

SOCIAL SCIENCE SIMPLIFIED

Online Learning Initiative by Dr. Reena Srivastava

Class -9th (Geography) Objective Practice Sheet

Chapter- 'Shaping of the Earth's Surface'

1. The outermost layer of the Earth is called:
 - a) Mantle
 - b) Core
 - c) Crust
 - d) Lithosphere
2. Who gave the theory of Plate Tectonics?
 - a) Alfred Wegener
 - b) W.J. Morgan
 - c) Charles Lyell
 - d) James Hutton
3. Which layer of the Earth is semi-molten and allows plates to move?
 - a) Lithosphere
 - b) Asthenosphere
 - c) Inner Core
 - d) Crust
4. Which type of plate boundary forms fold mountains like the Himalayas?
 - a) Divergent
 - b) Convergent
 - c) Transform
 - d) None of these
5. The Mid-Atlantic Ridge is an example of:
 - a) Convergent boundary
 - b) Divergent boundary
 - c) Transform boundary
 - d) Fault line
6. The San Andreas Fault is associated with:
 - a) Volcanoes
 - b) Earthquakes
 - c) Glaciers
 - d) Deltas
7. Which of the following is NOT a landform?
 - a) Mountain
 - b) Valley
 - c) Plateau
 - d) Atmosphere
8. Which plate carries both continents and oceans?
 - a) Continental plate
 - b) Oceanic plate
 - c) Mixed plate

d) None

9. The Ring of Fire is located around:

- a) Atlantic Ocean
- b) Pacific Ocean
- c) Indian Ocean
- d) Arctic Ocean
- e)

10. Which process involves breaking down of rocks without movement?

- a) Weathering
- b) Erosion
- c) Deposition
- d) Gradation

11. Which type of erosion is common in deserts?

- a) Water erosion
- b) Wind erosion
- c) Glacial erosion
- d) Coastal erosion

12. Which landform is formed at the mouth of a river due to deposition?

- a) Meander
- b) Delta
- c) Waterfall
- d) Fjord

13. Which landform is formed when waves erode weak parts of rocks along coasts?

- a) Cliff
- b) Cave
- c) Arch
- d) Stack

14. Moraines are formed due to deposition by:

- a) Rivers
- b) Glaciers
- c) Wind
- d) Waves

15. Which ancient Indian text contains guidelines on land assessment and soil fertility?

- a) Vedas
- b) Arthaśhāstra
- c) Brihatsamhita
- d) Vrikṣhāyurveda

16. Which landform is created when caves on opposite sides of a headland meet?

- a) Stack
- b) Arch
- c) Cliff
- d) Platform

17. Which type of dune is crescent-shaped and forms in areas with limited sand?

- a) Longitudinal dune
- b) Star dune
- c) Barchan dune
- d) Parabolic dune

18. Karst topography is mainly associated with:
- a) Sandstone regions
 - b) Limestone regions
 - c) Igneous rocks
 - d) Basalt regions
19. Which disaster in Chamoli (2021) caused severe damage to hydel projects?
- a) Landslide
 - b) Avalanche
 - c) Flood
 - d) Earthquake
20. Which Indian island has the country's only mud volcano?
- a) Lakshadweep
 - b) Baratang (Andaman)
 - c) Majuli
 - d) Diu
21. Assertion–Reason (2 Questions)
- Assertion (A): Most earthquakes and volcanoes occur along plate boundaries.
Reason (R): Plate boundaries are zones of intense crustal activity due to plate movements.
- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
 - b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - c) A is true, R is false
 - d) A is false, R is true
22. Assertion (A): Weathering involves the breakdown of rocks without movement.
Reason (R): Erosion involves both breakdown and movement of materials.
- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
 - b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - c) A is true, R is false
 - d) A is false, R is true

Paragraph 1 (Plate Boundaries) CBQ

"The edges where tectonic plates meet are called plate boundaries. There are three main types of plate boundaries. The first is the convergent boundary, where two plates move towards each other. When continental plates collide, they form fold mountains, such as the Himalaya. When an oceanic plate collides with a continental plate, the oceanic plate sinks beneath the continental plate, leading to volcanic activity and earthquakes. The second type is the divergent boundary, where plates move away from each other. In this case, magma rises from below and forms new crust, creating features, such as mid-ocean ridges. The Mid-Atlantic Ridge is a good example. The third type is the transform boundary, where plates slide past each other without creating or destroying crust. This type of movement mainly causes earthquakes, such as along the San Andreas Fault in the United States."

23. Which type of plate boundary forms fold mountains?
- a) Divergent
 - b) Convergent
 - c) Transform
 - d) None
24. The Mid-Atlantic Ridge is an example of:
- a) Convergent boundary

- b) Divergent boundary
 - c) Transform boundary
 - d) Fault line
25. Which plate boundary is mainly responsible for earthquakes like those along the San Andreas Fault?
- a) Convergent
 - b) Divergent
 - c) Transform
 - d) None
26. When an oceanic plate collides with a continental plate, what usually occurs?
- a) Formation of fold mountains
 - b) Volcanic activity and earthquakes
 - c) Creation of mid-ocean ridges
 - d) Sliding past each other

Paragraph 2 (Weathering) CBQ

"Weathering is the process through which rocks on the Earth's surface break down into smaller pieces due to various processes. It does not involve movement of the broken material, only the breaking down. There are three main types of weathering: physical weathering, in which rocks break into smaller pieces due to temperature changes, frost, or wind; chemical weathering, in which minerals in rocks change because of reactions with water, air, or acids, leading to new substances; and biological weathering, which is caused by plants, animals, or micro-organisms, for example, when plant roots grow into cracks of rocks and split them apart."

27. Weathering differs from erosion because:
- a) Weathering involves movement, erosion does not
 - b) Weathering involves breakdown, erosion involves movement
 - c) Both involve movement
 - d) Both involve breakdown only
28. Which type of weathering occurs due to reactions with water, air, or acids?
- a) Physical
 - b) Chemical
 - c) Biological
 - d) None
29. Plant roots splitting rocks is an example of:
- a) Physical weathering
 - b) Chemical weathering
 - c) Biological weathering
 - d) None
30. Which of the following is NOT a cause of physical weathering?
- a) Temperature changes
 - b) Frost
 - c) Wind
 - d) Plant roots

Answer Key

1. c
2. b
3. b
4. b
5. b
6. b
7. d
8. c
9. b
10. a
11. b
12. b
13. b
14. b
15. b
16. b
17. c
18. b
19. c
20. b
21. a
22. a
23. b
24. b
25. c
26. b
27. b
28. b
29. c
30. d