

8th Social Science Lesson 20 Questions in English - Geography

5. Hazards

1. Based on their causes of occurrence Hazards can be broadly classified into how many types?
 - a) 4
 - b) 3
 - c) 2
 - d) 5
2. Which of the following is not the natural hazards?
 - a) Pollution of air
 - b) Floods
 - c) Drought
 - d) Landslides
3. Which of the following is called Quasi-natural hazard?
 - a) Natural hazard
 - b) Human hazard
 - c) Socio-natural hazard
 - d) None of the above
4. Which of the following statement is correct
 - 1) Human-made hazards are caused by undesirable activities of human.
 - 2) Such hazard does not disturb the safety health, welfare of people and cause damage or destruction to property.
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None
5. Which of the following is a serious problem in most big urban areas?
 - a) Tsunami
 - b) Explosions
 - c) Smog
 - d) Hazardous waste
6. Which of the following is the example of human-made hazards?
 - a) Landslides
 - b) Droughts
 - c) Storm surge
 - d) Hazardous waste
7. The frequency and intensity of floods and droughts may increase due to What?
 - a) Building of roads
 - b) Indiscriminate felling of trees
 - c) Excavating tunnels
 - d) Mining
8. Based on their origin Hazards can be grouped into how many Category?
 - a) 5
 - b) 8
 - c) 4
 - d) 7
9. Which of the following is the not atmospheric hazards?
 - a) Storm surges
 - b) Tornadoes
 - c) Heat wave
 - d) All the above
10. Which of the following is not the biological hazards?
 - a) Chicken pox
 - b) Fires
 - c) Killer bees
 - d) All the above
11. Which is a violent tremor in the earth's crust, sending out a series of shock waves in all directions from its place of origin?
 - a) Tsunami
 - b) Earth quake
 - c) Volcanic eruption
 - d) Haboob
12. Based on these inputs, Bureau of Indian Standards has grouped the country into how many seismic zones?
 - a) Five
 - b) Two
 - c) Four
 - d) Six

13. Earthquake prone regions of the country have been identified on the basis of scientific inputs relating to What?
- Seismicity
 - Tectonic setup of the region
 - Earthquakes occurred in the past
 - All the above
14. Which zone is High level of risk zone?
- Zone II
 - Zone III
 - Zone IV
 - Zone V
15. Region like Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Rann of Kutch in Gujarat, part of North Bihar comes under Which zone?
- Zone V
 - Zone IV
 - Zone III
 - Zone II
16. In Which event a part of the earth's surface gets inundated?
- Volcanic eruption
 - Storm
 - Drought
 - Flood
17. Which of the following is Seismic hazard?
- Land subsidence
 - Landslides
 - Tsunami
 - All the above
18. The major causes of floods are classified into how many Types?
- Three
 - Four
 - Seven
 - Five
19. Which of the following is not a Meteorological factor of flood
- Heavy rainfall
 - Cloud burst
 - Siltation
 - Cloud burst
20. Which of the following is not a human factor of flood
- Deforestation
 - Collapse of dams
 - Inadequate drainage arrangement
 - None of the above
21. Which of the following state is not covered by Gangetic plains
- Punjab
 - Uttar Pradesh
 - West Bengal
 - Maharashtra
22. Which of the following region is not prone to flood often
- Coastal Andhra
 - Southern Gujarat
 - Odisha
 - Manipur
23. Cyclone rotates in Which direction in Northern hemisphere?
- Clockwise
 - Anti-clockwise
 - Both direction
 - None of the above
24. A cyclonic storm is a strong wind circulating around Which area?
- High pressure area
 - Saturated area
 - Low pressure area
 - Mountain area
25. Which cyclones are characterised by destructive winds, storm surges and exceptional levels of rainfall, Which may cause flooding?
- Mid latitude cyclone
 - Tropical cyclone
 - Arctic cyclone
 - Step cyclone
26. What is the maximum wind speed Which Tropical cyclones can reach?
- 185 km/h
 - 190 km/h

- c) 180 km/h
d) 200 km/h
27. A sudden rise of seawater due to tropical cyclone is called _____
a) Tsunami
b) Flood
c) Storm surge
d) Typhoon
28. Which of the following statement is correct
1) North Odisha and West Bengal coasts areas vulnerable to storm surges
2) Andhra Pradesh coast between Ongole and Machilipatnam areas vulnerable to storm surges
a) Only 1
b) Only 2
c) Both 1 and 2
d) None
29. Any lack of water to satisfy the normal needs of agriculture, livestock, industry or human population may be termed as _____
a) Deforestation
b) Afforestation
c) Storm
d) Drought
30. The drought could be classified into how many Types?
a) Four
b) Three
c) Five
d) Two
31. Which of the following statement is correct
1) The west coast of India is more vulnerable to storm surges than the east coast.
2) The coastal belt around the Gulf of Kutch are western coast of india
a) Only 1
b) Only 2
c) Both 1 and 2
d) None
32. The reduction in rainfall for a specific period below a specific level, result in drought called?
a) Meteorological drought
b) Hydrological drought
c) Agricultural drought
d) Unavoidable drought
33. What are the two types of Hydrological droughts?
a) Rain water drought and surface water drought
b) Surface water drought and Man-Made drought
c) Dry water drought and wet water drought
d) Surface water drought and Groundwater drought
34. Droughts in India occur in the event of a failure of _____
a) Tropical cyclone
b) Monsoon
c) Mudflow
d) Blizzard
35. Which of the following statement is incorrect
1) Some areas receive heavy rainfall While other regions get moderate to low rainfall.
2) The areas Which experience low to very low rainfall are affected by drought
a) Only 1
b) Only 2
c) Both 1 and 2
d) None
36. Which is refers to the condition in Which the agricultural crops get affected due to lack of rainfall?
a) Monsson drought
b) Tropical drought
c) Agricultural drought
d) Uncommon drought
37. How much percentage of land area is severely affects by drought?
a) 14%
b) 16%
c) 18%
d) 21%
38. What is the annual rainfall of drought prone regions of India?

- a) Less than 35 cm
b) Less than 40 cm
c) Less than 55 cm
d) Less than 60 cm
39. Which of following is not the drought prone region
a) Kanpur to Jalandhar
b) Leeward side of the Western Ghats
c) Brahmaputra to Bengal
d) Ahmedabad to Kanpur
40. Which is a rapid downward movement of rock, soil and vegetation down the slope under the influence of gravity?
a) Earthquake
b) Landslides
c) Land failure
d) Fall
41. The two major cause of the landslide are steep slope and _____
a) Heavy rainfall
b) Drought surface
c) Weak soil
d) Muddy surface
42. What percentage of India's landmass is prone to landslide hazard?
a) 20%
b) 17%
c) 15%
d) 19%
43. Which of the following region in Tamil Nadu are frequently affect by landslide?
a) Kodaikanal
b) Yercaud
c) Yelagiri
d) Kolli hills
44. Which refers to huge ocean waves caused by an earthquake, landslide or volcanic eruption.?
a) Storm
b) Tsunami
c) Hurricane
d) Sea level rise
45. What is the speed of Tsunami in Which it travels?
a) Between 640 and 960
b) Between 720 and 940
c) Between 600 and 890
d) Between 700 and 990
46. The region like National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi, Sikkim, northern parts of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal come under Which earthquake zone?
a) Zone V
b) Zone IV
c) Zone II
d) Zone III
47. The Tsunami derived from Which language?
a) Latin
b) Greek
c) Japanese
d) Chinese
48. On December 26, 2004, at What magnitude undersea earthquake took place?
a) 8.9
b) 6.4
c) 7.9
d) 9.1
49. Which of the following is not hazardous waste?
a) Flammable hazards
b) Domestic waste
c) Biomedical waste
d) Household hazardous waste
50. The region Comprises Kerala, Goa, Lakshadweep Islands, parts of Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar comes under Which earthquake zone?
a) Zone V
b) Zone IV
c) Zone III
d) Zone II
51. The wastes resulting from ordnance manufacturing and some industrial gases is called _____

- a) Chemicals waste
- b) Flammable waste
- c) Explosive waste
- d) Radioactive waste

52. Organic solvents, oils, plasticisers and organic sludges are example of What waste?

- a) Chemical waste
- b) Flammable waste
- c) Explosive waste
- d) Radioactive waste

53. When Chernobyl nuclear accident happened?

- a) 1994
- b) 1982
- c) 1980
- d) 1986

54. Air is a mixture of several gases, What is the percentage of oxygen in it?

- a) 78.09%
- b) 20.95%
- c) 24.40%
- d) 12.02%

55. When atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima(japan)?

- a) 1945
- b) 1944
- c) 1954
- d) 1940

56. Which of the following statement is incorrect

1) Air pollution is the contamination of the indoor or outdoor air by a range of gases and solids that modify its natural characteristics and percentage

2) Air pollutants can be categorised into primary, Secondary and Territory pollutants.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None of the above

57. The Pesticides, waste oil, automobile batteries are Example of Which hazardous waste?

- a) Radioactive substance

- b) Biomedical waste
- c) Flammable waste
- d) Household hazardous waste

58. In Which year, the Ukraine part of Chernobyl nuclear disaster zone was declared as a radiological and environmental biosphere reserve by the government?

- a) 2016
- b) 2009
- c) 2012
- d) 2010

59. Which pollutant is not directly emitted as such, but forms When other pollutants react in the atmosphere?

- a) Primary pollutant
- b) Secondary pollutant
- c) Territory pollutant
- d) Dependent pollutant

60. Which of the following is not primary pollutant

- a) Smog
- b) Particulate matter
- c) Oxides of carbon
- d) Oxides of nitrogen

61. Hypodermic needles, bandages and outdated drugs are example of Which hazardous waste?

- a) Chemical hazardous
- b) Radioactive substance waste
- c) Biomedical waste
- d) Household hazardous waste

62. Which of the following statement is incorrect

1) Water pollution may be defined as alteration in the chemical and biological characteristics of water, Which do not cause harmful effects in human and aquatic life.

2) In India, water pollution has been taking place on a large scale only for long period.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

63. Which of the following is not the major cause of water pollution in India

- a) Urbanisation
- b) Sewages
- c) Improper Agricultural practices
- d) Glacier Melting

64. Which of the following statement is correct

1) For developing countries like India, prevention less critical components in managing disasters

2) Delayed prevention actions may increase the economic losses.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

65. Prevention planning consists of vulnerability assessment and _____

- a) Hazardous identification
- b) Hazardous separation
- c) Hazardous circulation
- d) Hazardous refutation