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CLASS 11

Geography

Sample Paper 5 - 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 statement correctly describes Insolation? **1**

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

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

(C) Rock breaks down in place.

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

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

(A) Lithosphere

(B) Relative humidity

(C) Orographic rainfall

(D) Convergent boundary

3. Which concept is illustrated in this example? Continental collision can generate a mountain belt. **1**

(A) Convergent boundary

(B) Insolation

(C) Indian monsoon

(D) Lithosphere

4. Which concept is illustrated in this example? Large-scale winds curve rather than moving straight along the pressure gradient. 1
(A) Coriolis force
(B) Asthenosphere
(C) Indian monsoon
(D) Transform boundary

5. Which concept is illustrated in this example? A mid-ocean ridge develops along a spreading zone. 1
(A) Asthenosphere
(B) Indian monsoon
(C) Weathering
(D) Divergent boundary

6. Which concept is illustrated in this example? A river deposits sediment on a floodplain. 1
(A) Indian monsoon
(B) Transform boundary
(C) Divergent boundary
(D) Deposition

7. Which statement correctly describes Indian monsoon? 1
(A) Moist air rises over relief, cools and can produce precipitation.
(B) Seasonal circulation brings strongly seasonal rainfall to much of India.
(C) Rising air expands and cools without direct heat exchange in the ideal process.
(D) Rock breaks down in place.

8. Which concept is illustrated in this example? Windward slopes receive more rain than nearby leeward areas. 1
(A) Insolation
(B) Pressure gradient
(C) Orographic rainfall
(D) Divergent boundary

9. Which statement correctly describes Lithosphere? 1

(A) Plates move together through collision or subduction.

(B) Earth emits energy mainly as longwave radiation.

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

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

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

(A) Orographic rainfall

(B) Insolation

(C) Convergent boundary

(D) Pressure gradient

11. Which statement correctly describes Ocean current? 1

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

(B) Rock breaks down in place.

(C) Transported material accumulates when transport capacity falls.

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

12. Which statement correctly describes Weathering? 1

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

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

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

(D) Rock breaks down in place.

13. Which statement correctly describes Asthenosphere? 1

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

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

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

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

14. Which statement correctly describes Transform boundary? 1

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

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

(C) Plates slide laterally past one another.

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

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

(A) Coriolis force
(B) Terrestrial radiation
(C) Divergent boundary
(D) Orographic rainfall

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

(A) Relative humidity
(B) Indian monsoon
(C) Adiabatic cooling
(D) Deposition

17. Which statement correctly describes Convergent boundary? 1

(A) Earth's rotation deflects moving air relative to the surface.
(B) Plates move together through collision or subduction.
(C) A pressure difference across distance contributes to air movement.
(D) A sustained flow transfers water and heat through the ocean.

Section B - Case and application questions

18. Consider this situation: The lithosphere moves over more deformable material.

(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: Uplift can cool moist air toward saturation.

(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 Relative humidity and Adiabatic cooling. Give the meaning and an appropriate application of each. **3**

21. Use this situation to explain Transform boundary, connecting the definition to the details: Earthquakes occur along a major strike-slip boundary. **3**

22. Compare Pressure gradient and Coriolis force. Give the meaning and an appropriate application of each. **3**

23. Use this situation to explain Coriolis force, connecting the definition to the details: Large-scale winds curve rather than moving straight along the pressure gradient. **3**

Section D - Extended responses

24. (a) Explain Deposition and analyse this application: A river deposits sediment on a floodplain. **5**
(b) Explain Asthenosphere and show how this second application fits it: The lithosphere moves over more deformable material.

25. (a) Explain Divergent boundary and analyse this application: A mid-ocean ridge develops along a spreading zone. **5**
(b) Explain Convergent boundary and show how this second application fits it: Continental collision can generate a mountain belt.

26. (a) Explain Indian monsoon and analyse this application: Changing land-sea heating contributes to seasonal circulation changes. **5**
(b) Explain Pressure gradient and show how this second application fits it: Air accelerates from higher toward lower pressure before other forces modify motion.

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 Weathering and analyse this application: Chemical alteration weakens an exposed rock surface. **5**
(b) Explain Terrestrial radiation and show how this second application fits it: The warmed surface radiates energy toward the atmosphere and space.

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 Bengaluru is located.
(b) Indian state in which Mumbai is located.
(c) State in which Chennai is located.
(d) State in which Kolkata is located.
(e) State in which Kochi is located.

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

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