# UNIVERSE, SOLAR SYSTEM AND ASTRONOMY BASED INDIAN GEOGRAPHY MCQ PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PDF WITH EXPLANATION

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- **Q1.** Which would you record the maximum angle of incidence of the sun's rays at the North pole?
- a) When the sun's rays fall vertically on the Tropic of Cancer
- b) When the sun's rays fall vertically on the Tropic of Capricorn
- c) September 21
- d) March 21
- **Q2.** Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists.

List I	List II
(Special characteristic)	(Name of planet)
A. Smallest planet of the solar system	1. Mercury
B. Largest planet of the solar system	2. Venus
C. Planet second to the Sun in the solar system	3. Jupiter
D. Planet third to the Sun in the solar system	4. Earth

Codes: A B C D

- a) 4 1 2 3
- b) 1324
- c) 3512
- d) 2351
- Q3. Consider the following two statements, one labelled as the Assertion (A) and other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

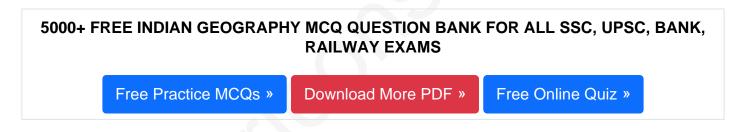
### Assertion (A):

The tidal effect of Moon on the surface of Earth is less than that of Sun.

### Reason (R):

Moon's gravitational pull at Earth's surface is less compared to Sun's gravitational pull. Codes:

- a) A is true, but R is false.
- b) A is false, but R is true.
- c) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- d) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- **Q4.** A 'black hole' is a body in space which does not allow any type of radiation to come out. This property is due to its
- a) High density
- b) Very low density
- c) Very large size
- d) Very small size



- **Q5.** During the Venus transit, the planet appeared as a tiny black circle moving on the Sun. The black colour on the Sun is because the planet:
- a) Was invisible due to bright rays from the Sun.
- b) Behaved as a black hole during its transit.
- c) Is black in colour.
- d) Obstructed all light from the Sun.
- Q6. Our solar system is located in which Galaxy?
- a) Milky Way

b) Andromeda
c) Alpha Centauri
d) Peroxima Centauri
Q7. Satellite having the same orbital period as the period of rotation of the Earth about its orwn axis is known as
a) geostationary satellite
b) INSAT
c) stationary satellite
d) polar satellite
Q8. What happens when one crosses 180° longitude from east to west ?
a) One neither gains nor looses a day but the time changes
b) There is no change in time or day
c) One looses a day
d) One gains a day
Q9. On the surface of the Moon, two persons cannot listen each other as
a) They wear special types of space suits on the Moon
b) Sound travels very slow on the Moon
c) There is no atmosphere on the Moon
d) Their ears stops working at the Moon
O40. The average distance hetween the averaged earth is
Q10. The average distance between the sun and earth is
a) 155 million km
b) 160 million km
c) 150 million km
d) 145 million km

### Q11. The Milky Way Galaxy was first observed by

- a) Marconi
- b) Newton
- c) Maarten Schmidt
- d) Galileo

### Q12. Which planet is called "Evening star"?

- a) Venus
- b) Saturn
- c) Jupiter
- d) Mars

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### Q13. The planet Pluto has been abandoned from the group of the conventional planet and kept in the group of dwarf planet by a summit held in

- a) Geneva
- b) Prague
- c) London
- d) Paris

### Q14. Consider the following statements

- The Earth receives the Sun's energy at the infrared end of the spectrum.
- The Earth re-radiates the Sun's heat as ultraviolet energy.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are **correct**?

- a) Both 1 and 2
- b) Neither 1 nor 2

- c) 2 onlyd) 1 only
- Q15. What can be the maximum duration of totality for a solar eclipse?
- a) 1 hour 42 minutes
- b) There is no maximum duration
- c) 7 minutes 40 seconds
- d) 12.5 minutes

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### Answers to the above questions:

Q1. Answer: (a)

Q2. Answer: (b)

Q3. Answer: (d)

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Q4. Answer: (a)	
Q5. Answer: (b)	

#### Q6. Answer: (a)

Our solar system is located in Milky Way Galaxy. The Milky Way is the galaxy that contains our Solar System. Its name "milky" is derived from its appearance as a dim glowing band arching across the night sky in which the naked eye cannot distinguish individual stars.

### Q7. Answer: (a)

A geostationary satellite is an earth-orbiting satellite, placed at an altitude of approximately 35,800 kilometres (22,300 miles) directly over the equatorand revolves in the same direction as the earth rotates (west to east).

Q8. Answer: (d)

### Q9. Answer: (c)

### Q10. Answer: (c)

### Q11. Answer: (d)

The Milky Way is the galaxy that contains our solar system. This name derives from its appearance as a dim "milky" glowing band arching across the night sky, in which the naked eye cannot distinguish individual stars.

Observational evidence for the Milky Way is made up of distant stars first came when Galileo pointed his telescope towards the Milky Way, observing a large number of faint stars.

### Q12. Answer: (a)

Venus is called the Evening star. Because it trails the Sun in the sky and brightens into view immediately after the Sun sets and when the sky is dark enough. When Venus is at its brightest, it appears visible merely minutes after the Sun has set.

### Q13. Answer: (b)

The planet Pluto has been declared a dwarf planet at the summit held in Prague. In August 2006 the International Astronomical Union (IAU) downgraded the status of Pluto to that of a "dwarf planet."

This means that from now on only the rocky worlds of the inner Solar System and the gas giants of the outer system will be designated as planets.

### Q14. Answer: (b)

The sun radiates vast quantities of energy into space, across a wide spectrum of wavelengths. Most of the radiant energy from the sun is concentrated in the visible and near-visible parts of the spectrum.

The narrow band of visible light, between 400 and 700 nm, represents 43% of the total radiant energy emitted. Wavelengths shorter than the visible account for 7 to 8% of the total, but are extremely important because of their high energy per photon. The shorter the wavelength of light, the more energy it contains.

Q15. Answer: (c)

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