

**AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD
HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE**

CLASS XI

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2022

Geography

Total Time: 2 hours 10 minutes

Total Marks: 65 (50-Theory & 15-Alternate to Practical)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read each question carefully.
2. Answer the questions on the separate answer sheet provided. DO NOT write your answers on the question paper.
3. There are 100 answer numbers on the answer sheet. Use answer numbers 1 to 65 only.
4. Question Distribution:

Theory	Alternate to Practical (ATP)
50 MCQs	15 MCQs

5. In each question there are four choices A, B, C, D. Choose ONE. On the answer grid black out the circle for your choice with a pencil as shown below.

Correct Way	Incorrect Ways
1 (A) (B) (C) (D)	1 (A) (B) (C) (D)
	2 (A) (B) (C) (D)
	3 (A) (B) (C) (D)
	4 (A) (B) (C) (D)

Candidate's Signature

6. If you want to change your answer, ERASE the first answer completely with a rubber, before blacking out a new circle.
7. DO NOT write anything in the answer grid. The computer only records what is in the circles.
8. The marks obtained on the 50 MCQs will be equated to the total marks of 85 for the theory examination results.
9. You may use a scientific calculator if you wish.

THEORY (Questions 1-50)

1. Areas like mapping migrations and the movement of food resources with their impact on communities and the impacts of climate change are studied under the branch of geography known as
 - A. human geography.
 - B. cultural geography.
 - C. physical geography.
 - D. political geography.

2. The MAJOR rainforests of the world are located near the latitude of
 - A. poles.
 - B. equator.
 - C. tropic of Cancer.
 - D. tropic of Capricorn.

3. Hanin takes part in a hiking competition held at night. She has been given the instructions related to the directions, but the compass is not provided.

To find the direction, Hanin should use

 - A. star and watch method.
 - B. star and polar-star method.
 - C. watch and sun-shadow method.
 - D. sun-shadow and polar-star method.

4. The large-scale map is ideally used for
 - A. calculating distances.
 - B. travelling long distances.
 - C. showing the specific features of an area.
 - D. portraying the overall view of the country.

5. $1 \text{ cm} = 250 \text{ km}$

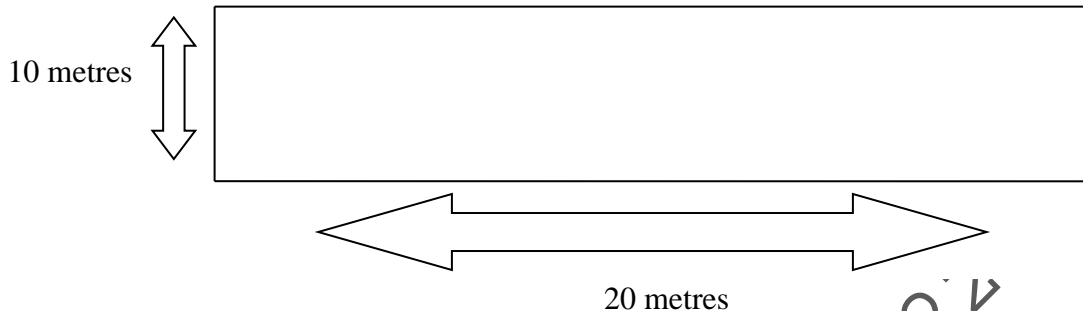
The given scale can be classified as

 - A. bar scale.
 - B. verbal scale.
 - C. graphic scale.
 - D. representative fraction.

6. Topographic maps show
 - A. roads and railways.
 - B. the distribution of crops.
 - C. the relief and use of land.
 - D. countries and their capitals.

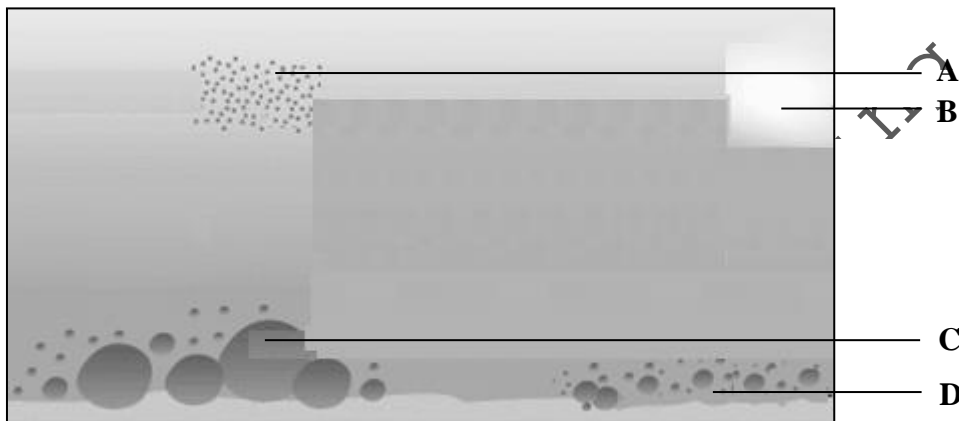
7. In a scale drawing, the width of a bed is 20 cm, whereas the actual width of a bed is 240 cm. The scale used for drawing of bed is
- A. 1:10
 - B. 1:12
 - C. 1:20
 - D. 1:24
8. If the map distance between point A and point B is 1.8 cm and map scale is 1:1,250,000, then the actual distance between the points will be
- A. 1.44 km.
 - B. 1.8 km.
 - C. 12.5 km.
 - D. 22.5 km.
9. The area of land which comprises of flowing rivers and their tributaries is known as
- A. water shed.
 - B. drainage basin.
 - C. drainage pattern.
 - D. drainage density.
10. An area of land where surface water from rain and melting of snow or ice converges to a single point at a lower elevation is called a
- A. source.
 - B. tributary.
 - C. confluence.
 - D. drainage basin.
11. Upper level of an underground surface in which the soil or rocks are permanently saturated with water is called
- A. infiltration.
 - B. water table.
 - C. overland flow.
 - D. surface runoff.
12. When tributaries join the main river at an acute angle, they form a pattern that resembles branches of a tree or veins of a leaf.
- Such drainage pattern is called
- A. radial pattern.
 - B. trellis pattern.
 - C. parallel pattern.
 - D. dendritic pattern.

13. The wetted perimeter of the given diagram will be



- A. 30 m.
- B. 40 m.
- C. 50 m.
- D. 60 m.

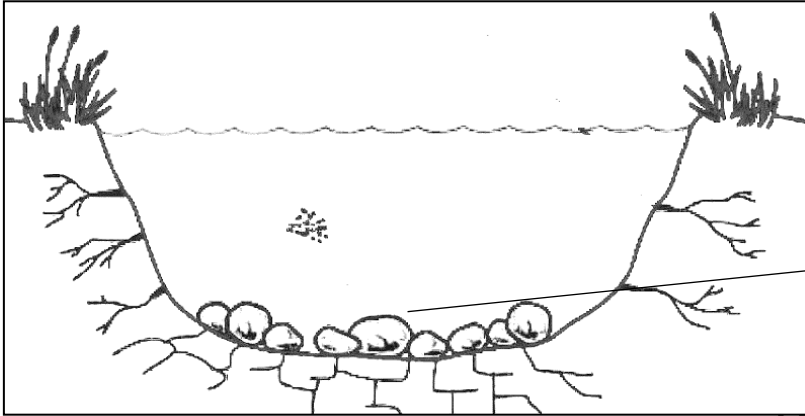
14. In the given diagram, the process of saltation is labelled as



15. The river erosion activity that is particularly effective during flood is

- A. attrition.
- B. solution.
- C. corrasion.
- D. corrosion.

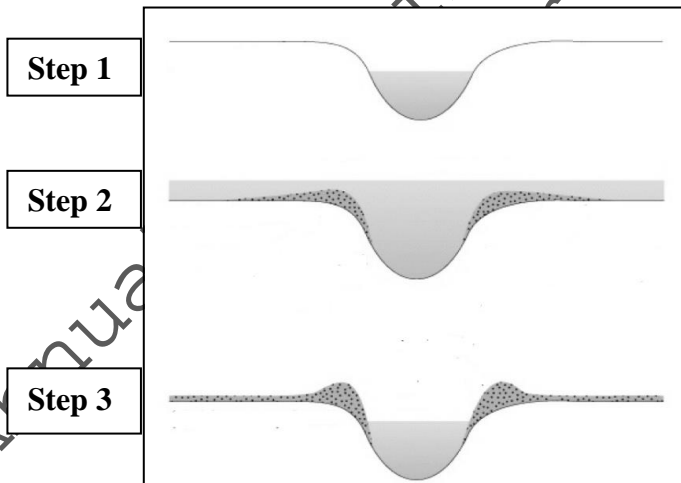
16. Look at the given image.



The process of river erosion indicated as X is

- A. attrition.
- B. corrasion.
- C. corrosion.
- D. hydraulic action.

17. Look at the given image.



These steps exemplify river

- A. erosion.
- B. formation.
- C. deposition.
- D. transportation.

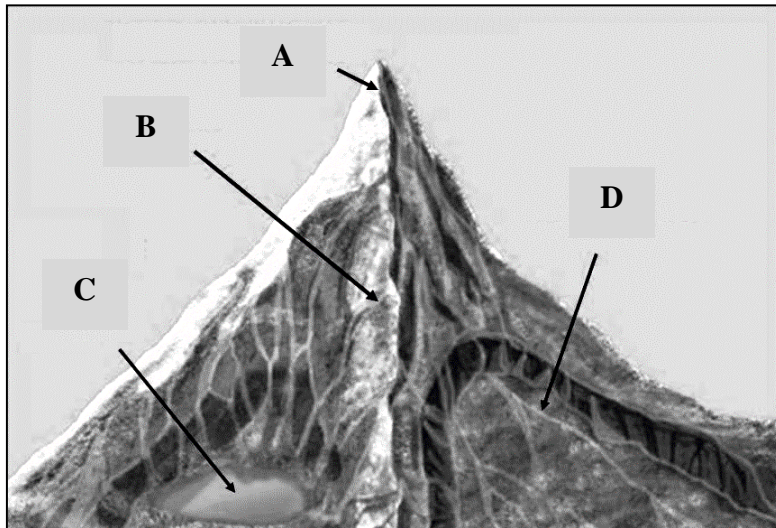
18. Which of the following depositional features is temporary and can be filled up with sediments and vegetation over time?

- A. Deltas
- B. Meanders
- C. Floodplains
- D. Oxbow lakes

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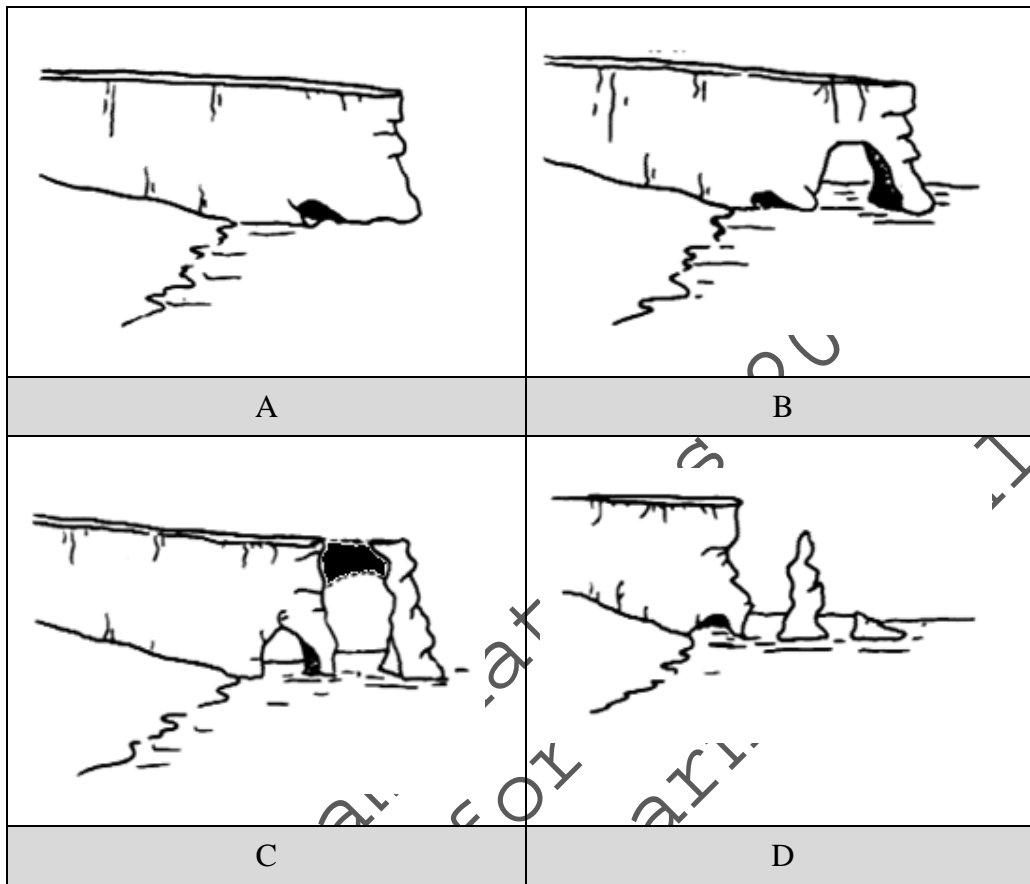
19. When a river runs over the alternating layers of hard and soft rocks, it creates
- A. waterfalls and rapids.
 - B. meanders and ox-bow lakes.
 - C. floodplain and levees corrosion.
 - D. v-shaped valleys and interlocking spurs.

20. In the given picture, arete is labelled as



21. A blunt-ended and sloping ridge glacial landform which descends from the flank of a valley is called
- A. ribbon lakes.
 - B. glacial trough.
 - C. truncated spurs.
 - D. pyramidal peak.
22. Drumlins are elongated and teardrop-shaped hills of rock that are formed under the
- A. soil.
 - B. rock.
 - C. sand.
 - D. glaciers.
23. The factors responsible for the formation of waves are
- A. wind speed, width of the area and climate.
 - B. wind speed, water depth and wind duration.
 - C. width of the area, position of the moon and climate.
 - D. position of the moon, water depth and wind duration.

24. Which of the following options shows a stack?



25. Read the given process.

Step 1: Wave erosion along a line of weakness produces a cut called a notch on the coast.

Step 2: The notch is further eroded to form a cave.

Step 3: Further erosion causes the overhanging part of the cave to collapse into the sea.

This process would result in the formation of an erosional feature known as a/ an

- A. cliff.
- B. cave.
- C. arch.
- D. headland.

26. Look at the given image.



Water

The two types of coastal landforms are

- A. arches and stacks.
 - B. headlands and bays.
 - C. wave-cut notches and caves.
 - D. wave-cut platforms and cliffs.
27. The MAJOR difference between the formation of headlands and bays is the
- A. presence of hard and soft rocks.
 - B. presence of salt and fresh water.
 - C. occurrence of erosion and deposition.
 - D. occurrence of constructive and destructive waves.
28. Deposition of sediments on the coast is only possible when
- A. the speed of the waves is fast.
 - B. the backwash is more powerful than the swash.
 - C. the coast is sheltered from the prevailing winds.
 - D. a small amount of material is eroded from the coast.
29. Moderate weather can be witnessed when the atmospheric pressure is
- A. low.
 - B. high.
 - C. medium.
 - D. constant.
30. High and low pressure systems are generated in the atmosphere due to an effect of
- A. coriolis.
 - B. erosion.
 - C. global warming.
 - D. greenhouse gases.

31. Mountain climbers use bottled oxygen when they ascend very high peaks because the
- A. level of oxygen remains constant at higher altitudes.
 - B. atmospheric pressure decreases at higher altitudes.
 - C. atmospheric pressure increases at higher altitudes.
 - D. level of the oxygen increases at higher altitudes.
32. As the number of air molecules above the surface increases, air sinks toward the surface of the Earth more quickly than it can flow out of the surrounding areas.
- In the given situation, the level of mercury in the barometer will
- A. rise.
 - B. sink.
 - C. remain the same.
 - D. keep on fluctuating.
33. The BEST example of using radiant energy in the form of home appliances is
- A. refrigerators.
 - B. microwave oven.
 - C. washing machines.
 - D. Light Emitting Display (LEDs).
34. The gas which plays an important part in the balancing of Earth's temperature, through the greenhouse effect is
- A. oxygen.
 - B. methane.
 - C. nitrous oxide.
 - D. carbon dioxide.
35. Which of the following is the CORRECT difference between warm and cold air?
- A. Warm air is less dense in nature, whereas cold air has greater density.
 - B. Cold air is less dense in nature, whereas warm air has greater density.
 - C. Warm air moves from East to West, whereas cold air moves from West to East.
 - D. Cold air moves from East to West, whereas warm air moves from West to East.
36. The percentage of nitrogen gas present in the air is
- A. 0.03%.
 - B. 1%.
 - C. 21%.
 - D. 78%.
37. The equator is hotter than the poles because
- A. rays from the sun travel in angular direction than being parallel.
 - B. rays from the sun spread more towards the poles than the equator.
 - C. for six months of the year, the polar regions do not experience any sunlight at all.
 - D. the speed by which the rays of the sun travel is less than the movement of the earth.

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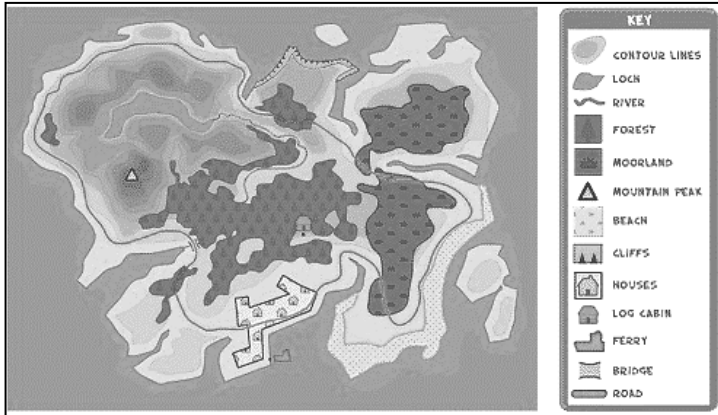
38. Coriolis effect results in
- A. floods.
 - B. cyclones.
 - C. earthquakes.
 - D. landslidings.
39. When you drain a bathtub in the northern hemisphere water will drain counter clockwise. In the southern hemisphere, water will drain clockwise, whereas on the equator, water will drain straight down.
- This happens due to
- A. atmospheric pressure.
 - B. greenhouse effect.
 - C. gravitational pull.
 - D. coriolis effect.
40. The difference in the life style of people living in mountains and deserted regions is because of
- A. terrain.
 - B. harsh climate.
 - C. access to the world.
 - D. cognitive functions.
41. Each year from June 1 till July 31, fishing of shrimps is officially banned in Pakistan because
- A. it is the breeding period of the shrimps.
 - B. there is a fear of storms during this time.
 - C. the tides are usually high at this time of the year.
 - D. the demand of shrimps is low during this period of time.
42. In Pakistan, the occupation of fishing is MAINLY adopted by the people of
- A. mountainous and plateau regions.
 - B. coastal and mountainous regions.
 - C. plateaus and coastal regions.
 - D. plains and plateau regions.
43. The essential physical features that need to be taken into account for agricultural farming are
- A. water, soil and climate.
 - B. grazing fields, water and open land.
 - C. climate, topography and grazing fields.
 - D. climate, precipitation and wind movement.
44. Primary commercial activities are MAINLY dependent on the
- A. social factors.
 - B. human factors.
 - C. political factors.
 - D. physical factors.

45. The activity which is related to the conversion of raw materials into finished goods is categorised under
- A. primary sector.
 - B. secondary sector.
 - C. tertiary sector.
 - D. quaternary sector.
46. The tertiary commercial activity is dependent upon the concept of
- A. globalisation.
 - B. human capital.
 - C. green economy.
 - D. social mobilisation.
47. The type of soil MOST suited for agriculture is
- A. peat soil.
 - B. saline soil.
 - C. clayey soil.
 - D. alluvial soil.
48. The conservation of environment is important because it retains
- A. the natural systems essential for human survival.
 - B. the growth of population essential for resource productivity.
 - C. all the primary commercial activities essential for food production.
 - D. the balance of different gases in the atmosphere that are essential for breathing.
49. In order to conserve water, we can use the water from washing of dishes and mopping of house to
- A. wash our clothes.
 - B. water our garden.
 - C. fill radiator of the car.
 - D. cool the machinery in industries.
50. The MAJOR challenge that the people of South Africa are facing due to non-conservation of environment is
- A. increased precipitation.
 - B. increased natural disasters.
 - C. the shortage of fresh water.
 - D. the uncertainty of temperature.

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ALTERNATE TO PRACTICAL (ATP: Questions 51-65)

51. The type of map shown in the given image is the

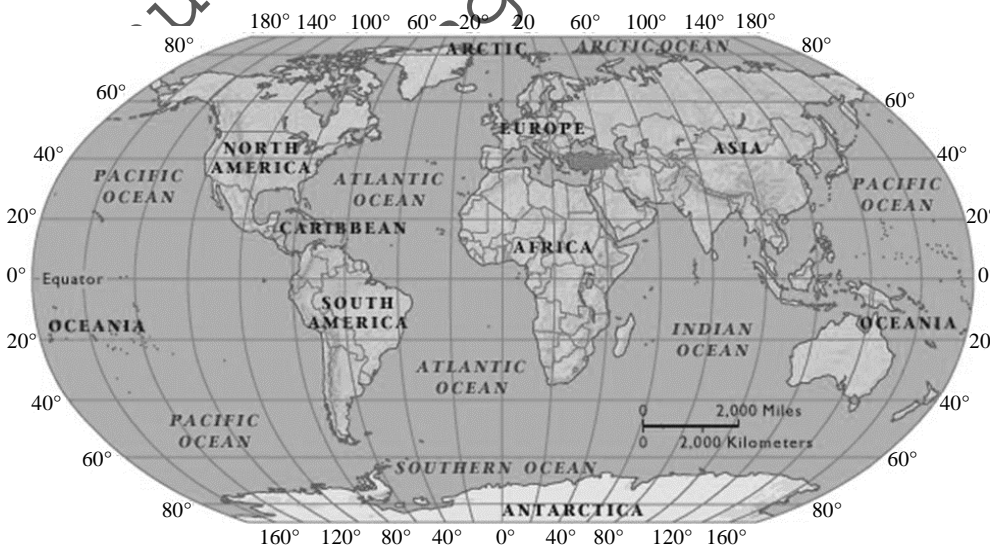


- A. weather map.
- B. physical map.
- C. resource map.
- D. geologic map.

52. Political maps are designed to show the

- A. weather patterns of the earth.
- B. time in different parts of the world.
- C. geographic boundary of the country.
- D. types of minerals found in the country.

53. According to the given globe, the continent which is situated at the latitude and longitude between 115°S to 155°S and 10°E to 40°E , respectively is

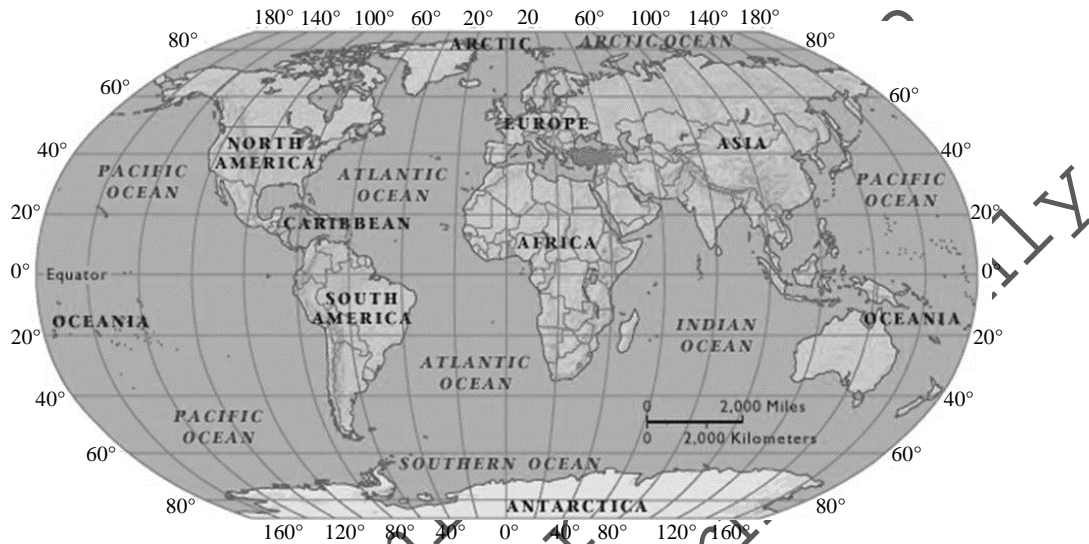


- A. Africa.
- B. Antarctica.
- C. South America.
- D. Oceania (Australia).

54. Weather maps are often used by

- A. meteorologists.
- B. politicians.
- C. hunters.
- D. miners.

55. Consider the given globe.



The continent of Africa lies between the latitude and longitude of

- A. 20°S to 40°S and 0° to 40°W.
- B. 40°N to 35°S and 20°W to 40°E.
- C. 60°N to 40°N and 10°W to 40°E.
- D. 10°S to 60°S and 80°W to 40°W.

56. The picture depicts one of the methods of making a compass that is the



- A. needle and pin method.
- B. magnetic method.
- C. hanging method.
- D. floating method.

57. In the given image, the method of representing relief is depicted by



- A. form lines.
B. spot height.
C. hill shading.
D. layer tinting.
58. A straight road has an actual length of 2 km that is represented as 10 cm on a map.

Which scale is used on the map?

- A. 1:20
B. 1:2000
C. 1:20,000
D. 1:200,000
59. In a scale drawing, the width of a table is 40 cm at the drawing scale of 1:10.

The actual width of the table will be

- A. 10 cm.
B. 30 cm.
C. 50 cm.
D. 400 cm.
60. The distance between X and Y is measured as 3 cm on a map with a scale 1:5000



What is the actual distance of 3 cm in metres?

- A. 150 m
B. 500 m
C. 1500 m
D. 15,000 m
61. A man travelled a distance of 2500 cm. On a map, this is shown as 5 cm.

Which scale is used on the map?

- A. 1:5
B. 1:500
C. 1:2500
D. 1:12,500

62. With the given longitude **P** = 150°E and **Q** = 100°E, the difference in local time between places **P** and **Q** will be
- A. 12.5 minutes.
 - B. 50 minutes.
 - C. 2 hours 50 minutes.
 - D. 3 hours 20 minutes.
63. The difference in local time between Paris (49°N and 2°E) and New York (41°N and 73°W) is
- A. 1 hour 30 minutes.
 - B. 1 hour 15 minutes.
 - C. 5 hours.
 - D. 6 hours.
64. The imaginary lines that connect places having same elevation above the mean sea level is
- A. contours.
 - B. form lines.
 - C. spot height.
 - D. bench marks.
65. Plain scale is the MOST commonly used scale for maps that represents
- A. rank order.
 - B. coding system.
 - C. serial numbers.
 - D. subdivision of units.

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