

1. Which of the following is not a sub-discipline of Geography?

- A) Geomorphology
- B) Climatology
- C) Archaeology
- D) Oceanography

2. Who is known as the father of Modern Geography?

- A) Eratosthenes
- B) Ptolemy
- C) Alexander von Humboldt
- D) Carl Ritter

3. Which of the following is not a branch of Human Geography?

- A) Population Geography
- B) Economic Geography
- C) Political Geography
- D) Climatology

4. The term 'Anthropogeography' was coined by:

- A) Immanuel Kant
- B) Carl Ritter
- C) Alexander von Humboldt
- D) Vidal de la Blache

5. Who proposed the concept of Environmental Determinism?

- A) Alexander von Humboldt
- B) Carl Ritter
- C) Ellsworth Huntington
- D) Friedrich Ratzel

6. The theory that explains the origin of the earth is called:

- A) Big Bang Theory
- B) Nebular Hypothesis
- C) Plate Tectonics
- D) Earth's Crust Theory

7. The Mesozoic Era is also known as:

- A) Age of Fishes
- B) Age of Mammals
- C) Age of Reptiles
- D) Age of Amphibians

8. The process by which the Earth was formed is called:

- A) Accretion
- B) Convection
- C) Seafloor Spreading
- D) Folding

9. The Earth's lithosphere is divided into several large and small solid plates called:

- A) Mantle
- B) Crust
- C) Plates
- D) Cores

10. Which era is known as the Age of Fishes?

- A) Paleozoic Era
- B) Mesozoic Era
- C) Cenozoic Era
- D) Proterozoic Era

11. The term 'pangaea' means:

- A) All lands
- B) All waters
- C) All mountains
- D) All continents

12. The Himalayas were formed during which geological period?

- A) Pleistocene
- B) Pliocene
- C) Miocene
- D) Holocene

13. The process of the formation of mountains is known as:

- A) Folding
- B) Faulting
- C) Erosion
- D) Deposition

14. The theory of plate tectonics was proposed by:

- A) Alfred Wegener
- B) Harry Hess
- C) James Hutton
- D) Charles Lyell

15. The supercontinent that existed about 200 million years ago is called:

- A) Pangea
- B) Gondwanaland
- C) Laurasia
- D) Pangaea Ultima

16. The process responsible for the formation of new oceanic crust is known as:

- A) Convection
- B) Subduction
- C) Seafloor Spreading
- D) Folding

17. The layer of the Earth that is composed of solid rock and extends to a depth of about 2,900 kilometers is called the:

- A) Mantle
- B) Crust
- C) Outer Core
- D) Inner Core

18. Which of the following is not a primary factor affecting the Earth's climate?

- A) Latitude
- B) Altitude
- C) Ocean Currents
- D) Vegetation

19. The process by which rocks are broken down into smaller fragments by physical, chemical, or biological processes is called:
- A) Weathering
 - B) Erosion
 - C) Deposition
 - D) Transport
20. The concept of Isostasy is related to:
- A) Rock Formation
 - B) Mountain Building
 - C) Earthquake Activity
 - D) Gravitational Balance
21. The layer of the Earth that is composed of mostly iron and nickel is called the:
- A) Mantle
 - B) Crust
 - C) Outer Core
 - D) Inner Core
22. The process by which rocks are moved from one place to another by wind, water, ice, or gravity is called:
- A) Weathering
 - B) Erosion
 - C) Deposition
 - D) Transport
23. The Andes Mountains were formed due to:
- A) Convergent Boundary
 - B) Divergent Boundary
 - C) Transform Boundary
 - D) Subduction Zone
24. The layer of the Earth that is composed of mostly iron and nickel is called the:
- A) Mantle
 - B) Crust
 - C) Outer Core
 - D) Inner Core

25. The concept of Continental Drift was proposed by:

- A) Alfred Wegener
- B) Harry Hess
- C) James Hutton
- D) Charles Lyell