

GEOGRAPHY

Multiple Choice Questions

Advanced Series for Competitive Examinations

FPSC • PPSC • NTS • CSS • PMS • SPSC • BPSC

100

Questions

10

Categories

Hard

Difficulty

Solved

With Answers

■ EXAMINATION INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper consists of **100 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)** covering advanced topics in Physical Geography, Climate, Human Geography, Pakistan Geography, Economic Geography, and more.
2. Each question has **four options (A, B, C, D)**. Select the single best answer.
3. **Correct answers are highlighted in green with a ✓ tick mark** for self-assessment and revision.
4. Questions are arranged by category. The category label appears in **gold** above each question.
5. Recommended for CSS, PMS, FPSC BS-17/18, PPSC, and NTS competitive examinations.

TOPIC CATEGORIES

Physical Geography (10 Qs)	Climate & Weather (10 Qs)
World Geography (10 Qs)	Pakistan Geography (10 Qs)
Economic Geography (10 Qs)	Maps & Cartography (5 Qs)
Human Geography (10 Qs)	Oceans & Water Bodies (5 Qs)
Biomes & Ecology (5 Qs)	Geomorphology (5 Qs)
Political Geography (5 Qs)	Population Geography (5 Qs)
Environmental Geography (6 Qs)	South Asia & Regional (5 Qs)

■ Physical Geography

Q1. Which tectonic plate is subducting beneath the Eurasian Plate along the Himalayas?

- A) Pacific Plate
- B) Indo-Australian Plate ✓**
- C) African Plate
- D) Arabian Plate

■ Physical Geography

Q2. The Coriolis Effect deflects winds to the _____ in the Northern Hemisphere.

- A) Left
- B) Upward
- C) Right ✓**
- D) Downward

■ Physical Geography

Q3. Which type of fault is responsible for the formation of the San Andreas Fault in California?

- A) Normal fault
- B) Reverse fault
- C) Transform fault ✓**
- D) Thrust fault

■ Physical Geography

Q4. The 'Ring of Fire' in the Pacific Ocean is associated with which geological phenomenon?

- A) Hotspot volcanism
- B) Subduction zones and volcanic arcs ✓**
- C) Mid-ocean ridge spreading
- D) Continental rifting

■ Physical Geography

Q5. What is the name of the hypothetical supercontinent that existed approximately 300 million years ago?

- A) Gondwana
- B) Laurasia
- C) Pangaea ✓**
- D) Rodinia

■ Physical Geography

Q6. Which ocean current is responsible for moderating the climate of Western Europe?

- A) Labrador Current
- B) Humboldt Current
- C) North Atlantic Drift ✓**
- D) Canary Current

■ Physical Geography

Q7. The term 'isostasy' in geology refers to:

- A) Equal distribution of volcanic activity
- B) Gravitational equilibrium of Earth's crust ✓**
- C) Uniform sea-level changes
- D) Equal temperature zones

■ Physical Geography

Q8. Which layer of Earth's atmosphere contains the ozone layer?

- A) Troposphere
- B) Mesosphere
- C) Thermosphere
- D) Stratosphere ✓**

■ Physical Geography

Q9. A 'graben' is a geological structure formed by:

- A) Two convergent faults pushing land upward
- B) A block of land sinking between two normal faults ✓**
- C) Volcanic lava flows creating depressions
- D) Glacial erosion carving valleys

■ Physical Geography

Q10. The deepest point in the world's oceans, the Challenger Deep, is located in:

- A) Philippine Trench
- B) Mariana Trench ✓**
- C) Tonga Trench
- D) Puerto Rico Trench

■ Climate & Weather

Q11. Which climate type is characterized by having no dry season and high temperatures throughout the year?

- A) Tropical Monsoon (Am)
- B) Tropical Savanna (Aw)
- C) Tropical Rainforest (Af) ✓**
- D) Humid Subtropical (Cfa)

■ Climate & Weather

Q12. El Niño is characterized by the warming of surface ocean temperatures in which ocean basin?

- A) North Atlantic
- B) Indian Ocean
- C) Central and Eastern Pacific ✓**
- D) South Atlantic

■ Climate & Weather

Q13. The Hadley Cell circulation creates which type of climate zone near the equator?

- A) Arid deserts
- B) Temperate rainforests
- C) Tropical rainforests with convergence zone ✓**
- D) Polar tundra

■ Climate & Weather

Q14. What meteorological phenomenon causes the 'rain shadow effect'?

- A) Convectonal rainfall
- B) Orographic lifting and adiabatic cooling ✓**
- C) Frontal precipitation
- D) Cyclonic convergence

■ Climate & Weather

Q15. The Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) shifts seasonally due to:

- A) Changes in Earth's rotation speed
- B) The migration of the thermal equator following solar declination ✓**
- C) Ocean current reversals
- D) Volcanic aerosol injection

■ Climate & Weather

Q16. Which greenhouse gas has the highest Global Warming Potential (GWP) over a 100-year period?

- A) Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- B) Methane (CH₄)
- C) Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- D) Sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆) ✓**

■ Climate & Weather

Q17. A thermal inversion occurs when:

- A) Warm air rises rapidly creating thunderstorms
- B) A warm air layer traps cooler air near the surface ✓**
- C) Cold ocean currents cool coastal regions
- D) Polar vortex descends to mid-latitudes

■ Climate & Weather

Q18. The Köppen climate classification system classifies climates primarily based on:

- A) Latitude and altitude
- B) Temperature and precipitation patterns ✓**
- C) Vegetation types alone
- D) Ocean current influence

■ Climate & Weather

Q19. Which phenomenon is responsible for the formation of tropical cyclones in the Bay of Bengal?

- A) Cold core low-pressure systems
- B) Extratropical cyclogenesis
- C) Warm sea surface temperatures and Coriolis deflection ✓**
- D) Jet stream divergence

■ Climate & Weather

Q20. The Sahel region of Africa experiences a climate condition known as:

- A) Perpetual drought due to stable high pressure
- B) Semi-arid transitional zone between Sahara and tropical savanna ✓**
- C) Monsoon-dominated humid climate
- D) Mediterranean seasonal rainfall

■ World Geography

Q21. Which country contains the largest number of UNESCO World Heritage Sites?

- A) China
- B) France
- C) Italy ✓**
- D) Spain

■ World Geography

Q22. The Strait of Malacca, one of the world's busiest shipping lanes, connects:

- A) Red Sea and Arabian Sea
- B) Andaman Sea and South China Sea ✓**
- C) Bay of Bengal and Java Sea
- D) Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean directly

■ World Geography

Q23. Which African country has the longest coastline on the continent?

- A) Nigeria
- B) South Africa
- C) Somalia ✓**
- D) Mozambique

■ World Geography

Q24. The Amazon River discharges approximately what percentage of all freshwater flowing into the world's oceans?

- A) 5%
- B) 10%
- C) 20% ✓**
- D) 30%

■ World Geography

Q25. Lake Baikal in Russia contains approximately what fraction of the world's unfrozen surface freshwater?

- A) 1/5
- B) 1/4 ✓**
- C) 1/3
- D) 1/2

■ World Geography

Q26. The Tibetan Plateau is often called the 'Third Pole' because it:

- A) Has three mountain ranges
- B) Contains the world's third-largest ice sheet outside polar regions ✓**
- C) Experiences temperatures as low as the poles
- D) Has three distinct climate zones

■ World Geography

Q27. Which country is home to both the highest and lowest points in South America?

- A) Chile
- B) Peru
- C) Argentina ✓**
- D) Bolivia

■ World Geography

Q28. The Fertile Crescent, considered the 'Cradle of Civilization,' encompasses modern-day:

- A) Egypt, Libya and Tunisia
- B) Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Israel and parts of Turkey and Jordan ✓**
- C) Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan
- D) Saudi Arabia, Yemen and Oman

■ World Geography

Q29. Which country has the greatest number of time zones?

- A) Russia
- B) USA
- C) China
- D) France ✓**

■ World Geography

Q30. The Danube River flows through the most countries of any river in the world, passing through:

- A) 8 countries
- B) 10 countries ✓**
- C) 12 countries
- D) 14 countries

■ Pakistan Geography

Q31. The Karakoram Range in Pakistan contains how many of the world's 8,000-metre peaks?

- A) 2
- B) 3
- C) 4 ✓**
- D) 5

■ Pakistan Geography

Q32. Which river forms the boundary between Pakistan and Afghanistan in parts of the tribal regions?

- A) Kabul River
- B) Kunar River
- C) Durand Line follows the Gomal River
- D) Kurram River ✓**

■ Pakistan Geography

Q33. The Indus Waters Treaty (1960) between Pakistan and India allocated which rivers exclusively to Pakistan?

- A) Ravi, Beas, Sutlej
- B) Indus, Jhelum, Chenab ✓**
- C) Indus, Chenab, Ravi
- D) Jhelum, Ravi, Beas

■ Pakistan Geography

Q34. Which geological fault runs through the Quetta region and poses major seismic risk to Pakistan?

- A) Murray Ridge Fault
- B) Chaman Fault ✓**
- C) Ornach-Nal Fault
- D) Makran Subduction Zone

■ Pakistan Geography

Q35. The Thar Desert in Pakistan is primarily located in which province?

- A) Punjab
- B) Balochistan
- C) Sindh ✓**
- D) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

■ Pakistan Geography

Q36. Gwadar Port in Pakistan is strategically located near the entrance of which waterway?

- A) Strait of Hormuz ✓**
- B) Gulf of Aden
- C) Bab-el-Mandeb
- D) Strait of Malacca

■ Pakistan Geography

Q37. The Khunjerab Pass, a high-altitude mountain pass in Pakistan, connects Pakistan to:

- A) Afghanistan
- B) India
- C) China ✓**
- D) Tajikistan

■ Pakistan Geography

Q38. Which of the following is NOT one of Pakistan's Five Rivers (Punjab)?

- A) Jhelum
- B) Chenab
- C) Swat ✓**
- D) Ravi

■ Pakistan Geography

Q39. The Makran Coastal Highway in Balochistan runs along which body of water?

- A) Arabian Sea ✓**
- B) Indian Ocean
- C) Persian Gulf
- D) Gulf of Oman

■ Pakistan Geography

Q40. Nanga Parbat (8,126m) in Pakistan is located in which mountain range?

- A) Karakoram
- B) Hindu Kush
- C) Himalayas (western) ✓**
- D) Pamir

■ Economic Geography

Q41. The concept of 'comparative advantage' in international trade was first articulated by:

- A) Adam Smith
- B) David Ricardo ✓**
- C) John Maynard Keynes
- D) Thomas Malthus

■ Economic Geography

Q42. Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are primarily established to:

- A) Protect indigenous populations
- B) Create controlled environments to attract foreign investment ✓**
- C) Conserve natural resources
- D) Regulate migration patterns

■ Economic Geography

Q43. Which country is the world's largest exporter of merchandise goods?

- A) USA
- B) Germany
- C) Japan
- D) China ✓**

■ Economic Geography

Q44. The 'Rust Belt' of the United States refers to:

- A) Areas with high iron ore deposits
- B) Deindustrialized regions in the Midwest and Northeast ✓**
- C) Coastal zones subject to saltwater corrosion
- D) Agricultural zones with laterite soils

■ Economic Geography

Q45. CPEC (China-Pakistan Economic Corridor) connects Gwadar Port in Pakistan to which Chinese city/region?

- A) Shanghai
- B) Beijing
- C) Kashgar (Xinjiang) ✓**
- D) Kunming (Yunnan)

■ Economic Geography

Q46. The 'demographic dividend' refers to the economic growth potential resulting from:

- A) High birth rates increasing consumer demand
- B) A large working-age population relative to dependents ✓**
- C) Aging populations increasing savings rates
- D) High immigration rates boosting productivity

■ Economic Geography

Q47. Which country possesses the world's largest proven crude oil reserves?

- A) Saudi Arabia
- B) Iraq
- C) Iran
- D) Venezuela ✓**

■ Economic Geography

Q48. The 'Fourth Industrial Revolution' is primarily characterized by:

- A) Steam power and mechanization
- B) Mass production and assembly lines
- C) Electronics and information technology
- D) AI, robotics, IoT and cyber-physical systems ✓**

■ Economic Geography

Q49. Which international organization regulates global trade and resolves trade disputes?

- A) IMF
- B) World Bank
- C) WTO ✓**
- D) UNCTAD

■ Economic Geography

Q50. The 'Malthusian Trap' suggests that population growth will be eventually limited by:

- A) Government birth control policies
- B) Food supply constraints and resource scarcity ✓**
- C) Urban migration away from agriculture
- D) Technological innovation reducing need for labor

■ Maps & Cartography

Q51. A map with a scale of 1:50,000 means that 1 cm on the map represents:

- A) 500 metres on the ground ✓**
- B) 5 kilometres on the ground
- C) 50 metres on the ground
- D) 5,000 metres on the ground

■ Maps & Cartography

Q52. The Mercator projection, widely used for navigation, distorts which aspect of geography?

- A) Shape of land masses
- B) Distance along meridians
- C) Area, especially near the poles ✓**
- D) The direction of compass bearings

■ Maps & Cartography

Q53. What does 'GIS' stand for in geographical sciences?

- A) Global Information Satellite
- B) Geographic Information System ✓**
- C) Geological Imaging System
- D) Ground Intelligence Survey

■ Maps & Cartography

Q54. Contour lines on a topographic map that are close together indicate:

- A) Flat, gentle terrain
- B) Valleys and depressions
- C) Steep slopes ✓**
- D) River courses

■ Maps & Cartography

Q55. The Prime Meridian (0° longitude) passes through which observatory?

- A) Paris Observatory
- B) Greenwich Observatory, London ✓**
- C) Berlin Observatory
- D) Washington Naval Observatory

■ Human Geography

Q56. The 'Demographic Transition Model' Stage 4 is characterized by:

- A) High birth rate, high death rate
- B) High birth rate, falling death rate
- C) Low birth rate, low death rate ✓**
- D) Falling birth rate, low death rate

■ Human Geography

Q57. Which theory of urban land use divides the city into concentric rings from the CBD outward?

- A) Sector Model (Hoyt)
- B) Multiple Nuclei Model (Harris & Ullman)
- C) Concentric Zone Model (Burgess) ✓**
- D) Urban Realm Model (Vance)

■ Human Geography

Q58. Primate cities are defined as cities that:

- A) Are home to government headquarters
- B) Are disproportionately larger than the second-largest city in a country ✓**
- C) Were the first urban settlements in their region
- D) Have the highest GDP per capita

■ Human Geography

Q59. The 'push-pull theory' of migration was developed by:

- A) Ravenstein
- B) Ernst Georg Ravenstein's Laws of Migration
- C) Everett Lee ✓**
- D) Walter Christaller

■ Human Geography

Q60. Which concept describes the process by which immigrants gradually adopt the cultural traits of their new home country?

- A) Acculturation
- B) Assimilation ✓**
- C) Transculturation
- D) Cultural diffusion

■ Human Geography

Q61. The Human Development Index (HDI) is composed of which three dimensions?

- A) GDP, literacy, life expectancy
- B) Health, education, and standard of living ✓**
- C) Income, employment, and sanitation
- D) Freedom, democracy, and economic growth

■ Human Geography

Q62. Walter Christaller's Central Place Theory predicts that settlements arrange themselves in:

- A) Linear patterns along transport routes
- B) Hexagonal hierarchical patterns ✓**
- C) Circular zones around primate cities
- D) Random distributions based on resources

■ Human Geography

Q63. The term 'gentrification' refers to:

- A) Urban sprawl into rural areas
- B) The displacement of lower-income residents as wealthier people move into urban neighborhoods ✓**
- C) The decline of suburban housing values
- D) Rural-to-urban migration driven by industrialization

■ Human Geography

Q64. Rostow's Stages of Economic Growth model identifies how many stages of development?

- A) Three
- B) Four
- C) Five ✓**
- D) Six

■ Human Geography

Q65. Which term describes the practice of drawing electoral district boundaries to favor a particular political party?

- A) Apportionment
- B) Redistricting
- C) Gerrymandering ✓**
- D) Franchising

■ Oceans & Water Bodies

Q66. The thermohaline circulation, also called the 'global ocean conveyor belt,' is driven by differences in:

- A) Wind speed and direction
- B) Tidal forces of the Moon and Sun
- C) Water temperature and salinity ✓**
- D) Seafloor topography

■ Oceans & Water Bodies

Q67. Which ocean is, on average, the deepest?

- A) Atlantic Ocean
- B) Indian Ocean
- C) Southern Ocean
- D) Pacific Ocean ✓**

■ Oceans & Water Bodies

Q68. The phenomenon of coastal upwelling is important because it:

- A) Causes sea level rise along coasts
- B) Brings nutrient-rich cold water to the surface, supporting fisheries ✓**
- C) Creates warm current systems offshore
- D) Increases coastal erosion rates

■ Oceans & Water Bodies

Q69. The international Date Line (180° meridian) is located in which ocean?

- A) Atlantic Ocean
- B) Indian Ocean
- C) Pacific Ocean ✓**
- D) Arctic Ocean

■ Oceans & Water Bodies

Q70. Which sea has the highest salinity level in the world?

- A) Dead Sea ✓**
- B) Red Sea
- C) Caspian Sea
- D) Aral Sea

■ Biomes & Ecology

Q71. Tropical rainforests are primarily found between which latitudes?

- A) 0°–10° ✓**
- B) 10°–23.5°
- C) 0°–23.5°
- D) 23.5°–35°

■ Biomes & Ecology

Q72. The boreal forest (taiga) is the world's largest terrestrial biome and is found primarily in:

- A) Tropical regions of South America and Africa
- B) Northern latitudes of Russia, Canada and Scandinavia ✓**
- C) Mountainous regions worldwide
- D) Temperate coastal zones

■ Biomes & Ecology

Q73. Which biome is characterized by permafrost, low-growing vegetation, and long, cold winters?

- A) Taiga
- B) Temperate grassland
- C) Tundra ✓**
- D) Alpine meadow

■ Biomes & Ecology

Q74. Mangrove forests are ecologically significant because they:

- A) Produce the highest biomass per hectare of any ecosystem
- B) Act as nurseries for marine life, protect coastlines and sequester carbon ✓**
- C) Are the primary source of oxygen in tropical regions
- D) Regulate the chemical composition of seawater

■ Biomes & Ecology

Q75. The Wallace Line separates the distinct fauna of Asia from that of:

- A) Africa
- B) Australia/Australasia ✓**
- C) South America
- D) Antarctica

■ Geomorphology

Q76. A 'drumlin' is a landform created by:

- A) Wind deposition of sand
- B) Glacial deposition forming elongated hills ✓**
- C) River meander cutoff creating ox-bow features
- D) Coastal wave erosion undercutting cliffs

■ Geomorphology

Q77. Which geomorphological process creates a 'karst landscape'?

- A) Wind erosion of granite rocks
- B) Chemical weathering of limestone by slightly acidic water ✓**
- C) Glacial erosion of metamorphic rock
- D) Tectonic uplift of sedimentary basins

■ Geomorphology

Q78. An 'alluvial fan' typically forms where:

- A) A river enters a lake and slows
- B) A fast-moving stream emerges from a mountain canyon onto a flat plain ✓**
- C) Coastal sediments are deposited by longshore drift
- D) Wind deposits sand at the edge of a desert

■ Geomorphology

Q79. The phenomenon of 'isostatic rebound' occurs when:

- A) Tectonic plates collide causing uplift
- B) Ice sheets melt and the Earth's crust slowly rises ✓**
- C) Erosion removes mass from mountains
- D) Sea levels rise compressing the ocean floor

■ Geomorphology

Q80. A 'fjord' is a coastal landform created by:

- A) River delta formation at sea
- B) Glacial erosion followed by sea-level rise ✓**
- C) Tectonic subsidence of coastal valleys
- D) Coral reef formation in cold waters

■ Political Geography

Q81. The concept of 'Heartland Theory' was proposed by which geographer?

- A) Alfred Thayer Mahan
- B) Nicholas Spykman
- C) Halford Mackinder ✓**
- D) Friedrich Ratzel

■ Political Geography

Q82. The 'Rimland Theory' of geopolitics was developed as a counter to Mackinder's Heartland by:

- A) Alfred Thayer Mahan
- B) Nicholas Spykman ✓**
- C) Karl Haushofer
- D) Isaiah Bowman

■ Political Geography

Q83. Which of the following is an example of an 'exclave'?

- A) The island of Hawaii (USA)
- B) Alaska (USA), separated from the contiguous states by Canada ✓**
- C) The UK including Scotland
- D) The Canary Islands (Spain)

■ Political Geography

Q84. UNCLOS (UN Convention on the Law of the Sea) defines an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) extending how far from a nation's baseline?

- A) 12 nautical miles
- B) 100 nautical miles
- C) 200 nautical miles ✓**
- D) 350 nautical miles

■ Political Geography

Q85. The 'Durand Line' (1893) demarcates the border between:

- A) India and China
- B) Pakistan and Afghanistan ✓**
- C) India and Pakistan
- D) Afghanistan and Iran

■ Population Geography

Q86. The current (2024) world population is approximately:

- A) 6.5 billion
- B) 7.0 billion
- C) 8.1 billion ✓**
- D) 9.5 billion

■ Population Geography

Q87. Which continent has the highest population density on average?

- A) Asia ✓**
- B) Europe
- C) Africa
- D) South America

■ Population Geography

Q88. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) required for a population to achieve replacement-level fertility is approximately:

- A) 1.5 children per woman
- B) 2.1 children per woman ✓**
- C) 2.5 children per woman
- D) 3.0 children per woman

■ Population Geography

Q89. The concept of 'epidemiological transition' describes the shift in:

- A) Population from rural to urban areas
- B) Primary causes of death from infectious to non-communicable diseases ✓**
- C) Birth rates from high to low over development
- D) Migration patterns between continents

■ Population Geography

Q90. Which country is projected to surpass China as the world's most populous nation?

- A) Pakistan
- B) Nigeria
- C) Indonesia
- D) India ✓**

■ Environmental Geography

Q91. The 'Anthropocene' epoch is defined as the geological age in which:

- A) Human industrial activity has become the dominant influence on Earth's environment ✓**
- B) Homo sapiens first appeared on Earth
- C) Mass extinction events began due to climate change
- D) Fossil fuel formation began

■ Environmental Geography

Q92. Which international agreement replaced the Kyoto Protocol as the primary global framework for combating climate change?

- A) Copenhagen Accord
- B) Cancún Agreements
- C) Paris Agreement ✓**
- D) Doha Amendment

■ Environmental Geography

Q93. The concept of 'planetary boundaries' identifies how many critical Earth-system processes?

- A) 5
- B) 7
- C) 9 ✓**
- D) 12

■ Environmental Geography

Q94. The Aral Sea, once the world's fourth-largest lake, has dramatically shrunk primarily due to:

- A) Climate change reducing rainfall
- B) Diversion of the Amu Darya and Syr Darya rivers for irrigation ✓**
- C) Industrial water extraction for mining
- D) Seismic activity draining the lake bed

■ Environmental Geography

Q95. Which mountain range acts as a 'water tower of Asia,' feeding major river systems including the Indus, Ganges, Yangtze, and Mekong?

- A) The Himalayas and Karakoram only
- B) The Hindu Kush range
- C) The Hindu Kush–Himalayan (HKH) mountain system ✓**
- D) The Kunlun and Tianshan ranges

■ Environmental Geography

Q96. Desertification is most directly caused by:

- A) Excessive rainfall washing away topsoil
- B) A combination of climate variability and overexploitation of dryland ecosystems ✓**
- C) Volcanic ash deposits smothering vegetation
- D) Rising sea levels encroaching on coastal farmland

■ South Asia & Regional

Q97. The Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats of India meet at which mountain mass?

- A) Vindhya Range
- B) Nilgiri Hills ✓**
- C) Cardamom Hills
- D) Anaimalai Hills

■ South Asia & Regional

Q98. The Sundarbans, the world's largest mangrove forest, is shared between:

- A) India and Sri Lanka
- B) Bangladesh and Myanmar
- C) India and Bangladesh ✓**
- D) Myanmar and Thailand

■ South Asia & Regional

Q99. Which river is known as the 'Sorrow of China' due to its history of catastrophic flooding?

- A) Yangtze (Chang Jiang)
- B) Yellow River (Huang He) ✓**
- C) Pearl River
- D) Mekong

■ South Asia & Regional

Q100. SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) has its permanent secretariat in:

- A) New Delhi, India
- B) Islamabad, Pakistan
- C) Dhaka, Bangladesh
- D) Kathmandu, Nepal ✓**

■ South Asia & Regional

Q101. Which country in South Asia has the highest percentage of its land area covered by forest?

- A) India
- B) Nepal
- C) Bhutan ✓**
- D) Sri Lanka

ANSWER KEY — QUICK REFERENCE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	C	C	B	C	C	B	D	B	B
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	C	C	B	B	D	B	B	C	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
C	B	C	C	B	B	C	B	D	B
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	D	B	B	C	A	C	C	A	C
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
B	B	D	B	C	B	D	D	C	B
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
A	C	B	C	B	C	C	B	C	B
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
B	B	B	C	C	C	D	B	C	A
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
A	B	C	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
C	B	B	C	B	C	A	B	B	D
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
A	C	C	B	C	B	B	C	B	D

✓ Correct answers are highlighted in **green** within the questions. This answer key serves as a quick reference for self-evaluation. All questions are designed for FPSC, PPSC, NTS, CSS, and PMS level examinations.