

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN LUCKNOW REGION

Session Ending Exam (2023-24)

CLASS XI

Time: 3Hrs.

GEOGRAPHY (029)

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 deciduous forest are found in areas receiving 70 to 200 cm of annual rainfall	1+1 +1

	18.3 Sal, teak, shisham sandalwood, khair	
19	<p>a) Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere, Exosphere</p> <p>b) Ionosphere</p> <p>c) The tropopause is the transition between the troposphere and the stratosphere.</p>	1+1 +1
20	<p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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.</p>	3
21	<p>Factors that cause variations in insolation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The angle of inclination of the earth. • Revolution of earth. • Rotation of earth. • Configuration of land. • Altitude. • Rotation of earth. 	3
22	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	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	<p>Proposed by German Meteorologist Alfred Wegner</p> <p>Evidences-</p> <p>A. The Matching of Continents (Jig-Saw-Fit)</p>	5

	<p>The coastlines of South America and Africa fronting each other have a remarkable and unique match.</p> <p>B. Rocks of the Same Age across the Oceans</p> <p>The ancient rocks belts on the coast of Brazil match with those found in Western Africa.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>C. Tillite</p> <p>It is the sedimentary rock made from glacier deposits.</p> <p>At the base, the system has thick tillite signifying widespread and sustained glaciation.</p> <p>Generally, the similarity of the Gondwana type sediments shows that these landmasses had exceptionally similar origins.</p> <p>The glacial tillite gives clear evidence for palaeoclimates and the drifting of continents.</p> <p>D. Placer Deposits</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>E. Distribution of Fossils</p> <p>The interpretations that Lemurs occur in India, Africa, and Madagascar led to the theory of a landmass named "Lemuria" connecting these 3 landmasses.</p> <p>Mesosaurus was a tiny reptile adapted to shallow brackish water.</p> <p>The skeletons of these creatures are found in the Traver formations of Brazil and Southern Cape Province of South Africa.</p>	
25	<p>Erosional Landforms-V-shape valley, gorge, canyon, pot holes, plunge pools, river terraces etc.</p> <p>Depositional Landforms- Alluvial Fan, Deltas, Flood plains, Natural Levees, point bar, braided channel etc.</p> <p>(Explain any one of each with digram)</p>	5
26	<p>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.</p>	5

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.

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

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

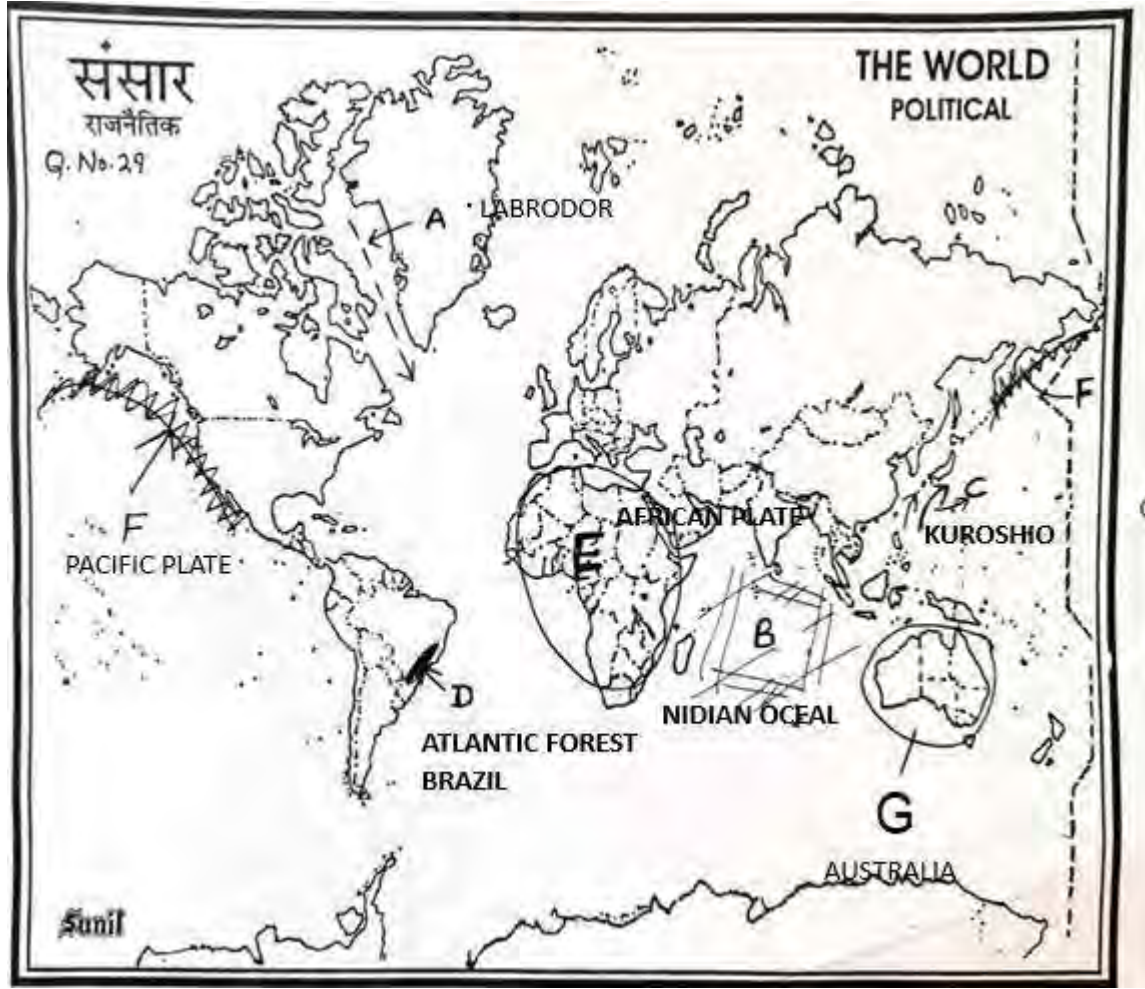
As a result of rapid increase of temperature in May over the northwestern plains, the low pressure conditions over there get further intensified. By early June, they are powerful enough to attract the trade winds of Southern Hemisphere coming from the Indian Ocean. These southeast trade winds cross the 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:

- (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

30. 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 of India.

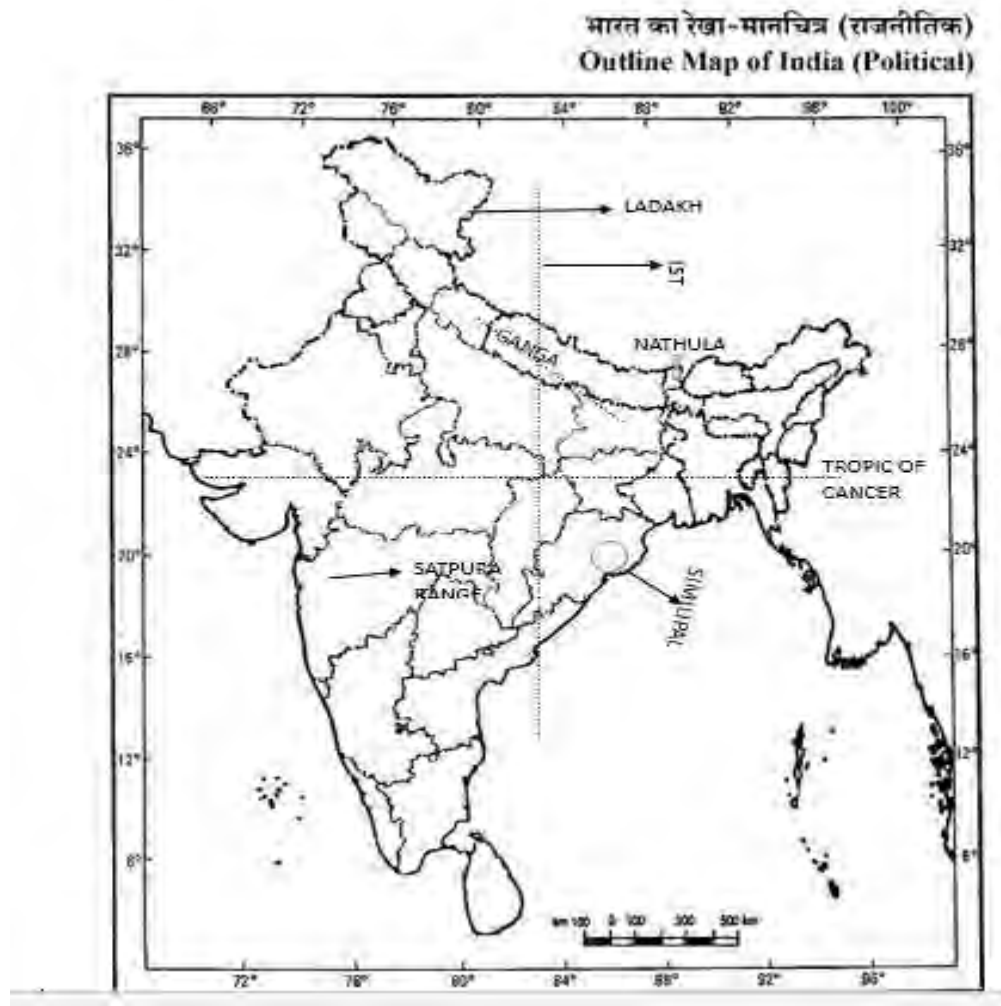
भारत का आई.एस.टी.

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.
Attempt any five

- A. Palk Strait
- B. Kanyakumari
- C. Brahmagiri Range
- D. Chennai
- E. The Lakshadweep Islands
- F. Kolleru
- G. Anamudi

