

EPITOME MODEL ISLAMIC SCHOOLS
GEOGRAPHY INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

Instruction: Attempt all questions from this section

Time Allowed for this section: 20 minutes

SECTION A: MCQ

1. The process of wearing away rock material by wind, water, or ice is known as:
A) Weathering
B) Erosion
C) Deposition
D) Sedimentation
2. Which type of volcano is characterized by low, broad slopes and fluid lava flows, like Mauna Loa?
A) Stratovolcano
B) Cinder cone
C) Shield volcano
D) Caldera
3. The Richter scale measures earthquake intensity. A magnitude 7 quake is how many times stronger than a magnitude 5 quake in terms of energy release?
A) 10 times
B) 100 times
C) 1,000 times
D) 31.6 times
4. Karst topography is primarily formed by the dissolution of:
A) Granite
B) Limestone
C) Sandstone
D) Basalt
5. The process by which rivers deepen their valleys through vertical erosion is called:
A) Lateral erosion
B) Downcutting
C) Meandering
D) Braiding
6. The Köppen classification 'Af' represents a climate that is:
A) Cold, arid desert
B) Hot, humid tropical rainforest
C) Temperate, with dry winters
D) Polar tundra
7. The Coriolis effect, which influences wind and ocean currents, is caused by:
A) Earth's rotation
B) Solar radiation
C) Gravitational pull
D) Atmospheric pressure differences
8. Which atmospheric layer contains the ozone layer, critical for UV radiation absorption?
A) Troposphere
B) Stratosphere

- C) Mesosphere
 - D) Thermosphere
9. El Niño is characterized by:
- A) Cooling of Pacific Ocean surface waters
 - B) Warming of Pacific Ocean surface waters
 - C) Increased Atlantic hurricane activity
 - D) Persistent drought in the Sahel
10. The Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) is associated with:
- A) High-pressure systems
 - B) Heavy rainfall and low pressure
 - C) Polar fronts
 - D) Trade wind divergence
11. The biome with the highest biodiversity is:
- A) Tundra
 - B) Tropical rainforest
 - C) Grassland
 - D) Desert
12. Podzolization, a soil-forming process, is most common in:
- A) Arid regions
 - B) Coniferous forest regions
 - C) Tropical savannas
 - D) Coastal marshes
13. The term 'ecotone' refers to:
- A) A stable ecosystem
 - B) A transition zone between two biomes
 - C) A type of soil horizon
 - D) A conservation strategy
14. Which factor primarily determines the distribution of vegetation in a biome?
- A) Soil pH
 - B) Climate (temperature and precipitation)
 - C) Altitude only
 - D) Human activity
15. The process of desertification is most directly caused by:
- A) Volcanic activity
 - B) Overgrazing and deforestation
 - C) Glacial retreat
 - D) Tectonic uplift
16. The demographic transition model stage with high birth rates and declining death rates is:
- A) Stage 1
 - B) Stage 2
 - C) Stage 3
 - D) Stage 4
17. Ravenstein's laws of migration emphasize that most migrants move:
- A) Long distances

- B) Short distances
 - C) Randomly
 - D) To rural areas
18. The dependency ratio measures the proportion of:
- A) Working-age population to total population
 - B) Non-working age (young and old) to working-age population
 - C) Urban to rural population
 - D) Immigrants to native-born
19. A megacity is defined as a city with a population exceeding:
- A) 1 million
 - B) 5 million
 - C) 10 million
 - D) 20 million
20. Push factors for migration include:
- A) Job opportunities
 - B) Political instability
 - C) Better healthcare
 - D) Educational access
21. The von Thünen model explains:
- A) Industrial location based on transportation costs
 - B) Agricultural land use around a central market
 - C) Urban sprawl patterns
 - D) Global trade flows
22. Which sector of the economy includes activities like mining and agriculture?
- A) Primary
 - B) Secondary
 - C) Tertiary
 - D) Quaternary
23. Urbanization is highest in:
- A) Sub-Saharan Africa
 - B) North America
 - C) South Asia
 - D) Antarctica
24. The rank-size rule predicts that the population of a city is:
- A) Inversely proportional to its rank in the urban hierarchy
 - B) Equal to its rank
 - C) Proportional to its GDP
 - D) Independent of rank
25. The multiplier effect in economic geography refers to:
- A) Increased economic activity from initial investment
 - B) Decline in jobs due to automation
 - C) Migration reducing local economies
 - D) Inflation caused by trade
26. A nation-state is characterized by:
- A) Cultural homogeneity and political sovereignty
 - B) Multiple ethnic groups under one government

- C) Economic dominance globally
 - D) No defined borders
27. The term 'gerrymandering' refers to:
- A) Redrawing electoral boundaries for political advantage
 - B) Establishing trade zones
 - C) Dividing urban areas into zones
 - D) Allocating resources by region
28. Cultural diffusion is best exemplified by:
- A) Spread of fast-food chains globally
 - B) Isolation of indigenous groups
 - C) Preservation of local languages
 - D) Regional climate variations
29. Centrifugal forces in a state promote:
- A) National unity
 - B) Division and fragmentation
 - C) Economic growth
 - D) Cultural assimilation
30. The Human Development Index (HDI) measures:
- A) GDP per capita only
 - B) Life expectancy, education, and per capita income
 - C) Population density
 - D) Urbanization rate
31. A map projection that preserves area but distorts shape is:
- A) Mercator
 - B) Robinson
 - C) Equal-area (e.g., Mollweide)
 - D) Azimuthal equidistant
32. The scale 1:100,000 means:
- A) 1 cm on the map equals 100,000 cm (1 km) in reality
 - B) 1 cm equals 100 cm
 - C) 1 km equals 100 km
 - D) 1 cm equals 10,000 km
33. In GIS, a raster data model represents spatial data as:
- A) Vector points and lines
 - B) A grid of cells with values
 - C) 3D topographic models
 - D) Attribute tables only
34. The prime meridian is located at:
- A) 0° longitude
 - B) 180° longitude
 - C) 0° latitude
 - D) 90° latitude
35. A choropleth map displays data using:
- A) Varying colors or shading for areas
 - B) Dots representing quantities

- C) Lines for elevation
 - D) Symbols for landmarks
36. The Kyoto Protocol aimed to reduce emissions of:
- A) Carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases
 - B) Ozone-depleting substances
 - C) Sulfur dioxide only
 - D) Heavy metals
37. The term 'carrying capacity' refers to:
- A) Maximum population an environment can sustainably support
 - B) Total arable land in a region
 - C) Water availability per capita
 - D) Urban infrastructure limits
38. Deforestation contributes to climate change by:
- A) Increasing CO₂ absorption
 - B) Releasing stored carbon and reducing CO₂ uptake
 - C) Cooling the atmosphere
 - D) Increasing soil fertility
39. The main source of acid rain is emissions of:
- A) Sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides
 - B) Carbon monoxide
 - C) Methane
 - D) Chlorofluorocarbons
40. Sustainable development emphasizes:
- A) Economic growth without environmental consideration
 - B) Balancing economic, social, and environmental needs
 - C) Short-term resource exploitation
 - D) Urban expansion only