

Geography 6th Class Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The distance between Earth's surface and its centre is.	A. 12757 km B. 6371 km C. 40275 km D. 40225 km
2	Average temperature of inner core is	A. 2000 oC B. 3000 oC C. 4000 oC D. 5200 oC
3	Ring of fire is located is.	A. Indian Ocean B. Atlantic ocean C. Pacific Ocean D. Arctic Ocean
4	Marble is an example of type of rock	A. Igneous B. Metamorphic C. Organic D. Sedimentary
5	Rocks that have changed their properties due to pressure and temperture are called.	A. Sedimentary Rocks B. Motamorphic Rock C. Iagneous Rocks D. None of these
6	The inernal strcutrue of Earth is composed of..... is year.	A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five
7	The outer most part of Earth is called.	A. Crust B. Mantle C. Inner core D. Outer core
8	The maximum depth of contisental crsut is.....km.	A. 20 B. 25 C. 35 D. 40
9	A continenial crust that is comprised of Silicon and Aluminum called.	A. Crust B. Mantle C. Sima D. Sial
10	The maximum depth of occanic crust is.....km	A. 2 B. 4 C. 8 D. 16
11	The entral layer of Earth afer Earth's crust is called.	A. Mantle B. Plate C. Core D. Crust
12	The depth of mantle is around km.	A. 2800 B. 2900 C. 3000 D. 3100
13	The temperature of upper mantle is about oC	A. 1000 B. 1500 C. 2000 D. 2500
14	The inner most layer of the Earth is called.....	A. Plate B. Crust C. Core D. Mantle
15	The cracks between the EArth's plate are known an.	A. Crust B. Mantle C. Faults D. Core

16	The movement of tectonic plate towards each other is termed as.	A. Divergence plate fault B. Covergene plate fault C. Transform plate fault D. None of these
17	In Pakistan how many techtonic collide with each other?	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
18	----- are formed by the aggrogation of unbereak .	A. Plates B. Core C. Rocks D. None of these
19	----- rocks are formed by the solidification of the lava and magma in and outside teh surface of the Earth.	A. Sedimentary B. Lgnoas C. Metamorphic D. None of these
20	If the magma solidity horisultaly is cracks, it is called.	A. Sial B. Sima C. Sill D. Dyke
21	Sedimentary rocks are classified into..... types.	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
22	The rocks which consist of fossile of animals and plants are called..... rocks.	A. Organic B. Inorganic C. Chemically formed D. None of these
23	Fossile of plant and animals are not found in rocks.	A. Igneous B. Organic C. Sedimentary D. Metaracorphic
24	----- is used in fire extinguishers.	A. Cement B. Gypsum C. Salt D. Lime stone.
25	The melting of results is making of glass.	A. Coal B. Salt C. Quartz D. Gypsum
26	----- is the hardest and they most expensive gamestone.	A. Coal B. Diamod C. Salt D. Gypsum
27	The largest reserve of rock salt in Pakistan is in.	A. Kalabagh B. lasbela C. Khewra D. Warcha
28	The largest coal reserves of Pakistan are the province.	A. Sindh B. Baluchistan C. KPK D. Punjab
29	The field of map designing is known as.	A. Cartographer B. Cartography C. Geology D. None of these
30	The perwho designs maps is called.	A. Cartographer B. Geography C. Cartography D. None of these
31	The geographical information system was introduced.	A. 1990 B. 1991 C. 1992 D. 1993
32	Rockies are located in.	A. Asia B. <div>South America</div> C. Europe D. North of America
33	The highest mountain range is the world is	A. Himalayas B. alps C. Andes

		<p>C. Rockies</p> <p>D. Rockies</p>
34	The highest mountain peak in the world is	<p>A. Nanga Parbat</p> <p>B. Mount Blanc</p> <p>C. Mount Everest</p> <p>D. K-2</p>
35	K-2 is also known as.	<p>A. Godwin Austen</p> <p>B. Mount Blanc</p> <p>C. Kohsar</p> <p>D. Nanga Parbat</p>
36	Rift valley is formed in which type of mountain.	<p>A. Residual</p> <p>B. Folded</p> <p>C. Block</p> <p>D. Volcanic</p>
37	River forms which type of valley.	<p>A. U-Shaped</p> <p>B. W-Shape</p> <p>C. V-shape</p> <p>D. Y-shape</p>
38	Rocky, uneven, slopy and elevated surface is called.	<p>A. Hill</p> <p>B. Peak</p> <p>C. Range</p> <p>D. Mountain</p>
39	Elevation of mountain less than 900 m is called	<p>A. Hill</p> <p>B. Peak</p> <p>C. Range</p> <p>D. Mountain</p>
40	----- mountain are produced by convergence of plates.	<p>A. Volcanic</p> <p>B. Block</p> <p>C. Folded</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
41	The upper part of the fold is called.	<p>A. Syncline</p> <p>B. Anticline</p> <p>C. Decline</p> <p>D. Incline</p>
42	Islamabad is the capital of Pakistan that is located in the piedmont of.	<p>A. Lesser Himalayas</p> <p>B. Siwalik Hills</p> <p>C. Pir Panjal</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
43	The average height of Lesser Himalayas.	<p>A. 4000 m</p> <p>B. 6000 m</p> <p>C. 7000 m</p> <p>D. 8000 m</p>
44	The average height of greater Himalayas.	<p>A. 4000ft</p> <p>B. 6000 m</p> <p>C. 7000 m</p> <p>D. 8000 m</p>
45	The highest peak of Hindukush mountain range is.	<p>A. K-2</p> <p>B. Trich Mir</p> <p>C. Mount Everest</p> <p>D. Sikaram</p>
46	The highest peak of Takht-e-Suleman is metres.	<p>A. 3400</p> <p>B. 3440</p> <p>C. 3480</p> <p>D. 3487</p>
47	Due to erosional work of glaciers.. shaped valleys, are formed.	<p>A. W</p> <p>B. X</p> <p>C. U</p> <p>D. V</p>
48	An elevated landmass with flat top and vertical slope is called.	<p>A. Hill</p> <p>B. Plateau</p> <p>C. Mountain</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
49	Internal movement of earth along mountains forms plateaus.	<p>A. Continental</p> <p>B. Siwalik</p> <p>C. Intermoncane</p> <p>D. Piedmont</p>
50	The plateaus, located on the foothills of mountains are called plateaus.	<p>A. Continental</p> <p>B. Piedmont</p> <p>C. Siwalik</p> <p>D. Intermoncane</p>
		<p>A. Equatorial</p>

51	Sahara Desert is located in climatic region of.	B. Polar C. Temperate D. Tropical
52	Profession of the people living in tropical area is.	A. Agriculture B. Wood Cutting C. Animal Herding D. Jobs
53	Monsoon wind blows in which regions.	A. Equatorial B. Tropical C. Temperate D. Polar
54	Famous animal of polar climatic region is.	A. Camel B. Reindeer C. Lion D. Cow
55	People living in Northern Canada are known as.	A. Pathan B. Red Indians C. Eskimos D. American
56	Land and Sea breezes blow in.	A. Deserts B. Mountains C. Coastal Areas D. Plateaus
57	Short term atmospheric conditions at a particular place is called.	A. Climate B. Weather C. Region D. None of these
58	Long term conditions of all seasons and weather is called.	A. Climate B. Region C. Weather D. None of these
59	Sunrays fall vertically on..... areas.	A. Polar B. Temperate C. Equatorial D. Frigid
60	Evergreen forests are found in..... climatic regions.	A. Tropical B. Temperate C. Equatorial D. Frigid
61	The average temperature of equatorial regions is..... °C	A. 25 B. 27 C. 29 D. 31
62	Average rainfall of tropical region is less than inches.	A. 5 B. 8 C. 9 D. 10
63	The house found in polar climatic region are called.	A. igloo B. Eskimos C. Red Indian D. None of these
64	----- region has no summer season.	A. Tropical B. Equatorial C. Temperate D. Polar
65	The average rainfall of polar region is inches.	A. 8-10 B. 9-10 C. 10-11 D. 10-12
66	Camel is the animal of.	A. Ice B. Mountain C. Desert D. Water
67	----- Plateau is outside the reach of the summer monsoon.	A. Sindh B. Baluchistan C. Punjab D. None of these
68	The average temperature of tropical coastland is.....	A. 30 °C B. 31 °C C. 32 °C D. 33 °C

69	----- platns experiences thunder storms rain and dust storms.	A. Lahore B. Karachi C. Peshawar D. Quetta
70	More than three quarter of rainfall in Pakisan is obtained form.	A. Summer monsoon B. Winter monsoon C. Spring monsoon D. None of these
71	Forests situated is equatorial and subequatorial areas between 30 o N to 30 o S are known as.	A. Tropical B. Boreal forest C. Temperete Forests D. Taiga
72	Idently , forest must covers area of.	A. 50% B. 25% C. 10% D. 40%
73	There are main types of forests.	A. 3 B. 5 C. 7 D. 9
74	Forest above the height of 4000 meters are.	A. Confireous B. Alpine C. Riverine D. Rakhs
75	The largest rainforest is teh world is.	A. Indus forest B. Changa Manga C. Amazon forest D. alpine forest
76	Area of Pakistan is covered by forests.	A. 5% B. 10% C. 25% D. 30%
77	Zaire Basin is located is	A. Pakistan B. Europe C. Africa D. South America
78	Chiltan National Park is located in	A. Peshawar B. Chitral C. Quetta D. Gwadar
79	An example of irrigaed plntations .	A. alpine B. Riverine C. Changa Manga D. Rakhs
80	The tallest trees are found in.	A. Canopy layer B. Emergent layer C. Grond layer D. Undestory
81	----- is the process is which plants grew whithout interferenc of human.	A. Agricuture B. Vegetation C. Forest D. Grassland
82	The growing and harvesting of crops in particular eavireument is called.	A. Agriculture B. Vegation C. Forest D. None of these
83	Areas with more than 100 cm rain fall supports	A. Grass land B. Meadows C. Forest D. Desert
84	There are..... male types of forest.	A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four
85	The forest situated in equatorial belt areforest.	A. Temperate B. Boreal C. Tropical D. None of these
86	The uppermost layer of the forest is called.	A. Canopy B. Ground C. Emergant D. Understory

87	----- layer of tree does ot let the sunlight to penetrte.	A. Canopy B. Ground C. Understory D. Emergent
88	Forest having 750 mm rainfall are called.... forest.	A. Boieal B. Tropical C. Temperate D. None of these
89	----- forest are also known as taiga forests.	A. Boreal B. Tropical C. Temperate D. None of these
90	The forest are almost 60% of totla world's rainforests.	A. Boreal forest B. Amazon forest C. Temperate forest D. None of these
91	Trees absorb ... from air.	A. Oxygen B. Nigtrogen C. Carbon di oxide D. Argon
92	The forest found betwene 1000-4000 meters elevation are known as.	A. Alpine B. Coniferous C. Boreal D. None of these
93	The forest locaed in foothills are called forest.	A. Coastal B. Coniferous C. Alpine D. Piedmont
94	Overflow of water from rivers is called.	A. Rainfall B. Snowmelt C. Tsunami D. Flood
95	Result of absene of rainfall for a longer period of times is known as.	A. Pollution B. Earthquake C. Heatwave D. Drought
96	World Environment day is observerd on.	A. 5th June B. 5th December C. 5th August D. 3rd Febraury
97	Area of the contry must be covered with forests.	A. 10% B. 15% C. 25% D. 50%
98	The most common natural disaster in Pakistan is.	A. Rain fall B. Flood C. Tusunami D. Snwmelt
99	A city was demolished due to earthquaks in Baluchistan.	A. Karachi B. Balakot C. Islamabad D. Quetta
100	Sudden or slow movement of Soil under gravity influene is called.	A. Dust storm B. Land slides C. Floods D. Pollution
101	Eruption of magmer from Earth crust is known as.	A. Floods B. pollution C. Volcnism D. Drought
102	Abence of rainfall for a larger periop is called.	A. Drought B. Flood C. Pollution D. Volcanism
103	----- is series of extremely long waves caused by displacement of ocean.	A. Tsunami B. Flood C. Pollution D. Drought
104	Shaking of Earth crust due to scismic waves is known as	A. Tsunami B. Earthquake C. Pollution

		D. Drought
105	Famine and drought cause.	A. Flood crises B. Economic loss C. Water scarcity D. All of these
106	Cyclones being	A. Drought B. Heavy Rainfall C. Earth quake D. None of these
107	----- impact are more predictable sudden. and immediate.	A. Primary B. Secondary C. Both a and b D. None of these
108	Increase in temperature of Earth is called.	A. Storm B. Rain C. Global warming D. Flood
109	The major greenhouse gas is.	A. Carbon dioxide B. Oxygen C. Nitrogen D. Argon
110	Death of many people every year in Karachi is due to.	A. Flood B. Drought C. Heat wave D. Fire
111	Water scarcity in any area cause.	A. Flood B. Drought C. Storm D. Rain
112	Disappearance of forests is more vulnerable to.....	A. Heat wave B. Fire C. Flood D. Drought
113	Destruction of top soil is called.	A. Fertility B. Flood C. Drought D. Soil Erosion
114	----- river is the largest river in Pakistan.	A. Indus B. Ravi C. Beas D. Sutlej
115	The most arid province of Pakistan is	A. Punjab B. Baluchistan C. KPK D. Sindh
116	Weathering due to living organisms is known as.	A. Biological weathering B. Chemical weathering C. Physical weathering D. None of these
117	The rocks by different process is called.	A. Weathering B. Delatation C. Abrasion D. Inselteng
118	Rocks expand in season.	A. Summer B. Spring C. Winter D. Autumn
119	If wind carries unconsolidated sediments with this process is called.	A. Absion B. Delatation C. Yardang D. Bioabrty
120	When the soft rock are eroded completely by wind, the hard rocks remain behind are called.	A. Yardang B. Inselteng C. Abrasion D. None of these
121	Rivers carry the broken material and cut other rocks by the process of erosion.	A. Abrasion B. Inselteng C. Fluvial D. Abrasion

122	In mountain, valley of the river gettes decper an attain the shape of the.	B. ^ C. W D. U
123	Swiring action of the stones develops holes in river bed called holes.	A. Pot B. Ox-bow C. meaders D. Water fall
124	The lower part of the wave is called.	A. Crest B. Ampliude C. Trought D. Wavelength
125	Distance from crest to crest is called.	A. Crest B. Ampliude C. Wavelength D. Trough
126	Cavities transform into by erosion.	A. Head land B. Cave C. Sea arch D. Beach
127	Continous erosion is sea result in creating an opening called.	A. Head land B. Cave C. Beach D. Sea Arch
128	When sea arch dictached from land by erosion is called.	A. Starch B. Cave C. Arch D. Beach
129	Acid rain due to pollution result in	A. Physical wealtring B. Chemical wealthering C. Biological wealthering D. None of these