## **Question Bank**

- 1. Fill in the blanks with correct answer from the given option
- Abrasion by --- is more effective in rounding of sand grains.
  A) Water B) Wind C) Wave D) Glacier
- 2. The polished pebbles due to wind action are known as ----.A) Crag B) Ventifacts C) Horn D) Yardang
- 3. A crescent shaped sand dune is known as ----.A) Ridge B) Pedestal C) Barchan D) Ventifact
- 4. Ox bow lakes result due to action of -----.A) River B) Lake C) Waves D) Ice
- 5. Hamada is formed due to -----A) Corrosion B) Abrasion C) Attrition D) Deflation
- 6. 'V' shaped valleys are formed in ---- stage of river.A) Old B) Young C) Mature D) None of these
- 7. --- arcs form when oceanic crust subducts beneath continental crust.A) Continental B) Oceanic C) Volcanic D) None of these
- 8. According to Wegner there is only --- continent existed.A) Laurasia B) Gondwanaland C) Pangea D) None of these
- 9. In a triple junction the boundaries are a ridge, trench or ----.A) Plate B) Transform Fault C) Joint D) None of these
- 10. Mantle plumes are associated with ---- magmas.A) Acidic B) Basaltic C) Intermediate D) None of these
- 11. Volcanic Arc results from -----of tectonic plate.

A) Upliftment B) Moving away C) Subduction D) None of these

- 12. --- types of tectonic plates move away from each other.A) Oceanic B) Convergent C) Divergent D) None of these
- 13. Study of paleomagnetism is useful in determination of --- of rocks.A) Age B) Composition C) Corelation D) None of these

14. Convergent, divergent and --- are the types of plate boundaries.

A) Ridge B) Transform C) Trench D) None of these

- 15. A long, narrow, steep sided depression in the ocean bottom is known as---.A) Ridge B) Boundary C) Fault D) Oceanic Trench
- 16. River capture is the most characteristic feature of -----.A) youth stage b) mature stage C) old stage D) None of these
- 17. An isolated hill rising abruptly from a lowland erosion surface in desert regions is called as ----.
- A) InselbergB) Desert domeC) Desert hillD) None of these18. A depositional feature of a glacier is ----.

A) Tombola B) Eskers C) Ventifact D) Valley

19. In a triple junction the boundaries are a ridge, trench or ----.

A) Plate B) Transform Fault C) Joint D) None of these

20. Mantle plumes are associated with ---- magmas.

A) Acidic B) Basaltic C) Intermediate D) None of these

21.According to Devis --- is the main process during youthful stage.

A) Erosion B) River Incision C) Slope Decline D) None of these

22. Col is formed by an action of ----.

A) Glacier B) Ocean C) Stream D) wind

23. Karst topography develops due to the action of -----.

A) Waves B) Glaciers C) Groundwater D) Stream

24. A mountain peak that projects above the surface of an ice field is known as ----.

A) Varves B) Eskers C) Col D) Nunatak

25. Yardangs are formed by an action of ----.

- A) Wind B) Ice C) Lakes D) Waves
- 26. Polar wandering is associated with --- phenomena.

A) Continental Drift B) Sea floor spreading C) Paleomagnetism

D) None of these

27. Fold mountains are formed due to process of -----.

A) Erosion B) Deposition C) Abrasion D) Orogeny

28. In fault mountain elevated block is called as---.

A) Valley B) Horst C) Graben D) Basin

29. --- process is responsible for formation of residual mountain.

A) Denudation B) Deposition C) Weathering D) Erosion

30. The process of sea floor spreading occurs at ----.

A) Trenches B) Floor C) Mid Oceanic Ridge D) None of these

- 31. Volcanic Arc results from -----of tectonic plate.A) Upliftment B) Moving away C) Subduction D) None of these
- 32. Polar wandering is associated with --- phenomena.
  - A) Continental Drift B) Palaeomagnetism C) Sea floor spreading
  - D) None of these
- 33. --- arcs form when oceanic crust subducts beneath continental crust.
  - A) Continental B) Oceanic C) Volcanic D) None of these
- 34. No river can erode its valley beyond -----.A) Average Base Level B) Mean Sea Level C) Valley Floor D) None of these
- 35. In a triple junction the boundaries are a ridge, trench or ----.

A) Plate B) Transform Fault C) Joint D) None of these

36. Mantle plumes are associated with ---- magmas.

A) Acidic B) Basaltic C) Intermediate D) None of these

37. Formation of new ocean basin takes place along ----- boundaries.

A) Divergent B) Transform C) Convergent D) None of these

38. Transform boundaries are ----- in nature.

A) Destructive B) Conservative C) Constructive D) None of these

- 39. Meandering streams are characterized by ------.A) Fining downward sequenceB) Fining upward sequenceC) Cross bedding.D) None of these
- 40. An isolated hill rising abruptly from a lowland erosion surface in desert regions is called as -----.
  - A) Inselberg B) Desert dome C) Desert hill D) None of these

Attempt any two of the following.

- 1) Describe Davis' model of geomorphic erosion cycle.
- 2) Explain in detail sea floor spreading.
- 3) Write in detail depositional features formed by river.
- 4) Describe erosional work of sea waves.
- 5) Explain in detail plate tectonics with plate margins.
- 6) Write in detail depositional features formed by wind.
- 7) Describe Penck's model of geomorphic erosion cycle.
- 8) Describe various types of mountains.
- 9) Write in detail erosional features formed by groundwater.
- 10) Describe Kings' model of geomorphic erosion cycle.
- 11) Describe in detail processes of degradation and aggradation.
- 12) Explain in detail continental drift.
- 13) Explain concept of plate tectonics in detail.
- 14) Explain palaeomagnetism and its applications.
- 15) Describe erosional features formed by glaciers.

Write Short notes.

- 1. Exogenic Processes
- 2. Island Arc
- 3. Hot spots
- 4. Convergent Plate boundaries
- 5. V shaped valley
- 6. Eskers
- 7. Mid-oceanic Ridges
- 8. Volcanic Arcs
- 9. Kames
- 10. Triple Junctions
- 11. Ox bow lake
- 12. Ventifact
- 13. Pedestal rocks
- 14. Mesa
- 15. Mantle Plumes
- 16. Divergent Plate boundaries

Tombola
 Moraines
 Hamada
 Sinkhole