

SOCIAL SCIENCE : GEOGRAPHY-NO.3

Time: 30 minutes

Marks: 100

1. A huge mass of ice fed by snow on a high mountain, slowly sliding downhill before it starts melting, is called a/an
A. avalanche B. glacier C. iceberg D. typhoon
2. The Karakoram Pass links
A. Afghanistan and Pakistan B. China and Pakistan
C. China and India D. Afghanistan and Iran
3. The highest mountain peak situated in India is
A. Annapurna B. Mt. Everest
C. Godwin Austen (K.2) D. Nanda Devi
4. A permanent Seismological Observatory is located at
A. Latur B. Pune C. Shillong D. Siliguri
5. the area of our globe that lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn is called
A. Frigid zone B. North Temperate zone
C. Torrid zone D. South Temperate zone
6. Which State is at the most eastern part of India?
A. Assam B. Arunachal Pradesh C. Nagaland D. Manipur
7. Which one of the following mountain ranges is spread over only one state in India?
A. Ajanta B. Sahyadri C. Satpura D. Aravalli
8. The 180th meridian of the International Dateline has
A. eastward deviation B. westward deviation
C. both eastward and westward deviations
D. no deviation
9. Which of the following States leads in the production of groundnut in India?
A. Andhra Pradesh B. Gujarat C. Maharashtra D. Rajasthan
10. In which of the following regions plantation agriculture is largely practised?
A. Semi-arid B. Subtropical C. Tropical D. Temperate
11. The tropic of Cancer passes through
A. Tripura and Mizoram B. Tripura and Manipur
C. Manipur and Nagaland D. Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh
12. The Paithan (Jayakwadi) Hydroelectric project, completed with the help of Japan, is on the river
A. Ganges B. Cauveri C. Narmada D. Godavari
13. The "girdle of fire" refers to the ring of volcanoes around the
A. Pacific B. Mediterranean C. Atlantic D. Indian Ocean
14. Which of the following practices of cultivation can be referred to as crop rotation?
A. same crop in different practices in the same field
B. Same crop in the same season in different fields
C. Different crops in different seasons in the same field
D. Different crops in the same season in different fields
15. The Taiga belt lies between the
A. Temperate grasslands and Tundra B. Mediterranean climate and Tundra
C. Monsoon climate and Tundra D. Tibet - type climate and Tundra

16. The area most susceptible to earthquakes is the
A. Mexican belt B. Himalayan belt C. Circum-Pacific belt D. Mediterranean belt
17. The Hundroo Falls are formed on
A. The Indravathi B. The Cauvery C. The Narmada D. The Subarnarekha
18. Equinox occurs when the Sun is vertically above the
A. equator B. tropic of Capricorn C. tropic of Cancer D. Poles
19. Measured from the appropriate base line, the territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of
A. 8 nautical miles B. 12 nautical miles C. 16 nautical miles D. 20 nautical miles
20. The spatial variations in the wind velocity in a weather map can be best explained by a reference to the distribution of
A. barometric gradient B. cyclones and depressions
C. fronts and air masses D. highs and lows
21. Fog formation is encouraged when
A. an inversion of temperature occurs at or near the surface
B. a strong surface wind blows
C. the sky is overcast
D. a thunderstorm engulfs the area
22. Maximum human population belongs to the
A. Australoid B. Negroid C. Mongoloid D. Caucasoid
23. High temperature and heavy rainfall provide ideal conditions for cultivation of one of our principal foodgrain crops in the coastal and eastern India. This crop is
A. Maize B. Millets C. Rice D. Wheat
24. Which of the following States has the longest coastline?
A. Andhra Pradesh B. Kerala C. Maharashtra D. Tamil Nadu
25. India exports all of the following except
A. Copper B. Manganese C. Mineral oil D. Iron ore
26. Trade winds of the northern hemisphere blow from the north-east to south-west due to
A. Coriolis force B. gravitational force C. centripetal force D. centrifugal force
27. Erosion of soil by a river mainly depends upon
A. Its depth B. Its length
C. The speed at which it flows D. Its width
28. The oldest oil refinery in India is at
A. Digboi (in Assam) B. Haldia (near Calcutta)
C. Koyali (near Baroda) D. Noonmati (in Assam)
29. Which of the following foodgrain crops occupies the largest part of the cropped area in India?
A. Barley and maize B. Jowar and bajra
C. Rice D. Wheat
30. The daily and annual range of temperature is maximum in the
A. Savanna grassland B. Temperate grassland
C. Hot desert D. Equatorial region
31. The highest density of population is in the State of
A. Kerala B. Madhya Pradesh C. Uttar Pradesh D. West Bengal
32. India's land border with the neighbouring countries is, in length, nearly
A. 10 thousand km B. 12 thousand km C. 15 thousand km D. 17 thousand km
33. Oil seeds are grown in all parts of India. From which of the following oilseeds do we extract the largest quantity of edible oil?
A. Cotton seeds B. Groundnut
C. Mustard and rapeseed D. Safflower

34. Which one of the following is our most important cash crop
A. Cotton B. Jowar C. Paddy D. Wheat
35. Vernal Equinox falls on
A. 21st March B. 21st June C. 23rd September D. 22nd December
36. Coal is an example of
A. Igneous rocks B. Metamorphic rocks C. Sedimentary rocks D. None of the above
37. Black cotton soils (or Regur soils) are formed due to the disintegration of
A. Granite B. Basalt C. Charcoal D. Rhyolite
38. When rain falls through a cold layer of air near the earth's surface, rain drops get frozen into ice. This type of precipitation is called
A. Ice crystals B. Hail C. Sleet D. Snowfall
39. Which of the following major seaports handles the largest volume of our foreign trade?
A. Mumbai B. Calcutta C. Kochi D. Mormugao
40. The river Sutlej, on which the Bhakra Dam has been build originates from
A. A spring in Verinag B. Near Bara Lacha Pass in Lahul
C. Rakas Lake in Tiber D. Manasarovar Lake
41. India's total coastline, in length (including the coastline of the Indian islands), is nearly
A. 4500 km B. 5500 km C. 6500 km D. 7500 km
42. In which of the following units is atmospheric pressure measured?
A. Grams per cubic metre B. Kilometres per hour
C. Kilograms per square metre D. Millimetres
43. The area of the Union of India is nearest to
A. 30 lakh sq.km B. 33 lakh sq km C. 36 lakh sq km D. 39 lakh sq km
44. Western Rajasthan receives scant rainfall because
A. The Aravallis obstruct the rain - bearing winds
B. It lies in the rain shadow region
C. It lies in a region too hot to permit precipitation
D. It lies in the region of rain-bearing winds
45. Which of the following important rivers does not pour its waters into the Bay of Bengali?
A. Brahmaputra B. Ganges C. Godavari D. Narmada
46. The Salal Project is on the river
A. Chenab B. Jhelum C. Ravi D. Sutlej
47. Which is the greatest archipelago on the globe?
A. Japan B. Indonesia C. West Indies D. Philippines
48. The maximum density of canals is in which of the following States?
A. Tamil Nadu B. Uttar Pradesh C. Punjab D. Andhra Pradesh
49. Which one of the following major sea ports in without a natural harbour?
A. Mumbai B. Paradeep C. Marmagao D. Visakhapatnam
50. Which of the following important centres of pilgrimage is not situated on the banks of the Ganges?
A. Allahabad B. Hardwar C. Mathura D. Varanasi
51. Africa is rich in hydro-electric potentialities but lagging in the production of hydroelectricity. This is due to the lack of
A. good sites for power plants B. healthy climate for work
C. human efforts for development D. raw materials for industry

52. Which of the following island is not a coral island:
 A. Katchall B. Chetlat C. Kiltan D. Kalpeni
53. The percentage of our total population employed in agriculture is nearly
 A. 40 per cent B. 52 per cent C. 60 per cent D. 70 per cent
54. At the core of the earth, the temperature is estimated to be around
 A. 1,000°C B. 1,200°C C. 2,000°C D. 2,600°C
55. Africa, rich in resources, is a continent consisting of poor countries. This is because?
 A. It is impossible to develop its resources
 B. The countries located in it are inhabited by poor people
 C. The countries located in it are less developed in science and technology
 D. People are habituated to live in poverty
56. The natural region which holds the Indian subcontinent is
 A. Hot, desert B. Equatorial climatic region
 C. Monsoon D. Mediterranean
57. On 21st June, the duration of daylight at a place on earth, with latitude 66°30'S and angle of incidence 0° of the Sun's rays, is
 A. zero hours B. 7 hours and 42 minutes
 C. 13 hours and 27 minutes D. 16 hours and 18 minutes
58. Which of the following gases is 0.3% as a constituent of pure dry air in the earth's atmosphere?
 A. Carbon dioxide B. Hydrogen C. Oxygen D. Ozone
59. Which of the following is most useful for measuring the shortest distance between two places on the earth and the path between them?
 A. Atlas maps B. Thematic maps C. Wall maps D. Globe
60. Which of the following is the most important raw material for generation of power in India?
 A. Coal B. Mineral Oil C. Natural Gas D. Uranium
61. In which course of a river are distributaries formed?
 A. Lower course B. Meandering course C. Middle course D. Upper course
62. Which of the following statements best defines the ecosystem?
 A. A system that classifies organisms
 B. A system which comprises the physical environment and the organisms that live therein
 C. A system that studies the volume, intensity and velocity of sound
 D. A system that governs the radiation of energy from the Sun
63. Name the method in which different colours are used to represent various features of elevation of the ground.
 a. Contours B. Hachures C. Layer Shading D. Millibars
64. In which of the following types of climate does the temperature never rise above 10°C throughout the year?
 A. Continental climate B. Mediterranean climate
 C. Tundra climate D. Taiga climate
65. Which of the following is an example of young folded mountains?
 A. Aravallis B. Himalayas C. Nilgiris D. Satpuras
66. Name the shipyard situated on the Konkan coast?
 A. Cochin B. Kandla C. Mazagon D. Visakhapatnam
67. Which of the following regions of the world is most thickly populated?
 A. East Asia B. South Asia
 C. North-West Europe D. North and South America

68. Insolation heats up land masses more quickly than the water bodies because
 - A. Water is liquid
 - B. Landmasses are solid
 - C. Water needs more energy to warm
 - D. Rocks are bad conductors of heat
69. Which one of the following is the highest gravity dam in the world?
 - A. Beas Dam
 - B. Bhakra Dam
 - C. Hirakud
 - D. Nagarjuna Sagar Dam
70. Which atomic power station in India is built completely indigenously?
 - A. Kalpakkam
 - B. Narora
 - C. Rawat Bhata
 - D. Tarapore
71. The mapping of which of the following is most difficult?
 - A. Mountains
 - B. Plateaus and Plains
 - C. Interior of the Earth
 - D. Oceans and their depth
72. Which of the following is a primary occupation?
 - A. Communication
 - B. Diamond cutting
 - C. Lumbering
 - D. None of these
73. Which of the following processes brings the land surface to a common level?
 - A. Aggradation
 - B. Erosion
 - C. Gradation
 - D. Weathering
74. Which part of the equatorial region has well-developed rubber plantations?
 - A. Amazon basin
 - B. Indonesian islands
 - C. Malaysia
 - D. Zaire basin
75. What approximately is the percentage of the world population concentrated in Asia?
 - A. 17%
 - B. 62%
 - C. 58%
 - D. 73%
76. Which of the following is regarded as a perennial crop?
 - A. Maize
 - B. Rice
 - C. Wheat
 - D. Sugarcane
77. The land use in an area changes with the time because of change in the
 - A. Fertility of land
 - B. Quality of land
 - C. Utility of land
 - D. Price of land
78. Between which of the following longitudes is India located?
 - A. 68°25'E to 97°6'E
 - B. 67°30'E to 97°30'E
 - C. 66°15'E to 97°25'E
 - D. 68°7'E to 97°25'E
79. A system of farming in which the cultivators constantly move to new fields as old ones wear out is called
 - A. Commercial agriculture
 - B. Plantation agriculture
 - C. Subsistence agriculture
 - D. Shifting agriculture
80. Between which of the following latitudes is the mainland of India located?
 - A. 8°4' North and 38°6' North
 - B. 8°4' North and 37°6' North
 - C. 7°4' North and 37°6' North
 - D. 7°4' North and 38°7' North
81. Which climatic region has the least temperature range?
 - A. Equatorial region
 - B. Monsoon region
 - C. Tropical region
 - D. Mediterranean region
82. Deforestation results in which of the following?
 - A. Drought
 - B. Floods
 - C. Soil erosion
 - D. All of these
83. The principal reason for the formation of metamorphic rocks is
 - A. Deposition of sediments
 - B. Deposition of remains of plants and animals
 - C. Extreme heat and pressure
 - D. Solidification of magma
84. The main producers of coffee in Africa include
 - A. Algeria, Libya and Egypt
 - B. Somalia and Mozambique
 - C. Angola, Ivory Coast and Uganda
 - D. French West Africa, Botswana and Libya
85. Which of the following factors is responsible for variation in the flora and fauna in different parts of the earth?
 - A. Change in the physical environment
 - B. Change in atmosphere
 - C. Change in biosphere
 - D. Change in hydrosphere

86. Which of the following layers of the earth is believed to have the heaviest mineral materials of highest density?
A. Central core B. Crust C. Mantle D. Both B and C
87. Which of the following is the world famous mineral region of India?
A. Shillong Plateau B. Malwa Plateau
C. Chotanagpur Plateau D. Deccan Plateau
88. Which of the following agents of gradation is responsible for the formation of 'Barkhans'?
A. Glaciers B. Running water C. Waves D. Wind
89. Which of the following climatic characteristics is related to tropical deserts?
A. Low pressure throughout the year B. Most of the rain comes in winter
C. Very high daily range of temperature D. Very low daily range of temperature
90. What type of farming is practised in the densely populated regions of the world?
A. Commercial farming B. Extensive farming
C. Intensive farming D. Plantation farming
91. The heavier silicates named as 'Sima' (Silica + Magnesium) are most abundant in the
A. Crust B. Core C. Mantle D. Ocean floors
92. How can the limited agricultural land in India be compensated?
A. By improving wasteland B. By bringing more land under irrigation
C. By deforestation D. None of these
93. Which is the main activity of the Eskimos during the short period of summer season?
A. Hunting B. Fishing C. Lumbering D. Animal grazing
94. What type of volcano is Vesuvius?
A. Extinct B. Dead C. Dormant D. Active
95. The Horse latitudes lie within:
A. Equatorial low B. Sub tropical high C. Polar high D. Subpolar low
96. Most of the rivers flowing west from the Western Ghats do not form deltas because of
A. the high gradient B. lack of vegetation-free area
C. low velocity D. lack of eroded material
97. Although only the southern part of India lies in the tropical region, but the whole of India has tropical climate. This is because
A. India comes under the influence of monsoons
B. Northern part of India has large tracts of plain region
C. Tropic of Cancer passes through the middle of the country
D. High Himalayan mountain ranges separate it from the rest of Asia.
98. Seasonal contrasts are maximum in
A. Mid latitudes B. Low latitudes C. High latitudes D. Subtropics
99. Which one of the following is a type of planetary wind?
A. Sea breeze B. Tornadoes C. Monsoons D. Westerlies
100. 'Moorlands' are
A. Marine vegetation near Sunderbans
B. the areas of marshy lands
C. the regions where evergreen trees flourish
D. areas in which twisted shrubs and grasses grow

Answers

1. B	2. C	3. C	4. A	5. C	6. B	7. A	8. C
9. B	10. C	11. B	12. D	13. A	14. C	15. A	16. C
17. D	18. A	19. B	20. A	21. A	22. D	23. C	24. A
25. A	26. B	27. C	28. A	29. C	30. C	31. D	32. C
33. B	34. A	35. A	36. C	37. B	38. C	39. A	40. C
41. D	42. C	43. B	44. C	45. D	46. A	47. B	48. B
49. B	50. C	51. C	52. A	53. B	54. C	55. C	56. C
57. A	58. A	59. D	60. A	61. A	62. B	63. C	64. C
65. B	66. C	67. D	68. C	69. B	70. A	71. C	72. C
73. C	74. C	75. B	76. D	77. A	78. D	79. D	80. B
81. A	82. D	83. C	84. C	85. A	86. A	87. C	88. D
89. C	90. C	91. D	92. B	93. A	94. A	95. B	96. A
97. D	98. A	99. D	100. D				