

Q1 - Geography - Geography

Which continent is Brazil located on?

- 1. Africa
- 2. Asia
- 3. Europe
- 4. South America

Q2 - Geography - Geography

What is the capital city of France?

- 1. Berlin
- 2. Paris
- 3. Madrid
- 4. Rome

Q3 - Geography - Geography

Which river is the longest in the world?

- 1. Nile River
- 2. Yangtze River
- 3. Mississippi River
- 4. Amazon River

Q4 - Geography - Geography

Which country is known as the 'Land of the Rising Sun'?

- 1. Japan
- 2. Thailand
- 3. South Korea
- 4. China

Q5 - Geography - Geography

What is the largest desert in the world?

- 1. Arctic Desert
- 2. Gobi Desert
- 3. Kalahari Desert



4. Sahara Desert

Q6 - Geography - Geography

Which ocean is the largest by surface area?

- 1. Arctic Ocean
- 2. Atlantic Ocean
- 3. Indian Ocean
- 4. Pacific Ocean

Q7 - Geography - Geography

Which mountain range is the longest in the world?

- 1. Rocky Mountains
- 2. Himalayas
- 3. Andes Mountains
- 4. Alps

Q8 - Geography - Geography

Which country has the largest population in the world?

- 1. United States
- 2. India
- 3. China
- 4. Indonesia

Q9 - Geography - Geography

What is the smallest country in the world by land area?

- 1. San Marino
- 2. Monaco
- 3. Vatican City
- 4. Liechtenstein

Q10 - Geography - Geography

Which of the following is a landlocked country?

1. Argentina



- 2. Switzerland
- 3. Australia
- 4. Brazil

Q11 - Geography - Geography

Which is the tallest mountain in the world?

- 1. Mount Kilimanjaro
- 2. Mount Elbrus
- 3. Denali
- 4. Mount Everest

Q12 - Geography - Geography

Which continent has the most countries?

- 1. Europe
- 2. Asia
- 3. Africa
- 4. South America

Q13 - Geography - Geography

What is the name of the imaginary line that divides the Earth into Northern and Southern Hemispheres?

- 1. International Date Line
- 2. Tropic of Cancer
- 3. Prime Meridian
- 4. Equator

Q14 - Geography - Geography

Which country has the most time zones?

- 1. Canada
- 2. United States
- 3. Russia
- 4. France

Q15 - Geography - Geography



Which country is both in Europe and Asia?

- 1. Turkey
- 2. Russia
- 3. Kazakhstan
- 4. Japan

Q16 - Geography - Global Settlement

What is a primary factor influencing where human settlements are established?

- 1. Presence of historical landmarks
- 2. Access to entertainment venues
- 3. Proximity to shopping centers
- 4. Availability of natural resources

Q17 - Geography - Global Settlement

How does the physical environment impact human settlement patterns?

- 1. It has no significant impact
- 2. It influences the location and development of settlements
- 3. It determines the political systems in place
- 4. It dictates the cultural practices of the inhabitants

Q18 - Geography - Global Settlement

What is urbanization?

- 1. The decline of city populations
- 2. The development of agricultural lands
- 3. The movement of people from rural to urban areas
- 4. The preservation of natural habitats

Q19 - Geography - Global Settlement

Which of the following is a sustainable practice in urban planning?

- 1. Implementing green roofs and community gardens
- 2. Increasing reliance on fossil fuels
- 3. Reducing public transportation options
- 4. Expanding urban areas into protected forests



Q20 - Geography - Global Settlement

What is population density?

- 1. The total number of people in a country
- 2. The growth rate of a population
- 3. The number of people living per unit area
- 4. The migration rate between regions

Q21 - Geography - Global Settlement

Which factor is a pull factor in human migration?

- 1. Job opportunities
- 2. Lack of economic opportunities
- 3. Natural disasters
- 4. War and conflict

Q22 - Geography - Global Settlement

How do governments influence settlement patterns?

- 1. By implementing infrastructure policies
- 2. By ignoring housing needs
- 3. By encouraging random expansion
- 4. By restricting land development

Q23 - Geography - Global Settlement

What is an example of an unsustainable settlement practice?

- 1. Using solar energy for power
- 2. Constructing eco-friendly buildings
- 3. Deforestation for urban expansion
- 4. Protecting natural resources

Q24 - Geography - Global Settlement

Which challenge is associated with rapid urbanization?

- 1. More green spaces
- 2. Decreasing air pollution
- 3. Increased transportation options



4. Overcrowding and pollution

Q25 - Geography - Global Settlement

What is a key characteristic of rural settlements?

- 1. High population density
- 2. Expensive housing
- 3. Greater economic opportunities
- 4. Low population density

Q26 - Geography - Global Settlement

Which geographic factor affects agricultural settlements?

- 1. Cultural diversity
- 2. Transportation networks
- 3. Political stability
- 4. Soil fertility

Q27 - Geography - Global Settlement

What is the purpose of zoning laws in urban planning?

- 1. Regulating land use
- 2. Providing unrestricted land use
- 3. Removing environmental restrictions
- 4. Encouraging uncontrolled expansion

Q28 - Geography - Global Settlement

How can cities improve sustainability?

- 1. Limiting access to green spaces
- 2. Increasing energy consumption
- 3. Encouraging car dependence
- 4. Promoting waste production

Q29 - Geography - Global Settlement

Why is access to fresh water important for settlements?

1. It has no effect on population growth



- 2. It limits city development
- 3. It supports agriculture and human needs
- 4. It prevents natural disasters

Q30 - Geography - Global Settlement

What is a benefit of mixed-use development in cities?

- 1. Reducing urban sprawl
- 2. Separating residential and commercial areas
- 3. Encouraging efficient land use
- 4. Improving pedestrian access

Q31 - Geography - Global Inequalities

What is the primary measure used to compare the economic performance of different countries?

- 1. Human Development Index (HDI)
- 2. Gini Coefficient
- 3. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- 4. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)

Q32 - Geography - Global Inequalities

Which index measures a country's average achievements in health, education, and income?

- 1. Gini Coefficient
- 2. Human Development Index (HDI)
- 3. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- 4. Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)

Q33 - Geography - Global Inequalities

What does the Gini Coefficient measure?

- 1. Economic growth rate
- 2. Population density
- 3. Unemployment rate
- 4. Income inequality

Q34 - Geography - Global Inequalities

Which term describes the phenomenon where middle-income countries struggle to progress to



high-income status?

- 1. Middle-Income Trap
- 2. Economic Stagnation
- 3. Development Gap
- 4. Poverty Trap

Q35 - Geography - Global Inequalities

Which factor is NOT typically considered when assessing a country's quality of life?

- 1. Life expectancy
- 2. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- 3. Literacy rate
- 4. Military expenditure

Q36 - Geography - Global Inequalities

What is Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) used for?

- 1. Evaluating environmental sustainability
- 2. Measuring income inequality
- 3. Comparing economic productivity and standards of living between countries
- 4. Assessing population growth

Q37 - Geography - Global Inequalities

Which of the following is a common characteristic of developing countries?

- 1. Low population growth
- 2. High per capita income
- 3. Advanced infrastructure
- 4. Low literacy rates

Q38 - Geography - Global Inequalities

What does a high Human Development Index (HDI) indicate about a country?

- 1. It has high levels of health, education, and income
- 2. It has a high Gini Coefficient
- 3. It has significant natural resources
- 4. It has a large population



Q39 - Geography - Global Inequalities

Which sector is typically the largest in a developing country's economy?

- 1. Agriculture
- 2. Services
- 3. Technology
- 4. Manufacturing

Q40 - Geography - Global Inequalities

What is the primary goal of sustainable development?

- 1. Balancing economic growth with environmental protection and social equity
- 2. Maximizing economic growth at any cost
- 3. Reducing economic growth to protect resources
- 4. Focusing solely on environmental conservation

Q41 - Geography - Global Inequalities

Which organization provides financial assistance to developing countries?

- 1. World Trade Organization (WTO)
- 2. International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- 3. World Bank
- 4. United Nations (UN)

Q42 - Geography - Global Inequalities

What is one major challenge in reducing global economic inequality?

- 1. Overpopulation
- 2. Corruption
- 3. Limited global cooperation
- 4. Unequal access to education

Q43 - Geography - Global Inequalities

Which factor contributes to a country's economic development?

- 1. Stable governance
- 2. Climate
- 3. Access to technology



4. Natural disasters

Q44 - Geography - Global Inequalities

How does globalization affect economic development?

- 1. It reduces international trade
- 2. It improves trade and investment opportunities
- 3. It prevents cultural exchange
- 4. It isolates developing economies

Q45 - Geography - Global Inequalities

What is an example of foreign aid?

- 1. A country investing in local businesses
- 2. Financial assistance from one country to another
- 3. Countries increasing tariffs on imports
- 4. A country refusing to trade with another



Answer Key

Q1: South America

Q2: Paris

Q3: Nile River

Q4: Japan

Q5: Sahara Desert

Q6: Pacific Ocean

Q7: Andes Mountains

Q8: China

Q9: Vatican City

Q10: Switzerland

Q11: Mount Everest

Q12: Asia

Q13: Equator

Q14: Russia

Q15: Russia

Q16: Availability of natural resources

Q17: It influences the location and development of settlements

Q18: The movement of people from rural to urban areas

Q19: Implementing green roofs and community gardens

Q20: The number of people living per unit area

Q21: Job opportunities

Q22: By implementing infrastructure policies

Q23: Deforestation for urban expansion

Q24: Overcrowding and pollution

Q25: Low population density

Q26: Soil fertility

Q27: Regulating land use

Q28: Increasing energy consumption

Q29: It supports agriculture and human needs

Q30: Encouraging efficient land use

Q31: Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Q32: Human Development Index (HDI)

Q33: Income inequality



Q34: Middle-Income Trap

Q35: Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Q36: Comparing economic productivity and standards of living between countries

Q37: Low literacy rates

Q38: It has high levels of health, education, and income

Q39: Agriculture

Q40: Balancing economic growth with environmental protection and social equity

Q41: World Bank

Q42: Corruption

Q43: Stable governance

Q44: It improves trade and investment opportunities

Q45: Financial assistance from one country to another