COMPETITIVE EXAM SERIES

EDTEKK

INDIAN GEOGRAPHY

INDIAN GEOGRAPHY TOPICWISE MCQs



SSC EXAMS • RRB NTPC • RRB GROUP D • POLICE CONSTABLE • POLICE SI

www.Edtekk.com

Topicwise MCQs

Indian Geography

Strengthen your geographical knowledge with 10 practice papers containing 200 multiple-choice questions. Covering Physical Geography, Geography of India and World Geography, this book helps candidates revise important geographical concepts, understand natural features and improve their preparation for SSC, Railway and Police recruitment examinations.

Papers Included

1. Physical Geography – Paper 1
2. Physical Geography – Paper 2
3. Physical Geography – Paper 3
4. Geography of India – Paper 1
5. Geography of India – Paper 2
6. Geography of India – Paper 3
7. Geography of India – Paper 4
8. Geography of India – Paper 5
9. Geography of India – Paper 6
10. World Geography – Paper 1

Suitable for: SSC exams, RRB NTPC, RRB Group D, Police Constable, Police SI

Table of Contents

Paper 1.....4
Paper 2.....6
Paper 3.....8
Paper 4.....10
Paper 5.....12
Paper 6.....14
Paper 7.....16
Paper 8.....18
Paper 9.....20
Paper 10.....22
Answers & Explanations.....24
Free Study Materials.....24

INDIAN GEOGRAPHY TOPICWISE MCQS
Physical Geography – Paper 1

Q1. Which of the following dwarf planets is located in the main asteroid belt?
(A) Eris
(B) Ceres
(C) Makemake
(D) Haumea

Q2. Which of the following is a ring-shaped coral reef or island enclosing a central lagoon?
(A) Guyot
(B) Atoll
(C) Barrier reef
(D) Seamount

Q3. What is the movement of air from one region to another called?
(A) winds
(B) clouds
(C) lightning
(D) humidity

Q4. Which of the following is an example of an artificial ecosystem?
(A) Grasslands
(B) Aquariums
(C) Coral reefs
(D) Desert

Q5. How many types of ecological pyramids are found in an ecosystem?
(A) Five
(B) Two
(C) Four
(D) Three

Q6. Sam gives an example of an igneous rock. Which of the following could it be?
(A) Sandstone
(B) Basalt
(C) Limestone
(D) Marble

Q7. Where is new seafloor formed?
(A) subduction zone
(B) deep sea trench
(C) transform fault
(D) mid ocean ridge

Q8. Which of the following planets has no known natural satellites?
(A) Saturn
(B) Uranus
(C) Venus
(D) Jupiter

Q9. Which two planets in the Solar System do not have natural satellites?
(A) Mars and Venus
(B) Mars and Mercury
(C) Mercury and Venus
(D) Neptune and Pluto

Q10. Which of the following is the least visibly noticeable form of soil erosion?
(A) Sheet erosion
(B) Gully erosion
(C) Ravine formation
(D) Landslides

Q11. Which of the following represents the correct sequence of alkaline earth metals in increasing order of atomic number?
(A) Ba < Mg < Ca < Sr < Be
(B) Be < Mg < Sr < Ca < Ba
(C) Mg < Be < Ca < Sr < Ba
(D) Be < Mg < Ca < Sr < Ba

Q12. What is the maximum sustainable population size that a given ecosystem can support called?
(A) Census
(B) Carrying capacity
(C) Case rate
(D) Crude rate

Q13. Jupiter's mass is approximately equal to what fraction of the Sun's mass?
(A) one thousandth of the solar mass
(B) one tenth of the solar mass
(C) one hundredth of the solar mass

(D) half the solar mass

Q14. What are the gases that trap heat in Earth's atmosphere and contribute to global warming called?
(A) Greenhouse gases
(B) Noble gases
(C) Elemental gases
(D) Inert gases

Q15. Which part of the ocean floor is considered the flattest and smoothest?
(A) Trenches
(B) Continental slope
(C) Deep sea plains
(D) Continental shelf

Q16. During which natural geological event are Pele's tears formed?
(A) at the time of mountain formation
(B) at the time of plate tectonics
(C) at the time of volcanic eruption
(D) at the time of earthquake

Q17. What is the average gradient of the continental shelf?
(A) 8° or even less
(B) 1° or even less
(C) 5° or even less
(D) 2° or even less

Q18. In which ocean does El Niño develop?
(A) Arctic Ocean
(B) Pacific Ocean
(C) Indian Ocean
(D) Atlantic Ocean

Q19. Which of the following is the shallowest part of the ocean floor, with an average gradient of 1° or less?
(A) Oceanic deeps
(B) Continental shelf
(C) Continental slope
(D) Deep sea plain

Q20. In which type of orbit do satellites revolve around Earth directly above the equator?
(A) No stationary orbit
(B) Sun orbit
(C) Low orbit
(D) Geostationary orbit

INDIAN GEOGRAPHY TOPICWISE MCQS
Physical Geography – Paper 2

Q1. Which water body covers approximately 15,558,000 square kilometres and accounts for about 4.3% of the global ocean area?
(A) Arctic Ocean
(B) Atlantic Ocean
(C) Southern Ocean
(D) Indian Ocean

Q2. What is the process by which atmospheric water vapour changes into liquid water called?
(A) Decantation
(B) Condensation
(C) Precipitation
(D) Evaporation

Q3. What is a species with a restricted geographical distribution called?
(A) Endemic
(B) Eco species
(C) Sympatric
(D) Allopatric

Q4. What is the relatively calm central region of a tropical cyclone called?
(A) needle
(B) point
(C) eye
(D) limit

Q5. Approximately how many times greater is the Sun's diameter than Earth's diameter?
(A) 109
(B) 146
(C) 123
(D) 92

Q6. What is the wearing away and removal of land by water, wind and ice called?
(A) Metamorphosis
(B) Weathering
(C) Erosion
(D) Sedimentation

Q7. Which two metals are the principal constituents of Earth's core?
(A) nickel and copper
(B) nickel and iron
(C) nickel and alumina
(D) nickel and magnesium

Q8. What reference quantity of seawater, in grams, is used to express ocean salinity?
(A) 1000
(B) 10000
(C) 100
(D) 10

Q9. Which of the following is the brightest star in the Orion constellation?
(A) Rigel
(B) Betelgeuse
(C) Alnilam
(D) Eta Orionis

Q10. Which of the following is a major mineral constituent of Earth's continental crust?
(A) Bronze
(B) Silica
(C) Copper
(D) Gypsum

Q11. What are the imaginary lines that extend from one pole to the other called?
(A) Isotherms
(B) Latitudes
(C) Isobars
(D) Longitudes

Q12. What is the second most abundant element in Earth's crust?
(A) Oxygen
(B) Carbon
(C) Silicon
(D) Hydrogen

Q13. Which of the following planets is NOT classified as a Jovian planet?
(A) Mars
(B) Jupiter

(C) Uranus
(D) Saturn

Q14. What is a group or chain of closely scattered islands in a body of water called?
(A) Canyon
(B) Strait
(C) Archipelago
(D) Reef

Q15. What is the approximate mean radius of the Moon?
(A) 1.78×10^6 m
(B) 1.737×10^6 m
(C) 1.79×10^6 m
(D) 1.74×10^5 m

Q16. Which atmospheric layer lies above the mesopause and experiences increasing temperatures with altitude?
(A) stratosphere
(B) exosphere
(C) thermosphere
(D) troposphere

Q17. Which submerged extension of a continent is covered by relatively shallow seas and gulfs?
(A) deep sea plain
(B) oceanic deeps
(C) continental shelf
(D) continental slope

Q18. In which part of Asia is India located?
(A) North Asia
(B) South Asia
(C) East Asia
(D) West Asia

Q19. Who formulated the three laws of planetary motion?
(A) Isaac Newton
(B) Johannes Kepler
(C) Tycho Brahe
(D) Galileo Galilei

Q20. Which type of farming involves growing food and fodder crops alongside rearing livestock on the same farm?
(A) Commercial farming
(B) Plantation farming
(C) Mixed farming
(D) Dairy farming

INDIAN GEOGRAPHY TOPICWISE MCQS
Physical Geography – Paper 3

Q1. Which type of forest is commonly known as a monsoon forest?
(A) Tropical deciduous forests
(B) Semi-evergreen forests
(C) Tropical evergreen forests
(D) Montane forests

Q2. Which of the following rocks is formed through metamorphism?
(A) Conglomerate
(B) Slate
(C) Sandstone
(D) Basalt

Q3. What is the estimated age of Earth according to current scientific knowledge?
(A) about 65,00,000 years
(B) about 4,50,00,00,000 years
(C) about 45,00,000 years
(D) about 95,00,00,000 years

Q4. Up to what altitude does the stratosphere generally extend above Earth's surface?
(A) 60 km
(B) 50 km
(C) 30 km
(D) 40 km

Q5. Which strait connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean?
(A) Messina
(B) Bonifacio
(C) Kerch
(D) Gibraltar

Q6. Which outer layer of Earth is relatively thick, less dense and composed mainly of granitic to andesitic rocks?
(A) Mantle
(B) Oceanic crust
(C) Outer core
(D) Continental crust

Q7. Europa is a natural satellite of which planet?
(A) Saturn
(B) Uranus
(C) Jupiter
(D) Mars

Q8. Which of the following is an example of an artificial ecosystem?
(A) Forest
(B) Lake
(C) Garden
(D) Pond

Q9. What is the Nepali name for Sagarmatha?
(A) Lhotse
(B) Makalu
(C) Mount Everest
(D) Kanchenjungha

Q10. In which atmospheric layer is the ozone layer primarily located?
(A) Troposphere
(B) Stratosphere
(C) Thermosphere
(D) Mesosphere

Q11. In which geographical region is plantation agriculture predominantly practised?
(A) Tropical
(B) Grassland
(C) Temperate
(D) Desert

Q12. With which ocean is the "Ring of Fire" associated?
(A) Indian
(B) Arctic
(C) Atlantic
(D) Pacific

Q13. Which two gases make up the largest proportion of Earth's atmosphere?
(A) Nitrogen and oxygen
(B) Nitrogen and hydrogen
(C) Oxygen and carbon monoxide

(D) Carbon dioxide and nitrogen

Q14. Which of the following water bodies is closest to the Palk Strait?
(A) Gulf of Mannar
(B) Mahim Creek
(C) Gulf of Khambhat
(D) Chilika Lake

Q15. Which of the following planets is farthest from the Sun?
(A) Venus
(B) Mars
(C) Jupiter
(D) Neptune

Q16. Who coined the term 'ecosystem'?
(A) AG Tansley
(B) Grinnell
(C) Lindeman
(D) Turreson

Q17. Which type of coal is a low-grade, soft brown coal with a high moisture content?
(A) Lignite
(B) Bituminous
(C) Anthracite
(D) Peat

Q18. On which date does the summer solstice occur in the Southern Hemisphere?
(A) 21st December
(B) 5th August
(C) 18th July
(D) 11th January

Q19. In which month does Earth's perihelion occur?
(A) September
(B) July
(C) October
(D) January

Q20. What type of winds are polar easterlies?
(A) Sea storm
(B) Seasonal winds
(C) Permanent winds
(D) Local winds

INDIAN GEOGRAPHY TOPICWISE MCQS
Geography of India – Paper 1

Q1. Which Indian city has the country's busiest suburban railway network?
(A) Kolkata
(B) Mumbai
(C) Chennai
(D) Delhi

Q2. In which Indian city is Swami Vivekananda Airport located?
(A) Raipur
(B) Kanyakumari
(C) Ranchi
(D) Durgapur

Q3. Which Indian state is particularly famous for producing high-quality Mysore Silk?
(A) Karnataka
(B) West Bengal
(C) Kerala
(D) Tamil Nadu

Q4. Which natural agents are primarily responsible for soil erosion?
(A) Planting trees
(B) Decreased water runoff
(C) Soil conservation measures
(D) Wind and water movement

Q5. What is the term for establishing tree cover on land that was not previously forested?
(A) Reforestation
(B) Afforestation
(C) Desertification
(D) Deforestation

Q6. India and which neighbouring country are involved in a territorial dispute over the Siachen Glacier region?
(A) China
(B) Nepal
(C) Pakistan
(D) Bhutan

Q7. Which of the following is not classified as an oilseed crop?
(A) Oats
(B) Groundnut
(C) Soybean
(D) Sesame

Q8. Who is known as the Father of the Green Revolution in India?
(A) Dr. Norman Borlaug
(B) Dr. Verghese Kurien
(C) M. S. Swaminathan
(D) Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam

Q9. Which Indian state is particularly well known for its jute industry?
(A) West Bengal
(B) Kerala
(C) Tamil Nadu
(D) Assam

Q10. To which Indian state does the Nyishi tribe belong?
(A) Tamil Nadu
(B) Arunachal Pradesh
(C) Chhattisgarh
(D) Bihar

Q11. In which Indian state is the Hirakud Captive Thermal Power Plant located?
(A) Tamil Nadu
(B) Gujarat
(C) Andhra Pradesh
(D) Odisha

Q12. Which river is known as the “Lifeline of Kerala”?
(A) Pamba
(B) Periyar
(C) Chaliyar
(D) Bharathapuzha

Q13. Which of the following rivers is not a tributary of the Brahmaputra?
(A) Teesta

(B) Subansiri
(C) Sabarmati
(D) Dibang

Q14. Which soil type is commonly found in northwestern India, particularly in Punjab and Haryana?
(A) Red soil
(B) Alluvial soil
(C) Laterite soil
(D) Black soil

Q15. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of monoculture farming?
(A) Intercropping
(B) Diverse crop varieties
(C) Rotation of crops
(D) Cultivation of a single crop species

Q16. Which of the following is an important soil conservation measure?
(A) Afforestation and reforestation
(B) Deforestation
(C) Excessive plowing
(D) Overgrazing

Q17. Which Indian state is known for its significant uranium reserves?
(A) Karnataka
(B) Kerala
(C) Andhra Pradesh
(D) Tamil Nadu

Q18. Which crop is referred to by the term "Boro"?
(A) Wheat
(B) Sugarcane
(C) Rice
(D) Cotton

Q19. Which plateau in India is renowned for its rich mineral resources?
(A) Deccan Plateau
(B) Chotanagpur Plateau
(C) Malwa Plateau
(D) Kathiawar Plateau

Q20. Which traditional agricultural input was increasingly supplemented or replaced by chemical fertilisers during the Green Revolution?
(A) Government-supplied seeds
(B) Groundwater irrigation
(C) Improved seeds
(D) Organic manures

INDIAN GEOGRAPHY TOPICWISE MCQS
Geography of India – Paper 2

Q1. Which Indian state is referred to as the "Jute Bowl of India"?
(A) Uttar Pradesh
(B) West Bengal
(C) Assam
(D) Bihar

Q2. Which of the following rivers does not drain into the Arabian Sea?
(A) Narmada
(B) Brahmaputra
(C) Sabarmati
(D) Tapi

Q3. Which of the following minerals is primarily used in the manufacture of electrical appliances?
(A) Bauxite
(B) Iron ore
(C) Coal
(D) Mica

Q4. Which river is known as the “Sorrow of Bihar” because of its frequent floods?
(A) Brahmaputra
(B) Kosi
(C) Tapi
(D) Mahanadi

Q5. Which of the following can contribute to soil degradation?
(A) Minimal agriculture practices
(B) Controlled grazing
(C) Deforestation
(D) Soil conservation measures

Q6. Which river is known as “Sindhu” in Sanskrit?
(A) Indus
(B) Brahmaputra
(C) Ganga
(D) Yamuna

Q7. Which river's name is traditionally associated with the meaning “River of Gold”?
(A) Lohit
(B) Beas
(C) Sutlej
(D) Subansiri

Q8. Approximately how much land in India is classified as net sown area?
(A) 20 crore hectares
(B) 14 crore hectares
(C) 22 crore hectares
(D) 24 crore hectares

Q9. Which Indian state is known for its significant tungsten reserves?
(A) Kerala
(B) Rajasthan
(C) Tamil Nadu
(D) Manipur

Q10. Which of the following countries has the smallest rural population in absolute numbers?
(A) United States
(B) China
(C) Russia
(D) Singapore

Q11. The Hirakud Dam is constructed across which river?
(A) Narmada
(B) Mahanadi
(C) Godavari
(D) Krishna

Q12. In which Indian state is Chilika Lake, the country's largest coastal lagoon, located?
(A) West Bengal
(B) Odisha
(C) Tamil Nadu
(D) Andhra Pradesh

Q13. During the Second Five-Year Plan, how many integrated steel plants were established with foreign collaboration?
(A) 3
(B) 5

(C) 6
(D) 9

Q14. During which season are Kharif crops cultivated?
(A) Spring
(B) Autumn
(C) Monsoon
(D) Winter

Q15. Which Indian state is connected to Assam by the Bhupen Hazarika Setu?
(A) West Bengal
(B) Sikkim
(C) Meghalaya
(D) Arunachal Pradesh

Q16. Which of the following is not one of the fundamental natural factors influencing soil formation?
(A) Human population
(B) Time
(C) Topography
(D) Organisms

Q17. Which country has the highest proportion of its population living in urban areas?
(A) China
(B) Singapore
(C) India
(D) Brazil

Q18. What is the city of Salem in Tamil Nadu best known for producing?
(A) Rubber products
(B) Stainless steel
(C) Handicrafts
(D) Silk textiles

Q19. Which of the following passes lies along the India-China border near Tawang and provides access towards the Tsona region of Tibet?
(A) Chankan Pass
(B) Hpungan Pass
(C) Kumjawng Pass
(D) Bum La Pass

Q20. In which district of Kerala is Walayar Dam located?
(A) Kasaragod
(B) Palakkad
(C) Thrissur
(D) Idukki

INDIAN GEOGRAPHY TOPICWISE MCQS
Geography of India – Paper 3

Q1. Which mountain range forms a major part of India's northern boundary?
(A) Alps
(B) Andes
(C) Himalayas
(D) Rockies

Q2. Which of the following rivers is the southernmost river in Kerala?
(A) Kuppam River
(B) Periyar River
(C) Neyyar River
(D) Chaliyar River

Q3. The invention of the steam engine significantly contributed to the development of which mode of transport?
(A) Road
(B) Rail
(C) Air
(D) Water

Q4. What is the term for managing forests to ensure the sustainable use of timber and non-timber products?
(A) Reforestation
(B) Afforestation
(C) Sustainable Forestry
(D) Conservation

Q5. In which Indian state are the Kolar Gold Fields located?
(A) Jharkhand
(B) Karnataka
(C) Kerala
(D) Andhra Pradesh

Q6. Which measures can be implemented to prevent soil erosion?
(A) Intensive grazing
(B) Implementing soil conservation measures
(C) Deforestation
(D) Overgrazing

Q7. What is the city of Rajkot in Gujarat best known for producing?
(A) Woolen textiles
(B) Machine tools and auto parts
(C) Handloom fabrics
(D) Diamonds

Q8. In which Indian state is Sambhar Lake, the country's largest inland saltwater lake, located?
(A) Maharashtra
(B) Rajasthan
(C) Odisha
(D) Andhra Pradesh

Q9. Which mineral is primarily used in the manufacture of ceramic tiles?
(A) Mica
(B) Bauxite
(C) Limestone
(D) Feldspar

Q10. What is the term for a very small rural settlement, generally smaller than a village?
(A) Hamlet
(B) Metropolis
(C) Megalopolis
(D) Borough

Q11. In which Indian state is Sasthamcotta Lake located?
(A) Tamil Nadu
(B) Telangana
(C) Kerala
(D) Karnataka

Q12. Which of the following is one of India's leading apple-producing states, with major orchards in Shimla, Kullu and Kinnaur?
(A) Kerala
(B) Himachal Pradesh
(C) Uttarakhand
(D) Sikkim

Q13. Which of the following iron ore-producing regions is located in Odisha?
(A) Burdwan
(B) Naomandi
(C) Mayurbhanj
(D) Kemmangundi

Q14. Which river forms part of the boundary between Uttar Pradesh and Bihar?
(A) Tapti
(B) Godavari
(C) Gandak
(D) Subarnarekha

Q15. Which neighbouring country of India is renowned for producing spices such as cinnamon and cloves?
(A) Nepal
(B) Sri Lanka
(C) Myanmar
(D) Bhutan

Q16. In which year was India's first Industrial Policy Resolution adopted?
(A) 1948
(B) 1951
(C) 1947
(D) 1962

Q17. Which region of India experiences greater seasonal temperature contrasts than the other regions listed?
(A) Islands of India
(B) Coastal areas of India
(C) Hilly areas of India
(D) Interiors of India

Q18. The Panchpatmali deposits in Koraput district are associated with which mineral?
(A) Iron ore
(B) Copper
(C) Bauxite
(D) Manganese

Q19. What does the term 'monsoon' primarily refer to?
(A) Daily changes in temperature
(B) Permanent wind patterns
(C) Seasonal reversal of prevailing wind direction
(D) Ocean currents throughout the year

Q20. What is the capital city of Pakistan?
(A) Lahore
(B) Karachi
(C) Peshawar
(D) Islamabad

INDIAN GEOGRAPHY TOPICWISE MCQS
Geography of India – Paper 4

Q1. Which Indian city is popularly known as the “City of Lakes”?
(A) Udaipur
(B) Jaipur
(C) Bhopal
(D) Srinagar

Q2. The Nagarjuna Sagar Dam is constructed across which river?
(A) Krishna
(B) Cauvery
(C) Tungabhadra
(D) Godavari

Q3. The Almatti Dam project on the Krishna River has been a subject of dispute between which two states?
(A) Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh
(B) Andhra Pradesh and Tamil nadu
(C) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
(D) Karnataka and Goa

Q4. Which Indian city has the busiest airport in terms of annual passenger traffic?
(A) Mumbai
(B) Delhi
(C) Bengaluru
(D) Kolkata

Q5. The Jog Falls, one of India's highest plunge waterfalls, is formed by which river?
(A) Krishna
(B) Sharavathi
(C) Godavari
(D) Cauvery

Q6. During which season are Kharif crops cultivated in India?
(A) Summer
(B) Winter
(C) Rainy
(D) Spring

Q7. In which year was India's first regular, synchronous census conducted?
(A) 1881
(B) 1873
(C) 1891
(D) 1885

Q8. Which factors can accelerate soil erosion?
(A) Planting cover crops
(B) Deforestation and overgrazing
(C) Soil conservation practices
(D) Mulching

Q9. Which geographical factor plays a crucial role in determining the distribution of monsoon rainfall across India?
(A) Ocean currents
(B) Topography
(C) Tides
(D) Volcanic activity

Q10. Which is the highest peak of the Satpura Range?
(A) Delwara
(B) Amarkantak
(C) Jarga
(D) Dhupgarh

Q11. Which of the following is India's largest river island?
(A) Majuli
(B) Dibru-Saikhowa
(C) Srirangam
(D) Bhavani Island

Q12. India and which country are involved in a territorial dispute over Arunachal Pradesh?
(A) Myanmar
(B) Bangladesh
(C) Nepal
(D) China

Q13. Which national highway connects Srinagar with Kanyakumari?
(A) NH-1
(B) NH-44
(C) NH-7

(D) NH-66

Q14. Which type of grassland ecosystem is found in the Himalayan region of India?
(A) Alpine Meadows
(B) Savannahs
(C) Steppes
(D) Downs

Q15. Which mode of transportation reduces trans-shipment losses and delays in the supply of petroleum and natural gas in India?
(A) Waterways
(B) Roadways
(C) Railways
(D) Pipeline

Q16. Which Indian state is popularly known as the “Land of Five Rivers”?
(A) Bihar
(B) Haryana
(C) Punjab
(D) Uttar Pradesh

Q17. Which of the following states is generally the first to receive the southwest monsoon?
(A) Haryana
(B) Punjab
(C) Kerala
(D) Uttar Pradesh

Q18. What is the term for the spatial arrangement of people across the Earth's surface?
(A) Ecosystem
(B) Topography
(C) Population distribution
(D) Demography

Q19. Which of the following is not a primary factor influencing settlement patterns?
(A) Plate tectonics
(B) Topography
(C) Climate
(D) Cultural factors

Q20. Which festival is celebrated in Assam to mark the annual harvest?
(A) Makaravilakku
(B) Pongal
(C) Lohri
(D) Magh Bihu

INDIAN GEOGRAPHY TOPICWISE MCQS
Geography of India – Paper 5

Q1. Which country shares the longest international land border with India?
(A) Bangladesh
(B) Pakistan
(C) Nepal
(D) China

Q2. The Aravalli Range influences the climate of which Indian state?
(A) Rajasthan
(B) Maharashtra
(C) Tamil Nadu
(D) Uttar Pradesh

Q3. What is the national highway network connecting Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata known as?
(A) Diamond quadrilateral
(B) Diamond polygon
(C) Golden Quadrilateral
(D) Golden polygon

Q4. In which Indian state does the Sabarmati River originate?
(A) Rajasthan
(B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Gujarat
(D) Maharashtra

Q5. Which Indian city is known as the "Detroit of India" because of its concentration of automobile manufacturing industries?
(A) Hyderabad
(B) Kanpur
(C) Chennai
(D) Pune

Q6. In which Indian state is Ashtamudi Lake located?
(A) Andhra Pradesh
(B) Tamil Nadu
(C) Odisha
(D) Kerala

Q7. Which Indian state is particularly well known for its extensive sand dune ecosystems?
(A) Punjab
(B) Gujarat
(C) Maharashtra
(D) Rajasthan

Q8. Which Indian state has extensive areas of red soil?
(A) Uttar Pradesh
(B) Tamil Nadu
(C) West Bengal
(D) Punjab

Q9. Which mountain pass connects Uttarakhand with Tibet and lies north of Gangotri?
(A) Zoji La
(B) Baralacha La
(C) Muling La
(D) Shipki La

Q10. Which river forms part of the boundary between Assam and West Bengal?
(A) Barak
(B) Kaveri
(C) Sankosh
(D) Kameng

Q11. Which type of forest consists of trees that shed their leaves during a particular season?
(A) Mangrove Forests
(B) Evergreen Forests
(C) Coniferous Forests
(D) Deciduous Forests

Q12. By what other name is the Maharana Pratap Sagar reservoir on the Beas River known?
(A) Ukai Dam
(B) Dharoi Dam
(C) Pong Dam
(D) Tehri Dam

Q13. Which Indian city is particularly known for its extensive use of cycle rickshaws for local transportation?
(A) Bengaluru
(B) Mumbai
(C) Chennai
(D) Kolkata

Q14. What is one of the major consequences of soil degradation?
(A) Increased soil fertility
(B) Loss of soil productivity
(C) Improved water retention
(D) Enhanced biodiversity

Q15. Which region of India experiences high temperatures and dust storms during the pre-monsoon season?
(A) South India
(B) West India
(C) North India
(D) Northeast India

Q16. Which type of forest in India is characterised by cone-bearing trees?
(A) Evergreen Forests
(B) Deciduous Forests
(C) Coniferous Forests
(D) Mangrove Forests

Q17. Which Indian city was the first to have an operational metro rail system?
(A) Kolkata
(B) Chennai
(C) Delhi
(D) Mumbai

Q18. Which region of India experiences a distinct winter season characterised by cold temperatures and occasional snowfall?
(A) Tamil Nadu
(B) Kerala
(C) Rajasthan
(D) Himalayan region

Q19. Who described large dams as the "Temples of Modern India"?
(A) Rajendra Prasad
(B) Sardar Patel
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) Mahatma Gandhi

Q20. Which of the following groups consists entirely of Trans-Himalayan rivers?
(A) Brahmaputra, Indus, Sutlej
(B) Sutlej, Indus, Ganga
(C) Brahmaputra, Indus, Ganga
(D) Brahmaputra, Sutlej, Ganga

INDIAN GEOGRAPHY TOPICWISE MCQS
Geography of India – Paper 6

Q1. Which of the following is a plantation crop widely cultivated in Assam?
(A) Wheat
(B) Tea
(C) Rice
(D) Maize

Q2. Which crop is referred to as "Jowar"?
(A) Rice
(B) Wheat
(C) Sorghum
(D) Millet

Q3. Which crop is commonly known as the "Golden Fibre"?
(A) Jute
(B) Wheat
(C) Sugarcane
(D) Cotton

Q4. Which of the following rivers of peninsular India is different from the other three?
(A) Cauvery
(B) Krishna
(C) Narmada
(D) Godavari

Q5. Which monsoon brings rainfall to most parts of India during the summer months?
(A) Southwestern Monsoon
(B) Northwestern Monsoon
(C) Northeastern Monsoon
(D) Southeastern Monsoon

Q6. What is the city of Meerut in Uttar Pradesh best known for producing?
(A) Automobiles
(B) Pharmaceuticals
(C) Sports goods
(D) Electronics

Q7. Which mineral is mined in the Badampahar mines of Odisha?
(A) Hematite
(B) Azurite
(C) Dolomite
(D) Bauxite

Q8. Which two major rivers originate from the Amarkantak Plateau and flow in opposite directions?
(A) Chambal and Betwa
(B) Chambal and Sone
(C) Narmada and Sone
(D) Narmada and Betwa

Q9. Which boundary line is associated with India's territorial claim in the eastern sector of the India-China border?
(A) McMahon Line
(B) Radcliffe Line
(C) Durand Line
(D) Line of Control

Q10. Which Indian city is particularly well known for its leather industry?
(A) Kanpur
(B) Jaipur
(C) Varanasi
(D) Bhopal

Q11. What is the primary industrial use of mica in India?
(A) Insulation material
(B) Agricultural fertilizer
(C) Cement production
(D) Paper manufacturing

Q12. The Karakoram Pass connects the Ladakh region of India with which country?
(A) China
(B) Nepal
(C) Pakistan
(D) Bhutan

Q13. What is the city of Tiruppur in Tamil Nadu primarily known for manufacturing?
(A) Knitwear and hosiery
(B) Silk textiles

(C) Jute textiles
(D) Woolen textiles

Q14. Which river is traditionally known as the "Vridha Ganga"?
(A) Godavari
(B) Tapti
(C) Krishna
(D) Narmada

Q15. Which Indian city is famous for its artificial lakes, including Fateh Sagar Lake and Lake Pichola?
(A) Bhopal
(B) Jodhpur
(C) Udaipur
(D) Jaipur

Q16. Which soil type is commonly found in river basins and is highly fertile because of sediment deposition?
(A) Red soil
(B) Laterite soil
(C) Black soil
(D) Alluvial soil

Q17. Which of the following is a major pull factor attracting people from rural areas to cities?
(A) Close-knit community
(B) Access to agricultural land
(C) Traditional lifestyle
(D) Better job opportunities

Q18. Which country is popularly known as the "Land of a Thousand Lakes"?
(A) Canada
(B) Norway
(C) Finland
(D) Sweden

Q19. Which soil type is rich in iron compounds and is widely found in the southern part of the Indian Peninsula?
(A) Red soil
(B) Black soil
(C) Alluvial soil
(D) Laterite soil

Q20. Which river is popularly known as the "Vridha Ganga" or "Old Ganges"?
(A) Yamuna
(B) Krishna
(C) Godavari
(D) Saraswati

INDIAN GEOGRAPHY TOPICWISE MCQS
World Geography – Paper 1

Q1. Which is the largest ocean on Earth?
(A) Indian Ocean
(B) Atlantic Ocean
(C) Arctic Ocean
(D) Pacific Ocean

Q2. Into which water body does the Nile River ultimately drain?
(A) Lake Victoria
(B) Indian Ocean
(C) Mediterranean Sea
(D) Lake Tanganyika

Q3. Which country became the first in the world to offer entirely free public transport?
(A) Cyprus
(B) Luxembourg
(C) Kosovo
(D) Montenegro

Q4. Which country is the world's largest producer of uranium?
(A) India
(B) Uzbekistan
(C) USA
(D) Kazakhstan

Q5. The Vedda tribe belongs to which country?
(A) Maldives
(B) Myanmar
(C) Sri Lanka
(D) Bangladesh

Q6. In which country is the famous natural beach of Cox's Bazar located?
(A) Sri Lanka
(B) Bangladesh
(C) Nepal
(D) India

Q7. Which of the following is the largest mangrove forest in the world?
(A) Gulf of Panama Mangroves
(B) Godavari-Krishna Mangroves
(C) Pichavaram Forest
(D) Sundarbans Reserve Forest

Q8. On which river are the world-famous Kaieteur Falls situated?
(A) Mississippi
(B) St. Lawrence
(C) Potaro
(D) Zambezi

Q9. Which of the following is a seaport in Bangladesh?
(A) Faridpur
(B) Chittagong
(C) Dhaka
(D) Rajshahi

Q10. Which is the longest river in Sri Lanka?
(A) Kelani
(B) Maha
(C) Mahaweli
(D) Kalu

Q11. Which city did the United States formally recognise as the capital of Israel in December 2017?
(A) Tel Aviv
(B) Haifa
(C) Beersheba
(D) Jerusalem

Q12. In which country is the Dasht-e Kavir Desert located?
(A) Sudan
(B) Saudi Arabia
(C) Iraq
(D) Iran

Q13. Which of the following mountain ranges is located in Russia?
(A) Ural
(B) Andes
(C) Himalayas
(D) Rocky

Q14. How many countries share the coastline of the Caspian Sea?
(A) Three
(B) Two
(C) Four
(D) Five

Q15. Which river passes through the largest number of countries?
(A) Danube river
(B) Rhine river
(C) Amazon river
(D) Volga river

Q16. In which country is Copacabana Beach located?
(A) Australia
(B) Peru
(C) Brazil
(D) Mexico

Q17. What is Pakistan's rank in the world in terms of population?
(A) 6th
(B) 8th
(C) 7th
(D) 5th

Q18. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?
(A) Etna: Italy
(B) Krakatau: Malaysia
(C) Fujiyama: Japan
(D) Popa: Myanmar

Q19. Which strait separates the Indonesian islands of Java and Sumatra?
(A) Yucatan
(B) Sunda
(C) Malacca
(D) Cook

Q20. The Oder–Neisse Line forms the boundary between which two countries?
(A) Mexico and USA
(B) Israel and Philistines
(C) China and Vietnam
(D) Germany and Poland

Answers & Explanations

Access the answers and detailed explanations for all 10 papers on Edtekk.com using the links below.

Paper 1	Physical Geography – Paper 1
Paper 2	Physical Geography – Paper 2
Paper 3	Physical Geography – Paper 3
Paper 4	Geography of India – Paper 1
Paper 5	Geography of India – Paper 2
Paper 6	Geography of India – Paper 3
Paper 7	Geography of India – Paper 4
Paper 8	Geography of India – Paper 5
Paper 9	Geography of India – Paper 6
Paper 10	World Geography – Paper 1

Explore Free Study Materials

Scan QR Code or Click Here

Support Edtekk

Scan QR Code or Click Here