

**APPENDIX : I****ACHIEVEMENT TEST IN GEOGRAPHY****Date :****Max. Marks: 100****Std. : IX****Time : 1 hr 40 min.****NAME : .....****ROLL NO. : .....**

**Choose (Circle) the right answer from the four alternatives given below.**

1. The tropic of Cancer does not pass through  
a) Rajasthan      b) Orissa      c) Chhattisgarh      d) Tripura
2. The easternmost longitude of India is  
a)  $97^{\circ} 25' E$       b)  $77^{\circ} 6' E$       c)  $68^{\circ} 7' E$       d)  $82^{\circ} 32' E$
3. Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim have common frontiers with  
a) China      b) Bhutan      c) Nepal      d) Myanmar
4. If you intend to visit Kavaratti during your summer vacations, which one of the following Union Territories of India you will be going to  
a) Pondicherry      c) Andaman and Nicobar  
b) Lakshadweep      d) Diu and Daman

5. My friend hails from a country which does not share land boundary with India. Identify the country.

a) Bhutan                  b) Tajikistan                  c) Bangladesh                  d) Nepal
6. A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as

a) Coast      b) Island      c) Peninsula                  d) None of the above
7. Mountain ranges in the eastern part of India forming its boundary with Myanmar are collectively called as

a) Himachal    c) Purvanchal  
b) Uttaranchal                                      d) None of the above
8. The western coastal strip, south of Goa is referred to as

a) Coromandel      b) Konkan      c) Malabar      d) Northern Circar
9. The highest peak in the Eastern Ghats is

a) Anai Mudi    c) Mahendragiri  
b) Kanchenjunga                                      d) Khasi
10. Which one of the following describes the drainage patterns resembling the branches of a tree?

a) Radial                  b) Dendritic                  c) Centrifugal                  d) Trellis
11. In which of the following states is the Wular lake located?

a) Rajasthan    b) Uttar Pradesh    c) Punjab    d) Jammu & Kashmir

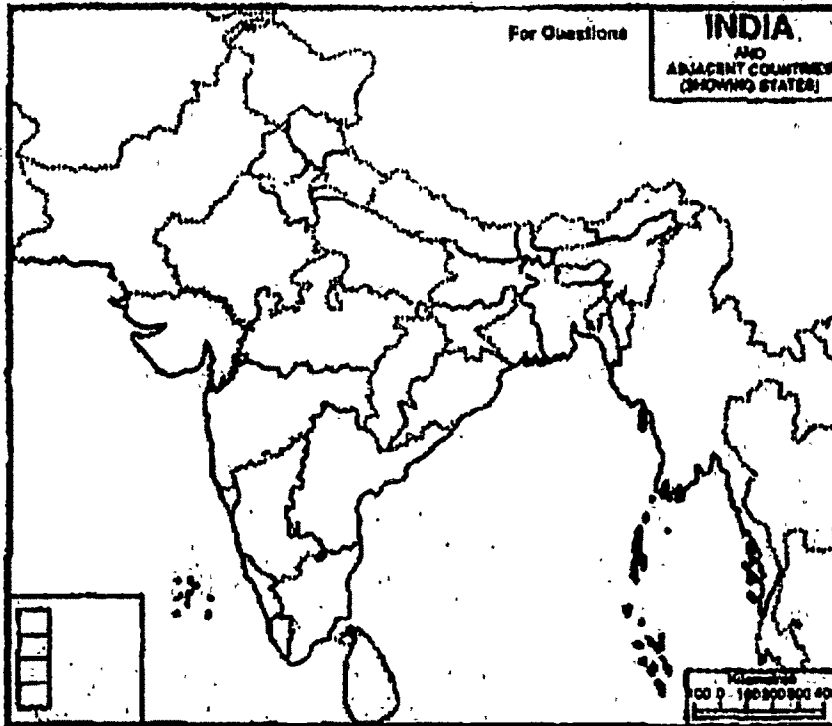
12. The river Narmada has its source at
  - a) Satpura
  - b) Brahmagiri
  - c) Amarkantak
  - d) Slopes of the Western Ghats
13. Which one of the following lakes is a salt water lake?
  - a) Sambhar
  - b) Dal
  - c) Wular
  - d) Gobind Sagar
14. Which one of the following is the longest river of the Peninsular India?
  - a) Narmada
  - b) Krishna
  - c) Godavari
  - d) Mahanadi
15. Which one amongst the following rivers flows through a rift valley?
  - a) Damodar
  - b) Tungabhadra
  - c) Krishna
  - d) Tapi
16. Which one of the following places receives the highest rainfall in the world?
  - a) Silchar
  - b) Mawsynram
  - c) Cherrapunji
  - d) Guwahati
17. The wind blowing in the northern plains in summers is known as.
  - a) Kaal Baisakhi
  - b) Loo
  - c) Trade Winds
  - d) None of the above
18. Which one of the following causes rainfall during winters in north-western part of India
  - a) Cyclonic depression
  - b) Western disturbances
  - c) Retreating monsoon
  - d) Southwest monsoon

19. Monsoon arrives in India approximately in
- a) Early May
  - b) Early June
  - c) Early July
  - d) Early August
20. Which one of the following characterizes the cold weather season in India?
- a) Warm days and Warm nights
  - b) Warm days and cold nights
  - c) Cool days and warm nights
  - d) Cold days and warm nights
21. To which one of the following types of vegetation does rubber belong to?
- a) Tundra
  - b) Tidal
  - c) Himalayan
  - d) Tropical Evergreen
22. Cinchona trees are found in the areas of rainfall more than
- a) 100 cm
  - b) 50 cm
  - c) 70 cm
  - d) less than 50 cm
23. In which of the following state is the Simlipal bio-reserve located?
- a) Punjab
  - b) Orissa
  - c) Delhi
  - d) West Bengal
24. Which one of the following bio-reserves of India is not included in the world network of bio-reserves?
- a) Manas
  - b) Dihang-Dibang
  - c) Gulf of Mannar
  - d) Nanda Devi

25. Migrations change the number, distribution and composition of the population in
- a) the area of departure
  - b) the area of arrival
  - c) both the area of departure and arrival
  - d) none of the above
26. A large proportion of children in a population is a result of
- a) high birth rates
  - b) high life expectancies
  - c) high death rates
  - d) more married couples
27. The population of an area refers to
- a) the number of persons added each year
  - b) the rate at which the population increases
  - c) the total people living in an area
  - d) the number of females per thousand males
28. According to the Census 2001, a "literate" person is one who
- a) can read and write his/her name
  - b) can read and write any language
  - c) is 7 years old and can read and write any language with understanding
  - d) knows the 3 'R's (reading, writing, arithmetic)
29. Which one of the following is southernmost latitude of India?
- a) 8° 4' North
  - b) 8° 4' South
  - c) 6° 4' South
  - d) 6° 4' North

30. Which one of the following drainage pattern does the river Ganga form?
- a) Trellis Pattern
  - b) The Radial Pattern
  - c) The Dendritic Pattern
  - d) The Rectangular Pattern
31. Which one of the following water bodies separate Sri Lanka from India?
- a) Palk Strait and Gulf of Khambhat
  - b) Palk Strait & Gulf of Mannar
  - c) Gulf of Mannar & 10° channel
  - d) 10° channel & Gulf of Khambhat
32. Which one of the following lakes differs from the rest in the group?
- a) The Dal Lake
  - b) The Nainital Lake
  - c) The Guru Gobind Sagar
  - d) The Bhimtal Lake
33. The Latitudinal extent of India lies between:
- a) 7° 5' N & 26° 5' N
  - b) 8° 4' N & 37° 6' N
  - c) 12° 5' N & 27° 5' N
  - d) 12° 5' N & 37° 6' N
34. Which one of the following river has the largest drainage pattern in India?
- a) The Indus
  - b) The Ganga
  - c) The Brahmaputra
  - d) The Mahanadi

35. Locate and label the largest state of India.



36. The largest fresh water lake in India
- a) Wular Lake      b) Dal Lake      c) Bhimtal      d) Nainital
37. What is the length of Indian coastline?
- a) 8716 km      b) 7165 km      c) 9515 km      d) 7516 km
38. Which is the longest river of Peninsular Plateau?
- a) River Narmada      c) River Krishna  
b) River Tapi      d) River Godavari
39. Which Meridian is fixed as a standard meridian of India?
- a)  $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  E      b)  $84\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  E      c)  $86^{\circ}$  W      d)  $81^{\circ}$  E

40. Which of these is a fresh water lake?
- a) Sambhar                      b) Wular                      c) Chilika                      d) Pulicut
41. Tropic of Cancer passes through which of these states?
- a) Orissa                      b) Tripura                      c) Bihar                      d) Punjab
42. Alaknanda & Bhagirathi converge to be called as Ganga at
- a) Haridwar                      c) Badri Nath  
b) Kedar Nath                      d) Devprayag
43. Which of these countries do not share land border with India?
- a) Russia                      b) Bhutan                      c) Myanmar                      d) Pakistan
44. Which of these peninsular rivers flows towards the west?
- a) Godawari                      b) Krishna                      c) Mahanadi                      d) Tapi
45. Two places of equable climate in India are
- a) Kolkata and Patna                      c) Mumbai and Bengaluru  
b) Pune and Nagpur                      d) Hyderabad and Chennai
46. Name the pass that connects India to Lhasa
- a) Bhor Ghat                      c) Bomdilla  
b) Nathula Pass                      d) Shipkila
47. Western disturbances enters India from
- a) Arabian Sea                      c) Mediterranean Sea  
b) Indian Ocean                      d) China



48. Which one of the following is the main reason for the horizontal motion of air over the earth's surface?
- a) Variation in the atmospheric pressure
  - b) Variation in altitude
  - c) Variation in temperature
  - d) Variation in latitudes
49. Central highlands consist of the following plateaus
- a) Malwa, Sahyadri, Bundelkhand, Bhagelkhand
  - b) Malwa, Sahyadri, Bundelkhand, Chota Nagpur
  - c) Cardamom , Nilgiri, Malwa, Nallamala hills
  - d) Javadi hills , Bundelkhand
50. The climate of India is strongly influenced by
- a) Ocean winds
  - b) Desert winds
  - c) Monsoon winds
  - d) Western winds
51. Which of the following factors is associated with the occurrence of cyclonic depression over the Andaman Sea?
- a) Weakening of low pressure trough over the northern plains
  - b) Shifting of low pressure conditions to the Bay of Bengal
  - c) Shifting of heat belt
  - d) None of these
52. Find the odd one out
- a) Kanchanjanga
  - b) Nanga Parbat
  - c) Namcha Barwa
  - d) Anai Mudi

53. The pressure and wind system of any area depend on the
- a) Width and length of the place
  - b) Latitude and altitude of the place
  - c) Humidity and temperature of the place
  - d) Weather and climate of the place
54. The highest peak of the Western Ghats is
- a) Doda Betta
  - b) Mahendragiri
  - c) Javadi Hills
  - d) Anai Mudi
55. The pre monsoon showers in Kerala and Karnataka by the end of Summer season are called
- a) Orographic showers
  - b) Mango showers
  - c) Convectional showers
  - d) Frontal showers
56. The sum total of weather conditions and variations over a large area for a long period of time is referred as
- a) Weather
  - b) Climate
  - c) Humidity
  - d) Temperature
57. The average annual rainfall in Rajasthan is approximately
- a) 100 cm
  - b) 50 cm
  - c) 75 cm
  - d) 200 cm
58. The part lying between Tista and Dihang rivers is the
- a) Kumayon Himalayas
  - b) Nepal Himalayas
  - c) Assam Himalayas
  - d) Himachal Himalayas

59. A narrow gap in a mountain range providing access to the other side is
- a) Mound                      b) Pass                      c) Strait                      d) Valley
60. The range lying to the south of Himadri is known as
- a) Purvanchal                      c) Himachal  
b) Arunachal                      d) Uttaranchal
61. The Jet streams are
- a) Slow winds in lower atmosphere  
b) Moisture bearing winds  
c) Fast winds in upper atmosphere  
d) Cyclonic winds
62. The Himalayan Arc covers a distance of about
- a) 2300 km                      b) 2400 km                      c) 2500 km                      d) 2600 km
63. When does Tamil Nadu coast get its rainfall?
- a) January to February  
b) October to November  
c) August to September  
d) April to May
64. The formation of the northern plains of India is a result of extensive
- a) Sedimentation  
b) Alluvial deposits  
c) Pebble deposits  
d) None of these

65. The imaginary lines drawn on maps joining places of same pressure are called
- a) Isobar      b) Isohyets      c) Isotherm      d) None of these
66. The northern plain has been formed by the interplay of three major river systems namely
- a) The Indus-Ganga-Brahmaputra  
b) The Godavari-Krishna-Kaveri  
c) The Luni-Saraswati-Ghaggar  
d) None of these
67. The plateaus between Aravallis and Vindhya
- a) Malwa      c) Bundelkhand  
b) Chota Nagpur      d) Bhagalpura
68. Winter rainfall in north western part of India is caused due to
- a) Cyclonic depression      c) Jet streams  
b) Western disturbances      d) South western monsoon
69. The longest range in Middle Himalayas is
- a) Dhauladhar      c) Mahabharat  
b) Pir Panjal      d) Karakoram
70. Which of the following plays a major role in determining the climate of a place?
- a) Altitude      c) Latitude  
b) Relief      d) Ocean currents

71. Himalayas emerged from which sea?
- a) Tethys
  - b) Arabian
  - c) Bay of Bengal
  - d) Caspian
72. The term monsoon refers to
- a) Weather condition and climate of an area
  - b) Season of retreating monsoon
  - c) Seasonal reversal of wind direction
  - d) Season of monsoon
73. Which one of the following trees is found in tropical rain forest?
- a) Mahogany
  - b) Teak
  - c) Sal
  - d) Peepal
74. Which one of the following is the most significant feature of the Indian population?
- a) Declining birth rate
  - b) Improvement in the literacy level
  - c) The size of its adolescent population
  - d) Improvement in its health condition
75. Plant community which has grown naturally without human aid and naturally has remained undisturbed by humans for long time, is termed as
- a) Tundra vegetation
  - b) Virgin vegetation
  - c) Taiga plants
  - d) None of these

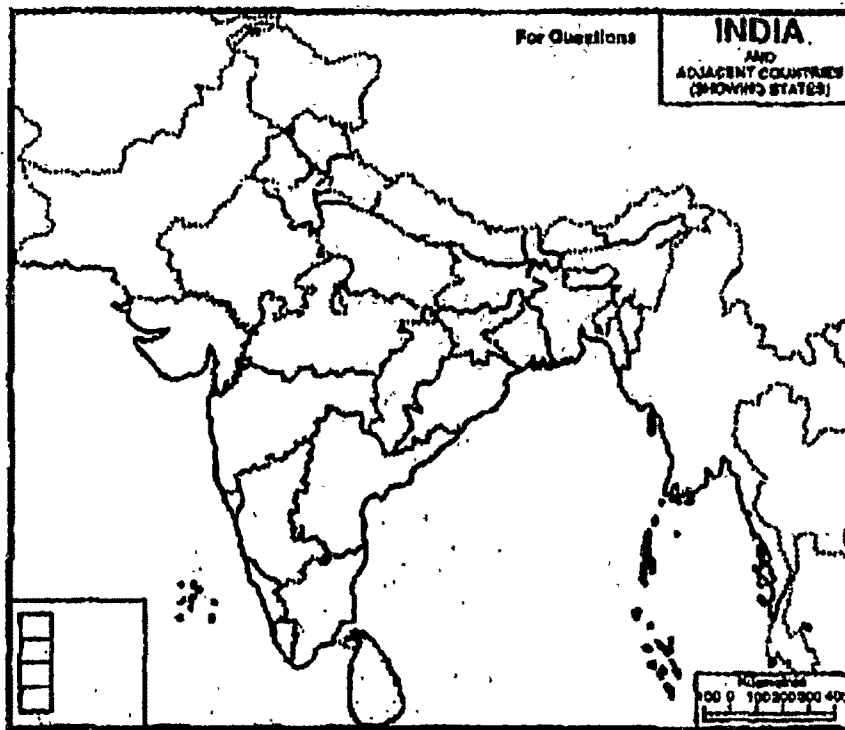
76. What is sex ratio?
- a) Number of females per thousand males
  - b) Number of females per hundred males
  - c) The study of population growth
  - d) The difference between death rate and birth rate
77. Which part of Himalayas is covered with dense forest?
- a) Northern      b) Southern      c) Eastern      d) Western
78. What was the population density according to 2001 census?
- a) 124 persons / km<sup>2</sup>      c) 324 persons / km<sup>2</sup>
  - b) 224 persons / km<sup>2</sup>      d) 424 persons / km<sup>2</sup>
79. How many types of plant species are found in India?
- a) About 47000      c) About 50000
  - b) About 44000      d) About 20000
80. A large proportion of children in a population are a result of
- a) High birth rate      c) High life expectancy
  - b) High death rate      d) More married couples
81. Which one of the following states does not have Tropical deciduous forests?
- a) Jharkhand      c) Chhattisgarh
  - b) Western Orissa      d) Rajasthan
82. The elephants are found in the hot-wet forests of
- a) Punjab and Haryana      c) Rajasthan and Gujarat
  - b) West Bengal and Jharkhand      d) Assam and Karnataka

83. Transport, communication and commerce come under the
- a) Primary activities
  - b) Tertiary activities
  - c) Secondary activities
  - d) Rural activities
84. In which of the following states is Dachigam Sanctuary located?
- a) Jammu and Kashmir
  - b) Assam
  - c) Delhi
  - d) Karnataka
85. Silver fir is found in the following types of vegetation zone
- a) Mangrove
  - b) Thorn
  - c) Montane
  - d) Deciduous
86. Which of the following factors are responsible for sparse population?
- a) Flat plains and abundant rainfall
  - b) Rugged terrain and unfavorable climate
  - c) Fertile soil and abundant rainfall
  - d) Rugged terrain and favorable climate
87. A very large ecosystem on land having distinct type of vegetation and wildlife is called
- a) Ecology
  - b) Biome
  - c) Biodiversity
  - d) Biosphere reserve
88. In how many years the official enumeration of population carried out for census?
- a) 1 year
  - b) 5 years
  - c) 10 years
  - d) 2 years

89. Which of the following is an important social indicator to measure the extent of equality between males and female in a society at a given time
- a) age composition
  - b) death rate
  - c) literacy rate
  - d) sex ratio
90. Name the union territory having the highest density of population
- a) Chandigarh
  - b) Delhi
  - c) Pudduchery
  - d) Daman and Diu
91. Which of the following activities comes under primary activities
- a) Fishing
  - b) Banking
  - c) Transportation
  - d) Construction
92. Which of the following type of natural vegetation have originally come to India from abroad?
- a) Exotic vegetation
  - b) Rare species
  - c) Endemic vegetation
  - d) Endangered species
93. Which one of the following biosphere-reserve is not included in the world biosphere list?
- a) Manas
  - b) Nanda Devi
  - c) Sunderban
  - d) Gulf of Mannar
94. When did the National Population Policy come into effect?
- a) 1947
  - b) 2000
  - c) 1952
  - d) 2001



95. Most widespread vegetation type of India is
- |                  |                       |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Coniferous    | c) Tropical deciduous |
| b) Tropical rain | d) Mangrove           |
96. Which state is the most populous state of India as per 2001 census?
- |                  |
|------------------|
| a) Bihar         |
| b) Uttar Pradesh |
| c) West Bengal   |
| d) Tamil Nadu    |
97. Locate and label the city through which Standard Meridian of India passes.



98. Which of the following tree is used for blood pressure ?
- |            |                |
|------------|----------------|
| a) Jamun   | c) Sarpagandha |
| b) Kachnar | d) Neem        |

99. Name the state having highest percent of literacy level
- |               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| a) Kerala     | c) Punjab  |
| b) Tamil Nadu | d) Gujarat |
100. The magnitude of population growth refers to
- a) The total population of an area
  - b) The number of persons added each year
  - c) The rate at which the population increases
  - d) Number of females per thousand males

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