SAMPLE CONTENT

Geography
IQB Important Question Bank
Based on New Paper Pattern of Maharashtra State Board

Target Publications Pvt. Ltd.
Geography

IQB Important Question Bank

STD. X

Salient Features

- A compilation of Most Important Questions
- A great resource for quick revision
- Covers a wide variety of Questions including Map-based and Graph-based Questions
- Questions covered as per the flow of the Paper Pattern
- Answers framed as per mark allocation
- Includes Model Question Paper for self evaluation
- Inclusion of QR Codes for students to access videos on the ‘Latest Paper Pattern, Syllabus, Technique of Map Reading’ as prescribed by the Board as well as to access the ‘Answer Key’ for the Model Question Paper.

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PREFACE

Std. X IQB – Geography is a treasure house of the most important questions that’d help students to face the Board Examination confidently. This book is created in accordance with the latest syllabus and evaluation pattern as mentioned in the handbook ‘Evaluation Pattern for Std 9 and 10’ by the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production & Curriculum Research, Pune.

IQB (Important Question Bank) covers all types of questions such as ‘Identify the odd man out, Name the following, Differentiate between, Answer the following on the basis of maps’ etc. along with answers as per the marks allotted to them. The flow of the contents is mapped according to the paper pattern and is presented in the most lucid manner. Moreover, the questions provided are arranged in a chapter-wise format so that students can easily take a stock of it. We have provided One Model Question Paper at the end of the book that enables students to assess their level of preparation for the Board examination.

We have amalgamated technology with education and resultantly provided QR Codes for students to access videos on the ‘Latest Paper Pattern, Syllabus and Technique of Map Reading’ as given by the Board. The QR Codes also provides students an access to the ‘Answer Key’ given for the Model Question Paper.

Armed with an arsenal of choicest of questions and relevant answers, we are confident that this book will cater to the needs of students across categories and effectively assist them to achieve their goal.

A book affects eternity; one can never tell where its influence stops.

Best of luck to all the aspirants!

From,
Publisher
Edition: First

Disclaimer

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### Paper pattern
**Std. X: Geography**  
(Total : 40 Marks)

**Geography**

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**Marks 40 65**

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**[Note:**
1. The above pattern is as per the Paper Pattern given in the book - मूल्यमापन आराखडा by the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, Pune.
2. Q.1 to Q.3 may include other types of objective questions as well.]

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**[P.S. Scan this Q.R. Code to get a better understanding of the New Syllabus as well as Paper Pattern.]**
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Note: Textual exercise questions are represented by * mark. Intext questions are represented by # mark.
1. India’s southernmost point is known as:
   (A) Lakshadweep   (B) Kanyakumari
   (C) Indira Point   (D) Port Blair
   Ans: India’s southernmost point is known as Indira Point.

2. Despite facing several problems after independence, India is a major _______ country of the world.
   (A) developing   (B) developed
   (C) industrial   (D) military
   Ans: Despite facing several problems after independence, India is a major developing country of the world.
3. Brazil was under _______ rule for more than three centuries.
   (A) British   (B) Portuguese
   (C) Dutch    (D) French
   Ans: Brazil was under Portuguese rule for more than three centuries.

4. From 1930 to 1985, Brazil was under a populist _______ government.
   (A) military   (B) communist
   (C) democratic (D) monarchy
   Ans: From 1930 to 1985, Brazil was under a populist military government.

5. The capital of Brazil is _______.
   (A) Brasilia    (B) Sao Paulo
   (C) Pau Brasil (D) Amapa
   Ans: The capital of Brazil is Brasilia.

6. Both the countries have _______ type of government.
   (A) Military   (B) Communist
   (C) Republic   (D) Presidential
   Ans: Both the countries have Republic type of government.

7. Considering hemisphere, which shape correctly represents the
   hemisphere in which India lies?

   (A) [Diagram A] (B) [Diagram B]
   (C) [Diagram C] (D) [Diagram D]

   Ans: Considering hemisphere, India lies in
*8. Considering the hemisphere, which shape correctly represents the hemisphere in which Brazil mainly lies?

(A)  
(B)  
(C)  
(D)  

Ans: Considering the hemisphere, Brazil mainly lies in

*9. Which of the following shapes show the coastal part of India correctly?

(A)  
(B)  
(C)  
(D)  

Ans: shows the coastal part of India correctly.

*10. Which of the following shapes show the coastal part of Brazil correctly?

(A)  
(B)  


11. These two countries in South America do not share their border with Brazil.
(A) Chile - Ecuador  (B) Argentina - Bolivia  
(C) Columbia - French Guiana  (D) Surinam – Uruguay  
**Ans:** Chile – Ecuador in South America do not share their border with Brazil.

12. The world’s largest delta is _______.
(A) Chitrabans (B) Rhine  
(C) Sunderbans (D) Ria coast  
**Ans:** Sunderbans

13. To the foot hills of the Aravalis, _______.
(A) lies the Bundelkhand Plateau  
(B) lies the Mewad Plateau  
(C) lies the Malwa Plateau  
(D) lies the Deccan Plateau  
**Ans:** lies the Mewad Plateau

14. Most of Rajasthan is occupied by _____ desert.
(A) Atacamma (B) Gobi  
(C) Sahara (D) Thar  
**Ans:** Thar

15. The Lakshadweep Islands of Arabian Sea are _______.
(A) made from the part separated from the mainland  
(B) coral islands  
(C) volcanic islands  
(D) continental islands  
**Ans:** coral islands

Chapter 3: Physiography and Drainage
16. Brazil is covered mainly by _______.
   (A) Highlands  (B) Plains
   (C) Mountainous region  (D) Dissected hills
   Ans: Highlands

17. The Great Escarpment gives rise to the rain shadow area in the north-eastern part of the _______.
   (A) Andes Mountains
   (B) Brazilian Highland
   (C) Guyana Highlands
   (D) Amazon basin
   Ans: Brazilian Highland

18. The large coastal island which is located between the mouths of River Amazon and River Tocantins is _______.
   (A) Marajo
   (B) Casino
   (C) Bahamas
   (D) Jamaican
   Ans: Marajo

19. The Amazon Basin is mainly _______.
   (A) characterized by droughts
   (B) filled by swamps
   (C) covered by dense forests
   (D) fertile
   Ans: covered by dense forests

20. Amazon is a large river in the world. Near its mouth, _______.
   (A) deltaic regions are found
   (B) no deltas are found
   (C) deposition of sediments occurs
   (D) fishing is done
   Ans: no deltas are found

21. Like Brazil, India too has _______.
   (A) high mountains
   (B) ancient plateau
   (C) west-flowing rivers
   (D) snow-capped mountains
   Ans: ancient plateau

22. The _______ form a major water divide in the Peninsula.
   (A) Eastern Ghats  (B) Aravali Mountains
   (C) Western Ghats  (D) Satpura Mountains
   Ans: Western Ghats
23. River ______ is the second largest river system of India in terms of the catchment area.
   (A) Ganga        (B) Sindhu
   (C) Godavari     (D) Krishna
   **Ans: Godavari**

24. The basin of River Krishna is located to the ______ of Godavari.
   (A) North  (B) South  (C) East  (D) West
   **Ans: South**

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Chapter 4: Climate

25. Brazil experiences wide range of climatic variations, because of its the vast ______ extent.
   (A) Latitudinal  (B) Equatorial
   (C) Longitudinal  (D) Mountainous
   **Ans: Latitudinal**

26. The ______ passes through the northern part of Brazil.
   (A) Tropic of Cancer  (B) Tropic of Capricorn
   (C) Equator  (D) Prime Meridian
   **Ans: Equator**

27. In Brazil, the winds move in the ______ direction in the region near the equator.
   (A) eastern  (B) horizontal
   (C) western  (D) vertical
   **Ans: vertical**

28. The ______ passes through the middle of India.
   (A) Equator  (B) Tropic of Capricorn
   (C) Tropic of Cancer  (D) Prime Meridian
   **Ans: Tropic of Cancer**

29. India's climate is ______ type.
   (A) cold  (B) monsoon
   (C) dry  (D) Mediterranean
   **Ans: monsoon**

30. The rainfall is low in parts of Gujarat and Rajasthan due to the moisture laden winds blowing parallel to the ______.
   (A) Himalayas  (B) Aravallis
   (C) Thar  (D) Shiwalik
   **Ans: Aravallis**
31. Due to the natural obstruction of the Himalayas, _______ type of rainfall occurs.
   (A) Conventional  (B) Orographic  
   (C) Cyclonic  (D) Unexpected 
   Ans: Orographic

32. In Brazil, rainfall varies due to _______.
   (A) physiography  (B) rainforests  
   (C) swampy areas  (D) pollution 
   Ans: physiography

33. In most parts of the _______ region in Brazil, it rains throughout the year.
   (A) Equatorial  (B) Temperate  
   (C) Himalayan  (D) Tundra 
   Ans: Equatorial

34. As one moves away from the _______, the number of rainy days as well as amount of rainfall reduces.
   (A) Tropic of Cancer  (B) Tropic of Capricorn  
   (C) Equator  (D) Latitude 
   Ans: Equator

35. The largest number of vegetation species in the world is found in _______.
   (A) Brazil  (B) India  
   (C) North America  (D) Australia 
   Ans: Brazil

36. Because of the ___________ in Brazil, there is a large amount of oxygen that is released in the environment.
   (A) Evergreen rainforests  (B) Deciduous forests 
   (C) Coastal forests  (D) Himalayan forests 
   Ans: Evergreen rainforests

37. The evergreen rainforests of Brazil are called as the ‘_______ of the world’.
   (A) lungs  (B) heart  
   (C) brain  (D) king 
   Ans: lungs
38. In India, evergreen forests are found in the regions which receive more than _______ mm of rainfall on an average along with abundant sunlight.
(A) 2000  (B) 1000  (C) 750  (D) 1500  
Ans: 2000

39. In India, _______ forests are found in regions receiving rainfall between 1000 mm and 2000 mm.
(A) Coastal  (B) Deciduous  (C) Himalayan  (D) Evergreen  
Ans: Deciduous

40. In dry seasons, the trees of _______ forests shed their leaves.
(A) Evergreen rainforests  (B) Deciduous forests  (C) Coastal forests  (D) Himalayan forests  
Ans: Deciduous forests

41. It is the one of the most important resource for any country.  
(A) Money  (B) Population  (C) Electricity  (D) Natural Resources  
Ans: Population

42. As per 2011 Census, India’s population was around _______ crores.
(A) 111  (B) 120  (C) 121  (D) 122  
Ans: 121

43. India is the _______ most populous country in the world.  
(A) second  (B) third  (C) fifth  (D) first  
Ans: second

44. India’s average population density is _______ persons per sq.km. as per 2011 Census.
(A) 381  (B) 382  (C) 385  (D) 388  
Ans: 382

45. Brazil is the _______ populated country in the South American continent.
(A) least  (B) second most  (C) most  (D) average  
Ans: most
46. With a population of around 19 crores, (as per 2010 Census) Brazil ranks _______ in the world.
(A) 5\textsuperscript{th}  (B) 4\textsuperscript{th}  (C) 6\textsuperscript{th}  (D) 2\textsuperscript{nd}
Ans: 5\textsuperscript{th}

47. Brazil occupies _______ of world’s total land.
(A) 6.5 %  (B) 5.6 %  (C) 7.6 %  (D) 8.2 %
Ans: 5.6 %

48. The density of population in Brazil is around _______ persons per sq.km.
(A) 23  (B) 25  (C) 28  (D) 29
Ans: 23

49. The distribution of population is very _______ in Brazil.
(A) even  (B) uneven  (C) sparse  (D) dense
Ans: uneven

50. The density of population in the highlands of Brazil is _______.
(A) less  (B) more  (C) moderate  (D) extreme
Ans: moderate

51. The sex ratio of Brazil has been _______ 1000 since decades.
(A) more than  (B) less than  (C) equal to  (D) around
Ans: more than

52. There has been a slight increase in the sex ratio in India after _______.
(A) 1971  (B) 1981  (C) 1947  (D) 1991
Ans: 1991

53. The settlements that are found on the Vindhyan Plateau.
(A) Scattered  (B) Nucleated  (C) Dispersed  (D) Linear
Ans: Nucleated
54. Sao Paulo has extensive area under rich soil which makes it ideal for growing ________.
   (A) tea  (B) coffee  (C) tobacco  (D) sugarcane
   Ans: coffee

55. The rural areas of Brazil, such as the north-east Highlands suffer from extreme ________.
   (A) floods  (B) droughts  (C) inaccessibility  (D) accessibility
   Ans: droughts

56. The settlements that are found in the rural areas of north-east highlands of Brazil.
   (A) Extremely dense  (B) Dense  (C) Sparse  (D) None of these
   Ans: Sparse

57. The growth of urbanisation in India has been ________.
   (A) more  (B) slow  (C) medium  (D) doubled
   Ans: slow

58. Urbanisation has been ________ in the southern part than in the northern part in India.
   (A) more  (B) slow  (C) medium  (D) doubled
   Ans: more

59. The most urbanised state in India with 62% population living in urban areas is ______.
   (A) Goa  (B) Maharashtra  (C) Gujarat  (D) Uttar Pradesh
   Ans: Goa

60. It is one of the few developing countries which is highly urbanised.
   (A) Brazil  (B) Russia  (C) Australia  (D) Canada
   Ans: Brazil

61. About ______% of Brazil population lives in an urban area.
   (A) 50  (B) 75  (C) 86  (D) 60
   Ans: 86
62. Looking at the rapid urbanisation in south and south-east Brazil, the government of Brazil is promoting ________ policy.
(A) Go East (B) Go West
(C) Go South (D) Go North
Ans: Go West

63. Population is less in ________ river basin.
(A) Ganga (B) Nile
(C) Amazon (D) Parana
Ans: Amazon

64. The port that is found on the confluence of the Negro and the Amazon is _____.
(A) Sao Paulo (B) Manaus
(C) Rio de Janeiro (D) Salvador
Ans: Manaus

65. The economies of India and Brazil are of the ________ type.
(A) undeveloped (B) developed
(C) developing (D) highly developed
Ans: developing

66. The economy of Brazil is mainly dependent on the ________ activities there.
(A) Primary (B) Secondary
(C) Tertiary (D) Quaternary
Ans: Tertiary

67. The United States is a ________ country.
(A) undeveloped (B) developing
(C) developed (D) none of the above
Ans: developed

68. India’s per capita income is less than Brazil due to ________.
(A) Low national income
(B) Massive Population
(C) Big family size
(D) Low food grain production
Ans: Massive Population
69. Brazil has a sea coast of around _______ kms.
   (A) 7,400  (B) 7,500  
   (C) 7,600  (D) 7,700
Ans: 7,400

70. The main occupation of India is _______.
   (A) agriculture  (B) mining 
   (C) animal husbandry  (D) fishing
Ans: agriculture

71. The distribution of cement industry is highly conditioned by the availability of _______ materials.
   (A) raw  (B) finished 
   (C) processed  (D) prepared
Ans: raw

72. Brazil opened up a strategic partnership with India, through _______.
   (A) BRICS  (B) ASEAN 
   (C) SAARC  (D) G20
Ans: BRICS

Chapter 9: Tourism, Transport and Communication

73. The new capital city of Brazil, that is, _____is a tourist attraction.
   (A) Rio De Janeiro  (B) Sao Paulo 
   (C) Brasilia  (D) Bolivia
Ans: Brasilia

74. The contribution of the tourism sector to the GDP of India is _______ than Brazil.
   (A) less  (B) more 
   (C) minuscule  (D) none of these
Ans: less

75. The south-flowing _______ river of Brazil is important for waterways.
   (A) Parana  (B) Negro 
   (C) Uruguay  (D) Paraguay
Ans: Parana
76. Approximately ______ % of India’s foreign trade moves through ocean routes.
   (A) 86          (B) 19
   (C) 70          (D) 95
Ans: 95

77. It is important for the growth of the Indian economy.
   (A) Waterways  (B) Airways
   (C) Railways   (D) Roadways
Ans: Waterways

78. In India, the railway network is dense in the _______.
   (A) Central part
   (B) North Indian Plains
   (C) North-Eastern states
   (D) State of Rajasthan
Ans: North-Eastern states

79. The density of road network is concentrated in the _______ part of Brazil.
   (A) eastern
   (B) western
   (C) northern
   (D) none of these
Ans: western

80. Brazil has ______ time zones.
   (A) four
   (B) two
   (C) three
   (D) five
Ans: four

81. The difference between the two extreme most longitudes of India is ______ minutes.
   (A) 130          (B) 140
   (C) 120          (D) 110
Ans: 120

82. The 82.5° E (82° 30' E) longitude which represents the Indian Standard Time (IST) passes through _______.
   (A) Allahabad
   (B) Kolkata
   (C) Delhi
   (D) Bhopal
Ans: Allahabad
*1. The concentration of settlements is related to following major factors-
   (A) Proximity to Sea
   (B) Plain region
   (C) Availability of water
   (D) Climate

   **Ans:** Availability of water ✓

*2. Where do you find dispersed settlements in India?
   (A) Near the rivers
   (B) Near the transport routes
   (C) Hilly areas
   (D) Industrial regions

   **Ans:** Hilly areas ✓

*3. Concentrated settlements are found in Narmada Valley because of its ________.
   (A) Forested Land
   (B) Cultivable Land
   (C) Undulating topography
   (D) Industries

   **Ans:** Cultivable Land ✓
4. What type of soil does Sao Paulo region has which makes it ideal for growing coffee?

   (A) Less fertile soil   (B) Rich soil   (C) Saline soil   (D) Unusable soil

   Ans: Rich soil ✓

*5. In North-eastern part of Brazil, which types of settlements are found?

   (A) Nucleated   (B) Linear   (C) Dispersed   (D) Star-shaped

   Ans: Dispersed ✓

*6. Which State has the least urbanisation in Brazil?

   (A) Para   (B) Amapa   (C) Espirito Santo   (D) Parana

   Ans: Para ✓

Type 3 Identify the correct group

Chapter 3: Physiography and Drainage

*1. The order of plateaus of India from south to north

   i. Karnataka-Maharashtra-Bundelkhand
   ii. Chhota Nagpur-Malwa-Marwad
   iii. Telangana-Maharashtra-Marwad

   Ans: Karnataka-Maharashtra-Bundelkhand
*2. The order of physiographic units in Brazil while going from North-West to South-East.
   i. Parana River basin-Guyana Highlands-Brazilian Highlands
   ii. Guyana Highlands-Amazon river basin-Brazilian Highlands
   iii. Coastal Plains-Amazon river basin-Brazilian Highlands
   Ans: Guyana Highlands-Amazon river basin-Brazilian Highlands

*3. These rivers of Brazil are north-flowing
   i. Juruika-Xingu-Aragua
   ii. Negro-Branco-Paru
   iii. Japura-Jarua-Purus
   Ans: Juruika-Xingu-Aragua

Chapter 7: Human Settlements

4. Places of Nucleated Settlements in India
   i. Deccan plateau, Eastern and southern Rajasthan, Narmada valley, Himalayan slopes
   ii. Vindhya Plateau, Madhya Pradesh, Narmada valley, Eastern and southern Rajasthan
   iii. Paddy lands in Bihar, Vindhya Plateau, Plateau region of Narmada valley, Uttar Pradesh
   iv. Tribal parts covering central part of India, Himalayan slopes, Eastern and southern Rajasthan, Land with dissected and uneven topography
   Ans: Paddy lands in Bihar, Vindhya Plateau, Plateau region of Narmada valley, Uttar Pradesh

5. Places of Dispersed Settlements in India
   i. Western and southern Rajasthan, Himalayan slopes, Land with dissected and uneven topography, Tribal parts covering central part of India
   ii. Land with dissected and uneven topography, Vindhya Plateau, Himalayan slopes, Tribal parts covering central part of India
   iii. Western and southern Rajasthan, Vindhyan Plateau, North-eastern India, Narmada valley
iv. Eastern coast, Himalayan slopes, Western and northern Rajasthan, Land with dissected and uneven topography

**Ans:** Western and southern Rajasthan, Himalayan slopes, Land with dissected and uneven topography, Tribal parts covering central part of India

6. **States of India having less than 20% urbanisation**
   i. Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Bihar
   ii. Bihar, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha
   iii. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Kerala
   iv. Goa, Mizoram, Odisha, Assam

**Ans:** Bihar, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha

7. **States of India having urbanisation between 61% and 80%**
   i. Goa, Puducherry, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep
   ii. Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Bihar
   iii. Assam, Mizoram, Gujarat, Tripura
   iv. Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Meghalaya, Punjab

**Ans:** Goa, Puducherry, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep

8. **States of Brazil having 91% to 100% urban population.**
   i. Acre, Para, Rondonia, Goias
   ii. Roraima, Tocantins, Bahia, Sao Paulo
   iii. Parana, Santa Catarina, Ceara, Maranhao
   iv. Sao Paulo, Goias, Rio De Janeiro, Espirito Santo

**Ans:** Sao Paulo, Goias, Rio De Janeiro, Espirito Santo
Available Subjects:
- English
- Hindi (Entire)
- Hindi (Composite)
- Marathi
- Maths - 1
- Science - 1
- Maths - 2
- Science - 2
- Geography
- History

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