

**CLASS – XI**

**SUBJECT : GEOGRAPHY**

**MONTH : OCTOBER 2025**

QUES NO	TYPE OF QUESTION ( REASONING / MCQ / MATRIX / GRID / OTHER )	QUESTION	OPTION PROVIDED	CORRECT OPTION	EXPLANATION	% OF STUDENTS ATTEMPTED CORRECTLY
01	MCQ	Which of the following is the Erosional Landforms?	1. Valleys 2. Meanders 3. River Terraces 4. All of these	4	All of these are the (Valleys Meanders River Terraces ) Erosional Landforms.	
02	MCQ	Which type of landform is formed by the depositional activity of wind?	1. Dune 2. Delta 3. Canyon 4. Plateau	1	The sands lifted by wind and deposited over large area called sand dunes.	
03	MCQ	Which one of the following rivers was known as the 'Sorrow of Bengal'?	1. The Gandak 2. The Kosi 3. The Son 4. The Damodar	4	The Chotanagpur Plateau where it flows through a rift valley and finally joins the Hugli.	
04	R & A	Assertion: The Rajasthan Desert is an example of a rainshadow desert. Reason : The Rajasthan Desert receives very little rainfall due to the Aravalli Mountains.	1. Both Correct 2. R correct A False 3. R False A Correct 4. R And A Both False	1	The Rajasthan Desert is an example of a rainshadow desert and receives very little rainfall due to	

					<b>the Aravalli Mountains.</b>	
05	R & A	<p><b>Assertion:</b> The Tapi is the Eastward flowing river.</p> <p><b>Reason :</b> It originates from Multai in the Betul district of Madhya Pradesh.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Both Correct</li> <li>2. R correct A False</li> <li>3. R False A Correct</li> <li>4. R And A Both False</li> </ol>	2	<p>The Tapi is the Westward flowing river. It originates from Multai in the Betul district of Madhya Pradesh.</p>	
06	R & A	<p><b>Assertion:</b> The troposphere is the lowermost layer of the atmosphere.</p> <p><b>Reason :</b> Its average height is 13 km.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Both Correct</li> <li>2. R correct A False</li> <li>3. R False A Correct</li> <li>4. R And A Both False</li> </ol>	1	<p>atmosphere. Its average height is 13 km and extends roughly to a height of 8 km near the poles and about 18 km at the equator.</p>	
07	MCQ	Which one of the following gases constitutes the major portion of the atmosphere?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Oxygen and argon</li> <li>2. Argon and Nitrogen</li> <li>3. Nitrogen and Oxygen</li> <li>4. Carbon dioxide and Oxygen</li> </ol>	3	Nitrogen and Oxygen	
08	MCQ	Which of the following river is the largest tributary of Indus ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Jhelum</li> <li>2. Chenab</li> <li>3. Satluj</li> <li>4. Ravi</li> </ol>	2	<p>The Jhelum, an important tributary of the Indus, rises from a spring at Verinag situated at the foot of the Pir Panjal in the south-eastern part of the valley of Kashmir.</p>	
09	MCQ	Which of the following river known as the Dakshin Ganga.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Satluj</li> <li>2. Chenab</li> <li>3. Godavri</li> <li>4. Ravi</li> </ol>	3	<p>The Godavari is the largest Peninsular river</p>	

					system. It is also called the Dakshin Ganga. It rises in the Nasik district of Maharashtra and discharges its water into the Bay of Bengal.	
<b>10</b>	<b>MCQ</b>	Oxygen gas is in negligible quantity at the height of atmosphere:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 90 km</li> <li>2. 100 km</li> <li>3. 120 km</li> <li>4. 150 km</li> </ul>	<b>3</b>	The proportion of gases changes in the higher layers of the atmosphere in such a way that oxygen will be almost in negligible quantity at the height of 120 km.	