

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

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Q1. The approximate length of the coastline of India is

- a) 6,000 km
 - b) 6,500 km
 - c) 7,000 km
 - d) 5,500 km
-

Q2. Which one of the following is a volcanic island of India?

- a) Little Nicobar
 - b) Great Nicobar
 - c) Barren Island
 - d) Little Andaman
-

Q3. Which of the following states having longest coastline in India?

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

Q4. What is the other name of the highest range in the Western Ghats ?

- a) Siwalik range
- b) Sahyadris
- c) Namcha Barwa

d) Pir Panjal

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Q5. Which waterway separates India from Sri Lanka?

- a) Palk Strait
- b) 10° Channel
- c) Andaman Sea
- d) 8° Channel

Q6. Match List-I with List-II and select the **correct** answer using the code given below the lists.

List I	List II
(Mountain Pass)	(State)
A. Banihal	1. Himachal Pradesh
B. Nathu La	2. Jammu and Kashmir
C. Niti	3. Sikkim
D. Shipki	4. Uttarakhand

Codes: A B C D

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

Q7. The two richest Eco-zones of India are

- a) The Himalayas and Eastern Ghats
- b) The Himalayas and Western Ghats

- c) The Himalayas and Aravallis
 - d) The Himalayas and Vindhyas
-

Q8. India is in size

- a) Sixth largest country of the world
 - b) Seventh largest country of the world
 - c) None of the above
 - d) Fifth largest country of the world
-

Q9. Which one of the following is the highest Aravalli Peak?

- a) Lilagarh
 - b) Kumbhalgarh
 - c) Taragarh
 - d) Sajjangerh
-

Q10. Indian Oceanists discovered a high mountain with a height of 1505 metre at the bottom of Arabian sea about 455 km West-South-West from Bombay, the mountain is called

- a) Raman Sagar mountain
 - b) Kanya Sagar Parvat
 - c) Bombay Parvat
 - d) Kailash II
-

Q11. Consider the following regions of India

1. Western Ghats
2. Aravali Hills
3. Eastern Himalayas

Which of the above is/are **biodiversity hot spot/hot spots**?

- a) 1 and 3

- b) 2 and 3
 - c) All of the above
 - d) Only 1
-

Q12. Badland topography is characteristic

- a) Coastal area
- b) Sundarban delta
- c) Gulf of Kachchh
- d) Chambal valley

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Q13. Which of the following cities is closest to IST (Indian Standard Time) meridian?

- a) Sagar
 - b) Ujjain
 - c) Hoshangabad
 - d) Rewa
-

Q14. A large city built on an Indian island is

- a) Rameshwaram
 - b) Port Blair
 - c) Mumbai
 - d) Panaj
-

Q15. The limit of the territorial water of India extends upto

- a) 6 nautical miles from the coast
- b) 12 nautical miles from the coast
- c) 24 nautical miles from the coast
- d) 3 nautical miles from the coast

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (c)

India has a land frontier of 15,200 km and a coastline of 7,517 km. The length of Coastline of Indian mainland is 6100 km.

Coastline of Indian mainland is surrounded by the Arabian Sea in the west, the Bay of Bengal in the east, and Indian Ocean in the south.

Q2. Answer: (c)

Q3. Answer: (c)

Gujarat, in the northwestern region of India, has the longest coastline, covering more than 1,600 km.

It accounts for 22% of the total coastline of the country. Its coast is bordered by the Arabian Sea and the Gulfs of Khambhat and Kachchh.

Its coastline nurtures a diversity of habitats, especially mangroves, salt marshes, coral reefs, wetlands, and seagrasses.

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Q4. Answer: (b)

Q5. Answer: (a)

The Palk Strait is situated between Tamil Nadu and the Mannar district of the Northern Province of Sri Lanka.

It connects the Bay of Bengal in the northeast with the Palk Bay and thence with the Gulf of Mannar in the southwest.

Q6. Answer: (a)

Q7. Answer: (b)

The Himalayas and the Western Ghats are known for rich biodiversity they support. Several species of endemic plant and animal are found in these zones. After Africa, Indian peninsula has the richest diversity of life forms on the face of the Earth.

Q8. Answer: (b)

Q9. Answer: (b)

Q10. Answer: (a)

Q11. Answer: (a)

India is one of the richest countries in the world in terms of biodiversity.

This natural variation in life is also reflected in the demography of the land. Aravali hills are not the biodiversity hot spot.

Q12. Answer: (d)

Badlands are an area of severe erosion, usually found in semiarid climates and characterized by countless gullies, steep ridges, and sparse vegetation. Badland topography is formed on poorly cemented sediments that have few deep-rooted plants because short, heavy showers sweep away surface soil and small plants.

Depressions gradually deepen into gullies. Badland topography is a characteristic feature of the Chambal valley, whereas Kankar has extensively developed in the older alluvium.

Q13. Answer: (d)

Q14. Answer: (c)

The city of Mumbai occupies a peninsular site on Bombay Island, a landmass originally composed of seven islets lying off the Konkan coast of western India.

Q15. Answer: (b)

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