

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

- Question 1) Topographical maps are an integral part in the study of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) English (b) Urdu (c) Sanskrit (d) Geography
- Question 2) They are spatial depiction on \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) reading (b) studying (c) paper (d) wall
- Question 3) A good topographic map will have a legend or \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) sheet (b) key (c) area (d) map
- Question 4) \_\_\_\_\_ are an essential part of map making  
 (a) schemes (b) colours (c) flag
- Question 5) Mountains are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) green (b) blue (c) brown
- Question 6) \_\_\_\_\_ is represented in shades of blue  
 (a) fish (b) whale (c) water
- Question 7) To understand the map, the legends / key are very \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) necessary (b) signs (c) useful
- Question 8) While reading \_\_\_\_\_, it is essential to understand the direction and the map language  
 (a) International map (b) topo- sheets (c) symbols
- Question 9) Maps contain \_\_\_\_\_ accepted conventional signs and symbols that makes map reading and interpretation global.  
 (a) colours (b) grid (c) universally
- Question 10) The general topography of the area is studies to \_\_\_\_\_ the plains, plateaus, hills or mountain  
 (a) features (b) river (c) identify
- Question 11) The means of \_\_\_\_\_ include national or State highways.  
 (a) wasteland (b) Industrial (c) transportation
- Question 12) Means of transport and \_\_\_\_\_ provide useful information.  
 (a) highways (b) footpaths (c) communication
- Question 13) Contours are \_\_\_\_\_ lines joining places having the same elevation.  
 (a) drawn (b) imaginary (c) landforms
- Question 14) Contours are drawn at different vertical \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) break (b) intervals (c) size
- Question 15) Two \_\_\_\_\_ of different elevation do not cross each other.  
 (a) lines (b) contours (c) slopes
- Question 16) Contour lines are drawn to show \_\_\_\_\_ of equal heights.  
 (a) slope (b) places (c) lines
- Question 17) Gentle slope occurs when the degree of slope of a feature is very \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) high (b) deep (c) low
- Question 18) Steep slope appears when the degree of slope of a feature is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) deep (b) low (c) high
- Question 19) Concave slope is a slope with a gentle in lower parts and steep in its \_\_\_\_\_ parts  
 (a) low (b) high (c) upper
- Question 20) The convex slope is gentle in upper part and \_\_\_\_\_ in lower part.  
 (a) high (b) feature (c) steep
- Question 21) A ridge is a landform feature consisting of a chain of \_\_\_\_\_ or hills.  
 (a) pass (b) mountains (c) lower
- Question 22) A route through a \_\_\_\_\_ is called a pass or mountain pass.  
 (a) pass (b) ridge (c) peaks
- Question 23) At lower elevations it may be called a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) land (b) hill pass (c) two peaks
- Question 24) A \_\_\_\_\_ is a widely stretched, flat topped high land rising above the adjoining plain or sea.  
 (a) plain (b) plateau (c) wide
- Question 25) A \_\_\_\_\_ is a type of land form lying between two hills or ridges.  
 (a) letter V (b) valley (c) plateau

**Chapter – 2**

- Question 1) Population refers to the existing number of human in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) world (b) size (c) Earth
- Question 2) Currently the world population size more then \_\_\_\_\_ billion  
 (a) 7 (b) 9 (c) 8
- Question 3) Over a period of time the population is steeply \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) rising (b) small (c) big
- Question 4) Of the seven continents on Earth \_\_\_\_\_ are permanently inhabited on a large scale.  
 (a) six (b) five (c) four
- Question 5) \_\_\_\_\_ tops the list as the most populous continent  
 (a) Asia (b) Africa (c) China
- Question 6) China and \_\_\_\_\_ are the majorly populated countries.  
 (a) India (b) Turkey (c) Russia
- Question 7) \_\_\_\_\_ does not have permanently population  
 (a) Antarctica (b) Australia (c) New Zealand

- Question 8) \_\_\_\_\_ distribution refers to the pattern of where people live.  
 (a) population (b) people (c) living
- Question 9) Places which are \_\_\_\_\_ populated contain many people  
 (a) densely (b) square (c) happen
- Question 10) These factors refers to the natural \_\_\_\_\_ conditions that support human life  
 (a) living (b) climate (c) physical
- Question 11) \_\_\_\_\_ of a place is very important for sustaining populations.  
 (a) temperature (b) growing (c) people
- Question 12) \_\_\_\_\_ settlements rely on relief features too.  
 (a) Human (b) steep (c) living
- Question 13) People prefer living in areas where there is continuous source of \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) water (b) employment (c) living
- Question 14) Areas with fertile \_\_\_\_\_ for example river deltas signifies high agricultural out put.  
 (a) soils (b) water (c) steep
- Question 15) These factors are the living conditions influenced by human \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) activities (b) farming (c) places
- Question 16) Occupation in primary \_\_\_\_\_ like farming fishing, encourage people.  
 (a) industries (b) population (c) higher
- Question 17) Places with good network of \_\_\_\_\_ such as roads and railways will make it more accessible  
 (a) transport (b) population (c) housing
- Question 18) \_\_\_\_\_ of population can lead to overpopulation and under population.  
 (a) Density (b) country (c) living
- Question 19) A situation when there are more people in a \_\_\_\_\_ than its physical and human resources can Support living standards.  
 (a) country (b) population (c) density
- Question 20) While the aspirations of making it big in the cities pull a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ from the rural areas.  
 (a) crowd (b) population (c) country
- Question 21) Lack of water, sanitation and security of life characterise \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Slum (b) living (c) quality
- Question 22) The situation of overpopulation can be controlled by family \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) planning (b) slum (c) quality
- Question 23) A situation when the available resources of a country are move than its \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) population (b) resources (c) planning
- Question 24) Lower the population less is the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) crime (b) law (c) small
- Question 25) It the number of \_\_\_\_\_ in the population is high, the dependency ration will be high  
 (a) children (b) people (c) crime

### **Chapter – 3**

- Question 1) Migration refers to the movement of \_\_\_\_\_ from one location to another.  
 (a) people (b) person (c) children
- Question 2) This \_\_\_\_\_ impacts the population of a place.  
 (a) movement (b) migration (c) person
- Question 3) Migration can be \_\_\_\_\_ that is within country.  
 (a) internal (b) external (c) people
- Question 4) International migration, that is movement from one country to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) another (b) external (c) people
- Question 5) Sometime people chose to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) move (b) run (c) migrate
- Question 6) This is called voluntary \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) migration (b) migrate (c) internal
- Question 7) Sometimes they are \_\_\_\_\_ to move  
 (a) forced (b) move (c) migrate
- Question 8) This is known as \_\_\_\_\_ migration  
 (a) involuntary (b) another (c) forced
- Question 9) The reasons people leave a place are called the \_\_\_\_\_ factors.  
 (a) push (b) forced (c) pull
- Question 10) The world being more globalised, migration has become a \_\_\_\_\_ trend.  
 (a) common (b) pull (c) forced
- Question 11) People migrate in many different ways and for many different \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) reasons (b) factors (c) pulls
- Question 12) People move in order to \_\_\_\_\_ their standard of living.  
 (a) improve (b) pull (c) push
- Question 13) Today with modern transportation and \_\_\_\_\_ more people are motivated to move.  
 (a) communications (b) improve (c) migrate
- Question 14) People migrate for numerous factors \_\_\_\_\_ social, and political.  
 (a) economic (b) improve (c) money
- Question 15) Moving some where for a \_\_\_\_\_ quality of life to be closer to family or friends.  
 (a) better (b) social (c) political
- Question 16) Moving to escape political, \_\_\_\_\_ or ethnic persecution, or conflict.  
 (a) religious (b) social (c) better
- Question 17) In order to escape natural \_\_\_\_\_ such as flooding or drought.  
 (a) disasters (b) social (c) political

- Question 18) Internal migration refers to a change of residence within national \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) boundaries (b) state (c) provinces
- Question 19) International \_\_\_\_\_ refers to change of residence over national boundaries.  
 (a) migration (b) political (c) boundaries
- Question 20) International migrants are further classified as \_\_\_\_\_ immigrants.  
 (a) legal (b) illegal (c) migration
- Question 21) Legal immigrants are those who moved the legal \_\_\_\_\_ of the nation.  
 (a) permission (b) migration (c) boundaries
- Question 22) Illegal immigrants are those who moved without legal \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) permission (b) boundaries (c) migration
- Question 23) Rural to \_\_\_\_\_ migration is the movement of people from the country side to the city.  
 (a) urban (b) immigrants (c) legal
- Question 24) Education is also an \_\_\_\_\_ factor for relocating.  
 (a) important (b) legal (c) illegal
- Question 25) Migration affects the size, and growth patterns of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) populations (b) legal (c) important

### **Chapter – 4**

- Question 1) Urbanisation refers to the shifting of \_\_\_\_\_ from rural to urban areas.  
 (a) population (b) people (c) process
- Question 2) It is the gradual increase in proportion of \_\_\_\_\_ living in urban areas.  
 (a) people (b) process (c) population
- Question 3) In cities money \_\_\_\_\_ wealth and opportunities are centralised.  
 (a) service (b) capital (c) people
- Question 4) Many rural inhabitants come to the city to try their \_\_\_\_\_ and upgrade their positions.  
 (a) luck (b) services (c) people
- Question 5) Businesses, which provide \_\_\_\_\_ and exchange capital.  
 (a) jobs (b) luck (c) services
- Question 6) In \_\_\_\_\_ areas it has been difficult to access manufactured goods.  
 (a) rural (b) cities (c) town
- Question 7) There are strong push and \_\_\_\_\_ factors in rural to urban migration.  
 (a) pull (b) full (c) jobs
- Question 8) Most people move into \_\_\_\_\_ for the economic opportunities.  
 (a) cities (b) villages (c) urban
- Question 9) Cities have \_\_\_\_\_ socio-cultural impacts on their surrounding rural areas.  
 (a) strong (b) poor (c) rich
- Question 10) Better goods and \_\_\_\_\_ are available in the cities  
 (a) services (b) jobs (c) life
- Question 11) Urbanisation brings about improvement in \_\_\_\_\_ growth of commercial activities.  
 (a) economy (b) money (c) services
- Question 12) With the growth of cities the cost of \_\_\_\_\_ also grows.  
 (a) housing (b) house (c) money
- Question 13) The urban development is dominated largely by \_\_\_\_\_ capital  
 (a) private (b) govt. (c) builders
- Question 14) Unemployment grows and it gives rise to the \_\_\_\_\_ activities.  
 (a) antisocial (b) economics (c) housing
- Question 15) Urbanisation has environmental \_\_\_\_\_ too.  
 (a) impact (b) economy (c) housing
- Question 16) Waste management is a major \_\_\_\_\_ in large cities.  
 (a) problem (b) better (c) good
- Question 17) \_\_\_\_\_ pollution results from poor sewage.  
 (a) water (b) soil (c) waste
- Question 18) Traffic congestion and \_\_\_\_\_ pollution are major impact of large cities  
 (a) noise (b) water (c) soil
- Question 19) Satellite cities refer to \_\_\_\_\_ metropolitan areas.  
 (a) smaller (b) bigger (c) larger
- Question 20) These cities are usually \_\_\_\_\_ or medium – sized cities.  
 (a) small (b) big (c) large
- Question 21) \_\_\_\_\_ cities are not suburban extension  
 (a) Satellite (b) smaller (c) big
- Question 22) Satellite cities are physically \_\_\_\_\_ from the metropolis by rural territory.  
 (a) Separated (b) smaller (c) cities
- Question 23) These \_\_\_\_\_ have their own independent urbanised area  
 (a) cities (b) village (c) town
- Question 24) Traditional city centre surrounded by neighbourhood areas like \_\_\_\_\_ hospitals.  
 (a) parks (b) school (c) Post office
- Question 25) \_\_\_\_\_ cities are concept cities that integrate multiple information.  
 (a) Smart (b) Satellite (c) metropolis

