

**S.S. COLLEGE, JEHANABAD
(GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT)**

B.A. PART - 1 (PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY : PAPER - 1)

GEOGRAPHY OBJECTIVE QUESTION AND ANSWER

(SET-2)

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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. None of the above

ANSWER: c. Continental shelf

EXPLANATION: 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. The abrupt change of gradient at the edge of the continental shift leads to the formation of a

- a. Continental rise

- b. Continental slope
- c. Continental shelf
- d. None of the above

ANSWER: b. Continental slope

EXPLANATION:Continental slope marks the seaward limit of the continental block. The abrupt change of gradient at the edge of the continental shelf leads to the formation of a continental slope.

3. The undulating plain lying beyond the continental rise is called

- a. Abyssal plain
- b. Structural plain
- c. Saturated plain
- d. None of the above

ANSWER: a. Abyssal plain

EXPLANATION:The undulating plain lying beyond the continental rise is called the abyssal plain. This plain covers two-thirds of the ocean floor.

4. The greatest known ocean deep is

- a. Challenger deep
- b. Richards deep
- c. Java trench
- d. Yap trench

ANSWER: a. Challenger deep

EXPLANATION: Challenger deep is located in the Mariana trench near the Guam island. It is the greatest known ocean deep. It is approximately 36000+ feet deep.

5. Consider the following statements and identify the right ones.

- i. Hypolimnium layer represents vertical zone of ocean water.
 - ii. Thermocline layer witnesses rapid rate of increase in temperature with increasing depth.
- a. i only
 - b. ii only
 - c. both
 - d. none

ANSWER: d. none

EXPLANATION: Thermocline layer represents the vertical zone of ocean water. This layer witnesses rapid rate of decrease in temperature with increasing depth.

6. Consider the following statements and identify the right ones.

- i. The top most layer of ocean water is called the thermocline layer.
- ii. The highest salinity in water is found in the Lake Van

- A) i only
- B) ii only
- C) Both
- D) None

ANSWER: B) ii only

EXPLANATION:The top most layer of ocean water is called the epilimnion layer. The highest salinity in water is found in the Lake Van. It is around 330‰

7. Consider the following statements and identify the right ones.

- i. The temperature increases according to the increasing depth of the ocean.
- ii. The temperature gradually increases from equator towards the poles.

- A) i only
- B) ii only
- C) Both
- D) None

ANSWER: D) None

EXPLANATION:The general temperature of the ocean surface water is 26.7 degree celcius. The temperature decreases according to the increasing depth of the ocean. The temperature gradually decreases from equator towards the poles.

8. Consider the following statements and identify the right ones.

- i) The surface temperature of the seas increases from equator towards the poles.
- ii) The temperature at the ocean bottom varies from equator towards the pole.

- A) i only
- B) ii only
- C) Both
- D) None

ANSWER: D)None.

EXPLANATION:The surface temperature of the seas decreases from the equator towards the poles. The temperature at the ocean bottom is generally uniform from the equator towards the pole.

9. Consider the following statements and identify the right ones.

- i. Euphotic zone do not receive solar rays.
- ii. Aphotic zone receives solar radiation.

- A)i only
- B)ii only
- C)Both
- D)None

ANSWER: D)None

EXPLANATION:Euphotic zone also known as photic zone denotes the upper surface of the ocean and extends up to the depth of 200m.It receives solar rays whereas aphotic zone extends from 200m bottom doesn't

10. Consider the following statements and identify the right ones.

- i. In northern hemisphere ocean currents move to their left.
- ii. In southern hemisphere ocean currents move to their right.

- A) i only
- B) ii only
- C) Both
- D) None.

ANSWER: D) None.

EXPLANATION: In southern hemisphere ocean currents move to their left and in the northern hemisphere, ocean currents move to their right. An exception is the Northern Indian Ocean. There currents change direction according to reversal of monsoon winds.