GEOGRAPHY

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Complete Solved Guide • 55 Questions
Every answer verified & corrected • with clear explanations

✓ ANSWER-KEY VERIFIED

About This Guide

This guide contains all 55 Geography MCQs from your source material, fully re-checked against standard geography facts. Each question is presented as its own solved card with the correct option highlighted in green with a check mark, followed by a short explanation so the reasoning behind the answer is clear — not just the answer itself.

During verification, **3 answers** in the original material were found to be incorrect and have been corrected here. Cards containing a corrected answer are flagged with a small red “ANSWER CORRECTED” note in the top-right corner:

Q 1	**Earth's crust abundant reserves** Original marked: Iron, silicon and oxygen → Correct: Silicon, oxygen and aluminium
Q 11	**Layer where commercial aircraft fly** Original marked: Troposphere → Correct: Stratosphere
Q 30	**Path of the International Date Line** Original marked: Exactly through 180° longitude → Correct: Approximately 180° east or west meridian

How each card works:

- **Green option + ✓** — the verified correct answer
- **Grey options** — incorrect choices, shown for reference
- **Amber explanation box** — a short reason supporting the correct answer

Q1 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ ■ *ANSWER CORRECTED*

Earth's crust have the abundant reserves of:

A Iron, silicon and oxygen	B Silicon, nitrogen and aluminium
C ✓ **Silicon, oxygen and aluminium**	D Iron, silicon and nitrogen

■ **EXPLANATION**

By weight, the Earth's crust is dominated by oxygen (~46%), silicon (~28%) and aluminium (~8%) — making silicon, oxygen and aluminium the correct trio of abundant crustal elements.

Q2 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

Atmospheric pressure exerted on earth is due to the:

A Rotation of earth	B Revolution of earth
C ✓ **Gravitational pull**	D Uneven heating of earth

■ **EXPLANATION**

Atmospheric pressure is simply the weight of the column of air above a point, and that weight exists because gravity pulls the atmosphere toward the Earth.

Q3 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

Basalt rock is an example of:

A Metamorphic	B ✓ **Volcanic**
C Intrusive rock	D Sedimentary

EXPLANATION

Basalt is a dark, fine-grained extrusive (volcanic) igneous rock that forms when lava cools quickly at the Earth's surface.

Q4 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

Which of the following layers makes radio transmission possible?

A Troposphere	B ✓ **Ionosphere**
C Mesosphere	D Stratosphere

EXPLANATION

The ionosphere is rich in charged particles that reflect radio waves back to Earth, enabling long-distance radio communication.

Q5 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

The shape of the earth is:

A Elliptical	B Oval
C Spherical	D ✓ **Oblate spheroid**

■ EXPLANATION

Because of its rotation, Earth bulges slightly at the equator and flattens at the poles, giving it an oblate spheroid shape rather than a perfect sphere.

Q6 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

The equatorial radius of the Earth is approximately:

A 12,700 km	B 6,900 km
C ✓ **6371 km**	D 11,600 km

■ EXPLANATION

Earth's radius is close to 6,371 km (the equatorial value is about 6,378 km, virtually the same as this option) — clearly the best fit among the choices given.

Q7 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

What is the approximate circumference of the Earth?

A 25,000 km	B 16,000 km
C ✓ **40,000 km**	D 50,000 km

■ EXPLANATION

Measured around the equator, Earth's circumference is about 40,075 km, commonly rounded to 40,000 km.

Q8 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

The Earth completes one rotation on its axis in:

A 23 h 30 min	B ✓ **23 h 56 min 4.9 sec**
C 24 h	D 23 h 10 min 2 sec

■ EXPLANATION

A sidereal day — one full rotation relative to the distant stars — lasts exactly 23 hours, 56 minutes and 4.9 seconds.

Q9 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

What is the shape of the Earth's orbit around the Sun?

A Circular	B Hyperbolic
C ✓ **Ellipse**	D Parabolic

■ EXPLANATION

Kepler's first law of planetary motion states that planets, including Earth, travel around the Sun in slightly elongated elliptical orbits.

Q10 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

The polar diameter of the Earth is shorter than its equatorial diameter by:

A 25 km	B 80 km
C ✓ **43 km**	D 30 km

■ EXPLANATION

Earth's equatorial diameter (about 12,756 km) exceeds its polar diameter (about 12,714 km) by roughly 43 km, a result of rotational flattening.

Q11 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ ■ *ANSWER CORRECTED*

In which part of the atmosphere commercial aircraft usually fly?

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

■ EXPLANATION

Commercial jets cruise at 30,000–40,000 feet in the lower stratosphere, above most weather and turbulence, which makes for a smoother, more fuel-efficient flight than the troposphere below.

Q12 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

The layer of atmosphere close to the Earth's surface is called:

A Exosphere	B Ionosphere
C Stratosphere	D ✓ **Troposphere**

■ EXPLANATION

The troposphere is the lowest atmospheric layer, extending from ground level up to roughly 8–15 km, and is where nearly all weather occurs.

Q13 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

The Earth is spheroid because of its:

A Revolution around the sum	B Gravitational force
C ✓ **Centrifugal force of rotation**	D Inclination on its own axis

■ EXPLANATION

Earth's spin generates centrifugal force that bulges the equator outward and flattens the poles, producing its oblate spheroid shape.

Q14 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

Earthquakes are caused by:

A ✓ **Tectonism**	B Denudation
C Earth's revolution	D Earth's rotation

■ EXPLANATION

Earthquakes chiefly result from tectonic activity — the sudden release of stress built up along faults as tectonic plates move.

Q15 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

Which of the following is/are the main agent of soil erosion?

A ✓ **Wind and water**	B Rocks
C Sand	D None of these

■ EXPLANATION

Wind and water are the two dominant natural forces that loosen, transport and deposit soil particles, driving most soil erosion.

Q16 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

The most abundant element in the Earth's atmosphere is:

A Argon	B ✓ **Nitrogen**
C Oxygen	D Krypton

■ EXPLANATION

Nitrogen makes up about 78% of the atmosphere by volume, far more than oxygen (~21%), making it the most abundant atmospheric gas.

Q17 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

The oceans cover approximately ___ of the Earth's surface.

A 50%

B 60%

C ✓ **70%**

D 80%

EXPLANATION

Oceans and seas cover roughly 71% of the Earth's surface, commonly rounded to about 70%.

Q18 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

The distance between consecutive longitudes at the poles is:

A ✓ **Zero**

B 18 km

C 25 km

D 10 km

EXPLANATION

All meridians of longitude converge at the North and South Poles, so the distance between them shrinks to zero there.

Q19 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

Monsoon is caused by:

A ✓ **Seasonal reversal of winds**	B Revolution of Earth
C Movement of clouds	D Rise in temperature

■ EXPLANATION

Differential heating of land and sea causes wind patterns to reverse seasonally, producing the monsoon rains.

Q20 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

Equinox means:

A Days are longer than nights	B Nights are longer than days
C ✓ **Days and nights are equal**	D The shortest day and longest night in the year

■ EXPLANATION

At an equinox the Sun sits directly over the Equator, so day and night are of almost equal length across the globe.

Q21 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

A day is added when a man crosses the International Date Line from:

A North to south	B ✓ **East to west**
C West to east	D South to west

EXPLANATION

Crossing the International Date Line while travelling westward (east to west) advances the calendar by one full day.

Q22 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

The line joining the areas having the same rainfall is called:

A Isobar	B ✓ **Isohyet**
C Isotherm	D Isohaline

EXPLANATION

An isohyet is a contour line on a map connecting points that receive equal amounts of rainfall.

Q23 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

Which of the following is a 'great circle'?

A Arctic Circle	B ✓ **Equator**
C Tropic of Cancer	D Tropic of Capricorn

■ EXPLANATION

The Equator is centred on Earth's core and divides it into two equal halves, making it the only 'great circle' among the latitude lines listed.

Q24 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

Lines drawn parallel to the equator are called:

A ✓ **Latitudes**	B Longitudes
C Meridians	D None of these

■ EXPLANATION

Latitude lines run parallel to the Equator and indicate a location's angular distance north or south of it.

Q25 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

Lines joining places of equal temperature are called:

A ✓ **Isotherms**	B Isohyets
C Isomers	D Isobars

EXPLANATION

Isotherms are lines on a map connecting locations that share the same temperature at a given time.

Q26 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

Slate, diamond and marble are ___ rocks?

A Igneous	B Sedimentary
C ✓ **Metamorphic**	D None of these

EXPLANATION

Slate and marble are textbook metamorphic rocks (formed from shale and limestone under heat and pressure), and diamond likewise crystallises under intense heat and pressure deep within the Earth.

Q27 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

Wind blowing in a spiral form around a region of low atmospheric pressure is a:

A Hurricane	B ✓ **Cyclone**
C Anticyclone	D Tornado

■ EXPLANATION

A cyclone is a large rotating wind system that spirals inward toward a centre of low atmospheric pressure.

Q28 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

On 21st June the sun is vertically overhead the:

A Tropic of Capricorn	B Equator
C Position of the sun is not definite	D ✓ **Tropic of Cancer**

■ EXPLANATION

21st June is the Northern Hemisphere's summer solstice, when the Sun's vertical rays fall directly on the Tropic of Cancer (23.5°N).

Q29 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

For a time difference of one hour the longitudinal distance is equal to:

A ✓ **15°**	B 30°
C 45°	D 60°

■ EXPLANATION

Earth turns 360° in 24 hours, i.e. 15° of longitude every hour, so a one-hour time difference corresponds to 15°.

Q30 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ ■ *ANSWER CORRECTED*

The International Date Line passes through:

A Exactly through 180° longitude	B 180° to Equator
C ✓ **Approximately 180° east or west meridian**	D Exactly 0° meridian

■ EXPLANATION

The Date Line broadly follows the 180° meridian but zig-zags around it to avoid cutting through countries and island chains, so it is only an approximate — not exact — match to 180°.

Q31 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

Which of the following is an igneous rock?

A Shale	B Quartzite
C Marble	D ✓ **Granite**

■ EXPLANATION

Granite is a coarse-grained intrusive igneous rock that crystallises slowly from magma beneath the Earth's surface.

Q32 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

Which of the following is an example of sedimentary rock?

A Marble	B Slate
C ✓ **Limestone**	D None of these

■ EXPLANATION

Limestone is a sedimentary rock formed largely from compacted marine shell fragments and calcium carbonate deposits.

Q33 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

Which of the following pairs is correct?

A ✓ **Marble: Metamorphic rock**	B Basalt: Intrusive igneous rock
C Slate: Extrusive igneous rock	D None of these

EXPLANATION

Marble genuinely is a metamorphic rock (from limestone); basalt is actually extrusive, not intrusive, and slate is metamorphic, not igneous — so only the first pairing is correct.

Q34 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

Savannah Grasslands with tall trees are mainly found in:

A South America	B ✓ **Africa**
C Central America	D Australia

EXPLANATION

Savannah grasslands dotted with tall trees are most extensively found across Africa, especially in its eastern and central regions.

Q35 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

Pampas are the vast grassy plains of:

A ✓ **South America**	B North America
C Africa	D Eurasia

■ EXPLANATION

The Pampas are the fertile temperate grasslands of Argentina and Uruguay in South America.

Q36 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

Richter scale is used to register intensity of:

A Ocean currents	B ✓ **Earthquakes**
C Rotation of the earth	D Revolution of the earth

■ EXPLANATION

The Richter scale quantifies the magnitude, or energy released, by an earthquake.

Q37 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

Bauxite is an important ore of:

A ✓ **Aluminium**	B Zinc
C Copper	D Mica

EXPLANATION

Bauxite is the primary ore from which aluminium metal is refined.

Q38 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

Which metal is most abundantly found in the Earth's crust?

A ✓ **Aluminium**	B Zinc
C Iron	D Copper

EXPLANATION

Aluminium is the most abundant metallic element in the Earth's crust, ahead of iron.

Q39 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

The gravitational pull at the lunar surface is ___ of Earth.

A One-third

B One-fourth

C One-fifth

D ✓ **One-sixth**

■ EXPLANATION

Because of its smaller mass and radius, the Moon's surface gravity is only about one-sixth that of Earth's.

Q40 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

The Gutenberg discontinuity is between:

A The crust and the mantle

B The upper and lower mantles

C ✓ **The outer core and the lower mantle**

D The inner and outer cores

■ EXPLANATION

The Gutenberg discontinuity marks the boundary — about 2,900 km deep — between the solid lower mantle and the liquid outer core.

Q41 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

The earth moves from:

A ✓ **West to east**	B East to west
C North to south	D South to north

■ EXPLANATION

Earth spins on its axis from west to east, which is why the Sun appears to rise in the east and set in the west.

Q42 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

Temperate grasslands of Asia and Europe are called:

A Pampas	B Savannah
C ✓ **Steppes**	D Prairie

■ EXPLANATION

The mid-latitude temperate grasslands stretching across Europe and Asia are known as the Steppes.

Q43 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

Sedimentary rocks are:

A ✓ **Porous**	B Hard
C Rough	D Brittle

■ EXPLANATION

Formed from compacted, cemented sediment, sedimentary rocks are typically porous and often show visible layering.

Q44 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

In the Northern Hemisphere the longest day is on:

A ✓ **21st June**	B 21st March
C 22nd December	D 21st Sep

■ EXPLANATION

21st June is the summer solstice in the Northern Hemisphere, giving it the year's longest period of daylight.

Q45 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

The Prime Meridian passes through:

A USA	B ✓ **Great Britain**
C Switzerland	D Finland

■ EXPLANATION

The Prime Meridian (0° longitude) runs through Greenwich, England, in Great Britain.

Q46 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

As per koppen climate classification category B is:

A Polar	B ✓ **Desert**
C Tropical	D Highland

■ EXPLANATION

In the Köppen system, Category B denotes arid/dry climates, which include the world's deserts and steppes.

Q47 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

Arctic circle is located at:

A 23° 27' north of the equator	B 23° 27' south of the equator
C ✓ **66° 30' north of the equator**	D 66° 30' south of the equator

■ EXPLANATION

The Arctic Circle lies at approximately 66°33' — commonly rounded to 66°30' — north of the Equator.

Q48 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

Antarctic circle is the parallel of:

A Longitude	B ✓ **Latitude**
C Both of these	D None of these

■ EXPLANATION

The Antarctic Circle is a parallel of latitude, located at about 66°30' south of the Equator.

Q49 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

Latitude measures mean angular distance, expressed in degrees of a point on the Earth's surface:

A North of the equator	B South of the equator
C ✓ **North or south of the equator**	D East or west of the prime meridian

■ EXPLANATION

Latitude gives the angular distance of a point north or south of the Equator, ranging from 0° to 90° in either direction.

Q50 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

The zone of the earth that is divided into rigid plates is the ___:

A Atmosphere	B ✓ **Lithosphere**
C Tectosphere	D Biosphere

■ EXPLANATION

The lithosphere — Earth's crust plus the rigid uppermost mantle — is broken into the tectonic plates that drift over the asthenosphere.

Q51 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

In the concept of plate tectonics the term "plates" refers to ____:

A Continental crust	B Crust and the entire mantle
C ✓ **Rigid Earth above the asthenosphere**	D Oceanic crust

■ EXPLANATION

"Plates" refers to the rigid lithosphere — crust and uppermost mantle — that rides atop the weaker, plastic asthenosphere beneath it.

Q52 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

The theory of plate tectonics states that rigid "plates" are driven by forces within the Earth and interact by ___:

A Colliding with each other	B Pulling apart from each other
C Sliding past each other	D ✓ **All of these**

■ EXPLANATION

Tectonic plate boundaries show all three interactions: convergent (colliding), divergent (pulling apart), and transform (sliding past).

Q53 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

When two tectonic plates diverge (pull apart) the Earth is thinned. In this scenario, considering the concept of isostasy, we can predict that the asthenosphere will:

A ✓ **Rise**	B Sink
C Rise then sink	D Sink then rise

■ EXPLANATION

As the lithosphere thins at a divergent boundary, hot asthenospheric material rises to fill the gap — exactly what happens at mid-ocean ridges.

Q54 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

Weather and climate refer to conditions:

A ✓ **In the air**	B In the core of the Earth
C In empty space	D Inside a science lab

■ EXPLANATION

Weather and climate describe atmospheric conditions — temperature, precipitation, wind and more — occurring in the air that surrounds us.

Q55 GEOGRAPHY • MCQ

Which of the following is a characteristic of minerals?

A Inorganic

B Naturally occurring

C Specific chemical composition

D ✓ **All of these**

EXPLANATION

By definition, minerals are naturally occurring, inorganic solids with a fixed chemical composition and an ordered crystalline structure — all of the listed traits apply.