

1 vii Geography
Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)
(for 2nd Term)
CLASS: VII
SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY

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Chapter – 6

- Question 1) The industries which depend upon agricultural produces for their raw material are called _____
(a) Agro based (b) Mineral based (c) Animal based (d) Forest based
- Question 2) Which industries depend on animals for their supply of raw materials.
(a) Forest based (b) Mineral based (c) Animal based (d) Agro-based
- Question 3) How many stages are involved in cotton to textile.
(a) Five (b) Seven (c) Six (d) Eight
- Question 4) Which industries provide necessary inputs to agriculture and industries.
(a) Basic Industries (b) Capital Goods Industries (c) Intermediate Goods Industries
(d) Consumer Good Industries
- Question 5) Which out of the following is a mineral based industry?
(a) Sugar (b) Tea (c) Coffee (d) Petrochemicals
- Question 6) Where was the first textile mill established.
(a) Kolkata (b) Mumbai (c) Gujarat (d) Lucknow
- Question 7) Which industry provides employment to weavers at home as an cottage Industry?
(a) Silk (b) Hands punkhadi (c) Jute (d) None of these
- Question 8) Which out of the following industries helps in the manufacture of telephones, computers, radars etc?
(a) Aluminium (b) Information Technology (c) Steel (d) Electronics
- Question 9) Which country is the largest producer and consumer of steel in the world.
(a) China (b) Japan (c) India (d) United States
- Question 10) Coal, mineral oil and _____ are the three important conventional sources of power.
(a) Petroleum (b) Jute (c) hydroelectricity (d) Iron
- Question 11) Which Industry Produce goods for consumption such as sugar, paper, cloth etc.
(a) Basic Industries (b) Capital Goods Industries (c) Intermediate Goods Industries
(d) Consumer Goods Industries
- Question 12) _____ is the world's most important natural fibre.
(a) cotton (b) jute (c) silk (d) woolen
- Question 13) Which industries receive their raw materials from forests.
(a) Animal based (b) Agro-based (c) Mineral based (d) Forest based
- Question 14) Which Industries produce machines, mechanical instruments, tractors and trucks for agriculture.
(a) Capital Goods (b) Basic Industries (c) Consumer Goods (d) Intermediate Goods
- Question 15) _____ industries are very small manufacturing.
(a) small scale (b) Large scale (c) cottage
- Question 16) The construction of ships and other floating vessels is called _____
(a) Sugar Industry (b) Automobile Industry (c) Ship building Industry (d) Fishing Industry
- Question 17) The _____ industry has a wide range of companies and organizations
(a) Information Technology Industry (b) Sugar Industry (c) Fishing Industry
(d) Automobile Industry
- Question 18) Cotton textile industry is quite wide spread in the world and as many as _____ are
(a) 90 countries (b) 80 countries (c) 70 countries (d) 60 countries
- Question 19) The leading countries in the fishing Industry are China, Peru, Japan, _____, India
(a) Haryana (b) Russia (c) Europe (d) Ranchi
- Question 20) India is the top _____ automobile manufactures in the world
(a) ten (b) seven (c) six (d) five
- Question 21) The requirement of large number of people or workers.
(a) self sufficient (b) Labour – intensive (c) Transport
- Question 22) a preferential allowance given by an organisation.
(a) capital (b) concessions (c) economics
- Question 23) Shipwrights are also known as _____
(a) ship leaders (b) ship captains (c) ship builders
- Question 24) Around _____ million tonnes of sugar are produced every year.
(a) 160 (b) 170 (c) 180 (d) 190
- Question 25) _____ is the leader to IT enabled services like outsourcing
(a) China (b) USA (c) India

Chapter – 7

- Question 1) The commonly used sources of power are
(a) coal (b) solar power (c) Biomass
- Question 2) India is the _____ largest producer of hydroelectric power in the world.
(a) seventh (b) sixth (c) eight (d) third
- Question 3) Solar, wind, tidal, geothermal, biogas, atomic energy, etc are the examples of _____
(a) conventional (b) Non-conventional (c) Ferrous
- Question 4) _____ is found with petroleum deposits and is released when crude oil is brought to the surface.
(a) Crude oil (b) Biogas (c) Natural Gas
- Question 5) Organic wask Such as dead plant and animal material, animal dung and kitchen waste can be converted into a gaseous fuel called _____
(a) Biogas (b) Natural Gas (c) C.N.G

- Question 6) _____ can be obtained by building dams at narrow openings of the Sea
(a) Geothermal energy (b) Hydel Energy (c) Tidal Energy
- Question 7) Which of the following is a non- renewable resource
(a) coal (b) Forests (c) water (d) wildlife
- Question 8) Which among the following is not a renewable source of energy?
(a) Solar energy (b) Biomass (c) Hydro Power (d) Geothermal energy
- Question 9) Identify the non- renewable energy resource from the following
(a) coal (b) Fuel cells (c) wind power (d) wave power
- Question 10) Which of the following is a disadvantage of most of the renewable energy sources.
(a) Highly polluting (b) High waste disposal cost (c) unreliable supply (d) high running cost
- Question 11) Which among the following is not an adverse environmental impact of tidal power generation?
(a) Interference with spawning and migration of fish
(b) Pollution and health hazard in the estuary due to blockage of flow of polluted water
(c) Navigational hazard
(d) None of the above
- Question 12) Steam reforming is currently the least expensive method of producing :
(a) coal (b) Biogas (c) Hydrogen (d) Natural Gas
- Question 13) Both Power and manure is provided by
(a) Nuclear plants (b) Thermal plants (c) Biogas plants (d) Hydroelectric plant
- Question 14) Which of the following is not a bio-mass source?
(a) Gobar gas (b) Coal (c) wood (d) Nuclear energy
- Question 15) Which of the following cause the least pollution when burnt?
(a) Petrol (b) Diesel (c) coal (d) Natural Gas
- Question 16) Which of these's not a renewable source of energy.
(a) The sun (b) Natural gas (c) wind (d) Tidal energy
- Question 17) In a solar panel, the metal used is _____
(a) gold (b) copper (c) silver (d) nickel
- Question 18) Hydroelectric power installed utility scale capacity was _____ megawatts (MW)
(a) 43,873 (b) 42,873 (c) 42,783 (d) 42,378
- Question 19) Small hydropower units with a total capacity of about _____ MW have been installed.
(a) 4,374 MW (b) 4,274 MW (c) 4,742 MW (d) 4,247 MW
- Question 20) _____ is one of the most popular and fastest growing sources of alternative energy.
(a) Natural gas (b) Solar Power (c) Solar energy (d) Wind power
- Question 21) _____ is one of the largest worldwide anthropogenic source of carbon dioxide releases.
(a) Iron (b) Steel (c) Coal (d) Natural Gas
- Question 22) _____ captures the natural wind in our atmosphere and converts it into energy.
(a) Solar power (b) Hydro thermal (c) Biomass Power (d) Wind power
- Question 23) _____ is a fossil fuel used for heating, cooking and electricity generation.
(a) Natural gas (b) coal (c) oil (d) Petroleum
- Question 24) Which is the ultimate source of energy?
(a) water (b) sun (c) uranium (d) fossil fuels
- Question 25) Fuel used in thermal power plants is
(a) water (b) uranium (c) biomass (d) fossil fuels

Chapter – 8

- Question 1) Island Surrounded by sea or water bodies on all sides except one _____
(a) Steppes (b) Viticulture (c) Peninsula
- Question 2) Which of the following countries are not called Scandinavian countries?
(a) Iceland (b) Norway (c) Sweden (d) Finland
- Question 3) The forest cover in Europe has diminished from _____ percent
(a) 80 to 30% (b) 80 to 40% (c) 80 to 50% (d) 80 to 81%
- Question 4) There are more than _____ different orders of soil found in Europe.
(a) 24 (b) 32 (c) 23 (d) 42
- Question 5) Europe is the world leader in production of barley, oats, _____ and olive oil.
(a) Sugar (b) Potato (c) onion (d) Tomato
- Question 6) Forest resources come from the forests of the Taiga belt in Norway, Sweden, _____ and Finland.
(a) U.K (b) Japan (c) Russia (d) Poland
- Question 7) _____ are produced for viticulture or wine making and making raisins.
(a) apples (b) Peaches (c) figs (d) Grapes
- Question 8) about 20 percent of the European continent consists of _____
(a) patusers (b) pastures (c) pastures (d) pstures
- Question 9) The _____ industry in Europe is highly developed.
(a) Animal rearing (b) Forest resources (c) Fishing (d) Minerals
- Question 10) It is used as the principal ore of aluminum.
(a) Sulphur (b) Bauxite (c) Potash (d) Zinc
- Question 11) Europe is located between latitudes _____
(a) 35° N and 37° N (b) 36°N and 37° N (c) 35°N and 73°N (d) 73°N and 35°N
- Question 12) _____ is rich in terms of natural resources and excellent climatic conditions and hard working resourceful people.
(a) Africa (b) Australia (c) Europe (d) France
- Question 13) _____ can be used for fire words
(a) Potash (b) Bauxite (c) Sulphur (d) Lead
- Question 14) _____ can be used in the production of petroleum
(a) Zinc (b) Coal (c) Potash (d) Sulphur

- Question 15) _____ is used to generat hydroelectricity
(a) coal (b) Iron (c) Petrol (d) Water
- Question 16) The mixed forest belt is found in
(a) Norway (b) Russia (c) France (d) Western and central Europe
- Question 17) The Pyrenees mountains stretch between _____
(a) France and Spain (b) Norway and Swedes (c) Russia and Japan (d) Western and central Europe
- Question 18) Young fold mountains stretching from the _____ to the Caspian sea.
(a) Black sea (b) easterly direction (c) Mediterranean (d) Atlantic coast
- Question 19) It is the highest peak of the Alps
(a) Carpathian mountain (b) Sierra Navada mountain (c) Mont Blanc (d) Dinaric and Alps
- Question 20) _____ is also known as the Land of Thousand Lakes.
(a) Russia (b) Finland (c) France (d) Japan
- Question 21) Which is the longest river in Europe.
(a) Danbue (b) Volga (c) Rhine (d) Elbe
- Question 22) Which is the largest salt lake of the world
(a) Caspian sea (b) Mediterranean sea (c) Black sea (d) Atlantic coast
- Question 23) _____ resources of Europe are limited and need to be protected future generation
(a) soil (b) farming (c) fishing (d) coal
- Question 24) Farming done over large areas of land
(a) mixed farming (b) extensive farming (c) farming
- Question 25) How many Euro has physical divisions?
(a) five (b) six (c) three (d) four

Chapter – 9

- Question 1) The _____ is the largest country in the world
(a) Brazil (b) Japan (c) India (d) Russia
- Question 2) The Smallest country in Europe is _____
(a) Italy (b) Lativa (c) Finaland (d) Vatican
- Question 3) Europe is a very densely populated continent with more than _____ per sq km.
(a) 70 person (b) 80 person (c) 60 person (d) 90 person
- Question 4) Western Europe is densely populated because of its topography, _____ and economic activities
(a) climate (b) agriculture (c) transport (d) climate
- Question 5) In _____, a single currency was introduced in the European countries
(a) 1980s (b) 1990s (c) 1970s (d) 1960s
- Question 6) Which of the following countries of the Europe are known as Baltic States?
(a) Estonia (b) Lithuania (c) Latvia (d) All the above
- Question 7) Which of the following countries of the Europe are categorized as the “Low countries” of the world?
(a) Belgium (b) Netherlands (c) Luxemburg (d) all the above
- Question 8) The British Isles (Islands) are located off the _____ coast of continental Europe
(a) South-west (b) South-east (c) north-west (d) north-east
- Question 9) Germany, _____ Hungary, Austria, Czech Republic and Solvak Republic are known as the central European countries.
(a) Poland (b) Italy (c) Finland (d) Paris
- Question 10) The Iberian Peninsula comprises the state of Portugae, _____ and Andorra
(a) Poland (b) Austria (c) Spain (d) Czech
- Question 11) River _____ is the Second largest river of Europe.
(a) Phone (b) Rhine (c) Don (d) Danube
- Question 12) London is Situated on the banks of River _____
(a) Moskva (b) Thames (c) Don (d) Volga
- Question 13) The largest city in Europe is _____
(a) Paris (b) Rome (c) Moscow (d) London
- Question 14) _____ is the capital of Russia
(a) London (b) Moscow (c) Rome (d) Paris
- Question 15) _____ is an important centre of art, architecture, culture, science, media, business and fashion
(a) Rome (b) Paris (c) Berlin (d) Madrid
- Question 16) There are _____ European countries
(a) 60 (b) 50 (c) 70 (d) 80
- Question 17) The countries situated in the law-lying plain in the west.
(a) Lowland countries (b) Scandinavian countries (c) Blackan States (d) Baltic State
- Question 18) The beautiful city of _____ is a centre for many historical events suehas the French Revolution
(a) Rome (b) Paris (c) Berlin (d) London
- Question 19) In which European nation Red-square monument located
(a) Spain (b) Paris (c) Moscow (d) London
- Question 20) Rom was founded as early as _____
(a) 735 CE (b) 725 CE (c) 753 CE (d) 357 CE
- Question 21) Moscow is situated on the banks of the River _____
(a) Thames (b) Tiber (c) Moskva (d) Rhome
- Question 22) The important industrial towns and cities are London, _____, Milan and Berlin
(a) Greece (b) Turkey (c) Ukraine (d) Paris
- Question 23) Which is the capital city of Spain?
(a) Madrid (b) Barcelona (c) Seville (d) Russia
- Question 24) In 1990s a single currency was introduced in European countries. It is known as _____
(a) Euro (b) Eruo (c) Eour (d) Erou
- Question 25) Madrid has three art galleries together they are known as the _____
(a) Silver Triangle (b) Golden Triangle (c) Diamond Triangle

