

Physical features of India (Important MCQs for class 9th)

Description

These questions will help you practice as possible mcqs in Geography of class 9th

Multiple choice questions with answers:-

Q.1 Which of the following are considered the most recent landforms in India?

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

Answer: b) The Northern Plains

Q.2 What type of terrain is common in the Himalayan Mountains?

- a) Vast stretches of plains
- b) Rugged terrain with high peaks and deep valleys
- c) Gently rising hills and wide valleys
- d) Sandy and dry desert regions

Answer: b) Rugged terrain with high peaks and deep valleys

Q.3 The Peninsular Plateau is primarily composed of which types of rocks?

- a) Sedimentary and metamorphic rocks
- b) Alluvial and sedimentary rocks
- c) Igneous and metamorphic rocks
- d) Limestone and granite rocks

Answer: c) Igneous and metamorphic rocks

Q.4 Which of the following physical features of India is considered geologically unstable?

- a) The Peninsular Plateau
- b) The Northern Plains
- c) The Himalayan Mountains
- d) The Coastal Plains

Answer: c) The Himalayan Mountains

Q.5 How long is the Himalayan mountain range approximately?

- a) 1,200 Km
- b) 2,400 Km

- c) 3,000 Km
- d) 4,500 Km

Answer: b) 2,400 Km

Q.6 In which part of the Himalayas are the altitudinal variations greater?

- a) The western half
- b) The eastern half
- c) The central region
- d) Both halves have equal altitudinal variations

Answer: b) The eastern half

Q.7 The northernmost range of the Himalayas is known as:

- a) The Outer Himalayas
- b) The Lesser Himalayas
- c) The Great Himalayas or Himadri
- d) The Shiwaliks

Answer: c) The Great Himalayas or Himadri

Q.8 What is the core of the Great Himalayas composed of?

- a) Sedimentary rocks
- b) Igneous rocks
- c) Granite
- d) Limestone

Answer: c) Granite

Q.9 Which mountain range is the longest and most important in the Himachal or Lesser Himalaya?

- a) Dhauladhar range
- b) Mahabharat range
- c) Pir Panjal range
- d) Shiwalik range

Answer: c) Pir Panjal range

Q.10 What are the Shiwaliks primarily composed of?

- a) Solidified lava
- b) Unconsolidated sediments
- c) Metamorphic rocks
- d) Granite

Answer: b) Unconsolidated sediments

Q.11 What is the altitude range of the Himachal or Lesser Himalaya?

- a) 900 to 1100 metres

- b) 3700 to 4500 metres
- c) 2000 to 3000 metres
- d) 6000 to 7000 metres

Answer: b) 3700 to 4500 metres

Q.12 What are the longitudinal valleys lying between the Lesser Himalaya and the Shiwaliks known as?

- a) Doabs
- b) Duns
- c) Bhabar
- d) Terai

Answer: b) Duns

Q.13 The Himalayas are divided into which regional divisions from west to east?

- a) Punjab Himalaya, Kumaon Himalaya, Nepal Himalaya, Assam Himalaya
- b) Himachal Himalaya, Nepal Himalaya, Purvachal Himalaya, Mizo Hills
- c) Satluj Himalaya, Kali Himalaya, Teesta Himalaya, Dihang Himalaya
- d) Indus Himalaya, Ganga Himalaya, Brahmaputra Himalaya, Purvachal Himalaya

Answer: a) Punjab Himalaya, Kumaon Himalaya, Nepal Himalaya, Assam Himalaya

Q.14 The Purvachal hills and mountains are located in which part of India?

- a) Western India
- b) Northern India
- c) Southern India
- d) North-Eastern India

Answer: d) North-Eastern India

Q.15 Which rivers mark the boundary of the Kumaon Himalayas?

- a) Indus and Satluj
- b) Satluj and Kali
- c) Kali and Teesta
- d) Teesta and Dihang

Answer: b) Satluj and Kali

Q.16 What is the altitude range of the Shiwalik ranges?

- a) 900 to 1100 metres
- b) 1500 to 2500 metres
- c) 1100 to 1500 metres
- d) 3700 to 4500 metres

Answer: a) 900 to 1100 metres

Q.17 The Purvachal hills consist of which of the following hill ranges?

- a) Aravalli, Vindhya, and Satpura
- b) Patkai, Naga, Manipur, and Mizo hills
- c) Shiwalik, Himadri, and Himachal
- d) Khasi, Jaintia, and Garo hills

Answer: b) Patkai, Naga, Manipur, and Mizo hills

Q.18 The Himalayas beyond the Dihang gorge are known as what?

- a) Assam Himalayas
- b) Kumaon Himalayas
- c) Nepal Himalayas
- d) Purvachal

Answer: d) Purvachal

Q.19 The Northern Plain of India has been formed by the interplay of which three major river systems?

- a) Ganga, Yamuna, and Saraswati
- b) Indus, Ganga, and Brahmaputra
- c) Godavari, Krishna, and Kaveri
- d) Narmada, Tapti, and Mahanadi

Answer: b) Indus, Ganga, and Brahmaputra

Q.20 What type of soil primarily forms the Northern Plain?

- a) Black soil
- b) Red soil
- c) Laterite soil
- d) Alluvial soil

Answer: d) Alluvial soil

Q.21 What is the approximate area covered by the Northern Plain?

- a) 5 lakh sq. km
- b) 7 lakh sq. km
- c) 10 lakh sq. km
- d) 12 lakh sq. km

Answer: b) 7 lakh sq. km

Q.22 The term 'Doab' is derived from which two words, and what do they mean?

- a) 'Do' meaning two and 'ab' meaning water
- b) 'Do' meaning land and 'ab' meaning water
- c) 'Do' meaning river and 'ab' meaning flow
- d) 'Do' meaning valley and 'ab' meaning water

Answer: a) 'Do' meaning two and 'ab' meaning water

Q.23 Which of the following rivers is not a tributary of the Indus?

- a) Jhelum
- b) Chenab
- c) Teesta
- d) Ravi

Answer: c) Teesta

Q.24 Majuli, the largest inhabited riverine island in the world, is located in which river?

- a) Ganga
- b) Brahmaputra
- c) Indus
- d) Yamuna

Answer: b) Brahmaputra

Q.25 The Ganga Plain extends between which two rivers?

- a) Yamuna and Ghaggar
- b) Ghaggar and Teesta
- c) Satluj and Beas
- d) Jhelum and Chenab

Answer: b) Ghaggar and Teesta

Q.26 The wet, swampy, and marshy region south of the bhabar belt is known as?

- a) Bhangar
- b) Terai
- c) Doab
- d) Kankar

Answer: b) Terai

Q.27 Which region of the Northern Plain is formed of older alluvium and lies above the floodplains of the rivers?

- a) Bhabar
- b) Terai
- c) Bhangar
- d) Doab

Answer: c) Bhangar

Q.28 The calcareous deposits found in the Bhangar region are locally known as?

- a) Kankar
- b) Bhabar
- c) Terai
- d) Doab

Answer: a) Kankar

Q.29 The newer, younger deposits of the floodplains in the Northern Plains are known as:

- a) Bhabar
- b) Khadar
- c) Bhangar
- d) Terai

Answer: b) Khadar

Q.30 Why is the Khadar region ideal for intensive agriculture?

- a) It has a rocky terrain.
- b) It is renewed almost every year with fertile soil.
- c) It has dense forests.
- d) It is located near the desert.

Answer: b) It is renewed almost every year with fertile soil.

Q.31 The Peninsular Plateau is primarily composed of:

- a) Sedimentary rocks
- b) Alluvial soil
- c) Old crystalline, igneous, and metamorphic rocks
- d) Recent volcanic rocks

Answer: c) Old crystalline, igneous, and metamorphic rocks

Q.32 Which river marks the division between the Central Highlands and the Deccan Plateau?

- a) Ganga
- b) Narmada
- c) Yamuna
- d) Godavari

Answer: b) Narmada

Q.33 The Central Highlands are a part of which larger geographical feature?

- a) Thar Desert
- b) Deccan Plateau
- c) Malwa Plateau
- d) Chotanagpur Plateau

Answer: c) Malwa Plateau

Q.34 What is the slope direction of the rivers in the Central Highlands?

- a) Northwest to Southeast
- b) Southwest to Northeast
- c) Southeast to Northwest

d) Northeast to Southwest

Answer: b) Southwest to Northeast

Q.35 The Deccan Plateau slopes gently towards the:

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

Answer: c) East

Q.36 The hill ranges that form the eastern extension of the Deccan Plateau include:

- a) Aravalis
- b) Garo, Khasi, and Jaintia Hills
- c) Satpura Range
- d) Shevroy Hills

Answer: b) Garo, Khasi, and Jaintia Hills

Q.37 The Western Ghats cause orographic rain because:

- a) They are located near the coast.
- b) They face the rain-bearing moist winds.
- c) They are continuous and parallel to the coast.
- d) They are discontinuous and irregular.

Answer: b) They face the rain-bearing moist winds.

Q.38 Which is the highest peak in the Eastern Ghats?

- a) Anai Mudi
- b) Doda Betta
- c) Mahendragiri
- d) Nilgiri

Answer: c) Mahendragiri

Q.39 The black soil area of the Peninsular Plateau, known as Deccan Trap, is primarily formed due to:

- a) Sedimentary rocks
- b) Volcanic origin
- c) River deposition
- d) Glacial activity

Answer: b) Volcanic origin

Q.40 The Aravali Hills, which extend from Gujarat to Delhi, are:

- a) New and growing hills
- b) Part of the Himalayas

- c) Highly eroded and found as broken hills
- d) Composed of sedimentary rocks

Answer: c) Highly eroded and found as broken hills

Q.41 Which hill stations are located in the Eastern Ghats?

- a) Shimla and Manali
- b) Ooty and Kodaikanal
- c) Darjeeling and Gangtok
- d) Mussoorie and Nainital

Answer: b) Ooty and Kodaikanal

Q.42 The Indian Desert lies towards the western margins of which hills?

- a) Western Ghats
- b) Eastern Ghats
- c) Satpura Hills
- d) Aravali Hills

Answer: d) Aravali Hills

Q.43 Which of the following is the only large river in the Indian Desert region?

- a) Yamuna
- b) Luni
- c) Narmada
- d) Sabarmati

Answer: b) Luni

Q.44 Barchans are:

- a) Sand dunes shaped like crescents
- b) Large rivers in the desert
- c) Rocky hills in the Aravali range
- d) Fertile areas in the desert

Answer: a) Sand dunes shaped like crescents

Q.45 The western coast of India is divided into three sections. The central stretch is known as:

- a) Konkan
- b) Malabar
- c) Kannad Plain
- d) Coromandel

Answer: c) Kannad Plain

Q.46 Chilika Lake, the largest saltwater lake in India, is located in which state?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Andhra Pradesh

- c) Odisha
- d) West Bengal

Answer: c) Odisha

Q.47 Which of the following rivers has formed an extensive delta along the eastern coast of India?

- a) Godavari
- b) Yamuna
- c) Tapi
- d) Sabarmati

Answer: a) Godavari

Q.48 Which island group lies close to the Malabar coast of Kerala?

- a) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- b) Lakshadweep Islands
- c) Maldives
- d) Pitti Islands

Answer: b) Lakshadweep Islands

Q.49 What was the former name of the Lakshadweep Islands before 1973?

- a) Laccadive, Minicoy, and Amindive
- b) Maldives
- c) Andaman and Nicobar
- d) Minicoy and Kavaratti

Answer: a) Laccadive, Minicoy, and Amindive

Q.50 What is the administrative headquarters of Lakshadweep?

- a) Minicoy
- b) Kavaratti
- c) Pitti
- d) Andaman

Answer: b) Kavaratti

Q.51 Which island in the Lakshadweep group is uninhabited and has a bird sanctuary?

- a) Kavaratti
- b) Minicoy
- c) Pitti
- d) Nicobar

Answer: c) Pitti

Q.52 The Andaman and Nicobar islands experience which type of climate?

- a) Tropical

- b) Equatorial
- c) Temperate
- d) Desert

Answer: b) Equatorial

Q.53 What are coral polyps?

- a) Long-lived large organisms
- b) Short-lived microscopic organisms
- c) Aquatic plants
- d) Fossilized sea creatures

Answer: b) Short-lived microscopic organisms

Q.54 What substance do coral polyps secrete?

- a) Sodium chloride
- b) Calcium carbonate
- c) Silica
- d) Magnesium sulfate

Answer: b) Calcium carbonate

Q.55 The Great Barrier Reef of Australia is an example of which type of coral reef?

- a) Atoll
- b) Barrier reef
- c) Fringing reef
- d) Continental reef

Answer: b) Barrier reef

Q.56 How are atolls typically shaped?

- a) Triangular
- b) Square
- c) Circular or horseshoe-shaped
- d) Rectangular

Answer: c) Circular or horseshoe-shaped

Category

1. objective questions for class 9th

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