

Rajasthan Physical Geography

- 1. Which part of Rajasthan is known as the "Marusthali" (Desert region)?**
 - A) Eastern
 - B) Western
 - C) Southern
 - D) Northern

- 2. The Thar Desert covers approximately what percentage of Rajasthan's area?**
 - A) 30%
 - B) 50%
 - C) 60%
 - D) 70%

- 3. The Thar Desert is also known as:**
 - A) Arid Zone
 - B) Great Indian Desert
 - C) Western Plateau
 - D) Sandy Zone

- 4. Which district has the highest sand dunes?**
 - A) Bikaner
 - B) Jaisalmer
 - C) Barmer
 - D) Nagaur

- 5. Which tree species is found commonly in the desert region?**
 - A) Mango
 - B) Neem
 - C) Khejri
 - D) Eucalyptus

- 6. Which river flows through the desert part of Rajasthan?**
 - A) Chambal
 - B) Luni
 - C) Mahi
 - D) Banas

- 7. The major source of irrigation in desert areas is:**
 - A) Rainwater
 - B) Groundwater
 - C) Indira Gandhi Canal
 - D) Ponds

8. Which desert city is called the “Golden City”?

- A) Jodhpur
- B) Barmer
- C) Bikaner
- D) Jaisalmer

9. Barkhan dunes are commonly found in which region?

- A) Southern Rajasthan
- B) Aravalli Hills
- C) Thar Desert
- D) Eastern Plain

10. Which animal is specifically adapted to desert conditions?

- A) Cow
- B) Buffalo
- C) Camel
- D) Horse

11. The Aravalli range extends in which direction?

- A) East to West
- B) West to East
- C) South-East to North-West
- D) North-South

12. Which is the highest peak of the Aravalli range?

- A) Abu Hills
- B) Sajjangarh
- C) Guru Shikhar
- D) Kumbhalgarh

13. Guru Shikhar is located in which district?

- A) Sirohi
- B) Udaipur
- C) Pali
- D) Dungarpur

14. Which hill station is located in the Aravalli range?

- A) Mount Abu
- B) Ranakpur
- C) Kumbhalgarh
- D) Chittorgarh

15. The Aravalli range acts as a barrier for:

- A) Thar Dessert
- B) Western disturbances

- C) Cyclonic storms
- D) Cold winds

16. Which type of rock is mostly found in the Aravalli range?

- A) Igneous
- B) Sedimentary
- C) Metamorphic
- D) All of these

17. Which river originates from the Aravalli range?

- A) Chambal
- B) Luni
- C) Mahi
- D) Banas

18. Which mineral is commonly found in Aravalli hills?

- A) Gold
- B) Zinc
- C) Uranium
- D) Iron

19. The oldest mountain range in India is:

- A) Himalaya
- B) Vindhya
- C) Satpura
- D) Aravalli

20. Mount Abu is located on which plateau?

- A) Hadoti Plateau
- B) Udaipur Plateau
- C) Aravali range Plateau
- D) Mewar Plateau

21. The Eastern Plain is mainly drained by which river?

- A) Luni
- B) Banas
- C) Chambal
- D) Mahi

22. The Eastern Plains are also known as:

- A) Marusthali
- B) Bagar Region
- C) Hadoti
- D) Madhya Mewar Plain

23. Soil found in the Eastern Plain is:

- A) Sandy
- B) Black
- C) Alluvial
- D) Red

24. Which crop is most widely cultivated in the Eastern Plains?

- A) Bajra
- B) Wheat
- C) Cotton
- D) Barley

25. The most fertile region of Rajasthan is:

- A) South Eastern Plain
- B) Aravalli Hills
- C) Thar Desert
- D) Plateau Region

26. Eastern plains receive more rainfall due to:

- A) Cyclones
- B) Monsoons blocked by Aravalli
- C) River systems
- D) Hills

27. The Chambal river creates which geographical feature?

- A) Badland topography
- B) Plateau
- C) Delta
- D) Basin

28. Which dam is constructed on the Chambal River?

- A) Mahi Dam
- B) Rana Pratap Sagar
- C) Bisalpur
- D) Jawai

29. Kota and Bundi lie in which region?

- A) Hadoti Plateau
- B) Mewar
- C) Shekhawati
- D) Eastern Plain

30. Which crop is largely grown in the Hadoti region?

- A) Mustard
- B) Soybean

- C) Wheat
- D) Bajra

31. The Mewar Plateau is part of which region?

- A) Eastern
- B) Western
- C) Northern
- D) Central

32. The elevation of the Mewar Plateau ranges around:

- A) 100–200 m
- B) 250–500 m
- C) 500–1000 m
- D) Above 1000 m

33. Which of the following plateaus is not in Rajasthan?

- A) Marwar Plateau
- B) Bundelkhand Plateau
- C) Mewar Plateau
- D) Hadoti Plateau

34. Which river basin is mostly seen in Hadoti Plateau?

- A) Luni
- B) Chambal
- C) Banas
- D) Sabarmati

35. Which district lies mostly in the Mewar Plateau?

- A) Kota
- B) Udaipur
- C) Chittorgarh
- D) Banswara

36. Which is the largest river basin in Rajasthan?

- A) Chambal
- B) Luni
- C) Banas
- D) Mahi

37. Which plateau is rich in black soil in Rajasthan?

- A) Mewar
- B) Marwar
- C) Hadoti
- D) Shekhawati

38. Which river basin lies between the Aravalli and Vindhya ranges?

- A) Luni
- B) Banas
- C) Mahi
- D) Chambal

39. The Banas River is a tributary of:

- A) Chambal
- B) Luni
- C) Yamuna
- D) Mahi

40. What is the main occupation in the plateau region of Rajasthan?

- A) Mining
- B) Fishing
- C) Cattle Rearing
- D) Horticulture

41. Rajasthan's climate is mostly:

- A) Tropical
- B) Subtropical
- C) Arid to Semi-arid
- D) Temperate

42. Which soil is most suitable for cotton cultivation in Rajasthan?

- A) Red Soil
- B) Sandy Soil
- C) Black Soil
- D) Alluvial Soil

43. The region of Rajasthan with maximum rainfall is:

- A) Barmer
- B) Mount Abu
- C) Jaipur
- D) Jodhpur

44. Which wind causes sandstorms in the Thar Desert?

- A) Western Disturbances
- B) Loo
- C) Trade Winds
- D) Kalbaisakhi

45. Which region has the highest elevation in Rajasthan?

- A) Jaipur
- B) Jodhpur

- C) Sirohi
- D) Kota

46. Which is the only hill station of Rajasthan?

- A) Kumbhalgarh
- B) Mount Abu
- C) Ranakpur
- D) Chittorgarh

47. The famous Keoladeo National Park is located in:

- A) Bharatpur
- B) Alwar
- C) Jaipur
- D) Udaipur

48. Which of the following is a salt lake in Rajasthan?

- A) Sambhar
- B) Mansarovar
- C) Pushkar
- D) Kanwar

49. Which is the largest district in Rajasthan by area?

- A) Barmer
- B) Bikaner
- C) Jodhpur
- D) Jaisalmer

50. Which is the smallest district in Rajasthan?

- A) Dholpur
- B) Jhalawar
- C) Bharatpur
- D) Dungarpur

Answers:

- 1. B
- 2. C
- 3. B
- 4. B
- 5. C
- 6. B
- 7. C
- 8. D
- 9. C
- 10. C

11. C
12. C
13. A
14. A
15. A
16. D
17. D
18. B
19. D
20. C
21. C
22. D
23. C
24. B
25. A
26. B
27. A
28. B
29. A
30. B
31. A
32. B
33. B
34. B
35. B
36. C
37. C
38. C
39. A
40. D
41. C
42. C
43. B
44. B
45. C
46. B
47. A
48. A
49. D
50. A