



PHYSICAL

AND

**WORLD
GEOGRAPHY**

SOLVED MCQS

PHYSICAL & WORLD GEOGRAPHY

UNIVERSE

- If there is no Sun, the colour of the sky would be**
(a) Orange (b) Blue
(c) Yellow (d) None these
- Which planet of the solar system spins on its axis at the fastest rate?**
(a) Mercury (b) Earth
(c) Jupiter (d) Saturn
- Which one of the following planets is the farthest distance from the earth?**
(a) Mars (b) Jupiter
(c) Saturn (d) Neptune
- The solar wind is composed of**
(a) outward stream of protons on the sun surface (b) ionized gas
(c) plasma (d) all of these
- The densest planet of the solar system is**
(a) Earth (b) Jupiter
(c) Mercury (d) Uranus
- Which among the following four planets is the biggest in size?**
(a) Venus (b) Mercury
(c) Earth (d) Mars
- The term 'meteor' is applied to an interplanetary body**
(a) After it enters the atmosphere of the earth
(b) After it enters the earth's atmosphere and explodes in mid-air as a ball of fire
(c) After it enters the earth's atmosphere and lands on the surface of the earth without exploding in mid-air
(d) Before it enters the earth's atmosphere
- Among the planets of the solar system, the one which has the longest period of rotation is**
(a) Venus (b) Mars
(c) Saturn (d) Pluto
- Match the following:**
A. Ursa Major 1. Star
B. Sirius 2. Constellation
C. Milky Way 3. Satellite
D. Titan 4. Galaxy
5. Planet
ABCD ABCD
(a) 1 2 3 4 (b) 1 2 4 3
(c) 2 1 4 3 (d) 2 4 1 3
- Which one of the following statements regarding Shooting Stars is incorrect?**
(a) They are meteors
(b) They are the debris which got separated from a comet
(c) They emit light due to extremely high temperature caused by friction while they are passing through earth's atmosphere
(d) They are a kind of a star
- Which planet is known as the 'Watery Planet'?**
(a) Mercury (b) Earth
(c) Mars (d) Jupiter
- Solar system was discovered by**
(a) Kepler (b) Galileo
(c) Copernicus (d) Eratosthenes
- Huge congregations of stars that are held together by the force of gravity are known as**
(a) Constellations (b) Solar systems
(c) Galaxies (d) Comets
- The unit of measuring distances between the stars is known as**
(a) Galactic unit
(b) Cosmic kilometre
(c) Stellar mile
(d) Light year

15. Even though Pluto is usually the farthest planet, its path is highly elliptical, crossing inside the path of some other planets. As a result, for a period of twenty years from 1979 the farthest planet is not Pluto but
 (a) Uranus (b) Saturn
 (c) Neptune (d) Jupiter
16. Which planet looks reddish in the night sky?
 (a) Mercury (b) Mars
 (c) Jupiter (d) Saturn
17. The planets are kept in motion in their respective orbits by
 (a) Their great size and spherical shape
 (b) The rotation and density
 (c) Gravitation and centrifugal force
 (d) Rotation of the sun on its axis
18. The study of heavenly bodies is known as
 (a) Astrology (b) Astronautics
 (c) Astronomy (d) Astrophysics
19. Super Nova is
 (a) An asteroid (b) A black hole
 (c) A comet (d) A dying star
20. The altitudes of heavenly bodies appear to be greater than they actually are. This is due to
 (a) Vertical motion of these heavenly bodies
 (b) Motions of the earth
 (c) Atmospheric refraction
 (d) These are visible because of light of the sun reflected from their surface
21. The Milky Way extends through a distance of
 (a) 1 light year
 (b) 8 light years
 (c) 105 light years
 (d) 1010 light years
22. The period of one revolution of sun around the centre of galaxy is called
 (a) Parsec
 (b) Astronomical year
 (c) Cosmic year
 (d) Light year
23. Which of the following is concerned with the description and mapping of the main features of the Universe?
 (a) Cosmology
 (b) Astronomy
 (c) Cosmography
 (d) Geomorphology
24. The same side of the moon always faces the Earth because
 (a) Moon and the Earth have gravitational force
 (b) Moon cannot change its position
 (c) The period of rotation of the Moon on its axis and period of revolution around the Earth is almost the same
 (d) The period of rotation of the Moon is not equal to the period of rotation of the Earth
 (e) None of these
25. Match the following:
 List 1: A. Waxing and waning of moon
 B. The coning dark shadow
 C. The zone of faint shadow
 D. A hollow sphere of infinite radius at the centre of which our earth lies
 List 2: 1. Umbra
 2. Penumbra Zone totally deprived of the sun's rays
 3. Celestial sphere
 4. Phases of the moon ABCD ABCD
 (a) 4 1 3 2 (b) 4 1 2 3
 (c) 3 1 4 2 (d) 3 2 4 1
26. The light coming from stars gives the idea of their
 (a) size
 (b) rotational speed
 (c) mass
 (d) density
27. The constellations of stars appear at different positions in the sky at different times during night mainly
 (a) because earth rotates about its axis
 (b) because Earth revolves round the sun
 (c) because of optical illusion
 (d) because celestial bodies are changing their positions all the time
28. The sunspots cause
 (a) aurora borealis and aurora australis
 (b) magnetic storms on the surface of the sun

- (c) polar auroras
(d) all of these
29. 'Parsec' is the unit of measurement of
(a) density of stars
(b) astronomical distance
(c) brightness of heavenly bodies
(d) orbital velocity of giant stars
30. The strongest evidence that comets are members of our solar system comes from
(a) their composition
(b) their effect on the lives of man
(c) the shape of their orbits
(d) the shape and length of their tails
31. Planesimal hypothesis is concerned with
(a) Distribution of planets in the Solar System on the basis of their sizes
(b) Number of satellites belonging to different planets
(c) The direction of revolution of planets
(d) The period of rotation of different planets
32. The distance of the nearest star besides the sun from the earth is
(a) 4.9×10^{11} m (b) 9.5×10^{15} m
(c) 2 light years (d) 4 light years
33. Lunar eclipse does not occur every month because
(a) The sun's orbit is not always in the same plane as the moon
(b) the moon revolves at a slower speed than the earth
(c) the moon's orbit is not all the time in the same plane as the earth
(d) None of these
34. Which of the following celestial bodies bear, 'The Sea of Tranquillity' and 'The Ocean of Storms'?
(a) Mars (b) Venus
(c) Moon (d) Sun
35. The time required by moonlight to reach the earth is
(a) 1 sec. (b) 1.3 sec.
(c) 2 sec. (d) 2.3 sec.
36. The brightest star in the sky is
(a) Hyades (b) Praesepe
(c) Sirius (d) Sun
37. Lunar Sea refers to
(a) A small sea on the moon
(b) A sea on earth which experiences high tides due to gravitational attraction of the moon
(c) A dark plain on the moon
(d) A large water body illuminated by the moonlight
38. The correct sequence of planets in the descending order of their equatorial diameter is
(a) Mars, Pluto, Uranus, Earth
(b) Earth, Mars, Pluto, Uranus
(c) Pluto, Uranus, Mars, Earth
(d) Uranus, Earth, Mars, Pluto
39. Lunar eclipse is caused when the
(a) moon comes between the sun and the earth
(b) earth comes between the sun and the moon
(c) sun comes between the earth and the moon
(d) None of these
40. What are Sun spots?
(a) Regions on earth without winter climate
(b) Desert areas on the Sun
(c) Dark patches on the surface of the Sun which are cooler areas
(d) Dark patches on the surface of the Sun resulting from a localised fall in the temperature to about 4000°K
41. Stars which appear single to the naked eye but are double stars when observed by a telescope, are known as
(a) Cosmic stars
(b) Quasars
(c) Binaries
(d) Novae and supernovae
42. The 'Solar Corona' mainly consists of
(a) cosmic rays (b) molten lava
(c) gases (d) ice
43. Which two planets of the solar system have no satellites?
(a) Mercury and Venus
(b) Venus and Mars
(c) Mercury and Pluto
(d) Venus and Neptune

44. Which of the following gases is most predominant in the Sun?
 (a) Helium (b) Hydrogen
 (c) Nitrogen (d) Ozone
45. The smallest planet is
 (a) Venus (b) Mercury
 (c) Pluto (d) Uranus
 (e) Neptune
46. Twelve constellations referred to as zodiac, are
 (a) Signs of Roman gods
 (b) Imaginary region that encompass the path of the planets
 (c) A group of stars
 (d) None of these
47. Which of the following planets is known as 'Morning Star'?
 (a) Mercury (b) Venus
 (c) Mars (d) Jupiter
 (e) Saturn
48. How many years does Pluto take in revolving round the Sun?
 (a) 110 years (b) 246 years
 (c) 248 years (d) 250 years
49. Comets are celestial bodies moving about the solar system in
 (a) Elliptical or hyperbolic orbits, usually accompanied by a shining tail
 (b) Elliptical orbits usually accompanied by a long shining tail
 (c) Hyperbolic orbit always accompanied by a shining head
 (d) Hyperbolic orbit without projecting any tail or head
50. The temperature of the Sun's outer surface is
 (a) 60,00,000°C (b) 6,000°C
 (c) 60°C (d) 0°C
51. Ursa Minor is
 (a) The name of an island
 (b) A group of stars that form the Little Dipper in the most northern constellation
 (c) The name of a satellite
 (d) The name of disease in U.S.A.
52. The bright heavenly body with a long luminous tail, is called
 (a) a planet
 (b) a constellation
 (c) a comet
 (d) a satellite
53. The four largest planets of the solar system in the descending order are
 (a) Saturn, Jupiter, Uranus, Neptune
 (b) Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune
 (c) Uranus, Neptune, Saturn, Jupiter
 (d) Jupiter, Uranus, Saturn, Neptune
54. The Solar eclipse achieves totality only in limited geographical regions because
 (a) the trajectories of the Earth around the Sun and the Moon around the Earth are not perfect circles
 (b) the size of the shadow of the Moon on the Earth is small compared to the cross-section of the Earth
 (c) sun rays can reach most of the peripheral regions of the shadow of the moon due to atmospheric refraction
 (d) the Earth is not a smooth flat surface, but has elevations and depressions
55. On which of the following planets of the solar system does the sun rise in the west and set in the east?
 (a) Venus (b) Mars
 (c) Jupiter (d) Saturn
56. Comets revolve around
 (a) Sun
 (b) Earth
 (c) Venus
 (d) No single heavenly body
57. The position of a planet when it is nearest to the Sun, is called
 (a) Perihelion (b) Aphelion
 (c) Apogee (d) Perigee
58. Which of the following is known as the 'Red Planet'?
 (a) Mars (b) Mercury
 (c) Saturn (d) Venus
59. Which of the planets is nearest to the earth?
 (a) Jupiter (b) Venus
 (c) Mercury (d) Mars
60. Which planet is known as the Earth's Twin?

- (a) Venus (b) Mars
(c) Uranus (c) Neptune
61. **The Saturn rings were discovered by**
(a) Copernicus (b) Newton
(c) Galileo (d) None of these
62. **Halley's comet appears once in a period of**
(a) 24 years (b) 32 years
(c) 76 years (d) 84 years
63. **Jupiter is larger than the earth by about**
(a) 5 times (b) 10 times
(c) 20 times (d) 50 times
64. **Lunar eclipse occurs on**
(a) New moon (b) Full moon
(c) Half-moon (d) Quarter moon
65. **Which one of the following planets takes the same number of days for rotation and revolution?**
(a) Mars (b) Venus
(c) Mercury (d) Jupiter
66. **'The length of its day and the tilt of its axis are almost identical to those of the earth'. This is true of**
(a) Uranus (b) Neptune
(c) Saturn (d) Mars
67. **The hottest planet is**
(a) Mercury (b) Venus
(c) Jupiter (d) Saturn
68. **The distance between the Earth and the Sun (in million kms.) is**
(a) 111 (b) 149
(c) 168 (d) 193
69. **A terrestrial planet is a planet of**
(a) A dense, rocky body
(b) low density balls of gas
(c) low density balls of gas, though they may have rocky cores
(d) None of these
70. **The planet having five moons is**
(a) Venus (b) Mars
(c) Uranus (d) Neptune
71. **Planets nearest to the Sun are**
(a) Mercury and Mars
(b) Earth and Mercury
(c) Mercury and Venus
(d) Mercury and Uranus
72. **The tail of the Comet is much larger than its head. The length of the tail is approximately**
(a) 200 - 300 km
(b) 20,000 - 30,000 km
(c) 2,00,00,000 - 3,00,00,000 km
(d) 2,00,000 - 3,00,000 km
73. **Which of the following is the brightest planet?**
(a) Mercury (b) Venus
(c) Mars (d) Jupiter
(e) Saturn
74. **The orbits of planets around the Sun, or of satellites around the Earth can be**
(a) circular and elliptic
(b) circular and hyperbolic
(c) elliptic and parabolic
(d) parabolic and hyperbolic
75. **The fastest planet is**
(a) Saturn (b) Jupiter
(c) Pluto (d) Mercury
76. **The planet having no moon is**
(a) Mercury (b) Pluto
(c) Venus (d) Neptune
77. **Which of the following sequences of planets is in the ascending order of their distances from the Sun?**
(a) Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars
(b) Earth, Mercury, Jupiter, Pluto
(c) Venus, Earth, Mars, Mercury
(d) Mars, Venus, Earth, Mercury
78. **The planet that has no satellite is**
(a) Mars (b) Uranus
(c) Neptune (d) Pluto
79. **The change in colour of stars arises due to**
(a) variation in their distance from the earth
(b) variation in their surface temperature
(c) fluctuations in their composition and size
(d) irregular absorption or scattering in earth's atmosphere

80. **The North Star is a part of the constellation**
 (a) Orion (b) Big dipper
 (c) Cassiopsiea (d) Little dipper
81. **To a space traveller on moon, the lunar sky during day time appears**
 (a) white (b) blue
 (c) black (d) red
82. **The outermost layer of Sun is called**
 (a) Lithosphere
 (b) Photosphere
 (c) Chromosphere
 (d) Corona
83. **Pole Star is always seen at one point in the sky whereas other stars are not; this is because**
 (a) Pole Star rotates with the same period as the earth
 (b) Pole Star is a star of our own galaxy
 (c) Sun and Pole Star are in two opposite directions relative to earth
 (d) Pole Star lies in the axis of spin of the earth
84. **The planet having the largest number of satellites in the solar system is**
 (a) Mars (b) Jupiter
 (c) Saturn (d) Uranus
85. **The 'Sea of Tranquillity' is on**
 (a) Jupiter (b) Uranus
 (c) Earth (d) Moon
86. **Which constellations appear to pass through the Zodiac? (Hotel Management, 1994)**
 (a) Leo and Orion
 (b) Scorpio and Cancer
 (c) Orion and Scorpio
 (d) Cancer and Great bear
87. **An observer at a point on the earth where only the penumbra region of moon's shadow will move past, will observe a**
 (a) Total solar eclipse
 (b) Partial solar eclipse
 (c) Total lunar eclipse
 (d) Partial lunar eclipse
88. **The radiant energy of the sun is transmitted in the form of**
 (a) Short waves (b) Long waves
 (c) Particles (d) None of these
89. **The planet that lies at the outermost orbit of the Solar system is**
 (a) Saturn (b) Pluto
 (c) Mercury (d) Neptune
90. **Which of the following is the largest of the inner planets?**
 (a) Venus (b) Mercury
 (c) Mars (d) Earth
91. **Tides are the highest**
 (a) when the earth is nearest to the sun
 (b) when the earth is nearest to the moon
 (c) in the spring
 (d) when the Sun, Moon and Earth are in line
92. **Which one among the following four planets is the biggest in size?**
 (a) Mercury (b) Venus
 (c) Earth (d) Mars
93. **Asteroids have their orbits between the planets**
 (a) Mercury & Venus
 (b) Earth & Mars
 (c) Mars & Jupiter
 (d) Jupiter & Saturn
94. **Year is longest on**
 (a) Mercury (b) Earth
 (c) Jupiter (d) Pluto
95. **Solar eclipse occurs when**
 (a) Earth comes between sun and moon
 (b) Moon is at right angle to the earth
 (c) Moon comes between sun and earth
 (d) Sun comes between moon and earth
96. **Tides are caused by the gravitational pull of the**
 (a) Earth on the Moon
 (b) Earth on the Sun
 (c) Sun and the Moon on the Earth
 (d) Moon on the Earth
 (e) None of these

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97. The largest planet of the solar system is
(a) Earth (b) Mars
(c) Jupiter (d) Saturn
98. Which one of the following is not a satellite of Jupiter?
(a) Io (b) Callisto
(c) Europa (d) Titan
99. Moon is called a satellite of the earth because
(a) It is much smaller than the earth
(b) It has no light of its own
(c) It revolves round the earth
(d) It produces tides on the earth

ANSWERS

1	D	2	C	3	D	4	D	5	A	6	C	7	B	8	A	9	C	10	A
11	B	12	C	13	C	14	C	15	C	16	B	17	C	18	D	19	D	20	C
21	C	22	C	23	C	24	C	25	B	26	B	27	A	28	D	29	D	30	C
31	A	32	B	33	D	34	C	35	B	36	C	37	C	38	D	39	B	40	D
41	C	42	B	43	A	44	B	45	B	46	B	47	A	48	C	49	A	50	B
51	B	52	C	53	B	54	B	55	A	56	A	57	A	58	A	59	B	60	A
61	C	62	C	63	B	64	B	65	C	66	D	67	B	68	B	69	A	70	C
71	C	72	C	73	B	74	A	75	D	76	A	77	A	78	B	79	D	80	D
81	C	82	C	83	D	84	C	85	D	86	B	87	B	88	A	89	B	90	D
91	D	92	C	93	C	94	D	95	C	96	C	97	C	98	D	99	C		