



Strive for Perfection

ANGEL'S PUBLIC SCHOOL

HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION (SAMPLE PAPER)

SESSION 2026 – 27

SUBJECT : GEOGRAPHY

TIME : 03 HRS

GRADE – XI

M.M:70

General instructions

There are total 30 questions.

- (a) In section A, Q. no. (1–17) are MCQ type questions
- (b) In section B Q.no (18–23) are short answer type questions (80–100 words Q.no. 18 and 19 are source-based questions.
- (c) In section C, Q.no (24–28) are long answer type questions (120 – 150 words.
- (d) In section D, Q no 29 and 30 are map based question of 5 marks each.

SECTION – A

1. The regional approach was developed by _____.
(a) Alexander Von – Humboldt (b) Karl Ritter (c) Ptolony (d) Ibn–E–Batuta
2. What do we study under physical geography?
(a) weather (b) soil (c) atmosphere (d) all these
3. Which of the following is not a sub branch of biogeography ?
(a) zoo geography (b) geography
(c) environmental geography (d) climate, geography
4. To sustain our life, we use _____.
(a) technology (b) shelter (c) resources (d) environment
5. Which are the four branches of systematic geography?
(a) atmosphere (b) hydrosphere (c) lithosphere (d) all these
6. What are the two branches of geography?
(a) human geography (b) physical geography
(c) soil geography (d) (a) and (b) are true
7. The sun is surrounded by _____.
(a) solar nebula (b) dust material (c) none of these (d) both of these
8. Who gave the big bang theory?
(a) Kant (b) Chamberlian (c) Edwin Hubble (d) None of these
9. Galaxy that starts to form a large cloud of hydrogen gas is called _____.
(a) Planet (b) Moon (c) Earth (d) Nebula
10. Firstly, life on earth was originated in _____.
(a) water (b) plains (c) air (d) mountains
11. Another name of the Big Bang theory is _____.
(a) expanding universe hypothesis (b) title hypothesis
(c) interstellar dust hypothesis (d) binary theory
12. Who suggested that the Earth and the Moon formed a single rotating body?
(a) Sir George Darwin (b) Sir, chamberian
(c) Sir Moulton (d) None of these
13. Which one of the following experts gave the nebular hypothesis?
(a) Immunal Kant (b) Laplace (c) Chamberian
(d) Meulcon (d) Moulton
14. Which of the following has the longest duration?
(a) Eons (b) Period (c) Era (d) Epoch
15. Which one of the following is the direct source of information about the interior of the Earth?
(a) Earthquake waves (b) Volcanoes
(c) Gravitational force (d) Earth magnetism
16. Which of the following describes the lithosphere?
(a) upper and middle Mantle (b) crust and upper Mantle
(c) crust and core (d) mantle and core
17. What is the approximate depth of mantle?
(a) 2400 km (b) 3200 km (c) 2900 km (d) 3500 km

18. The study of every subject is done according to some approach. The major approaches to study geography have been (i) Systematic and (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 and a contemporary of Humboldt, Karl Ritter (1779–1859).

For example, if one is interested in studying natural vegetation, the study will be done at the world level as a first step. The typologies such as equatorial rain forests or softwood conical forests or monsoon forests, etc. will be identified, discussed and delimited. In the 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 searching for unity in diversity.

- (a) What is Geography?
 - (b) Which geographical approach is the same as that of general geography?
 - (c) In the regional approach, the world is divided into regions at different levels?
19. The Himalayan river system is characterized by large perennial rivers such as Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra. These rivers originate from the melting snow and glacier in the Himalayas and are also fed by precipitation which ensures their continuous flow throughout the year. As they descend from mountains they form distinct geological features carving out valleys and plains.
- (a) Identify the main source of water for the rivers in the Himalayan Drainage system?
 - (b) Based on the passage what makes the Himalayan rivers different from the peninsular rivers?
 - (c) Name the rivers which originate from the Himalayan river system?

SECTION – B

Short answer questions

- 20. Define geography and give its literal meaning.
- 21. What is the relation of geography with other science ?
- 22. What is meant by the process of differentiations ?
- 23. What are the hazardous effects of earthquakes?

Long answer questions

- 24. Discuss the continental drift theory.
- 25. Describe the structure of the atmosphere with a diagram.
- 26. What is a volcano? Describe the major types of volcano.
- 27. Give the extent of India in terms of latitude and longitude.
- 28. Write the difference between lithosphere and asthenosphere.

Map based question

29. Identify any five of the following on the map of India.
- (a) Northern most state of India.
 - (b) Earth quake prone area in Northern India.
 - (c) Flood prone area of Gujarat
 - (d) Landslide prone area of South
 - (e) Drought Prone area on west.
30. Locate and label the following on the political map of India:
- (a) Gujarat and Arunachal Pradesh
 - (b) Arabian sea and Bay of Bengal
 - (c) River Narmada, and Tapi
 - (d) Southern most point of the mainland of India
 - (e) West Bengal and Orissa