

1. What is the name of the temperate grassland of South America?

- (A) Pampas
- (B) Prairies
- (C) Veld
- (D) Savanna

Ans. (A)

2. Grasslands are called Pampas in-

- (A) Africa
- (B) South America
- (C) Britain
- (D) USA

Ans. (B)

3. The Prairies of North America are-

- (A) Tropical Forest
- (B) River Basin
- (C) Animal Farm
- (D) Temperate Grasslands

Ans. (D)

4. The Temperate grasslands of North America are known as-

- (A) Pampas
- (B) Downs
- (C) Steppe
- (D) Prairie

Ans. (D)

5. Which of the following biomes is known as "Breadbasket of the World"?

- (A) Mid Latitude Grassland
- (B) Taiga
- (C) Mediterranean
- (D) Tropical Savanna

Ans. (A)

6. The Tropical grasslands are called-

- (A) Pampas
- (B) Llanos
- (C) Savanna
- (D) Veld

Ans. (C)

7. Llanos are the grassland of –

- (A) Guyana highland
- (B) Brazilian highland
- (C) Argentina
- (D) Chile

Ans. (A)

8. Word "Steppe" is related to which of the following biomes?

- (A) Grassland
- (B) Tropical Forest
- (C) Savanna
- (D) Coniferous Forest

Ans. (A)

9. Which of the following man-made calamities is social calamity?

- (A) Landslide
- (B) Interpenetration of Salt Water
- (C) Home Cremation
- (D) Ozone Depletion

Ans. (C)

10. What is the main natural cause of disruption of the road in hilly areas?

- (A) Landslide
- (B) Falling of Trees
- (C) Traffic
- (D) Road Construction

Ans. (A)

11. The Symmetrical patterns in a natural region are of-

- (A) Climate and Vegetation
- (B) Climate and Industry Climate, Weather and Vegetation
- (C) Soil and Water-drainage
- (D) Economic Base and Species

Ans. (A)

12. Which of the following sequence is correct in their declining productivity?

- (A) Mangrove, Ocean, Grassland, Lakes

- (B) Ocean, Lake, Grassland, Mangrove
  - (C) Ocean, Mangrove, Lakes, Grassland
  - (D) Mangrove, Grassland, Lake, Ocean
- Ans. (C)

13. Which of the following forest is resistant to cyclones?

- (A) Alpine Forest
- (B) Mangrove Forest
- (C) Evergreen forest
- (D) Monsoon forest

Ans. (B)

14. Where are rare plantless forests found?

- (A) Alpine
- (B) Tundra
- (C) Chaparral
- (D) Taiga

Ans. (B)

15. The Amazon forests are a type of?

- (A) Tropical Forest
- (B) Temperate Forest
- (C) Temperate Evergreen Forest
- (D) Tropical Seasonal Forest

Ans. (A)

16. What is the percentage cover of tropical rain forest in the world?

- (A) 2%
- (B) 7%
- (C) 10%
- (D) 15%

Ans. (A)

17. Which is the largest forest covering 25% of the world's land?

- (A) Tropical rain forest
- (B) Taiga forest of Siberia
- (C) Monsoon forest
- (D) Temperate forest of Europe

Ans. (B)

18. Evergreen forests are found in-

- (A) Monsoon region
- (B) Deserted region
- (C) Mediterranean region
- (D) Equator region

Ans. (D)

19. Deciduous trees-

- (A) Depend on others for their food
- (B) Lose their leaves every year
- (C) Do not lose their leaves
- (D) Do synthesis of their food

Ans. (B)

20. Which of the following forest is the forest with maximum biodiversity?

- (A) Tropical
- (B) Temperate
- (C) Monsoon
- (D) Equatorial

Ans. (D)

21. Which of the following gives the maximum Oxygen?

- (A) Green Forest
- (B) Desert
- (C) Grassland
- (D) Phytoplankton

Ans. (D)

23. Which country started the cultivation of potatoes in Europe?

- (A) German
- (B) Spanish
- (C) Dutch
- (D) Portuguese

Ans. (B)

24. In which form can the cultivable land be defined?

- (A) The land which can grow the crops
- (B) Wasteland + fallow land
- (C) Old fallow land + new fallow the land
- (D) Total fallow land + net sown land

Ans. (D)

25. What is known as Soil-free Farming?

- (A) Hydroponics
- (B) Humidity up gradation
- (C) Interlude crops
- (D) Sericulture

Ans. (A)

26. The biggest producer of Rice is-

- (A) India
- (B) Pakistan
- (C) China
- (D) Burma

Ans. (C)

27. Which is the best variety of cotton in the world?

- (A) Sea Island
- (B) Upland American
- (C) Egyptian
- (D) Indian short fibres

Ans. (A)

34 mm due to which it is considered the best cotton in the world.

28. What is the most important edible crop of Australia?

- (A) Maize
- (B) Barley
- (C) Wheat
- (D) Rice

Ans. (C)

29. Which of the following country is not an exporter of tea?

- (A) Srilanka
- (B) the United Kingdom
- (C) India
- (D) Kenya

Ans. (B)

30. The largest producer of coffee in the world is-

- (A) Ivory coast
- (B) Brazil
- (C) India
- (D) Mexico

Ans. (B)

31. Which is the biggest coffee producing country in the world?

- (A) India
- (B) Brazil
- (C) Peru
- (D) Argentina

Ans. (B)

32. Which of the following pair is correctly matched?

1. Northern China - Rice
2. Southern China - Wheat
3. Candy Basin - Coffee
4. Malaysia - Natural Rubber

- (A) 1 (B) 2
- (C) 3 (D) 4

Ans. (D)

Ans. (D)

34. India is the largest producer and consumer of-

- (A) Rice
- (B) Tea
- (C) Coffee
- (D) Sugar

Ans. (B)

35. Which of the following determines the quality of agro-products?

- (A) I.S.I.
- (B) Eco Product
- (C) AGMARK
- (D) Green Product

Ans. (C)

36. I.R.20 is a high yielding variety of which of the following-

- (A) Cotton
- (B) Rice
- (C) Wheat

(D) Sugarcane

Ans. (B)

37. The region famous for various types of wine and champagne is-

- (A) Eastern Europe
- (B) Western Europe
- (C) Mediterranean Sea
- (D) Grassland

Ans. (C)

38. Which country produces the maximum amount of timber?

- (A) the United States of America
- (B) Brazil
- (C) Nigeria
- (D) Sweden

Ans. (A)

39. The flower bud which is used as a spice, is obtained from?

- (A) Cinnamon
- (B) Cardamom
- (C) Clove
- (D) Coriander

Ans. (C)

40. Which of the following is a type of farming that involves both the growing of crops as well as

raising of livestock?

- (A) Intensive Farming
- (B) Mixed Farming
- (C) Dairy Farming
- (D) Dry Farming

Ans. (B)

41. In which country, slash and burn agriculture is known as "Milpa"?

- (A) Venezuela
- (B) Brazil
- (C) Central America
- (D) Mexico and Central America

Ans. (D)

42. The type of rain in humid equatorial climate is-

- (A) Cyclonic
- (B) Mountainous
- (C) Convectional
- (D) Fluctuating and Cyclonic

Ans. (C)

43. The Mediterranean region is known for heavy rain-

- (A) In the spring season
- (B) In autumn
- (C) In winter
- (D) In summer

Ans. (C)

44. Onshore breeze develops in-

- (A) Day
- (B) Night
- (C) Both A and B
- (D) Season

Ans. (A)

45. Land breeze is a cold breeze that flows from land to-

- (A) Sea
- (B) Forest
- (C) Desert
- (D) None of these

Ans. (A)

46. How can the classification of climate-based region be done-

- (A) Distance from the Equator
- (B) Height
- (C) Rain
- (D) Distance from sea

Ans. (A)

47. What does acid rain contain which destroys plants?

- (A) Nitrate
- (B) Ozone

- (C) Carbon Mono Oxide
- (D) Sulphuric Acid

Ans. (D)

48. The Seawater is saltier than rainwater, because-

- (A) Sea creatures salt
- (B) Air around the sea is salty
- (C) Rivers pours salt from the soil into the sea
- (D) There are salt mines on the sea surface

Ans. (C)

49. Which of the following winds changes its direction with the change of season?

- (A) Recurring trapped Winds
- (B) Monsoon Winds
- (C) Polar Winds
- (D) Cyclonic Winds

Ans. (B)

50. Dry winds (Harmattan) blows in the Sahara Desert from-

- (A) South to North
- (B) East to West
- (C) West to East
- (D) North to South

Ans. (B)

51. What is the meaning of Willy-Willy?

- (A) Tropical Cyclone near Australia
- (B) Earthquake
- (C) High Tide
- (D) Tropical Cyclone near India

Ans. (A)

52. Typhoon comes in-

- (A) Mexican gulf
- (B) Indian ocean
- (C) Arctic Ocean
- (D) China and Japan sea

Ans. (D)

54. What is the reason of the duration of cold waves in America?

- (A) Biodiversity and Habitat
- (B) Climate and Energy
- (C) Political Administration
- (D) Polar Vortex

Ans. (D)

55. In which of the following region, it rains throughout the year?

- (A) Mediterranean
- (B) Equatorial
- (C) Tropical
- (D) Temperate

Ans. (B)

56. The prediction of the storm is made, when atmospheric pressure-

- (A) Rises suddenly
- (B) Rises gradually
- (C) Decreases suddenly
- (D) Decreases gradually

Ans. (C)

57. The sudden decline in atmospheric pressure indicates-

- (A) Clear Weather
- (B) Storm
- (C) Rain
- (D) Cold Weather

Ans. (B)

58. What is the meaning of "Cloud Burst" -

- (A) Appearance of clouds in the sky
- (B) Very heavy rain with heavy storm
- (C) Sowing of crop seeds in cloudy weather
- (D) Formation of artificial rain

Ans. (B)

59. The clouds float in the atmosphere because of -

- (A) Low Temperature
- (B) Low Velocity
- (C) Low Pressure
- (D) Less Density

Ans. (D)

60. Which of the following instrument is used to measure humidity?

- (A) Kata Thermometer
- (B) Anemometer
- (C) Sling Psychrometer
- (D) Medical thermometer

Ans. (C)

61. The vertical speed of air is called-

- (A) Wind
- (B) Air current
- (C) Air outburst
- (D) Velocity of air

Ans. (B)

62. Which of the following cyclone had devastated

Bangladesh in November 2007-

- (A) Dean (B) Cutie
- (C) Sidr (D) None of these

Ans. (C)

63. Fog is an Example of-

- (A) Gas in dispersed gas
- (B) Gas in dispersed liquid
- (C) Gas in dispersed solid
- (D) Liquid in dispersed solid

Ans. (B)

64. A form of condensation which reduces the visibility and causes breathing problems, is-

- (A) Dew (B) Frost
- (C) Smoke fog (D) Fog

Ans. (C)

65. Smog is a Mixture of-

- (A) Air and Water Vapour
- (B) Water and Smoke
- (C) Fire and Water (D) Smoke and Fog

Ans. (D)

66. Deliquescence rises in-

- (A) Warm, Moist and Airy Condition

(B) Cold, Moist and Airy Condition

(C) Cold, Dry and Still Condition

(D) Warm, Dry and Airy Condition

Ans. (A)

67. Rainfall caused by intense evaporation in equatorial areas is called \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) Orographic rainfall (B) Cyclonic rainfall

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(C) Frontal rainfall (D) Convectional rainfall

Ans. (D)

68. The country which tops in the production of cocoa is \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) Ghana (B) Brazil.

(C) Ivory Coast (D) Nigeria

Ans. (C)

69. Precipitation in the form of a mixture of rain and snow is called

(A) Drizzle (B) Hail

(C) Sleet (D) Snow

Ans: (C)

70. The polar regions are sparsely populated because of-

(A) Lack of minerals

(B) Unsuitable climatic conditions

(C) Infertile land

(D) Mountainous topography

Ans. (B)

71. Which of the following is/are 'rain cloud'?

1. Cirrus 2. Nimbostratus

3. Cumulonimbus 4. Altocumulus

(A) 1 and 2 only (B) 2 and 3 only

(C) 3 and 4 only (D) 1 and 4 only

Ans. (B)

72. The place on the Earth's surface above the focus

is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) Focus (B) Incentre

(C) Epicentre (D) Circumcentre  
Ans. (C)

73. Instrument for measuring rainfall is called  
(A) Lucimeter (B) Galactometer  
(C) Hyetometer (D) Hygrometer  
Ans. (C)

74. Instrument for measuring blueness of the sky  
or ocean is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Bathymeter (B) Ceraunograph  
(C) Cyanometer (D) Barometer  
Ans: (C)

75. The rainfall due to upward movement of air  
caused by convergence of cold air masses  
against warm air masses is called  
\_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Cyclonic rainfall (B) Orographic rainfall  
(C) Frontal rainfall (D) Convectional rainfall  
Ans. (C)

76. \_\_\_\_\_ affect the rate of humus  
formation of  
soil.  
(A) Flora & Fauna (B) Time  
(C) Temperature (D) Parent rock  
Ans: (A)

77. The method of soil conservation in which  
stones,  
grass, soil are used to build barriers along  
contours and trenches are made in front of the  
barriers to collect water is called?  
(A) Mulching (B) Contour barriers  
(C) Rock dam (D) Terrace farming  
Ans: (B)

78. The method of soil conservation in which  
bare  
ground between plants is covered with layer of  
organic matter like straw is called?  
(A) Mulching (B) Contour barriers

(C) Rockdam (D) Terrace farming  
Ans: (A)

79. \_\_\_\_\_ determines colour, texture,  
chemical  
properties, mineral content and permeability  
of soil.  
(A) Flora & Fauna (B) Time  
(C) Climate (D) Parent rock  
Ans. (D)

80. Which of the following trees shed their  
leaves  
once in a year?  
(A) Deciduous trees (B) Coniferous trees  
(C) Evergreen trees  
(D) Both deciduous and coniferous trees  
Ans. (A)

81. Fog, clouds, mist are examples of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Aerosol (B) Solid sol  
(C) Foam (D) Gel  
Ans: (A)

82. \_\_\_\_\_ influences the rate of  
weathering and  
humus in soil formation.  
(A) Flora & Fauna (B) Time  
(C) Parent rock (D) Climate  
Ans: (D)

83. Which of the following device is used to  
measure humidity?  
(A) Hydrometer (B) Hygrometer  
(C) Psychrometer (D) Anemometer  
Ans: (B)

84. Which of the following is most important for  
absorption of heat radiated from the Sun as  
well  
as from the Earth?  
(A) Carbon dioxide (B) Oxygen  
(C) Carbon monoxide (D) Nitrogen  
Ans. (A)

85. What is the full form of ITCZ?  
(A) Inter Tropical Converter Zone  
(B) Inter Tropical Convergence Zone  
(C) Inter Tropical Centre Zone  
(D) None of these  
Ans. (B)

86. Doldrums pressure belts lies in between which of the following latitudes?  
(A) 5° N to 5° S (B) 35° to 60° N and S  
(C) 25° to 35° N and S (D) 35° to 45° N and S  
Ans. (A)

87. Soil having high content of aluminum and iron oxide is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) Meadow soil (B) Pedalfer soil  
(C) Chernozem soil (D) Podzols oil  
Ans. (B)

88. Which of the following has maximum bio-diversity?  
(A) Desert (B) River  
(C) Polar Region (D) Tropical Region  
Ans.(D)

89. Which of the following has maximum diurnal temperature difference?  
(A) Desert (B) Mountains  
(C) Plateau (D) Ocean  
Ans. (A)

90. Which of the following winds are hot dust laden and blow from Sahara desert towards Mediterranean Region?  
(A) Sirocco (B) Loo  
(C) Foehn (D) Mistral  
Ans. (A)

91. The method of soil conservation in the coastal and dry regions where rows of trees are planted to check the wind movement to protect soil cover is called-  
(A) Mulching (B) Contour barriers  
(C) Rock dam (D) Shelter belts  
Ans. (D)

92. The method of soil conservation in which rocks are piled up to slow down the flow of water which prevents gullies and further soil loss is called-  
(A) Mulching (B) Contour barriers  
(C) Rockdam (D) Terrace Farming  
Ans. (C)

93. The method of soil conservation in which different crops are grown in alternate rows and are sown at different times to protect the soil from rain wash is called?  
(A) Mulching (B) Intercropping  
(C) Rockdam (D) Terrace farming  
Ans: (B)