

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

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Created By [Careericons](#) Team

Q1. The latitude of a place is expressed by its **angular distance** in relation to—

- a) Axis of the Earth
 - b) Equator
 - c) North Pole
 - d) South Pole
-

Q2. The Tropic of Cancer does not pass through

- a) Bangladesh
 - b) Myanmar
 - c) China
 - d) Nepal
-

Q3. Why is hydrolysis an effective form of chemical decomposition of bedrock in **humid tropics**?

1. Humid tropics experience high temperature and humidity.
2. There is the high diurnal range in temperature.

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

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

Q4. _____ is the thinnest layer of Earth.

- a) Crust
- b) Mantle
- c) Inner Core
- d) Outer Core

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Q5. The biggest desert of the world is

- a) Sahara
- b) Kalahari
- c) Thar
- d) Gobi

Q6. What is the correct sequence from the smallest to the largest grain of the following types of clastic rocks?

- a) Conglomerate, sandstone, shale, siltstone
- b) Shale, sandstone, conglomerate, siltstone
- c) Sandstone, siltstone, conglomerate, shale
- d) Shale, siltstone, sandstone, conglomerate

Q7. Which of the following is an example of Plutonic Igneous Rock?

- a) Slate
 - b) Basalt
 - c) Dolomite
 - d) Granite
-

Q8. When Granite rocks get metamorphosed, they form

- a) Marble
 - b) Quartzite
 - c) Slate
 - d) Gneiss
-

Q9. Where are day and night equal throughout year?

- a) Equator
 - b) North Pole
 - c) Nowhere
 - d) South Pole
-

Q10. The disconnected lines drawn on a map for showing slope

- a) Form lines
 - b) Bench marks
 - c) Hachure
 - d) Contours
-

Q11. Sandstone is flasky rock, because

- a) It is formed under water
 - b) It is formed in desert
 - c) It is formed on the mountain
 - d) It is formed due to heat
-

Q12. The Equator **does not pass** through which of the following countries?

- a) Indonesia
- b) Kenya

- c) Brazil
- d) Mexico

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Q13. In which one of the following countries are Pampas Grasslands located?

- a) Argentina
- b) Paraguay
- c) Uruguay
- d) Bolivia

Q14. Why is the South Pole **colder than** the North Pole?

- a) Strong winds
- b) High altitude
- c) Away from the sun
- d) More rainfall

Q15. Which one of the following is **not** a metamorphic rock?

- a) Quartzite
- b) Gneiss
- c) Schist
- d) Conglomerate

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (b)

Latitude is a geographic coordinate that specifies the north-south position of a point on the Earth's surface.

The lines of constant latitude, or parallels, run east–west as circles parallel to the equator. Latitude is an angle (defined below) which ranges from 0° at the Equator to 90° (North or South) at the poles.

Q2. Answer: (d)

The Tropic of Cancer passes through Algeria, Niger, Libya, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Oman, India, Bangladesh, Myanmar, China, Mexico, Bahamas, Mauritania, Mali etc.

Q3. Answer: (a)

Hydrolysis is the weathering reaction that occurs when the two surfaces of water and compound meet. It involves the reaction between mineral ions and the ions of water (OH⁻ and H⁺), and results in the decomposition of the rock surface by forming new compounds. Temperatures usually stay high (above 70) throughout the year.

Humid Subtropical climate is known for hot humid summers. During the summer the average temperature is between 70 and 80 degrees.

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Q4. Answer: (a)

The Earth can be divided into four main layers: the solid crust on the outside, the mantle, the outer core and the inner core. Out of them, the mantle is the thickest layer (extends from where the crust ends to about 2,890 km), while the crust is the thinnest layer.

The crust ranges from 5–70 km in-depth and is the outermost layer.

Q5. Answer: (a)

Q6. Answer: (d)

Q7. Answer: (d)

When magma solidifies under the earth's surface, it forms plutonic rock bodies or plutons. The most common rock types in plutons are granite, granodiorite, tonalite, monzonite, and quartz diorite.

Q8. Answer: (d)

Gneiss is a high-grade metamorphic rock formed by the metamorphosis of granite which is a sedimentary rock. Gneiss is typically associated with major mountain building episodes.

It is often foliated (composed of layers of sheet-like planar structures), characterized by alternating darker and lighter coloured bands, called “gneissic banding”.

Q9. Answer: (a)

Q10. Answer: (c)

Hachures are short disconnected lines drawn on the map to depict the slope of the ground surface. They are drawn in rows; each row being disconnected from the other.

They are short and closely spaced for steep slopes and relatively long and widely spaced for gentler slopes. Hachures are not drawn for levelled areas, such as a flat valley or a plateau top.

Q11. Answer: (a)

Q12. Answer: (d)

The equator passes through 13 countries:

1. Ecuador,
2. Colombia,
3. Brazil,
4. Sao Tome & Principe,
5. Gabon,
6. Republic of the Congo,
7. Democratic Republic of the Congo,
8. Uganda,
9. Kenya,
10. Somalia,
11. Maldives,
12. Indonesia and
13. Kiribati.

Q13. Answer: (a)

Q14. Answer: (b)

Both the Arctic (North Pole) and the Antarctic (South Pole) are cold because they don't get any direct sunlight. What makes the South Pole so much colder than the North Pole is that it sits on top of a very thick ice sheet, which itself sits on a continent.

The surface of the ice sheet at the South Pole is more than 9,000 feet in elevation—more than a mile and a half above sea level. This elevation makes the South Pole much colder than the North Pole, which sits in the middle of the Arctic Ocean (National Geographic).

Q15. Answer: (d)

The conglomerate is not a metamorphic rock. The conglomerate is a rock consisting of individual clasts within a finer-grained matrix that have become cemented together.

Conglomerates are sedimentary rocks consisting of rounded fragments and are thus differentiated from breccias, which consist of angular clasts.

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