



RAMAGYA SCHOOL, NOIDA
CLASS IX/SOCIAL SCIENCE/2018-19
OLYMPIAD PRACTICE WORKSHEET

All questions are compulsory

There are 20 MCQ questions

1. The origin of Himalayas can be best explained by-

- A) Continental Drift Theory
- B) Ocean Floor Mapping
- C) Sea Floor Spreading
- D) Theory of Plate Tectonics

2. A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is -

- A) Delta
- B) Peninsula
- C) Island
- D) None of the above

3. Which of the following are young-fold mountains ?

- A) The Aravalis
- B) The Nilgiris
- C) The Himalayas
- D) All of the above

4. Himadri is also known as?

- A) Lesser Himalayas
- B) Inner Himalayas
- C) Middle Himalayas
- D) None of the above

5. The longitudinal valleys lying between lesser Himalayas and Shivaliks are known as-

- A) Valley
- B) Coast
- C) Passes
- D) Duns

6. Which islands of India are Coral Islands?

- A) Lakshadweep
- B) Andaman & Nicobar
- C) Nicobar
- D) None of the above

7. Which one of the following ranges is not a part of the Himachal?

- A) Pir Panjal
- B) Kamet
- C) Mahabharat
- D) Dhaula Dhar

8. The wet and swampy belt of the Northern Region is known locally as :

- A) Bhabar
- B) Bangar
- C) Doab

- D) Terai

9. A narrow gap in a mountain range providing access to the other side is:

- A) Duns
- B) Pass
- C) Valley
- D) Strait

10. Which physiographic divisions have rising hills and wide valleys?

- A) The Himalayan Mountains
- B) The Northern Plains
- C) The Peninsular Plateau
- D) The Coastal Plains

Q11. Which continents of today are part of the Gondwanaland?

- A) Asia and Africa
- B) Europe and Asia
- C) Europe and Africa
- D) Australia and South America

Q12. In which division of the Himalayas are the famous valleys of Kashmir, Kangra and Kullu located?

- A) The Himadri
- B) The Himachal
- C) The Shivaliks
- D) Purvanchal

Q13. Which two hills are located in the south-east of Eastern Ghats?

- A) Mizo Hills and Patkai Hills
- B) Shevroy Hills and Javadi Hills
- C) Patkai Hills and Naga Hills
- D) Mizo Hills and Naga Hills

Q14. The rivers of Arunachal Himalayas have the highest hydro-electricity potential in the country because of-

- A) Availability of water
- B) High rate of fall
- C) Formation of Gorges

- D) None of the above

Q15. Consider the following statements and identify the right ones:

- I. The peninsular block is rigid and stable in its geological structure.

 - II. The Himalayas are young, weak and flexible in its geological structure.
- A) I only

- B) II only
- C) Both
- D) None

Q16. The Peninsular Plateau of India is a part of which of the following landmass?

- A) Angaraland
- B) Gondwanaland
- C) Tethys
- D) Eurasian Plate

Q17. Which of the following is not a mountain pass in the Great Himalayas?

- A) Mt. Everest
- B) Kanchenjunga
- C) Nanga Parbat
- D) Nandadevi

Q18. Which of the following is not a mountain pass in the Great Himalayas?

- A) Bara Lapcha La and Shipkila
- B) Nathula
- C) Khyber Pass
- D) Jojila and Lipu Lekh

Q19. From west to east , the divisions of the Himalayas are demarcated by river valleys. The part of the Himalayas lying between the Satluj and Kali rivers is known as:

- A) Punjab Himalayas
- B) Kumaon Himalayas
- C) Nepal Himalayas
- D) Assam Himalayas

Q20. The Western coastal strip, South of Goa is referred to as

- A) Coromandel
- B) Konkan
- C) Kannad
- D) Northern Circar