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Physical Geography

1. Which layer of the Earth is responsible for generating the Earth's magnetic field?
 - a) Crust
 - b) Mantle
 - c) Outer Core
 - d) Inner Core
2. The Convectional current theory was given by—
 - a) Holmes
 - b) Wegener
 - c) Hess
 - d) Wilson
3. The San Andreas Fault is an example of—
 - a) Convergent Boundary
 - b) Divergent Boundary
 - c) Transform Boundary
 - d) Collisional Plate Boundary
4. Andes mountains are formed due to—
 - a) Ocean–Ocean convergence
 - b) Ocean–Continent convergence
 - c) Continent–Continent convergence
 - d) Divergence of plates
5. Which type of volcanic eruption is the most explosive?
 - a) Hawaiian
 - b) Strombolian
 - c) Vulcanian
 - d) Plinian
6. Which rock type forms due to cooling and solidification of magma?
 - a) Igneous
 - b) Sedimentary

- c) Metamorphic
- d) Volcaniclastic

7. The Mohorovičić Discontinuity separates—

- a) Crust and Mantle
- b) Mantle and Outer Core
- c) Outer and Inner Core
- d) Lithosphere and Asthenosphere

8. Alfred Wegener proposed the Continental Drift Theory in—

- a) 1912
- b) 1902
- c) 1930
- d) 1942

9. Tsunami waves are produced mainly due to—

- a) Tidal Changes
- b) Undersea Earthquakes
- c) Cyclones
- d) Volcanic Ash

10. The Ring of Fire encircles—

- a) Atlantic Ocean
- b) Indian Ocean
- c) Arctic Ocean
- d) Pacific Ocean

11. The Sial layer primarily consists of—

- a) Silica and Magnesium
- b) Silica and Aluminium
- c) Iron and Nickel
- d) Iron and Magnesium

12. The focus of an earthquake is also called—

- a) Epicenter
- b) Hypocenter
- c) Seismocenter
- d) Tectonic point

13. Which seismic waves cannot pass through liquids?

- a) P-waves
- b) S-waves
- c) Surface waves
- d) Rayleigh waves



14. The mid-ocean ridges are formed by—
a) Convergent boundaries
b) Divergent boundaries
c) Transform boundaries
d) Fold mountains
15. Which rock is known as primary rock?
a) Igneous
b) Sedimentary
c) Metamorphic
d) None
16. Which is the deepest part of the Earth?
a) Inner core
b) Outer core
c) Lower mantle
d) Crust
17. Lava plateaus are mainly formed due to—
a) Highly viscous lava
b) Fluid basaltic lava
c) Sedimentation
d) Folding
18. Earthquake magnitude is measured using—
a) Mercalli Scale
b) Richter Scale
c) Moment Scale
d) Beaufort Scale
19. Himalayas are an example of—
a) Block mountains
b) Residual mountains
c) Fold mountains
d) Volcanic mountains
20. The primary cause of plate movement in Plate Tectonic Theory is—
a) Earth Rotation
b) Convection currents
c) Ocean currents
d) Wind energy



21. Epicenter of an earthquake refers to—
- a) Point below the ground where energy is released
 - b) Point on the surface directly above focus
 - c) Point where waves end
 - d) None

22. Which layer of Earth has highest temperature?
- a) Crust
 - b) Mantle
 - c) Outer core
 - d) Inner core

23. Pillow lava forms—
- a) In deserts
 - b) Underwater
 - c) At fault lines only
 - d) Due to wind erosion

24. Who discovered sea-floor spreading?

- a) Harry Hess
- b) Wegener
- c) Benioff
- d) Gutenberg

25. The energy release point of an earthquake is—

- a) Epicenter
- b) Hypocenter
- c) Terminal point
- d) Crest

26. Granite is—

- a) Intrusive igneous rock
- b) Extrusive igneous rock
- c) Metamorphic rock
- d) Sedimentary rock

27. The mantle is composed mainly of—

- a) Basalt & Granite
- b) Silicate rocks rich in Mg & Fe
- c) Nickel & Iron
- d) Limestone

28. Which structure records the seismic waves?

- a) Seismograph



- b) Barograph
- c) Pyrograph
- d) Graphometer

29. Lithosphere includes—

- a) Crust + Uppermost mantle
- b) Crust only
- c) Mantle only
- d) Mantle + Core

30. Which rock forms due to heat & pressure?

- a) Igneous
- b) Sedimentary
- c) Metamorphic
- d) Lava rock

31. The Earth's crust is made up of how many major plates approximately?

- a) 7
- b) 10
- c) 15
- d) 20

32. Which is the most abundant element in Earth's crust?

- a) Iron
- b) Oxygen
- c) Silicon
- d) Magnesium

33. The deepest point in ocean where earthquakes originate frequently is called—

- a) Benioff Zone
- b) Moho Zone
- c) Ridge Zone
- d) Fault Zone

34. Limestone is an example of—

- a) Igneous rock
- b) Sedimentary rock
- c) Metamorphic rock
- d) Plutonic rock

35. The Richter scale measures—

- a) Intensity
- b) Magnitude
- c) Duration



d) Damage

36. Which type of volcano is Mount Fuji?

- a) Shield volcano
- b) Composite volcano
- c) Cinder cone volcano
- d) Dome volcano

37. Which waves arrive first at a seismograph?

- a) P-waves
- b) S-waves
- c) L-waves
- d) Surface waves

38. Indian plate is moving towards—

- a) North
- b) South
- c) East
- d) West

39. Most earthquakes occur along—

- a) Equator
- b) Plate boundaries
- c) Deserts
- d) Glaciers

40. The inner core is believed to be—

- a) Liquid
- b) Semi-solid
- c) Solid
- d) Gaseous

41. Dolomite is a—

- a) Igneous rock
- b) Sedimentary rock
- c) Metamorphic rock
- d) Fossil rock

42. Which type of boundary forms rift valleys?

- a) Transform
- b) Divergent
- c) Convergent
- d) Subduction



43. A tsunami in Japanese language means—
a) Big wind
b) Harbour waves
c) Giant storm
d) Tidal wave
44. Which mountain is formed due to faulting?
a) Himalayas
b) Block mountains
c) Andes
d) Rockies
45. Which gas is prominently emitted from volcanoes?
a) Oxygen
b) Nitrogen
c) Sulphur dioxide
d) Methane
46. Basalt is—
a) Basic igneous rock
b) Acidic igneous rock
c) Organic sedimentary rock
d) Foliated rock
47. Which plate boundary forms deep ocean trenches?
a) Convergent
b) Divergent
c) Transform
d) Collision
48. Shadow zone of S-waves confirms—
a) Solid mantle
b) Liquid outer core
c) Solid crust
d) Magma chamber
49. Rocks formed from remains of plants & animals are—
a) Organic sedimentary
b) Chemical sedimentary
c) Igneous
d) Metamorphic
50. Which is the longest mountain chain in the world?
a) Himalayas



- b) Andes
- c) Mid-Ocean Ridge
- d) Rockies

51. Folding is caused due to—

- a) Tension
- b) Compression
- c) Weathering
- d) Deposition

52. The boundary above the core is—

- a) Moho
- b) Lehmann
- c) Gutenberg
- d) Bullen

53. Which scale measures earthquake damage?

- a) Mercalli Scale
- b) Richter Scale
- c) Moment Scale
- d) Tsunami Scale

54. Hawaiian volcanoes are—

- a) Shield volcanoes
- b) Composite volcanoes
- c) Ash cone volcanoes
- d) Plug dome

55. Which layer is semi-molten supporting plate movement?

- a) Lithosphere
- b) Asthenosphere
- c) Mesosphere
- d) Core

56. Which type of rocks have fossils?

- a) Igneous
- b) Sedimentary
- c) Metamorphic
- d) Crystalline

57. The largest plate is—

- a) Eurasian plate
- b) Pacific plate
- c) African plate



d) Indo-Australian plate

58. The elastic rebound theory is used to explain—

- a) Volcanoes
- b) Earthquakes
- c) Mountains
- d) Tsunami

59. Kimberlite rock is source of—

- a) Coal
- b) Diamond
- c) Petroleum
- d) Copper

60. Which mountain is a continental–continental collision result?

- a) Alps
- b) Andes
- c) Appalachians
- d) Rockies

61. Transform fault was explained by—

- a) Wilson
- b) Hess
- c) Wegener
- d) Darwin

62. The recorded trace of seismic waves is called—

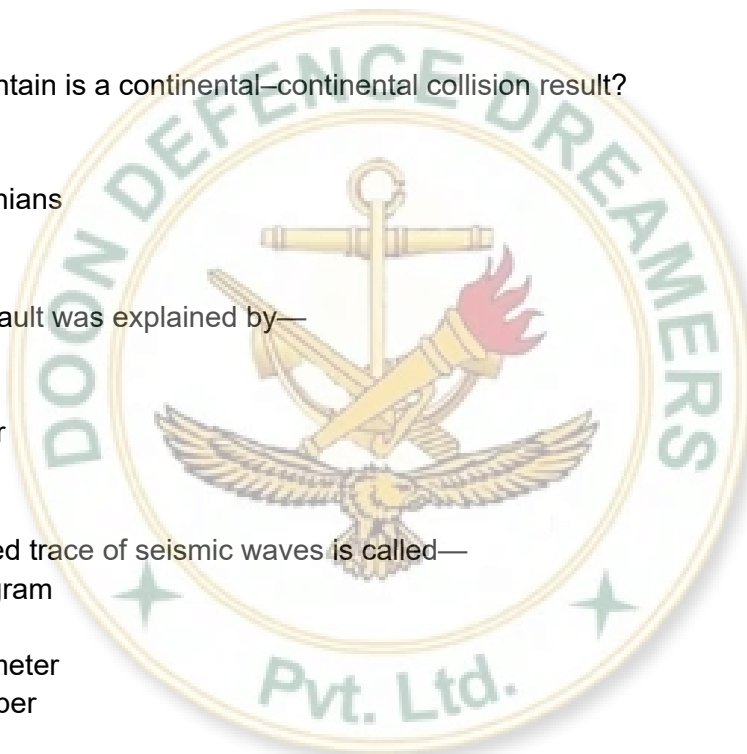
- a) Seismogram
- b) Diagram
- c) Graphometer
- d) Seisopaper

63. The temperature increases with depth by—

- a) Geothermal gradient
- b) Solar heating
- c) Pressure Increase
- d) Radio waves

64. Which rocks form due to evaporation of water?

- a) Clastic sedimentary
- b) Chemical sedimentary
- c) Igneous
- d) Metamorphic



65. Tsunami speed in deep water can reach—

- a) 100 km/hr
- b) 500 km/hr
- c) 800+ km/hr
- d) 30 km/hr

66. A fold with arch shape is called—

- a) Syncline
- b) Anticline
- c) Monocline
- d) Basin fold

67. Island arcs are formed due to—

- a) Divergence
- b) Subduction
- c) Transform motion
- d) Convection erosion

68. Rajmahal hills are made of—

- a) Granite
- b) Basalt
- c) Limestone
- d) Schist

69. The Himalayas are still rising due to—

- a) Weathering
- b) Continued plate collision
- c) Volcanic eruptions
- d) Wind deposition

70. The world's most active earthquake belt—

- a) Mid-Atlantic Ridge
- b) Pacific Ring of Fire
- c) East African Rift
- d) Icelandic Belt

71. Which boundary destroys crust?

- a) Divergent
- b) Convergent
- c) Transform
- d) Rift

72. Which is a metamorphic rock?

- a) Slate



- b) Shale
- c) Sandstone
- d) Chalk

73. Which scale is logarithmic?

- a) Richter
- b) Mercalli
- c) Tsunami
- d) Beaufort

74. Volcano opening through which lava erupts—

- a) Chamber
- b) Crater
- c) Vent
- d) Magma pipe

75. Which rock is formed directly from magma?

- a) Granite
- b) Slate
- c) Sandstone
- d) Marble

76. Longest duration earthquake waves—

- a) P-wave
- b) S-wave
- c) Surface wave
- d) Body wave

77. Which feature forms at divergent boundary in continents?

- a) Rift valley
- b) Fold mountain
- c) Deep trench
- d) Island arc

78. Himalayan type mountains are—

- a) Old fold
- b) Young fold
- c) Block
- d) Volcanic

79. The process of change of rocks by metamorphism is due to—

- a) Weathering
- b) Heat & Pressure
- c) Solution



d) Frost action

80. A sudden shaking of Earth is—

- a) Faulting
- b) Earthquake
- c) Folding
- d) Weathering

81. Mount Kilimanjaro is a—

- a) Shield volcano
- b) Stratovolcano
- c) Caldera
- d) Cinder cone

82. The lithosphere is broken into pieces called—

- a) Blocks
- b) Faults
- c) Plates
- d) Lenses

83. The asthenosphere is—

- a) Rigid
- b) Plastic
- c) Brittle
- d) Solid iron

84. The hardest rock—

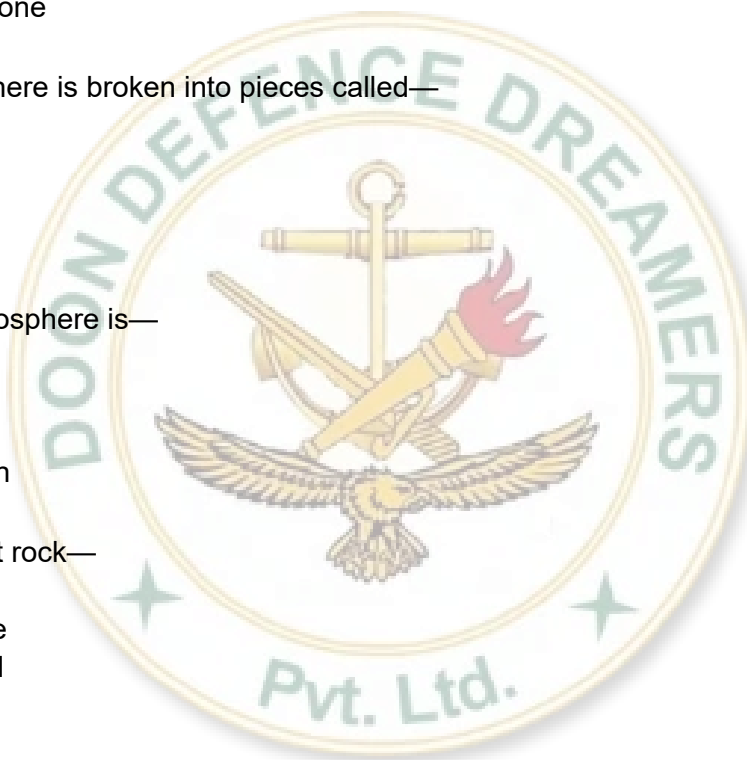
- a) Marble
- b) Quartzite
- c) Diamond
- d) Schist

85. Faulting is result of—

- a) Vertical movement
- b) Horizontal movement
- c) Tensional forces
- d) All above

86. Submarine earthquakes mostly cause—

- a) Flood
- b) Tsunami
- c) Tornado
- d) Volcano



87. When magma cools rapidly it forms—
a) Large crystals
b) Fine crystals
c) Sediments
d) Fossils
88. SIAL refers to—
a) Silica + Iron
b) Silica + Aluminium
c) Silica + Nickel
d) Sulphur + Aluminium
89. Deccan Traps were formed by—
a) Plinian eruption
b) Basaltic lava flow
c) Folding
d) Sedimentation
90. A line joining points of equal earthquake intensity—
a) Isohyet
b) Iseismal
c) Isobar
d) Isotherm
91. The Mid-Atlantic Ridge is an example of—
a) Transform boundary
b) Convergent boundary
c) Divergent boundary
d) Collision
92. Intensity of earthquake is measured by—
a) Richter Scale
b) Mercalli Scale
c) Mohs Scale
d) Enhanced Fujita Scale
93. Which rock has layered structure?
a) Igneous
b) Sedimentary
c) Metamorphic
d) None
94. Plate Tectonic Theory was proposed by—
a) Hess

- b) Morgan & McKenzie
- c) Wegener
- d) Holmes

95. Benioff Zone is related to—

- a) Volcano vents
- b) Subduction earthquakes
- c) Rift volcanism
- d) Hot spots

96. Hotspots form—

- a) Fold mountains
- b) Volcanic islands
- c) Trenches
- d) Fault blocks

97. Sierra Nevada mountains are—

- a) Block mountains
- b) Fold mountains
- c) Dome mountains
- d) Residual mountains

98. Primary waves are also known as—

- a) Transverse waves
- b) Longitudinal waves
- c) Surface waves
- d) Rayleigh waves

99. Molten rock beneath Earth's crust—

- a) Lava
- b) Magma
- c) Basalt
- d) Granite

100. World's highest volcano—

- a) Cotopaxi
- b) Mauna Kea
- c) Ojos del Salado
- d) Krakatoa

