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CLASS 11

Geography

Sample Paper 4 - Questions

30 questions | 70 marks | 2026-27

Time: 3 hours. Answer all questions and subparts unless a choice is stated. Marks are shown on the right. Write answers on separate sheets. Independently prepared practice paper.

Section A - Objective questions

1. Which concept is illustrated in this example? Uplift can cool moist air toward saturation. **1**

(A) Transform boundary
(B) Adiabatic cooling
(C) Relative humidity
(D) Convergent boundary

2. Which statement correctly describes Divergent boundary? **1**

(A) The crust and uppermost rigid mantle form Earth's outer rocky shell.
(B) Seasonal circulation brings strongly seasonal rainfall to much of India.
(C) A pressure difference across distance contributes to air movement.
(D) Plates move apart and new crust can form.

3. Which concept is illustrated in this example? Sun angle influences received energy per unit area. **1**

(A) Relative humidity
(B) Orographic rainfall
(C) Weathering
(D) Insolation

4. Which statement correctly describes Weathering? **1**

(A) Earth emits energy mainly as longwave radiation.

(B) Earth's rotation deflects moving air relative to the surface.

(C) Rock breaks down in place.

(D) Plates move together through collision or subduction.

5. Which concept is illustrated in this example? A river deposits sediment on a floodplain. **1**

(A) Divergent boundary

(B) Insolation

(C) Deposition

(D) Pressure gradient

6. Which statement correctly describes Indian monsoon? **1**

(A) Seasonal circulation brings strongly seasonal rainfall to much of India.

(B) A sustained flow transfers water and heat through the ocean.

(C) Water-vapour content is compared with saturation at the same temperature.

(D) Earth's rotation deflects moving air relative to the surface.

7. Which concept is illustrated in this example? Windward slopes receive more rain than nearby leeward areas. **1**

(A) Convergent boundary

(B) Orographic rainfall

(C) Lithosphere

(D) Ocean current

8. Which statement correctly describes Relative humidity? **1**

(A) A pressure difference across distance contributes to air movement.

(B) Water-vapour content is compared with saturation at the same temperature.

(C) Transported material accumulates when transport capacity falls.

(D) A sustained flow transfers water and heat through the ocean.

9. Which statement correctly describes Asthenosphere? 1

(A) Plates move apart and new crust can form.

(B) Earth emits energy mainly as longwave radiation.

(C) A relatively weak mantle region permits movement of overlying plates.

(D) Incoming solar radiation supplies energy to Earth's system.

10. Which statement correctly describes Transform boundary? 1

(A) Earth emits energy mainly as longwave radiation.

(B) Plates slide laterally past one another.

(C) Moist air rises over relief, cools and can produce precipitation.

(D) Plates move together through collision or subduction.

11. Which statement correctly describes Lithosphere? 1

(A) A relatively weak mantle region permits movement of overlying plates.

(B) The crust and uppermost rigid mantle form Earth's outer rocky shell.

(C) Rising air expands and cools without direct heat exchange in the ideal process.

(D) A sustained flow transfers water and heat through the ocean.

12. Which concept is illustrated in this example? The warmed surface radiates energy toward the atmosphere and space. 1

(A) Terrestrial radiation

(B) Weathering

(C) Insolation

(D) Deposition

13. Which concept is illustrated in this example? Large-scale winds curve rather than moving straight along the pressure gradient. 1

(A) Deposition

(B) Convergent boundary

(C) Terrestrial radiation

(D) Coriolis force

14. Which statement correctly describes Convergent boundary? 1

(A) Plates move together through collision or subduction.

(B) Incoming solar radiation supplies energy to Earth's system.

(C) Water-vapour content is compared with saturation at the same temperature.

(D) Plates slide laterally past one another.

15. Which concept is illustrated in this example? Air accelerates from higher toward lower pressure before other forces modify motion. 1

(A) Divergent boundary

(B) Transform boundary

(C) Pressure gradient

(D) Asthenosphere

16. Which statement correctly describes Ocean current? 1

(A) Moist air rises over relief, cools and can produce precipitation.

(B) Seasonal circulation brings strongly seasonal rainfall to much of India.

(C) Rock breaks down in place.

(D) A sustained flow transfers water and heat through the ocean.

17. Which concept is illustrated in this example? Cooling air can raise relative humidity without adding moisture. 1

(A) Relative humidity

(B) Ocean current

(C) Deposition

(D) Terrestrial radiation

Section B - Case and application questions

18. Consider this situation: Windward slopes receive more rain than nearby leeward areas.

(a) Name the concept demonstrated in the case. 1

(b) Explain two relevant features linking the case to the concept. 2

19. Consider this situation: Earthquakes occur along a major strike-slip boundary.

(a) Name the concept demonstrated in the case. 1

(b) Explain two relevant features linking the case to the concept. 2

Section C - Short responses

20. Compare Lithosphere and Asthenosphere. Give the meaning and an appropriate application of each. 3

21. State the meaning of Divergent boundary. Identify a relevant feature in this situation: A mid-ocean ridge develops along a spreading zone. 3

22. Compare Convergent boundary and Transform boundary. Give the meaning and an appropriate application of each. 3

23. State the meaning of Coriolis force. Identify a relevant feature in this situation: Large-scale winds curve rather than moving straight along the pressure gradient. 3

Section D - Extended responses

24. (a) Explain Ocean current and analyse this application: A warm current influences coastal conditions. 5
(b) Explain Convergent boundary and show how this second application fits it: Continental collision can generate a mountain belt.

25. (a) Explain Asthenosphere and analyse this application: The lithosphere moves over more deformable material. 5
(b) Explain Lithosphere and show how this second application fits it: Moving plates include crust and uppermost mantle.

26. (a) Explain Weathering and analyse this application: Chemical alteration weakens an exposed rock surface. **5**
(b) Explain Coriolis force and show how this second application fits it: Large-scale winds curve rather than moving straight along the pressure gradient.

27. (a) Explain Insolation and analyse this application: Sun angle influences received energy per unit area. **5**
(b) Explain Terrestrial radiation and show how this second application fits it: The warmed surface radiates energy toward the atmosphere and space.

28. (a) Explain Pressure gradient and analyse this application: Air accelerates from higher toward lower pressure before other forces modify motion. **5**
(b) Explain Coriolis force and show how this second application fits it: Large-scale winds curve rather than moving straight along the pressure gradient.

Section E - Location knowledge - written alternative

29. Location-identification alternative: identify each place or region from the clues. One mark each. **5**
(a) State in which Kochi is located.
(b) State in which Bengaluru is located.
(c) Indian state in which Mumbai is located.
(d) State in which Chennai is located.
(e) State in which Kolkata is located.

30. Location-identification alternative: identify each place or region from the clues. One mark each. **5**
(a) Ocean east of much of Africa.
(b) Ocean between the Americas and Europe/Africa.
(c) Continent in which Tokyo is located.
(d) Continent in which London is located.
(e) Continent in which New York is located.

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