



GEOGRAPHY

BOOKS - MCGROW HILL EDUCATION

GEOGRAPHY (HINGLISH)

INDIA -A SUBCONTINENT

Elementary Questions

1. The Tropic of Cancer does not pass through

A. Rajasthan

B. Odisha

C. Chhattisgarh

D. Tripura

Answer: B



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2. The easternmost longitude of India is

A. $97^{\circ} 25' E$

B. $68^{\circ} 7' E$

C. $77^{\circ} 6' E$

D. $82^{\circ} 32' E$

Answer: A



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3. Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim have common frontiers with

A. China

B. Bhutan

C. Nepal

D. Myanmar

Answer: C



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4. If you intend to visit Kavarati during your summer vacations, which one of the following Union Territories of India you will be going to?

A. Pondicherry

B. Lakshadweep

C. Andaman and Nicobar

D. Diu and Daman

Answer: D



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5. My friend hails from a country which does not share land boundary with India. Identify the country.

A. Bhutan

B. Tajikistan

C. Bangladesh

D. Nepal

Answer: B



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6. Name the group of islands lying in the Arabian Sea.

A. Lakshadweep

B. Andaman and Nicobar

C. Nicobar

D. Andaman

Answer: A



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7. Which island group of India lies to its south east?

A. Panaji

B. Maldives

C. Lakshadweep

D. Andaman and Nicobar group of islands

Answer: D



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8. Which island countries are our southern neighbours?

A. Thailand, Indonesia

B. Oman, Kuwait

C. Madagascar, Oman

D. Maldives, Sri Lanka

Answer: D



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9. The strait separating Sri Lanka from India is

A. The Dark Strait

B. The Palk Strait

C. The Indira Point

D. Mac Mohan Line

Answer: B



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10. Which of the following latitude divides India into two equal halves?

A. $23^{\circ} 30' E$

B. $23^{\circ} 30' \text{ N}$

C. $82^{\circ} 30' \text{ E}$

D. $82^{\circ} 30' \text{ N}$

Answer: B



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11. The westernmost longitude of India is

A. $8^{\circ} 4' \text{ N}$

B. $37^{\circ} 6' \text{ N}$

C. $97^{\circ} 25' E$

D. $68^{\circ} 7' E$

Answer: D



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12. To the south-east of the Indian mainland, the island group that we find is

A. Andaman & Nicobar

B. Lakshadweep

C. Maldives

D. Sri Lanka

Answer: A



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13. Which of the following countries is not larger in size than India?

A. Brazil

B. Canada

C. USA

D. Argentina

Answer: D



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14. The geographical feature that separates India from Sri Lanka is

A. Gulf of Cambay

B. Gulf of Mannar

C. Gulf of Kuchchh

D. Gulf of Khambat

Answer: B



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15. The largest state of India in terms of size is

A. Maharashtra

B. Madhya Pradesh

C. Rajasthan

D. Uttar Pradesh

Answer: C



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16. Which of the following countries is not a part of the Indian sub-continent?

A. Pakistan

B. Afghanistan

C. Bhutan

D. Bangladesh

Answer: B



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17. Which of the following is not a land-locked state?

A. Haryana

B. Jharkhand

C. West Bengal

D. Madhya Pradesh

Answer: C



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18. The Tropic of Cancer passes through

A. Bihar

B. Chattisgarh

C. Odisha

D. Uttar Pradesh

Answer: B



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19. Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim have common frontiers with

A. China

B. Nepal

C. Bhutan

D. Myanmar

Answer: A



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20. India's total area accounts for about per cent of the total geographical area of the world.

A. 4.2

B. 2.4

C. 6.5

D. 1.5

Answer: B



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21. The southern part of the ancient super continent 'Pangea' was known as

A. Gondwanaland

B. Angaraland

C. Laurasia

D. Eurasia

Answer: A



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22. Which of the following range is famous for its hill stations?

A. Vindhyas

B. Purvanchal

C. Himachal

D. Shiwalik

Answer: C



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23. The rivers disappear in the belt of the northern plains,

A. Terai

B. Bhangar

C. Bhabhar

D. Khadar

Answer: C



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24. A famous National Park located in the Terai region is

A. Jim Corbett

B. Dudwa

C. Kaziranga

D. Simlipal

Answer: B



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25. An important landform feature found to the south of the Central Highland is

- A. Aravallis
- B. Kaimur
- C. Narmada
- D. Vindhya

Answer: D



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26. The flow of the rivers in the Deccan Plateau indicates its slope as

- A. South-west to North-east
- B. West to East
- C. South-east to north-west
- D. East to west

Answer: A



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27. Thal, Bhor and Pal are the passes that are found in

- A. Aravallis
- B. Purvanchal
- C. Eastern Ghats
- D. Western Ghats

Answer: D



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28. The major river in the Thar Desert is

A. Kosi

B. Chambal

C. Luni

D. Betwa

Answer: C



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29. The famous and the largest lake along the eastern coastal plain is

- A. Pulikat lake
- B. Chilika lake
- C. Sambhar lake
- D. Wular lake

Answer: B



30. Which of the following rocks is not a part of peninsular plateau?

- A. Sedimentary
- B. Crystalline
- C. Metamorphic
- D. Igneous

Answer: A



31. A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as

A. Coast

B. Island

C. Peninsula

D. Finland

Answer: C



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32. Mountain ranges in the eastern part of India forming its boundary with Myanmar are collectively called

- A. Himachal
- B. Uttarakhand
- C. Purvanchal
- D. Mahanchal

Answer: C



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33. The western coastal strip, south of Goa is referred to as

A. Coromandal

B. Konkan

C. Kannad

D. Northern Circar

Answer: C



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34. The highest peak in the Eastern Ghats is

- A. Anai Mudi
- B. Kanchenjunga
- C. Mahendragiri
- D. Khasi

Answer: C



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35. Which plateau lies between the Aravali and the Vindhyan ranges?

A. Low Highland

B. Black plateau

C. Peninsular plateau

D. Malwa plateau or Central Highland

Answer: D



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36. Name the island group of India having coral origin.

A. Lakshdweep

B. Andaman and Nicobar

C. Andaman

D. Nicobar

Answer: A



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37. Which island in Lakshadweep has got a bird sanctuary?

A. Past island

B. Main island

C. Pitli island

D. Part island

Answer: C



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38. Which landform feature was a part of Gondwanaland?

- A. Malwa plateau
- B. Peninsular plateau
- C. Main plateau
- D. Big plateau

Answer: B



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39. Which plateau lies between the Aravallies and the Vindhaya range?

- A. Malwa plateau
- B. Peninsular plateau
- C. Black plateau
- D. Main plateau

Answer: A



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40. The range lying to the south of the Himadri forms the most rugged mountain system and is known as Himachal or

A. Higher Himalaya

B. Lesser Himalaya

C. Himalaya

D. Big Himalaya

Answer: B



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Higher Order Thinking Questions

1. Which of the following countries does not share its boundaries with India?

A. Bhutan

B. Tajikistan

C. Bangladesh

D. Nepal

Answer: B



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2. The Eastern most longitude of India is

A. $97^{\circ} 25' E$

B. $77^{\circ} 6' E$

C. $68^{\circ} 7' E$

D. $82^{\circ} 32' E$

Answer: A



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3. A major line of latitude that passes through Mizoram also passes through which one of the following states?

A. Nagaland

B. Odisha

C. Bihar

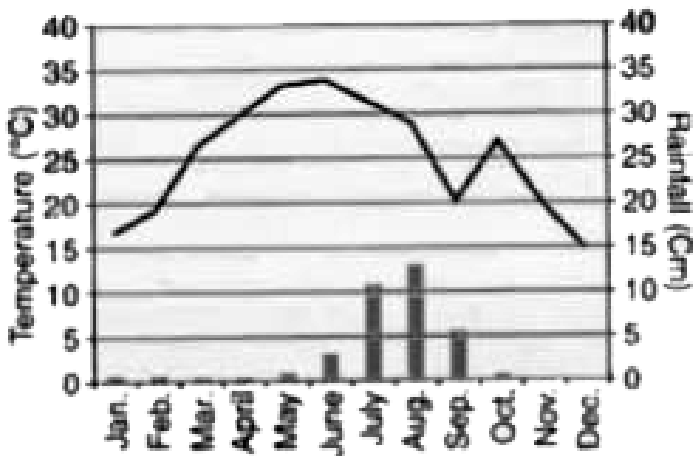
D. Jharkhand

Answer: D



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4. Observe the following graph of a particular place. It is situated at an altitude of 224 meters above Mean Sea Level and at latitude $26^{\circ} 18' N$



Identify the type of natural vegetation most likely to be found in this place

A. Montane forest

B. Mangrove forest

C. Tropical thorn forest

D. Tropical evergreen forest

Answer: A



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5. National Highway-7 is the longest national highway in India, which traverses between Varanasi and Kanya Kumari. Identify the places en route from North to South.

A. Nagpur - Jabalpur - Bangalore -

Hyderabad - Madurai

B. abalpur - Nagpur - Hyderabad -

Bangalore - Madurai

C. Jabalpur - Nagpur - Bangalore -

Hyderabad - Madurai

D. Nagpur - Jabalpur - Hyderabad -

Bangalore - Madurai

Answer: B



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6. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R)

Assertion (A): In India, the east coast has more seaports than the west coast.

Reason (R): The east coast is broader and is an example of emergent coast. Select the correct option from the given alternatives.

A. Both (a) and (R) are true, and (R) explain

(A).

B. Both (a) and (R) are true, but (R) does not explain (A).

C. (A) is true and (R) is false,

D. (A) is false and (R) is true.

Answer: A



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7. Which four major ports of India lie on the Golden Quadrilateral?

A. Chennai, Tuticorin, Mangalore,

Marmagao

B. Kolkata, Chennai, Mangalore, Mumbai

C. Marmagao, Mumbai, Kandla, Mangalore

D. Kolkata, Mumbai, Vishakhapatnam,

Chennai

Answer: D



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8. Both the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India's mainland is about 30° . But on looking at the map of India which of the following alternatives do you observe about India's size?

A. East-west extent appears to be smaller than north-south extent

B. East-west extent appears to be larger than north-south extent

C. East-west and north-south extent appears equal

D. North-south extent appears to be smaller than east-west extent

Answer: A



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9. Which of the following parallels of latitude divides India into two almost equal parts?

A. Equator

B. Tropic of Capricorn

C. Tropic of Cancer

D. Prime Meridian

Answer: C



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10. India achieved multi-faceted socio-economic progress during which of the following periods?

- A. Since ancient times
- B. During medieval period
- C. In the 21st century
- D. During the last five decades

Answer: D



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11. Which of the following is the oldest route of contact between India and other countries of the world?

A. Ocean routes

B. Maritime contact

C. Land routes

D. Air routes

Answer: C



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12. Due to which of the following reasons is the Indian Ocean named after India?

- A. India has a strategic location along the trans-Indian Ocean routes
- B. No other country has as long a coastline on the Indian Ocean as India
- C. India is centrally located at the head of the Indian Ocean
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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13. What is the position of India in the world in respect of area?

A. 8th position

B. 7th position

C. 6th position

D. 2nd position

Answer: B



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14. Geologically, which of the following physiographic divisions of India is supposed to be one of the most stable land blocks?

- A. The Himalayas
- B. The Northern Plains
- C. The Peninsular Plateau
- D. The Indian Desert

Answer: C



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15. Which of the following is responsible for the variation in the colour of soil in different parts of India?

A. Difference in rock formations

B. Weathering

C. Erosion and deposition

D. Land use

Answer: A



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16. Which of the following has not been a factor in the creation and modification of India's relief features?

A. Geological formations

B. Population density

C. Weathering

D. Erosion and deposition

Answer: B



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17. Which of the following is a plausible theory presented by Earth scientists to explain the formation of continents and oceans and the various landforms?

- A. Theory of Motion
- B. Theory of Plate Tectonics
- C. Theory of Evolution
- D. Theory of Relativity

Answer: B



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18. According to the "Theory of Plate Tectonics," when some plates come towards each other, which of the following is formed?

A. Convergent boundary

B. Divergent boundary

C. Transform boundary

D. Colliding boundary

Answer: A



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19. Which of the following divisions of India has the oldest landmass?

- A. The Himalayas
- B. The Northern Plains
- C. The Peninsular Plateau
- D. The Indian Desert

Answer: C



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20. The northward drift of the Indo-Australian plate resulted in its collision with the much larger Eurasian plate. Which of the following was the result of this collision?

A. The Gondwanaland split into a number of plates.

B. The continents of Europe and Asia were formed.

C. Sedimentary rocks accumulated in the Tethys geo-syncline were folded.

D. India and Australia were formed.

Answer: C



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