

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**CLASS: VII****SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY****Chapter - 1**

- Question 1) Topographical maps are also known as _____ maps.
 (a) Political (b) Topo (c) Physical
- Question 2) The topographical maps in India are prepared by the _____.
 (a) Survey of India (b) Survey of China (c) Survey of Punjab
- Question 3) Hydrography features means –
 (a) man made (b) land form (c) water bodies
- Question 4) The first map was made more _____ ago.
 (a) 100 years (b) 4000 years (c) 5000 years
- Question 5) Mountains, valleys, contours, and cliff etc. are called _____.
 (a) water bodies (b) Relief features (c) man made features
- Question 6) _____ use different colours to depict different features on a map.
 (a) cartographers (b) doctors (c) Teachers
- Question 7) Which colour is chosen for fresh water or oceans.
 (a) Yellow (b) Red (c) Blue
- Question 8) Which colour is chosen for showing cities?
 (a) Red (b) Black (c) Blue
- Question 9) Roads and railways are shown with _____ colours.
 (a) Blue (b) Yellow (c) Black
- Question 10) Which colour is chosen for showing desert or historical sites?
 (a) Brown (b) White (c) Black
- Question 11) There are _____ ways of representing a scale.
 (a) Two (b) Three (c) Four
- Question 12) A verbal statement gives a _____ description of the scale.
 (a) written (b) oral (c) graphical
- Question 13) Representative fraction is a _____ description of the ratio of the map distance to the ground distance.
 (a) Graphical (b) Verbal (c) numerical
- Question 14) 1 : 10000 means that 1 cm on the map is equal to ten thousand centimeters on the _____.
 (a) water (b) ground (c) sky
- Question 15) Vineyard is a _____ feature.
 (a) hydrographic (b) vegetation (c) cultural
- Question 16) The first was made in _____.
 (a) Egypt (b) Mesopotamia (c) Babylonia
- Question 17) A network of lines representing meridians and parallels with a coordinate grid is called _____.
 (a) Vegetation (b) Geographic graticule (c) hydrography
- Question 18) 1 : 100000 scale map is considered _____ scale then a 1: 250000 scale map.
 (a) larger (b) smaller (c) equal
- Question 19) Which colour is used to show ice-caps?
 (a) black (b) blue (c) white
- Question 20) Ratio scale means –
 (a) Map distance + scale (b) Map distance × scale (c) Map distance - scale
- Question 21) On a map, distance can be measured in _____ ways
 (a) four (b) two (c) five
- Question 22) Which colour is used to represent low- lying land.
 (a) Dark green (b) White (c) Brown
- Question 23) Which colour is used for representing the deepest water?
 (a) Light blue (b) dark blue (c) green
- Question 24) Topographic maps are used to represent _____ phenomena.
 (a) natural (b) natural & man made (c) man- made only
- Question 25) Forest and orchards are represented in _____ colours.
 (a) brown (b) black (c) green

Chapter – 2

- Question 1) The blanket of atmosphere is _____ km thick.
 (a) 500 km (b) 700 km (c) 700 m
- Question 2) Colour less, odourless and tasteless blanket of gases is known as the _____.
 (a) Troposphere (b) Exosphere (c) Atmosphere
- Question 3) How many layers are there in atmosphere –
 (a) Three (b) Five (c) Six
- Question 4) The lowest layer of the atmosphere is _____.
 (a) Troposphere (b) Exosphere (c) Mesosphere
- Question 5) The gravitational pull of Exosphere is _____.
 (a) Very strong (b) Very weak (c) Zero
- Question 6) The word troposphere is derived from _____ term .
 (a) Italian (b) Roman (c) Greek
- Question 7) The temperature decreases by 1°C for every _____ meters in Troposphere –
 (a) 175 m (b) 165 m (c) 200 m

- Question 8) The Earth absorbs the _____ heat.
(a) Moon (b) Sun (c) Stars
- Question 9) Which layer stretches to 50 km above the Earth's surface?
(a) Stratosphere (b) Exosphere (c) Mesosphere
- Question 10) Which is the safest zone for flying jet aircrafts.
(a) Troposphere (b) Stratosphere (c) Mesosphere
- Question 11) Mesosphere stretches between _____ km above the Earth's surface.
(a) 20 – 30 km (b) 40 – 50 km (c) 50 – 80 km
- Question 12) Atmosphere has _____ percent oxygen.
(a) 78 (b) 21 (c) 0.9
- Question 13) Which is the outermost layer of the Earth?
(a) Exosphere (b) Thermosphere (c) Mesosphere
- Question 14) _____ is the biggest threat to the environment.
(a) cyclone (b) global warming (c) flood
- Question 15) Ozone is a highly reactive gas containing _____ atoms of oxygen.
(a) Four (b) Three (c) Two
- Question 16) _____ involves digging of the Earth's surface
(a) Agriculture (b) Mining (c) air-pollution
- Question 17) Plants use _____ for photosynthesis.
(a) oxygen (b) nitrogen (c) carbon dioxide
- Question 18) Which gas is produced when bacteria break down the organic substances?
(a) oxygen (b) methane (c) nitrogen
- Question 19) Tropopause is the thin layer between the troposphere and _____.
(a) Exosphere (b) Stratosphere (c) Thermosphere
- Question 20) Which layer protects us from the harmful ultra-violet rays of the sun?
(a) Stratosphere (b) Troposphere (c) Mesosphere
- Question 21) The ozone in the atmosphere protects the _____ from the ultraviolet rays of the sun
(a) Moon (b) Earth (c) Oceans
- Question 22) The quantity of argon in atmosphere is –
(a) 0.9% (b) 21% (c) 78%
- Question 23) We can say that atmosphere stretches to about _____ km above the surface of the Earth.
(a) 2000 km (b) 1000 km (c) 50 km
- Question 24) The temperature in thermosphere rises to around _____.
(a) 1500°C (b) 2000°C (c) 500°C
- Question 25) The ecological balance of our planet is disturbed due to _____.
(a) water (b) human activities (c) air

Chapter – 3

- Question 1) The Earth rotates on its axis moving _____.
(a) east to west (b) west to east (c) north to south
- Question 2) The Earth's atmosphere presses with a force of about _____ kg per sq.cm at sea level.
(a) 1.03 kg (b) 10.30 kg (c) 100.3 kg
- Question 3) Air pressure is measured in units called _____.
(a) millimeters (b) millibars (c) milligrams
- Question 4) The air closest to the _____ is denser.
(a) sun (b) moon (c) ground
- Question 5) At high altitudes the air pressure is much _____.
(a) lower (b) warmer (c) slower
- Question 6) When air cools down, it contracts and becomes _____.
(a) heavier (b) cooler (c) denser
- Question 7) Which region of the earth gets direct rays of the sun?
(a) North Pole (b) South Pole (c) Equatorial
- Question 8) Sub Tropical high pressure belt stretches between –
(a) 60° to 65°N (b) 60° to 65°S (c) 30° to 35°N
- Question 9) Earth spins fastest at the _____.
(a) North Pole (b) equator (c) south pole
- Question 10) Air pressure is measured by _____.
(a) thermometer (b) barometer (c) hydrometer
- Question 11) Westerlies are active with in 30° to 65° _____ of the Equator –
(a) South to west (b) North and south (c) East and west
- Question 12) Permanent winds are of _____ types.
(a) Two (b) Four (c) Three
- Question 13) Wind speed is measured with an instrument called the _____.
(a) anemometer (b) wind vane (c) Barometer
- Question 14) Doldrums are equatorial low pressure belts between _____.
(a) 20°N and 20°S (b) 5°N and 5°S (c) 20°N and 20°S
- Question 15) Katabatic winds blow from _____ altitude area.
(a) high (b) low (c) equal
- Question 16) Cyclonic rainfall occurs due to the meeting of warm and cold _____ masses.
(a) air (b) water (c) vapour
- Question 17) _____ is the most prevalent form of precipitation.
(a) snow fall (b) rain (c) hail

- Question 18) Which are the highest clouds in the sky?
 (a) cirrus (b) altostratus (c) cumulus
- Question 19) The process of change from a liquid to a gaseous state is called _____.
 (a) Precipitation (b) condensation (c) evaporation
- Question 20) Water vapour is a form in a _____ state.
 (a) solid (b) gaseous (c) liquid
- Question 21) Anti- cyclones are generally _____ in shape.
 (a) square (b) circular (c) rectangle
- Question 22) Absolute humidity means amount of water present in _____.
 (a) air (b) ocean (c) sky
- Question 23) Breeze is a wind which blows at _____ speed.
 (a) high (b) very high (c) low
- Question 24) The higher the temperature the _____ is the pressure.
 (a) higher (b) lower (c) equal
- Question 25) A wind vane is used to measure wind _____.
 (a) direction (b) speed (c) pressure

Chapter – 4

- Question 1) Weather conditions are _____.
 (a) permanent (b) temporary (c) fixed
- Question 2) To learn about climate of a place, we have to take the _____ weather conditions.
 (a) maximum (b) average (c) minimum
- Question 3) Weather is the day to day _____ condition of a particular place.
 (a) atmospheric (b) climatic (c) average
- Question 4) Weather is determined for a _____ area.
 (a) bigger (b) small (c) global
- Question 5) Climate is the average atmospheric condition over a longer period of time –
 (a) 5-10 years (b) 20 years (c) 30 – 35 years
- Question 6) Weather forecast is based on the readings made by the _____ department.
 (a) irrigation (b) metrological (c) communication
- Question 7) At weather stations the variations in weather conditions are _____ recorded.
 (a) continuously (b) rarely (c) often
- Question 8) Many lives have been _____ because of weather forewarning.
 (a) endangered (b) finished (c) saved
- Question 9) Thermometer is a narrow glass tube filled with _____ and alcohol.
 (a) water (b) mercury (c) acid
- Question 10) There are _____ types of thermometer.
 (a) Two (b) Three (c) Four
- Question 11) _____ and Fahrenheit are the two most common scales.
 (a) Gram (b) Celsius (c) meter
- Question 12) The minimum thermometer measures the _____ temperature.
 (a) maximum (b) normal (c) lowest
- Question 13) In a Celsius thermometer, the freezing point is _____.
 (a) 10°C (b) 0°C (c) 100°C
- Question 14) In a Fahrenheit thermometer, the boiling point is _____.
 (a) 212°F (b) 100°C (c) 32°F
- Question 15) In a Fahrenheit thermometer, the Freezing point is _____.
 (a) 0°C (b) 32°F (c) 212°F
- Question 16) In the maximum thermometer, the mercury contracts when _____.
 (a) heated (b) cooled (c) rises
- Question 17) The mean monthly temperature is calculated by _____ the average temperature and by dividing by total days.
 (a) subtracting (b) adding (c) multiplying
- Question 18) The _____ amount of water vapour present is called absolute humidity.
 (a) minimum (b) maximum (c) actual
- Question 19) _____ air sinks and gets compressed.
 (a) hot (b) cold (c) normal
- Question 20) When hot air rises, It forms a region of _____ pressure.
 (a) high (b) low (c) nominal
- Question 21) The _____ of wind is observed with the help of wind vane.
 (a) speed (b) humidity (c) direction
- Question 22) _____ is used to check the wind speed.
 (a) Thermometer (b) anemometer (c) wind vane
- Question 23) Isohyet is a line on a map that connects places having the same amount of _____.
 (a) temperature (b) rainfall (c) humidity
- Question 24) Humidity is the amount of _____ present in the air.
 (a) water vapour (b) heat (c) dust
- Question 25) Rainfall is measured by a _____.
 (a) hygrometer (b) barometer (c) rain gauge

Chapter – 5

- Question 1) _____ is never free from earth quakes.
 (a) Sun (b) Moon (c) Earth
- Question 2) The Earth experiences almost _____ earthquakes every year
 (a) 5000 (b) 50000 (c) 500
- Question 3) Mount Vesuvius is _____ CE buried the city of Pompeii
 (a) 79 CE (b) 89 CE (c) 69 CE
- Question 4) The process, whereby the Earth's face is modified and levelled is called _____.
 (a) aggradation (b) denudation (c) gradation
- Question 5) The estimated age of the oldest rocks is around _____ years.
 (a) 4.9 billion (b) 3.9 billion (c) 3.0 billion
- Question 6) About 90% of the Earth's crust is made up of _____ rocks.
 (a) igneous (b) sedimentary (c) metamorphic
- Question 7) There are _____ types of rocks.
 (a) Two (b) Three (c) Four
- Question 8) Igneous rocks are known as _____ rocks.
 (a) Primary (b) Secondary (c) Stratified
- Question 9) Igneous rocks are formed by _____ and solidification of molten matter.
 (a) heating (b) melting (c) cooling
- Question 10) Early humans discovered _____ by striking two stones together.
 (a) fire (b) water (c) Gas
- Question 11) Fossil fuels are stored in _____.
 (a) water (b) rocks (c) coal
- Question 12) Geologists study samples of rocks to analyse the age of the _____.
 (a) Moon (b) Sun (c) Earth
- Question 13) The term metamorphosis means _____.
 (a) change (b) remove (c) transfer
- Question 14) H or O – horizon is the _____ layer of rotting organic matter that covers soil.
 (a) Thick (b) Thin (c) Solid
- Question 15) Planting of trees is called _____.
 (a) deforestation (b) afforestation (c) terrace farming
- Question 16) Thermal weathering is weathering due to change in _____.
 (a) humidity (b) temperature (c) climate
- Question 17) Parent bedrock is part of _____.
 (a) C – Horizon (b) B – Horizon (c) D – Horizon
- Question 18) Terrace farming _____ the use of available fertile land.
 (a) minimises (b) maximises (c) reduces
- Question 19) Contour farming is practiced in areas with _____ rainfall.
 (a) high (b) moderate (c) low
- Question 20) _____ is one of the most important natural resources.
 (a) Building (b) soil (c) roads
- Question 21) There are _____ types of weathering
 (a) Two (b) Three (c) many
- Question 22) Chemical weathering takes place for more easily in a _____ climate.
 (a) cold (b) warm & humid (c) arid
- Question 23) Soil is formed in _____ layers.
 (a) horizontal (b) vertical (c) upper
- Question 24) Crystal growth weathering occurs in _____ ways.
 (a) Three (b) Two (c) Four
- Question 25) _____ weathering is also known as onion peeling.
 (a) sheeting (b) granular disintegration (c) exfoliation

