



Worksheet

2. PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following is responsible for the variation in the colour of soil in different parts of India?

- (a) Difference in rock formations (b) Weathering
(c) Erosion and deposition (d) Land use

2. Which of the following has not been a factor in the creation and modification of India's relief features?

- (a) Geological formations (b) Population density
(c) Weathering (d) Erosion and deposition

3. Which of the following is a plausible theory presented by Earth scientists to explain the formation of continents and oceans and the various landforms?

- (a) Theory of Motion (b) Theory of Plate Tectonics
(c) Theory of Evolution (d) Theory of Relativity

4. According to the 'Theory of Plate Tectonics,' the earth's crust is formed of how many major plates?

- (a) Three (b) Five (c) Seven (d) Ten

5. According to the 'Theory of Plate Tectonics,' the movement of the plates result in some geological activity. Which one of the following is not such a geological activity?

- (a) Volcanic activity (b) Folding (c) Faulting (d) Glaciation

6. According to the 'Theory of Plate Tectonics,' when some plates come towards each other, which of the following is formed?

- (a) Convergent boundary (b) Divergent boundary
(c) Transform boundary (d) Colliding boundary

7. According to the 'Theory of Plate Tectonics,' when some plates move away from each other, which of the following is formed?

- (a) Convergent boundary (b) Divergent boundary
(c) Transform boundary (d) None of the above

8. According to the 'Theory of Plate Tectonics,' in the event of two plates coming together, which of the following is not possible?

- (a) The plates may collide and crumble.
(b) The plates may move horizontally past each other.

- (c) The plates may form divergent boundary.
- (d) One plate may slide under the other.

9. According to the 'Theory of Plate Tectonics,' what have been the effects of the movement of the plates?

- (a) Change in position and size of continents.
- (b) Formation of ocean basins.
- (c) Evolution of the present landforms and relief of India.
- (d) All of the above.

10. A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as

- (a) Coast
- (b) Island
- (c) Peninsula
- (d) None of the above

11. Which of the following divisions of India has the oldest landmass?

- (a) The Himalayas
- (b) The Northern Plains
- (c) The Peninsular Plateau
- (d) The Indian Desert

12. The Peninsular Plateau of India is part of which of the following landmass?

- (a) Angaraland
- (b) Gondwanaland
- (c) Tethys
- (d) Eurasian Plate

13. Which of the following countries or continents was not a part of the ancient landmass of Gondwanaland?

- (a) India
- (b) Australia
- (c) Europe
- (d) South America

14. The northward drift of the Indo-Australian plate resulted in its collision with the much larger

Eurasian plate. Which of the following was the result of this collision?

- (a) The Gondwanaland split into a number of plates.
- (b) The continents of Europe and Asia were formed.
- (c) Sedimentary rocks accumulated in the Tethys geosyncline were folded.
- (d) India and Australia were formed.

15. Which of the following physiographic divisions of India was formed out of accumulations in the Tethys geosyncline?

- (a) The Himalayas
- (b) The Northern Plains
- (c) The Peninsular Plateau
- (d) The Indian Desert

16. The Himalayan uplift out of the Tethys Sea and subsidence of the northern flank of the peninsular plateau resulted in the formation of a large basin. Which of the following physical divisions of India was formed due to filling up of this depression?

- (a) The Himalayas
- (b) The Northern Plains
- (c) The Peninsular Plateau
- (d) The Coastal Plains

17. Geologically, which of the following physiographic divisions of India is supposed to be one of the most stable land blocks?

- (a) The Himalayas (b) The Northern Plains
(c) The Peninsular Plateau (d) The Indian Desert

18. From the point of view of geology, which of the following physiographic divisions of India is considered to be an unstable zone?

- (a) The Himalayan Mountains (b) The Peninsular Plateau
(c) The Indian Desert (d) The Islands

19. Which of the following are young-fold mountains?

- (a) The Aravalis (b) The Nilgiris (c) The Himalayas (d) The Sahyadri

20. Which of the following physical features forms a natural barrier to the north of India?

- (a) Kunlun Mountains (b) Plateau of Tibet (c) River Brahmaputra (d) The Himalayas

21. The Himalayas consist of three parallel ranges in its longitudinal extent. Which of the following is the name of the northern-most range?

- (a) The Himadri (b) The Himachal (c) The Shivaliks (d) The Purvanchal

22. Which part of the Himalayas is perennially snowbound?

- (a) Great Himalayas or Himadri (b) Lesser Himalayas or Himachal
(c) Shivaliks (d) Purvanchal

23. Which of the following is the highest peak in India?

- (a) Mt. Everest (b) Kanchenjunga (c) Nanga Parbat (d) Nandadevi

24. Which of the following is not a mountain pass in the Great Himalayas?

- (a) Bara Lapcha La and Shipkila (b) Nathula
(c) Khyber pass (d) Jojila and Lipu Lekh

25. What are Lesser Himalayas known as?

- (a) Himadri (b) Himachal (c) Shivaliks (d) Purvanchal

26. Which of the following ranges are not part of the Lesser Himalayas or Himachal?

- (a) Pir Panjal (b) Dhaula Dhar (c) Mahabharat (d) Kamet

27. In which division of the Himalayas are the famous valleys of Kashmir, Kangra and Kullu located?

- (a) The Himadri (b) The Himachal (c) The Shivaliks (d) The Duns

28. Which of the following ranges of the Himalayas are composed of unconsolidated sediments brought down by rivers?
- (a) The Pir Panjal range (b) The Karakoram range
(c) The Shivaliks (d) The Ladakh range
29. The longitudinal valleys lying between lesser Himalayas and Shivaliks are known as .
- (a) Kangra Valley (b) Patkai Bum (c) Passes (d) Duns
30. From west to east, the divisions of the Himalayas are demarcated by river valleys. The part of the Himalayas lying between the Satluj and Kali rivers is known as .
- (a) Punjab Himalayas (b) Kumaon Himalayas
(c) Nepal Himalayas (d) Assam Himalayas
31. Which two hills are located in the south-east of Eastern Ghats ?
- (a) Mizo Hills and Naga Hills (b) Javadi Hills and Shevroy Hills
(c) Patkoi Hills and Manipuri Hills (d) Mizo Hills and Patkoi Hills
32. Which islands of India are called Coral Islands?
- (a) Lakshadweep (b) Andaman and Nicobar (c) both (d) None of these
33. A narrow gap in a mountain range providing access to the other side is:
- (a) Mound (b) Pass (c) Strait (d) Valley