

BALABHADRA SKILL DEVELOPMENT ACADEMY
GEOGRAPHY QUESTION BANK – 1
LATITUDE, LONGITUDE, CRUST, EARTHQUAKE

Time: 1 Hour

Full marks: 79

Pass marks: 62

1. ____ is the angular distance of a point on the earth's surface from North to South.
2. Latitude varies from ____ to ____ N and ____ to ____ S.
3. ____ are parallel to the equator and latitudes are called ____.
4. The latitude of Equator is ____.
5. The latitude of the Tropic of Cancer is ____.
6. The latitude of the Tropic of Capricorn is ____.
7. The latitude of the Arctic Circle is ____.
8. The latitude of the Antarctic Circle is ____.
9. The midday sun is exactly overhead at least once a year on all latitudes in between ____ and ____.
10. Area between tropics of Cancer and tropics of Capricorn receives maximum heat and is called ____ zone.
11. The area between Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle in the Southern hemisphere has moderate temperature and is called ____.
12. The area between tropics of Cancer & Arctic Circle has moderate temperature and is called ____.
13. Areas bounded by the Arctic Circle and North Pole, and the Antarctic Circle and South Pole are called ____.
14. ____ is an angular distance measured in degrees along the equator east or west of the Prime Meridian.
15. Longitude varies from ____ to ____ and ____ to ____.
16. Longitude of Prime Meridian is ____.
17. Longitudes are also known as ____ and ____.
18. Each longitude cuts each latitude at ____.
19. $1^{\circ} =$ ____ minute i.e. $15^{\circ} =$ ____ hour
20. ____ are a series of semicircles that run from pole to pole passing through the equator.
21. The Prime Meridian is at ____ degree and is known as the ____.
22. Prime Meridian passes through ____.
23. In India, the longitude of ____ is treated as the Standard Meridian.
24. The Local Time of $82^{\circ}1/2\text{E}$ is known as ____.
25. Longitude determine ____ of the place.
26. ____ is an imaginary line drawn at 180° longitude, avoiding the continuous land parts.
27. International Date Line passes through ____, ____, ____, ____ and ____.
28. ____ is the longitude where the date changes by exactly one day when it is crossed.
29. When a traveller crosses International date ^{line} time from east to west he ____ a day, when crosses it from west to east he ____ a day.
30. Earth has two types of motion ____ & ____.
31. The earth spins continuously on its own axis from ____ to ____, once in every ____ hours, this motion is called ____.

32. The day and night is due to ____ of the earth.
33. The earth ~~also~~ revolves around the ____ in an orbit once in about ____ days and ____ hours, this motion is called ____.
34. Different seasons on earth is due to ____ and ____ of earth.
35. The axis of the earth is inclined to the plane of earth's orbit at an angle of ____.
36. The Sun is vertically overhead at the equator on ____ and ____ and these two days are termed as ____.
37. On ____, the sun is vertically overhead at the Tropic of Cancer and it is known as ____.
38. On ____, the sun is vertically over head at the Tropic of Capricorn and it is known as ____.
39. The lengths of day and night are same on both hemispheres on ____ & ____.
40. In northern hemisphere, day is longest and night is shortest on ____.
41. In southern hemisphere, day is longest and night is shortest on ____.
42. Beyond arctic circle and Antarctic circle, length of day & night lasts for ____.
43. The earth has been divided into ____ broad zones.
44. The outermost layer of earth is called ____.
45. The crust consists of large masses called ____ and thickness of crust is ____.
46. Crust are free to drift slowly over a layer called ____.
47. ____ and ____ are the main constituent of the crust and crust is known as ____.
48. The layer of rock below the crust is called ____.
49. ____ layer contains most of the mass of earth.
50. The mantle is composed mainly of ____ and thickness of mantle is ____.
51. Upper Mantle layer is called ____ and its thickness is ____.
52. Thickness of lower mantle is ____.
53. ____ is the innermost part of the earth and it comprises of ____ and ____.
54. Outer Core comprises of ____ and ____, formed as a result of the extremely high temperature.
55. The liquid outer core controls ____ of the earth.
56. Inner Core of earth is made up of ____ and ____.
57. Thickness of outer core is ____ and inner core is ____.
58. Temperature in inner core is ____ and pressure is ____.
59. The age of Earth is about ____.
60. ____ % of earth is covered by water.
61. The northern hemisphere is also known as the ____.
62. The southern hemisphere is also known as the ____.
63. ____ theory was proposed by famous German Geographer, Prof. Alfred Wagner in 1924.
64. According to Continental Drift Theory, there was a single land mass surrounded by water which was named as ____.
65. Pangea got cracked into ____ parts i.e. ____ and ____.
66. Narrow sea between Angara land and Gondwana land was called ____.
67. Angaraland was cracked into ____ parts i.e. ____ and ____.
68. Gondwana land was cracked into ____ plates, ____, ____, ____, and ____.
69. A sudden shaking or vibration in the earth's crust is called an ____.
70. The place of origin of an earthquake below the surface is called the ____.
71. The point on the surface directly above hypocentre called as ____.

72. The hot molten rock material appearing at the surface of a volcano is called ____.
73. Volcanoes that erupt without any noise is called ____.
74. Volcano that explodes with a lot of noise is called ____.
75. Volcanoes that continuously send out lava is called ____.
76. ____ volcanoes have long periods of quiet between two successive eruptions and are potentially dangerous.
77. Volcanoes that have ceased all activities is called ____.
78. Mount Kilimanjaro is a ____ volcano.
79. Strength of earthquake is measured in ____.

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GEOGRAPHY QUESTION BANK – 1 (ANSWER)
LATITUDE, LONGITUDE, CRUST, EARTHQUAKE

1. Latitude
2. 0 to 90° North, 0 to 90° South
3. Latitude, Parallels of Latitude
4. 0°
5. 23 ½° N
6. 23 ½° S
7. 66 ½° N
8. 66 ½° S
9. Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn
10. Torrid zone or Tropic of zone
11. Temperate Zone
12. Temperate Zone
13. Frigid Zones
14. Longitude
15. 0 to 180° East, 0 to 180° West
16. 0°
17. Great Circles, Time Coordinates
18. 90°
19. 4, 1
20. Meridians
21. Zero, Greenwich line
22. Greenwich, near London, UK
23. 82 ½° E
24. Indian Standard Time (IST)
25. Local Time
26. International Date Line
27. Arctic Ocean, Bering Strait, Pacific Ocean, Antarctica, Fiji, Tonga
28. International Date Line
29. Loses, Gains
30. Rotational Motion, Revolutionary Motion
31. West to East, 24 Rotation of Earth
32. Rotation
33. Sun, 365,6, Revolution of Earth
34. Revolution, inclination of axis to plane of orbit
35. 23° ½
36. 21 March, 21 September, Equinoxes
37. 21 June, Summer Solstice
38. 22 December, Winter Solstice
39. 21 March, 21 September
40. 21 June
41. 22 December
42. 06 months
43. Three
44. Crust (SIAL)

45. Plates, 33km in continents and 5-10km in Oceans
46. Asthenosphere
47. Silica, Aluminium, ~~SIAL~~ ~~SIAL~~
48. Mantle, SIMA
49. Mantle (SIMA)
50. Ferro-Magnesium Silicates, 2900 km
51. Asthenosphere, 6500 km
52. 2700 km
53. Core, Outer core, Inner Core
54. Molten Iron, Nickel
55. Magnetic Field
56. Solid Iron, Nickel
57. 1900 km, 1600 km
58. 5500°C, 4 million atmosphere
59. 4.5 billion years
60. 71%
61. Land Hemisphere
62. Water Hemisphere
63. Continental Drift Theory
64. Pangea
65. Two, Angaraland, Gondwana land
66. Tethy's Sea
67. Two, Northern American Plate, Eurasian Plate
68. Five, African Plate, South American Plate, Indian Plate, Australian Plate, Antarctic Plate
69. Earthquake
70. Hypocentre
71. Epicentre
72. Lava
73. Effusive Volcanoes
74. Explosive Volcanoes
75. Active Volcanoes
76. Dormant
77. Extinct Volcanoes
78. Extinct
79. Richter Scale