## 10<sup>th</sup> Geography Questions in English – New Book

### [Book Back + Important Questions]

### 1. India –Location Relief and Drainage

*I. Choose the correct answer.*

1. The north-south extent of India is
   a) 2,500 km                     b) 2,933km
   **c) 3,214km**                  d) 2,814km
2. The southern most point of India is
   a) Andaman                      **b) Kanyakumari**
   c) Indira point                 d) Kavaratu
3. The extent of Humalayas in the east-west is about
   **a) 2,500 km**                 b) 2,400km
   c) 800km                        d) 2,200km
4. _____river is known as "Sorrow of Bihar".
   a) Narmada                      b) Godavari
   **c) Kosi**                     d) Damodar
5. Deccan plateau covers an area of about _____ sq.km.
   a) 8 lakh                       b) 6 lakh
   c) 5 lakh                       **d) 7 lakh**
6. A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as _____
   a) coast                        b) island
   **c) peninsula**                d) strait
7. The Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar separates India from _____
   a) Goa                          b) West Bengal
   **c) Sri Lanka**                d) Maldives
8. The highest peak in South India is
   a) Ooty                         b) Kodaikanal
   **c) Anaimudi**                 d) Jindhagada
9. _____ plains ar formed by the older alluviums.
   a) Bhabar                       b) Tarai
   **c) Bhangar**                  d) Khadar
10. Pulicat Lake is located between the states of
    a) West Bengal and Odisha      b) Karnataka and Kerala
    c) Odisha and Andhra pradesh   **d) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh**
11. The total length of the coast line in India including the islands is _____ km.
    **a) 7516.6km**                b) 7625.6km
    c) 7526.6km                    d) 7626.6km
12. India has been politically divided into _____ states and _____ union territories.
    a) 29,6          b) 28,7        **c) 29,7**           d) 30,7
13. Earth rotates from _____ to _____
    a) south to north              b) east to west
    **c) west to east**            d) north to south
14. The highest point in Trans Himalayas is _____

a) Mt. Godwin Austen (K2)       b) Kanchenjunga
c) Anaimudi                     d) Mahendragiri

15. The _____ river divides the plateau region of India broadly into two parts.
   a) Kaveri                    b) Narmada
   c) Tapti                     d) Mahanadi

16. The _____ channel seperates Lakshadweep islands from the Maldives islands.
   a) ten degree                b) nine degree
   c) eight degree              d) seven degree

17. The _____ range is the oldest mountain system in India.
   a) Aravalli                  b) Ladakh
   c) Karakoram                 d) Vindhyas

18. Kayals ad Teris are found in _____ ___ coast.
   a) Konkari                   b) Malabar
   c) Corornandel               d) Northcrn circars

19. The fresh water lake found in the deltaic region of Godavari is _____
   a) Kolleru                   b) Chelka
   c) Pulica                    d) Vembanad

20. Dihang is a gorge in _____
   a) Assam                     b) Meghalaya
   c) Nagaland                  d) Arunachal Pradesh

II. Match the following:
   A. Match the following
      1. Tsangpo               -        a) Tributary of River Ganga
      2. Yamuna                -        b) Highest peak in India
      3. New alluvium          -        c) River Brahmaputra in Tibet
      4. Mt. Godwin Austen (K2) -       d) Southern part of East Coastal Plain
      5. Coromandel Coast       -       e) Khadhar
      Ans: 1-c; 2-a; 3-e; 4-b; 5-d
   B. Match the following
      1. Sambar lake          -        a) River Brahmaputra
      2. Meghna river         -        b) Nicobar island
      3. River Padma          -        c) Rajasthan
      4. Indira Point         -        d) Roof of the world
      5. Pamir knot           -        e) Bangladesh
      Ans: 1-c; 2-a; 3-e; 4-b; 5-d
   C. Match the following
      1. Gurushikar           -        a) Odisha
      2. Abode of snow        -        b) Kerala
      3. Chilka lake          -        c) Fertile region
      4. Vembanad lake        -        d) Himalaya
      5. Doab                 -        e) Aravalli
      Ans: 1-e; 2-d; 3-a; 4-b; 5-c

## 2. Climate and Natural Vegetation of India

I. Choose the correct answer.

Learning Leads To Ruling

1. Meteorology is the science of _____

   **a) Weather**                    b) Social

   c) Political                      d) Human

2. We wear cotton during _____

   **a) Summer**                     b) Winter

   c) Rainy                          d) Northeast monsoon

3. Western djsturbanes cause rainfall in _____

   a) TamilNadu                      b) Kerala

   **c) Punjab**                     d) Madhya Pradesh

4. _____helps in quick ripening of mangoes along the coast of Kerala and Karnataka.

   a) Loo                            b) Norwester

   **c) Mango Showers**              d) Jet stream

5. _____ is a line joining the places of equal rainfall.

   **a) Isohyets**                   b) Isobar

   c) Isotherm                       d) Latitudes

6. Climate of India is labelled as _____

   a) Tropical humid                 b) Equatorial Climate

   **c) Tropical Monsoon Climate**   d) Temperate Climate

7. The monsoon forests are otherwise called as _____

   a) Tropical evergreen forest      **b) Deciduous forest**

   c) Mangrove forest                d) Mountain forest

8. _____ forests are found above 2400m Himalayas.

   a) Deciduous forests              **b) Alpine forests**

   c) Mangrove forests               d) Tidal forests

9. Sesahachalam hills, a Bioshpere reserve is situated in _____

   a) Tamil Nadu                     **b) Andhra Pradesh**

   c) Madhya Pradesh                 d) Karnataka

10. _____ is a part of the world network biosphere reserves of UNESCO.

a) **Nilgiri**

b) Agasthiyamalai

c) Great Nicobar

d) Kachch

11. Wild life Research Institute of India is located at _____

a) Ludhiana

b) **Dehradun**

c) Bhopal

d) Jodhpur

12. There are _____ National parks and _____ wildlife sanctuaries created across India.

a) **102, 515**

(b) 104, 520

c) 103, 520

d) 104, 520

13. There are about _____ Mammals and _____ reptiles in India.

a) **458, 446**

b) 460,464

c) 470. 480

d) 490,450

14. Isobar is a line joining places having equal _____

a) temperature

b) **pressure**

c) cloud cover

d) Sunshine

15. The Indian Board for Wildlife (IBWL) was constituted in _____ to suggest means of protection, conservation and management of widilfe to the government.

a) 1950

b) 1954

c) **1952**

d) 1951

II. *Match the following:*

A. Match the following

1. Project Elephant        -        a) Desert and Semi desert vegetation

2. Bipdiversity hotspot        -        b) October- December

3. North east monsoon        -        c) Littoral forest

4. Tropical thorn forests        -        d) Protect the elephants

5. Coastal forests        -        e) The Himalayas

**Ans: 1-d; 2-e; 3-b; 4-a; 5-c**

B. Match the following

1. Project Tiger          -          a) 22nd April

2. Project Elephant       -          b) 22nd March

3. World Earth Day        -          c) 21st March

4. World Water Day        -          d) April 1973

5. World Forest day       -          e) Feb 1992

**Ans: 1-d; 2-e; 3-a; 4-b; 5-c**

*III. Consider the given statements and choose the correct option from the given below ones.*

1. Assertion (A): Monsoons are a complex meteorological phenomenon.

   Reason(R): Meteorologists have developed a number of concepts about the origin of monsoons.

   **a) Both (A) and (R) are true R explains A.**

   b) Both (A) and (R) are true, R does not explains A.

   c) (A) is correct (R) is false.

   d) (A) is false, (R) is true.

2. Assertion (A): The Himalayas acts as a climatic barrier.

   Reason (R): The Himalayas prevents cold winds from central Asia and keep the Indian Sub-continent warm.   (Give option for this questions)

   **(a) Both (A) and (R) are true R explains A**

   b) Both (A)and (R)are true R does not explainA

   c) (A) is correct (R) is false

   d) (A) is false (R) is true

3. Assertion: The Himalayas act as climatic barrier

   Reason: The Himalayas prevents cold winds from central Asia and the keep the Indian subcontinent warm

   **a) Both A and R are true R explains A**

   b) Both A and R are true R does not explain A

   c) A is true and R is false

   d) A is flase and R is true

*IV. Choose the Inappropriate answer:*

1. Tidal forests are found in and around _____

   **a) Desert**                     b) The deltas of Ganga and Brahmaputra

   c) The delta of Godavari          d) The delta of Mahanadhi

2. Climate of India is affected by _____

   a) Latitudinal extent             b) Altitude

   c) Distance from the sea          **d) Soil**

## 3. Components of Agriculture

*I. Choose the correct answer:*

1. The soil which is rich in iron oxides is _____

   a) Alluvial                       a) Black

   **c) Red**                        d) Alkaline

2. Which of the following organization has divided the Indian soils into 8 major groups?

   **a) Indian Council of Agricultural Research.**     b) Indian Meteorological Department

   c) Soil Survey of India.                            d) Indian Institute of Soil Science.

3. The soils formed by the rivers are

   a) Red soils                      b) Black soils

   c) Desert soils                   **d) Alluvial soils**

4. _____ dam is the highest gravity in India.

   a) Hirakud dam                    **b) Bhakra Nangal dam**

   c) Mettur dam                     d) Nagarjuna sagar dam

5. _____ is a cash crop.

   **a) Cotton**                     b) Wheat

   c) Rice                           d) Maize

6. Black soils are also called as _____

   a) Arid soils                     b) Saline soils

   **c) Regur soils**                d) Mountain soils

7. The longest dam in the world is _____

a) Mettur dam                          b) Kosi dam

**c) Hirakud dam**                     d) Bhakra Nandal dam

8. The leading producer of rice in India is _____

a) Punjab                              b) Maharashtra

c) Uttar Pradesh                       **d) West Bengal**

9. Which crop is called as "Golden Fibre" in India?

a) cotton                              b) wheat

**c) jute**                            d) tobacco

10. The state which leads in the production of coffee is

a) West Bengal                         **b) Karnataka**

c) Odisha                              d) Punjab

11. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research was set up in India in _____

a) 1950          b) 1952          **c) 1953**          d) 1951

12. The removal of soil along drainage lines by surface water run off forming large gullies is called _____

**a) Gully erosion**                   b) Rill erosion

c) Sheet erosion                       d) Ravine erosion

13. The states benefitted from Bhakra Nangal project are

a) Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat         **b) Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan**

c) Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh   d) Punjab, Haryana, Uttaranchal

14. The capacity of hydro power generation of Bhakra Nangal project is _____ Megawatts.

**a) 1500**          b) 1200          c) 1000          d) 1700

15. Watering of plants through artificial means _____

a) soil erosion                        b) soil conservation

**c) irrigation**                      d) none of these

## II. Consider the given statements and choose the right option given below:

1. Assertion (A): Horticulture involves cultivation of fruits, vegetables and flowers.

Reason(R): India ranks first in the world in the production of mango, banana and citrus fruits.

**a) Both (A) and (R) are true R explains A.**

b) Both (A) and (R) are true , R does not explains A.

c) (A) is correct (R) is false.

d) (A) is false, (R) is true.

2. Assertion (A): Alluvial soil is formed by the deposition of eroded and decayed materials brought by the rivers.

Reason(R): Paddy and wheat are grown well in the soil.

**a) Both (A) and (R) are true R explains A.**

b) Both (A) and (R) are true , R does not explains A.

c) (A) is correct (R) is false.

d) (A) is false, (R) is true.

## III. Pick the odd one out.

1. a) Wheat          b) Rice          c) Millets          **d) Coffee**

2. a) Khadar          b) Bhangar          c) Alluvial soil          **d) Black soil**

3. a) Inundational canals     b) Pernnial canals     **c) Tanks**          d) Canals

## IV. Match the following:

### A. Match the following

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Sugar bowl of India | - | a) Mahanadi |
| 2. Coffee | - | b) Golden revolution |
| 3. Tehri | - | c) Karnataka |
| 4. Hirakud | - | d) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar |
| 5. Horticulture | - | e) Highest dam in India |

**Ans: 1-d; 2-c; 3-e; 4-a; 5-b**

### B. Match the following

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Bajra | - | a) Assam |
| 2. Jowar | - | b) Kerala |
| 3. Jhum | - | c) Rajasthan |
| 4. Poonam | - | d) Madhya Pradesh |

5. Pulses                -        e) Maharashtra

**Ans: 1-c; 2-e; 3-a; 4-b; 5-d**

**C. Match the following**

1. Yellow revolution        -        a) Milk production

2. Brown revolution        -        b) Onion production

3. Golden revolution        -        c) Leather/ Cocoa

4. Pink revolution        -        d) Oil seed production

5. White revolution        -        e) Fruits/ Honey production.

**Ans: 1-d; 2-c; 3-e; 4-b; 5-a**

## 4. Resources and industries

*I. Choose the correct answer:*

1. Manganese is used in _____

   a) Storage batteries        **b) Steel making**

   c) Copper smelting        d) Petroleum refining

2. The Anthracite coal has _____

   **a) 80 to 95% Carbon**        b) above 70% carbon

   c) 60 to 70% carbon        d) Below 50% carbon

3. The most important constituents of petroleum are hydrogen and

   a) oxygen        b) water

   **c) carbon**        d) nitrogen

4. The city which is called as the Manchester of south India is

   a) Chennai        b) Salem

   c) Madurai        **d) Coimbatore**

5. The first Jute mill of India was established at

   **a) Kolkata**        b) Mumbai

   c) Ahmedabad        d) Baroda

6. The first nuclear Power Station was commissioned in

a) Gujarat                     b) Rajasthan

**c) Maharashtra**              d) Tamil Nadu

7. The most abundant source of energy is

a) Bio mass                    **b) Sun**

c) Coal                        d) Oil

8. The famous Sindri Fertilizer Plant is located in

**a) Jharkhand**                b) Bihar

c) Rajasthan                   d) Assam

9. The nucleus for the development of the chotanagpur plateau region is

a) transport                   **b) mineral deposits**

c) large demand                d) power availability

10. One of the shore based steel plants of India is located at

a) Kolkata                     b) Tuticorin

c) Goa                         **d) Visakhapatnam**

11. One of the organization associated with minerals in India is and Geological survey of India and its headquarters is at _____

**a) Kolkata**                  b) Mumbai

c) Chennai                     d) Delhi

12. _____ stands first in the reserves of bauxite in India.

a) Bihar                       b) Gujarat

**c) Odisha**                   d) Rajasthan

13. _____ is the largest producer of copper with 62% of India's production.

a) Rajasthan                   **b) Jharkhand**

c) Odisha                      d) Karnataka

14. The India Coal Limited under Government of India has its headquarters at _____

a) Ranchi                      b) Andhra Pradesh

**c) Kolkata**                  d) Assam

15. The largest coal producing state in the country is _____

a) Bihar                              **b) Jharkhand**

c) Odisha                            d) Madhya Pradesh

16. The first nuclear power station was setuip at _____ near Mumbai in 1969.

a) Kalpakkam                    b) Kanga

c) Rawatbhata                   **d) Tarapur**

17. _____ is the largest producer of silk in India.

**a) Karnataka**                  b) West Bengal

c) Jammu and Kashmir      d) Tamil Nadu

18. The first paper mill of India was started in 1812 at Serampore in _____

**a) West Bengal**               b) Odisha

c) Madhya Pradesh          d) Bihar

19. The first cotton textile mill was established at Gloster near _____in 1818.

a) Mumbai                         b) Madras

c) Delhi                              **d) Kolkata**

20. The first hydro electric power station in India was established at _____ in 1897.

**a) Darjeeling**                  b) Shilong

c) mettur                           d) Periyar

## II. Match the following:

### A. Match the following

a. Bauxite             -          1) Cement

b. Gypsum            -          2) Aircraft

c. Black gold         -          3) Electrical goods

d. Iron ore            -          4) Coal

e. Mica                 -          5) Magnetite

**Ans: a-2; b-1; c-4; d-5; e-3**

### B. Match the following

a) Detroit of India         -          1) Gujarat

b) Thermal power plant          -          2) Thiruvananthapuram

c) Wind farm                    -          3) Andhra Pradesh

d) Tidal energy                 -          4) 1975

e) Solar power                  -          5) Chennai

**Ans: a-5; b-4; c-1; d-2; e-3**

## C. Match the following

1. Bauxite            -          a) Salem

2. Manganese         -          b) Odisha

3. Iron ore          -          c) Odisha

4. Copper            -          d) Rajasthan

5. Gypsum            -          e) Rajasthan

**Ans: 1-b; 2-c; 3-a; 4-e; 5-d**

## D. Match the following

1. Chennai           -          a) Mineral Heart of India

2. Bengaluru         -          b) Manchester of India

3. Mumbai            -          c) Electronic capital of India

4. Kanpur            -          d) Detroit of Asia

5. Chotanagpur       -          e) Manchester of North India

**Ans: 1-d; 2-c; 3-b; 4-e; 5-a**

### 5. India – Population, Transport. Communication & Trade

*I. Choose the correct answer:*

1. The scientific study of different aspects of population is called

   a) Photography          **b) Demography**

   c) Choreography          d) Population density

2. The state with highest literacy rate as epr 2011 senses is _____

   a) Tamil Nadu          b) Karnataka

   **c) Kerala**          d) Uttar Pradesh

3. HunaI Development is measured in terms of _____

    a) Human Resource Index    b) Per capita index

    **c) Human Development Index**    d)UNDP

4. _____ transport provides door to door services.

    a) Railways    **b) Roadways**

    c) Airways    d) waterways

5. The length of Golden Quadrilateral superhighways in india is

    **a) 5846km**    b) 5847km

    c) 5849 km    d) 5800 km

6. The length of navigable inland waterways in india is

    a) 17,500km    b) 5000km

    **c) 14,500 km**    d) 1000 km

7. The National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) is located at _____

    a) Bengaluru    b) Chennai

    c) Delhi    **d) Hyderabad**

8. The transport useful in the inaccessible areas is

    a) Roadways    b) Railways

    **c) Airways**    d) Waterways

9. Which of the following is associated with helicopter service?

    a) Air India    b) Indian Airlines

    c) Vayudoot    **d) Pavan Hans**

10. The major import item of India is

    a) cement    b) jewells

    c) tea    **d) petroleum**

11. In India the first census was carried out in the year _____

    a) 1870    b) 1871    **c) 1872**    d) 1874

12. National Highways Authority of India was established in _____

a) 1993            b) 1994        c) 1996        **d) 1995**

13. Golden Quadrilateral is a _____ km long road and the project was launched in _____

   **a) 5846, 1999**              b) 5845, 1998

   c) 5844, 1997                d) 5843, 1996

14. North south corridor is a _____ km long road.

   a) 4075            **b) 4076**        c) 4074            d) 4073

15. The world's highest road has been constructed by Border Roads Organisation joining _____ and leh in Ladakh.

   **a) Chandigarh**              b) Dehradun

   c) Manali                    d) Nainital

16. East-West corridor connects _____ in Assam to _____ in Gujarat.

   a) Guwahati, Baroda          **b) Silchar, Porbandar**

   c) Dispur, Ahemadabad        d) Digboi, Surat

17. East-west and north south corridors intersect at _____

   **a) Jhansi**                 b) Indore

   c) Bhopal                    d) Nagpur

18. The  _____ express is the fastest operational train in India.

   a) Shatabdi                  b) Rajdhani

   **c) Gat4eiman**              d) Charminar

19. The Konkan Railways connects Roha in _____ to Mangaluru in _____

   a) Goa, Karnataka            b) Maharashtra, Kerala

   c) Maharashtra, Goa          **d) Maharashtra, Karnataka**

20. There are _____ cities in India with metro rail connectivity.

   a) 7            b) 6            **c) 8**            d) 9

21. For operations and management Indian Railways is organized into _____ zones.

   **a) 16**        b) 14            c) 12            d) 10

22. The _____ railway accounts for the longest length route.

   **a) Northern**               b) Southern

c) Western                    d) Eastern

*II. Match the following:*

### A. Match the following

1. Border Road Organisation      -        a) Satellite communication

2. INSAT                        -        b) Impact of Urbanization

3. Mazagaon Dock                -        c) 1990

4. Urban sprawl                 -        d) Mumbai

5. Konkan Railways              -        e) 1960

                               -        f) Hyderabad

**Ans; 1-e; 2-a; 3-d; 4-b; 5-c**

### B. Match the following

1. Northern Railway             -        a) Gorakhpur

2. North Eastern Railway        -        b) Jaipur

3. North Western                -        c) Allahabad

4. North Central                -        d) Guwahati

5. North East Frontier          -        e) Delhi

**Ans: 1-e; 2-a; 3-b; 4-c; 5-d**

### C. Match the following

1. Southern Railway             -        a) Kolkata

2. South Eastern Railway        -        b) Chennai

3. South Central Railway        -        c) Bilaspur

4. South Western Railway        -        d) Secunderabad

5. South East Central Railway   -        e) Hubli

**Ans: 1-b; 2-a; 3-d; 4-e; 5-c**

### D. Match the following

1. Eastern Railway          -        a) Bhuvaneswar

2. East Coast Railway       -        b) Kolkata

3. East Central                -            c) Jabalpur

4. Central Railway             -            d) Hazipur

5. Western Railway             -            e) Mumbai (Church gate)

6. West Central Railway        -            f) Mumbai (VT)

**Ans: 1-b; 2-a; 3-d; 4-f; 5-e; 6-c**

**E. Match the following**

1. NH1            -            a) Delhi –Kolkata

2. NH2            -            b) Delhi to Amritsar

3. NH7            -            c) Caranasi to Kanyakumari

4. NH 47A         -            d) Bamanbore – Nagpur

5. NH 47          -            e) Ernakulam to Kochi

**Ans: 1-b; 2-a; 3-c; 4-e; 5-d**