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| --- | --- |
| Question | The mountains differ from the hills in terms of |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Elevation |
| Option | Slope |
| Option | Aspect |
| Option | None of the above |
| Answer | 1 |
| Solution | The correct answer is Elevation. The mountains differ from the hills in terms of Elevation. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | The river Yangtze flows in |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | The South America |
| Option | Australia |
| Option | China |
| Option | Japan |
| Answer | 3 |
| Solution | The river Yangtze is sometimes regarded as the natural boundary between the North and the South China. Its basin area is large and accounts for about one fifth of the total land area in China. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | The Deccan Plateau is located in |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Kenya |
| Option | Australia |
| Option | Iran |
| Option | India |
| Answer | 4 |
| Solution | Deccan plateau is the peninsular plateau of India. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | Glaciers are found in |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | The mountains |
| Option | The plains |
| Option | The plateaus |
| Option | None of the above |
| Answer | 1 |
| Solution | Glacier are found in the Mountains, Extensive glaciers are found in Antarctica, Argentina, Chile, Canada, Alaska, Greenland and Iceland. Mountain glaciers are widespread, especially in the Andes, the Himalayas, the Rocky Mountains, the Caucasus, Scandinavian mountains, and the Alps. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | An important mountain range of Europe is |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | The Andes |
| Option | The Alps |
| Option | The Rockies |
| Option | All of the above |
| Answer | 2 |
| Solution | An important range of Europe is “ The Alps “ mountain. This mountain is extended in so many countries namely Germany, Austria, Slovenia, Monaco, Italy, Switzerland, and France. Due to the formation of Asian and African tectonic plates due to collision, these mountains are formed. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| --- | --- |
| Question | The blue colour is used for showing |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Water bodies |
| Option | Mountains |
| Option | Plains |
| Option | plateau |
| Answer | 1 |
| Solution | The blue colour is used for showing water bodies, brown for mountain, yellow for plateau and green is used for plains |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| --- | --- |
| Question | A scale is necessary |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | For a map |
| Option | For a sketch |
| Option | For symbols |
| Option | All of the above |
| Answer | 1 |
| Solution | A scale is necessary for a map. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| --- | --- |
| Question | Maps showing distribution of forests are |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Physical map |
| Option | Thematic Map |
| Option | Political map |
| Option | None of the above |
| Answer | 2 |
| Solution | Maps showing distribution of forests are thematic maps. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| --- | --- |
| Question | A compass is used – |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | To show symbols |
| Option | To find the main direction |
| Option | To measure distance |
| Option | To measure weight |
| Answer | 2 |
| Solution | We can find out the direction of a place with the help of a compass. It is an instrument used to find out main directions. Its magnetic needle always points towards north-south direction. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| --- | --- |
| Question | The Palk Strait lies between the countries |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Sri Lanka and Maldives |
| Option | India and Sri Lanka |
| Option | India and Maldives |
| Option | India and Bangladesh |
| Answer | 2 |
| Solution | The Palk strait is situated between Indian State of Tamilnadu and Jaffna District of Sri Lanka. This strait connects the Bay of Bengal of India with the palk bay of Sri Lanka. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| --- | --- |
| Question | The southernmost Himalayas are known as |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Siwaliks |
| Option | Himadri |
| Option | Himachal |
| Option | None of the above |
| Answer | 1 |
| Solution | The outermost part of the Himalayan range of Himalayas is known as the Outer Himalayas or Shiwaliks. Shiwaliks cover an area of/around 10-15 km. 900-1100 metres is the range of their altitude. Shiwaliks are discontinuous ranges. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| --- | --- |
| Question | The Indian islands in the Arabian Sea are known as |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Andaman and Nicobar Islands |
| Option | Lakshadweep Islands |
| Option | Maldives |
| Option | None of these |
| Answer | 2 |
| Solution | Andaman and Nicobar Islands are Indian islands in the Bay of Bengal.Lakshadweep Islands are Indian islands in the Arabian Sea.Maldives are a group of islands located in the Arabian Sea. These islands are a country by themselves and not a part of India. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| Question | Sahyadris is also known as |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Aravali |
| Option | Western Ghats |
| Option | Himadri |
| Option | Eastern Ghats |
| Answer | 2 |
| Solution | The Sahyadris are also known as the Western Ghats. They border the peninsular plateau in the west and the Eastern Ghats provide the eastern boundary. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| --- | --- |
| Question | The oldest mountain range in India is the |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Aravali mountains |
| Option | Western ghats |
| Option | Himalayas |
| Option | Vindhyas |
| Answer | 1 |
| Solution | The Aravali Range is the oldest mountain range in India, running from Rajasthan to Haryana. The Aravalli Range has eroded a series of ancient folding mountains. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| --- | --- |
| Question | Which is not a natural ecosystem? |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Desert |
| Option | Aquarium |
| Option | Forest |
| Option | All of the above |
| Answer | 2 |
| Solution | Deserts are a type of terrestrial ecosystem. These areas receive very little precipitation and are characterised by extremes of climate both cold and warm.Aquariums cannot be considered a natural ecosystem as they are man-made for recreational purposes. Forests are considered natural ecosystems because they are home to a large variety of life forms such as plants, mammals, birds, insects and reptiles etc. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| --- | --- |
| Question | Which is a threat to environment? |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Growing plant |
| Option | Growing population |
| Option | Growing crops |
| Option | None of the above |
| Answer | 2 |
| Solution | A growing population is a threat to the environment:The rapid population growth and economic development in the country are degrading the environment through the uncontrolled growth of urbanization and industrialization and the destruction of natural habitats.One of the major causes of environmental degradation in India could be attributed to the rapid growth of population, which is adversely affecting the natural resources and environment. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| --- | --- |
| Question | Which is not a component of human environment? |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Land |
| Option | Religion |
| Option | Community |
| Option | Both b & c |
| Answer | 1 |
| Solution | Land is component of natural environment (not of human environment) . Religion and community is a component of human environment. So answer is Option a - Land. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| --- | --- |
| Question | Which is a human made environment? |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Mountain |
| Option | Sea |
| Option | Road |
| Option | River |
| Answer | 3 |
| Solution | Roads are human-made environments. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| --- | --- |
| Question | Deserts are characterised by |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Scanty vegetation |
| Option | Heavy precipitation |
| Option | Low evaporation |
| Option | None of the above |
| Answer | 1 |
| Solution | Sparse, much less populated, thorny bush-like plant life is referred to as scanty plant life. Desert surroundings are characterized with the aid of using very low suggest annual rainfall, the realistic absence of plant life, very excessive every day and annual variety of temperature, dirt storms, excessive-pace winds, the dominance of sands, and exceedingly variable annual rainfall. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| --- | --- |
| Question | The Ladakh desert is mainly inhabited by |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Christians and Muslims |
| Option | Buddhists and Muslims |
| Option | Christians and Buddhists |
| Option | None of the above |
| Answer | 2 |
| Solution | Ladakh Desert is mainly inhabited by Buddhists and Muslims. 45% people of this area are Buddhist by faith and the rest are Muslims. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| --- | --- |
| Question | Sahara is what type of desert |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Cold |
| Option | Hot |
| Option | Mild |
| Option | None of these |
| Answer | 2 |
| Solution | Sahara desert is a hot desert. It is the largest hot desert of world. The climate of the Sahara desert is scorching hot and parch dry. It has a short rainy season. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| --- | --- |
| Question | Egypt is famous for growing |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Wheat |
| Option | Maize |
| Option | Cotton |
| Option | Rice |
| Answer | 3 |
| Solution | Egyptian Cotton is the finest cotton in the world. The climate in Egypt allows for extra-long growth of the cotton fibers and this makes it possible to make the finest fabric of the world. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| --- | --- |
| Question | Hemis in the Ladakh is a famous |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Temple |
| Option | Church |
| Option | Monastery |
| Option | None of the above |
| Answer | 3 |
| Solution | Hemis is famous for the monastery. It is also the place where young lama's are trained for the royal monasteries. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| --- | --- |
| Question | Which major pass does the National Highway 1 (NH1) cross to connect Leh to the Kashmir Valley? |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Rohtang Pass |
| Option | Nathu La Pass |
| Option | Baralacha La Pass |
| Option | Zoji La Pass |
| Answer | 4 |
| Solution | The National Highway 1 (NH1) is a crucial road that connects Leh in the Ladakh region to the Kashmir Valley. One of the significant features of this highway is the Zoji La Pass, a high mountain pass in the Himalayas. Located at an altitude of approximately 11,575 feet (3,528 meters), Zoji La Pass is one of the most challenging and important passes on this route. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |

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| --- | --- |
| Question | Sahara is located in which part of Africa |
| Type | multiple-choice |
| Option | Eastern |
| Option | Southern |
| Option | Western |
| Option | Northern |
| Answer | 2 |
| Solution | Sahara desert is located in Northern part of Africa. |
| Positive Marks | 2 |
| Negative Marks | 0.66 |