Read carefully:

1. This test includes items on geography.
2. Do not read the whole test in the beginning because this will take a lot of your time.
3. Each item has four probable answers out of which only one is correct.
4. Read an item, think of the correct answer and mark the correct answer by putting a circle round a, b, c, or d.

Here is an example:

The sun sets in the

a. east  c. north
b. west  d. south

5. If you are unable to answer a particular item, do not waste time but go to the next item.
6. Finish the test in the given time.
7. If you finish the test before time go through your answers again.
8. Do not open the booklet till you are asked to do so.

Name __________________________ Date __________________
Class ________ Sec. ________ Date of birth __________________
School __________________________________________
(1) Akashvani broadcast weather forecast taking information from
   a. universities  c. observatories
   b. museums  d. newspaper offices

(2) Percentage of oxygen in air is near about
   a. 20  c. 75
   b. 50  d. 80

(3) During a storm wind blows per hour
   a. nearly 20 km  c. not more than 50 km
   b. nearly 40 km  d. about 80 km

(4) Ionosphere sends back the
   a. light wave  c. heat wave
   b. radio wave  d. electric signal

(5) In India during summer wind blows from
   a. west  c. north
   b. south  d. south-west

(6) Which of the following instruments does measure the speed of wind?
   a. Barometer  c. anemometer
   b. Altimeter  d. thermometer

(7) Land breeze blows
   a. at noon  c. about 11 A.M. in the day
   b. about 2 P.M. in the day  d. at night

(8) The earth gets heat energy of the sun
   a. in very very small amount  c. in good amount
   b. in small amount  d. in great amount
(9) Which of the following types of soil gets hot or cold quickly?
   a. sticky  c. wet
   b. muddy  d. sandy

(10) In Winter in India monsoon winds blows from
   a. north  c. east
   b. south  d. north-east

(11) The ports of Britain remain open all the year round due to
   a. cold ocean current  c. summer monsoon wind
   b. warm ocean current  d. winter monsoon wind

(12) Which of the following types of clouds do bring rain?
   a. stratus  c. cirrus
   b. nimbus  d. cumulus

(13) Greater portion of West Bengal forms the delta of the river
   a. Indus  c. Ganga
   b. Jamuna  d. Narmada

(14) It rains twice in the year at
   a. Calcutta  c. Bombay
   b. Simla  d. Madras

(15) It rains all the year round at
   a. Poona  c. Bombay
   b. Colombo  d. Delhi

(16) The Wind rotates when it rains from
   a. convectional air current
   b. a cloud crossing a mountain
   c. a cloud passing over a forest
   d. a cyclonic air current
(17) Isotherms are lines showing places of equal.
   a. pressure of air  c. rainfall
   b. temperature  d. height

(18) A mountain gets relief rain at the
   a. windward side  c. top
   b. leeward side  d. bottom

(19) We see colours in the sky before sunrise or after sunset because in the atmosphere there is
   a. ozone  c. dust particles
   b. carbon dioxide  d. nitrogen

(20) By the term 'evaporation' we mean
   a. water turns into vapour
   b. water turns into ice
   c. water vapour turns into water
   d. water turns into snow

(21) In order to avoid bumpy air pockets aeroplanes fly above
   a. ionosphere  c. tropopause
   b. stratosphere  d. troposphere

(22) Aneroid Barometer is useful to the
   a. cricketers  c. swimmers
   b. footballers  d. pilots

(23) By 'condensation' we mean
   a. water vapour in air turns into water
   b. water turns into ice
   c. water turns into vapour
   d. water turns into snow
(24) Barographs are used in
a. chemical factories  c. observatories
b. cloth mills  d. oil refineries

(25) Wind blows from one place to another because of difference of
a. temperature  c. air pressure
b. height  d. rainfall

(26) As clothes are to us so to the earth is
a. mountain  c. ocean
b. forest  d. atmosphere

(27) Maximum-minimum thermometer records highest day temperature in our country around the month of
a. March  c. July
b. May  d. September

(28) Shri Lanka is very near the equator, yet its climate is not very hot. The reason is that
a. it has mountains in the middle
b. it is a small country
c. it has forests
d. it is surrounded by seas

(29) If you go from equator towards the poles temperature of different places will
a. gradually increase  c. remain same
b. gradually decrease  d. first increase, then decrease

(30) Monsoon wind from the Arabian sea first strikes the
a. Western ghats  c. Vindha
b. Eastern ghats  d. Himalayas
(31) Largest quantity of water vapour mixes with the atmosphere in the
a. polar region  c. West Asia
b. middle of Asia  d. equatorial region

(32) A delta is formed by that function of the river which we call
a. denudation  c. over-flowing the banks
b. drifting     d. deposition

(33) By the term 'saturation' we mean the capacity of air to hold
a. nitrogen  c. carbon dioxide
b. oxygen     d. water vapour

(34) Suppose twelve scientists have gone to the moon for an experiment and they have exploded a dynamite. The explosion may be heard
a. distinctly half a mile away by all the scientists
b. very indistinctly a mile away by only a few
b. rather fully three quarter mile away by six of them
d. by none of the scientists at all

(35) If there were no atmosphere which of the following things could not be there
a. dust particles  c. soil
b. sand           d. rain

(36) Suppose you are the captain of a ship which is passing through the Bay of Bengal. You see that barometer reading has gone down. Which of the following places you would send this information?

a. Parliament House in Delhi
b. Raj Bhavan in Calcutta
b. Madras University
d. Central observatory at Poona
(37) You are standing near a factory chimney which is giving out smoke. Looking at it you can tell approximately the
a. pressure of wind c. speed of wind
b. direction of it d. temperature of air

(38) Daily winds have something to do with the climate of a place. Which of the following places is affected by these winds?
   a. Delhi c. Bombay
   b. Simla d. Udaipur

(39) That wind causes rain which comes over
   a. the mountains c. the sea
   b. the forests d. the plain lands

(40) In our country crops like tea, paddy and jute need much water for their growth. Which of the following months are good for this purpose?
   a. January and February c. May to October
   b. March and April d. November and December

(41) Four thermometers are kept at different heights. On a sunny day maximum temperature will be shown by that thermometer which is at a height of
   a. 2 meters c. 500 meters
   b. 200 meters d. 1000 meters

(42) In winter which of the following places you would feel comfortable to stay at?
   a. Delhi c. Simla
   b. Amritsar d. Madras

(43) Had there been no Himalayas in the north of India the climate of our country would have been similar to that of
   a. Japan c. Shri Lanka
   b. Indonesia d. China
(44) Which of the following is most welcome to a farmer?
   a. Land breeze       c. Timely rain
   b. Sea breeze        d. Stratus cloud

(45) A moist wind, coming from the sea, is blowing over a dense forest. Which of the following would happen?
   a. wind will blow over and go away
   b. wind will drop its moisture
   c. it will rain
   d. there will be a cyclone

(46) 'Tree planting' has been now-a-days a national festival because it helps bringing
   a. more rain         c. more ice
   b. less snow         d. less fog

(47) A place has latitude 38°North. It is near Mediterranean sea. It will rain at this place in
   a. spring            c. winter
   b. summer            d. autumn

(48) The river Viswamitri, passing through the City of Baroda, is a small narrow river. Yet it may cause damage when it is
   a. in flood          c. flowing slowly
   b. dried up          d. going zigzag

(49) Civilizations grew by the river bank, cities have come up by the side of the rivers because these are
   a. good waterways and help producing food
   b. great natural forces
   c. constantly going ahead
   d. creating beautiful scenery by their banks

(50) In modern times rivers are a great source of
   a. building material  c. chemical substances
   b. electric energy    d. fertilizers