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Chapter - 02

Landforms & Relief

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

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

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

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

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

4. Desert building can be prevented by

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

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

6. Which is the largest desert of the world?

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

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

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

8. The lake created by Aswan Dam in Africa is

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

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

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

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

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

11. Corsica Island is related to

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

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

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

13. The mountain which separates Asia and Europe is?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





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18. The Coral reefs are a specimen of
(A) Temperate Forests (B) Tropical Rain Forest
(C) Savannah (D) Coppice Land

19. Pits, formed by the deflating action of wind are called
(A) Playa (B) Yardang
(C) Blowouts (D) Sand dune

20. What is the incident of movement of landmass and rockfalls?
(A) Landslide (B) Earth progression
(C) Scaling off (D) Weathering

21. The formation of "Mushroom Rocks" in deserts is an example of which of the following?
(A) Erosion (B) Contraction
(C) Attrition (D) Abrasion

22. What is the name of the sand mound formed by high speed of wind?
(A) Cliff (B) Cirque
(C) Dune (D) Hamada

23. Where does Moraine form?
(A) Deltas of Rivers (B) Dry Zones
(C) Glacial Region (D) Monsoon Region

24. Which of the following geomorphic pairs is not correct?
(A) Cirque-Glacier (B) Coral-Ocean
(C) Delta-River (D) Pores-Air

25. The area marked by Internal drainage is
(A) Plateau (B) Plains
(C) Desert (D) Mountain

26. The headland in sea is called
(A) Strait (B) Peninsula
(C) Isthmus (D) Island

27. "Terra Rossa" is a Latin word which means?
(A) Warm Region (B) Red Landscape
(C) Lateritic Region (D) Region Nearer to Poles

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

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

29. The gentle 'seaward sloping' surface from the coasts is called _____.
(A) Continental shelf (B) Continental rise
(C) Abyssal plains (D) Submarine ridges

30. A landscape which 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

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

32. What process takes place during the youthful stage of a river?
(A) Valley widening (B) River rejuvenating
(C) Valley deepening (D) Meandering

33. Winds blowing constantly in one direction in rocky deserts form
(A) Chimneys (B) Mushrooms rocks
(C) Yardangs (D) Demoiselles

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) Western Ghats

35. Hanging Valley is very common in
(A) High mountains (B) Sub-Arctic region
(C) Glaciated areas (D) Coastal belt

36. Nappe is a kind of
(A) fluvial feature (B) folded structure
(C) erosional plain (D) delta region

37. Sink hole is a phenomenon of _____ topography
(A) Plain (B) Desert
(C) Tundra (D) Karst





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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.

39. One of the following is not the result of underground water action

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

40. The smallest island country in the Indian Ocean is

- (A) Maldives
- (B) Sri Lanka
- (C) Mauritius
- (D) Madagascar

41. A wide inlet of the sea usually concave in shape, is termed as a:

- (A) Strait
- (B) Sound
- (C) Bay
- (D) Fjord

42. The World's largest island is

- (A) Greenland
- (B) Iceland
- (C) New Guinea
- (D) Madagascar

43. A group of inter-connected islands is known as _____.

- (A) Strait
- (B) Peninsula
- (C) Archipelago
- (D) Lagoon

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

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

46. The movement inside the Earth's crust is studied by which of the following?

- (A) Geology
- (B) Seismology
- (C) Plate Tectonics
- (D) Pantograph

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

48. As the river enters the plain it twists and turns forming large bends known as _____.

- (A) crooks
- (B) flections
- (C) rounds
- (D) meanders

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

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

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

