



Bharat Gyan Pariksha

Indian
Geography &
Environment

1.	How is the sky filled with after sunset and in the night?	C
a.	Bright objects	c. Both (a) and (b)
b.	Dim objects	d. None of these
2.	What is the name given to the full moon night?	B
a.	Amavasya	c. Both (a) and (b)
b.	Poomima	d. None of these
3.	What makes the universe?	A
a.	Millions of galaxies	c. Earth
b.	Millions of stars	d. Satellites
4.	Meteoroids are made up of _____.	B
a.	dust	c. gases
b.	pieces of rocks	d. none of these
5.	Apart from stars, planets and satellites, there are numerous bodies which also move around the sun, what are these called?	C
a.	Stars	c. Meteoroids
b.	Asteroids	d. Planets
6.	Why do we see only one side of the moon from the earth?	C
a.	Because of moon moving around the earth in 27 days	c. Both (a) and (b)
b.	27 days also taken in one spin	d. None of these
7.	All the planets move around the sun in fixed elliptical path, these paths are called _____.	B
a.	axis	c. both (a) and (b)
b.	orbit	d. none of these
8.	The time of India is ahead of that of England by _____.	B
a.	2 hours	c. 3 hours
b.	5 hours and 30 minutes	d. none of these
9.	What time does earth take, rotating from one degree longitude to next longitude?	A
a.	4 minutes	c. 10 minutes
b.	15 minutes	d. None of these
10.	What divides the earth into the eastern and the western hemispheres?	B
a.	Equator	c. 82° 30' E
b.	Prime Meridian	d. None of these
11.	What divides the earth into two equal parts, The northern hemisphere and the southern hemisphere?	C
a.	Tropic of Capricorn	c. Equator
b.	Tropic of Cancer	d. Arctic Circle
12.	What is called a needle fixed through the globe in a tilted manner?	B
a.	Orbit	c. Latitude
b.	Axis	d. Longitude
13.	Which of the following are shown on the globe in their true size?	D
a.	Countries	c. Oceans
b.	Continents	d. All of these
14.	Motion of the earth around the sun is known as _____.	A



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	a.	revolution	c.	both (a) and (b)	
	b.	rotation	d.	none of these	
15.	The circle that divides the globe into day and night is called _____.				C
	a.	circle of darkness	c.	circle of illumination	
	b.	circle of day and night	d.	none of these	
16.	What would have happened if the earth did not rotate?				D
	a.	Cold conditions on earth's half portion	c.	No life possible in such extreme conditions	
	b.	Warm conditions on earth's another half portion	d.	All of these	
17.	A year with 366 days is called				A
	a.	leap year	c.	both (a) and (b)	
	b.	normal year	d.	none of these	
18.	When do the longest day and the shortest night occur in the northern hemisphere?				A
	a.	June 21	c.	December 22	
	b.	September 23	d.	March 21	
19.	When do equinoxes occur on the earth?				C
	a.	March 21	c.	Both (a) and (b)	
	b.	September 23	d.	None of these	
20.	For what purpose magnetic compass is used?				C
	a.	For measuring distance	c.	For finding the directions	
	b.	For showing symbols	d.	For all of these	
21.	Plan is a drawing of				A
	a.	small area on a large scale	c.	both (a) and (b)	
	b.	large area on a small scale	d.	none of these	
22.	Yellow colour in map is used for showing _____.				A
	a.	plateaus	c.	mountains	
	b.	water bodies	d.	plants	
23.	Which is the earth consisting of solid portion?				C
	a.	The Atmosphere	c.	The Lithosphere	
	b.	Hydrosphere	d.	All of these	
24.	Which is the largest continent?				A
	a.	Asia	c.	Australia	
	b.	Africa	d.	None of these	
25.	What is biosphere?				A
	a.	Narrow zone	c.	Both (a) and (b)	
	b.	Broad zone	d.	None of these	
26.	Which gas is responsible for global warming?				B
	a.	O ₂	c.	N ₂	
	b.	CO ₂	d.	H ₂	
27.	The Arctic Circle passes through				D
	a.	Asia	c.	North America	
	b.	Europe	d.	All of these	



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28.	Which of the following is the smallest continent?			C
	a.	Africa	c.	Australia
	b.	Asia	d.	Antarctica
29.	The earth surrounded by a layer of gases is called			B
	a.	The lithosphere	c.	The hydrosphere
	b.	The atmosphere	d.	All of these
30.	Which gas is the major constituent of the atmosphere by percentage?			D
	a.	Oxygen	c.	Carbon monoxide
	b.	Carbon dioxide	d.	Nitrogen
31.	The wearing away of the earth's surface is called			C
	a.	mountains	c.	erosion
	b.	plateau	d.	deposition
32.	Mountains may be arranged in a line known as			B
	a.	horsts	c.	glacier
	b.	range	d.	all of these
33.	Tibet is a			A
	a.	plateau	c.	both (a) and (b)
	b.	mountain range	d.	none of these
34.	Where is the Bay of Bengal?			A
	a.	In the east direction of India	c.	In the north direction of India
	b.	In the West direction of India	d.	In the South direction of India
35.	India is located in the			A
	a.	northern hemisphere	c.	both (a) and (b)
	b.	Southern hemisphere	d.	none of these
36.	Which country shares land boundaries with 7 countries?			C
	a.	China	c.	India
	b.	Australia	d.	Africa
37.	Where does the Great Indian desert lie?			B
	a.	In the eastern part of India	c.	In the northern part of India
	b.	In the western part of India	d.	In the southern part of India
38.	Where do the rivers Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri drain?			C
	a.	Western Ghats	c.	Bay of Bengal
	b.	Lakshadweep	d.	None of these
39.	The Indian Island in the Arabian sea is known as_____.			C
	a.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	c.	Lakshadweep
	b.	Maldives	d.	None of these
40.	Which hills are located in Rajasthan?			A
	a.	Aravali hills	c.	Himalayas
	b.	Western Ghats	d.	All of these
41.	During the winter season the sun rays _____.			B
	a.	fall directly	c.	both (a) and (b)
	b.	don't fall directly	d.	none of these



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42.	What would happen if the monsoons are weak in a year?		D
	a. Water level will go-down	c. Summer will be longer	
	b. Crops will be affected	d. All of these	
43.	Which state has freezing cold during the winter season in India?		D
	a. Rajasthan	c. Madhya Pradesh	
	b. Bihar	d. Jammu and Kashmir	
44.	Which of the following is flowering plant?		B
	a. Tulsi	c. Cactus	
	b. Rose	d. None of these	
45.	Due to which condition India has a wide range of natural vegetation?		A
	a. Climatic condition	c. Summer condition	
	b. Rainy condition	d. Winter condition	
46.	Which of the following has Tropical Rain Forest?		A
	a. Western ghats forest	c. Jaisalmer	
	b. Sahara Desert	d. Bikaner	
47.	In which direction does the wind blow during south west monsoon season?		B
	a. Land to sea	c. Both (a) and (b)	
	b. Sea to land	d. None of these	
48.	In which state are the cactus, khair, Babool, Keekar etc. found?		A
	a. Rajasthan	c. Both (a) and (b)	
	b. Bihar	d. None of these	
49.	Mangrove forests are found in		A
	a. West Bengal	c. Delhi	
	b. Mumbai	d. None of these	
50.	During the night time, which gas is released by the plants?		B
	a. Oxygen	c. Hydrogen	
	b. Carbon dioxide	d. Lithium	
51.	The domain of water is referred to		A
	a. hydrosphere	c. atmosphere	
	b. lithosphere	d. biosphere	
52.	What do plant and animal kingdom make together?		A
	a. Biosphere	c. Atmosphere	
	b. Hydrosphere	d. All of these	
53.	When is the World Environment Day celebrated every year?		D
	a. 25th December	c. 26th January	
	b. 23rd June	d. 5th June	
54.	The upper most layer of the earth's surface is called_____.		A
	a. the crust	c. the roads	
	b. the brust	d. the forest	
55.	What is the radius of the earth?		C
	a. 3671 km	c. 6371 km	
	b. 7163 km	d. 1736 km	
56.	Any natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the earth's crust is called a		A



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	a. rock	c. sediment	
	b. road	d. none of these	
57.	The sediments are transported and deposited by		C
	a. wind	c. wind and water	
	b. water	d. none of these	
58.	Which rock is the molten magma made up of?		A
	a. Igneous	c. Sedimentary	
	b. Metamorphic	d. None of these	
59.	Rocks which contain fossils are called		D
	a. metamorphic rocks	c. core	
	b. igneous rocks	d. sedimentary rocks	
60.	Earth core has a radius of about Km.		C
	a. 8671 km	c. 3500 km	
	b. 7163 km	d. 1736 km	
61.	Excess amount of CO ₂ is responsible for		B
	a. global cooling	c. both (a) and (b)	
	b. global warming	d. none of these	
62.	What are the important objects for survival of plants and animals?		D
	a. Rainfall	c. Oxygen	
	b. Sun light	d. All of these	
63.	Which gas is used by the green plants to make their food?		B
	a. Oxygen	c. Nitrogen	
	b. Carbon dioxide	d. None of these	
64.	Write the correct north-south position of the states of India. 1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Jammu and Kashmir 3. Madhya Pradesh 4. Kerala 5. Uttar Pradesh		C
	a. 43251	c. 25314	
	b. 25431	d. 52143	
65.	When the air is heated it becomes		A
	a. Lighter	c. Colder	
	b. Heavier	d. None of these	
66.	What is the average height of the troposphere?		D
	a. 3 km	c. 9 km	
	b. 6 km	d. 13 km	
67.	As we go up in troposphere layer of the atmosphere the pressure		B
	a. increases	c. no change	
	b. decreases	d. all of these	
68.	Which of the following are part of weather forecast in the newspapers?		D
	a. Temperature	c. Time of Sunset	
	b. Humidity	d. All of These	
69.	Where is the air pressure highest?		B
	a. Moon	c. Stratosphere	



	b.	Sea Level	d.	Exosphere	
70.	Which one of the following is a local wind?				A
	a.	Sea breeze	c.	Monsoon wind	
	b.	Trade wind	d.	None of these	
71.	How many states in India have a forest cover more than the 75% of their geographical lands area?				C
	a.	1	c.	3	
	b.	2	d.	4	
72.	Which among the following states of India shared its boundary with Myanmar? 1. Arunachal Pradesh 2. Nagaland 3. Manipur 4. Tripura Choose the correct option from the codes given below:				A
	a.	1, 2 & 3	c.	1, 2, 3 & 4	
	b.	1 & 2	d.	2, 3 & 4	
73.	Which day of the year is celebrated as Water Day?				D
	a.	26 January	c.	15 August	
	b.	15 January	d.	22 March	
74.	The movements that occur in oceans can be broadly called				B
	a.	wave	c.	water cycle	
	b.	circulation	d.	all of these	
75.	Which is the Japanese word which means 'Harbour Waves'?				A
	a.	Tsunami	c.	Ocean wave	
	b.	Sea wave	d.	None of these	
76.	When did Tsunami strike the Indian ocean?				A
	a.	26 December, 2004	c.	26 December, 2006	
	b.	26 December, 2005	d.	26 December, 2007	
77.	The rhythmic rise and fall of ocean water twice in a day is known as				A
	a.	tide	c.	ocean current	
	b.	wave	d.	none of these	
78.	Tropical evergreen forests are also called				A
	a.	tropical rain forests	c.	tropical deciduous forests	
	b.	tropical dry forests	d.	none of these	
79.	What is the name of the largest snake found in tropical rainforest?				A
	a.	Anaconda	c.	Two mouth snakes	
	b.	Black cobra	d.	None of these	
80.	In which season do plants shed their leaves in temperate deciduous forests?				A
	a.	Dry season	c.	Both (a) and (b)	
	b.	Wet season	d.	None of these	
81.	What helps reduce transpiration in Mediterranean trees?				D
	a.	Thick Bark	c.	None of these	
	b.	Wax coated leaves	d.	Both of these	



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82.	In which of the following settlements are the people engaged in activities like fishing, agriculture, craftwork etc.?		A
	a. Rural settlements	c. Forestry settlements	
	b. Urban settlements	d. None of these	
83.	Which country has the largest railway network in Asia?		B
	a. China	c. Pakistan	
	b. India	d. Japan	
84.	The place where a river flows into another water body is called		A
	a. river's mouth	c. river's leg	
	b. river's nose	d. all of these	
85.	Toucans are the type of		C
	a. animals	c. birds	
	b. crops	d. reptiles	
86.	Where is one horned rhinoceros found?		A
	a. Brahmaputra plain	c. Ghaghra plain	
	b. Amazon basin	d. None of these	
87.	What is the main occupation of the people living in Ganga-Brahmaputra basin?		D
	a. Fishing	c. Mining	
	b. Lumbering	d. Agriculture	
88.	On which river bank are Allahabad, Kanpur, Varanasi, located?		A
	a. River Ganga	c. River Hooghly	
	b. River Brahmaputra	d. River Yamuna	
89.	Rocky Mountains are bounded by which of the grasslands on their east?		B
	a. Pampas	c. Velds	
	b. Prairies	d. Sheep	
90.	How many countries touch Sahara Desert?		A
	a. Eleven	c. Sixteen	
	b. Thirteen	d. Twenty	
91.	Which crop is famous in Egypt?		C
	a. Maize	c. Cotton	
	b. Wheat	d. None of these	
92.	What are two words by which Ladakh is made of?		A
	a. La and Dak	c. Lad and akh	
	b. Lad and hakh	d. None of these	
93.	What is the other name of Ladakh?		C
	a. Indus	c. Khapa-chan	
	b. Kargil	d. Karakoram	
94.	Which of the following birds are sighted in Ladakh?		D
	a. Robin	c. Raven	
	b. Redstarts	d. All of these	
95.	Which of the following river does not originate in Indian territory		B
	a. Mahanadi	c. Ganga	
	b. Brahmaputra	d. Satluj	



96.	Deccan Plateau is formed mainly from		D
	a. Sedimentary rocks	c. Metamorphic rocks	
	b. Sand stone	d. Igneous rocks	
97.	Which of the following river in India is shared by large number of states?		D
	a. Narmada	c. Cauvery	
	b. Krishna	d. Godavari	
98.	Chambal river flows through the states of		C
	a. Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and U.P.	c. U.P. Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan	
	b. U.P., Madhya Pradesh and Bihar	d. U.P. Madhya Pradesh and Orissa	
99.	Kolkata is situated on the banks of the river		B
	a. Ganga	c. Krishna	
	b. Hooghly	d. Cauvery	
100.	Which of the following river does not flow into Bay of Bengal?		C
	a. Ganga	c. Narmada	
	b. Krishna	d. Godavari	
101.	Which of these have some utility?		D
	a. Water	c. Vegetables	
	b. Electricity	d. All of these	
102.	Resources are distributed unequally over the earth because of		A
	a. the different natural conditions	c. technological levels	
	b. level of development	d. all of these	
103.	The resources whose quantities are known, named as		B
	a. potential resources	c. stock	
	b. actual resources	d. all of these	
104.	Give an example of biotic resources.		D
	a. rocks	c. soils	
	b. minerals	d. animals	
105.	Coal is an example of		B
	a. renewable resources	c. human resources	
	b. non-renewable resources	d. potential resources	
106.	Resources used carefully and giving them time to get renewed is called		B
	a. resource depletion	c. resource pollution	
	b. resource conservation	d. none of these	
107.	Balancing the needs to use resources and also conserve them for future generation is called		C
	a. development	c. sustainable development	
	b. devaluation	d. all of these	
108.	The example of common property resource is		A
	a. community land	c. both (a) and (b)	
	b. individual building	d. none of these	
109.	Which of the following is used of soil conservation?		D
	a. Mulching	c. Contour ploughing	



	b. Shelter belts	d. All of these	
110.	Which of the following is a famous bird sanctuary?		D
	a. Kaziranga National Park	c. Gir forest	
	b. Tiger Park at Dudhwa	d. Bharatpur Sanctuary	
111.	Why has quarrying become a major environmental concern?		B
	a. Because minerals are pollutants	c. Because it is done by displacing people	
	b. Due to dust raised from the quarrying activities	d. None of these	
112.	What is the process in which shafts are useful?		B
	a. Surface mining	c. Off-shore drilling	
	b. Deep bores	d. None of these	
113.	What is the process in which minerals lying near the surface are dug?		C
	a. Drilling	c. Quarrying	
	b. Off-shore drilling	d. Extraction	
114.	Name the process in which deep wells are bored to take out petroleum and natural gas.		D
	a. Quarrying	c. Shaft mining	
	b. Drilling	d. Open cast mining	
115.	Gold is an example of minerals.		B
	a. ferrous	c. both (a) and (b)	
	b. non-ferrous	d. none of these	
116.	Which continent is the largest producer of iron?		B
	a. Asia	c. North America	
	b. Europe	d. Australia	
117.	Which is one of the deepest gold mines of the world?		A
	a. Kolar	c. Raniganj	
	b. Jharia	d. Bikaner	
118.	From which mineral is silicon obtained?		D
	a. Coal	c. Thorium	
	b. Bauxite	d. Quartz	
119.	Where do we find natural gas resources in India?		B
	a. Uttar Pradesh	c. Mumbai High	
	b. Bihar	d. Jammu and Kashmir	
120.	Mineral fuel is found in:		D
	a. Sedimentary rocks	c. Igneous rocks	
	b. Metamorphic rocks	d. All of these	
121.	Energy obtained from the earth is known as:		C
	a. Nuclear energy	c. Geothermal	
	b. Bio gas	d. Thermal	
122.	What is cultivation of grapes called?		B
	a. Sericulture	c. Floriculture	
	b. Viticulture	d. Horticulture	



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123.	The important inputs like seeds, fertilizers, machinery etc. form a system called as?		C
	a. Barter system	c. Farm system	
	b. Water system	d. All of these	
124.	Type of farming to meet family needs is known as:		A
	a. Subsistence	c. Organic	
	b. Mixed	d. None of these	
125. is also known as a paddy.		C
	a. Wheat	c. Rice	
	b. Jowar	d. Bajra	
126.	Which of the following are coarse grains?		D
	a. Jowar	c. Ragi	
	b. Bajra	d. All of these	
127.	Which type of soil is good for growing wheat?		B
	a. Desert	c. Sandy	
	b. Loamy	d. None of these	
128.	Which fiber requires frost free days to grow?		A
	a. Cotton	c. Nylon	
	b. Jute	d. None of these	
129.	Basket weaving falls in the category of		B
	a. small-scale industry	c. large-scale industry	
	b. cottage industry	d. none of these	
130.	The earlier name of Jamshedpur was:		B
	a. Sakshi	c. Subarnarekha	
	b. Sakchi	d. Kharkai	
131.	Which among the following is the largest lake?		B
	a. Huran	c. Ontario	
	b. Superior	d. Michigan	
132.	Which is not the quality of clothes?		D
	a. Muslin	c. Calicos	
	b. Chintzes	d. Osaka	
133.	On the basis of their distribution, Natural resources can be classified as _____ and _____.		A
	a. Ubiquitous and Localized resources	c. Actual and Potential resources	
	b. Biotic and Abiotic resources	d. Renewable and Non-Renewable	
134.	Name the term that can be given to Land that is suitable for crop production.		D
	a. Untilled Land	c. Forest Land	
	b. Pasture Land	d. Arable Land	
135.	Which of the following geographical term related to a body of land surrounded by water on three sides?		A
	a. Peninsula	c. Strait	
	b. Gulf	d. Island	
136.	Which of the following passes cuts through the Pir Panjal range and links Manali and Leh by road?		A



	a.	Rohtas Pass	c.	Niti Pass	
	b.	Mana Pass	d.	Nathula Pass	
137.	Which of the following region supports the Karewa formation?				D
	a.	North-eastern Himalayas	c.	Eastern Himalayas	
	b.	Himachal-Uttaranchal Himalayas	d.	Kashmir Himalayas	
138.	Where is the Loktak Lake situated?				C
	a.	Kerala	c.	Manipur	
	b.	Uttaranchal	d.	Rajasthan	
139.	Which of the following rivers is not part of 'Panchnad'?				B
	a.	The Ravi	c.	The Chenab	
	b.	The Indus	d.	The Jhelum	
140.	Which of the following rivers flows in a rift valley?				C
	a.	The Sabarmati	c.	The Narmada	
	b.	The Yamuna	d.	The Luni	
141.	Consider the following statement(s) is/are about South- West Monsoon I. The bulk of rainfall is received during this season in almost every part of India except Tamil Nadu. II. Blossom Shower with this shower, coffee flowers blossom in Karnataka and its nearby areas. Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct? Code:				A
	a.	Only I	c.	Both I and II	
	b.	Only II	d.	Neither I nor II	
142.	Which of the following longitudes is the standard meridian of India?				C
	a.	69°30'E	c.	82°30'E	
	b.	75°30'E	d.	90°30'E	
143.	Which one of the following describes the drainage patterns resembling the branches of a tree?				D
	a.	Radial	c.	Dendritic	
	b.	Centrifugal	d.	Trellis	
144.	Which of the following country have common frontier with the Indian State like Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim?.				B
	a.	China	c.	Bhutan	
	b.	Nepal	d.	Myanmar	
145.	What is another name of Sahyadris?				B
	a.	Aravali	c.	Himadri	
	b.	Western Ghats	d.	None of the above	
146.	Which of the following is popular name of the Indian islands in the Arabian Sea?				B
	a.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	c.	Maldives	
	b.	Lakshadweep Islands	d.	Both A & B	
147.	Which of the following is the oldest mountain range in India?				A
	a.	Aravali Mountains	c.	Himalayas	
	b.	Western Ghats	d.	Both A & C	



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148.	Which of the following is the highlights of the 'Rally for Valley' programme in India?		A
	a.	Environmental degradation	
	b.	Biodiversity	
	c.	Resettlement of displaced people	
	d.	Loss of agricultural	
149.	Which State shares its international border with Bangladesh and Myanmar?		C
	a.	Assam	
	b.	Meghalaya	
	c.	Tripura	
	d.	Mizoram	
150.	Which mountain range separates the Indo-Gangetic plain from the Deccan Plateau?		B
	a.	The Aravalli	
	b.	The Vindhya	
	c.	The Saputara	
	d.	The Sahyadri	