

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 $82^{\circ}1/2E$ 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 ____.

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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, Revolutinal 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