

1 viii Geography
Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)
(for 3rd Term)
CLASS: VIII
SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY

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Chapter – 8

- Question 1) Study of _____ is a Geographies delight.
(a) India (b) Srilanka (c) Nepal
- Question 2) The name 'India' has been derived from river _____.
(a) Indus (b) Ganga (c) Jhelum
- Question 3) India has the second largest population in the world after _____.
(a) China (b) Africa (c) Asia
- Question 4) _____ is a part of the subcontinent.
(a) India (b) Pakistan (c) Bhutan
- Question 5) A subcontinent is a large geographical region that has a distinct identity in a _____.
(a) continent (b) country (c) state
- Question 6) The _____ portion of the subcontinent forms a large peninsula.
(a) Southern (b) Northern (c) Eastern
- Question 7) In the north, the _____ mountains separates it from China and Mongolia
(a) Himalayan (b) URALS (c) Zagros
- Question 8) This acts as a _____ against the chilled winds, from the north.
(a) barrier (b) Separates (c) protect
- Question 9) It has also _____ the country against invasions and marks a cultural barrier.
(a) protected (b) separates (c) barrier
- Question 10) India's neighbours include _____ and Afghanistan in the northwest.
(a) Pakistan (b) Bangladesh (c) Bhutan
- Question 11) China, _____ and Bhutan in the north.
(a) Nepal (b) Bangladesh (c) Srilanka
- Question 12) Bangladesh and Myanmar in the _____.
(a) East (b) West (c) South
- Question 13) Sri Lanka in the south, which is separated from India by the _____ and Gulf of Mannar.
(a) Palk Strait (b) Arabian Sea (c) Bay of Bengal
- Question 14) The _____ passes through the middle of India.
(a) Tropic of cancer (b) Tropic of Capricorn (c) Equator
- Question 15) The Andaman and Nicobar _____ and the Lakshadweep islands a part of India.
(a) Islands (b) State (c) Union Territory
- Question 16) India is divided into _____ states and 7 Union Territories.
(a) 29 (b) 28 (c) 27
- Question 17) The _____ mountains act like a protective wall of India.
(a) Northern (b) Southern (c) Eastern
- Question 18) The _____ range is the Kara Koram
(a) Northern most (b) Southern most (c) Eastern most
- Question 19) The _____ Indus flows between Ladakh and Zaskar range.
(a) river (b) lake (c) pond
- Question 20) Mt. Everest is called Sagarmatha in _____.
(a) Nepal (b) Bhutan (c) India
- Question 21) Kanchenjunga (_____) is the highest peak in India.
(a) 8,598m (b) 8,698m (c) 8,498m
- Question 22) The Punjab Plain is formed by the Indus River which has its source in the _____ range.
(a) Kailash (b) Aravali (c) Nil giri
- Question 23) The Brahmaputra plain is in _____.
(a) Assam (b) Nagaland (c) West Bengal
- Question 24) The Western and Eastern ghats meet at the _____.
(a) Nil giris (b) Cardamom (c) Deccan
- Question 25) India has a _____ monsoon type of climate
(a) tropical (b) temperatures (c) topographical

Chapter – 9

- Question 1) India occupies the south central part of the peninsula of the central part of the peninsula of the _____ continent.
(a) Asian (b) African (c) European
- Question 2) A _____ is a piece of land which has water on three sides.
(a) peninsula (b) triangle (c) part
- Question 3) On the East of the peninsula are _____ and Andaman Sea, to the west are the Arabian Sea.
(a) Bay of Bengal (b) Indian Ocean (c) Red Sea
- Question 4) The length of the coastline of India is about _____ km.
(a) 7516.6 (b) 7616.6 (c) 7716.6
- Question 5) _____ shares a common border with a number of its neighbouring countries.
(a) India (b) Pakistan (c) Sri Lanka
- Question 6) These _____ are Pakistan and Afghanistan to west, China, Nepal and Bhutan to the North.
(a) Countries (b) State (c) City
- Question 7) India also includes a _____ of islands.
(a) Group (b) part (c) border

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- Question 8) The countries is divided into a total of _____ states and 7 union territories.
(a) 29 (b) 28 (c) 27
- Question 9) _____ is the national capital.
(a) Delhi (b) Noida (c) Chandigarh
- Question 10) _____ is the largest state of our country.
(a) Rajasthan (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Goa
- Question 11) _____ is the smallest state of our country
(a) Goa (b) Kerala (c) Punjab
- Question 12) Pakistan shares its border with _____ in the east.
(a) India (b) Punjab (c) China
- Question 13) Northern and Western _____ that radiate out of Pamir Knot.
(a) highlands (b) table lands (c) Plateau
- Question 14) Hindu Kush, Sulaiman and Kirthar are its important _____ ranges.
(a) mountain (b) hills (c) Plateau
- Question 15) The Baluchistan Plateau in the _____ of Pakistan.
(a) South West (b) South East (c) North
- Question 16) The Indus Plain covers the _____ port of Pakistan.
(a) eastern (b) western (c) northern
- Question 17) River Indus is its main perennial _____.
(a) river (b) lake (c) pond
- Question 18) The Thar Desert is situated in the _____ part of Pakistan.
(a) South eastern (b) South (c) South West
- Question 19) Most of Pakistan has dry climate with _____ summer and cold winters.
(a) hot (b) dry (c) wet
- Question 20) Rainfall is brought by the _____ winds
(a) monsoon (b) rainfall (c) dry
- Question 21) _____ percent of the population of Pakistan follow Islam.
(a) 97 (b) 98 (c) 99
- Question 22) _____ is the official language.
(a) Urdu (b) Sanskrit (c) Hindi
- Question 23) A good network of irrigation _____ have made the cultivation possible here.
(a) canals (b) river (c) lake
- Question 24) Pakistan lacks in _____ resources.
(a) mineral (b) industries (c) textiles
- Question 25) The capital of China is the city of _____.
(a) Beijing (b) Changsha (c) Hong Kong

Chapter – 10

- Question 1) Human population is the basis of prosperity of a _____.
(a) Country (b) State (c) City
- Question 2) This is because socio-economic prosperity is determined by the manner how the natural resources are harnessed by the _____.
(a) people (b) human (c) population
- Question 3) Fields are cultivated for agricultural produce, mines are dug to get _____.
(a) minerals (b) education (c) gold
- Question 4) Population is also considered as a resource, a _____ resource
(a) human (b) people (c) ultimate
- Question 5) Japan is a country which imports a number of minerals and yet exports automobiles to highly developed _____ of the world.
(a) countries (b) state (c) continent
- Question 6) The quality of the people that is responsible for the strength of its _____.
(a) currency (b) education (c) resource
- Question 7) _____ being the most populated country, has used its number strength to its advantage
(a) China (b) India (c) Pakistan
- Question 8) The _____ of the country has driven it to become one of world leaders in the global economy.
(a) population (b) people (c) man
- Question 9) The _____ of population determines the quantitative aspect.
(a) size (b) more (c) highly
- Question 10) In _____ times, India is considered as a lading nation in the world in terms of human resource.
(a) present (b) past (c) before
- Question 11) Hence, _____ is an asset for the economy.
(a) population (b) people (c) crowd
- Question 12) The population of _____ as per 2011 census was 1, 210, 193, 422
(a) India (b) China (c) Nepal
- Question 13) India added about 181.5 million to its population since _____.
(a) 2001 (b) 2002 (c) 2003
- Question 14) This is slightly lower than the population of _____.
(a) Brazil (b) India (c) Bihar
- Question 15) _____ is the most populous state with roughly 200 million people.
(a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Bihar (c) West Bengal
- Question 16) More than 50 percent of India's current population is below the age of _____.
(a) 25 (b) 30 (c) 32
- Question 17) Every year, India adds more people than any other _____ in the world.
(a) nation (b) country (c) city
- Question 18) The population of _____ is almost equal to the population of Brazil.
(a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Bihar (c) Colcutta

- Question 19) The population of the second most populous state _____.
(a) Maharashtra (b) Bombay (c) West Bengal
- Question 20) Bihar, with _____ percent is the third most populous state in India and its population is more than Germany's.
(a) 8.07 (b) 9.07 (c) 7.07
- Question 21) West Bengal with _____ percent growth rate.
(a) 7.79 (b) 7.80 (c) 7.90
- Question 22) The sex ration of India stands at an average of _____ females per 1000 males.
(a) 940 (b) 950 (c) 960
- Question 23) _____ with 1058 females per 1000 males is the state with highest female sex ratio.
(a) Kerala (b) Tamil Nadu (c) Goa
- Question 24) India has a labour force of about _____ million.
(a) 487 (b) 488 (c) 489
- Question 25) The labour force is a combination of _____ unskilled and semiskilled workers.
(a) skilled (b) growth (c) highly

