



1000+ MCQs ON INDIAN GEOGRAPHY

- ✓ Coverage of entire syllabus of Indian Geography
- ✓ Detailed Error-free Explanations
- ✓ Question Hacks for Strategic Guessing
- ✓ Structured & Systematic Arrangement of Content
- ✓ Practice & Revision-Friendly Book

FOR UPSC CSE & STATE PCS EXAMS

Preface

Dear Aspirants,

With utmost gratitude and appreciation for your unwavering support towards our previous publications, we embark on yet another exciting chapter of our journey in the realm of competitive exam preparation. It is with great pleasure and enthusiasm that we present to you the latest addition to our collection, "Geography 1000+ MCQs."

The foundation of this book lies in understanding the concerns aspirants face while preparing for competitive exams, especially in the domain of Geography, which includes subjects such as Physical Geography, Indian Geography, Human and Economic Geography and more. We acknowledge the pivotal role of practicing and comprehending Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs) in achieving mastery over the subject and excelling in various competitive examinations, including UPSC CSE, State PCS, and other similar exams. However, the availability of reliable and comprehensive MCQ resources remains a challenge for many aspirants.

Special Features of This Book

- **Comprehensive Geography Coverage:** Explores Indian and World geography, encompassing diverse subtopics, providing a holistic understanding of our planet's landscapes.
- **Error-free Explanations:** Each MCQ is accompanied by a detailed and accurate explanation, facilitating a deeper comprehension of geographical events and spatial nuances.
- **Relevant and Updated Content:** Our content is regularly updated to incorporate the latest research and discoveries in Geography.
- **Practice and Revision-Friendly:** Designed to aid both practice and revision, our book ensures a solid grasp of geographical facts and phenomena.

As a team, we are devoted to providing you with a reliable and authoritative source for your exam preparation. Our ultimate goal is to create a seamless, efficient, and effective learning experience for every aspiring scholar and competitive exam candidate.

We extend our best wishes to all the readers and sincerely hope that "Geography 1000+MCQs" will serve as a valuable asset in your journey towards academic excellence and career success.

Wishing you all the best!

Team **StudyIQ**

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SAMPLE PAGES

27. Which of the statements given below is/are correct?
1. A feeding supermassive black holes in the core of distant galaxies are called Blazars.
 2. When stars which are twice the size of the sun reach the end of their lives, they collapse under their own gravity.

Select the correct answer using then code given below:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

28. A person can obtain the local time of any place by knowing which one of the following?

- (a) Location of polestar
(b) The latitude of the location
(c) Looking at the overhead Sun
(d) The central meridian

29. Which one of the following processes is/are **not** related to the formation or modification of the present-day atmosphere of Earth?

1. Solar winds
2. Differentiation
3. Degassing
4. Photosynthesis
5. Magnetic Anomalies

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only (b) 2, 4 and 5 only
(c) 2 and 5 only (d) 5 only

30. Consider the following pairs:

Geological Time scale Associated events

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Cambrian Period | Extinction of Dinosaurs |
| 2. Ordovician Period | Origin of Unicellular bacteria |
| 3. Devonian Period | Occurrence of first fish |
| 4. Tertiary Period | Occurrence of Early Human Ancestor |

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair (b) Only two pairs
(c) Only three pairs (d) All four pairs

31. Which one of following best define the term 'Blue Stragglers'?

- (a) It is a newly discovered exo-planet similar to planet Earth orbiting within the habitable zone of its star.
- (b) The predominant blue color of the planet due to the absorption of red and infrared light by its methane atmosphere.
- (c) A class of stars on globular clusters that stand out as they are bigger and bluer than the rest of the stars.
- (d) It is a flash of released photons due burst of gamma-rays when a star explodes in a supernova and eventually collapses into a black hole.

32. "Wolf 1069 b", recently seen in the news, is a:
- (a) A type of wolf tracking technology used in the Arctic region.
 - (b) An exoplanet outside our solar system.
 - (c) A technology used in space exploration.
 - (d) A new breed of bacteria discovered in Antarctica.

33. Consider the following statements:

1. Asteroids that actually cross Earth's orbital path are known as Earth-crossers.
2. Near-Earth comets (NECs) are objects in a near-Earth orbit without a tail or coma.

Which of the statements given above is/are **not** correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

34. Consider the following statements:

1. A black hole is a place in space where the gravity is least strong.
2. Cygnus X-1, one of the closest black holes to Earth, has the same mass as our sun.

Which of the statements given above is/are **not** correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

35. With reference to the early atmosphere of the earth, consider the following statements:

1. The Earth's primordial atmosphere contained only hydrogen and helium gases.
2. The very early stage of the present earth's atmosphere contained no molecules of oxygen.
3. Continuous volcanic eruptions were the sole cause of the formation of oceans with higher oxygen concentrations on Earth.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one (b) Only two
(c) All three (d) None

36. Consider the following statements:

1. Neutron stars are formed when a massive star runs out of fuel and collapses.
2. Black holes don't generate magnetic fields because they themselves don't have magnetic poles.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

37. Recently seen in news, the term 'Kilonova' is best related to which one of the following:

- (a) An explosion in space that occurs at the end of a massive star.
- (b) The burst of light caused by the merger of two red giant stars
- (c) An explosion caused by the merger of two neutron stars
- (d) The astronomical event of the merging of two stellar black holes

impact breaks up soil aggregates so that individual soil particles are 'splashed' onto the soil surface.

2. Sheet erosion takes place on level lands after a heavy shower and the soil removal is not easily noticeable. But it is harmful since it removes the finer and more fertile top soil.

3. Rill erosion occurs when runoff water forms small channels as it concentrates down a slope.

4. Gully erosion is common on steep slopes. Gullies deepen with rainfall, cut the agricultural lands into small fragments and make them unfit for cultivation.

Ravine region are full with a large number of **deep gullies**, it is called a **badland topography**. Ravines are widespread, **in the Chambal basin**. Besides this, they are also found in Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

Question Hack: A simple understanding of the words can lead you to the correct answer. Sheet erosion means removal of layer whereas gully erosion means that erosion is so severe that a proper gully has been formed. Therefore, Gully erosion would definitely be after sheet erosion.

14. Answer: (a)

Arid landforms are the results of many combined factors, one reacting upon the other.

Statement 1 is correct: Through the process of deflation, the lifting and blowing away of loose materials from the ground takes place. Such unconsolidated sands and pebbles may be carried in the air or rolled along the ground depending on the grain size. **The finer dust and sands may be removed miles away from their place of origin, and be deposited even outside the desert margins.** Deflation results in the lowering of the land surface to form large depressions called deflation hollows. The Qattara Depression of the Sahara Desert lies almost 450 feet below sea level.

Statements 2 and 3 are incorrect: Through the process of attrition wind-borne particles roll against one another in collision they wear each other away so that their sizes are greatly reduced and grains are rounded into fine millet seed sand.

The sand-blasting of rock surfaces by winds when they hurl sand particles against them is called abrasion. The impact of such blasting results in rock surfaces being scratched, polished and worn away. **Abrasion is most effective at or near the base of rocks**, where the amount of material the wind is able to carry is greatest. This explains why telegraph poles in the deserts are protected by a covering of metal for a foot or two above the ground. A great variety of desert features are produced by abrasion.

15. Answer: (b)

Fluvial transport is the process by which a river carries its load. Load varies in size from large angular boulders

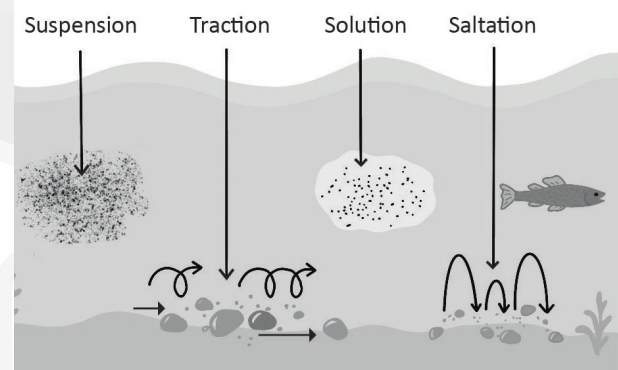
in the upper course to fine, suspended sediment in the lower course.

Option (a) is incorrect: Saltation load are types of pebbles which are bounced along the river bed, most commonly near the source.

Option (b) is correct: Traction load are large, heavy pebbles which are rolled along the river bed. This is most common near the source of a river, as here the load is larger. The movement of bed load is responsible for bedforms that change in time and space along a stream bed.

Option (c) is incorrect: Suspension loads are lighter sediment which is suspended (carried) within the water, most commonly near the mouth of the river.

Option (d) is incorrect: Solution load are the transport of dissolved chemicals. This varies along the river depending on the presence of soluble rocks.



16. Answer: (b)

Option (a) is correct: Solifluction is the name for the slow downhill flow of soil in arctic regions. It occurs slowly and is measured in millimeters or centimeters per year. It more or less uniformly affects the whole thickness of the soil rather than collecting in certain areas. It results from the complete waterlogging of sediment rather than short-lived episodes of saturation from storm runoff.

Option (b) is incorrect: Solifluction happens during the summer thaw when the water in the soil is trapped there by frozen permafrost beneath it. This waterlogged sludge moves downslope by gravity, helped along by freeze-and-thaw cycles that push the top of the soil outward from the slope (the mechanism of frost heave).

Option (c) is correct: The major indication considered by geologists for solifluction in the landscape is hillsides that possess lobe-shaped slumps, same as small, thin earthflows. Other signs include patterned ground, the name for various signs of order in the stones and soils of alpine landscapes.

Option (d) is correct: A landscape affected by solifluction looks similar to the hummocky ground produced by extensive landsliding but it has a more fluid look, like melted ice cream or runny cake frosting. The signs

Answer Key: Climate and Vegetation

1. (a)	2. (a)	3. (a)	4. (a)	5. (c)	6. (c)	7. (c)	8. (a)	9. (c)	10. (b)
11. (c)	12. (b)	13. (d)	14. (c)	15. (b)	16. (a)	17. (d)	18. (b)	19. (d)	20. (d)
21. (a)	22. (a)	23. (b)	24. (a)	25. (b)	26. (b)	27. (a)	28. (c)	29. (d)	30. (c)
31. (c)	32. (d)	33. (b)	34. (a)	35. (d)	36. (c)	37. (c)	38. (b)	39. (b)	40. (d)
41. (c)	42. (d)	43. (c)	44. (b)	45. (d)	46. (d)	47. (b)	48. (c)	49. (b)	50. (a)
51. (a)	52. (a)	53. (c)	54. (d)	55. (d)	56. (d)	57. (b)	58. (b)	59. (a)	60. (d)
61. (d)	62. (c)	63. (c)	64. (a)	65. (a)	66. (b)	67. (d)	68. (c)	69. (b)	70. (c)
71. (b)	72. (d)	73. (b)	74. (a)	75. (c)	76. (b)	77. (d)	78. (c)	79. (c)	80. (c)
81. (a)	82. (d)	83. (b)	84. (a)	85. (c)	86. (b)	87. (a)	88. (c)	89. (b)	90. (b)
91. (b)	92. (a)	93. (b)	94. (b)	95. (d)	96. (d)	97. (a)	98. (b)	99. (c)	100. (a)
101. (a)	102. (d)	103. (a)	104. (a)	105. (b)	106. (a)	107. (d)	108. (c)	109. (b)	110. (a)
111. (c)	112. (b)	113. (c)	114. (c)	115. (b)	116. (d)	117. (d)	118. (a)	119. (a)	120. (b)
121. (a)	122. (d)	123. (a)	124. (b)	125. (d)	126. (b)	127. (c)	128. (b)	129. (b)	130. (b)
131. (a)	132. (d)	133. (b)	134. (d)	135. (a)	136. (d)	137. (d)	138. (c)	139. (c)	140. (b)
141. (b)	142. (d)	143. (d)	144. (a)	145. (c)	146. (c)	147. (d)	148. (b)	149. (c)	150. (d)
151. (a)	152. (d)	153. (a)	154. (d)	155. (c)	156. (b)	157. (d)	158. (d)	159. (d)	



hedges and build their houses facing the Mediterranean Sea.

10. Answer: (b)

Smog is made up of many chemicals including nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulphur dioxide (SO_x), carbon monoxide (CO), and volatile organic compounds (VOCs), but the two main components of smog are particulate matter (PM) and ground-level ozone (O₃).

Option (b) is correct: Smog forms when air pollutants are released into the air. The pollutants are formed both naturally and by humans, however, the human-induced pollutants are of most concern due to the magnitude of pollutants produced by the burning and extraction of fossil fuels, which are known to cause extreme health effects. The location of smog formation is also of great concern, especially for human health, as a good portion of it is produced within cities where large portions of the population live.

11. Answer: (c)

Wind 1 is correct: Sirocco is a hot, dry dusty wind which originates in the Sahara Desert. It is most frequent in spring and normally lasts for only a few days. The Sirocco blows outwards in a southerly direction (south to north) **from the desert interiors into the cooler Mediterranean Sea.**

Wind 2 is correct: Mistral is a strong, cold, northwesterly wind that blows from southern France into the Gulf of Lion in the northern Mediterranean. The velocity of the Mistral is intensified by the funnelling effect in the valley between the Alps and the Central Massif (plateau in France).

Wind 3 is incorrect: Chinook is a hot, dry local wind that blows down the eastern slopes of the Rockies in the United States and Canada. Chinook's literal meaning is 'snow eater,' as they aid in the melting of snow. They maintain the grasslands snow-free. As a result, they are extremely beneficial to ranchers.

Wind 4 is correct: Levante (levante) is a powerful wind that blows through the western Mediterranean Sea and along the southern coasts of France and Spain. It is most common in the spring and fall, and it is mild, damp, and rainy. Its name is derived from the Levant, land at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, and refers to the direction of the wind, which is easterly.

12. Answer: (b)

Temperature inversion is a reversal of temperature behaviour. A temperature inversion is a layer in the atmosphere in which air temperature increases with height.

Statement 1 is correct: In normal conditions, as we go up, the temperature drops as per the normal lapse rate. It is 6.5 °C per 1,000 m. Contrary to this general rule, the temperature may sometimes rise with height instead of

decreasing. Cool air is closer to the ground and warmer air is higher. This increase in temperature with height is known as Temperature Inversion.

Statement 2 is correct: There are certain conditions under which Temperature Inversion occurs:

o Long Winter Nights: When the sky is clear during the long night in winter, the terrestrial radiation is faster. The reason is that the earth is cooling off faster. The lower layer of the earth-bound atmosphere is also cooled, and the upper layer remains warm.

o Clear, Cloudless Sky: Clouds block the earth's terrestrial radiation. But this radiation passes unobstructed on cloudless days. So the soil is cooled faster and so is the air that comes into contact.

Statement 3 is correct: Inversion of temperature causes atmospheric stability which stops upward (ascent) and downward (descent) movements of air. Inversions promote stability within the vertical layer of the troposphere where they exist. Since warm air rises, air under the inversion cannot escape because it is cooler than farther aloft. Smoke and pollution get trapped.

Statement 4 is incorrect: Temperature Inversion also has economic implications. Sometimes, the temperature of the air at the valley bottom reaches below freezing point, whereas the air at higher altitudes remains comparatively warm. As a result, the trees along the lower slopes are bitten by frost, whereas those at higher levels are free from it.

Question Hack: Normally along with an increase in altitude temperature decreases. This could be visualized by imagining the Hill stations. Thus, statement 1 is correct.

13. Answer: (d)

Option (d) is correct: The National Weather Service of the USA defines a blizzard as a storm with large amounts of snow or blowing snow, winds greater than 35 mph (56 kph), and visibility of less than ¼ mile (0.4 km) for at least three hours. Some blizzards, called ground blizzards, have no falling snow. Instead, snow that had fallen before the blizzard is blown around or drifts in a way to create these conditions. Blizzard conditions usually build up on the northwest side of a powerful storm system. The storm produces ample snow while strong winds develop because of a difference in pressure between the low pressure of the storm and the high pressure beyond the storm. Conditions during a blizzard can be severe. **In high and mid-latitudes, blizzards are some of the most widespread and hazardous of weather events. They are most common in Russia and central and north-eastern Asia, northern Europe, Canada, the northern United States, and Antarctica. Blizzards can occur all over the world, even in the tropics where it is cold on high altitude mountaintops.**