

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

For All Competitive SSC, Bank, IBPS, UPSC, Railway, IT & Other Govt. Exams

Created By [Careericons](#) Team

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**Q1.** Which of the following is an organic rock ?

- a) Granite
  - b) Marble
  - c) Slate
  - d) Coal
- 

**Q2.** Place the following **mountain ranges** of the world in the **descending order** of their lengths and find the **correct** option from the given code.

1. Andes
2. Great Dividing Range
3. The Himalaya
4. The Rocky

Code

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

**Q3.** '**Flash floods**' are associated with

- a) Tsunami
  - b) Thunderstorms
  - c) Tornado
  - d) Cyclonic storms
-

**Q4.** First fossil evidence for the existence of life on Earth is

- a) 5 million years back
- b) 0.3 million years back
- c) 10 million years back
- d) 3.5 million years back

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**Q5.** The two smallest Continents of the world are

- a) Australia and Europe
- b) Australia and Antarctica
- c) Australia and South America
- d) Antarctica and Europe

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**Q6.** The Death Valley is known for its

- a) Abnormal Depth
- b) Excessive Heat (Hotness)
- c) Excessive Salinity
- d) Excessive Coldness

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**Q7.** The area marked by **internal drainage**

- a) Deserts
  - b) Plateau
  - c) Mountains
  - d) Plains
-

**Q8. Assertion (A):**

Granite has larger crystals than basalt.

**Reason (R):**

Basalt has larger content of metallic minerals.

- a) A is true but R is false
  - b) Both A and R are true and R Explains A
  - c) A is false but R is true
  - d) Both A and R are true but R does not explain A
- 

**Q9.** Ice glacier's melting is a common phenomenon linked to the rise in seawater level. The glaciers are predominantly present in

- a) Himalayas
  - b) Greenland
  - c) Arctic
  - d) Antarctica
- 

**Q10.** The temperature of water at the bottom of a large waterfall is higher than that of the water at the top. because

- a) the kinetic energy of the falling water is converted into heat.
  - b) the falling water absorbs heat from the Sun.
  - c) rocks on the bed of the river give out heat.
  - d) the water at the bottom has greater potential energy.
- 

**Q11.** What is the scale used for measuring the **intensity of the earthquake**?

- a) Centigrade scale
  - b) Richter scale
  - c) Mercalli intensity scale
  - d) Metric scale
-

**Q12.** Sink hole is a phenomenon of \_\_\_\_\_ topography.

- a) Tundra
- b) Plain
- c) Karst
- d) Desert

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**Q13.** What is the mean **temperature of Earth**?

- a) 26 degree Celsius
- b) 6 degree Celsius
- c) 36 degree Celsius
- d) 16 degree Celsius

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**Q14.** Which of the following is correctly matched?

- a) Pampas - Chile
- b) Campos - Northern Brazil
- c) Selvas - Southern Brazil
- d) Llanos - Venezuela

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**Q15.** The cup-shaped mouth of the volcano is

- a) Crater
  - b) Focus
  - c) Cinder cone
  - d) Epicentre
-

## Answers to the above questions :

### Q1. Answer: (d)

Coal is an organic sedimentary rock that forms mainly from plant debris. The plant debris usually accumulates in a swamp environment.

### Q2. Answer: (d)

### Q3. Answer: (d)

A flash flood is a rapid flooding of geomorphic low-lying areas: washes, rivers, dry lakes and basins.

It may be caused by heavy rain associated with a severe thunderstorm, hurricane, tropical storm or cyclone, or melt-water from ice or snow flowing over ice sheets or snowfields.

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**Q4. Answer: (d)**

**Q5. Answer: (a)**

**Q6. Answer: (b)**

**Q7. Answer: (a)**

Internal drainage is a closed drainage basin that retains water and allows no outflow to other external bodies of water, such as rivers or oceans, but converges instead into lakes or swamps.

Such drainage can occur in any climate but are most commonly found in desert locations. For example, the Luni River in Rajasthan has an internal drainage system.

**Q8. Answer: (d)**

The crystal size in the igneous rocks is more a function of the quickness of the process of cooling rather than of the mineral content.

The mineral content determines the melting point of the rocks and the basaltic lava having a higher content of metallic minerals solidifies rapidly once it reaches the surface.

**Q9. Answer: (d)**

One of today's prevalent water issues is the rise in sea level. It is mainly caused by two phenomena: global warming and ozone depletion. Polar ice caps in Antarctica and other places are melting fast. This has led to increase in sea level over the years.

**Q10. Answer: (a)**

The water gains kinetic energy as it falls down and loses its potential energy. Assuming no other losses, part of the kinetic energy gain of water is converted into heat, raising the temperature of water.

**Q11. Answer: (c)**

Magnitude and Intensity measure different characteristics of earthquakes. Magnitude measures the energy released at the source of the earthquake. Magnitude is determined from measurements on seismographs. Intensity measures the strength of shaking produced by the earthquake at a certain location.

Intensity is determined by its effects on people, human structures, and the natural environment. The Mercalli intensity scale is a seismic scale used for measuring the intensity of an earthquake.

It measures the effects of an earthquake and is distinct from the moment magnitude usually reported for an earthquake (sometimes described as the obsolete Richter magnitude), which is a measure of the energy released. The intensity of an earthquake is not totally determined by its magnitude.

**Q12. Answer: (c)**

The underground water of Karst topography carves out impressive channels and caves that are susceptible to collapse from the surface. When enough limestone is eroded from underground, a sinkhole (also called a doline) may develop. Sinkholes are depressions that form when a portion of the lithosphere below is eroded away.

**Q13. Answer: (d)**

The average temperature on Earth is about 61°F (16°C). But temperatures vary greatly around the world depending on the time of year, ocean and wind currents and weather

conditions.

Summers tend to be warmer and winters colder. Also, temperatures tend to be higher near the equator and lower near the poles.

**Q14. Answer: (d)**

**Q15. Answer: (a)**

A bowl-shaped depression that is at the mouth of a volcano or geyser is called a volcanic crater. These craters are caused by the volcano's activity. It is a vent.

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