

PHYSIOGRAPHY & GEOMORPHOLOGY OF INDIA BASED INDIAN GEOGRAPHY MCQ PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PDF WITH EXPLANATION

For All Competitive SSC, Bank, IBPS, UPSC, Railway, IT & Other Govt. Exams

Created By [Careericons](#) Team

Q1. How many hours of time difference will be there between the most Western village of Gujarat and the most Eastern village of Arunachal Pradesh, Walong?

- a) 2 hours
 - b) 3 hours
 - c) 1/2 hour
 - d) 1 hour
-

Q2. Which of the following Indian states has the longest sea coast?

- a) Maharashtra
 - b) Gujarat
 - c) Tamil Nadu
 - d) Andhra Pradesh
-

Q3. In which State is the Guru Shikhar peak located ?

- a) Gujarat
 - b) Madhya Pradesh
 - c) Maharashtra
 - d) Rajasthan
-

Q4. Durand Line demarcated the Indian boundary with which of the following countries?

- a) Burma
- b) Nepal

c) Tibet

d) Afghanistan

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Q5. What is the height of parasnath Hill ?

a) 1565 Meter

b) 1365 Meter

c) 1260 Meter

d) 1600 Meter

Q6. Which of the following states of India **does not** have a common border with Myanmar?

a) Nagaland

b) Arunachal Pradesh

c) Mizoram

d) Assam

Q7. What is the total area of India ?

a) 3,897,950 sq. km

b) 5,926,780 sq. km

c) 3,287,590 sq. km

d) 8,511,965 sq. km

Q8. Which one of the following statements is **not correct** regarding the **Himalayas**?

- a) Himalayas rose up from the Tethys Sea
 - b) Himalayas contain three mountain ranges-Siwaliks, Great Himalayas and kunlun Ranges
 - c) The orogeny took place in the Tertiary Era
 - d) Himalayas have nappe and recumbent folds
-

Q9. 'Kal Baisakhi' gives rainfall to

- a) West Bengal
 - b) Punjab
 - c) Goa
 - d) Rajasthan
-

Q10. Which of the following processes is responsible for producing the sand dunes in western Rajasthan?

- a) Erosion by water
 - b) Wind deposition
 - c) Mechanical weathering
 - d) Wind erosion
-

Q11. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone is a low pressure belt which forms an important zone of contact over Northern India and Pakistan.
2. Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone invites inflow of winds from different directions.

Select the **correct** answer using the code given below :

- a) 2 only
 - b) Both 1 and 2
 - c) Neither 1 nor 2
 - d) 1 only
-

Q12. When it is noon at IST meridian, what would be the local time at 120° East longitude?

- a) 14:30
- b) 17:30
- c) 20:00
- d) 09:30

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Q13. Nallamala hills are located in the state of

- a) Meghalaya
- b) Andhra Pradesh
- c) Gujarat
- d) Orissa

Q14. Tiny marine animals which constitute limestone skeletons are called

- a) Foraminifera
- b) Coral reefs
- c) Diatoms
- d) Clamitomonous

Q15. The altitude of Shivalik peaks fall in between

- a) 750-1100 m
- b) 750-1500 m
- c) 750-1300 m
- d) 850-1200 m

Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (a)

Q2. Answer: (b)

Q3. Answer: (d)

Guru Shikhar Peak is the highest peak of the state of Rajasthan (1722 metres).

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Q4. Answer: (d)

Q5. Answer: (b)

Parasnath is a mountain peak in the Parasnath Range in the Giridih district of Jharkhand. Its height is 1365 metre.

Q6. Answer: (d)

Q7. Answer: (c)

The total geographical area of India is 3,287,590 km² which makes her the seventh-largest country in the world. India measures 3,214 km from north to south and 2,933 km from east to west. It has a land frontier of 15,200 km and a coastline of 7,517 km.

Q8. Answer: (b)

Q9. Answer: (a)

During the hot weather period, i.e from March to May the Eastern and North-eastern states of the subcontinent like West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha (parts) and Bangladesh experience the dramatic appearance of a special type of violent thunderstorm known as Nor'wester.

In Bengal, it is known as 'Kal Baisakhi' or calamity of the month of Baisakh (April,15-May,15).

Apart from its destructive effects like a sudden rise in wind speed, lightning, thunder and hail the rainfall associated with the storm although small in amount, is extremely helpful for the pre-Kharif crops like jute, paddy, summer till and a large number of vegetables and fruits and the sudden drop in temperature gives relief after unbearable mid-day heat.

Q10. Answer: (b)

In physical geography, a dune is a hill of sand built either by wind or water flow. Dunes occur in different forms and sizes, formed by interaction with the flow of air or water. Most kinds of dunes are longer on the windward side where the sand is pushed up the dune and have a shorter "slip face" in the lee of the wind.

The origin of sand dunes is very complex, but there are three essential prerequisites:

1. An abundant supply of loose sand in a region generally devoid of vegetation (such as an ancient lake bed or river delta);
2. A wind energy source sufficient to move the sand grains; and
3. A topography whereby the sand particles lose their momentum and settle out.

Q11. Answer: (a)

The Inter tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), known by sailors as the doldrums, is the area encircling the earth near the equator where the northeast and southeast trade winds converge.

Q12. Answer: (a)

Q13. Answer: (b)

The Nallamalas are a section of the Eastern Ghats which stretch primarily over Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Guntur, Prakasam and Kadapa districts of the state of Andhra Pradesh. They run in a nearly north-south alignment, parallel to the Coromandel Coast for close to 430 km between the rivers, Krishna and Pennar.

Its northern boundaries are marked by the flat Palnadu basin while in the south it merges with the Tirupati hills. An extremely old system, the hills have been extensively weathered and eroded over the years.

Q14. Answer: (b)

Coral reefs are underwater structures made from calcium carbonate secreted by corals. Coral reefs are colonies of tiny animals found in marine waters that contain few nutrients.

Most coral reefs are built from stony corals, which in turn consist of polyps that cluster in groups.

Q15. Answer: (d)

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