

29/9/21

12. Q) THE PHYSICAL DIVISION OF INDIA

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

Ans) Erosion and deposition

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

Ans) Geological formation

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?

Ans) Theory of plate tectonics.

4. According to the Theory of plate tectonics the earth crust is formed of how many plates?

Ans) Seven

3. 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.

Ans) Volcanic activity

6. According to the theory of plate tectonics when some plates comes 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.

8. According to the theory of plate tectonics in the case of two plates coming together, which of the following is not possible?

Ans) The plates may move

9. According to the theory of plate tectonics, what have been the effects of the movement of the plates?

Ans) All of the above.

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

Ans) Peninsula

11. Which of the following districts of India are the oldest landmass?

Ans) The peninsular plateau

12. The peninsular plateau of India is part of which of the following landmass?

Ans) Gondwanaland

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

Ans) Europe

14. The northward drift of the Indo-Australian plate resulted in its collision with much larger Eurasian plate. Which of the following was the result of this collision?

Ans) Sedimentary rocks accumulated in the large geosynclines were folded.

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

Ans) The Himalayas.

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

Ans) The peninsular plateau.

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 is a young fold mountain?

Ans) The Sahyadri.

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

Ans) Kuenlun mountain.

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

Ans) The Himachal

22. Which part of Himalayas is perennially snowbound?

Ans) Great Himalayas or Himachal

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

Ans) Mt. Everest

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

Ans) Khyber pass.

25. What are the lesser Himalayas known as?

Ans) Himachal.

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

Ans) Karakoram

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

Ans) Himachal

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 between lesser Himalayas and Shivaliks are known as?

Ans) Duns

30. From west to east, the division of the Himalayas are demarcated by river valleys. The part of the Himalayas lying between the Satluj and Kali rivers is known as?

Ans) Kumaon Himalayas.

Q1. Which two hills are located in the south-east of Eastern Ghats?

Ans) Jambuli Hills and Shevay Hills.

Q2. Which islands of India are called Coral Islands?

Ans) Lakshadweep

Q3. A narrow gap in a mountain range providing access to the other side is?

Ans) Pass

Q3. If the prime minister of India is addressing the nation from Aizawl, he is in which state?

Ans) Manipur.

Q3. A frog in its first jump from the equator reached $1^{\circ}4' N$ latitude in the second jump reached $2^{\circ}4' N$ and in its third jump reached $3^{\circ}4' N$ and so on. In how many jumps the frog will reach Kanyakumari?

Ans) Seven jumps.

37. A is false but R is true

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

39. In the given outline map of India, four ~~of~~ features have been marked as A, B, C, D. Identify the feature and select the correct answer in sequence.

Ans.) IST, Bhutan, Tripura, Cape Comorin

40. The longitudinal valley lying between Lesser Himalaya and the Shivalik and Khasi?

Ans.) Dumb.