

Volcanic Mountain, Plateau and Plains of India

1. It is a land surface higher than the local area
 - (a) Plateau
 - (b) Mountain
 - (c) Plain
 - (d) Hill

2. Which of the following is not a volcanic mountain
 - (a) Cotopaxi
 - (b) Rockies
 - (c) Fujiyama
 - (d) Krakatoa

3. How plateau is differ from the mountains
 - (a) It is considerably higher than the surroundings
 - (b) Plateau is elevated flat land
 - (c) There are three types of mountains
 - (d) Its elevation is more than 600 metres

4. The landforms on earth are formed by
 - (a) Gradual forces
 - (b) Tectonic forces
 - (c) Volcanic forces
 - (d) Earth forces

5. Which of the following is the Peninsular plateau?
 - (a) Deccan
 - (b) Sahara
 - (c) Chotanagpur
 - (d) North

6. What are two land forming processes
 - (a) Upper processes and Lower processes
 - (b) Block processes and Fold processes
 - (c) Internal processes and External processes
 - (d) Minor processes and Major processes

7. External process leads to
 - (a) Sinking of the earth surface
 - (b) Upliftment of earth's surface
 - (c) Continues wearing of the internal surface areas
 - (d) Continuous wearing down of the land surface

8. Which of the following is not the type of mountains

- (a) Rockies Mountain
- (b) Block mountains
- (c) Fold mountains
- (d) Volcanic mountains

9. Which of the following relief feature is known as tablelands

- (a) Plateau
- (b) Mountains
- (c) Hills
- (d) Plain

10. _____ forces originate from within the earth and ____ forces originate from outside the earth

- (a) Volcanic and Tectonic
- (b) Tectonic and Gradational
- (c) Gradational and Volcanic
- (d) Gradational and Tectonic

11. ____ are suitable for agriculture, settlement and transportation

- (a) Plains
- (b) Plateau
- (c) Rivers
- (d) Mountains

12. 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

13. Which of the following physical divisions of India has the oldest landmass?

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

14. _____ forces originate from within the earth and _____ forces originate from outside the earth

- (a) Volcanic and Tectonic
- (b) Tectonic and Gradational

- (c) Gradational and Volcanic
- (d) Gradational and Tectonic

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- (d) Its elevation is more than 600 metres

19. ____ is the continuous wearing down and rebuilding of the land surface

- (a) Minor process
- (b) External process
- (c) Internal process
- (d) Major process

20. Which of the following is not a volcanic mountain

- (a) Cotopaxi
- (b) Rockies
- (c) Fujiyama
- (d) Krakatoa

21. Mountains are very useful. The mountains are a storehouse of

- (a) Water
- (b) Gas
- (c) Rice
- (d) Minerals

22. These are large stretches of flat land

- (a) River

- (b) Mountain
- (c) Plateau
- (d) Plain

23. Wearing away of earth

- (a) Erosion
- (b) Weather
- (c) Climate
- (d) Horst

24. Which one of the following is the youngest folded mountain range in India?

- (a) Aravalli Hills
- (b) Eastern Ghats
- (c) Western Ghats
- (d) Himalayas

25. ____ are suitable for agriculture, settlement and transportation

- (a) Plains
- (b) Plateau
- (c) Rivers
- (d) Mountains

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- (b) Upliftment of earth's surface
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- (d) Continuous wearing down of the land surface

28. The Salt range is in

- (a) Pakistan
- (b) Sri Lanka
- (c) Bangladesh
- (d) India

29. The landforms on earth are formed by

- (a) Gradual forces
- (b) Tectonic forces
- (c) Volcanic forces
- (d) Earth forces

30. Which of the following is not an agent of erosion and deposition

- (a) Running water
- (b) Glaciers
- (c) Earthquake
- (d) Wind

31. Rivers of ice

- (a) Ice sheet
- (b) Ice cubes
- (c) Ice bergs
- (d) Glaciers

32. It is a land surface higher than the local area

- (a) Plateau
- (b) Mountain
- (c) Plain
- (d) Hill

33. A steep hill with an elevation of more than 600 metres is called

- (a) Mountain
- (b) Hill
- (c) Glaciers
- (d) Plains

34. _____ are lowlands where slope of the land is gradual

- (a) Mountains
- (b) Rivers
- (c) Plains
- (d) Plateau

35. Elevated table land

- (a) Plateau
- (b) Plain
- (c) Mountains
- (d) Rivers

Mountains and Type of Mountain

1. A fold mountain is a type of landform that is created when two crustal plates
 - (A) converge
 - (B) collide
 - (C) diverge
 - (D) DE collide
2. The Himalayas were formed approximately
 - (A) 50 years ago
 - (B) 5000 years ago
 - (C) 50 million years ago
 - (D) 50 billion years ago
3. Further uneven compression of plates would cause one limb to be pushed over the other to create a/an
 - (A) underfold
 - (B) afold
 - (C) overfold
 - (D) prefold
4. The Himalayas are considered to be
 - (A) very young
 - (B) middle aged
 - (C) the oldest
 - (D) very old
5. Plateaus situated in between plains and mountains are called:
 - (A) Continental plateaus
 - (B) Intermontane plateaus
 - (C) Piedmont plateaus
 - (D) Peninsular plateaus
6. Which is the longest mountain range in the world?
 - (A) Himalayas
 - (B) Alps
 - (C) Rockies
 - (D) Andes
7. Margalla Hills in and around Islamabad is a branch of _____
 - (A) Kara Koram Range
 - (B) Hindu Kush Range
 - (C) Himalayas Range
 - (D) Suleman Range

8. Which of the following mountain systems is the oldest?
- (A) Himalaya
 - (B) Aravali
 - (C) Satpura
 - (D) Nilgiri
9. The youngest mountain range in the world is:
- (A) Western Ghats
 - (B) Himalayas
 - (C) Aravallis
 - (D) Andes
10. Which of the following processes is related to the formation of himalayas?
- (A) Sliding
 - (B) Folding
 - (C) Faulting
 - (D) Volcanic eruptions
11. The first successful expedition to the Mount Everest was made in _____
- (A) 1962
 - (B) 1965
 - (C) 1968
 - (D) 1953
12. Which of the following mountains separate Asia from Europe?
- (A) Ural Mountains
 - (B) Hindukush Mountains
 - (C) Atlas Mountains
 - (D) Alps Mountains
13. The "Roof of the World" is _____
- (A) The Alps
 - (B) Andes
 - (C) The Apinines
 - (D) The Pamir Plateau (Tibet)
14. Himalaya range is based in _____
- (A) Europe
 - (B) Africa
 - (C) Australia
 - (D) Asia

Answers key

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1.(d) 2.(b) 3.(b) 4.(b) 5.(a) 6.(c) 7.(d) 8.(a) 9.(a) 10.(b)
11.(a) 12.(b) 13.(c) 14.(b) 15.(a) 16.(c) 17.(a) 18.(b) 19.(b) 20.(b)
21.(a) 22.(d) 23.(a) 24.(d) 25.(a) 26.(a) 27.(d) 28.(a) 29.(b) 30.(c)
31.(d) 32.(d) 33.(a) 34.(c) 35.(a)

Mountains and Type of Mountain

1.(B) 2.(C) 3.(C) 4.(A) 5.(C) 6.(D) 7.(C) 8.(B) 9.(B) 10.(B)
11.(D) 12.(A) 13.(D)