

**Paper: Geomorphology and Oceanography**

**Multiple Choice Questions on Unit 2**

**Compiled by**

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- 1) The level at which a river completely stops erosional work is called:
  - a) Neutral level
  - b) Base level
  - c) Non-erosional level
  - d) None of these
- 2) Which of the following is responsible for erosion?
  - a) Traction
  - b) Saltation
  - c) Suspension
  - d) Abrasion
- 3) Ox-bow lakes occur in the-
  - a) Mature stage
  - b) Old stage
  - c) Young stage
  - d) both a and b
- 4) Ablation refers to-
  - a) The frontal parts of the glaciers are destroyed by melting and the glaciers appear to be retreating
  - b) The process of ice formation
  - c) The process of ice deposition
  - d) Melting down of glaciers
- 5) One of the following lakes of glacier region gives a look of stair case. Which one is that?
  - a) Tarn lake
  - b) Cirque lake
  - c) Paternoster lake
  - d) Ribbon lake
- 6) Lagoons are found-
  - a) Between the high water and low water line
  - b) Between the coast and off sea bar
  - c) On the sea-ward side of the fringing reef
  - d) None of these
- 7) One of the following landforms looks like “the back of sitting sheep”. Which one is that?
  - a) Roche moutonnes
  - b) Crag and tail
  - c) Albs

- d) Horn
- 8) Which of the following topography resembles “Upturned boats”?
  - a) Boulders clay
  - b) Kame
  - c) Eskers
  - d) Drumlin
- 9) Bolson is-
  - a) Glacial feature
  - b) Associated with karst landforms
  - c) Associated with river bed
  - d) Depositional feature by the wind action
- 10) Seif is a sand dune
  - a) Similar to barchan
  - b) Similar to barchan except one wing is missing
  - c) Which is elongated
  - d) None of these
- 11) Headward erosion is maximum in
  - a) Youth stage of a river
  - b) Initial stage of a river
  - c) Mature stage of a river
  - d) Old stage of a river
- 12) Waterfalls, gorges and canyons are formed during
  - a) Youth stage of a river
  - b) Initial stage of a river
  - c) Mature stage of a river
  - d) Old stage of a river
- 13) Playas are
  - a) Associated with humid region
  - b) Associated with arid regions
  - c) Associated with glaciers
  - d) Lakes found in karst landforms
- 14) Arete is
  - a) A depression formed by plucking
  - b) A sharp ridge produced by glacial erosion
  - c) A knife like ridge where two cirque-walls intersect from opposite sides
  - d) Both b and c
- 15) Bergschrunds are
  - a) Cracks formed due to differential movement within the mass of glacier
  - b) These are actually crevasses
  - c) None of the above
  - d) Both a and b
- 16) Wadies are
  - a) Channels formed during rains in desert or arid regions
  - b) Associated with glacier
  - c) Depression formed by wind action

- d) Depositional features in arid lands
- 17) Amphitheatre is another name of
- a) Arete
  - b) Cirque
  - c) Horn
  - d) Esker
- 18) Horn is-
- a) A sharp pointed peak made of three or more cirques
  - b) A notch where opposed cirques have intersected deeply
  - c) Knife like ridge
  - d) None of these
- 19) Which of the following is the product of glacial erosion, transport and deposition?
- a) Cirque
  - b) Nunatak
  - c) Drumlin
  - d) Esker
- 20) The Wular lake of Kashmir is an example of-
- a) Ox bow lake
  - b) Tarn lake
  - c) Finger lake
  - d) Ribbon lake
- 21) Yardang is-
- a) A furrowed topographic form produced by wind abrasion
  - b) Elongated in the direction of prevailing winds and is usually strongly under cut
  - c) It is also called ventifacts
  - d) Only a and b
- 22) The space between the dunes is known as
- a) Gasis
  - b) Oasis
  - c) Duasis
  - d) Inter dune area
- 23) Whale back dune is
- a) Parabolic shape dunes
  - b) Seif-like dunes
  - c) Large longitudinal dunes with flat tops on which barchans or seif may occur
  - d) None of these
- 24) The dunes whose horns point towards the direction opposite to that of blowing wind are-
- a) Whale back dunes
  - b) Parabolic dunes
  - c) Longitudinal dunes
  - d) Fore dunes
- 25) Foredune refers to-
- a) Elongated ridges of sand
  - b) Ridge like deposits of wind borne sand along the coast of sea or lakes
  - c) Frontal dune

- d) Small dune before the actual sand dune
- 26) Barchan are-
- a) Crescentic shaped dunes with wings directed down wind
  - b) Crescentic shaped dunes with wings directed up wind
  - c) Elongated crescentic shaped dunes
  - d) None of these
- 27) Which of the following conditions are necessary for the formation of sand dunes?
- a) Amount of sand supply
  - b) Wind velocity
  - c) Amount and distribution of vegetative covers
  - d) All of the above
- 28) Bajada is-
- a) Wind-borne depositional feature
  - b) Erosional feature in arid land
  - c) Advanced form of hamada
  - d) None of these
- 29) In Roche Moutonnée plucking action is the main activity on the-
- a) Descending side
  - b) Ascending side
  - c) On the either side
  - d) On the low side
- 30) Bars and barriers are
- a) Depositional features
  - b) Erosional features
  - c) Related to glacial region
  - d) Associated with karst features
- 31) The Mississippi delta is a good example of
- a) Cuspate
  - b) Arcuate
  - c) Bird's foot
  - d) Estuarine
- 32) The Ganga delta is an example of
- a) Arcuate
  - b) Digitate
  - c) Bird's foot
  - d) None of these
- 33) Flood plains are the feature of
- a) Young stage
  - b) Old stage
  - c) It is uncertain
  - d) Both a and b
- 34) A series of rapids are called-
- a) Waterfalls
  - b) Cascade
  - c) Multi rapids
  - d) Great rapids

35) Following are the actions involved in erosional activities of a river except one

- a) Hydraulic action
- b) Abrasion
- c) Solution
- d) Traction