

Competitive Exams: Geography MCQs (Practice-Test 86 of 118)

1. The yield of cotton per hectare is the highest in
 - a. CIS
 - b. USA
 - c. Egypt
 - d. India

2. The most densely populated African country is
 - a. Sudan
 - b. Egypt
 - c. Libya
 - d. Uganda

3. Unit area approach was first adopted in/by
 - a. Land use survey in Britain
 - b. Land utilisation in China
 - c. Tennessee Valley Authority
 - d. Damodar Valley Corporation

4. Coconut triangle is located in
 - a. India
 - b. Sri Lanka
 - c. Bangladesh
 - d. Maldives

5. The largest area under wasteland in India is in
 - a. Uttar Pradesh
 - b. Madhya Pradesh

c. Rajasthan

d. Gujarat

6. Consider the following statements associated with the bajra cultivation in India:

a. Bajra occupies about 11 % of the total area under foodgrains.

b. Rajasthan is the leading producer of bajra in India.

c. India exports a large quantity of bajra.

Of these statements

a. 1 and 2 are correct

b. 1, 2 and 3 are correct

c. 2 and 3 are correct

d. 1 and 3 are correct

7. The nearest town Mecca in South West Asia is

a. Medina

b. Jeddah

c. Jerusalem

d. Ankara

8. About two-third of Canada's population is concentrated in the St. Lawrence Basin and Ontario peninsula on account of

a. their closeness to the US border

b. history of settlement

c. concentration of economic activities and facility of transport

d. their easy accessibility to western Europe

9. The most urbanised region in Anglo-America is

a. Mexico Gulf Coastal Region

b. North East Atlantic Coastal Region

c. Pacific Coastal Region

d. The Great Lakes Region

10. The largest coal resources are found at

- a. Irkutsk region
- b. Omsk-Tomsk region
- c. Kuznetsk Basin
- d. Tashkent Basin

11. The State which leads the others in marine ashine is

- a. Kerala
- b. Tamil Nadu
- c. West Bengal
- d. Andhra Pradesh

12. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer

List-I (Mining area)

List-II (Mineral)

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| a. Kudremukh | a. Dolomite |
| b. Mosabani | b. Bauxite |
| c. Birmitrapur | c. Iron ore |
| d. Lohardaga | d. Copper |

A B C D

- a. 4 3 1 2
- b. 3 4 1 2
- c. 3 2 1 4
- d. 3 4 2 1

13. The most plausible explanation of the location of the Thar desert in Western India is

- a. the obstruction caused by the Aravallis to the rainbearing wind that proceeds to the Ganga Valley.
- b. the evaporation of moisture by heat
- c. the absence of mountains to the north of Rajasthan to cause orographic rainfall in it.
- d. that the moisture carried by the southwest monsoon is driven away by the dry upper air current.

14. Consider the following statements associated with the Peccan Traps:

- a. From the Cretaceous to the Eocene, intense volcanic activity took place in peninsular India.
- b. The volcanic lava spread out in horizontal sheets, filling the irregularities of the pre-existing topography.
- c. The trap country is characterized by conical hills and extensive flat surfaces.

Of these statements

- a. 1 and 2 are correct
- b. 1, 2 and 3 are correct
- c. 2 and 3 are correct
- d. 1 and 3 are correct

15. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer

List-I (Waterfalls)

List-II (Rivers)

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a. Jog | a. Narmada |
| b. Bheraghat | b. Cauvery |
| c. Sivasamudram | c. Subarnarekha |
| d. Hundru | d. Sharavati |

A B C D

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a. 1 4 3 2

b. 1 4 2 3

c. 4 1 3 2

d. 4 1 2 3