

SOCIAL SCIENCE : GEOGRAPHY-NO.4

Time: 30 minutes

Marks: 100

1. What is the predominant type of Indian agriculture?
A. Commercial agriculture B. Extensive agriculture
C. Plantation agriculture D. Subsistence agriculture
2. Which one of the following is not a form of precipitation?
A. Rainfall B. Snowfall C. Fog D. Hail
3. Broadly, there are three layers of the earth-the crust, the mantle and the core. The crust forms what percentage of the volume of the earth?
A. 1% B. 2.5% C. 7.5% D. 12.5%
4. Countries favourably influenced by Westerlies are
A. South Chile and South - West Africa B. New Zealand
C. British Columbia, East of U.S.A and Western Europe D. All of these
5. The deepest mine in the world (about 4 km deep) is in the Continent of
A. Africa B. Asia C. North America D. South America
6. Bihars live in which of the following States?
A. Nagaland B. Assam C. Tamil Nadu D. Madhya Pradesh
7. Which one of the following cows gives maximum yield of milk?
A. Red Sindhi B. Sahiwal C. Holstein D. Jersey
8. Which places are connected by the Grand Trunk Highway?
A. Calcutta-Amritsar B. Calcutta-Mumbai
C. Delhi - Mumbai D. Delhi - Chennai
9. Which of the following statements in regard to the motion of Earth is correct?
A. It rotates on its axis from east to west
B. The day and night are a result of rotation
C. It rotates round the sun, taking 365 days, 48 minutes and 45.51 seconds
D. None of these is correct
10. Which of the following is one of the major regions of forests known as Taiga?
A. Northern China including Manchuria
B. Amazon basin of South America
C. Japan D. Northern Europe
11. Which one of the following is India's longest dam?
A. Beas dam B. Bhakra Dam
C. Hirakud dam D. Nagarjunasagar dam
12. Fumaroles are associated with the emission of
A. Sulphur B. Gases C. Water D. Magma
13. Imaginary lines drawn on a global map, from pole to pole and perpendicular to the Equator, are called
A. Contours B. Isobars C. Meridians D. Steppes
14. Which of the following occur more frequently than the other three in the Indian Ocean?
A. Cyclones B. Hurricanes C. Tornadoes D. Typhoons
15. The continent that has occupied the largest area in the equatorial diameter by
A. South America B. Africa C. Australia D. Asia
16. Which of the following is also known by the name of Sahyadri Range?
A. Eastern Ghats B. Western Ghats C. Shivaliks D. Vindhyas
17. Chubb Lake of North Quebec is an example of lake formed by
A. Landslide B. Glacial erosion C. Volcanic activities D. Meteors

18. What is Sidereal Day?
 - A. The day on which the Sun reaches its maximum distance from the Equator
 - B. The time during which Earth makes a complete revolution on its axis in respect of the fixed star
 - C. The day on which the duration of sunshine and darkness are equal
 - D. The day on which the duration of sunshine is the maximum
19. The best cooking coal is mostly obtained from
 - A. Neyveli
 - B. Raniganj
 - C. Singrauli
 - D. Jharia
20. Antipodes are the
 - A. Places diametrically opposite on Earth's surface
 - B. Places on Earth receiving same rainfall
 - C. Land-locked places
 - D. Places on Earth receiving equal sunshine
21. The second largest island in the world is
 - A. Borneo
 - B. Madagascar
 - C. New Guinea
 - D. Greenland
22. Why is Gujarat, the largest producer of salt in India?
 - A. Gujarat possesses the largest dry coastal area
 - B. The sea water here is more saline
 - C. Gujarat farmers are highly skilled in making salt
 - D. Gujarat has large areas of shallow sea
23. The Great Barrier Reef is a
 - A. Coral formation
 - B. Hill range
 - C. Manmade wall
 - D. Tidal bore
24. Which of the following is generally accompanied by torrential rains and produces water spouts in the sea, which are extremely dangerous for ships?
 - A. Hurricanes
 - B. Storms
 - C. Tornadoes
 - D. Gales
25. India's permanent research station Dakshin Gangotri is situated in the
 - A. Great Himalayas
 - B. Indian Ocean
 - C. Antarctica
 - D. Arabian Sea
26. Why is sunshine hottest at the places lying on the Equator of the globe?
 - A. The rays of the Sun fall vertically on the surface of Earth
 - B. The area covered by the Sun's range is the least
 - C. Both A and B above
 - D. Neither of these
27. Which of the following phenomena makes the vapour-laden air over the sea to move towards the Indian land-mass and gives it its summer monsoon?
 - A. Rotation of Earth on its axis
 - B. Gravitational pull of the Sun
 - C. Gravitational pull of the Moon
 - D. Gravitational pull of both the Sun and the Moon
28. Condensation in the atmosphere occurs when the
 - A. Relative humidity exceeds 75 per cent
 - B. Temperature reaches dewpoint
 - C. Temperature drops below the freezing point
 - D. Absolute humidity is high
29. Fog, which reduces visibility, usually occurs when
 - A. Moist air mingles with warm air
 - B. Cool air blows over the surface warm water
 - C. Moist air touches cold surface of Earth
 - D. Warm air blows over cold surface of Earth

30. The iron and steel industries of which of the following countries are almost fully dependent on imported raw materials?
A. Britain B. Japan C. Poland D. Germany
31. Which of the following instruments is used for reading the changes that occur in atmospheric humidity?
A. Barometer B. Hygroscope C. Pyknometer D. Quartz clock
32. Social forestry basically aims at
A. Balanced reforestation
B. Fuel and minor wood new plantations for farmers
C. Large-scale afforestation
D. Medicinal and other fruit plantations
33. Which of the following manufacturing industries is regarded as the most basic for our modern civilisation?
A. Chemicals B. Iron and Steel C. Petrochemical D. Textiles
34. Mediterranean type of climate is best suited for the cultivation of
A. Fruits B. Paddy C. Pulses D. Wheat
35. Mirages occur in
A. Tropical deserts B. Oceans C. Forests D. Stratosphere
36. The temperate grasslands of Asia and Europe are known as
A. Pampas B. Prairies C. Tundras D. Steppes
37. On which of the following factors does the amount of insolation received at a place on the surface of Earth depend?
A. The latitude of the place B. The climate of the place
C. The longitude of the place D. All of these
38. A nautical mile is equal to
A. 1,005 metres B. 1,250 metres C. 1,575 metres D. 1,852 metres
39. Which of the following aptly describes a Delta?
A. A triangular coastal land formed by silt deposited by a river while flowing into a sea or an ocean
B. A place where the waters of a river and sea mingle
C. A place where accumulated water is distributed for irrigation through channels
D. A place where streams, big and small, join a major river
40. Snowline is
A. The altitude below which there is no snowfall ever
B. The altitude above which there is snowfall but the snow melts almost completely during the summer.
C. The altitude above which snow lies permanently at any place, and it does not melt throughout the year
D. None of these
41. Which one of the following has influenced most, the location of industries in the world?
A. Water B. Petroleum C. Coal D. Natural gas
42. Laterite soil develops under which of the following types of climate?
A. Hot and dry B. Wet tropical C. Mediterranean D. Cold temperature
43. In which season is the frequency of tropical cyclones in the Bay of Bengal maximum?
A. During monsoon B. During winter C. During autumn D. During summer
44. Which of the following happens when a traveller crosses the 180th meridian?
A. He loses a day if he crosses it in winter
B. He gains a day if he crosses it in summer
C. He loses or gains a day depending upon the speed at which he is travelling
D. He gains or loses a day depending upon the direction in which he travels

45. Fohn and Chinook winds are experienced in
 - A. the valleys of the northern Alps in Switzerland and on the eastern slopes of Rockies in North America.
 - B. the eastern slopes of southern Alps in Switzerland and on the western slopes of Andes in South America
 - C. Po valley of France and in Newfoundland
 - D. Netherlands and New Zealand
46. To which of the following types does the natural vegetation of the Western Ghats belong?
 - A. Alpine
 - B. Deciduous
 - C. Evergreen
 - D. Mangrove
47. Of all the animal pests that attack crop plants, the most common and which cause the maximum damage are
 - A. Birds
 - B. Insects
 - C. Mice
 - D. Rats
48. Which of the following statements about the shape of Earth is correct?
 - A. It is an oblate spheroid
 - B. It bulges slightly at the Poles
 - C. It is a little flattened at the Equator
 - D. It is exactly spherical in shape without any bulge at any place
49. Which of the following is not a source of geothermal energy?
 - A. Geyser
 - B. Hot Spring
 - C. Coal
 - D. Volcano
50. Fold mountains are formed as a result of
 - A. Horizontal tensional forces
 - B. Volcanic activity
 - C. Horizontal compressional forces
 - D. Vertical uplift of a landmass
51. Pong Dam is a venture undertaken jointly by which of the following groups of States?
 - A. Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa
 - B. Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan
 - C. Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa
 - D. Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan
52. Which of the following is the largest peninsula in the world?
 - A. Arabian Peninsula
 - B. Indian Peninsula
 - C. Malay Peninsula
 - D. None of the above
53. Through which of the following countries does the river Tigris flow?
 - A. Egypt
 - B. Iran
 - C. Iraq
 - D. Italy
54. Atmospheric temperature increases at the higher altitudes due to
 - A. Conduction
 - B. Convection
 - C. Inversion
 - D. Radiation
55. The scarcity or crop failure of which of the following can cause a serious edible oil crisis in India?
 - A. Coconut
 - B. Groundnut
 - C. Linseed
 - D. Mustard
56. Loam is regarded as the most suitable type of soil for crop production because
 - A. It can hold enough water
 - B. It drains well
 - C. It contains adequate quantities of humus
 - D. Of all of these qualities
57. Which of the following seas is most prone to occurrence of typhoons late in summer or early autumn?
 - A. Arabian Sea
 - B. China Sea
 - C. Mediterranean Sea
 - D. Red Sea
58. Earth completes one rotation on its axis in
 - A. 23 hours and 30 minutes
 - B. 23 hours, 56 minutes and 4.9 seconds
 - C. 24 hours
 - D. 24 hours, 1 minute and 10 seconds
59. Which of the following periodical winds blowing from the sea to land cause summer monsoon in India?
 - A. East-West
 - B. North-East
 - C. South-West
 - D. South-North
60. Which one of the following forms of precipitation is associated with strong convective currents in thunder storm?
 - A. Rain
 - B. Snow
 - C. Hail
 - D. None of these

61. Which of the following is the world's greatest fishing region?
 A. The North-East Atlantic B. The North-West Atlantic
 C. The North-West Pacific D. The Indian Ocean
62. The traditional lands of the nomads of central Asia are
 A. Mongolia and Tibet B. Sinkiang and Turkistan
 C. Kirghiz steppe D. All of these
63. Which of the following countries consumes more fish than any other country in the world?
 A. China B. France C. Great Britain D. Japan
64. The Himalayas and the associated mountain arcs girdling the Indian subcontinent on the north stretch in a consistent northwest - southeast direction for about
 A. 1,600 km B. 2,000 km C. 2,400 km D. 2,800 km
65. Which of the following is measured on the Richter Scale?
 A. Density of liquids B. Intensity of earthquakes
 C. Velocity of tornadoes D. Height of mountains
66. Which of the following rivers flowing through Pakistan has its source of origin in that country itself?
 A. Chenab B. Jhelum C. Ravi D. None of these
67. Cryolite, from which aluminium is extracted, is found only in
 A. France B. Germany C. Greenland D. Hungary
68. Which of the following statements is correct?
 A. Lines of latitude become smaller towards the Poles
 B. The type of vegetation found along the Malabar coast is tropical deciduous
 C. The Tropic of Capricorn describes the great circle route
 D. Orographic type of rainfall is common in the equatorial region
69. What name does the river Ganges acquire in Bangladesh?
 A. Alakhnanda B. Bhagirathi C. Hooghly D. Padma
70. The principal copper deposits of India lie in which of the following places?
 A. Hazaribagh and Singhbhum of Bihar B. Khetri and Daribo areas of Rajasthan
 C. Anantapur in Andhra Pradesh D. Siwaliks (U.P.) and in Karnataka
71. Which of the following States abounds in Black soil?
 A. Andhra Pradesh B. Gujarat
 C. Madhya Pradesh D. All of these
72. The time-lag between the sunrise in Arunachal Pradesh and Kathiawar (Saurashtra) is approximately
 A. Half an hour B. One hour C. Two hours D. Three hours
73. The Suez Canal connects
 A. Baltic Sea and the Caspian Sea B. Mediterranean and the Red Sea
 C. Red Sea and the Caspian Sea D. Mediterranean and the North Sea
74. Which of the following countries is by far the richest coal producing nation in continental Europe?
 A. Germany B. France C. Great Britain D. Poland
75. The most notable example of a tectonic valley is that of the
 A. Doon Valley B. Kashmir Valley C. Plains of Aksai Chin D. None of these
76. The Tropic of Cancer passes through all of the following States, except
 A. Bihar B. Gujarat C. Maharashtra D. Tripura
77. The largest fish exporting region in the world is
 A. The North-East Atlantic Region B. The North-East Pacific Region
 C. The North-West Pacific Region D. The South-East Asian Region
78. Which of the following is a Peninsular river of India?
 A. Gandak B. Kosi C. Krishna D. Sutlej
79. Loess plain is formed by the action of:
 A. Winds B. Waves C. Glaciers D. River

80. Which of the following rivers is shared by the largest number of States?
A. Cauvery B. Godavari C. Krishna D. Mahanadi
81. The highest annual range of temperature i.e. 65°C is recorded, at:
A. Moscow B. Azizia in Lybia C. Verkhoyansk D. North pole
82. The land lying south of the Tropic of Cancer is known as the
A. Extra Peninsular region B. Extra Peninsular South
C. Indian Peninsular region D. Indian Peninsular South
83. — are also known as 'Fold Mountains'.
A. Himalayas B. Vindhya C. Satpura D. Aravalli
84. There was a water body surrounding the Pangaea (a compact land mass) known as —
A. Pantahalza B. Gondwanaland C. Jurassic D. Laurasia
85. In the east of India lies the — peninsula.
A. Arabia B. Indo-China C. Italy D. Iberia
86. — is an example for sedimentary rock.
A. Lime stone B. Marble C. Graphite D. Slate
87. The largest canyon in the world is:
A. Oceanographer Canyon B. Off coast of S. California
C. Off coast of Alaska D. Zaire Canyon
88. — hills are parallel to Narmada valley.
A. Vindhya Satpura B. Western Ghats
C. Coastal Ghats D. Eastern Ghats
89. Which of the following is the smallest ocean of the world ?
A. Pacific B. Indian C. Atlantic D. Arctic
90. — river connects the Calcutta port with sea.
A. Yamuna B. Kosi C. Tapti D. Hooghly
91. In the Bay of Bengal, there are — islands in the north-south directions.
A. Lakshadweep B. Minicoy
C. Amindivi D. Andaman and Nicobar
92. — require high temperature and low rainfall for their growth.
A. Deciduous vegetations B. Grasses
C. Evergreen vegetations D. Desert vegetations
93. — is the wheat granary of India.
A. Uttar Pradesh B. Bihar C. Punjab D. Rajasthan
94. Chemical weathering is most prominent in
A. arid region B. semi-arid region
C. humid tropical region D. mediterranean region
95. The soil found along the Indian Littorals is
A. Alluvial soil B. Red soil C. Sand D. Black soil
96. The hypothesis that the continents and the oceans originated due to moon's separation from the Earth, was propounded by
A. Lothian Green B. Jeans & Sollar C. Love D. Lapworth
97. The season that prevails between March and May in India is
A. Summer B. Winter C. Rainy D. Dry
98. The regions with dense transport facility are
A. Plateaus B. Plains C. Hills D. Valleys
99. The crop that grows even in drought is
A. paddy B. oilseeds C. sugarcane D. wheat
100. The forests in the Western parts of the foothills of Himalayas are
A. Coniferous forests B. Deciduous forests
C. Taiga D. Evergreen forests

Answers

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