

6th Social Science Lesson 19 Questions in English**19. Asia**

1. _____% of world's land area is covered by Asia

- a) 20
- b) 30**
- c) 60
- d) 40

Explanation

Asia is the largest and the most populous continent in the world. It covers about 30 percent of the world's land area and about 60 percent of the world's population.

2. Which of the following civilization belongs to Asia?

- a) Indus valley
- b) Mesopotamian
- c) Chinese
- d) All the above**

Explanation

Many perennial rivers flow through different parts of Asia. These river valleys are the cradles of ancient civilizations (Indus valley, Mesopotamian and Chinese civilizations).

3. What is the area of Asian continent (in million km²)?

- a) 44**
- b) 35
- c) 12
- d) 49

Explanation

Asia extends from 10°11' South to 81°12' North latitudes and from 26°2' East to 169°40' West, longitudes. It spreads for an area of 44 million km²

4. Which Canal separates Asia from North America?

- a) Suez Canal
- b) Bering Strait**
- c) Palk Strait
- d) Panama Canal

Explanation

The Suez Canal separates Asia from Africa. The narrow Bering Strait separates Asia from North America.

5. Which of the following Ocean does not surround Asia?

- a) Pacific Ocean
- b) Arctic Ocean
- c) Indian Ocean
- d) **Atlantic Ocean**

Explanation

Asia is surrounded by the Arctic Ocean in the north, Pacific Ocean in the east, Indian Ocean in the south and the Ural Mountains, Caucasus Mountains, Red Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Caspian Sea and Black Sea in the west.

6. How many countries are there in Asia?

- a) 34
- b) 43
- c) **48**
- d) 63

Explanation

There are forty-eight countries in Asia. The countries are grouped into several realms based on landscape and political status such as 1. East Asia 2. Southeast Asia 3. South Asia 4. Southwest and 5. Central Asia.

7. How many landlocked countries are there in Asia?

- a) 14
- b) 24
- c) **12**
- d) 9

Explanation

There are 12 landlocked countries in Asia. Asia is the land of long mountain ranges, snow-capped high mountains, vast plateaus, extensive plains, river valleys and sea coasts.

8. How many Doubly land-locked countries in Asia?

- a) 13
- b) **2**

- c) 1
- d) 4

Explanation

There are 12 landlocked countries in Asia. Among these, only one is doubly landlocked which means it is surrounded entirely by other landlocked countries.

9. Which of the following is in the west of Siberian plain?

- a) Himalayas
- b) Verkhoyansk Range
- c) **Ural Mountains**
- d) None

Explanation

The most extensive lowland in Asia is the Siberian plain. It extends from the Ural Mountains in the west to the Verkhoyansk Range in the east.

10. How many knots is/are found in Asia?

- a) **2**
- b) 1
- c) 3
- d) 5

Explanation

'Knot' refers to the convergence of mountain ranges. There are two knots found in Asia. They are 1. The Pamir Knot 2. The Armenian Knot.

11. The central highlands stretches from Turkey to_____

- a) **Bering Strait**
- b) Ural Mountains
- c) Siberian plain
- d) Verkhoyansk Range

Explanation

The central highlands stretches from Turkey to the Bering Strait. There are two knots found in Asia. They are 1. The Pamir Knot 2. The Armenian Knot.

12. Which of the following radiate from the Pamir knot?

- a) The Hindukush range

- b) The Sulaiman range
- c) The Himalayan range
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

The Hindukush range, the Sulaiman range, the Himalayan range and the Tian Shan range radiate from the Pamir Knot.

13. Which of the following range continues westward as the Elburz?

- a) **Hindukush**
- b) Sulaiman
- c) Tian Shan range
- d) All the above

Explanation

The Hindukush range continues westward as the Elburz, whereas the Sulaiman range continues south west as the Zagros range.

14. The Elburz and the Zagros converge at_____

- a) Taurus
- b) Pontine
- c) **Armenian knot**
- d) Pamir knot

Explanation

The Elburz and the Zagros converge at the Armenian knot. The Taurus and the Pontine ranges radiate from the Armenian knot.

15. What is the hight of Mt. Everest?

- a) 8858 m
- b) 8828 m
- c) **8848 m**
- d) 8488 m

Explanation

The Himalayan mountain range is the highest mountain range in the world Mt. Everest (8848 m) is the highest peak in Asia, as well as the world.

16. The lowest point in the world is located in_____

- a) Caspian Sea
- b) Black Sea
- c) Red Sea
- d) **Dead Sea**

Explanation

The lowest point in the world is located in Dead Sea in Asia. Intermontane plateaus are found in these mountain ranges.

17. Which of the following are correctly matched?

- 1) plateau of Anatolia - Elburz to Zagros mt
 - 2) plateau of Tibet - Kunlun to Himalayas
- a) 1 alone
 - b) **2 alone**
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Intermontane plateaus are found in these mountain ranges. The important plateaus are

- 1. The plateau of Anatolia (Pontine to Taurus)
- 2. The plateau of Iran (Elburz to Zagros mt)
- 3. The plateau of Tibet (Kunlun to Himalayas)

18. _____ is called the 'Roof of the world'

- a) **Tibet**
- b) Everest
- c) Burma
- d) Nepal

Explanation

Tibet is called the 'Roof of the world' and it is also known as the third pole because of its cold weather, largest reserve of freshwater and inhospitable environment.

19. _____ Pass is located in the Sulaiman range

- a) **Khyber**
- b) Bolan
- c) Palghat
- d) Balghat

Explanation

The Khyber Pass is located in the Sulaiman range, the Bolan Pass is located in Toba Kakar range.

20. Which of the following is correctly matched?

- 1) Arabian Plateau - Saudi Arabia
 - 2) Shan Plateau – China
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The four important southern plateaus are the Arabian Plateau (Saudi Arabia), Deccan Plateau (India), Shan Plateau (Myanmar) and the Yunnan Plateau (China).

21. Which of the following is the largest Plateau?

- a) Deccan Plateau
- b) **Arabian Plateau**
- c) Shan Plateau
- d) Yunnan Plateau

Explanation

The southern plateaus are relatively lower than the northern plateaus. Among these plateaus, the Arabian Plateau is the largest Plateau.

22. Which of the following is correctly matched?

- 1) Great Plain of China - Yangtze and Sikiang
 - 2) Mesopotamian plain - Tigris and Euphrates
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The great plains are formed by the major rivers of Asia. They are the West Siberian plain (Ob and Yenisey), Manchurian Plain (Amur), Great Plain of China (Yangtze and Sikiang), Indo-Gangetic Plain (Indus and Ganga), Mesopotamian plain (Tigris and Euphrates) and the Irrawaddy plain (Irrawaddy).

23. Which of the following is/are archipelagos in Asia?

- a) Philippines
- b) Japan
- c) Indonesia
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

The Philippines, Japan islands and Indonesia are the major archipelagos in Asia. Smaller archipelagos are also located in the Indian Ocean such as the islands of Maldives and Lakshadweep in the Arabian Sea.

24. _____ is an island in the Persian Gulf

- a) Sri Lanka
- b) **Bahrain**
- c) UAE
- d) Maldives

Explanation

Bahrain is in the Persian Gulf. Sri Lanka is an island, which is located in the Bay of Bengal. Numerous islands are found in the Pacific coast of Southeast Asia. Kuril, Taiwan, Singapore and Borneo are the important island groups.

25. The largest archipelago is _____

- a) Japan
- b) Philippines
- c) **Indonesia**
- d) Maldives

Explanation

The Philippines, Japan islands and Indonesia are the major archipelagos in Asia. A group of islands is called an archipelago. The largest archipelago is Indonesia.

26. Which of the following river is north flowing in Asia?

- a) Ob
- b) Yenise
- c) Lena
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

The rivers of Asia originate mostly from the central highlands. The Ob, Yenise and Lena are the major rivers that flow towards the north and drain into the Arctic Ocean.

27. Which of the following river follows in the west?

- a) Ganga
- b) Indus
- c) **Euphrates**
- d) Irrawaddy

Explanation

The rivers of Asia originate mostly from the central highlands. The Euphrates and Tigris flow in West Asia.

28. Which of the following river follows in south?

- a) Mekong
- b) Huang He
- c) Yangtze
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

The Amur, Huang He, Yangtze and Mekong rivers flow in the south and south eastern parts of Asia.

29. Which of the following river is longest in Asia?

- a) **Yangtze**
- b) Nile
- c) Mekong
- d) Ganga

Explanation

Yangtze originates in Tibetan plateau and outflows in East China sea with a Length of 6,350 Km is the longest river in Asia.

30. The Three Gorges dam has been constructed across_____

- a) Mekong
- b) **Yangtze**
- c) Huang He
- d) Tsang po

Explanation

The Three Gorges dam has been constructed across the river Yangtze. It is the largest power station dam in the world. It full fills ten percent of power needs of China.

31. Which part of Asia experiences severe long winter and cool summer?

- a) **Northern**
- b) Southern
- c) Eastern
- d) Western

Explanation

Asia exhibits a variety of climate. The northern part of Asia experiences severe long winter and cool summer. (Winter -37°C and Summer 10°C).

32. Which part of Asia is/are strongly influenced by monsoon winds?

- a) South
- b) South east
- c) Eastern
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

The south, south east and eastern parts of Asia are strongly influenced by monsoon winds. Summer is hot and humid while winter is cool and dry.

33. _____ is called the wettest place in the world

- a) Mussoorie
- b) Cherrapunji
- c) **Mawsynram**
- d) Nilgiris

Explanation

In India, Mawsynram (11871 mm) receives the highest rainfall. So, this place is called the wettest place in the world.

34. Which of the following is cold desert in Asia?

- a) Arabian desert
- b) Thar desert
- c) **Taklamakan desert**
- d) All the above

Explanation

Deserts are found along the western part of Asia. The cold deserts of Asia are Gobi and Taklamakan.

35. The largest desert in Asia is_____

- a) **Taklamakan**

- b) Gobi
- c) **Arabian**
- d) Thar

Explanation

Deserts are found along the western part of Asia. The major hot deserts are the Arabian (Saudi Arabia) and Thar (India and Pakistan) deserts. The largest desert in Asia is the Arabian Desert.

36. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) Natural vegetation depends upon rainfall, temperature and soil.
- 2) As Asia stretches from the equator to poles, all types of vegetation are found here.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) **None**

Explanation

Natural vegetation depends upon rainfall, temperature and soil. As Asia stretches from the equator to poles, all types of vegetation are found here. Some rare species are found in Asia. (OrangUtan, Komodo Dragon, Giant panda).

37. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) A Desert is a large area that gets very low rainfall and very few plants and animals.
- 2) There are two types of deserts found in Asia, Hot and cold deserts
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) **1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

A Desert is a large area that gets very low rainfall and very few plants and animals. There are two types of deserts found in Asia, Hot and cold deserts.

38. _____ is the largest, continuous sandy desert in the world.

- a) **Rub'al Khali desert**
- b) Thar desert
- c) Gobi desert
- d) Taklamakan desert

Explanation

Rub'al Khali desert is the largest, continuous sandy desert in the world. It is found in the southeastern part of Saudi Arabia.

39. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) The areas found in and around the equator have uniform climate throughout the year. There is no winter.
- 2) The average temperature is 27°C and the mean rainfall is 1270 mm.
 - a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The areas found in and around the equator have uniform climate throughout the year. There is no winter. The average temperature is 27°C and the mean rainfall is 1270 mm.

40. Long and dry winter, short and cool summer is found in_____

- a) Siberia
- b) Himalayas
- c) China
- d) Both a and b

Explanation

Long and dry winter, short and cool summer found in Siberia, Himalayas with Coniferous trees - Pine, Fir, Spruce and Siberian Tiger, Brown bear, Wolf.

41. Which of the following Flora found in Permanent snow cover?

- a) Lichen
- b) Mosses
- c) Grass
- d) All the above

Explanation

Permanent snow cover found Beyond the snow line with Lichen, mosses, Grass as flora and Polar bear, Lemming, Reindeer, Arctic fox as fauna

42. _____ of the world's oil is produced in Asia

- a) 1/3rd
- b) 1/4th
- c) 1/2nd

d) 1/5th

Explanation

Asia holds an important place in the production of Iron, Coal, Manganese, Bauxite, Zinc, Tungsten, Petroleum, Tin etc. Oil and Natural Gas found in the west Asian countries. One third of the world's oil is produced in Asia.

43. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Among the west Asian countries, Iran has a considerable wealth of mineral resources
 - 2) One third of the world's oil is produced in Asia.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

One third of the world's oil is produced in Asia. Among the west Asian countries, Iran has a considerable wealth of mineral resources.

44. Which of the following country is/are has important iron ore deposit?

- a) China
- b) India
- c) Myanmar
- d) Both a and b

Explanation

Asia has the largest deposits of iron ore in the world. China and India are the important iron ore deposit countries of Asia.

45. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Coal is a fossil fuel.
 - 2) China and India are the largest producers of coal in Asia.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

Coal is a fossil fuel. Asia has the largest deposits of coal in the world. China and India are the largest producers of coal in Asia.

46. The largest petroleum reserves are found in_____ Asia

- a) **South West**
- b) South
- c) West
- d) South East

Explanation

Petroleum is a mineral oil. The largest petroleum reserves are found in South West Asia. The important petroleum producing countries are Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iran, Bahrain, Qatar and UAE. South China, Malaysia, Brunei, Indonesia, India, Russia are the other important petroleum producing countries in Asia.

47. Which of the following country is the largest producer of Mica?

- a) China
- b) Japan
- c) **India**
- d) Indonesia

Explanation

Bauxite is found in India and Indonesia. India is the largest producer of Mica in the world. Tin is found in Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia.

48._____ percent of the total area is cultivable in Asia

- a) 30
- b) **18**
- c) 48
- d) 35

Explanation

Only about 18 percent of the total area is cultivable in Asia. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people here. The river valleys in the South, South East and East Asia have rich alluvial soil.

49. _____ has the largest area of arable lands in Asia.

- a) China
- b) **India**
- c) Russia
- d) Pakistan

Explanation

India has the largest area of arable lands in Asia. Most of the west Asian countries cultivate their crops where the ground water level is nearer to the surface.

50. Which country uses water from Euphrates and Tigris rivers?

- a) Iran
- b) Iraq**
- c) China
- d) UAE

Explanation

Iraq practices agricultural activities based on the availability of rainfall and supply of water from Euphrates and Tigris rivers.

51. _____ is/are the staple food of Asia

- a) Rice
- b) Bareilly
- c) Wheat
- d) Both a and c**

Explanation

Rice and Wheat are the staple food crops in Asia. China and India are the leading producers of rice in the world.

52. _____ is called the Rice bowl of South East Asia

- a) India
- b) China
- c) Myanmar
- d) Thailand**

Explanation

Monsoon Asia is suitable for rice cultivation because of the abundant rainfall, fertile plains and availability of labour. Thailand is called the Rice bowl of South East Asia.

53. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) The Banaue rice terraces were built 2000 year ago by the Ifugaos people in the Philippines.
 - 2) It is located approximately about 1524 m above sea level.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None**

Explanation

The Banaue rice terraces were built 2000 year ago by the Ifugaos people in the Philippines. It is located approximately about 1524 m above sea level.

54. _____ is grown in the temperate regions of Asia.

- a) Rice
- b) **Wheat**
- c) Bareilly
- d) Sugarcane

Explanation

Wheat is grown in the temperate regions of Asia. Russia, India, China and Pakistan are the leading producers of wheat in Asia.

55. _____ of the world's cotton is produced by Asia

- a) **1/3rd**
- b) 1/4th
- c) 1/5th
- d) 1/2nd

Explanation

Jute and cotton are the important natural fibres cultivated in Asia. One third of the world's cotton is produced by Asia.

56. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) The tropical wet and dry climate is suitable for sugarcane cultivation in Asia
 - 2) India, Indonesia and Philippines are the major producers of sugarcane.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) **1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

The tropical wet and dry climate is suitable for sugarcane cultivation in Asia. India, Indonesia and Philippines are the major producers of sugarcane.

57. _____ is/are the leading producers of natural rubber

- a) India
- b) **Thailand**

- c) Malaysia
- d) Both b and c

Explanation

Malaysia and Thailand are the leading producers of natural rubber. India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia and Indonesia are important producers of plantation crops.

58. _____ is the largest producer of dates in the world.

- a) Iraq
- b) Iran
- c) UAE
- d) Pakistan

Explanation

Dates are produced in west Asia, among the countries Iran is the largest producer of dates in the world.

59. _____ is leading fishing nation

- a) India
- b) China
- c) Pakistan
- d) Thailand

Explanation

Fishing is an important economic activity in Asia. It is prevalent in open seas as well as inland water bodies. China and Japan are the leading fishing nations.

60. Pearl fishing (Bahrein) is popular in_____

- a) Eastern coast of Arabia
- b) Western coast of Arabia
- c) North eastern coast of Arabia
- d) South eastern coast of Arabia

Explanation

Fishing is the mainstay of the national economy in Maldives. Pearl fishing (Bahrein) is popular in the eastern coast of Arabia.

61. Yokohama is the industrial region of_____

- a) India

- b) China
- c) **Japan**
- d) Myanmar

Explanation

In China, Manchurian, Shanghai Wuhan, Peking–Shenyang, Guangdong Hongkong regions are the major industrial regions. In Japan, the major regions are Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka-Kyoto regions.

62. Which of the following is industrial region of India?

- a) Mumbai
- b) Ahmedabad
- c) Coimbatore
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

In India, Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Coimbatore, Bengaluru and Chotanagpur are the important industrial regions.

63. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) Transport is the backbone of the economic development of a region.
 - 2) Roadway is the most common mode of transport in Asia
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) **None**

Explanation

Transport is the backbone of the economic development of a region. Many Asian countries are developing their transport network for their economic progress. Roadway is the most common mode of transport in Asia.

64. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) The Asian Highway 1(AH 1) connects Tokyo to Turkey
 - 2) The Asian Highway 43 (AH 43) runs from Agra in India to Matara in Sri Lanka (3024 km)
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) **1, 2**
 - d) None

Explanation

The Asian Highway 1(AH 1) is the longest highway among the Asian Highway Network (20557 km). It connects Tokyo to Turkey. The Asian Highway 43 (AH 43) runs from Agra in India to Matara in Sri Lanka (3024 km).

65. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) The Shinkansen, bullet train is the world famous super express train that runs between Osaka and Tokyo in Japan at a speed of 352 km/h.
 - 2) The Trans - Siberian Railways (9258 km) is the longest rail route in the world.
- a) 1 alone
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2
 - d) None

Explanation

The Trans - Siberian Railways (9258 km) is the longest rail route in the world. It is a transcontinental railway line which connects Leningrad and Vladivostok. The Trans Asian Railway links Singapore and Istanbul in Turkey. The Shinkansen, bullet train is the world famous super express train that runs between Osaka and Tokyo in Japan at a speed of 352 km/h. The Indian railway network is the second largest railway network in Asia.

66. _____ route connects Europe to South Asia

- a) Panama Canal
- b) Suez Canal
- c) **Cape of Good Hope**
- d) None

Explanation

The Cape of Good Hope route connects Europe to South Asia. The Trans Pacific route connects the ports of eastern Asia to the ports of western American countries.

67. China and India alone covers_____ of Asia's population.

- a) **3/5th**
- b) 2/3rd
- c) 4/5th
- d) 1/3rd

Explanation

The population is unevenly distributed because of various physical features. China and India alone cover's three fifth of Asia's population.

68. The population density in Asia is_____ persons per Km²

- a) 100
- b) 163
- c) **143**
- d) 123

Explanation

The population density in Asia is 143 persons per Km². India, Japan, Bangladesh and Singapore have high population density.

69. Angkorwat means_____

- a) City of pride
- b) City of destiny
- c) **City of temple**
- d) City of Wealth

Explanation

ANGKORWAT is a world heritage site. It was built by king Suriya Varma II in 1100 AD(CE) at Cambodia. 'Angkorwat' means 'the city of temples' in Khmer language. It is the largest Hindu Temple in the world.

70. Among the seven wonders of the world___ are located in Asia

- a) 3
- b) **2**
- c) 4
- d) 1

Explanation

Among the seven wonders of the world, two are located in Asia (The Tajmahal in India, The Great wall of China). The people of Yemen built a mud skyscraper thousands of years ago.

71. _____ is the national dance of Philippines.

- a) **Tinikling**
- b) Bharathanatyam
- c) Bhangra
- d) Kathak

Explanation

Thai in Thailand, Bhangra, Kathak and Bharathanatyam in India are also important dances in Asia. Tinikling is the national dance of Philippines.

72. Europe is the___ largest continent in size

- a) 6th
- b) 7th
- c) 3rd
- d) 4th

Explanation

Europe is the sixth largest continent in size and the third largest in population in the world. It has diverse landforms and people.

73. The Prime Meridian 0° longitude passes through Greenwich in_____

- a) Greenland
- b) **England**
- c) Ireland
- d) Scotland

Explanation

Europe spreads from 34° 51' North latitude to 81° 47' North latitude and from 24°33' West longitude to 69° 03' East longitude. The Prime Meridian 0° longitude passes through Greenwich in England.

74. Which continent is called as the 'Peninsula of Peninsulas'?

- a) Asia
- b) **Europe**
- c) North America
- d) Australia

Explanation

Europe is surrounded by the Arctic Ocean in the North, the Black Sea and Mediterranean Sea in the south, the Atlantic Ocean in the west and the Ural mountains in the east. So it looks like a giant peninsula. Europe is called as the 'Peninsula of Peninsulas'.

75. How many member countries are there in European Union?

- a) 10
- b) 12
- c) **28**
- d) 30

Explanation

The European Union (EU) is an economic and political union of 28 member countries for their welfare. It has own flag and the common currency, the Euro (€).

76. _____ is the longest river in Europe

- a) Danube
- b) Volga**
- c) Po
- d) Thames

Explanation

The Volga is the longest river in Europe. The river Danube passes through nine countries in Europe.

77. _____ mountain of Europe separate Mediterranean climate from cold climate of north?

- a) Ural
- b) Alps**
- c) Alpine
- d) None

Explanation

The Alps mountain of Europe separates the Mediterranean climate from the cold climate of the north and acts as a climate divider

78. _____ is a warm ocean current which brings warmth to the western Europe

- a) North Atlantic Drift**
- b) North Pacific Drift
- c) North Arctic Drift
- d) South Atlantic Drift

Explanation

North Atlantic Drift is a warm ocean current which brings warmth to the western Europe. The westerly wind further transports warmth across Europe.

79. Which of the following statement is correct?

- 1) Asia and Europe are integrated geographically and separated politically
 - 2) Asia is the giant peninsula of Europe
- a) 1 alone**
 - b) 2 alone
 - c) 1, 2

d) None

Explanation

Asia and Europe are integrated geographically and separated politically. Europe is the giant peninsula of Asia.

80. Which of the following passes through Europe?

- a) Equator
- b) Tropic of Cancer
- c) **Arctic Circle**
- d) Tropic of Capricorn

Explanation

The important parallels such as the Equator, Tropic of Cancer, Arctic Circle pass through Asia. Only the Arctic Circle passes through Europe.

81. _____ is the dominant crop throughout Europe.

- a) **Wheat**
- b) Barley
- c) Oats
- d) Rice

Explanation

Wheat is the dominant crop throughout Europe. Barley, Oats, sugar beet, rye, potatoes and hay are also common crops.

82. The population density in Europe is_____ persons / km².

- a) 131
- b) **34**
- c) 134
- d) 24

Explanation

Europe is the third most populous continent, after Asia and Africa. The population of Europe was 742 million in 2018, which accounted for 9.73% of the world's population. The population density in Europe is 34 persons / km².

83. _____ mountain is pyramid-shaped

- a) Alpine

- b) Caucasus
- c) Carpathian
- d) **Matterhorn**

Explanation

The pyramid-shaped Matterhorn mountain is located in the Swiss Alps a height of 4478 m. It is popular for its shape.