Unit 4: Natural Topography and Vegetation

43 MCQs. Correct option in bold. 1 mark each.

1. How many main regions does the book give for the topography of Pakistan?
A. Three **B. Six** C. Eight D. Four

2. Which three ranges form the Northern Mountains?
A. Salt Range, Kala Chitta and Khairi
B. Toba Kakar, Chagai and Makran
C. Himalayas, Hindu Kush and Karakoram
D. Suleman, Kirthar and Safed Koh

3. Nanga Parbat lies in the
A. Himalayas
B. Karakoram
C. Kirthar
D. Salt Range

4. K2 is in the
A. Himalayas
B. Suleman Range
C. Hindu Kush
D. Karakoram

5. K2 is the _____ highest peak in the world.
A. first B. third **C. second** D. fifth

6. Tirich Mir (7,690 m) is the highest peak of the
A. Hindu Kush
B. Suleman Range
C. Karakoram
D. Himalayas

7. The Baltoro, Siachen and Biafo glaciers lie in the
A. Kirthar Range
B. Salt Range
C. Hindu Kush
D. Karakoram

8. Murree and Galiyat belong to the
A. Kirthar
B. Lesser Himalayas
C. Salt Range
D. Karakoram

9. The Indus River originates in the
A. Northern Mountains
B. Balochistan Plateau
C. Salt Range
D. Thar Desert

10. The Northern Mountains protect Pakistan from the cold winds of
A. the Bay of Bengal
B. the Arabian Sea
C. Africa
D. Siberia and Central Asia

11. Which pass connects Gilgit, Chitral, Swat and Peshawar?
A. Kurram Pass
B. Tochi Pass
C. Lowari Pass
D. Bolan Pass

12. The Bolan Pass connects the Kachhi-Sibi plain to
A. Karachi **B. Quetta** C. Lahore D. Peshawar

13. The Tochi Pass connects Bannu and
A. Tehran B. Kabul C. Delhi **D. Ghazni**

14. The Kurram Pass lies in the
A. Kirthar range
B. Salt Range
C. Safed Koh range
D. Karakoram

15. Population density in the Western Mountains is below
A. 100 persons per sq km
B. 2,000 persons per sq km
C. 500 persons per sq km
D. 1,000 persons per sq km

16. The Balochistan Plateau covers an area of
A. 796,096 sq km
B. 347,190 sq km
C. 500,000 sq km
D. 100,000 sq km

17. Rainfall on the Balochistan Plateau is below
A. 1,000 mm B. 2,000 mm **C. 250 mm** D. 500 mm

18. The salty temporary lakes of Balochistan are called
A. Cuestas B. Karez C. Doabs **D. Hamuns**

19. Inland drainage means rain water
A. does not reach the sea
B. flows to the sea
C. forms glaciers
D. is stored in dams

20. The traditional underground water system of Balochistan is the
A. Tube well **B. Karez** C. Barrage D. Canal

21. Balochistan has what share of Pakistan's coastline?
A. 30 percent
B. 100 percent
C. 10 percent
D. 70 percent

22. Balochistan's share of the landed fish catch is about
A. 5 percent
B. 70 percent
C. 30 percent
D. 90 percent

23. Which fish are important in Balochistan?
A. Tuna and sardines
B. Catfish and mullet
C. Trout and carp
D. Salmon and eel

24. The Pothwar Plateau lies south of Islamabad between the Indus and the
A. Kabul **B. Jhelum** C. Sutlej D. Ravi

25. The Pothwar Plateau has what type of topography?
A. Badland
B. Glacier
C. Delta
D. Desert dunes

26. Ravines are
A. salt lakes
B. sand dunes
C. snow peaks
D. deep channels carrying rain water

27. The highest point of the Salt Range is
A. Tirich Mir
B. Sakesar
C. Nanga Parbat
D. K2

28. Kallar Kahar lake is in the
A. Thar
B. Karakoram
C. Salt Range
D. Kirthar

29. The Salt Range has deposits of gypsum, rock salt and
A. diamond **B. limestone** C. tin D. uranium

30. Land between two rivers is called a
A. cuesta B. karez C. hamun **D. doab**

31. A piedmont plain is formed
A. where a river leaves the mountains
B. in the desert
C. on a glacier
D. on the sea coast

32. A cuesta is a
A. sand dune
B. river delta
C. limestone ridge with a gentle and a steep slope
D. salt lake

33. Which is an eastern tributary of the Indus?
A. Shyok B. Gilgit C. Kabul **D. Chenab**

34. Which is a western tributary of the Indus?
A. Ravi **B. Kabul** C. Sutlej D. Jhelum

35. The Indus Plain is fertile because of its
A. alluvial soil
B. sandy desert
C. rocky soil
D. salt soil

36. The Thal desert lies between the Indus and the
A. Kabul B. Ravi **C. Jhelum** D. Sutlej

37. The Thar Desert lies in
A. Azad Kashmir
B. Sindh
C. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
D. Gilgit-Baltistan

38. The Kharan Desert is in
A. Balochistan
B. Sindh
C. Punjab
D. Gilgit-Baltistan

39. Cholistan is rich in lignite, gypsum and
A. tea
B. glaciers
C. rubber
D. silica sand

40. Canals from which barrage turned parts of Thar into farmland?
A. Jinnah Barrage
B. Taunsa Barrage
C. Sukkur Barrage
D. Guddu Barrage

41. Natural vegetation of the Himalayas includes
A. mangroves only
B. desert shrubs only
C. rubber forests
D. coniferous forests and alpine meadows

42. Northern Pakistan was hit by an earthquake of magnitude 7.6 on
A. 8 October 2005
B. 14 August 1947
C. 29 August 2009
D. 23 March 1940

43. Which town was almost destroyed in the 2005 earthquake?
A. Multan **B. Balakot** C. Quetta D. Lahore