

Class :9th

Subject: geography

Chapter: 2. physical features of India

Important M.C.Q:

Question 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 (b) Weathering  
(c) Erosion and deposition (d) Land use

Question 2: 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

Question 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?

- (a) Theory of Motion  
(b) Theory of Plate Tectonics  
(c) Theory of Evolution  
(d) Theory of Relativity

Question 4: 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

Question 5: 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?

- (a) Volcanic activity (b) Folding (c) Faulting (d) Glaciation

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

- (a) Convergent boundary (b) Divergent boundary  
(c) Transform boundary (d) Colliding boundary

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

- (a) Convergent boundary (b) Divergent boundary  
(c) Transform boundary (d) None of the above

Question 8: According to the 'Theory of Plate Tectonics,' in the event of two plates coming together, which of the following is

not possible?

- (a) The plates may collide and crumble. (b) The plates may move horizontally past each other.  
(c) The plates may form divergent boundary. (d) One plate may slide under the other.

Question 9: According to the 'Theory of Plate Tectonics,' what have been the effects of the movement of the plates?

- (a) Change in position and size of continents. (b) Formation of ocean basins.  
(c) Evolution of the present landforms and relief of India.  
(d) All of the above.

Question 10: A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Coast (b) Island (c) Peninsula (d) None of the above

Question 11: 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

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

- (a) Angaraland (b) Gondwanaland (c) Tethys (d) Eurasian Plate

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

- (a) India (b) Australia (c) Europe (d) South America

Question 14: The northward drift of the Indo-Australian plate resulted in its collision with the much larger Eurasian plate. Which

of the following was the result of this collision?

- (a) The Gondwanaland split into a number of plates.  
(b) The continents of Europe and Asia were formed.  
(c) Sedimentary rocks accumulated in the Tethys geosyncline were folded.  
(d) India and Australia were formed.

Question 15: 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

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