

GEOMORPHOLOGY & EARTH LANDFORMS BASED INDIAN GEOGRAPHY MCQ PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PDF WITH EXPLANATION

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Created By [Careericons](#) Team

Q1. 'Willow' for a cricket bat is obtained from

- a) Deciduous forests
 - b) Tropical forests
 - c) Coniferous forests
 - d) Rain forests
-

Q2. Which of the following is a Basic landform?

- a) Monadnock
 - b) Volcanic cone
 - c) Erosional waterfall
 - d) Residual mountain
-

Q3. Consider the following pairs:

List I	List II
A. Pir Panjal	1. Arunachal Pradesh
B. Dhauladhar	2. Uttarakhand
C. Nag Tibba	3. Jammu & Kashmir
D. Mishmi Hills	4. Himachal Pradesh

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

- a) A – 3 ; B – 4 ; C – 1 ; D – 2
 - b) A – 4 ; B – 3 ; C – 1 ; D – 2
 - c) A – 4 ; B – 4 ; C – 2 ; D – 1
 - d) A – 3 ; B – 4 ; C – 2 ; D – 1
-

Q4. In the context of 'time', **GMT** means

- a) Global Mean Time
- b) General Meridian Time
- c) None of these
- d) Greenwich Mean Time

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Q5. The **highest mountain peak of the Himalayas** is situated in—

- a) Nepal
- b) India
- c) China
- d) Tibet

Q6. Which is known as '**Roof of the World**'?

- a) Pamir
- b) Aravali
- c) Myanmar
- d) Satpura

Q7. Which of the following pairs is most suitable for ascertaining the origin of the rocks?

- a) Density and hardness
- b) Colour and shape
- c) Structure and composition
- d) Size and weight

Q8. Consider the following.

1. Electromagnetic radiation
2. Geothermal energy
3. Gravitational force
4. Plate movements
5. Rotation of Earth
6. Revolution of the Earth

Which of the following above are responsible for bringing dynamic changes to the **surface of the Earth**?

- a) 2, 4, 5 and 6
 - b) 1, 2, 3 and 4
 - c) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6
 - d) 1, 3, 5 and 6
-

Q9. Meanders are the features formed by

- a) winds
 - b) glaciers
 - c) ocean waters
 - d) rivers
-

Q10. Which of the following mountains is located in Italy?

- a) Dimaric Alps
 - b) Apennine
 - c) Zura
 - d) Pyrenees
-

Q11. The highest mountain peak of Africa, Kilimanjaro is situated in

- a) Tanzania
- b) Kenya
- c) Zambia

d) Malawi

Q12. Origin of Metamorphic rocks occurs from rock.

- a) Both Igneous and Sedimentary
- b) Igneous
- c) None of the above
- d) Sedimentary

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Q13. The term “**Doab**” means

- a) a land between two rivers
- b) a land between two mountains
- c) a land between two seas
- d) a land between two lakes

Q14. Uneven distribution of insolation on the earth is mainly due to the

- a) direction of the winds
- b) spherical shape of the earth
- c) presence of pressure belts
- d) distribution of land and water

Q15. The west to the east extension of the **Himalayas** is from

- a) Nanga Parbat to Namcha Barwa
- b) Indus gorge to Dihang gorge
- c) Rakaposhi to Lohit river

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (a)

Willow is a species of deciduous trees and shrubs, found primarily on moist soils in cold and temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere.

Willow wood is also used in the manufacture of boxes, brooms, cricket bats (grown from certain strains of white willow), cradle boards, etc.

Q2. Answer: (b)

Q3. Answer: (d)

1. The **Pir Panjal Range** is a group of mountains in the Inner Himalayan region, running from east-southeast (ESE) to west-northwest (WNW) across the Indian state of Himachal Pradesh and the disputed territories comprising Indian administered Jammu and Kashmir and Pakistan administered Azad Kashmir,
2. The **Dhauladhar range** is a southern branch of the main Outer Himalayan chain of mountains.
3. **Nag Tibba** 3,022 metres (9,915 ft), is the highest peak in the lesser Himalayan region of Uttarakhand state.
4. **Mishmi Hills** are in Arunachal Pradesh.

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Q4. Answer: (d)

Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) is a time system originally referring to mean solar time at the Royal Observatory in Greenwich, London, which later became adopted as a global time standard.

It is the term in common use in the United Kingdom and countries of the Commonwealth, including Australia, South Africa, India, Pakistan and Malaysia, as well as many other countries in the Old World.

Q5. Answer: (a)

Overall, the Himalayan mountain system is the world's highest and is home to the world's highest peaks, the Eight-thousanders.

Mount Everest is the highest peak having an elevation of 8848 m and is situated East of Kathmandu on Sagarmatha Zone Nepal. Mount Everest is the Earth's highest mountain, with a peak at 8,848 metres above sea level.

It is located in the Mahalangur section of the Himalayas. The international border between China and Nepal runs across the precise summit point.

Q6. Answer: (a)

Q7. Answer: (c)

Q8. Answer: (c)

Q9. Answer: (d)

A meander, in general, is a bend in a sinuous watercourse or river. A meander forms when moving water in a river erodes the outer banks and widens its valley.

Meandering rivers erode sediment from the outer curve of each meander bend and deposit it on an inner curve further downstream. When a meander gets cut off from the mainstream, an oxbow lake forms.

Q10. Answer: (b)

Q11. Answer: (a)

Q12. Answer: (a)

Q13. Answer: (a)

Doab is a term used in India and Pakistan for the “tongue,” or tract of land lying between two converging, or confluent, rivers. It is similar to an interfluve. In the Oxford Hindi-English Dictionary,

R. S. McGregor defines it as “a region lying between and reaching to the confluence of two rivers (esp. that between the Ganges and Jumna).

Q14. Answer: (b)

Uneven distribution of insolation on the earth is mainly due to the Earth's tilted axis and the nearly spherical shape. The length of time that the Earth's surface is exposed to solar radiation also changes throughout the year, depending on the season.

Another factor that affects the solar radiation on the Earth is the rotation of the Earth itself. All these factors lead to the unequal distribution of heat on the Earth, creating what is called a heat gradient.

Q15. Answer: (b)

The Himalayas, geologically young and structurally fold mountains stretch over the northern borders of India. These mountain ranges run in a west-east direction from the Indus to the Brahmaputra.

The Brahmaputra marks the easternmost boundary of the Himalayas. Beyond the Dihang gorge, the Himalayas bend sharply to the south and spread along the eastern boundary of India.

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