 are Long Answer Types questions.</p>	
24	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Himalayan Mountains. 2. The Northern Plains. 3. The Peninsular Plateau. 4. The Indian Desert. 5. The Coastal Plains. 6. The Islands. <p>Difference between eastern coastal plain and western coastal plain- ANY RELEVANT POINTS ABOUT 120 WORDS</p>	5
25	<p>Due to the influence of monsoon, India as a whole has broad climatic unity. However, the climate of India has many regional variations expressed in the pattern of winds, temperature and rainfall, rhythm of seasons and the degree of wetness or dryness. There are various examples of this:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temperature: In the summer the mercury occasionally touches 55°C in the western Rajasthan, it drops down to as low as minus 45°C in winter around Leh. Churu in Rajasthan may record a temperature of 50°C or more on a June day while the temperature in Tawang (Arunachal Pradesh) is 19°C on the same day. • Rainfall: Cherrapunji and Mawsynram in the Khasi Hills of Meghalaya receive rainfall over 1,080 cm in a year while Jaisalmer in Rajasthan rarely gets more than 9 cm of rainfall during the same period. <p>Monsoon: The Ganga delta and the coastal plains of Orissa are hit by strong rain-bearing storms almost every third or fifth day in July and August while the Coromandel coast, a thousand km to the south, goes generally dry during these months.</p>	5
26	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosional landforms: Valleys, potholes, entrenched Meanders and river Terraces. • Depositional landforms: Alluvial Fans, deltas, meanders and braided channels. <p>(About 150 words)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>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)</p>	5

27	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The following are the evidence of continental drift theory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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	<table> <tr> <td> <p>Himalayan Rivers</p> <p>The Main source of water is glaciers from the Himalayan range</p> <p>Large river basin</p> <p>Depend on rain and melted snow as well for water</p> <p>These rivers are perennial and have water throughout the year.</p> </td> <td> <p>Peninsular Rivers</p> <p>The Main source is the penin the central highland</p> <p>Comparatively smaller river b</p> <p>Depend majorly on rainfall</p> <p>These are seasonal rivers.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Himalayan Rivers</p> <p>The Main source of water is glaciers from the Himalayan range</p> <p>Large river basin</p> <p>Depend on rain and melted snow as well for water</p> <p>These rivers are perennial and have water throughout the year.</p>	<p>Peninsular Rivers</p> <p>The Main source is the penin the central highland</p> <p>Comparatively smaller river b</p> <p>Depend majorly on rainfall</p> <p>These are seasonal rivers.</p>	5
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	<p>The rivers are mainly flowing in their early stage.</p> <p><u>Indus</u> and <u>Brahmaputra</u> are two major rivers.</p> <p>The courses from the source to the sea are long duration.</p> <p>ANY RELEVANT POINTS ABOUT 120-150 WORDS</p>	<p>These rivers are regarded as</p> <p>Godavari (<u>Longest River of</u> and Narmada are the two ma</p> <p>The courses from the source and shallower.</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">खंड- य /SECTION –E</p> <p>प्रश्न संख्या 29 और 30 मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न हैं जिनमें से प्रत्येक में सात उप-भाग हैं। Question numbers 29 & 30 are Map based questions having 7 sub-parts each.</p>		
29	<p>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.</p> <p>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_</p> <p>A- Antarctica B- Gobi Desert –Mangolia C- Bay of Fundy-Canada D- Aughlas Current E- Oyashio Current F- Tropical Andes G- Arabian Plate</p>		5
30	<p>On the political outline map of India, locate and label the following features with appropriate symbols. (Any five)</p> <p>भारत के दिए गए रेखा मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित विशेषताओं को उचित चिह्नों द्वारा दर्शाइए- (कोई पांच)</p> <p>(a) Aravalli Mountain Range –Rajasthan (b) Malabar Coastal Plain-Kerala (c) Narmada River (d) Kanchenjunga Peak-Sikkim (e) Southern Most point of main land of India- Kanyakumari (f) Gulf of Mannar (g) Kaziranga National park-Assam</p>		5