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Physical Geography Questions for CDS Exam

Physical Geography Quiz 1

Direction : Study the following question carefully and choose the right answer.

1. The seaward extension of the continent from shoreline to the continental edge is called:

- A. Continental rise B. Continental slope C. Continental shelf D. Either A or B
E. None of these

2. Which country is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar?

- A. Bangladesh B. Myanmar C. Sri Lanka D. Pakistan

3. 'Radcliffe Line' is boundary between which of the following countries?

- A. Germany and Poland B. France and Germany C. USA and Canada
D. India and Pakistan

4. Which of the following continents is called 'Dark Continent'?

- A. Africa B. North America C. South America D. Asia

5. 'Pedology' is called

- A. Study of soil B. Study of species C. Study of Planets D. Study of climate

6. Sun is comprised of which of the following gases?

- A. Hydrogen and Carbon Dioxide B. Hydrogen and Argon
C. Hydrogen and Helium D. None of these

7. The longest river is

- A. Nile B. Amazon C. Mississippi-Missouri D. Yangtze

8. Colorado in U.S.A. is famous for this landform _____

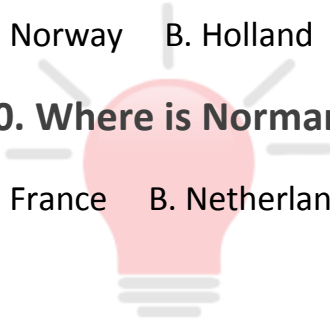
- A. Grand Canyon B. Grand Craters C. Great Valleys D. Great Basins

9. 'Dykes' are especially constructed in

- A. Norway B. Holland C. France D. United Kingdom

10. Where is Normandy beach located?

- A. France B. Netherlands C. Spain D. Belgium



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Correct Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	C	D	A	A	C	A	A	B	A

Explanations:

1.

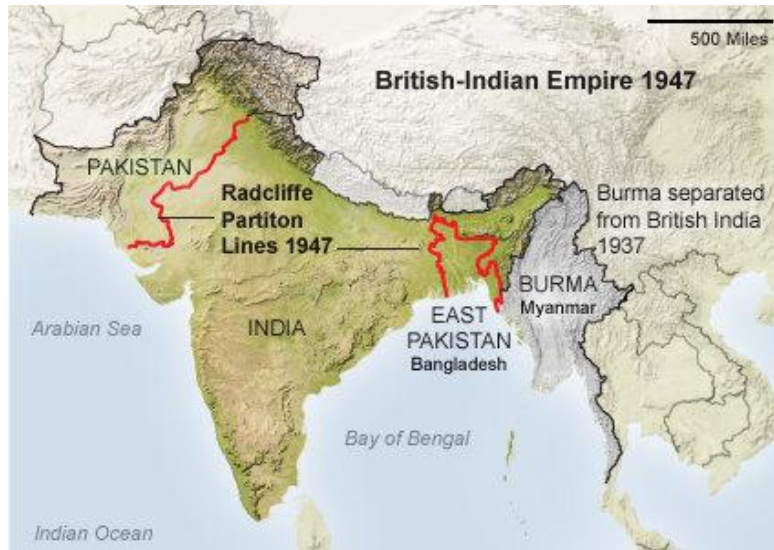
The seaward extension of the continent from shoreline to the continental edge is called the continental shelf. Because of the shallowness of the shelf, there is extensive growth of minute plants and microscopic organisms.

2.

Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar.

3.

The Radcliffe Line became the international border between India and Pakistan (which also included what is now Bangladesh) during the partition of India. The line divided Bengal into Indian held West Bengal and East Bengal which became East Pakistan in 1956. The line was decided by the Border Commissions headed by Sir Cyril Radcliffe, who was to divide equitably 175,000 square miles (450,000 km²) of territory with 88 million people.



4.

During the middle of the 19th century, Africa was referred to as the 'Dark Continent,' because little was known about the mysterious land itself. That time, it was totally unknown place for Europeans.

5.

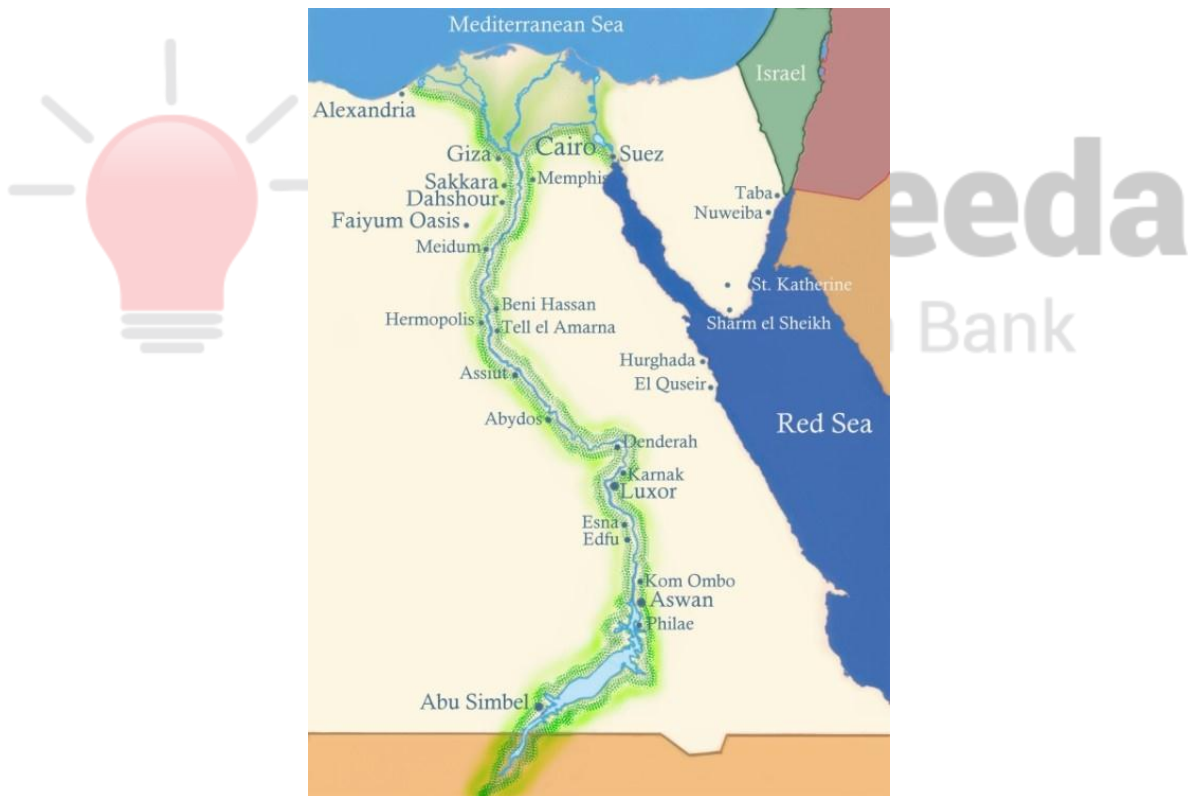
Pedology is the study of soils in their natural environment. It is one of two main branches of soil science, the other being edaphology. It deals with pedogenesis, soil morphology and soil classification, while edaphology studies the way soils influence plants, fungi, and other living things.

6.

The Sun is composed primarily of the chemical elements hydrogen and helium; they account for 74.9% and 23.8% of the mass of the Sun in the photosphere, respectively. All heavier elements, called metals in astronomy, account for less than 2% of the mass, with oxygen (roughly 1% of the Sun's mass), carbon (0.3%), neon (0.2%), and iron (0.2%) being the most abundant.

7.

There has long been disagreement as to whether the Nile or the Amazon is the world's longest river. The Nile has traditionally been considered longer, but in recent years some Brazilian and Peruvian studies have suggested that the Amazon is longer by measuring the river plus the adjacent Para estuary and the longest connecting tidal canal. For the purpose of determining maximum length a river's "true source" is considered to be the source of whichever tributary is farthest from the mouth. The Nile is a major north-flowing river in northeastern Africa, generally regarded as the longest river in the world. It is 6,650 km long. It runs through the ten countries of Sudan, South Sudan, Burundi, Rwanda, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tanzania, Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda and Egypt.



8.

The Grand Canyon is a steep-sided canyon carved by the Colorado River in the United States in the state of Arizona. It is contained within and managed by Grand Canyon National Park, the Hualapai Tribal Nation, and the Havasupai Tribe. Nearly two billion years of the Earth's geological history have been exposed as the Colorado River and

its tributaries cut their channels through layer after layer of rock while the Colorado Plateau was uplifted. While the specific geologic processes and timing that formed the Grand Canyon is the subject of debate by geologists, recent evidence suggests the Colorado River established its course through the canyon at least 17 million years ago.

9.

A dike or dyke in geology is a type of sheet intrusion referring to any geologic body that cuts discordantly across: planar wall rock structures, such as bedding or foliation; and massive rock formations, like igneous/magmatic intrusions and salt diapirs. Today, approximately 27 percent of the Netherlands is actually below sea level. This area is home to over 60 percent of the country's population of 15.8 million people. The Netherlands, which is approximately the size of U.S. states Connecticut and Massachusetts combined, has an approximate average elevation of 11 metres. With the help of dikes, the Netherlands (also known as Holland) was able to reclaim land for settlement and also control flooding.

10.

Normandy is a geographical region corresponding to the former Duchy of Normandy. The continental territory covers 30,627 km² and forms the preponderant part of Normandy and roughly 5% of the territory of France. The region is bordered along the northern coasts by the English Channel. There are granite cliffs in the west and limestone cliffs in the east. There are also long stretches of beach in the centre of the region. During the Second World War, the D-Day landings on the Normandy beaches under the code name Operation Neptune, started the lengthy Battle of Normandy which resulted in the Liberation of Paris, the restoration of the French Republic, and was a significant turning point in the war.



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