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

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Q1.	When	does the r	noon come	between	the Sun	and earth?
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- a) Sidereal day
- b) Lunar eclipse
- c) Full moon day
- d) Solar eclipse

Q2. Why the Earth is having its own atmosphere?

- a) Gravity
- b) Winds
- c) Rotation of the Earth
- d) Clouds

Q3. Which of the following are correct?

- 1. In the behaviour of earthquake waves, we study only three types of waves and they are 'S' Surface waves, 'L' Longitudinal waves and 'P' transverse.
- 2. The velocity of P waves and S waves increase with the depth throughout.
- 3. L waves do not pass through the mantle because it is a liquid layer.
- 4. S waves persists only to the surface and do not penetrate deep into the earth.

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

- a) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- b) 2 and 4
- c) None
- d) 1 and 3

Q4. The theory of plate tectonics was **not** initially widely accepted because:

- a) fossils on South America and Africa did not match.
- b) land bridges would have blocked plate movement.
- c) Ocean floor mapping showed that older rocks occur away from mid-ocean ridges.
- d) rocks of the Earths's crust were considered too stiff for continents to move through them.

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Q5. Block Mountains are basically of two types, e. g.

- 1. tilled block mountains having one steep side represented by fault scarp and one gentle side, and:
- lifted block mountains represent real horst and are characterized by flattened summit of tabular shape and very steep side slopes represented by two boundary fault scarps. Block Mountains are also called Horst Mountains.

Which of the above classification of Block Mountains correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1 only
- c) None
- d) 2 only

Q6. What is meant by Isthmus?

- a) Narrow strip of land dividing two oceans
- b) Mouth of a river where it joins the sea
- c) Narrow strip of land connecting two large areas of land
- d) Narrow strip of water dividing two land masses

Q7. The most abundant gas emitted from volcanoes is

a) Sulphur Dioxide

c) Carbon Dioxide d) Helium Q8. Extensive deserts occur in the western tropical regions of continents because: a) of the effect of both the offshore easterly trade winds and cold ocean currents. b) of easterly trade winds. c) the rate of evaporation is greater along the western margin areas. d) cold ocean currents flow along the western coasts. Q9. The majority of Earth's crust is composed of which rock? a) Sedimentary b) Igneous c) Carbonate d) Metamorphic Q10. Limestone is an example of a) igneous rocks b) sedimentary rocks c) volcanic rocks d) metamorphic rocks Q11. Through which one of the following groups of countries does the Equator pass? a) Brazil, Sudan and Malaysia b) Brazil, Zambia and Malaysia

b) Water Vapour

- c) Venezuela, Ethiopia and Indonesia
- d) Colombia, Kenya and Indonesia

Q12. Which of the following are true with respect to the Indian Peninsular Plateau?

- 1. The southern plateau block is formed mainly of granite and gneiss.
- The Deccan lava plateau is an elevated tableland consisting of horizontally arranged lava sheets
- 3. The Malwa plateau dominates the Vindhyan scarps, forming the northern flank of the plateau.
- 4. The troughs of the Narmada and the Tapti are interposed between the Vindhyan and the Satpura ranges

Choose the correct option.

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

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Q13. Which of the following minerals are required for smelting iron ore?

- a) Limestone and coal
- b) Limestone and gypsum
- c) Gypsum and coal
- d) Manganese and limestone

Q14. Natural embankments found on upper valley sides are-known as

- a) bunds
- b) high banks
- c) ridge

Q15. Which of the statement is true.

- 1. Coal is a sedimentary rock.
- 2. Basalt is an igneous rock.
- a) Both 1 and 2
- b) 1 only
- c) Neither 1 nor 2
- d) 2 only

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Answers to the above questions:

Q1. Answer: (d)

As seen from the Earth, a solar eclipse occurs when the Moon passes between the Sun and Earth, and the Moon fully or partially blocks the Sun.

This can happen only at the new moon when the Sun and the Moon are in conjunction as seen from Earth. In a total eclipse, the disk of the Sun is fully obscured by the Moon. In partial and annular eclipses only part of the Sun is obscured.

Q2. Answer: (a)

Due to gravity, our Earth has an atmosphere. Gravity causes the gases to be held close to the earth instead of escaping into outer space. Besides, gravity makes the atmosphere denser closer to the Earth – the upper layers push down against the lower layers.

Q3. Answer: (c)

Only the second statement is correct.

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Q4. Answer: (d)

The theory of plate tectonics was not initially widely accepted because rocks of the Earth's crust were considered too stiff for continents to move through them.

But gradually it was widely accepted among scientists because it relies on hard evidence and could explain most of the modern geological structures (Ocean basins, mountain ranges, rifts etc.)

Q5. Answer: (a)

Motored by Endogenic forces coming from within the earth.

Block Mountains are basically of two types, e. g. tilled block mountains having one steep side represented by fault scarp and one gentle side, and lifted block mountains represent real horst and are characterized by the flattened summit of tabular shape and very steep side slopes represented by two boundary fault scarps. Block mountains are also called horst mountains. Block mountains are found on all the continents, for example, Young block mountains around Albert Warner.

Q6. Answer: (a)

An isthmus is a narrow strip of land connecting two larger land areas, usually with water on either side.

The Panama Canal crosses the Isthmus of Panama, connecting the North Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; the Suez Canal connects the Mediterranean Sea and the Indian Ocean, cutting across the western side of an isthmus formed by the Sinai Peninsula. Strait is the sea counterpart of the isthmus.

Q7. Answer: (b)

Q8. Answer: (a)

Extensive deserts occur in the western tropical regions of continents because of the effect of both the offshore easterly trade winds and cold ocean currents. Most deserts arise due to atmospheric wind conditions.

Other deserts result from the effects of ocean currents on landmasses, where cool air masses carry fog and mist, but little rain, along coastal regions. The world desert map depicts the location of all the deserts of the world.

They are centred along the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. The heart of the tropical desert climate is found near the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, usually toward the western side of the continents.

Q9. Answer: (b)

The Earth is composed predominantly of a large mass of igneous rock with a very thin veneer of weathered material—namely, sedimentary rock. Igneous rocks are formed from the

solidification of magma, which is a hot molten or partially molten rock.

Igneous and metamorphic rocks make up 90–95% of the top 16 km of the Earth's crust by volume.

Q10. Answer: (b)

Q11. Answer: (d)

Q12. Answer: (c)

The Peninsular Plateau is a vast area stretching over much of India. It consists of undulating land, which is some what higher than the coastal plains to the east and west or the flat Northern Plains of the Ganga and the Satluj.

Q13. Answer: (d)

Manganese ores are used for smelting ferromanganese, cast iron and pig iron containing about 1% Mn.

Besides coal and iron ore, the other basic minerals required for the iron and steel industry are manganese, limestone and chromite. Manganese is used in the process of converting pig iron into steel; limestone or dolomite is used in smelting iron ore, and chromite is used as an alloy in steel making.

Q14. Answer: (d)

A levee is an elongated naturally occurring ridge or artificially constructed fill or wall, which regulates water levels.

It is usually earthen and often parallel to the course of a river in its floodplain or along lowlying coastlines.

Q15. Answer: (a)

Sedimentary rocks are formed by the accumulation of sediments. There are three basic types of sedimentary rocks. Clastic sedimentary rocks such as breccia, conglomerate, sandstone, siltstone, and shale are formed from mechanical weathering debris.

Basalt is a common extrusive igneous (volcanic) rock formed from the rapid cooling of basaltic lava exposed at or very near the surface of a planet or moon.

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