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

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Created By Careericons Team

Q1. Which of the following is the example of 'Residual Mountain'?
a) Kilimanjaro
b) Etna
c) Aravalli
d) Himalaya
Q2. Which of the following is also known as 'Cape Comorin'?
a) Kashmir
b) Kanyakumari
c) Gujarat
d) Mizoram
Q3. The Indian subcontinent was originally part of a huge mass called
a) Aryavarta
b) Indiana
c) Gondwana Continent
d) Jurassic land mass
Q4. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists

List I

(Mountain Pass)

List II

(State)

A. Mana	1. Sikkim
B. Nathula	2. Jammu and Kashmir
C. Zozila	3. Himachal Pradesh
D. Shipki La	4. Uttarakhand

Codes: A B C D

- a) 4321
- b) 4 1 2 3
- c) 4 1 3 2
- d) 2 3 1 4

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#### Q5. Highest mountain peak in India is

- a) Kanchenjunga
- b) Nanda Devi
- c) Mount Everest
- d) K2 Godwin Austin

#### Q6. Which of the following islands of India has volcanic origin?

- a) Car Nicobar
- b) Little Nicobar
- c) North Andaman
- d) Barren

#### Q7. India's area is about.....times larger than Pakistan.

a) 4

c) 9 d) 3  Q8. What would be the influence on the weather conditions when in mid-winter a feeble high pressure develops over the NorthWestern part of India?  1. High and dry winds would blow outward from this high pressure area. 2. The Northern plain would become cold. 3. Scorching winds (locally called loo) would blow during the day time. 4. There would be torrential rains brought by thunderstorms.  Select the correct answer using the codes given below
<ul> <li>Q8. What would be the influence on the weather conditions when in mid-winter a feeble high pressure develops over the NorthWestern part of India?</li> <li>1. High and dry winds would blow outward from this high pressure area.</li> <li>2. The Northern plain would become cold.</li> <li>3. Scorching winds (locally called loo) would blow during the day time.</li> <li>4. There would be torrential rains brought by thunderstorms.</li> </ul>
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<ol> <li>The Northern plain would become cold.</li> <li>Scorching winds (locally called loo) would blow during the day time.</li> <li>There would be torrential rains brought by thunderstorms.</li> </ol>
Select the <b>correct</b> answer using the codes given below
a) 2 and 3
b) 3 and 4
c) All of these
d) 1 and 2
Q9. If the Sun rises at Tirap in Arunachal Pradesh at 5.00 am (IST), then what time (IST) the Sun will rise in Kandla in Gujarat?
a) About 6.00 a.m.
b) About 7.00 a.m.
c) About 7.30 a.m.
d) About 5.30 a.m.
Q10. 70° East longitude passes through
a) Jaisalmer
b) Dholpur
c) Nagpur
d) Jodhpur

#### **Q11.** The Southernmost point of India is

- a) Rameshwaram
- b) Indira Point
- c) Point Calimere
- d) Kanyakumari

### Q12. Which of the following statements regarding southwest monsoon in India is/are correct?

- I. Monsoon reaches the Malabar coast first
- II. Rajasthan does **not** get rainfall from south-west monsoon
- III. South-west monsoon retreats when the permanent wind belts start shifting to the south

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

- a) I and II only
- b) III only
- c) I and III only
- d) I, II and III

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#### Q13. The Greater Himalayas is otherwise called as

- a) Sahyadri
- b) Assam Himalayas
- c) Siwaliks
- d) Himadri

## **Q14.** Which one of the following lies at the junction of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu states?

a) Palani Hills

Q15. Which one of the following peaks is the highest?
a) Kanchenjunga
b) Godwin Austin
c) Nanga Parbat
d) Nanda Devi
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Answers to the above questions :
Q1. Answer: (c)
Q2. Answer: (b)
Q3. Answer: (c)
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ECOLOGY & BIO GEOGRAPHY WORLD PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY
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b) Nandi Hills

c) Nilgiri Hills

d) Anaimalai Hills

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TRANSPORTATION & PORTS SYSTEM OF INDIA

Q4. Answer: (b)	
Q5. Answer: (d)	
Q6. Answer: (d)	

#### Q7. Answer: (a)

India's area of 3,287,263 square kilometers is 4.12 times larger than Pakistan's 796,095 square kilometres. India is 6.5 times bigger than Pakistan by population

#### Q8. Answer: (d)

High and dry winds would blow outwards from this high pressure area when a high pressure develops over the North – Western part of India.

Q9. Answer: (b)
Q10. Answer: (a)
Q11. Answer: (b)
Q12. Answer: (d)
The southwest monsoon brings rains towards the end of summer as the high pressure built in the Indian Ocean pushes the wind masses towards the low pressure formed on land.
It's the temperature variation between the sea and the landmass – sea air being cooler and land being warmer – that causes the action.
Also, we have to take an important factor called Temperature Gradient into consideration. It is the Temperature Variation Between The landmass and the surrounding sea.
Q13. Answer: (d)
The Himalayas is divided into three major geographical entities, the Himadri (greater Himalaya), Himanchal (lesser Himalaya) and the Siwaliks (outer Himalaya).
These divisions extend almost uninterrupted throughout their length and are separated by major geological fault lines.
Q14. Answer: (c)
Q15. Answer: (b)

Godwin Austen (K2) is the highest peak in the given options. It is the world's second tallest peak It islocated in the Karakoram range of the Himalaya in Northern Kashmir. Its height is 8611m.

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