

1. The Himalayan range also known as lesser Himalayas is
(A) Himadri (B) Shivalik (C) Himachal (D) Hindukush
2. The longest and the important range of the Lesser Himalayas is
(A) Mahabharat range (B) Pir Panjal range (C) Zaskar range (D).Kailash range
3. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive are together known as the
(A) Lakshadweep (B) Malabar (C) Kannad (D) Konkan
4. The old alluvium on the slightly elevated terraces is known as
(A) bhangar (B) terai (C) khaddar (D) bhabar
5. A place from where Brahmaputra enters India is
(A) Dihang (B) Nathula (C) Digboi (D) Namcha Barwa
6. A triangular landmass that lies to the south of the river Narmada is known as
(A) Malwa (B) Chotanagpur plateau (C) Deccan plateau (D) Meghalaya plateau
7. Out of the following which mountain was formed first ?
(A) Vindhyachal (B) Aravali (C) Satpura (D) Nilgiri
8. Satpura hills lie in which of the following states?
(A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Bihar (C) Malabar coast (D) Gujarat
9. Karbi-Anglong is located in the state of
(A) Manipur (B) Mizoram (C) Assam (D) Arunachal Pradesh
10. The only bird sanctuary located in the Lakshadweep island in India is
(A) Chilka (B) Pulicut (D) Kollam (C) Pidi
11. A pass of Himalaya that lies in the state of Uttaranchal
(A) Kavaratti (B) Shipkila (C) Bumla (D) Bondila
12. Which one of the following is the correct explanation of the word, 'Corals' ?
(A) They are group of islands (B) It is a Peninsula
(C) Short living microorganism (D) They are rocks
13. The eastward extensions of the Peninsular plateau are locally known as the
(A) Gondwanaland (B) Bundelkhand (C) Malwa plateau (D) Tibetan plateau
14. The height of Doda Betta is
(A) 2,695 meters (B) 2,637 meters (C) 1,501 meters (D) 2,680 meters
15. The region is famous for the Barchan or crescent shaped dunes is India is
(A) Arava liange Chats (B) Indian desert (C) Northern Plains (D) Southern plains
16. The only saltlakes of India are
(A) Wular, Dal (B) Luni, Mahi (C) Krishna, Kaveri (D) Chilka, Sambhar
17. The Central Highlands and the Deccan plateau is a broad division of the
(A) Peninsular plateau (B) Northern plains (C) Coastal plains (D) Himalayan Mountains
18. The Dhaula Dhar range is in
(A) Himadri (B) Shiwaliks (C) Nepal Himalayas (D) Himachal
19. Mountain ranges in the eastern part of India forming boundary with Myanmar are collectively called as :
(A) Himachal (B) Purvanchal (C) Uttaranchal (D) Shiwalk

20. In the ancient times, all of the landmass was aggregated together in the form of the super continent
 (A) Tethys (B) Gondwanaland (C) Pangea (D) Angaraland
21. The only large river in the Indian Desert is the
 (A) Narmada (B) Tapi (C) Mahi (D) Luni
22. The part of the Himalayas lying between Satluj and Kali rivers is known as
 (A) Kumaon Himalayas (B) Assam Himalayas (C) Punjab Himalayas (D) Kashmir Himalayas
23. The region of the Indian subcontinent is also known as
 (A) Baghelkhand (B) Bundelkhand (C) Central Highlands (D) Udagamandalam
24. The wet and swampy belt of the Northern Region is known locally as :
 (A) Bhangar (B) teral (C) Khadar (D) bhabar
25. Which two hills are located in the south-east portion of Eastern Ghats?
 (A) Mizo Hills and Naga Hills (B) Javadi Hills and Shevroy Hills
 (C) Patkai Hills and Manipuri Hills (D) Mizo Hills and Patkai Hills
26. Which islands of India are called Coral Islands?
 (A) Lakshdeep (B) Andman and Nicobar
 (C) both (A) and (B) (D) None of these
27. A narrow gap in amountain range providing access to the other side is:
 (A) Mound (B) Pass (C) Strait (D) Valley
28. The wet and swampy belt of the Northern Region is known locally as
 (A) Bhabar (B) Teral (C) Doab (D) Bhangar
29. Find the odd one out :
 (A) Kanchenjunga (B) Nanga Parbat (C) Namcha Barwa (D) Anai Mudi
30. The largest delta in the world is
 (A) Ganga Delta (B) Mahanadi Delta (C) Sunderbans Delta (D) Godavari

KEY

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	B	A	A	D	C	B	A	B	C	B	C	B	B	B	D	A	D	B	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30										
D	A	D	C	B	A	B	B	D	C										