## ASSOCIATION OF PUNJAB GEOGRAPHERS

# INTER-STATE GEOGRAPHY QUIZ

#### **Rules and Regulations**

There will be five rounds on the following themes:

World Geography Physical Geography (Multiple choice) Geography of India Practical Geography (Multiple choice) Locational and General Geography (Multiple choice only in general geography)

- Fifteen questions will be asked in each round and each team has to answer three questions.
- Multiple-choice questions will not be passed to any team.
- Each question will carry 10 marks.
- 5 bonus marks will be given for pass questions.
- Time limit for each question is 30 seconds.
- A team can have a maximum of three members from undergraduate classes.
- Decision of the Quiz-Master will be final.

## WORLD GEOGRAPHY



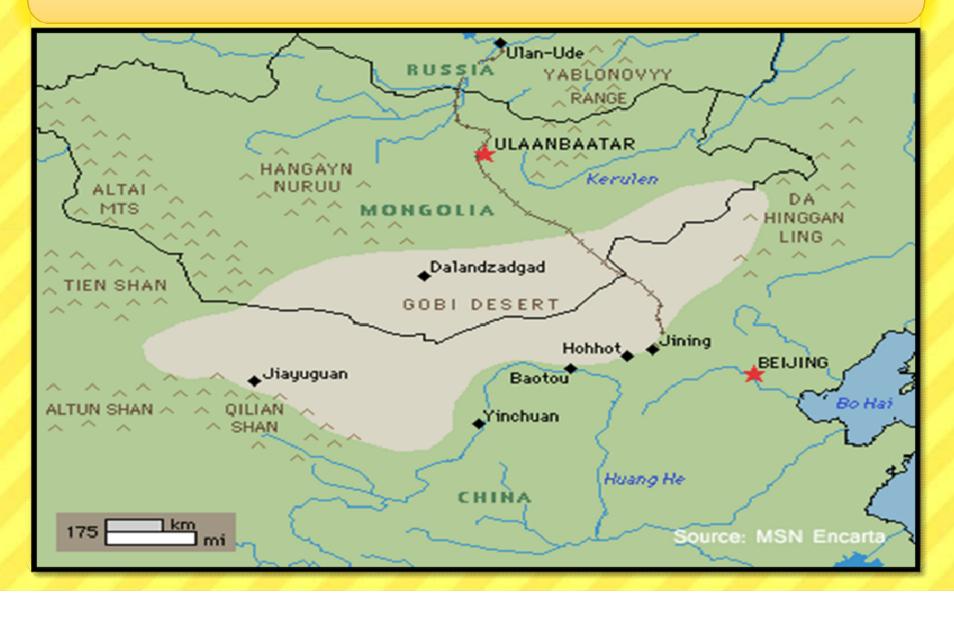
### Which is the highest peak in Andes Mountains?

Aconcagua is the highest mountain outside Asia, at 6,961 meters. It is the highest point in both the Western and the Southern Hemisphere. It is located in the Andes mountain range, in the Mendoza Province, Argentina, and lies 112 kilometers northwest of its capital,



# What is the name of great desert that lies in China as well as Mongolia?

**The Gobi desert.** It is bounded by the Altai Mountains and the grasslands and steppes of **Mongolia** on the north, by the Hexi Corridor and Tibet Plateau to the southwest, and by the North China Plain to the southeast.



### **PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY**







A **gully** is created by running water, eroding sharply into land, typically on a hillside. Gullies resemble large ditches or small valleys, but are meters to tens of meters in depth and width.







# Increase in temperature with increase in height is known as

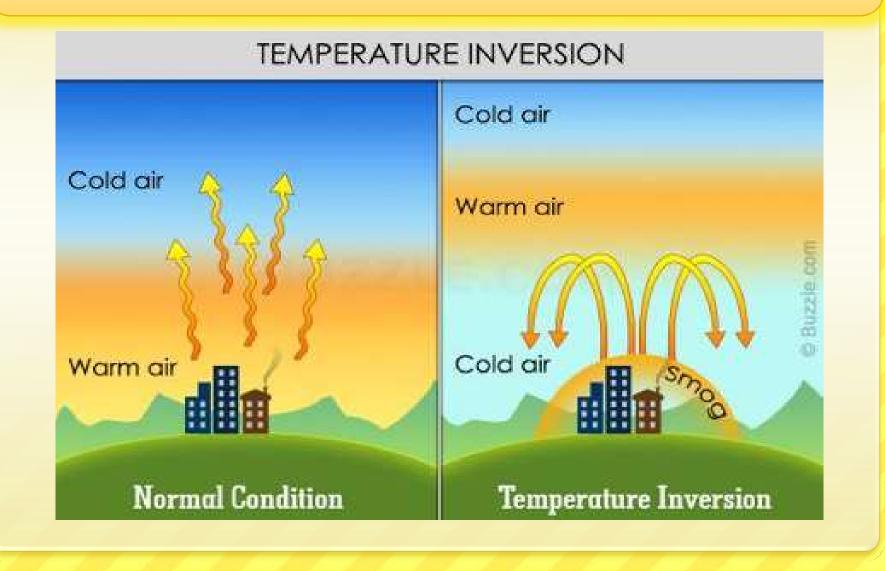
Normal Lapse rate

Inversion of temperature

Adiabatic lapse rate

None of these

**Temperature inversion,** a reversal of the normal behavior of temperature in the troposphere, in which a layer of cool air at the surface is overlain by a layer of warmer air. (Under normal conditions air temperature usually decreases with height.)



### **GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA**

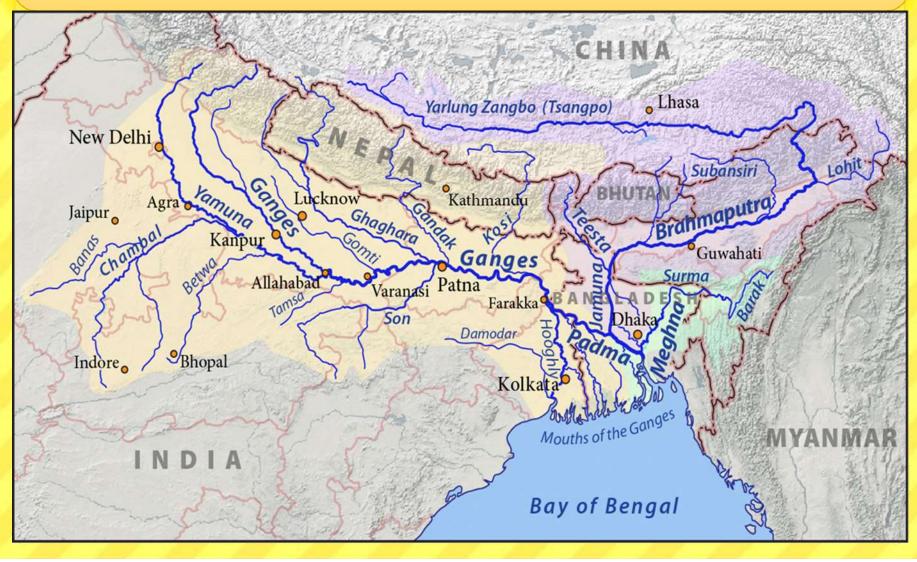
### What is Golden Quadrilateral?

The Golden Quadrilateral is an expressway network connecting four major metropolitan cities of India: Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata, for faster road transport.



# What is the name of river Brahmaputra in Bangladesh?

The **Brahmaputra** goes by a number of **names** during its journey to the sea. It begins as the Yarlung Tsangpo in southwestern **Tibet** and becomes the Dehang when it enters India in Arunachal Pradesh. Rivers Debang and Lohit join Dehang near the town of Sadia, after that it is called **Brahmaputra** in India and finally the **Jamuna** in **Bangladesh**.



### MAPS AND CARTOGRAPHY

# Which of the following has the smallest scale?

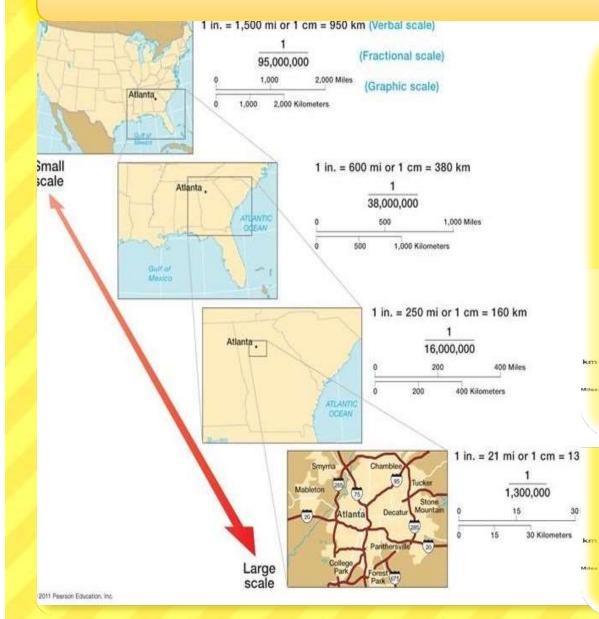
Wall map of USA

Map of USA in an Atlas

Map of Atlanta city

Map of Atlanta District

#### A map of USA in an Atlas



A map which depicts a small territory is referred to as a large scale map. This is because the area of land being represented by the map has been scaled down less, or in other words, the scale is larger. A large scale map only shows a small area, but it shows it in great detail.

A map depicting a large area, such as an entire country, is considered a small scale map. In order to show the entire country, the map must be scaled down until it is much smaller. A small scale map shows more territory, but it is less detailed.

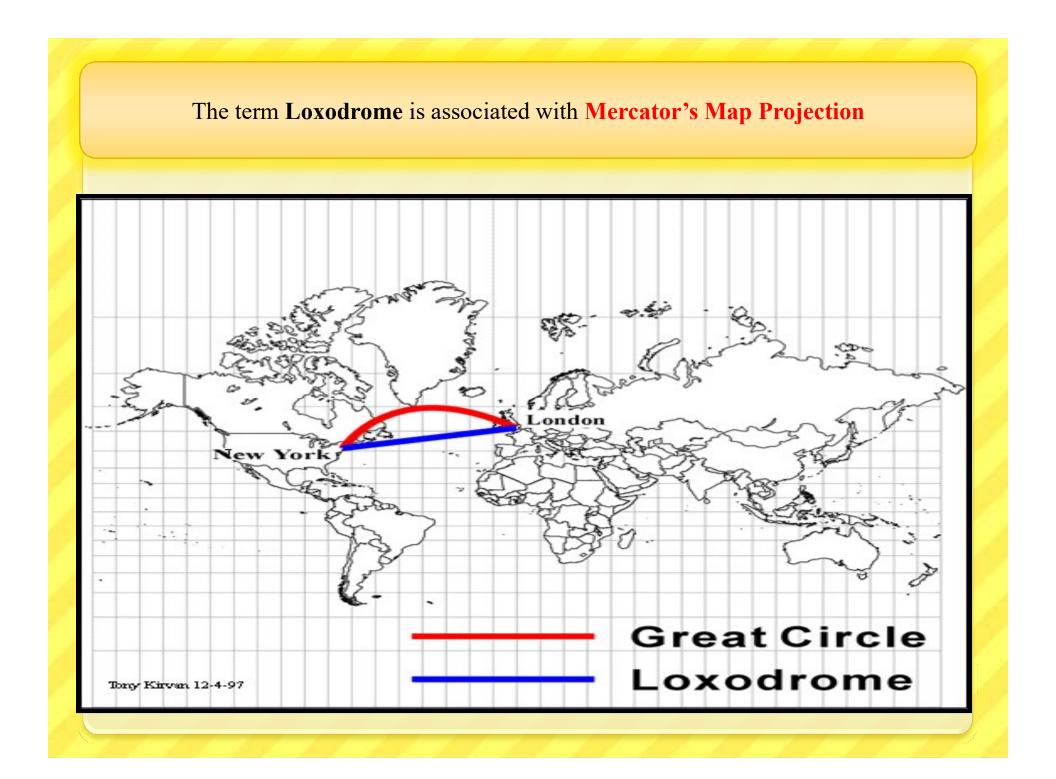
# The term Loxodrome is associated with which projection?

Conical map Projection

Mercator's Projection

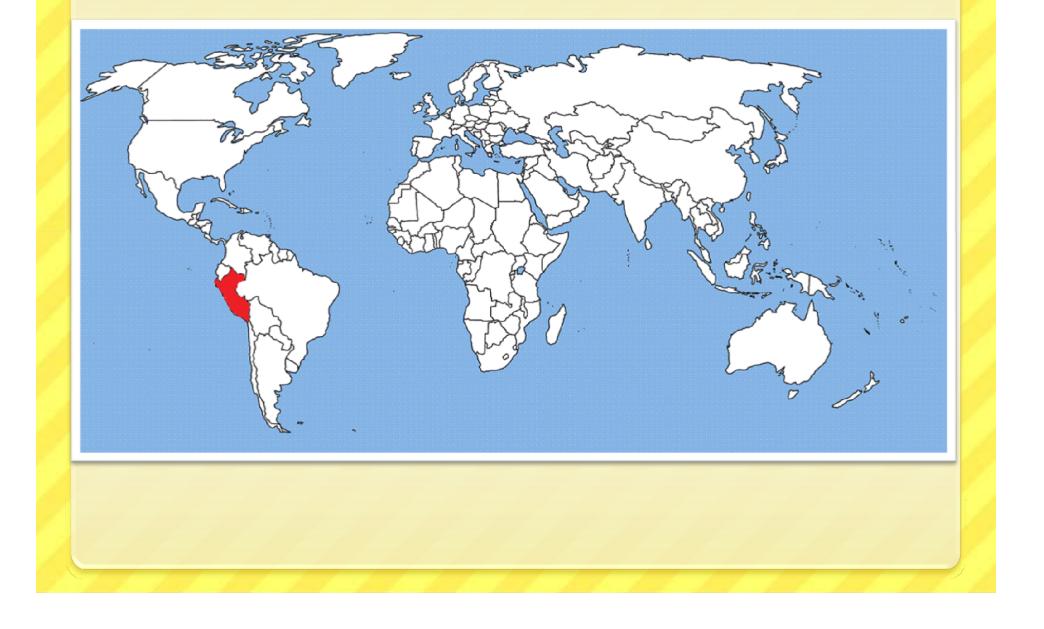
Sinusoidal Projection

Mollweide's Projection



### LOCATIONAL AND GENERAL GEOGRAPHY

### **Identify the Highlighted Country**





# When and where was 180° meridian designated as International Date Line?

1884 Washington D.C.

1804 Tokyo

1894 London

1824 Dumraon

The 180° Meridian was selected as the International Date Line because it mostly runs through sparsely populated Central Pacific Ocean. It was decided at the International Meridian Conference, held at Washington D.C. in 1884. The Conference was attended by 26 countries.

