ANNUAL EXAMINATION

Question Paper 2024

NCERT BASED SYLLABUS

FOR CBSE AND STATE BOARD
FOLLOWING NCERT

SESSION ENDING EXAM
CLASS- XI कक्षा- 11
SUBECT- GEOGRAPHY (029) विषय-भूगोल (029)
SESSION-2023-2024 सत्र-2023-2024

TIME: 03.00 hours **Maximum Marks: 70**

General Instructions:

01. There are 30 questions in all.
02. Question paper is divided into five sections A, B, C, D and E All questions are compulsory. Marks for each question are indicated against it.
03. In Section – A -Question number 01 to 17 are MCQ type questions carrying 01 mark each.
04. In Section B&C- Question number 18 to 23 are (SA) short answer questions, carrying 03 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 80-100 words. Question no 18 and 19 are source-based questions
05. In Section D Question number 24 to 28 are long answer-based questions carrying 05 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should be between 120- 150 words.
06. In Section E -Questions number 29 and 30 are related to identification or locating and labeling of geographical features on maps carrying 5 marks each.
07. Outline maps of the World and India provided to you must be attached within your answer-book.
08. Use of templates or stencils for drawing outline maps is allowed.

सामान्य निर्देश :-

01. प्रश्न पत्र में कुल ३० प्रश्न हैं I
02. प्रश्न पत्र चार खण्डों खंड **A, B, C, D**और**E** में विभाजित है I सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक उनके सामने दिए गए हैं I
03. खंड –अ (**Section – A**) प्रश्न संख्या **01** से **17** तक बहु-विकल्पीय प्रश्न(**MCQ**) हैं प्रत्येक प्रश्न १ अंक का है सही विकल्प चुन कर उत्तर दें I
04. खंड – ब (**Section B&C**)- प्रश्न संख्या **18** से **23** तक लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न **(SA)** हैं ,प्रत्येंक प्रश्न ३ अंक के है और उत्तर देने की अधिकतम शब्द सीमा **80-100** शब्द हैं I
05. खंड -द (**Section D**)प्रश्न संख्या **24** से **28** तक सभी प्रश्न दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं एवं प्रत्येक प्रश्न **05** अंक के हैं I इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने की अधिकतम शब्द सीमा 120 से 150 शब्दों के बीच है I
06. खंड- इ – (**Section E**)-प्रश्न संख्या **29** एवं **30** मानचित्र पर आधारित प्रश्न हैं I प्रश्न सं 29 में विश्व के दिए गए रेखा मानचित्र में **A, B, C ,** D**,E,F,G** द्वारा दर्शाए गए भौगोलिक लक्षणों को पहचानिए और दिए गए स्थान पर उनका नाम लिखिए I इसी तरह प्रश्न संख्या30 में भारत के दिए गए रेखा मानचित्र में दिए गए भौगोलिक लक्षणों को दर्शायें एवं नामांकित करें I
07 . मानचित्र को उत्तर पुस्तिका के साथ नत्थी करना न भूलें |
08. मानचित्र बनाने के लिए स्टैंसिल का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है I

SECTION A

There are 17 questions in this section. All are mandatory

1. **Which Theory is most widely accepted regarding the origin of the Universe at present?** 1
   a) Collision Hypothesis **b) Big Bang Theory**
   c) Nebular Hypothesis **d) Binary Theory**
   वर्तमान में ब्रह्मांड की उत्पत्ति के संबंध में कौन सा सिद्धांत सर्वाधिक व्यापक रूप से स्वीकृत है?
   अ) टकराव की परिकल्पना ब) बिग बैंग थ्योरी
   स) नीहारिका परिकल्पना द) बाइनरी थ्योरी

2. **Which of the following is not included in Diastrophism?** 1
   a. Movement of plate **b. Epeirogeny processes**
   c. Orogenic Processes **d. Mass movement**
   निम्नलिखित में से कौन डायस्ट्रोफिज्म (पटलविरूपण) में शामिल नहीं है
   अ. प्लेट की गति ब. इपिरोजेनिक (महाद्वीप निर्माण) प्रक्रियाएं

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स. ओरजेनिक (पर्वत निर्माण) प्रक्रियाएं. द. बृहत्संचलन

3. The Inter Tropical Convergence Zone normally occurs: 1
a) near the equator b) Near the tropic of Cancer
c) near tropic of Capricorn d) near the arctic circle
अंतर उष्ण कटिबंधीय अभिसरण क्षेत्र प्रायः होता है:-
(अ) विषुवत के निकट। (ब) कर्क रेखा के निकट।
(स) मकर रेखा के निकट (द) आर्कटिक वृत के निकट

4. Which one of the following is the highest cloud in the sky? 1
a. Cirrus b. Nimbus c. Stratus d. Cumulus
निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा आकाश में सबसे ऊंचा बादल है?
A पक्षाभ B. वर्षा मेघ C. स्तरी D. कपासी

5. Which one of the following is the smallest ocean? 1
a) Indian Ocean b) Arctic Ocean c) Atlantic Ocean d) Pacific Ocean
निम्न में से कौन सा सबसे छोटा महासागर है?
a.हिन्दमहासागर b) आर्कटिक महासागर c) अटलांटिक महासागर d) प्रशांत महासागर

6. India's territorial limit is extended upto- 1
a.12 Nautical Mile b.20 Nautical Mile c.6100 km d.7517 km
भारत का सीमान्तर्गत क्षेत्र विस्तारित है-
अ.12 समुद्री मील ब.20 समुद्री मील स.6100किमी. द.7517 किमी.

7. Which one of the following country shares the longest land frontier with India? 1
a) Bangladesh b) China c) Pakistan d) Myanmar
निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा देश भारत के साथ सबसे लंबी भूमि सीमा साझा करता है?
A) बांग्लादेश B) चीन C) पाकिस्तान D) म्यांमार

8. On which of the following hill range is the 'Dodabeta' peak situated? 1
(a) Nilgiri hills (b) Anaimalai hills (c) Cardamom hills (d) Nallamala hills
निम्नलिखित में से किस पर्वत श्रृंखला पर 'डोडाबेटा' शिखर स्थित है?
(A) नीलगिरी पहाड़ियां (B) अन्नामलाई पहाड़ियां
(c) इलायची की पहाड़ियाँ (d) नल्लामाला की पहाड़ियाँ

9. Assertion (A): Perennial rivers mostly originate from the Himalayas. 1
Reason (R): The glaciers in the Himalayas feed the rivers.
Options:
(a) Only assertion is correct
(b) Only reason is correct
(c) Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is the correct explanation for assertion
(d) Both assertion and reason are correct but reason is not the correct explanation for assertion
कथन (A) : बारहमासी नदियाँ ज्यादातर हिमालय से निकलती हैं।
कारण (R) : हिमालय के हिमनद नदियों का पोषण करते हैं।
विकल्प:
(a) केवल कथन सही है।
(b) केवल कारण सही है।
(c) कथन और कारण दोनों सही हैं और कारण कथन की सही व्याख्या है।
(d) कथन और कारण दोनों सही हैं लेकिन कारण कथन का सही स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है।

10. Which of these rivers join Ganga River from right bank? 1
a. Yamuna and Gandak river b. Son and Kosi River
c. Son and Yamuna river d. Yamuna and Gomati River
इनमें से कौन सी नदियां गंगा नदी में दाहिने किनारे पे आकर मिलती है?
अ.यमुना और गंडक नदी ब.सोन और कोसी नदी
स.सोन और यमुना नदी द.यमुना और गोमती नदी

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11. In which regions of India does mango shower take place? 1
(a) Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (b) Kerala and Coastal Karnataka
(c) Orissa and West Bengal (d) Punjab and Haryana
भारत के किन क्षेत्रों में आम्र वर्षा होती है?
(a) बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश (c) उड़ीसा और पश्चिम बंगाल
(b)केरल और तटीय कर्नाटक (d) पंजाब और हरियाणा

12. What causes rainfall on the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu in the beginning of winters?
(a) South-West monsoon (c) North-Eastern monsoon
(b) Temperate cyclones (d) Local air circulation
निम्नलिखित में से कौन शीत ऋतु की शुरुआत में तमिलनाडु के तटीय क्षेत्रों में वर्षा का कारण बनता है?
(ए) दक्षिण – पश्चिम मानसून (सी) उत्तर – पूर्वी मानसून
(बी) शीतोष्ण चक्रवात (डी) स्थानीय वायु संचरण

13. Which season is there during September to December? 1
a. Winter Season b. Retreating Monsoon c. Summer season d. Rainy season
सितम्बर से दिसम्बर के बीच कौन सा मौसम रहता है ?
a.जाड़े का मौसम b.बढ़ता मानसून c.गर्मी का मौसम d.वर्षा का मौसम

14. Sandalwood is an example of: 1
(a) Evergreen forest (b) Deltaic forest
(c) Deciduous forest (d) Thorny forest
चंदन उदाहरण है :
(a) सदाबहार वन (b) डेल्टाई वन
(c) पर्णपाती वन (d) कांटेदार वन

Read the following case study and answer question no 15 to 17.
Observe the given diagram(picture) and answer the following questions:
दिए गए आरेख (चित्र) को देखें और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:

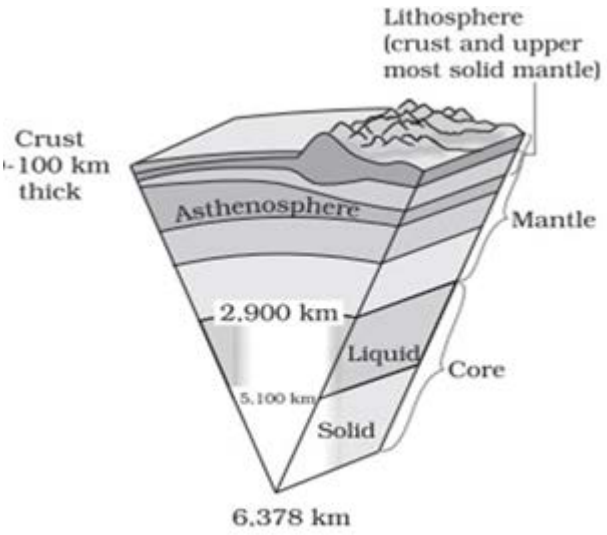


Figure 3.4 : The interior of the earth

15. Which of the following is the thinnest part of Earth's interior? 1
(a) Core (b) Oceanic crust (c) Continental crust (d) Mantle
निम्नलिखित में से कौन पृथ्वी के आंतरिक भाग का सबसे पतला भाग है?
(a) क्रोड (b) समुद्री क्रस्ट (c) महाद्वीपीय क्रस्ट d) मैंटल

16. At which depth the core-mantle boundary is located? 1
(a)100km (b)2900km (c)5100km (d)6378km
क्रोड- मैंटल सीमा किस गहराई पर स्थित है?
(a) 100 किमी (b) 2900 किमी (c) 5100 किमी (d) 6378 किमी

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17. Which of the following layers is known as NiFe? 1
(a) Mantle (b) Continental crust (c) Oceanic crust (d) Core
निम्नलिखित में से किस परत को निफे के नाम से जाना जाता है?

(a) मैंटल (b) महाद्वीपीय क्रस्ट (c) महासागरीय परत (d) क्रोड

For Visually impaired students, In lieu of Q. No.15,16,17
केवल दृष्टिबाधित विद्यार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या **15,16,17** के स्थान पर

15 Which of the following is the thinnest part of Earth's interior?
(a) Core (b) Oceanic crust (c) Continental crust (d) Mantle
निम्नलिखित में से कौन पृथ्वी के आंतरिक भाग का सबसे पतला भाग है?
(a) क्रोड (b) समुद्री क्रस्ट (c) महाद्वीपीय परत d) मैंटल

16 At which depth the core-mantle boundary is located?
(a)100km (b)2900km (c)5100km (d)6378km
क्रोड- मैंटल सीमा किस गहराई पर स्थित है?
(a) 100 किमी (b) 2900 किमी (c) 5100 किमी (d) 6378 किमी

17 Which of the following layers is known as NiFe?
(a) Mantle (b) Continental crust (c) Oceanic crust (d) Core
निम्नलिखित में से किस परत को निफे के नाम से जाना जाता है?

(a) मैंटल (b) महाद्वीपीय क्रस्ट (c) महासागरीय परत (d) क्रोड

SECTION- B
Question 18& 19 are Source based questions

18. **Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:** 3X1 =3

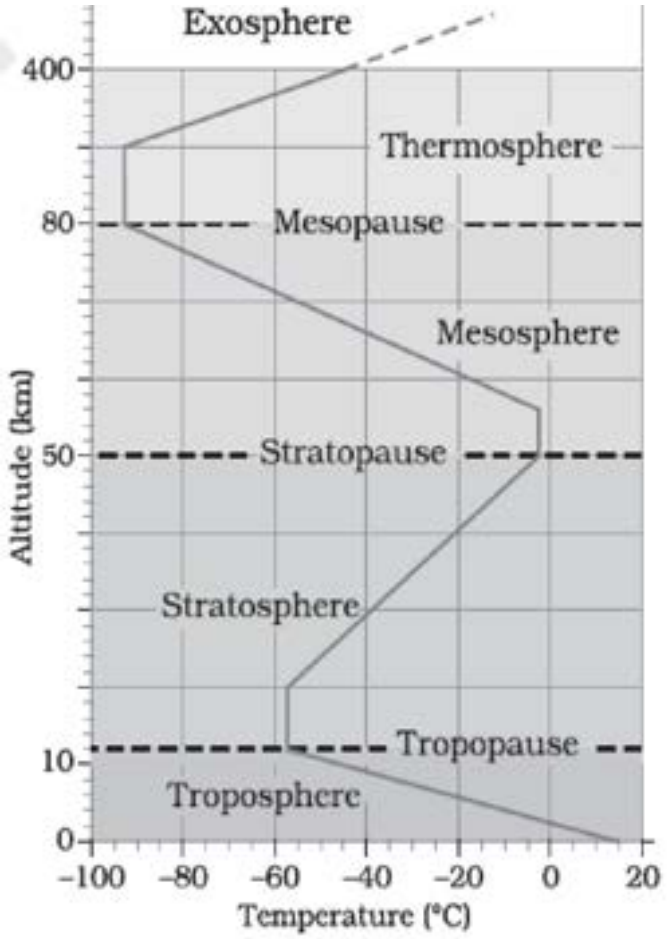
Tropical deciduous forest are also called the mansoon forest. Tropical decidous forest are found in areas receiving 70 to 200 cm of annual rainfall. Monsoon forests grow over the sahyadris, the north eastern parts of the peninsula, middle and lower Ganga valley and along the foothills of the Himalayas in the shiwaliks, the bhabar and the tarai. Sal, teak, shisham sandalwood, khair etc. are important trees. These trees provide useful wood and are economically very important. They shed their leaves in the beginning of summer season in the face of water shortage and are called deciduous forests. They are 30 to 45 metres tall and cover about 20% of our forest area.
18.1. What is another name of Tropical Deciduous Forests?
18.2. How much rain fall receiving by Tropical Deciduous Forests?
18.3. Name some important tree are grow in Tropical Deciduous Forests?

उष्णकटिबंधीय पर्णपाती वन को मानसून वन भी कहा जाता है। उष्णकटिबंधीय पर्णपाती वन 70 से 200 सेमी वार्षिक वर्षा वाले क्षेत्रों में पाए जाते हैं। मानसून के जंगल सहयाद्री, प्रायद्वीप के उत्तर पूर्वी भागों, मध्य और निचली गंगा घाटी और हिमालय की तलहटी के साथ शिवालिक, भाबर और तराई में उगते हैं। साल, सागौन, शीशम, चंदन, खैर आदि महत्वपूर्ण पेड़ हैं। ये पेड़ उपयोगी लकड़ी प्रदान करते हैं और आर्थिक रूप से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। वे गर्मी के मौसम की शुरुआत में पानी की कमी के कारण अपनी पत्तियां गिरा देते देते हैं और पर्णपाती वन कहलाते हैं। वे 30 से 45 मीटर लंबे होते हैं और हमारे वन क्षेत्र का लगभग 20% हिस्सा कवर करते हैं।
18.1. उष्णकटिबंधीय पर्णपाती वनों का दूसरा नाम क्या है?
18.2. उष्णकटिबंधीय पर्णपाती वनों द्वारा कितनी वर्षा प्राप्त होती है।
18.3. उष्णकटिबंधीय पर्णपाती वनों में उगने वाले कुछ महत्वपूर्ण वृक्षों के नाम बताइए?

19. Observe the given diagram(picture) and answer the following questions: 3
दिए गए आरेख (चित्र) को देखें और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें:

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19.1 Arrange correct sequence of different layers of the atmosphere from the surface of the Earth to upwards.

19.2 Which layer of atmosphere is vital for telecommunications?

19.3 What do you mean by tropopause?

19.1 वायुमंडल की विभिन्न परतों का सही क्रम व्यवस्थित करें पृथ्वी की सतह ऊपर की ओर.

19.2 दूरसंचार के लिए वायुमंडल की कौन सी परत महत्वपूर्ण है?

19.3 ट्रोपोपॉज़ से आप क्या समझते हैं?

For Visually Impaired Students In lieu of Q. No.19

दृष्टिबाधित छात्रों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 19

19.1 Arrange correct sequence of different layers of the atmosphere from the surface of the Earth to upwards.

19.2 Which layer of atmosphere is vital for telecommunications?

19.3 What do you mean by tropopause?

19.1 वायुमंडल की विभिन्न परतों का सही क्रम व्यवस्थित करें पृथ्वी की सतह ऊपर की ओर.

19.2 दूरसंचार के लिए वायुमंडल की कौन सी परत महत्वपूर्ण है?

19.3 ट्रोपोपॉज़ से आप क्या समझते हैं?

SECTION-C

Question numbers 20-23 are SA type questions.

20. Differentiate between Systematic approach and Regional approach. 3
व्यवस्थित दृष्टिकोण और क्षेत्रीय दृष्टिकोण के बीच अंतर स्पस्ट कीजिए ?

21. Describe the factors that cause variations in insolation? 3
सूर्यातप में विभिन्नता उत्पन्न करने वाले कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए।

22. How are Tides caused? Explain their importance. 3
ज्वार कैसे उत्पन्न होते हैं? उनके महत्व को समझाइए |

23. Why there is a difference of two hours in local time between Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat? 3
अरुणाचल प्रदेश और गुजरात के स्थानीय समय में दो घंटे का अंतर क्यों है?

SECTION D

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Question numbers 24 to 28 are Long Answer based questions

24. Who has given the concept of Continental Drift Theory? Write about the evidences which was given in the support of Continental drift. 5
महाद्वीपीय प्रवाह सिद्धांत की अवधारणा किसने दी है? महाद्वीपीय प्रवाह के समर्थन में दिए गए साक्ष्यों के बारे में लिखें।

25. Name the erosional and depositional features formed by the action of river and diagrammatically explain one land features of each. 5
नदी के अपरदन तथा निक्षेपण द्वारा बनने वाले स्थलरूपों के नाम लिखिये तथा दोनों मे से एक-एक स्थलाकृति का सचित्र वर्णन करो

26. Briefly explain the major physiographic divisions of India. 5
भारत के प्रमुख भूआकृतिक विभाजनों का संक्षेप में वर्णन कीजिए।

Or

Describe the two island groups of India.
भारत के दो द्वीप समूहों का वर्णन कीजिए।

27. Compare Himalayan Rivers with that of Peninsular Rivers. 5
हिमालयी नदियों की तुलना प्रायद्वीपीय नदियों से करें |

28. Name the seasons of India? Describe the South West Monsoon season of India? 2+3=5
भारत की विभिन्न ऋतुओं के नाम बताए। दक्षिण पश्चिम मानसून ऋतु का वर्णन करें।

SECTION E

Question numbers 29 & 30 are Map based questions

29. On the given 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. 1*5=5
विश्व के दिए गए मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित सात लक्षण दर्शाए गए हैं। इनमें से किन्हीं पाँच लक्षणों को पहचानिए तथा प्रत्येक विशेषता के निकट अंकित रेखाओं पर उनके सही नाम लिखिए।

A. A Cold Current.
ठंडी धारा।

B. A Ocean.
महासागर।

C. A warm current.
गर्म धारा।

D. An Ecological hotspots
पारिस्थितिक हॉट-स्पॉट

E. A continental plate
महाद्वीपीय प्लेट

F. A earthquake zone.
भूकंप क्षेत्र।

G. A continental
महाद्वीप

The following questions are for visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q No. 29. Attempt any five
निम्नलिखित प्रश्न संख्या 29 के स्थान पर दृष्ट बाधित छात्रों के लिए (इनमे से कोई पांच प्रश्न हल कीजिये)

A. रिंग आफ फायर कहाँ स्थित है?
Where is located Ring of Fire?

B. सहारा मरुस्थल का क्षेत्र नाम बताए
Name the area of Sahara Desert.

C. नजका प्लेट के क्षेत्र का उल्लेख कीजिए
Mention the area of Nazka plate.

D. मध्य अटलांटिक कटक कहाँ स्थित है?
Where is located Mid Atlantic ridge?

E. वान झील कहाँ स्थित है?
Where is located Van lake?

F. पृथ्वी पर सबसे बड़ी महासागरीय प्लेट कौन सी है ?

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Which is largest oceanic plate?

G. लेब्रोडोर महासागरीय जल धारा कहाँ पर चलती है?

Where is blow Labrador Oceanic Current?

30. On the political outline map of India, locate and label ANY FIVE following items with appropriate symbols. 1*5 =5

दिए गए भारत के राजनीतिक रेखा मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित भौगोलिक लक्षणों में से किन्हीं पाँच को उपयुक्त चिन्हों से अंकित कीजिए और उनके नाम लिखिए।

A. River Ganga

गंगा नदी

B. Tropic of cancer

कर्क रेखा

C.A place in India of lowest temperature

भारत में सबसे कम तापमान वाला स्थान

D.Simlipal National Park

सिमलीपाल राष्ट्रीय पार्क

E.IST Line of India.

भारत की समय मानक रेखा

F. Nathula Pass

नाथूला दर्रा

G. Satpura Range

सतपुड़ा रेंज

The following questions are for visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q No. 30. Attemt any five

निम्नलिखित प्रश्न संख्या 30 के स्थान पर दृष्ट बाधित छात्रों के लिए (इनमे से कोई पांच प्रश्न हल कीजिये)

(A) श्रीलंका और भारत को कौन सी जल संधि अलग करता हैं?

Which is separated strait from India and Shrilanka?

(B) भारत का सबसे दक्षिणतम बिंदु बताइए

Name the southernmost point of mainland of India.

(C) काबेरी नदी का उदगम स्थान कहाँ स्थित?

What is origin place of Kaveri river?

(D) उत्तरीय सरकार तटीय मैदान कहाँ स्थित हैं?

Where is located Northern Circar.

(E) अरब सागर में स्थित द्वीप समूह का नाम बताए

Write the name of islands in Arabian sea.

(F) आंध्रप्रदेश का एक प्रसिद्ध झील नाम लिखिए

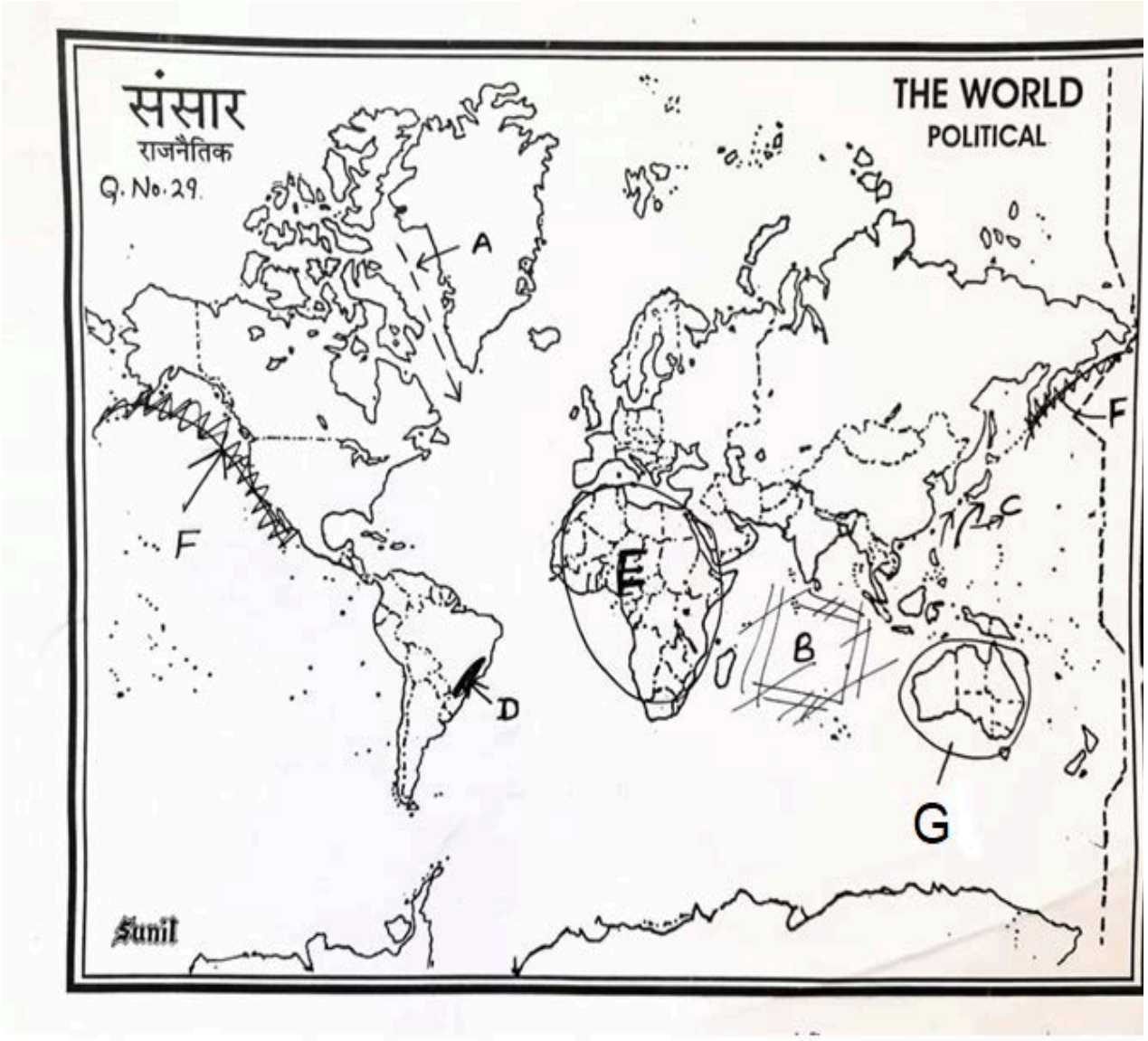
Name the famous lake of Andhra pradesh

(G) दक्षिण भारत की सबसे ऊँची चोटी कौन सी है?

Which is highest peak of southern India?

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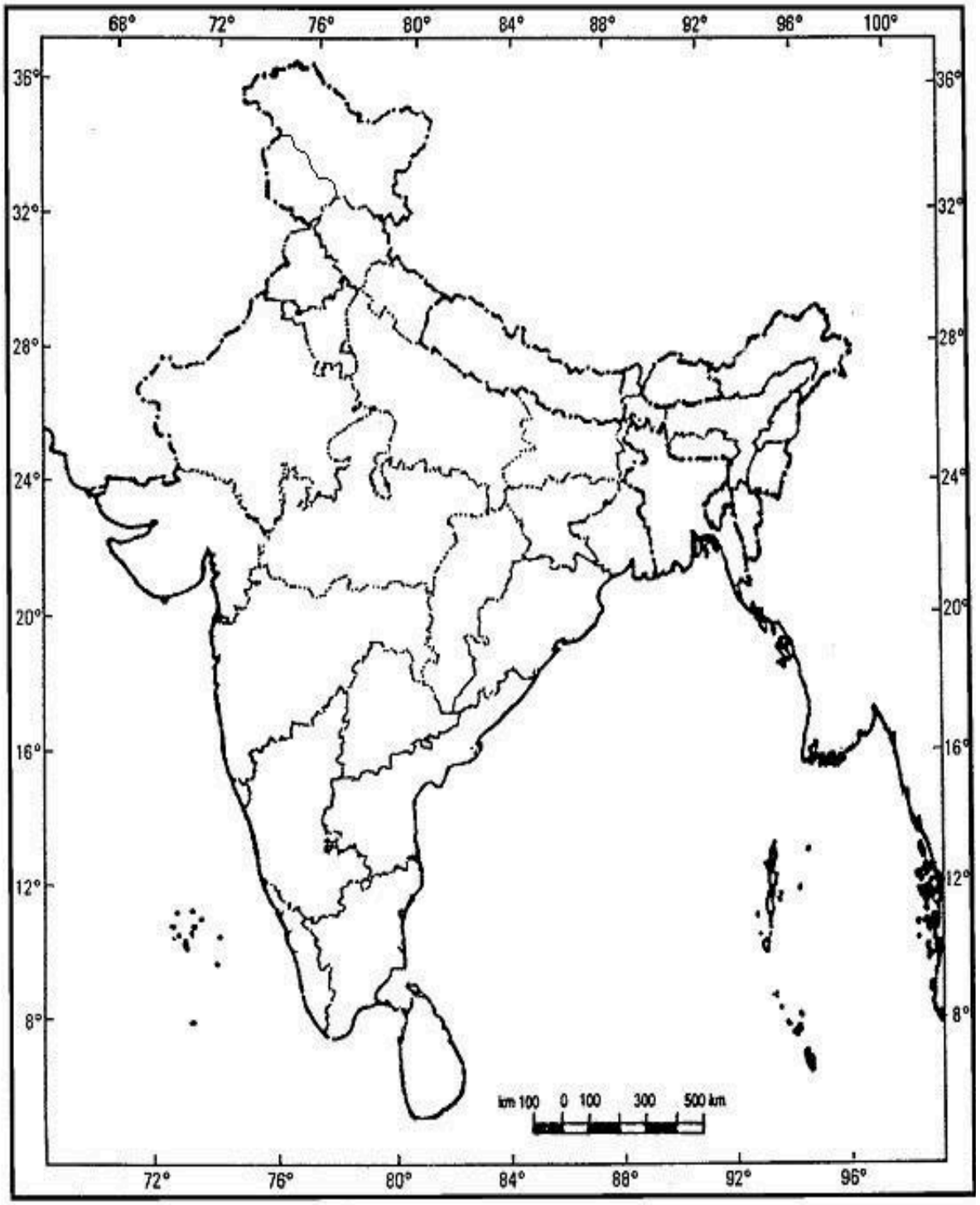
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भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)



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Session Ending Exam (2023-24)

CLASS XI **GEOGRAPHY (029)**

Time: 3Hrs. **Max. Marks 70**

MARKING SCHEME

Q.N.	Answers	Marks
1	(b) Big Bang Theory	1
2	c. Orogenic Processes	1
3	a) near the equator	1
4	a. Cirrus	1
5	b) Arctic Ocean	1
6	a.12 Nautical Mile	1
7	a) Bangladesh	1
8	(a) Nilgiri hills	1
9	(c) Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is the correct explanation for assertion	1
10	c. Son and Yamuna River	1
11	b) Kerala and coastal Karnataka	1
12	(c) North-Eastern monsoon	1
13	b. Retreating Monsoon	1
14	(c) Deciduous forest	1
15	(b) Oceanic crust	1
16	(b)2900km	1
17	(d) Core	1
18	18.1 Monsoon forests 18.2 Tropical decidous forest are found in areas receiving 70 to 200 cm of annual rainfall	1+1+1

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	18.3 Sal, teak, shisham sandalwood, khair	
19	a) Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere, Exosphere b) Ionosphere c) The tropopause is the transition between the troposphere and the stratosphere.	1+1+1
20	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 Systematic Approach- The study of specific natural or human phenomenon that gives rise to certain spatial patterns and structures on the earth surface is called systematic study. Generally, systematic geography is divided into four main branches Regional approach- the world is divided into different regions and geographical phenomena are studied taking each region as a unit. The phenomena of the region is studied holistically. It was introduced by a German Geographer, Karl Ritter.	3
21	**Factors that cause variations in insolation:** • The angle of inclination of the earth. • Revolution of earth. • Rotation of earth. • Configuration of land. • Altitude. • Rotation of earth.	3
22	They are caused by the gravitational forces exerted on the earth by the moon, and to a lesser extent, the sun. When the highest point in the wave, or the crest, reaches a coast, the coast experiences a high tide. When the lowest point, or the trough, reaches a coast, the coast experiences a low tide. Tides are useful, especially to the people belonging to the coastal communities and such related areas. High tides help in navigation. Tides also bring in a lot more fish closer to the shores, making it easier for the fishermen. Tides can also be harnessed to generate energy.	3
23	There is a difference of two hours in local time between Arunachal & Gujrat due to longitudinal position (difference of longitude is 30 degree approx.)	3
24	Proposed by German Meterologist Alfred Wegner Evidences- **A. The Matching of Continents (Jig-Saw-Fit)**	5

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	The coastlines of South America and Africa fronting each other have a remarkable and unique match. **B. Rocks of the Same Age across the Oceans** The ancient rocks belts on the coast of Brazil match with those found in Western Africa. The old marine deposits found in the coasts of South America and Africa belong to the Jurassic Age. This implies that the ocean never existed before that time. **C. Tillite** It is the sedimentary rock made from glacier deposits. At the base, the system has thick tillite signifying widespread and sustained glaciation. Generally, the similarity of the Gondwana type sediments shows that these landmasses had exceptionally similar origins. The glacial tillite gives clear evidence for palaeoclimates and the drifting of continents. **D. Placer Deposits** The presence of abundant placer deposits of gold along the Ghana coast and the complete lack of its source rocks in the area is a phenomenal fact. The gold-bearing veins are present in Brazil and it is evident that the gold deposits of Ghana in Africa are obtained from the Brazil plateau from the time when the two continents were beside each other. **E. Distribution of Fossils** The interpretations that Lemurs occur in India, Africa, and Madagascar led to the theory of a landmass named "Lemuria" connecting these 3 landmasses. Mesosaurus was a tiny reptile adapted to shallow brackish water. The skeletons of these creatures are found in the Traver formations of Brazil and Southern Cape Province of South Africa.	
25	**Erosional Landforms**-V-shape valley, gorge, canyon, pot holes, plunge pools, river terraces etc. **Depositional Landforms**- Alluvial Fan, Deltas, Flood plains, Natural Levees, point bar, braided channel etc. (Explain any one of each with digram)	5
26	India can be divided into the following physiographic divisions: (i) The Northern and Northeastern Mountains (ii) The Northern Plain (iii) The Peninsular Plateau (iv) The Indian Desert (v) The Coastal Plains (vi) The Islands.	5

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1. **The Himalayan Mountains** The Himalayan mountains extend from the Indus to the Brahmaputra. They have three parallel ranges: Himadri, Himachal and Shiwaliks. A number of valleys lie between these ranges.
2. **The Northern Plains** These plains are formed by huge silt and alluvium deposited by the Himalayan rivers like the Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra and their tributaries. It is agriculturally a very productive part of India.
3. **The Peninsular Plateau** This is the oldest division made of the old crystalline, igneous and metamorphic rocks. It consists of the Central Highlands and the Deccan Plateau.
4. **The Indian Desert** The Indian desert lies towards the Western margins of the Aravalli hills. This region receives very low rainfall and Luni is the only big river in this region.
5. **The Coastal Plains** The Western coast sandwiched between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea is a narrow plain. It consists of three sections : Konkan, Kannad plain and Malabar coast. The Eastern coastal plains along the Bay of Bengal are wide and level. This consists of Northern Circar and Coromandel coast.
6. **The Islands** The island groups are the Lakshadweep Islands in the Arabian Sea and Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal. These islands are very important for their rich flora and fauna variety. These islands lie close to equator and experience equatorial climate and has thick forest cover.

Or

There are two major island groups in India. One in the Bay of Bengal and the other in the Arabian Sea. The Bay of Bengal groups of islands consists of 572 islands approximately. These are situated between 6°N to 14°N and 92°E to 94°E. Richie's archipelago and Labyrinth are the two principal groups of islands.

The entire group of islands is divided into two categories:
Andaman (north) and Nicobar (south). They are separated by a water body called 10° Channel. Some smaller islands are volcanic in origin. A barren island the only active volcano in India is situated in the Nicobar Islands. Some important peaks of this island are saddle peak, Mount Diavolo, Mount Koyob, and Mount Thuiller. The coastal line has beautiful beaches. These islands receive conventional rainfall and have an equatorial type of vegetation.

Lakshadweep islands lie in the Arabian Sea. They are scattered between 8°N to 12°N and 71 °E to 74°E longitude. These are located at a distance of 280 km to 480 km from the Kerala coast. The entire island group is built of coral deposits. They are approximately 36, out of which 11 are inhabited. Minicoy is the largest island. The entire group of islands is broadly divided by 11° Channel, north of which is Amini Island and south is Canannore Island. The Islands of this archipelago have storm beaches having pebbles, shingles, cobbles, and boulders on the eastern seaboard.

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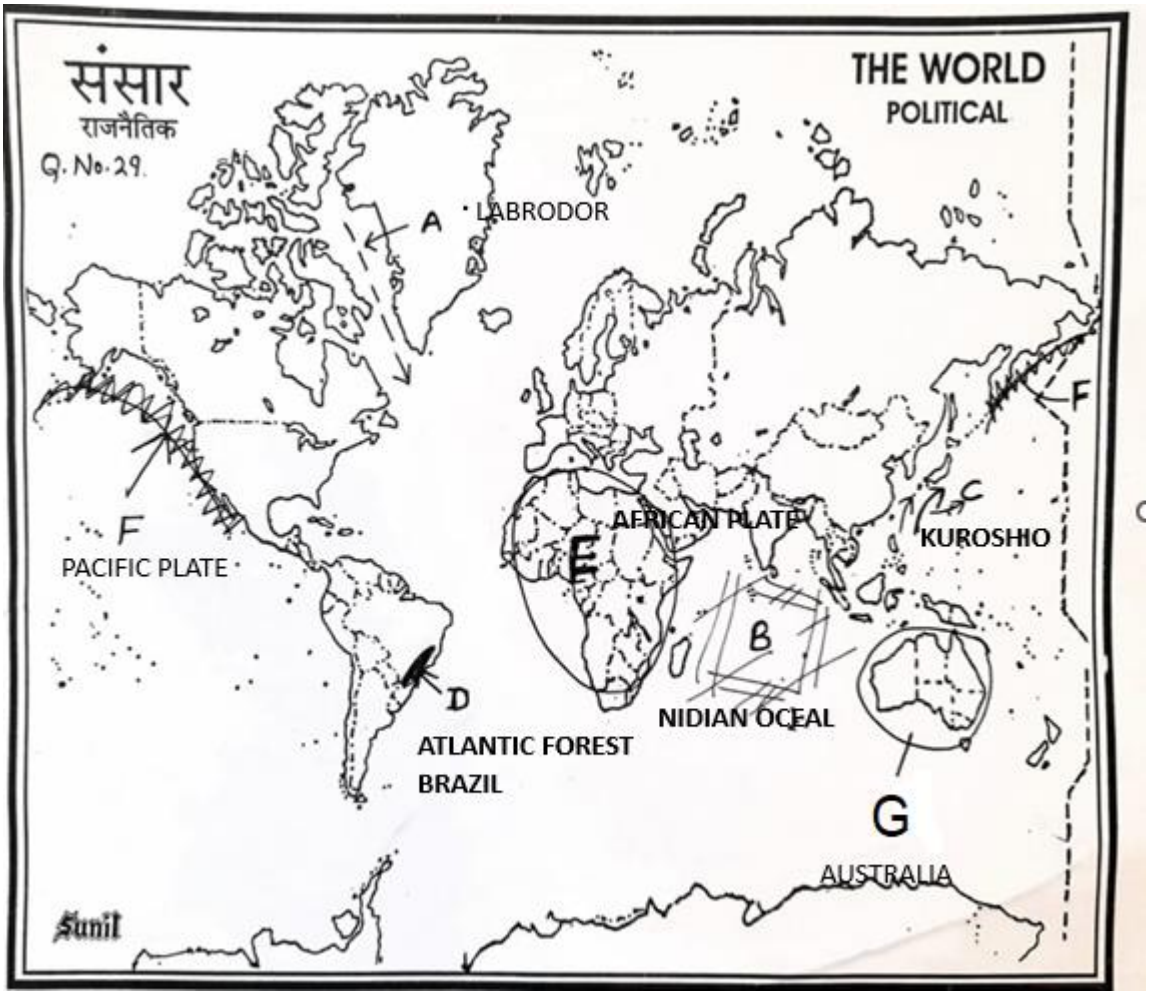
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27	**Table 3.1 : Comparison between the Himalayan and the Peninsular River** 	Sl. No.	Aspects	Himalayan River	Peninsular River
---	---	---	---
1.	Place of origin	Himalayan mountain covered with glaciers	Peninsular plateau and central highland
2.	Nature of flow	Perennial; receive water from glacier and rainfall	Seasonal; dependent on monsoon rainfall
3.	Type of drainage	Antecedent and consequent leading to dendritic pattern in plains	Super imposed, rejuvenated resulting in trellis, radial and rectangular patterns
4.	Nature of river	Long course, flowing through the rugged mountains experiencing headward erosion and river capturing; In plains meandering and shifting of course	Smaller, fixed course with well-adjusted valleys
5.	Catchment area	Very large basins	Relatively smaller basin
6.	Age of the river	Young and youthful, active and deepening in the valleys	Old rivers with graded profile, and have almost reached their base levels		5
28	The meteorologists recognise the following four seasons : (i) the cold weather season (ii) the hot weather season (iii) the southwest monsoon season (iv) the retreating monsoon season. The Southwest Monsoon Season As a result of rapid increase of temperature in May over the northwestern plains, the low pressure conditions over there get further intensified. By early June, they are powerful enough to attract the trade winds of Southern Hemisphere coming from the Indian Ocean. These southeast trade winds cross the equator and enter the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea, only to be caught up in the air circulation over India. Passing over the equatorial warm currents, they bring with them moisture in abundance. After crossing the equator, they follow a southwesterly direction. That is why they are known as southwest monsoons. The rain in the southwest monsoon season begins rather abruptly. One result of the first rain is that it brings down the temperature substantially. This sudden onset of the moisture-laden winds associated with violent thunder and lightening, is often termed as the “break” or “burst” of the monsoons. The monsoon may burst in the first week of June in the coastal areas of Kerala, Karnataka, Goa and Maharashtra while in the interior parts of the country, it may be delayed to the first week of July. The day temperature registers a decline of 5°C to 8°C between mid-June and mid-July. As these winds approach the land, their southwesterly direction is modified by the relief and thermal low pressure over the northwest India. The monsoon approaches the landmass in two branches:	5

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	(i) The Arabian Sea branch (ii) The Bay of Bengal branch	
29	A. - Labrador cold current B.- Indian Ocean C. -Kuroshio Warm current D.- Atlantic Forest Brazil E. - African Plate F.- Pacific Plate G Australia  The following questions are for visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q No. 29. Attempt any five A. Pacific Ocean B. North Africa C. Pacific Ocean D.The Atlantic Ocean E. Turkey F. The Pacific Plate G. North Atlantic Ocean	5
30.	A. River Ganga---- गंगा नदी B. Tropic of cancer --- कर्क रेखा C.A place in India of lowest temperature-	5

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भारत में सबसे कम तापमान वाला स्थान

D.Simlipal National Park-----

सिमलीपाल राष्ट्रीय पार्क

E.IST of India.

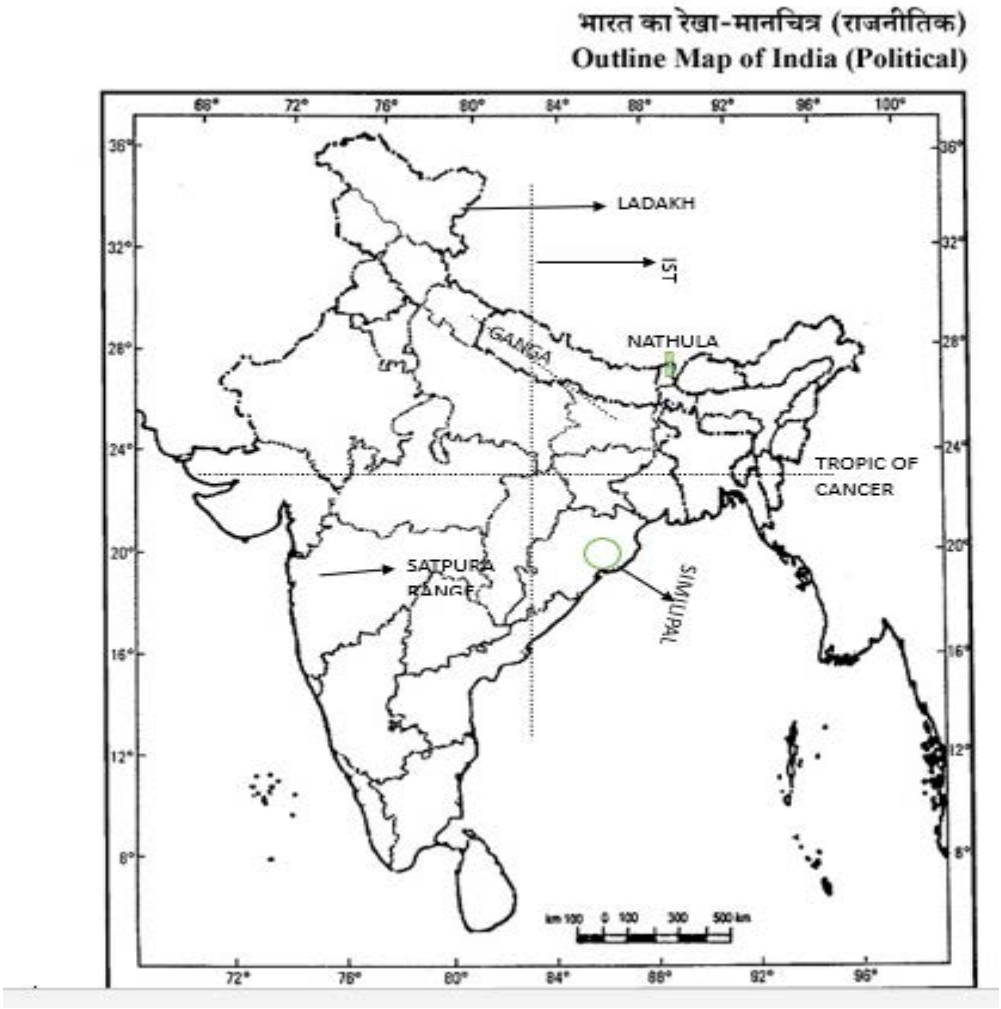
भारत का आई.एस.टी.

F. Nathula Pass -

नाथूला दर्रा

G. Satpura Range---

सतपुड़ा रेंज



The following questions are for visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q No. 30. Attemt any five

A. Palk Strait

B. Kanyakumari

C. Brahmagiri Range

D. Chennai

E. The Lakshadweep Islands

F. Kolleru

G. Anamudi

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