

1 viii Geography  
**Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**  
(for 2<sup>nd</sup> Term)  
**CLASS: VIII**  
**SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY**

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**Chapter – 5**

- Question 1) A disaster is a sudden calamity which causes a huge loss of \_\_\_\_\_ and property.  
(a) life (b) area (c) areas
- Question 2) The \_\_\_\_\_ caused by a disaster depends on various factors.  
(a) damage (b) natural (c) life
- Question 3) Disaster also have long term impacts on the \_\_\_\_\_ and economy.  
(a) society (b) risk (c) plain
- Question 4) \_\_\_\_\_ caused to life, property is an obstacle in the path of development.  
(a) damage (b) society (c) areas
- Question 5) The disaster \_\_\_\_\_ areas are generally under developed.  
(a) prone (b) damage (c) society
- Question 6) There are two type of disasters natural and \_\_\_\_\_ disasters.  
(a) man-made (b) prone (c) society
- Question 7) The disasters caused by \_\_\_\_\_ process are known as natural disasters.  
(a) natural (b) calamity (c) flood
- Question 8) Man-made disasters are caused by \_\_\_\_\_ activities.  
(a) human (b) man (c) natural
- Question 9) The \_\_\_\_\_ conditions of a region are one of the important factors behind natural disasters.  
(a) Geographical (b) natural (c) ocean
- Question 10) In a dry and desert type climate where there is little vegetation, \_\_\_\_\_ occur frequently  
(a) droughts (b) floods (c) plain
- Question 11) Areas receiving heavy \_\_\_\_\_ and having a huge network of perennial rivers are prone to floods.  
(a) rainfall (b) floods (c) plain
- Question 12) Ganga – Brahmaputra plain has to face every year.  
(a) floods (b) plain (c) rain
- Question 13) The mountainous regions receiving heavy rain fall have a greater \_\_\_\_\_ of landslides.  
(a) risk (b) floods (c) drought
- Question 14) Disasters such as volcanic \_\_\_\_\_ earthquake and tsunami are caused by geological processes  
(a) eruptions (b) risk (c) dsought
- Question 15) The movement of the tectonic plates and their \_\_\_\_\_ causes these hazards.  
(a) Collisions (b) eruptions (c) risk
- Question 16) The \_\_\_\_\_ that hit the India Ocean in 2004 is an example of geological consequence  
(a) tsunami (b) flood (c) hazards
- Question 17) We know that Japan is an \_\_\_\_\_ prone country.  
(a) earthquake (b) flood (c) disaster
- Question 18) The active Fuji Yama \_\_\_\_\_ is situated in Japan  
(a) volcano (b) earthquake (c) tsunami
- Question 19) The tsunami that hit the \_\_\_\_\_ in 2004 and affected many coastal areas in India.  
(a) Indian ocean (b) Arabian Sea (c) Ganga
- Question 20) Human activities are biggest \_\_\_\_\_ to the Earth's environment.  
(a) threat (b) War (c) Leakage
- Question 21) The destruction caused by \_\_\_\_\_ activities is for more massive than of the natural disasters.  
(a) manmade (b) Geological causes (c) affected
- Question 22) Wars and testing of nuclear \_\_\_\_\_ destroy lives and property.  
(a) Weapons (b) Chemical (c) War
- Question 23) Global warming caused by burning of \_\_\_\_\_ and pollution is causing.  
(a) fossiel fuels (b) climate (c) chemical
- Question 24) Floods are caused due to \_\_\_\_\_ as well as man – made causes.  
(a) natural (b) disaster (c) planning
- Question 25) Disasters are \_\_\_\_\_ and inevitable  
(a) sudden (b) natural (c) proper

**Case Study 1**

- Question 1) Monsoon brings relief for many \_\_\_\_\_ in India.  
(a) people (b) farmers (c) cattle
- Question 2) But continuous heavy showers are not always good news for \_\_\_\_\_ prone regions  
(a) flood (b) people (c) farmers
- Question 3) Brahmaputra, the life line of \_\_\_\_\_ with tributaries creates a flood plain  
(a) Assam (b) Bihar (c) West Bengal
- Question 4) Every year, heavy showers make the river swell and overflow its banks causing enormous devastation to \_\_\_\_\_, life and property  
(a) crops (b) farmers (c) flood
- Question 5) Assam is hit by the \_\_\_\_\_ floods.  
(a) annual (b) crops (c) fertile
- Question 6) Every year hundreds of people and \_\_\_\_\_ get displaced from their habitats or die.  
(a) animals (b) fish (c) dog

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- Question 7) Infrastructure is largely affected with \_\_\_\_\_ being washed away or rendered due to floods  
(a) roads (b) soil (c) crops
- Question 8) About \_\_\_\_\_ percent of land in Assam's 17 riverine districts has been lost because of river erosion over the last five decades.  
(a) 7 (b) 8 (c) 10
- Question 9) At least one-third of Majuli Island, Worlds largest river island has been \_\_\_\_\_ by floods.  
(a) eroded (b) erosion (c) showers
- Question 10) The water resource department and Brahmaputra Board takes measures for flood \_\_\_\_\_ and relief.  
(a) Control (b) eroded (c) showers
- Question 11) The suggested Brahmaputra River Restoration Project, is yet be implemented by the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) government (b) people (c) soils
- Question 12) In Bihar too over a million \_\_\_\_\_ are affected by the floods.  
(a) people (b) animals (c) water
- Question 13) Bihar floods are caused by the over flowing of major \_\_\_\_\_ of River Ganga.  
(a) tributaries (b) branch (c) impact
- Question 14) About \_\_\_\_\_ percent of the population in North Bihar live under the threat of flood devastation  
(a) 76 (b) 80 (c) 90
- Question 15) This is because when heavy rains occur in \_\_\_\_\_ of Nepal, the water flows into the plains of Bihar  
(a) mountains (b) valley (c) plains
- Question 16) About 68,800 square Km. that constitutes about \_\_\_\_\_ percent of the total geographical area of Bihar remains flood affected.  
(a) 73 (b) 75 (c) 80
- Question 17) This recurring disaster on an annual basic destroys \_\_\_\_\_ of human lives, livestock and assets worth millions.  
(a) thousands (b) hundreds (c) lakhs
- Question 18) Rapidly increasing population, rising urbanisation and design fault in planning without taking into consideration the natural contours of water flow, have led to greater than before \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) flooding (b) disaster (c) branch
- Question 19) Districts that get majorly \_\_\_\_\_ are Kishanganj, Bhagalpur and Darbhanga.  
(a) affected (b) responsible (c) flooding
- Question 20) The National Disaster Response Force and the Bihar \_\_\_\_\_ Response Force take charge of rescue.  
(a) Disaster (b) Flood (c) banks
- Question 21) The state disaster management department is responsible for evacuation of \_\_\_\_\_ from flood hit zones.  
(a) people (b) animal (c) cattle
- Question 22) Relocation of people living in low-lying areas to accommodation in relief \_\_\_\_\_ at higher ground.  
(a) camps (b) cottage (c) house
- Question 23) A lot of work is being \_\_\_\_\_ otherwise too.  
(a) done (b) complete (c) over
- Question 24) Use of technology has enabled preventive \_\_\_\_\_ relief.  
(a) post flood (b) camps (c) affected
- Question 25) India's central water commission constantly report the rising levels of \_\_\_\_\_ in the rivers.  
(a) water (b) banks (c) system
- Question 26) Other measures taken are construction of raised \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) plat forms (b) river bank (c) canals

## Case Study 2

- Question 1) At about mid-day on 25 April \_\_\_\_\_ a massive earthquake hit the beautiful Himalayan country Nepal.  
(a) 2015 (b) 2016 (c) 2017
- Question 2) The magnitude of the tremor recorded \_\_\_\_\_ on the Richter Scale.  
(a) 7.8-8.1 (b) 6.8-7.1 (c) 5.5-6.6
- Question 3) Around 9,000 people \_\_\_\_\_ and nearly 22,000 were injured.  
(a) died (b) live (c) alive
- Question 4) The epicenter was east of Gorkha District and its hypocenter was at a depth of approximately \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 8.2 Km (b) 8.3 Km (c) 8.5 Km
- Question 5) The earthquake triggered an \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) avalanche (b) tusanami (c) flood
- Question 6) On Mount Everest that Killed about 21 \_\_\_\_\_ while around 250 people were missing  
(a) people (b) animal (c) cattle
- Question 7) After shocks continued to occur throughout \_\_\_\_\_ at the intervals of 15-20 minutes.  
(a) Nepal (b) China (c) Bhutan
- Question 8) One such shock has been reported to reach a magnitude of 6.7 on 26 \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) April (b) May (c) June
- Question 9) The country also had a continued risk of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) landslides (b) earthquake (c) Eruption
- Question 10) Another major aftershock occurred on \_\_\_\_\_ with a moment magnitude 7.3  
(a) 12 May (b) 15 May (c) 25 May
- Question 11) The epicentre was near the \_\_\_\_\_ border.  
(a) Chinese (b) Bhutan (c) Bihar
- Question 12) This tremor claimed over 200 lives and more than \_\_\_\_\_ were injured.  
(a) 2,500 (b) 2600, (c) 2,700
- Question 13) 2015 earthquake was only in continuation to the series of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) earthquake (b) Tusunami (c) landslides

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- Question 14) This series of earthquakes and aftershocks were not the first ever in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) region (b) cities (c) district
- Question 15) 2014 has witnessed a series of \_\_\_\_\_ in the region, with magnitudes from 4 to 6.  
 (a) earthquakes (b) landslides (c) Tsunami
- Question 16) In \_\_\_\_\_ a major earthquake with a magnitude of 6.9 was recorded in the region.  
 (a) 1988 (b) 1999 (c) 1989
- Question 17) Prior to that another big tremor occurred in \_\_\_\_\_ in 1934 with a magnitude of 8.0  
 (a) Nepal-Bihar (b) Nepal-Bhutan (c) Nepal-China
- Question 18) So this means Nepal is eventually an \_\_\_\_\_ region.  
 (a) earthquake-prone (b) Tsunami-prone (c) flood-prone
- Question 19) The country shares its Northern boundaries with \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) China (b) India (c) Bhutan
- Question 20) Nepal shares its \_\_\_\_\_ boundaries with India.  
 (a) Southern (b) West (c) east
- Question 21) Looking at the geological aspect it has been found that \_\_\_\_\_ lies on the fault line.  
 (a) Nepal (b) India (c) China
- Question 22) The earthquakes occur because these two \_\_\_\_\_ plates are constantly converging.  
 (a) tectonic (c) triggered (c) risk
- Question 23) The Indian plate is moving north at around 45 mm a year and pushing under the \_\_\_\_\_ plate.  
 (a) Eurasian (b) Indian (c) Russian
- Question 24) Over time that is how the \_\_\_\_\_ were created.  
 (a) Himalayas (b) Alps (c) Deccan
- Question 25) Nepal is also home to Mt Everest, the highest \_\_\_\_\_ peak in the world.  
 (a) mountain (b) hill (c) Deccan

### Case Study 3

- Question 1) US coastal areas have witnessed \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) oil spills (b) oily storm (c) oily water
- Question 2) The most recent oil spill happened in April \_\_\_\_\_ in the Gulf of Mexico.  
 (a) 2010 (b) 2011 (c) 2012
- Question 3) This has significantly raised the issue of the hazards of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) oil spills (b) oil water (c) oil storm
- Question 4) Oil enters the \_\_\_\_\_ from many sources.  
 (a) oceans (b) seas (c) river
- Question 5) Most of waste oil in the ocean consists of \_\_\_\_\_ water drainage.  
 (a) oily storm (b) oil spills (c) oily water
- Question 6) Untreated waste disposal from \_\_\_\_\_ and Industrial facilities and un regulated boating.  
 (a) factories (b) cities (c) houses
- Question 7) Approximately 706 million gallons of waste oil enter the ocean every \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) year (b) monthly (c) day
- Question 8) Half of this comes from land drainage and \_\_\_\_\_ disposal.  
 (a) waste (b) improper (c) proper
- Question 9) When oil is spilled in the ocean, it spreads on the \_\_\_\_\_ surface  
 (a) water (b) land (c) hilly
- Question 10) Waves, water currents and \_\_\_\_\_ force the oil slick over large areas.  
 (a) Wind (b) Air (c) Sand
- Question 11) A small percentage of oil may dissolve in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) water (b) oil (c) sea
- Question 12) The oil residue forms a \_\_\_\_\_ mousse with the water.  
 (a) thick (b) liquid (c) solid
- Question 13) Part of the oil waste may \_\_\_\_\_ with particulate matter.  
 (a) sink (b) drown (c) cloth
- Question 14) Over time oil waste \_\_\_\_\_ and disintegrates.  
 (a) weathers (b) climatic (c) season
- Question 15) Waves, water currents and wind \_\_\_\_\_ the spilled oil.  
 (a) move (b) stop (c) run
- Question 16) Once the oil, wastes reach the \_\_\_\_\_ it interacts with sediments.  
 (a) coast (b) land (c) river
- Question 17) Beach \_\_\_\_\_ and gravel saturated will oil may be unable to protect vegetation.  
 (a) sand (b) stones (c) rocks
- Question 18) The sticky residue coated rocks and boulders interfere with recreational uses of the beaches and can also cause toxic hazards to \_\_\_\_\_ wild life.  
 (a) coastal (b) beaches (c) landside
- Question 19) Oil spills also cause harm to coastal \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) fishing (b) marine life (c) animal
- Question 20) The long – term ecological effects are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) worse (b) good (c) bad
- Question 21) The sensitive marine life in the \_\_\_\_\_ are poisoned.  
 (a) Oceans (b) seas (c) rivers
- Question 22) Commercial fishing enterprises may be affected  
 (a) permanently (b) temporarily (c) both
- Question 23) Other than fishes, mammals, reptiles that live near the \_\_\_\_\_ are also poisoned.  
 (a) ocean (b) river (c) seas
- Question 24) Coastal areas are usually \_\_\_\_\_ populated.  
 (a) thickly (b) rare (c) less

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- Question 25) Oil wastes pollute the beaches and \_\_\_\_\_ areas.  
 (a) residential (b) non residential (c) both

### Chapter – 6

- Question 1) Asia is the \_\_\_\_\_ of geographical extremes.  
 (a) continent (b) country (c) state
- Question 2) Asia boasts of having the \_\_\_\_\_ mountain peak Mt. Everest.  
 (a) highest (b) lowest (c) medium
- Question 3) We can \_\_\_\_\_ Asia into the following divisions Northern Lowlands, Central Highlands  
 (a) divide (b) add (c) multiply
- Question 4) The Northern Lowlands consist of \_\_\_\_\_ plains.  
 (a) two (b) three (c) four
- Question 5) Siberian Plain stretches from \_\_\_\_\_ of Urals in a wide belt.  
 (a) east (b) west (c) south
- Question 6) The river Lena, Ob, and Yenisey drain the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) plain (b) low lands (c) high lands
- Question 7) During winter mouth and lower course of the river become \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) frozen (b) hot (c) melt
- Question 8) The \_\_\_\_\_ plain is Turan Plain  
 (a) second (b) third (c) fourth
- Question 9) This consists of the low lying area around the Aral \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Sea (b) river (c) stream
- Question 10) To the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Northern lowlands lie the central Highlands.  
 (a) South (b) north (c) east
- Question 11) Central Highlands consist of the \_\_\_\_\_ belt and the plateaus.  
 (a) mountain (b) valley (c) plateau
- Question 12) South west from the knot are the \_\_\_\_\_ mountains  
 (a) Hindu Kush (b) Karokoram (c) Himalayas
- Question 13) The highest peak is in \_\_\_\_\_ called Tirich Mir.  
 (a) Pakistan (b) India (c) Afghanistan
- Question 14) The best known pass that exists in this system is the \_\_\_\_\_ Khyber Pass.  
 (a) famous (b) range (c) Knot
- Question 15) These mountains continue further end \_\_\_\_\_ the Armenian Knot.  
 (a) meet (b) peak (c) Pass
- Question 16) The second mountain range that begins in the \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) Pamirs (b) Zagros (c) Plateau
- Question 17) Between the Elburz in North, Zagros to its south lies the plateau of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Iran (b) Iraq (c) Tehran
- Question 18) In the area called \_\_\_\_\_ Minor lies the plateau of Anatolia.  
 (a) Asia (b) India (c) China
- Question 19) This plateau has the Pontic mountains to its \_\_\_\_\_ and the Taurus Mountains to its south.  
 (a) north (b) south (c) west
- Question 20) The Pamir Knot stretches to the \_\_\_\_\_ moving from north to the south.  
 (a) east (b) west (c) north
- Question 21) Extending from the \_\_\_\_\_ in a north – easterly direction are the Tian mountains.  
 (a) Pamir Knot (b) Altun Shan (c) Zagros
- Question 22) The Arabian Plateau lies on the west of the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Red Sea (b) Arabian Sea (c) Indian Ocean
- Question 23) Peninsular India or the Deccan \_\_\_\_\_ lies to the south of the Narmada river.  
 (a) Plateau (b) hill (c) mountains
- Question 24) On its west is Western Ghats and on its eastern border is the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Eastern Ghats (b) Nilgiri (c) Palnni hills
- Question 25) The monsoon winds are a special feature in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Asia (b) India (c) China

### Chapter – 7

- Question 1) Asia is the world's largest and most \_\_\_\_\_ continent.  
 (a) populated (b) mainland (c) bordering
- Question 2) The latitudinal extent of Asia is from 80° North to 10° \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) South (b) West (c) east
- Question 3) Most of the continent is within the Northern hemisphere, while only a small portion lies in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Southern hemisphere (b) Eastern hemisphere (c) Western hemisphere
- Question 4) Asia is surrounded by the \_\_\_\_\_ in the South, the Arctic Ocean in the North, and the Pacific ocean in the east.  
 (a) Indian Ocean (b) Arabian Sea (c) Bay of Bengal
- Question 5) The \_\_\_\_\_ Mountains, the Caspian Sea and the Ural River form the western border, separating Asia from Europe.  
 (a) URAL (b) Altai (c) Pamir Knot
- Question 6) Asia is separated from North America by the Bering strait in the east and from Africa by the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Suez Canal (b) Black Sea (c) Indian Ocean
- Question 7) In the South-west there are three seas bordering the continent, these are the Red Sea, Black Sea, and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Mediterranean Sea (b) Indian Ocean (c) Suez Canal

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- Question 8) Asia consists of \_\_\_\_\_ countries that vary in size from very small to very large.  
(a) 48 (b) 50 (c) 52
- Question 9) \_\_\_\_\_ is partly in Asia, and partly in Europe.  
(a) Russia (b) Urals (c) Armenia
- Question 10) When USSR broke up in \_\_\_\_\_, some independent republics became a part of Europe and some of Asia.  
(a) 1991 (b) 1992 (c) 1993
- Question 11) The countries that emerged in Asia that were once a part of the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) USSR (b) Europe (c) China
- Question 12) Certain Asian countries like Singapore, the Maldives and Bangladesh have high density of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) population (b) religious (c) Culture
- Question 13) Religion plays a very important role in the life of the people of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Asia (b) Maldives (c) Bangladesh
- Question 14) Asia is noted for its \_\_\_\_\_ of culture  
(a) diversity (b) religion (c) density
- Question 15) The rapid \_\_\_\_\_ growth in Asia as a result of improved health care, scientific developments and other factors has resulted in various stresses.  
(a) population (b) religion (c) density
- Question 16) Basic needs such as food and \_\_\_\_\_ cannot keep pace with the growing population.  
(a) shelter (b) water (c) hunting
- Question 17) Cutting down natural resources would only increase \_\_\_\_\_ and upset the balance in nature.  
(a) problems (b) facilities (c) conditions
- Question 18) A rapidly growing population has a detrimental effect on facilities like \_\_\_\_\_ and medical treatment  
(a) education (b) games (c) shelter
- Question 19) Overcrowding also leads to pollution of the \_\_\_\_\_ indifferent ways, such as air and water pollution.  
(a) environment (b) ecological (c) shelter
- Question 20) Nations are encouraging their people to have small \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) families (b) building (c) birth
- Question 21) This is being done in \_\_\_\_\_ and China as well.  
(a) Japan (b) India (c) Nepal
- Question 22) Unemployment and illiteracy leads the youth to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) crime (b) games (c) study
- Question 23) It is illegal for young girls to married below the age of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 18 (b) 20 (c) 21
- Question 24) Much emphasis is being laid on educating \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) women (b) girl (c) boy
- Question 25) Asia is continent of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) contrast (b) region (c) agriculture

