10th 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 ________
Geography

1. Choose the correct answer.

II. Match the following:

A. Match the following

1. Tsangpo
2. Yamuna
3. New alluvium
4. Mt. Godwin Austen (K2)
5. Coromandel Coast

- a) Tributary of River Ganga
- b) Highest peak in India
- c) River Brahmaputra in Tibet
- d) Southern part of East Coastal Plain
- e) Khadhar

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

B. Match the following

1. Sambar lake
2. Meghna river
3. River Padma
4. Indira Point
5. Pamir knot

- a) River Brahmaputra
- b) Nicobar island
- c) Rajasthan
- d) Roof of the world
- e) Bangladesh

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

C. Match the following

1. Gurushikar
2. Abode of snow
3. Chilka lake
4. Vembanad lake
5. Doab

- a) Odisha
- b) Kerala
- c) Fertile region
- d) Himalaya
- 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.
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 Biospere 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 wildlife 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. Biodiversity 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.

   Reason (R): The Himalayas prevents cold winds from central Asia and keep the Indian Subcontinent 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 explain A
   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 false 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 ____________
Geography

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  
\textbf{c) Maharashtra}  d) Tamil Nadu

7. The most abundant source of energy is
\begin{itemize}
  \item a) Bio mass
  \item b) Sun
  \item c) Coal
  \item d) Oil
\end{itemize}

8. The famous Sindri Fertilizer Plant is located in
\begin{itemize}
  \item a) Jharkhand
  \item b) Bihar
  \item c) Rajasthan
  \item d) Assam
\end{itemize}

9. The nucleus for the development of the chotanagpur plateau region is
\begin{itemize}
  \item a) transport
  \item b) mineral deposits
  \item c) large demand
  \item d) power availability
\end{itemize}

10. One of the shore based steel plants of India is located at
\begin{itemize}
  \item a) Kolkata
  \item b) Tuticorin
  \item c) Goa
  \item d) Visakhapatnam
\end{itemize}

11. One of the organization associated with minerals in India is and Geological survey of India and its headquarters is at ________
\begin{itemize}
  \item a) Kolkata
  \item b) Mumbai
  \item c) Chennai
  \item d) Delhi
\end{itemize}

12. ________ stands first in the reserves of bauxite in India.
\begin{itemize}
  \item a) Bihar
  \item b) Gujarat
  \item c) Odisha
  \item d) Rajasthan
\end{itemize}

13. ________ is the largest producer of copper with 62% of India's production.
\begin{itemize}
  \item a) Rajasthan
  \item b) Jharkhand
  \item c) Odisha
  \item d) Karnataka
\end{itemize}

14. The India Coal Limited under Government of India has its headquarters at ________
\begin{itemize}
  \item a) Ranchi
  \item b) Andhra Pradesh
  \item c) Kolkata
  \item d) Assam
\end{itemize}

15. The largest coal producing state in the country is ________
16. The first nuclear power station was set up 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

Learning Leads To Ruling
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 per 2011 senses is _______

   a) Tamil Nadu
   b) Karnataka
   c) Kerala
   d) Uttar Pradesh
3. Human 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) **5846 km**
   b) 5847 km
   c) 5849 km
   d) 5800 km

6. The length of navigable inland waterways in India is
   a) 17,500 km
   b) 5000 km
   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 __________
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, Ahmedabad  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
**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) Bhubaneswar
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