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The Physical Division of India [Ch-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.

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

(ans) Population density

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

(ans) Theory of Plate Tectonics

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

(ans) 7

5. According to the 'Theory of Plate Tectonics', the movement of the plates result in some geological activity?

(ans) Glaciation

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

(ans) Convergent boundary

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

(ans) Divergent boundary

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

(ans) The plates may form divergent boundary

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

(ans) All of the above

22. Which part of the Himalayas is perennially snowbound?

(ans) Great Himalayas or Himadri

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

(ans) Kanchenjunga

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

Great Himalayas?

(ans) Nathula

25. What are lesser Himalayas known as?

(ans) Himachal

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

(ans) Zaskar

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

(ans)

27. In which division of the Himalayas are the famous

28. Which of the following ranges of the Himalayas are composed of unconsolidated sediments brought down by rivers?

ans) The shivaliks.

29. The longitudinal valleys lying b/w lesser Himalayas and shivaliks are known as

ans) duns.

30. From west to east, the divisions of the Himalayas are

demarcated by river valleys. The part of the Himalayas lying b/w the Sutlej and Kali rivers is known as

ans)

31. Which two hills are located in the south-east of Eastern Ghats?

ans) Javed Hills and Sheshay hills.

32. Which islands of India are called Coral Islands?

ans) Lakshdeep

33. A narrow gap in a mountain range providing access to the other side is:

ans) Pass

34. (A) Although only the southern part of India lies in a tropical region, the whole of India has tropical climate.

(B) Himalaya mountain ranges protect it from the northern cold winds.

(ans) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) does not explain (A)

35. If the Prime Minister of India is addressing the nation from Aizawl, he is in which state?

(ans) Mizoram

36. a. d. Eight Jumps.

37. (A) : India's contacts with the world have continued through ages and have contributed in the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times.

(R) The various passes across the mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travelers.

(ans) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A.

38. (A) Total length of the coastline of the mainland of India, including Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep is 6,200 km.

(R) No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has.

Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation A.

39. (e) IST, Bhutan, Meghalaya, Gulf of Mamonar

40. The longitudinal valley lying between Lesser Himalaya and the Shiwaliks are known as

(ans) Duns.

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

(ans) Peninsula.

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

(ans)

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

(ans) Gondwana land

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

(ans) Europe

14. The Gondwana land split into a no. of plates

15. ~~to~~ The Northern Plains

16. The Himalayan uplift and of the Tethys sea and subsistence 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?

(ans) (The coastal Plains)

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

(ans) The Northern Plains

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

(ans) The Himalayan Mountains

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

20. The Himalayas.

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