

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA**Exercise**

- Q.1** 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
- Q.2** 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
- Q.3** A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as ____.
- (A) Coast (B) Island
(C) Peninsula (D) None of the above
- Q.4** 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
- Q.5** The Peninsular Plateau of India is part of which of the following landmass?
- (A) Angaraland (B) Gondwanaland
(C) Tethys (D) Eurasian Plate
- Q.6** Which of the following countries or continents was not part of the ancient landmass of Gondwanaland?
- (A) India (B) Australia
(C) Europe (D) South America
- Q.7** 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
- Q.8** 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
- Q.9** 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
- Q.10** Which of the following are young fold mountains?
- (A) The Aravalis (B) The Nilgiris
(C) The Himalayas (D) The Sahyadri
- Q.11** 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
- Q.12** Which part of the Himalayas is perennially snowbound?
- (A) Great Himalayas or Himadri
(B) Lesser Himalayas or Himachal
(C) Shiwaliks
(D) Purvanchal
- Q.13** Which of the following is the highest peak of India?
- (A) Mt. Everest (B) Kanchenjunga
(C) Nanga Prabat (D) Nandadevi
- Q.14** What are Lesser Himalayas known as?
- (A) Himadri (B) Himachal
(C) Shiwaliks (D) Purvanchal

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- Q.15** Which of the following ranges are not part of the Lesser Himalayas or Himachal?
(A) Pir Panjal (B) Dhauladhar
(C) Mahabharat (D) Kamet
- Q.16** A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as-
(A) Coast (B) Island
(C) Peninsula (D) None of the above
- Q.17** Mountain ranges in the eastern part of India forming its boundary with Myanmar are collectively called as-
(A) Himachal (B) Uttarakhand
(C) Purvanchal (D) None of the above
- Q.18** The western coastal strip, south of Goa is referred to as-
(A) Coromandel (B) Konkan
(C) Kannad (D) Northern Circar
- Q.19** The southernmost tip of Indian Union is-
(A) Indira Point (B) Tuticorin
(C) Trivandrum (D) Kanyakumari
- Q.20** Name the types of plate movements.
(A) Convergent (B) Divergent
(C) Transform (D) All of the above
- Q.21** Name the oldest landmass of the Indian subcontinent.
(A) The Himalayas (B) Northern Plains
(C) Peninsular Plateau (D) Island groups
- Q.22** The average height of the Himadri is-
(A) 5000 meters (B) 6000 meters
(C) 7000 meters (D) 5500 meters
- Q.23** The average width of the Himachal or lesser Himalaya is-
(A) 5km (B) 50 km
(C) 500 km (D) 5500 km
- Q.24** The Nepal Himalayas lie between-
(A) Indus and Satluj (B) Satluj and Kali
(C) Kali and Tista (D) Tista and Dihang
- Q.25** The total length of the Northern Plains is-
(A) 2400 km (B) 3400 km
(C) 4200 km (D) 5000 km

- Q.26** 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) Khadar
- Q.27** A table land composed of the old crystalline, igneous and metamorphic rocks.
(A) Himalayas
(B) Northern Plains
(C) Peninsular Plateau
(D) Coastal Plains
- Q.28** The part of the Peninsular Plateau lying to the north of the Narmada River covering a major area of the Malwa plateau is known as-
(A) Eastern Ghats (B) Western Ghats
(C) Aravalis (D) Central Highlands
- Q.29** The area where the Himalayas stand today was occupied by an ancient sea called the:
(A) Panthalassa ocean (B) Red sea
(C) Tethys (D) Dead Sea
- Q.30** Name the island group of India that is of coral origin:
(A) Lakshadweep (B) Rameshwaram
(C) Male (D) Andaman and Nicobar
- Q.31** Which of the following feature has similar geological structure with Meghalaya, Karbi Anglong Plateau and Jaintia Hills? **[NTSE 2013]**
(A) Aravalli range (B) Purvanchal hills
(C) Shiwaliks (D) Chotanagpur plateau

ANSWER KEY

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| 1. | B | 2. | C | 3. | C | 4. | C |
| 5. | B | 6. | C | 7. | A | 8. | C |
| 9. | A | 10. | C | 11. | D | 12. | A |
| 13. | B | 14. | A | 15. | D | 16. | C |
| 17. | C | 18. | C | 19. | A | 20. | D |
| 21. | C | 22. | B | 23. | B | 24. | C |
| 25. | A | 26. | B | 27. | C | 28. | D |
| 29. | C | 30. | A | 31. | D | | |