



Assignment questions based upon online class

Multiple choice questions. (chapter 2)

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

A: Coast

B: Island

C: Peninsula

D: None of the above

9. Where do frequent landslides occur in the Himalayas during winter and rainy season?

A: Shivalik

B: Himadri

C: Middle Himalaya

D: None of these

10. Which river marks the eastern-most boundary of the Himalayas?

A: Ganga

B: Brahmaputra

C: Yamuna

D: Godavari

11. Which soil dominates the Peninsular Plateau?

A: Red soil

B: Alluvial soil

C: Black soil

D: Laterite soil

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

A: The Himalayas

B: The Peninsular Plateau

C: The Northern Plains

D: The Coastal Plains

13. The Southern-most tip of India Union is -

A: Indira Point

B: Tuticorin

C: Trivandrum

D: Kanya Kumari

14. The Nepal Himalayas lies between –

A: Indus and Satluj

B: Satluj and Kali

C: Kali and Tista

D: Tista and Dihang

15. Part of the Northern Plains, which was a thickly forested region full of wildlife, where the forests have been cleared to create agricultural land and to settle migrants from Pakistan after partition.

A: Bhabar

B: Terai

C: Bhangar

D: Coastal Plains

16. A table land composed of crystalline, igneous and metamorphic rocks.

A: Himalayas

B: Northern Plains

C: Peninsular Plateau

D: Coastal Plains

17. The part of the Peninsular Plateau lying to the north of the Narmada River covering a major part of the Malwa plateau is known as –

A: Eastern Ghats

B: Western Ghats

C: Aravalis

D: Central Highlands

18. 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

19. 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.

20. 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 Himachal

B: The Himadri

C: The Shivaliks

D: The Purvanchal

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

A: Mt. Everest

B: Kanchenjunga

C: Nanga Parbat

D: Nandadevi

22. 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

23. Guru Shikhar is the highest peak of the -

A: Aravallis

B: Vindhya

C: Satpuras

D: Western Himalayas

24. Where are the Ganga entre the northern plains?

A: Delhi

B: Mumbai

C: Haridwar

D: Allahabad

25. Which plateau lies between the Aravali and the Vindhya range -

A: Deccan

B: Central

C: Malwa

D: Peninsular