

chapter 2 physical features of India MCQ

Question 16: The Himalayan uplift out of the Tethys Sea and subsidence 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?

- (a) The Himalayas (b) The Northern Plains (c) The Peninsular Plateau (d) The Coastal Plains

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

- (a) The Himalayas (b) The Northern Plains (c) The Peninsular Plateau (d) The Indian Desert

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

- (a) The Himalayan Mountains (b) The Peninsular Plateau (c) The Indian Desert (d) The Islands

Question 19: Which of the following are young-fold mountains?

- (a) The Aravalis (b) The Nilgiris (c) The Himalayas (d) The Sahyadri

Question 20: Which of the following physical features forms a natural barrier to the north of India?

- (a) Kunlun Mountains (b) Plateau of Tibet (c) River Brahmaputra (d) The Himalayas

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

- (a) The Himadri (b) The Himachal (c) The Shivaliks (d) The Purvanchal

Question 22: Which part of the Himalayas is perennially snowbound?

- (a) Great Himalayas or Himadri (b) Lesser Himalayas or Himachal  
(c) Shivaliks (d) Purvanchal

Question 23: Which of the following is the highest peak in India?

- (a) Mt. Everest (b) Kanchenjunga (c) Nanga Parbat (d) Nandadevi

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

- (a) Bara Lapcha La and Shipkila (b) Nathula  
(c) Khyber pass (d) Jojila and Lipu Lekh

Question 25: What are Lesser Himalayas known as?

- (a) Himadri (b) Himachal (c) Shivaliks (d) Purvanchal

Question 26: Which of the following ranges are not part of the Lesser Himalayas or Himachal?

- (a) Pir Panjal (b) Dhaula Dhar (c) Mahabharat (d) Kamet

Question 27: In which division of the Himalayas are the famous valleys of Kashmir, Kangra and Kullu located?

- (a) The Himadri                      (b) The Himachal                      (c) The Shivaliks                      (d) The Duns

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

- (a) The Pir Panjal range  
(b) The Karakoram range  
(c) The Shivaliks  
(d) The Ladakh range

Question 29: The longitudinal valleys lying between lesser Himalayas and Shivaliks are known as

- (a) Kangra Valley                      (b) Patkai Bum                      (c) Passes                      (d) Duns

Question 30: From west to east, the divisions of the Himalayas are demarcated by river valleys.

The part of the Himalayas lying

between the Satluj and Kali rivers is known as

- (a) Punjab Himalayas                      (b) Kumaon Himalayas                      (c) Nepal Himalayas                      (d) Assam Himalayas

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