

Landforms & Relief notes pdf , geography notes

1. Which of the following is known as the "Roof of the World"?

- (A) Everest
- (B) Pamir Mountains
- (C) Siberian Field
- (D) Hindu Kush Mountain

Ans. (B)

2. The narrow strip of land joining two land masses is called as-

- (A) Cape
- (B) Isthmus
- (C) Strait
- (D) Peninsula

Ans. (B)

3. Which of the following city is known as the "Eternal City"?

- (A) London
- (B) Rome
- (C) Athens
- (D) Berlin

Ans. (B)

4. Desert building can be prevented by-

- (A) Plugging Gullies
- (B) By stopping Trespassing
- (C) Contour Ploughing
- (D) Forming Protective Belts

Ans. (D)

5. Match the following deserts with their places-

Desert Place

- A. Kalahari 1. South America
- B. Atacama 2. Australia
- C. Thar 3. Africa
- D. Great Victoria 4. Asia

- (A) A-2,b-3,c-1,d-4 (B) A-4,b-3,c-2,d-1
- (C) A-3,b-2,c-1,d-4 (D) A-3,b-1,c-4,d-2

Ans. (D)

6. Which is the largest desert of the world?

- (A) Sahara
- (B) Gobi
- (C) Thar
- (D) Taklamakan

Ans. (A)

7. In which part of Africa, Sahara desert is located?

- (A) Eastern
- (B) Western
- (C) Northern
- (D) Southern

Ans. (C)

8. The lake created by Aswan Dam in Africa is-

- (A) Chad
- (B) Victoria
- (C) Nasser
- (D) Tanganyika

Ans. (C)

9. Which of the following city is the capital of desert country mali?

- (A) Damascus
- (B) Bamako
- (C) Adra
- (D) Ankara

Ans. (B)

10. Which is the largest country (in area)?

- (A) Canada
- (B) China
- (C) USA
- (D) Russia

Ans. (D)

11. Corsica Island is related to-

- (A) Mussolini
- (B) Hitler
- (C) Napoleon Bonaparte
- (D) Churchill

Ans. (C)

12. Which of the following is meant by an archipelago?

- (A) Lake
- (B) Island
- (C) Mountain
- (D) Plateau

Ans. (B)

13. The mountain which separates Asia and Europe is?

- (A) Allai Mountain Range
- (B) Alps Mountain
- (C) Ural Mountain
- (D) Rocky Mountain

Ans. (C)

14. Which of the country is formed of various number of islands?

- (A) Papua New Guinea (B) Philippines
- (C) Japan (D) Indonesia

Ans. (D)

15. Which of the following is not a result of underground water-activity?

- (A) Stalactites (B) Stalagmites
- (C) Sink holes (D) Fiords

Ans. (D)

16. In which type of topography, water recharge pores are found?

- (A) Karst Topography
- (B) Terrain
- (C) Desert (D) Tundra

Ans. (A)

17. The breaking up of the rocks at its place is known as-

- (A) Erosion
- (B) Weathering
- (C) Mass Destruction
- (D) Degradation

Ans. (B)

18. The Coral reefs are a specimen of –

(A) Temperate Forests (B) Tropical Rain Forest
(C) Savannah (D) Coppice Land

Ans. (B)

19. Pits, formed by the deflating action of wind are called-

- (A) Playa (B) Yardang
- (C) Blowouts (D) Sand dune

Ans. (C)

20. What is the incident of movement of land mass and rockfalls?

- (A) Landslide (B) Earth progression
- (C) Scaling off (D) Weathering

Ans. (A)

21. The formation of “Mushroom Rocks” in deserts is an example of which of the following?

- (A) Erosion (B) Contraction
- (C) Attrition (D) Abrasion

Ans. (A)

22. What is the name of the sand mound formed by high speed of wind?

- (A) Cliff (B) Cirque
- (C) Dune (D) Hamada

Ans. (C)

23. Where does Moraine form?

- (A) Deltas of Rivers (B) Dry Zones
- (C) Glacial Region (D) Monsoon Region

Ans. (C)

24. Which of the following geomorphic pairs is not correct?

- (A) Cirque-Glacier (B) Coral-Ocean
- (C) Delta-River (D) Pores-Air

Ans. (D)

25. The area marked by Internal drainage is-

- (A) Plateau
- (B) Plains
- (C) Desert
- (D) Mountain

Ans. (C)

26. The headland in sea is called-

- (A) Strait
- (B) Peninsula
- (C) Isthmus
- (D) Island

Ans. (B)

27. "Terra Rossa" is a Latin word that means?

- (A) Warm Region
- (B) Red Landscape
- (C) Lateritic Region
- (D) Region Nearer to Poles

Ans. (B)

28. How much part of Earth's surface is desert?

- (A) 10th (B) 5th (C) 1/3rd (D) 6th

Ans. (C)

29. The gentle 'seaward sloping' surface from the coasts is called _____ .

- (A) Continental shelf (B) Continental rise
- (C) Abyssal plains (D) Submarine ridges

Ans. (A)

30. A landscape that is caused due to the fissure in the earth along which one side has moved down with reference to the other is known as?

- (A) Rift Valley
- (B) U Shaped Valley
- (C) V Shaped Valley
- (D) Hanging Valley

Ans. (A)

31. A broad, low embankment built up along the banks of a river channel during floods is called

- (A) Delta
- (B) Levee
- (C) Flood Plain
- (D) Dune

Ans. (B)

32. What process takes place during the youthful stage of a river?

- (A) Valley widening
- (B) River rejuvenating
- (C) Valley deepening
- (D) Meandering

Ans. (C)

33. Winds blowing constantly in one direction in rocky deserts form

- (A) Chimneys
- (B) Mushrooms rocks
- (C) Yardangs
- (D) Demoiselles

Ans. (C)

34. Which of the following areas or regions is most prone to earthquakes?

- (A) Deccan Plateau
- (B) Ganga-Brahmaputra Valley
- (C) Plains of northern India
- (D) the Western Ghats

Ans. (B)

35. Hanging Valley is very common in

- (A) High mountains
- (B) Sub-Arctic region
- (C) Glaciated areas
- (D) Coastal belt

Ans. (C)

36. Nappe is a kind of

- (A) fluvial feature (B) folded structure
- (C) erosional plain (D) deltaregion

Ans. (B)

37. Sink hole is a phenomenon of _____ topography

- (A) Plain (B) Desert
- (C) Tundra (D) Karst

Ans. (D)

38. Extensive deserts occur in the western tropical regions of continents because :

(A) of easterly trade winds.
(B) cold ocean currents flow along the western coasts
(C) of the effect of both the offshore easterly
(D) the rate of evaporation is greater along the western margin areas.
Ans. (C)

39. One of the following is not the result of underground water action
(A) Stalactites (B) Stalagmites
(C) Sink holes (D) Fjords
Ans. (D)

40. The smallest island country in the Indian Ocean is
(A) Maldives
(B) Sri Lanka
(C) Mauritius
(D) Madagascar
Ans. (A)

41. A wide inlet of the sea usually concave in shape,
is termed as a:
(A) Strait
(B) Sound
(C) Bay
(D) Fjord
Ans. (C)

42. The World's largest island is
(A) Greenland (B) Iceland
(C) New Guinea (D) Madagascar
Ans. (A)

43. A group of inter-connected islands is known as
_____.
(A) Strait (B) Peninsula
(C) Archipelago (D) Lagoon
Ans. (C)

44. A broad, low embankment built up along the banks of a river channel during floods is called
(A) Delta (B) Levee
(C) Flood Plain (D) Dune
Ans. (B)

45. Among the world oceans, which ocean is having the widest continental shelf ?
(A) Antarctic ocean
(B) Arctic Ocean
(C) Indian Ocean
(D) Atlantic ocean
Ans. (D)

46. The movement inside the Earth's crust is studied by which of the following?
(A) Geology
(B) Seismology
(C) Plate Tectonics
(D) Pantograph
Ans. (B)

47. The material carried by the glacier such as rocks big and small, sand and silt gets deposited,
which are called glacial _____.
(A) moraines
(B) deltas
(C) plateaus
(D) grooves
Ans. (A)

48. As the river enters the plain it twists and turns forming large bends known as
_____.
(A) crooks
(B) flections
(C) rounds
(D) meanders
Ans. (D)

49. _____ is the wearing away of the landscape by different agents like water, wind and ice.

- (A) Weathering
- (B) Attrition
- (C) Erosion
- (D) Abrasion

Ans. (C)

50. In due course of time the meander loop cuts off from the river and forms a cut-off lake, also called an _____ lake.

- (A) ox-bow
- (B) oasis
- (C) lagoon
- (D) tectonic

Ans. (A)