

GREENFIELDS PUBLIC SCHOOL, DILSHAD GARDEN

HOLIDAY HOMEWORK (2026-27)

SUBJECT - Geography

GRADE XI

Summer vacation is the best and most fruitful time for learning and nurturing creativity. Keeping this in mind here are some questions that will enhance your knowledge and creativity.

Section A: MCQs

1. Which of the following best explains the interdisciplinary nature of Geography?

- A. It studies only physical features of the Earth
- B. It combines social sciences and natural sciences
- C. It deals only with map making
- D. It studies only human settlements

2. The Big Bang Theory regarding the origin of the universe was primarily proposed by:

- A. Newton.
- B. Edwin Hubble
- C. Georges Lemaitre.
- D. Kant

3. Which layer of the Earth is mainly composed of nickel and iron?

- A. SIAL.
- B. SIMA.
- C. Mantle.
- D. Core

4. According to the Nebular Hypothesis, planets were formed from:

- A. Meteors.
- B. Solar winds
- C. A rotating cloud of gas and dust.
- D. Oceanic material

5. Which seismic wave can travel through both solids and liquids?

- A. Primary waves.
- B. Secondary waves
- C. Surface waves.
- D. Love waves

6. The discontinuity separating the crust and mantle is called:

- A. Gutenberg Discontinuity.
- B. Conrad Discontinuity
- C. Mohorovicic Discontinuity.
- D. Asthenosphere

7. Which branch of Geography studies the relationship between human beings and the environment?

A. Economic Geography.            B. Human Geography

C. Biogeography.                    D. Physical Geography

8.The modern theory explaining the origin of the solar system was given by:

A. Laplace.                            B. Otto Schmidt

C. Chamberlain and Moulton.        D. Hoyle

9.The lithosphere mainly consists of:

A. Crust only.                        B. Mantle only

C. Crust and uppermost mantle.    D. Core and mantle

10.Why do S-waves fail to pass through the Earth's outer core?

A. Outer core is extremely hot.    B. Outer core is gaseous

C. Outer core is liquid.            D. S-waves are weak waves

Section B: Long Answer Questions (10 × 5 = 50 Marks)

1.Explain the dualism in Geography between Physical Geography and Human Geography. How are both interconnected?

2.Describe the Big Bang Theory in detail. Mention the major stages involved in the evolution of the universe.

3.Discuss the Nebular Hypothesis proposed by Kant and Laplace regarding the origin of the solar system.

4.Explain the different evidences that support the theory of continental drift and evolution of the Earth.

5.Describe the structure of the Earth with the help of a neat labelled diagram.

6.Differentiate between:

a) SIAL and SIMA

b) Primary waves and Secondary waves

7.How do seismic waves help scientists understand the interior structure of the Earth? Explain with suitable examples.

8.Explain the importance of Geography as a discipline in understanding contemporary environmental and social problems

9.Describe the major layers of the Earth's interior and explain their composition, density and characteristics.

10.“Geography studies the interaction between humans and nature.” Justify the statement with suitable examples.

## Structure and Physiography

### Section A: MCQs

1. Which of the following countries does NOT share a land boundary with India?

- A. Bhutan.                      B. Myanmar.  
C. Afghanistan.              D. Sri Lanka

2. The southernmost point of the Indian mainland is:

- A. Indira Point.                B. Kanyakumari  
C. Minicoy.                      D. Rameswaram

3. India's standard meridian passes through which longitude?

- A. 68°7' E.    B. 82°30' E.    C. 97°25' E.    D. 90° E

4. Which physiographic division of India is considered geologically the oldest?

- A. Northern Plains.              B. Peninsular Plateau  
C. Himalayas.                    D. Coastal Plains

5. The Himalayas are an example of:

- A. Block mountains.            B. Residual mountains  
C. Fold mountains.              D. Volcanic mountains

6. The Deccan Plateau is mainly composed of:

- A. Sedimentary rocks.        B. Metamorphic rocks  
C. Basaltic lava rocks.        D. Limestone rocks

7. Which of the following passes connects Srinagar with Leh?

- A. Nathu La.                      B. Shipki La  
C. Zoji La.                        D. Bomdi La

8. The Northern Plains of India were formed mainly by the deposition of:

- A. Wind-blown sand.            B. Volcanic lava  
C. River-borne alluvium        D. Glacial debris

9. Which of the following is NOT a part of the Peninsular Plateau?

- A. Malwa Plateau.                B. Chotanagpur Plateau  
C. Meghalaya Plateau.        D. Bhabar Plain

10. The Purvanchal Hills are mainly located in:

- A. Western India.
- B. Southern India
- C. North-Eastern India.
- D. Central India

**Section B: Long Answer Questions.**

1. Explain the strategic significance of India's geographical location in South Asia.
2. Describe the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India. How do these affect India's climate and time?
3. Discuss the theory of plate tectonics in explaining the formation of the Himalayas.
4. Differentiate between the Himalayas and the Peninsular Plateau on the basis of origin, structure and relief features.
5. Describe the major physiographic divisions of India with suitable examples.
6. Explain the formation and significance of the Northern Plains of India.
7. Describe the regional divisions of the Himalayas from west to east.
8. Why is the Peninsular Plateau referred to as the "stable block" of India? Explain its major characteristics.
9. Explain the significance of India's coastline and island groups in economic and strategic development.
10. "The physiography of India has greatly influenced its climate, agriculture and settlement patterns." Justify the statement with examples.

**NOTE:**

Complete your Geography practical file work as discussed in the class.