

MATHS4U

Geography

NTSE

It's all about believing

Topic:- Relief

1. India was a part of an ancient super continent called Gondwanaland. It included present day (a) South America (b) Africa (c) Australia (d) All of these
2. Which mountain range of the Himalayas has the average height of 6000 mts? (a) Himadri (b) Himachal (c) Lesser Himalayas (d) Shivalik
3. The Himachal range has the average height of (a) 6000 mts (b) 3700 – 4500 mts (c) 900 – 1100 mts (d) 2500 mts
4. Which Himalayan Range is most prone to land –slides and earthquakes? (a) Himadri (b) Shivalik (c) Himachal (d) Greater Himalayas
5. What is the average height of the Shivaliks? (a) 900 – 1100 mts (b) 3700 – 4500 mts (c) 6000 metres and above (d) 1800 – 2000 mts
6. The extent of Himalayas is (a) 2000 km (b) 3400 km (c) 2400 km (d) 3000 km
7. What is the width of the Himalayas? (a) 150 km in the west and 400 km in the east (b) 250 km in the west and 250 km in the east (c) 400 km in the west and 250 km in the east (d) 400 km in the west and 150 km in the east
8. The highest Himalayas peak in India is (a) Mt. Everest (b) Kanchenjunga (c) K2 (d) Nanda Devi
9. The highest Himalayas peak is (a) Mt. Everest (b) Nanda Devi (c) Kanchenjunga (d) K₂
10. Which of the following is not a pass of the Himalayas Range? (a) Karakoram Pass (b) Shipkila pass (c) Nathula pass (d) Bomdila pass
11. Which of the following is not a part of purvanchal Range? (a) Patkoi Bum (b) Naga Hills (c) Satpura (d) Mizo hills
12. Which is the second highest peak in the world? (a) Mt. Everest (b) K2 (c) Kanchenjunga (d) Nanga parbat
13. Which rivers make the world's largest and the fastest growing delta? (a) Ganga Brahmaputra (b) Godavari (c) Indus (d) Mahanadi
14. Name a west flowing river in the Indian peninsular plateau (a) Narmada (b) Kaveri (c) Godavari (d) Krishna
15. The oldest part of Indian physiographic division is (a) Himalayas (b) Peninsular Plateau (c) Northern Plains (d) the island groups
16. The western Himalayas include (a) the section between Kali and Tista (b) the section between Tista and Dihang (c) the Pirpanjal Range (d) none of these
17. The Ganga originates at (a) Siachin (b) Baltoro (c) Mt. Everest (d) Gangotri
18. originates near the Kailash Manasarovar region. (a) The Indus (b) The Satluj (c) The Tsangpo (d) All the above
19. The is an example of old fold mountains. (a) Aravalli (b) Himadri (c) Naga Hills (d) Karakoram Range
20. The Konkan Coast is a part of the (a) Northeastern Coastal Plains (b) northwestern Coastal plains (c) southeastern Coastal plains (d) southern western Coastal Plains
21. The Coromandel Coast is located at the (a) southern part of Western Coastal plains (b) northern part of western coastal plains (c) southern part of Eastern Coastal plains (d) northern part of coastal plains
22. Which of the following is not a tributary of the Indus? (a) Jhelum (b) Satluj (c) Chenab (d) Indravati
23. Tick the odd one out (a) Yamuna (b) Lohit (c) Gomti (d) Kosi

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24. Which of the following is not a tributary of river Brahmaputra? (a) Ken (b) Lohit (c) Dibang (d) Dihang
25. Tick the one which is not a part of river Yamuna (a) Ken (b) Betwa (c) Dibang (d) Sind
26. There are major tectonic plates (a) 8 (b) 12 (c) 7 (d) 4
27. Which plateau lies between the Aravalli and the Vindhyan Ranges (a) Malwa Plateau (b) Chota Nagpur Plateau (c) Deccan plateau (d) Peninsular plateau
28. Which island of India is of coral origin? (a) Andaman (b) Lakshdweep (c) Nicobar (d) None of these
29. Which of the following rivers does not make a delta? (a) Ganga (b) Tapi (c) Godavari (d) Kaveri
30. Which of the following river makes an estuary? (a) Narmada (b) Indus (c) Brahmaputra (d) Krishna
31. Which of the following is a distributary of river Ganga? (a) Yamuna (b) Gangotri (c) Ghagra (d) Hooghly
32. Name the new alluvium which is very fertile (a) Khadar (b) Bhangar (c) Bhanbar (d) Tarai
33. Which of the following hills is not a part of the western Ghats? (a) Sahyadri (b) Annamalai (c) Garhjat Hills (d) Cardamon Hills
34. The Ganga enters the Northern Plains at (a) Lucknow (b) Haridwar (c) Allahabad (d) Patna
35. Which state of India is surrounded from three sides by Nepal, China and Bhutan? (a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Meghalaya (c) West Bengal (d) Sikkim
36. In which state is Nilgiri located? (a) Kerala (b) Tamil Nadu (c) Orissa (d) Andhra Pradesh
37. Name the pass that connects India to Lhasa . (a) Nathula Pass (b) Karakoram pass (c) Shipkila pass (d) Bomdila pass
38. Which of the following is not a mountain range of peninsular India? (a) Sahyadri (b) Annamalai (c) Nilgiri (d) Aravallis
39. What is referred as the roof of the world? (a) Himalaya (b) Mt. Everest (c) Pamir Knot (d) k2
40. In which states is the Satpura Range located ? (a) Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat (b) Kerala and Tamil Nadu (c) Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra (d) Maharashtra and Kerala
41. Where is the Pir Panjal Range located? (a) Himachal Pradesh (b) Uttranchal (c) Arunachal Pradesh (d) Dammu and Kashmir
42. Name an inter - montane plateau in Asia? (a) Deccan (b) Tibet (c) Malwa (d) Chotangpur
43. Which of the following lagoon lakes is not on the Malabar Coast? (a) Vembanad (b) Veli (c) Chilka (d) Astha Mudi
44. Name the coast on which Cochin is located? (a) Malabar Coast (b) Konkan coast (c) Coromandal coast (d) Northern circars
45. Name the state of India with the largest area. (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Rajasthan (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Maharashtra
46. Name the state in which Tuticorin is located (a) Maharashtra (b) Kerala (c) Karnatake (d) Tamil Nadu
47. Name the coast on which Channai port is located. (a) Konkan Coast (b) Coromandal Coast (d) Malabar coast (d) Northern Circars
48. Which part of India is called the Granary of India? (a) The Northern Plains (b) The Great Mountains in the north (c) peninsular plateau (d) The island groups

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49. Which state is the southern neighbour of jammu and Kashmir? (a) Uttranchal (b) Himachal Pradesh (c) Punjab (d) Haryana
50. Name the fresh water lagoon of India located on the Eastern Coastal plains (a) Velli (b) Vembanad (c) Chilka (d) Astha Mudi
51. What percentage of the Indian territory is occupied by mountains? (a) 12.2% (b) 10.7% (c) 9.8% (d) 11.8%
52. What percentage of the India territory is occupied by hills (a) 18.6% (b) 12% (c) 16.8% (d) 12.4%
53. What percentage of the Indian territory is occupied by plateau? (a) 28.7% (b) 26.7% (c) 27.7% (d) 25.7%
54. What percentage of the Indian territory is occupied by plains? (a) 48% (b) 52% (c) 45% (d) 43%
55. What is the Brahmaputra Called in Arunachal Pradesh (a) Dihang (b) Dibang (c) Lohit (d) Padma
56. What is the height of Bamcha Barwa? (a) 7700 mts (b) 6800 mts (c) 7756 mts (d) 7200 mts
57. What is the height of Nanga Parbat? (a) 8127 mts (b) 8000 mts (c) 7920 mts (d) 8300 mts
58. Where is the Zojila Pass located? (a) Himachal Pradesh (b) Arunachal Pradesh (c) Sikkim (d) Kashmir

Answer

1. d 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. A 6. C 7. D 8. B 9. A 10. A 11. C 12. B 13. A 14. A 15. B 16. C 17. D
18. D 19. A 20. B 21. C 22. D 23. B 24. A 25. C 26. C 27. A 28. B 29. B 30. A 31. D 32.
A 33. C 34. B 35. D 36. B 37. A 38. D 39. C 40. A 41. D 42. B 43. C 44. A 45. B 46. D
47. B 48. A 49. B 50. C 51. B 52. A 53. C 54. D 55. a 56. C 57. A 58. D