

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

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Created By [Careericons](#) Team

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**Q1.** Consider the following statements about **mountains passes**:

1. Passes are often found just above the source of a river, constituting a drainage divide.
2. Passes provide a route between two mountain tops with a minimum of descent.
3. The top of the pass is not suitable for building, as it does not have any flat ground.

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

- a) 1 and 3
  - b) 1 and 2
  - c) 1, 2 and 3
  - d) 2 and 3
- 

**Q2.** Which one of the following is the highest volcanic mountain of the world?

- a) Mount Tall
  - b) Mount Pinatubo
  - c) Mount Cotopaxi
  - d) Mount Kilimanjaro
- 

**Q3.** The term 'epicentre' is associated with

- a) Cyclones
  - b) Earthquakes
  - c) Landslides
  - d) Volcanoes
- 

**Q4.** Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists.

List I	List II
(Volcano)	(Country)
a. Mount Rainier	1. Italy
b. Etna	2. Mexico
c. Paricutin	3. Philippines
d. Taal	4. U.S.A.

Codes: A B C D

a) 2 1 4 3

b) 4 2 1 3

c) 4 3 2 1

d) 4 1 2 3

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**Q5.** The **Vindhyan system** of rocks is important for the production of

- a) bauxite and mica
- b) precious stones and building materials
- c) copper and uranium
- d) iron ore and manganese

**Q6.** From the code given below select the **correct sequence** of the following continents in terms of their area in **descending order**.

- 1. Europe
- 2. Australia
- 3. Africa
- 4. South America

Code

a) 2, 1, 4, 3

b) 1, 2, 3, 4

c) 3, 4, 1, 2

d) 4, 1, 3, 2

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**Q7.** Mount Titlis is in

a) Switzerland

b) Germany

c) U.S.A.

d) France

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**Q8.** Zero degree latitude and zero degree longitude lies in the

a) Indian Ocean

b) Atlantic Ocean

c) Pacific Ocean

d) Arctic Ocean

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**Q9.** Which one of the following is the **greatest circle**?

a) Tropic of Cancer

b) Arctic Circle

c) Tropic of Capricorn

d) Equator

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**Q10.** Consider the following pairs based on **Types of Mountains and Height**

1. Low mountains & Height ranges between 700 - 1000m
2. Rough mountains & Height-1000m - 1500m
3. Rugged mountains & Height-1500 - 2000m
4. High mountains & Height above 2000m.

Which of the above pairs is/are **correctly matched**?

a) 1 and 3

b) 1, 2 and 3

c) 1, 2, 3 and 4

d) 3 and 4

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**Q11.** Which one of the following Continents has the highest percentage of plains in its total area?

a) North-America

b) Asia

c) South-America

d) Europe

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**Q12.** The **Grand Canyon** is located on the :

a) Tapi River

b) Colorado River

c) Niger River

d) Rhine River

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**Q13.** **Molten rock** below the surface of the earth is called

a) Lava

b) Basalt

c) Magma

d) Laccolith

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**Q14.** The Assam and Kashmir Himalayas are both parts of the northern mountain complex, but they differ in

- a) character of natural vegetation and animal life.
  - b) their respective features
  - c) all of the above
  - d) distribution of moisture
- 

**Q15. Metamorphic** rocks originate from—

- a) both igneous and sedimentary rocks
  - b) igneous rocks
  - c) None of these
  - d) sedimentary rocks
- 

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**Answers to the above questions :**

**Q1. Answer: (b)**

The mountain pass is a route, through a mountain range over a ridge. Passes provide a route between two mountains tops with a minimum of descent. Passes are often found just above the sources of a river, constituting a drainage divide.

The top of a pass is frequently the only flat ground in the area, a high vantage points, so it is often a preferred site for building.

**Q2. Answer: (c)**

**Q3. Answer: (b)**

Epicenter is the point on the Earth's surface that is directly above the hypocenter or focus, the point where an earthquake or underground explosion originates. Epicentral distance is used in calculating seismic magnitudes developed by Richter and Gutenberg.

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**Q4. Answer: (d)**

**Q5. Answer: (b)**

The Vindhyan system of rocks is important for the production of precious stones and building materials. The system derives its name from the Vindhyan hills where its rocks are prominently exposed.

It forms a dividing line between the Ganga Plain and the Deccan. The main rocks of the Vindhyan system are coarse, medium and fine-textured sandstones, shales and limestones. The Vindhyan system of rocks bear out precious stones, ornamental stones, diamonds, building materials, and raw materials for cement, lime, glass and chemical industries

**Q6. Answer: (c)**

**Q7. Answer: (a)**

**Q8. Answer: (b)**

**Q9. Answer: (d)**

A great circle, also known as an orthodrome or Riemannian circle, of a sphere, is the intersection of the sphere and a plane that passes through the centre point of the sphere, as opposed to a general circle of a sphere where the plane is not required to pass through the centre.

The equator is the circle that is equidistant from the North Pole and the South Pole. It divides the Earth into the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere. Of the parallels or circles of latitude, it is the longest, and the only 'great circle' (in that it is a circle on the surface of the earth, centred on the centre of the earth). All the other parallels are smaller and centred only on the earth's axis.

**Q10. Answer: (c)**

Anything above, 600 m (2000 ft) can be regarded as an amount of mountain. Hill is smaller than a mountain but no specific definition for absolute elevation.

On the basis of **HEIGHT**: Low mountains: Height ranges between 700 - 1000m Rough mountains: Height-1000m - 1500m Rugged mountains: Height-1500 - 2000m High mountains: Height above 2000m.

**Q11. Answer: (d)**

**Q12. Answer: (b)**

The Grand Canyon is a steep-sided canyon carved by the Colorado River in the United States in the state of Arizona.

It is contained within and managed by Grand Canyon National Park, the Hualapai Tribal Nation, and the Havasupai Tribe. President Theodore Roosevelt was a major proponent of the preservation of the Grand Canyon area. A number of processes combined to create the views that we see in today's Grand Canyon.

The most powerful force to have an impact on the Grand Canyon is erosion, primarily by water (and ice) and second by the wind. Other forces that contributed to the Canyon's formation are the course of the Colorado River itself, volcanism, continental drift and slight variations in the earth's orbit which in turn causes variations in seasons and climate.

**Q13. Answer: (c)**

Magma is a mixture of molten or semi-molten rock, volatiles and solids that is found beneath the surface of the Earth. When magma erupts from a volcano or other vent, the molten rock is referred to as lava.

When lava cools on the Earth's surface and forms a solid structure, it is called igneous rock.

**Q14. Answer: (b)**

The Himalayas, lying in Indian territory, is spread over a length of about 2,500 km and a width of 220 to 300 km.

It covers partially/fully twelve states/provinces of India viz., Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Assam and West Bengal.

**Q15. Answer: (a)**

Metamorphic rocks are rocks that have "morphed" into another kind of rock. These rocks were once igneous or sedimentary rocks.

How do sedimentary and igneous rocks change? The rocks are under tons and tons of pressure, which fosters heat build-up, and this causes them to change. If you examine metamorphic rock samples closely, you'll discover how flattened some of the grains in the rock are.



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