

**11th Geography Lesson 4 Questions in English****4] Lithosphere: Exogenic Processes**

1. In which state there is 6-meter-high and 5-metre wide rock estimated to weigh over 250 tons is known locally as Krishna's Butter Ball is located?
  - a) Maharashtra
  - b) Tamil Nadu
  - c) Uttar Pradesh
  - d) Kerala
2. Which among the following is not the exogenic process?
  - a) Diastrophism
  - b) Weathering
  - c) Mass wasting
  - d) Denudation
3. The elements of nature capable of doing the exogenic processes are termed as \_\_\_\_
  - a) Protentional agents
  - b) Gradational agents
  - c) Conventional agents
  - d) Evolving agents
4. Which is the process of disintegration and decomposition of rocks?
  - a) Mass movement
  - b) Denudation
  - c) Weathering
  - d) All the above
5. How many types of weathering are there?
  - a) Two
  - b) Three
  - c) Five
  - d) Four
6. Which among the following is not the physical weathering?
  - a) Thermal weathering
  - b) Frost wedging
  - c) Exfoliation
  - d) Carbonation
7. Which among the following statement is correct?
  - 1) In arid and semi-arid areas, the temperature increases, heat up and expand the rocks during the night and contract the rock materials when cooling at day.
  - 2) Under extreme temperature conditions, due to alternate expansion and contraction, the rocks crack and eventually split. The thermal weathering is of three types. They are; (a) Granular disintegration (b) Block disintegration and (c) Atomic disintegration.
    - a) Only 1
    - b) Only 2
    - c) Both 1 and 2
    - d) None
8. Which among the following statement is correct?
  - 1) Alternate expansion and contraction of minerals of varying properties in the rocks due to temperature changes, makes the rocks break down into small pieces. Due to this, the breakup of rocks occurs, grain by grain. This is known as granular disintegration.
  - 2) Block disintegration occurs in rocks such as granite rock. So, in the areas of jointed igneous or layered sedimentary rocks due to the great diurnal range of temperature, the rocks may break up along the joints and cracks into a large rectangular shaped block.
    - a) Only 1
    - b) Only 2
    - c) Both 1 and 2
    - d) None
9. Which among the following is the other name of Exfoliation?
  - a) Egg weathering
  - b) Onion weathering
  - c) Cone weathering
  - d) Capsicum weathering

10. Exfoliation occurs commonly in which among the following areas?

- a) Mediterranean
- b) Tropical
- c) Humid
- d) Arid

11. Which among the following statement is incorrect?

1) Almost all liquids expand when frozen, but when water freezes it becomes smaller in size or takes only less space. As water contract it puts great pressure on rocks.

2) When water enters into the cracks of rocks and freezes, the pressure exerted on the rock is enough to wedge the walls of the crack farther apart, thus expanding and deepening the crack. Thus, frost wedging results in weathering of rock.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

12. The kaolinite (china clay) was created from which among the following rock?

- a) Lime stone
- b) Granite
- c) Marble
- d) Sandstone

13. Which among the following is not the type of chemical weathering?

- a) Oxidation
- b) Hydrolysis
- c) Carbonation
- d) Pinacotheca

14. Which among the following is the example of oxidation?

- a) Formation of cave
- b) Extraction of gypsum
- c) Deduction of marble
- d) Rusting of Iron

15. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) Hydrolysis is the chemical breakdown of a rock substance when combined with water and forms a soluble precipitate like lime mineral. The most common example of hydrolysis is feldspar found in marble changing to lime.

2) Carbonation is the mixing of water with carbon dioxide to make carbonic acid. This acid reacts with minerals in the rocks. This type of weathering is important in the formation of caves.

3) Hydration is the absorption of water into the mineral structure of the rock. Hydration expands volume and also results in rock deformation. A good example of hydration is the absorption of water by anhydrite, resulting in the formation of gypsum.

- a) Both 1 and 2
- b) Both 1 and 3
- c) Both 2 and 3
- d) All 1, 2 and 3

16. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) Biological weathering is the alteration of rock by the action of plants, animals, and man. Burrowing and wedging by organisms like earthworms, termites, rodents, etc., help in exposing the rock surfaces to physical changes with the extraction of moisture and air.

2) Human beings by removing vegetation for agriculture and other activities also help in mixing and creating new contacts between air, water, and minerals in the rock materials. Plant roots make a great pressure on the rock materials mechanically breaking them apart.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

17. Which is the movement of a large mass of rock, soil and debris downward by the pull of gravity. It is also called a mass movement or slope movement?

- a) Mass Wasting
- b) Mass Movement

c) Slope Movement

d) All the above

18. Great mass of bed rock moves downward by rotational slip from a high cliff is known as \_\_\_\_

a) Rock Slide

b) Slump

c) Debris Slide

d) Rock fall

19. The accumulation of rock debris at the base of a steep slope is called \_\_\_\_

a) Talus

b) Pines

c) Kagus

d) Nodus

20. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) Rockslides usually follow a zone of weakness. Presence of water increases slippage. Collisions down the slope generally break the rock mass into rubble that eventually results in rockslides

2) Landslides occur when a large piece of rock breaks off and slides down hill. It is often initiated by earthquakes and very heavy rain.

3) Debris flow is more extensive and occurs on a large scale than slump but there is large amount of water. The materials involved in debris slide are a mixture of soils and rock fragments.

a) Both 1 and 2

b) Both 1 and 3

c) Both 2 and 3

d) All 1, 2 and 3

21. A mudflow originating on a volcanic slope is called \_\_\_\_

a) Debris

b) Slit

c) Lahar

d) Tonus

22. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) Debris flow is defined as mass wasting event in which turbulence occurs throughout the mass. Debris flow includes earth flows, mudflows, and debris avalanches. Debris flow occurs when the

rock or soil mass loses coherency when lots of water is involved.

2) Debris becomes mixed up completely and flows as liquid mud. It often carries large boulders which can be very destructive. When earth material moves down a hillside as a fluid-like mass, it is called an earth flow. These flows typically occur in arid areas on steep slopes with thick, clay rich soil that becomes saturated with water during storms.

a) Only 1

b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

23. Which among the following is the deadliest type of debris flow?

a) Debris slide

b) Debris turbulence

c) Debris cones

d) Debris avalanche

24. Which among the following is a slow and gradual movement of soil downhill?

a) Firm

b) Creep

c) Slopy

d) Odis

25. Which among the following is the process by which the earth's surface gets levelled?

a) Procession

b) Saltation

c) Gradation

d) Erosion

26. Which among the following are not important gradational agents?

a) Wave

b) Ozone

c) Water

d) Ice

27. Which among the following is not the type of work performed by river?

a) Erosion

b) Transportation

- c) Deposition  
d) Conversion
28. The breaking of rocks by the river in along its course is \_\_\_\_
- a) Erosion  
b) Transportation  
c) Deposition  
d) All the above
29. In which among the following way river erosion is not carried out?
- a) Corrasion  
b) Traction  
c) Corrosion  
d) Attrition
30. Which among the following refers to the breaking of rock in the bed and on the bank by fragments carried by the stream?
- a) Hydraulic action  
b) Corrasion  
c) Corrosion  
d) Attrition
31. Which among the following refers to the eroded materials carried by the stream strike against each other?
- a) Hydraulic action  
b) Corrasion  
c) Corrosion  
d) Attrition
32. Which among the following refers to the physical force of the moving water which breaks the rocks in its course?
- a) Hydraulic action  
b) Corrasion  
c) Abrasion  
d) Attrition
33. Stream carrying the fragmented materials broken by the stream is called \_\_\_\_
- a) Erosion  
b) Transportation  
c) Deposition  
d) All the above
34. The transportation of eroded materials is not carried by which among the following way?
- a) Abrasion  
b) Traction  
c) Solution  
d) Saltation
35. Some of the fragments of the rocks move along the bed of a stream by bouncing continuously. This process is called as \_\_\_\_
- a) Traction  
b) Saltation  
c) Solution  
d) Suspension
36. The holding up of small particles of sand, silt, and mud by the water as the stream flows is \_\_\_\_
- a) Traction  
b) Saltation  
c) Solution  
d) Suspension
37. Which among the following statement is correct?
- 1) The heavier and larger rock fragments like gravels, pebbles are forced by the flow of the river to roll along its bed. These fragments can be seen rolling, slipping, bumping and being dragged. This process is called as traction and the load transported in this way are called traction load.
- 2) Some parts of the rock fragments dissolve in the river water and transported. This type of transportation is called solution transportation.
- a) Only 1  
b) Only 2  
c) Both 1 and 2  
d) None
38. When the velocity of the stream decreases, the stream deposits sand, silt and other fragments. It is called as \_\_\_\_
- a) Erosion  
b) Transportation  
c) Deposition  
d) Solution

39. The middle stage of a river is also called \_\_\_\_\_
- Youthful stage of river
  - Matured stage of river
  - Mountain stage of river
  - All the above
40. The Lower Stage is the final stage of a river where the valleys are extremely broad and it has generally gentle slope. The valley becomes almost flat which is called \_\_\_\_\_
- Penplain
  - Mangrove
  - Confluence
  - Floccus
41. The place where two rivers join is called as \_\_\_\_\_
- Source
  - Tributaries
  - Penplain
  - Confluence
42. Which among the following statement is correct?
- 1) The upper stage of a river is also called the youthful stage or mountain stage. The velocity and speed of the stream are very high because the slope here is steep. The vertical erosion is the most dominant work here.
  - 2) The valley is formed in Upper stage of a river. The place where a river starts is called a Tributary. In the mountain stage, the number of small streams originates from different locations. They are called sources.
- Only 1
  - Only 2
  - Both 1 and 2
  - None
43. Most of the penplain forms low residual hills with steep slopes which are called as \_\_\_\_\_
- Foreshock
  - Monadnock
  - Slummock
  - Finnock
44. Which among the following are formed due to active down cutting of the valleys?
- Plunge pool
  - Rapids
  - Grooves
  - Gorges
45. The Grand Canyon of the Colorado River is located in which among the following country?
- Russia
  - China
  - USA
  - Australia
46. Which among the following are stream sections with extremely strong currents, numerous obstacles, and steps in their streambeds?
- Plunge pool
  - Rapids
  - Cascade
  - Gorges
47. The Series of a waterfall in a river is called as \_\_\_\_\_
- Plunge pool
  - Rapids
  - Cascade
  - Gorges
48. Which among the following is a deep depression in a stream bed at the base of a waterfall?
- Plunge pool
  - Rapids
  - V-shaped valley
  - Gorges
49. Which among the following is Earth's highest waterfall?
- Tugela Falls
  - Jog Falls
  - Niagara Falls
  - Angel Falls
50. Which among the following statement is incorrect?

1) The valleys made by the rivers are erosional landforms. The valley is formed in the youthful stage of the river erosion. Due to the steep slope and large volume of water, the river cuts its bed vertically forming narrow and deep river valley. This is called as Pothole.

2) Long and narrow depression at the base of a waterfall made by river runoff is called a groove. The grooves are created by water eroding soil from a hill or mountain in a short period of time.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

51. The swirling movement of the water falling into the plunge pool is called \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Eddying
- b) Pothole
- c) Ox bow
- d) Canyon

52. Which is a projecting ridge that extends alternately from the opposite sides of a V-shaped valley?

- a) Gorges
- b) River terrace
- c) Interlocking spur
- d) Potholes

53. The kettle-like small depressions in the rocky beds of the river valleys are called \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Eddying
- b) Pothole
- c) Ox bow
- d) Canyon

54. The narrow step like flat surfaces on either side of the valley floor are \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Eddying
- b) Meander
- c) Ox bow
- d) River terrace

55. Raised bed and a bank of the river due to frequent flooding and deposition of the sediments is called \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Estuary
- b) Peneplains
- c) Levees
- d) Meander

56. Which among the following represent low featureless plain having undulating surface and remnants of convex-concave residual hills?

- a) Peneplains
- b) Meander
- c) Delta
- d) Estuary

57. Which among the following is a partially enclosed coastal body of brackish water with one or more rivers flowing into it, and with a free connection to the open sea?

- a) Estuary
- b) Peneplains
- c) Delta
- d) Meander

58. Which among the following is a winding curve or bend in a river as the result of both erosional and depositional processes?

- a) Oxbow lake
- b) Meander
- c) Delta
- d) Estuary

59. Which among the following is a free-standing body of water formed when the meander is cut off from the main river?

- a) Delta
- b) Alluvial fan
- c) Flood plain
- d) Oxbow lake

60. Which among the following state the Narmada river estuary is located in India?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Assam
- c) Gujarat
- d) Himachal Pradesh

61. Which among the following statement is incorrect?

- 1) A flood plain is a flat area of land adjacent to a river. It stretches from the bank of its channel to the base of the enclosing valley walls which experiences flooding during the period of high discharge.
- 2) Deltas are often found at the foot of arid or semiarid mountain ranges where intermittent streams flow. A delta is a ring-shaped deposit of gravel, sand and other smaller particles of sediment.
- a) Only 1  
b) Only 2  
c) Both 1 and 2  
d) None
62. Which among the following region alluvial fans are found?
- a) Kosi river  
b) Himalayan region  
c) Sides of the Colorado river  
d) All the above
63. Which among the following is found in the old stage of a river which is triangular shaped landform made up of alluvial deposition in the mouth of the river?
- a) Meander  
b) Delta  
c) Flood plain  
d) Peneplain
64. Which among the following is the largest delta in the world?
- a) The Ganges Brahmaputra delta  
b) The Kaveri River delta  
c) The Krishna River delta  
d) Sacramento delta
65. Which among the following is not the classification of delta?
- a) Arcuate delta  
b) Abandoned delta  
c) Artic delta  
d) Lacustrine delta
66. Which among the following is formed at the mouth of submerged rivers depositing down the sides of the estuary?
- a) Arcuate Delta  
b) Estuarine Delta  
c) Lacustrine Delta  
d) Truncated Delta
67. When the river shifts its mouth, the delta already made is left abandoned. Such a delta is called?
- a) Birds foot Delta  
b) Truncated Delta  
c) Cuspate delta  
d) Abandoned Delta
68. Sea waves and ocean currents modify and even destroy deltas deposited by the river through their erosional work. Thus, eroded and dissected deltas are called \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Arcuate Delta  
b) Birds foot Delta  
c) Lacustrine Delta  
d) Truncated Delta
69. Which among the following delta is the example of abandoned delta?
- a) Mississippi river delta, the USA  
b) Yellow river delta, China  
c) Seine River of France  
d) Ganga Delta in India
70. Which among the following are the examples of Estuarine Delta?
- a) Seine River of France  
b) River Nile Delta in Egypt  
c) Lough Leanne river delta, Ireland  
d) Mississippi river delta, the USA
71. Which among the following delta is also known as fan-shaped delta?
- a) Arcuate Delta  
b) Birds foot Delta  
c) Lacustrine Delta  
d) Truncated Delta
72. Which among the following delta is formed when a river flows into a lake?
- a) Lacustrine Delta  
b) Abandoned Delta  
c) Cuspate Delta

d) Birds foot Delta

73. Which among the following delta is also called as finger delta?

- a) Arcuate Delta
- b) Birds foot Delta
- c) Lacustrine Delta
- d) Truncated Delta

74. Which among the following delta is a tooth shaped delta formed when a single distributary flows through and deposits its load on its either side?

- a) Birds foot Delta
- b) Truncated Delta
- c) Cuspate delta
- d) Abandoned Delta

75. Match the following deltas with its example

Types of Delta Example

- i. Arcuate Delta – 1. Leanne river delta, Ireland.
- ii. Birds foot Delta – 2. Mississippi river delta, The USA
- iii. Lacustrine Delta – 3. Tiber River of Italy
- iv. Cuspate delta – 4. River Nile Delta in Egypt

- a) 3 – 1 – 2 – 4
- b) 4 – 2 – 1 – 3
- c) 1 – 2 – 4 – 3
- d) 2 – 4 – 3 – 1

76. Which among the following is a huge mass of ice that moves slowly along the mountain slope?

- a) Iceland
- b) Archipelago
- c) Glacier
- d) Peninsula

77. Glaciers are often called as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Land of ice
- b) Ocean of ice
- c) Rivers of ice
- d) None of the above

78. The places where the snow lies for the whole year are called \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Snow land
- b) Snow post

c) Snow current

d) Snow fields

79. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) The snowfields are always situated below the snow line. The snow line remains constant throughout the latitude, amount of snowfall, the direction of the wind and the physical features of the region. Snow starts melting above the snow line.

2) Under the pressure of the upper layers, the lower layers of the snow field begin to melt causing the mass of snow to move down slope as glacier. Glacier moves at an average speed of 1meter per day. Over 96 percent of the glaciers occur in Antarctica and Greenland.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

80. Which among the following is the world's largest glacier?

- a) Lambert Glacier
- b) Chenega Glacier
- c) Mueller Glacier
- d) Bacon Glacier

81. Which among the following is not the type of Glaciers?

- a) Continental Glaciers
- b) Ice Caps
- c) Archipelago Glaciers
- d) Mountain and Valley Glaciers

82. Which among the following is the covering of snow and ice on the oceans of poles that can cover vast areas with the extensive accumulation of snow and ice?

- a) Ice sheet
- b) Continental glaciers
- c) Ice caps
- d) Valley glaciers

83. Which among the following statement is incorrect?



1) The continental glaciers are found in equatorial regions. In these areas, all the precipitation is in the form of snow. The snow that falls from year to year gradually gets accumulated. As a result, these regions are covered by an extensive ice mass. This is known as ice Caps or continental glacier.

2) It is estimated that the maximum thickness of the ice sheets of Greenland is 3,400 metre, while the maximum thickness of the ice sheet of Antarctica is 4,776 metre. Sometimes, the ends of the ice sheet project outwards over the sea. The waves of the sea strike against them and break the ice sheets into blocks of floating ice known as Icebergs.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

84. Mountain and Valley Glaciers are also known as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Steep glaciers
- b) Alpine glaciers
- c) Cabin glaciers
- d) Point glaciers

85. The surface of the glacier forms cracks known as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Uvala
- b) Polje
- c) Lappies
- d) None of the above

86. Which among the following action is not performed by glaciers?

- a) Erosion
- b) Transportation
- c) Vegetation
- d) Deposition

87. In which among the following action the glacier does not erode its bedrock?

- a) Plucking
- b) Abrasion
- c) Smashing
- d) None of the above

88. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) The glacier plucks big pieces of rocks from the valley floor and creates large grooves or hollows. These pieces are dragged along the valley floor as the glacier moves. The boulders and rocky floor are grounded by mutual contact.

2) Pure ice is capable of wearing down massive rocks when equipped with angular rock fragments. The glacier can groove, scratch, and chisel the rock surface. It has a powerful abrasive effect.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

89. Which among the following is not the erosional landform of glacier?

- a) Hanging Valley
- b) Aretes
- c) Moraines
- d) Fjord

90. Which among the following erosional landform is an amphitheatre shaped hollow basin cut into a mountain ridge?

- a) Cirque
- b) Aretes
- c) Nunataks
- d) Fjord

91. Which among the following erosional landform is a steep-sided, sharp-tipped saw toothed ridges which have undergone glacial erosion from two sides?

- a) Hanging Valley
- b) Nunataks
- c) Aretes
- d) Fjord

92. Which among the following erosional landform is formed as a steep-sided narrow entrance like feature at the coast of a glaciated region where the stream meets the coast?

- a) Nunataks
- b) Fjord

- c) Horn  
d) Hanging Valley
93. A rock mass surrounded by ice is called \_\_\_\_
- a) Tarn  
b) Aretes  
c) Nunataks  
d) Horn
94. If the summit of the Arete is roughly inclined, it gives rise to pyramidal peaks which are known \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Moraines  
b) Tarn  
c) Hanging valley  
d) Horn
95. Which among the following statement is incorrect?
- 1) U-Shaped Valley is a typical glacial feature. Since glacial mass is less and fast moving, erosional activity is random in all directions. A steep-sided curved bottom valley has a U-shaped profile
- 2) Hanging valley is formed when tributary glaciers are unable to cut as deeply as main ones and remain "hanging" at higher levels than the main valley as discordant tributaries. These tributary valleys appear hanging over the main valley and enter the main valley at some height.
- a) Only 1  
b) Only 2  
c) Both 1 and 2  
d) None
96. Which among the following is not the depositional landform of the glaciers?
- a) Moraines  
b) Esker  
c) Kames  
d) Doline
97. Which among the following Depositional landforms of glacier is an inverted boat-shaped deposition in an outwash plain caused by deposition?
- a) Outwash Plain  
b) Esker  
c) Drumlins  
d) Kames
98. Which among the following Depositional landforms of glacier is the number of ridges formed along the ice front?
- a) Esker  
b) Kames  
c) Outwash plain  
d) Moraines
99. Which among the following Depositional landforms of glaciers are the piles of dirt and rock that are deposited by a glacier as it moves across the landscape?
- a) Esker  
b) Outwash plain  
c) Moraines  
d) Doline
100. Which among the following is not the classification of Moraines?
- a) Ground Moraines  
b) Lateral Moraines  
c) Sinkhole Moraines  
d) Recessional Moraines
101. Which among the following Moraines are ridges of debris that run parallel to the sides of a glacier?
- a) Ground Moraines  
b) Lateral Moraines  
c) Medial Moraines  
d) Recessional Moraines
102. Which among the following Moraines are caused by times when the glacier slows or stops in its movement and is formed because the receding glacier pauses in certain places for a long time before continuing its movement?
- a) Ground Moraines  
b) Lateral Moraines  
c) Medial Moraines  
d) Recessional Moraines
103. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) Ground moraines are glacial depositions formed on the floor of glacial valley. Ground moraines can be deposited in between medial moraines in the case of many alpine glaciers.

2) Medial moraines are ridges of debris that are left down a valley floor at the middle of two glaciers. Both glaciers merge together and their debris combine to form a consistent moraine field along their borders. They are actually the merging of two lateral moraines which continue as medial moraines.

3) Terminal or end moraines are left by the end of a glacier. The slower a glacier moves the bigger the moraine will be as the glacier has more time to accumulate outside debris.

a) Both 1 and 2

b) Both 1 and 3

c) Both 2 and 3

d) All 1, 2 and 3

104. When the glacier reaches its lowest point and melts, it leaves behind a layered deposition of rock debris, clay, sand, gravel, etc. This layered surface is called as \_\_\_\_\_

a) Esker

b) Outwash plain

c) Doline

d) Uvala

105. Which among the following Depositional landforms of glaciers is a winding ridge of depositions of rock, gravel, clay, etc, running along a glacier in an outwash plain?

a) Esker

b) Doline

c) Kames

d) None of the above

106. Any limestone, dolomite or gypsum region showing typical landforms produced by the action of groundwater through the process of solution and deposition is called \_\_\_\_\_

a) Loess Topology

b) Barchan Topology

c) Karst Topology

d) Arch Topology

107. The word "karst" literally means what?

a) Snow flakes

b) Deep hole

c) Rocky mountain

d) Sand slope

108. Which among the following is not an erosional landform formed due to the action of groundwater?

a) Sinkholes

b) Stalagmite

c) Doline

d) Uvala

109. Which erosional landforms formed due groundwater are the irregular grooves and ridges formed when most of the surfaces of limestone are removed by solution process?

a) Sinkholes

b) Uvala

c) Polje

d) Lappies

110. Which among the following erosional landform formed due groundwater is a closed depression draining underground in karst areas?

a) Sinkhole

b) Doline

c) Uvala

d) Polje

111. Which among the following erosional landform formed due groundwater has an opening more or less circular at the top and funnel-shaped towards the bottom?

a) Sinkholes

b) Uvala

c) Polje

d) Caves

112. Which erosional landforms formed due groundwater is an elongated basin having a flat floor and steep walls and is formed by the coalescence of several sinkholes?

a) Caves

b) Uvala

c) Polje

d) Curtains

113. Series of smaller sinkholes coalesce into a compound sinkhole is called \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Caves
- b) Uvala
- c) Curtains
- d) Yardang

114. Caves having an opening at both the ends are called \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Terminal
- b) Host
- c) Yardang
- d) Caves

115. Which among the following is not the Depositional Landforms due to Ground water?

- a) Curtains
- b) Pillars
- c) Stalagmite
- d) Yardang

116. Deposition of calcite forming icicles growing upward from the cave floor is called as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Curtains
- b) Stalactite
- c) Stalagmite
- d) Pillars

117. Rain water drips from long crack in a cave roof forms a continuous strip of calcites. It is called \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Curtains
- b) Stalactite
- c) Stalagmite
- d) Pillars

118. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) Drops of water containing dissolved limestone seep down through cracks in the cave roof. Drops of water lose calcium and deposit calcite. Overtime deposition of calcite forms pillars hanging down from the roof of the cave. It is called as stalactite and where the stalactite stretches towards the sides are known as Zeugen.

2) Stalactites are calcium carbonate deposits hanging as icicles while Stalagmites are calcium carbonate deposits which rise up from the floor. When both the stalagmite and stalactite join together, it is known as pillar.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

119. The landforms which are created by erosional and depositional activities of wind are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Arch landforms
- b) Aeolian landforms
- c) Leeward landforms
- d) Attrition landforms

120. Which among the following way the action of wind is not carried?

- a) Deflation
- b) Extraction
- c) Abrasion
- d) Attrition

121. Removal of sand and dust particles by wind. It forms depression in the desert. When depression is filled with water, it is called as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Oasis
- b) Zeugen
- c) Dunes
- d) Loess

122. Sand particles carried by the wind striking each other is known as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Abrasion
- b) Deposition
- c) Attrition
- d) None of the above

123. Action of wind in which sand particles carried by the wind strike against the rock is known as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Deflation
- b) Abrasion
- c) Attrition

d) Deposition

124. Which among the following is not the Erosional Landforms of Wind?

- a) Mushroom rock
- b) Yardang
- c) Zeugen
- d) Loess

125. Which among the following Erosional Landform of Wind is a landscape of alternate horizontal ridges and furrows made by the action of wind abrasion with may be as high as 30 m height?

- a) Zeugen
- b) Loess
- c) Pediplains
- d) Yardang

126. When deflation causes a shallow depression by persistent movements of wind, they are called as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Deflation slides
- b) Deflation cones
- c) Deflation hollows
- d) Deflation Mines

127. A mushroom rock, also called as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Pedestal rock
- b) Momentum rock
- c) Hot rock
- d) Swash rock

128. Which Erosional Landform of Wind are extensively grooved, fluted, pitted and irregular rock ridges or reliefs of about 1 to 10 meters high running parallel to the prevailing winds?

- a) Zeugen
- b) Loess
- c) Yardang
- d) Pediplains

129. Large-scale yardangs are found in which among the following country?

- a) USA
- b) Egypt
- c) New Zealand
- d) Canada

130. Which among the following is not Depositional Landforms of Wind?

- a) Sand dunes
- b) Loess
- c) Pediplains
- d) Stack

131. When the high relief structures in deserts are reduced to low featureless plains by the activities of wind, they are called as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Sand Dunes
- b) Loess
- c) Pediplains
- d) Blowhole

132. In several large areas of the world, the surface is covered by deposits of wind transported silt that has settled out from dust storms over many thousands of years. These depositions are called?

- a) Sand Dunes
- b) Loess
- c) Blowhole
- d) None of the above

133. Which dunes is one of the classic desert landforms and is a crescent-shaped dune with the horns of the crescent stretching out in the leeward direction?

- a) Barchan dunes
- b) Seif dunes
- c) Star dunes
- d) Transverse dunes

134. Which among the following dunes are long ridges of sand and general they are aligned in the direction of the prevailing wind?

- a) Seif dunes
- b) Star dunes
- c) Dome dunes
- d) None of the above

135. Horizontal movement of sea water caused by the wind, rotation of the earth, etc., are called?

- a) Cyclone
- b) Waves

- c) Hurricane  
d) Typhoon
136. Which among the following way wave does not carry out the erosive work?
- a) Abrasion  
b) Hydraulic action  
c) Corrosion  
d) None of the above
137. The waves striking against the coast with eroded materials is called \_\_\_\_
- a) Abrasion  
b) Corrosion  
c) Attrition  
d) Hydraulic action
138. Abrasion is also called as \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Attrition  
b) Corrasion  
c) Anglicization  
d) Granitization
139. The action of dissolving soluble rocks by waves is termed as \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Corrosion  
b) Attrition  
c) Hydraulic action  
d) Granitization
140. Eroded materials like boulders and rocks knock together to wear out into smaller particles. This is called \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Hydraulic action  
b) Granitization  
c) Attrition  
d) Swash
141. Which is the zone of land between high tide and low tide?
- a) Sea shore  
b) Shore line  
c) Backshore  
d) Foreshore
142. Which is the portion of the beach subject to wave action during non-storm conditions?
- a) Backshore  
b) Foreshore  
c) Offshore  
d) Shore line
143. Which is the shallow zone of the continental shelf?
- a) Shore line  
b) Backshore  
c) Offshore  
d) Swash
144. Which is the beach zone starting from the limit of frequent storm waves to the cliff base?
- a) Shore line  
b) Backshore  
c) Coastline  
d) Swash
145. Which is the boundary where the land meets the sea?
- a) Coastline  
b) Swash  
c) Shore line  
d) Foreshore
146. Which among the following is not the Landforms by the Erosion of Waves?
- a) Sea cliff  
b) Wave Cut Platform  
c) Arch  
d) Lagoon
147. Rock cut flat surfaces in front of a cliff are called \_\_\_\_
- a) Sea cliff  
b) Wave Cut Platform  
c) Arch  
d) Stump
148. The steep rocky coast rising almost vertically above seawater is called \_\_\_\_
- a) Sea cliff  
b) Sea cave  
c) Blowhole  
d) Stump
149. A 90-meter-long sea cave is found in the Loliem beach in Canacona is found in which state?

a) Kerala

b) Goa

c) Maharashtra

d) Gujarat

150. In which country the world's most extensive cave Matainaka cave is located?

a) USA

b) Norway

c) Egypt

d) New Zealand

151. Which Landforms by the Erosion of Waves form in the roof of a sea cave by the hydraulic and pneumatic action of waves, with fountains of spray emerging from the top?

a) Blowholes

b) Arch

c) Stack

d) Stump

152. Which Landforms by the Erosion of Waves is a steep and often vertical column of rock in the sea near a coast, formed by wave erosion?

a) Lagoon

b) Arch

c) Stack

d) Stump

153. The stack is also called as \_\_\_\_\_

a) Chimney rock

b) Needles

c) Pillars

d) All the above

154. Which Landform by the Erosion of Waves is formed when the sea cave is cut right through by wave action?

a) Arch

b) Lagoon

c) Tombolo

d) Bar

155. Which among the following statement is correct?

1) The waves force water and air into the cracks in the rock. The parcel of air can be compressed by the surging water and the waves retreat, air

expands explosively, weakening the joints and cracks and causing the rock to break. This is called the Hydraulic action.

2) The eroded materials are transported by the waves in different ways. The materials involved in the transportation by sea waves include silt, sand, gravel, cobble, pebble and boulder.

a) Only 1

b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

156. Which among the following is not the depositional landform developed by the waves?

a) Beach

b) Bar

c) Spit

d) Polje

157. The world's longest beach stretching for 200 km is located in which among the following country?

a) India

b) Canada

c) China

d) Brazil

158. What is the position of Marina beach, Chennai in world's longest beach?

a) Second

b) Third

c) Seventh

d) Ninth

159. Which among the following Landforms by the deposition of waves is a stretch of sand deposition off the shoreline?

a) The Lagoon

b) Spit

c) The Bar

d) Tombolo

160. Which among the following is the lagoon located in the Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh is a lagoon?

a) Nainital lake

b) Pullicat lake

c) Chembarambakkam lake

d) Avalanche lake

161. Which among the following Landforms by the deposition of waves is a bar connecting an island with the coast?

a) Spit

b) Tombolo

c) Arch

d) Swash

162. Which among the following is the example of spit?

a) Chennai

b) Pondicherry

c) Rameshwaram

d) All the above

163. On which of this river the Canyon of Gandikota is situated?

a) Krishna River

b) Yamuna River

c) Kaveri River

d) Penna River

164. Gandikota, Kadapa district of Andhra Pradesh is known for its spectacular gorge formed by river Pennar that cuts through which hills?

a) Anantagiri hills

b) Erramala his

c) Nallamala hills

d) Javadi hills

165. Which among the following is the second largest cave system in India?

a) Belum caves

b) Ellora caves

c) Bagh caves

d) Barabar caves