AGEWMIDIR SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL 2018E.C FIRST SEMESTER GEOGRAPHY WORKSHEET 1 FOR GRADE 12

1. Which of the following best describes mass wasting?
   A) The process of rock formation and mineral accumulation
   B) The downhill movement of soil and rock due to gravity
   C) The flow of water through soil and rocks
   D) The formation of mountain ranges by tectonic activity
2. Which scientist is most closely associated with the development of the continental drift theory?
   A) Isaac Newton
   B) Alfred Wegener
   C) Charles Darwin
   D) Marie Curie
3. Which of the following provides evidence for the continental drift theory through the similarity of fossils across continents?
   a) Mountain ranges
   b) Fossil distribution
   c) Earthquake patterns
   d) Volcano locations
4. The presence of similar rock formations and mountain ranges on different continents supports which theory?
   a) Plate tectonics
   b) Continental drift
   c) Seafloor spreading
   d) Earthquake theory
5. The matching of coastlines, such as the eastern coast of South America and the western coast of Africa, supports the idea of:
   a) Volcanic activity
   b) Continental drift
   c) Earthquake zones
   d) Ocean current patterns
6. Which layer of the Earth is divided into tectonic plates?
   A. Inner core
   B. Outer core
   C. Mantle
   D. Lithosphere
7. What causes the movement of tectonic plates?
   A. Gravity alone
   B. Convection currents in the mantle
   C. Earth's rotation
   D. Ocean tides

8. At which type of plate boundary do plates move away from each other?
   A. Convergent boundary
   B. Divergent boundary
   C. Transform boundary
   D. Conservative boundary
9. The Himalayas were formed by which type of plate movement?
   A. Oceanic–Oceanic convergence
   B. Continental–Oceanic convergence
   C. Continental–Continental convergence
   D. Divergent boundary
10. Which of the following is a feature formed at divergent boundaries?
    A. Ocean trenches
    B. Fold mountains
    C. Mid-ocean ridges
    D. Volcano arcs
11. Which of the following best describes a transform plate boundary?
    A. Plates slide past each other horizontally
    B. Plates move toward each other
    C. Plates move away from each other
    D. One plate sinks beneath another
12. The San Andreas Fault in California is an example of which type of boundary?
    A. Divergent
    B. Convergent
    C. Transform
    D. Subduction
13. Which of the following provides the best evidence for plate tectonics?
    A. Similar fossils on different continents
    B. Differences in climate zones
    C. Ocean currents
    D. Variation in day length
14. Who first proposed the idea of continental drift, which later evolved into plate tectonic theory?
    A. Charles Darwin
    B. Alfred Wegener
    C. Harry Hess
    D. James Hutton
15. Which type of plate boundary is most likely to produce earthquakes without volcanic activity?
    A. Divergent
    B. Convergent
    C. Transform
    D. Subduction

16. Seafloor spreading occurs at:
    A. Convergent boundaries
    B. Divergent boundaries
    C. Transform boundaries
    D. Hot spots
17. The Pacific Ring of Fire is associated with:
    A. Frequent volcanic and earthquake activity
    B. Glacial erosion
    C. Desert formation
    D. Magnetic field reversal
18. Which of the following statements about tectonic plates is true?
    A. Plates are made only of oceanic crust
    B. Plates are fixed and immovable
    C. Plates can contain both continental and oceanic crust
    D. Plates move vertically only
19. Subduction zones are typically associated with:
    A. Mountain building
    B. Rift valleys
    C. Hot spots
    D. Earth's magnetic field
20. The theory of plate tectonics explains which of the following?
    A. Formation of stars
    B. Movement of Earth's crustal plates
    C. Ocean tides
    D. Weather patterns
21. What was the name of the single large landmass that existed before the continents separated?
    A. Gondwana
    B. Laurasia
    C. Pangaea
    D. Panthalassa
22. Which of the following scientists proposed the idea of sea-floor spreading, supporting the plate tectonic theory?
    A. Alfred Wegener
    B. Harry Hess
    C. James Hutton
    D. Charles Darwin
23. According to the plate tectonic theory, the Earth's lithosphere is divided into:
    A. One solid, unbroken crust
    B. Several rigid plates that move over the asthenosphere
    C. A liquid surface layer
    D. Layers based on temperature only

24. What is the driving force behind the movement of tectonic plates?
    A. Magnetic fields
    B. Convection currents in the mantle
    C. Solar radiation
    D. Earth's gravity alone
25. The boundary where two tectonic plates move toward each other is called:
    A. Divergent boundary
    B. Convergent boundary
    C. Transform boundary
    D. Passive margin
26. At divergent plate boundaries, new crust is formed through:
    A. Volcanic eruptions
    B. Subduction
    C. Seafloor spreading
    D. Earthquakes only
27. The plate tectonic theory combined which two earlier ideas?
    A. Seafloor spreading and continental drift
    B. Evolution and magnetism
    C. Earthquake prediction and volcanism
    D. Gravity and erosion
28. Plate movements occur due to:
    A. Earth's rotation
    B. Convection currents in the mantle
    C. Gravitational pull of the Moon
    D. Pressure from ocean waves
29. When two plates move away from each other, the boundary is called:
    A. Convergent boundary
    B. Divergent boundary
    C. Transform boundary
    D. Conservative boundary
30. At convergent plate boundaries, plates:
    A. Move apart
    B. Slide past each other
    C. Move toward each other
    D. Remain stationary
31. Which type of plate movement causes earthquakes without volcanic activity?
    A. Convergent
    B. Divergent
    C. Transform
    D. Subduction

32. The San Andreas Fault in California is an example of:
    A. Divergent movement
    B. Convergent movement
    C. Transform movement
    D. Subduction movement
33. At divergent boundaries under the ocean, new crust is created through:
    A. Volcanic eruptions and seafloor spreading
    B. Sedimentation
    C. Folding of old crust
    D. Weathering and erosion
34. The zone where one plate sinks beneath another is known as the:
    A. Rift zone
    B. Subduction zone
    C. Transform fault
    D. Seismic gap
35. What type of plate movement occurs along the East African Rift Valley?
    A. Convergent
    B. Divergent
    C. Transform
    D. Conservative
36. Which process recycles old oceanic crust back into the mantle?
    A. Subduction
    B. Erosion
    C. Sedimentation
    D. Folding
37. The rate of plate movement is generally:
    A. Several meters per year
    B. A few centimeters per year
    C. A few kilometers per year
    D. Constant for all plates
38. Which type of boundary creates new oceanic crust?
    A. Divergent
    B. Convergent
    C. Transform
    D. Conservative
39. At a transform boundary, plates move:
    A. Toward each other
    B. Away from each other
    C. Side by side, sliding past one another
    D. One above the other

40. Earthquakes along the Pacific Ring of Fire are mainly caused by:
    A. Subduction of oceanic plates
    B. Glacial movements
    C. Ocean currents
    D. Volcanic islands only
41. Which feature is formed by divergent movement on continental crust?
    A. Rift valley
    B. Ocean trench
    C. Fold mountains
    D. Volcanic island arc
42. At a divergent boundary, plates:
    A. Move toward each other
    B. Slide past each other
    C. Move away from each other
    D. Overlap vertically
43. At a convergent boundary, plates:
    A. Move apart
    B. Move toward each other
    C. Slide horizontally past one another
    D. Stay fixed in place
44. The San Andreas Fault in California is an example of a:
    A. Convergent boundary
    B. Divergent boundary
    C. Transform boundary
    D. Subduction zone
45. The Himalaya Mountains formed at which type of boundary?
    A. Oceanic–Oceanic convergence
    B. Continental–Continental convergence
    C. Oceanic–Continental convergence
    D. Transform boundary
46. Which of the following is a convergent oceanic–continental boundary?
    A. Nazca Plate and South American Plate
    B. Pacific Plate and Philippine Plate
    C. Eurasian Plate and North American Plate
    D. African Plate and Arabian Plate
47. The East African Rift Valley is formed by which type of boundary?
    A. Convergent
    B. Divergent (continental rifting)
    C. Transform
    D. Subduction

48. At transform boundaries, crust is:
    A. Created
    B. Destroyed
    C. Neither created nor destroyed
    D. Melted into magma
49. Subduction occurs when:
    A. Two continental plates collide
    B. An oceanic plate sinks beneath another plate
    C. Two plates move apart
    D. Plates slide past one another
50. Which of the following best describes a destructive boundary?
    A. Crust is formed
    B. Crust is destroyed or recycled
    C. Crust remains unchanged
    D. Plates move vertically
51. Which type of boundary produces new crust?
    A. Divergent
    B. Convergent
    C. Transform
    D. Conservative
52. Which boundary involves two plates sliding horizontally past one another?
    A. Convergent
    B. Divergent
    C. Transform
    D. Subduction
53. When two continental plates converge, the result is:
    A. Subduction and ocean trenches
    B. Mountain ranges
    C. Rift valleys
    D. Mid-ocean ridges
54. The Mariana Trench is formed at which type of plate boundary?
    A. Divergent
    B. Convergent (oceanic–oceanic)
    C. Transform
    D. Continental rift
55. Endogenic forces originate from:
    A. The Earth's surface
    B. The Earth's interior
    C. The atmosphere
    D. The oceans

56. Which of the following is an example of an endogenic process?
    A. Erosion
    B. Deposition
    C. Volcanic eruption
    D. Flooding
57. Which of the following is a sudden endogenic movement?
    A. Earthquake
    B. Folding
    C. Faulting
    D. Mountain building
58. The slow bending of Earth's crust to form mountains is called:
    A. Faulting
    B. Folding
    C. Uplift
    D. Subsidence
59. Which of the following landforms is formed by endogenic forces?
    A. Sand dunes
    B. Volcanoes
    C. River deltas
    D. Beaches
60. Which process is NOT caused by endogenic forces?
    A. Volcanism
    B. Earthquakes
    C. Erosion
    D. Mountain building
61. Folding is caused by:
    A. Compressional forces
    B. Tensile forces
    C. Lateral erosion
    D. Weathering
62. A rift valley is formed due to:
    A. Folding
    B. Faulting
    C. Volcanism
    D. Erosion
63. Which of the following is an example of a fold mountain formed by endogenic forces?
    A. Himalayas
    B. Andes
    C. Rockies
    D. All of the above

64. Volcanic eruptions are caused by:
    A. Exogenic forces
    B. Endogenic forces
    C. Tidal forces
    D. Atmospheric pressure
65. Which of the following is a constructive endogenic process?
    A. Erosion
    B. Weathering
    C. Volcanic deposition
    D. Earthquake
66. The Great Rift Valley of East Africa was formed by:
    A. Folding
    B. Faulting due to tensional forces
    C. Erosion by rivers
    D. Wind deposition
67. Exogenic forces originate from:
    A. Inside the Earth
    B. Outer surface of the Earth
    C. Earth's mantle
    D. Core of the Earth
68. Exogenic forces are also called:
    A. Internal forces
    B. External forces
    C. Tectonic forces
    D. Mantle forces
69. Which of the following is an exogenic process?
    A. Folding
    B. Faulting
    C. Erosion
    D. Volcanism
70. The major agents of exogenic forces are:
    A. Magma and gases
    B. Wind, water, ice, and sea waves
    C. Earthquakes and volcanoes
    D. Tectonic plates
71. The process of breaking down rocks in to pieces is called:
    A. Erosion
    B. Weathering
    C. Transportation
    D. Deposition

72. The process by which weathered materials are carried away is known as:
    A. Deposition
    B. Erosion
    C. Folding
    D. Volcanism
73. The process of laying down eroded materials is called:
    A. Weathering
    B. Transportation
    C. Deposition
    D. Melting
74. Which of the following is not an agent of erosion?
    A. Wind
    B. Water
    C. Ice
    D. Earthquake
75. The formation of sand dunes in deserts is caused mainly by:
    A. Glacial action
    B. Wind erosion and deposition
    C. Volcanic eruption
    D. Tectonic uplift
76. River valleys are mainly formed due to:
    A. Folding
    B. Faulting
    C. River erosion
    D. Wind deposition
77. Which of the following processes results in landform building by exogenic forces?
    A. Erosion
    B. Folding
    C. Deposition
    D. Earthquake
78. The process of dissolving minerals from rocks by rainwater is:
    A. Mechanical weathering
    B. Chemical weathering
    C. Erosion
    D. Deposition
79. In deserts, the main agent of erosion is:
    A. Wind
    B. Water
    C. Ice
    D. Waves

80. Physical weathering is also known as:
    A. Biological weathering
    B. Chemical weathering
    C. Mechanical weathering
    D. Organic weathering
81. Which process of physical weathering is common in deserts?
    A. Frost action
    B. Exfoliation due to temperature changes
    C. Hydrolysis
    D. Oxidation
82. The breaking of rocks into layers due to temperature fluctuations is called:
    A. Frost wedging
    B. Exfoliation
    C. Solution
    D. Abrasion
83. In cold regions, physical weathering mainly occurs through:
    A. Oxidation
    B. Frost action
    C. Carbonation
    D. Hydrolysis
84. Frost action occurs because:
    A. Water expands when it freezes in rock cracks
    B. Ice contracts when heated
    C. Rocks dissolve in water
    D. Wind blows sand particles
85. Which factor increases the rate of physical weathering?
    A. Stable temperature
    B. Frequent temperature changes
    C. Absence of air
    D. Acidic rain
86. Physical weathering is most effective in:
    A. Hot and humid regions
    B. Cold or arid regions with large temperature variations
    C. Tropical rainforests
    D. Under oceans
87. The peeling of rock surfaces in layers due to alternate heating and cooling is:
    A. Frost wedging
    B. Exfoliation
    C. Abrasion
    D. Solution

88. The process where rocks break due to expansion and contraction caused by heat is called:
    A. Thermal expansion
    B. Frost shattering
    C. Chemical decomposition
    D. Solution
89. Which of the following is an example of mechanical weathering caused by plants?
    A. Root wedging in cracks of rocks
    B. Chemical reaction with sap
    C. Decomposition of rock minerals
    D. Lichen growth on rocks
90. Which of the following contributes most to frost weathering?
    A. High rainfall
    B. Alternate freezing and thawing of water
    C. Continuous high temperature
    D. Pressure release
91. Physical weathering leads to:
    A. Change in mineral composition
    B. Only breaking of rocks into smaller pieces
    C. Melting of rocks
    D. Creation of new minerals
92. Chemical weathering is the process of:
    A. Breaking rocks without changing their composition
    B. Changing the chemical composition of rocks and minerals
    C. Erosion by running water
    D. Physical disintegration due to temperature
93. The most important agent of chemical weathering is:
    A. Wind
    B. Ice
    C. Water
    D. Temperature
94. Which gas combines with water to form a weak acid responsible for carbonation?
    A. Oxygen
    B. Nitrogen
    C. Carbon dioxide
    D. Sulfur dioxide
95. The process in which minerals react with oxygen to form oxides is called:
    A. Hydrolysis
    B. Carbonation
    C. Oxidation
    D. Solution

96. The chemical weathering process where minerals react with acidic water and are altered into clay minerals is known as:
    A. Hydrolysis
    B. Oxidation
    C. Exfoliation
    D. Abrasion
97. The formation of caves in limestone regions is due to:
    A. Carbonation
    B. Oxidation
    C. Exfoliation
    D. Frost wedging
98. Which of the following processes involves the dissolving of soluble minerals in water?
    A. Hydrolysis
    B. Solution
    C. Oxidation
    D. Frost action
99. Chemical weathering is most effective in which type of climate?
    A. Hot and dry
    B. Cold and dry
    C. Hot and humid
    D. Cold and humid
100. Which of the following best describes the result of chemical weathering?
    A. Rocks break into smaller fragments
    B. Rocks remain chemically unchanged
    C. New minerals and dissolved substances form
    D. Rock hardness increases
101. Folding in rocks is primarily caused by:
    A. Weathering
    B. Erosion
    C. Compression
    D. Tension
102. The upfold of rock layers is known as:
    A. Basin
    B. Anticline
    C. Syncline
    D. Monocline
103. The downfold of rock layers is known as:
    A. Dome
    B. Anticline
    C. Syncline
    D. Horst

104. When folds are produced by compressional forces from one side only, they are called:
   A. Symmetrical folds
   B. Asymmetrical folds
   C. Overturned folds
   D. Recumbent folds
105. Folds that appear as wave-like structures on the Earth's crust are known as:
   A. Simple folds
   B. Faults
   C. Domes
   D. Ridges
106. The vertical plane dividing the fold symmetrically is called:
   A. Fold axis
   B. Crest
   C. Axial plane
   D. Limb
107. A fold with one limb pushed over the other due to intense compression is called:
   A. Symmetrical fold
   B. Overturned fold
   C. Monocline
   D. Recumbent fold
108. The process of bending of rock strata due to tectonic forces is called:
   A. Faulting
   B. Warping
   C. Folding
   D. Tilting
109. A fault is a:
   A. Fold in rock layers
   B. Joint without displacement
   C. Crack or fracture in Earth's crust along which movement has occurred
   D. Depression formed by erosion
110. Faulting occurs mainly due to:
   A. Compression forces only
   B. Tensional and compressional forces
   C. Volcanic activity
   D. Sedimentation
111. A normal fault is caused by:
   A. Compression forces
   B. Tensional forces
   C. Lateral shearing
   D. Volcanic eruption

112. A reverse fault occurs due to:
A. Tensional forces
B. Compressional forces
C. Lateral shearing
D. Erosional activity
113. A rift valley forms due to:
A. Compression
B. Tensional forces causing normal faults
C. Horizontal shearing
D. Reverse faulting
114. Which of the following is a landform formed by faulting?
A. Fold mountain
B. Block mountain
C. Plateau
D. Delta
115. Faulting is generally associated with:
A. Sedimentation
B. Folding
C. Earthquakes
D. Weathering
116. Which of the following is an example of a rift valley formed by faulting?
A. Andes Mountains
B. Great Rift Valley of East Africa
C. Himalayas
D. Rockies
117. A transform fault is associated with:
A. Plate boundaries where plates slide past each other
B. Volcanic activity only
C. Mountain building
D. Erosion
118. Volcanism is the process by which:
A. Mountains are folded
B. Magma and gases escape from the Earth's interior
C. Rocks are weathered
D. Sediments are deposited
119. The molten material beneath the Earth's crust is called:
A. Lava
B. Magma
C. Basalt
D. Ash

120. When magma reaches the Earth's surface, it is called:
A. Lava
B. Basalt
C. Granite
D. Magma

121. The opening through which volcanic materials are ejected is known as:
A. Basin
B. Vent
C. Crater
D. Cone

122. Which type of volcano has gentle slopes and erupts basaltic lava?
A. Composite volcano
B. Cinder cone
C. Shield volcano
D. Dome volcano

123. Which of the following is **not** a product of volcanic eruption?
A. Lava
B. Sandstone
C. Volcanic ash
D. Gases

124. Which of the following gases is commonly emitted during volcanic eruptions?
A. Oxygen
B. Carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide
C. Nitrogen
D. Argon

125. The Pacific Ring of Fire is known for:
A. Earthquake-free zones
B. Glacial activity
C. Frequent volcanic and earthquake activity
D. Sand dune formation

126. A volcano that is not expected to erupt again is:
A. Extinct
B. Dormant
C. Active
D. Quiet

127. The gradual buildup of lava flows over time can form:
A. Volcanic mountains
B. Fault blocks
C. Rift valleys
D. Deltas

128. The point inside the Earth where an earthquake originates is called the:
A. Epicenter
B. Focus
C. Crater
D. Fault
129. The point on the Earth's surface directly above the focus is called the:
A. Epicenter
B. Hypocenter
C. Seismic gap
D. Fault line
130. The instrument used to record earthquakes is known as a:
A. Barometer
B. Seismograph
C. Hygrometer
D. Thermometer
131. Earthquakes are measured on which scale?
A. Celsius scale
B. Richter scale
C. Beaufort scale
D. Mercalli scale
132. The Richter scale measures:
A. Magnitude (energy released)
B. Intensity of damage
C. Duration of shock
D. Frequency of waves
133. Seismic waves are also known as:
A. Wind waves
B. Ocean waves
C. Earthquake waves
D. Sound waves
134. The fastest type of seismic wave is the:
A. P-wave (Primary wave)
B. S-wave
C. Surface wave
D. L-wave
135. The slowest but most destructive seismic waves are:
A. P-waves
B. S-waves
C. Surface waves (L-waves)
D. Body waves

136. Most earthquakes occur along:
A. Plate boundaries
B. River valleys
C. Fold mountains
D. Deserts
137. The waves that travel through the Earth's interior are called:
A. Body waves
B. Surface waves
C. Ocean waves
D. Crustal waves
138. Earthquakes under the sea can cause:
A. Hurricanes
B. Tides
C. Tsunamis
D. Floods
139. Which of the following regions is most prone to earthquakes?
A. The Sahara Desert
B. The Pacific Ring of Fire
C. Greenland
D. Antarctica
140. The zone where two tectonic plates slide past each other causing earthquakes is a:
A. Divergent boundary
B. Convergent boundary
C. Transform boundary
D. Subduction zone
141. The three main courses of a river are:
A. Source, mouth, and tributary
B. Upper course, middle course, and lower course
C. Basin, delta, and estuary
D. Hill, plain, and ocean
142. The upper course of a river is mainly associated with:
A. Deposition
B. Erosion
C. Transportation
D. Meandering
143. The middle course of a river is mainly associated with:
A. Transportation and lateral erosion
B. Vertical erosion only
C. Deposition only
D. Meander cut-offs

144. The lower course of a river is mainly associated with:
A. Erosion
B. Transportation
C. Deposition
D. Lateral erosion
145. The point where a river begins is called its:
A. Mouth
B. Source
C. Confluence
D. Tributary
146. The place where tributaries join the main river is
A. Mouth
B. Source
C. Confluence
D. Tributary
147. The point where a river enters the sea, lake, or another river is called the:
A. Source
B. Mouth
C. Valley
D. Tributary
148. A small stream that joins a larger river is known as a:
A. Distributary
B. Tributary
C. Meander
D. Gorge
149. In its upper course, a river mainly forms:
A. V-shaped valleys, gorges, and waterfalls
B. Meanders and oxbow lakes
C. Deltas and floodplains
D. Estuaries
150. A V-shaped valley is produced by:
A. Lateral erosion
B. Deposition
C. Vertical erosion by river water
D. Glacial activity
151. In its middle course, a river tends to:
A. Flow slowly in a straight path
B. Meander across its valley floor
C. Form steep waterfalls
D. Cut deep gorges

152. In the lower course, a river usually forms:
A. Gorges
B. Floodplains and deltas
C. Waterfalls
D. Rapids

153. The wide bends formed by rivers in their middle and lower courses are called:
A. Floodplains
B. Meanders
C. Gorges
D. Deltas

154. An oxbow lake forms when:
A. A waterfall retreats upstream
B. A meander loop is cut off from the main river
C. A tributary joins the river
D. A delta is formed

155. Which landform is common in the lower course of a river?
A. Waterfalls
B. Gorges
C. Delta
D. Rapids

156. The work of the sea includes which main processes?
A. Erosion, transportation, and deposition
B. Erosion and deposition
C. Erosion and weathering only
D. Deposition only

157. Which one of the following is formed along coastal lands?
A. Barkhan
B. Sand dunes
C. Beach
D. Loess deposit

158. Which one of the following occurs when the surface water cuts small channels or ditches in the soil?
A. Sheet B. Rill C. Gully D. None

159. One of the following is a very large dome shaped intrusion of igneous rock?
A. Sill B. Dike C. Laccolith D. Batholith

160. All of the following are old fold mountains except
A. Dranksberg mountains
B. Appalachian mountains
C. Urals
D. Rockies

GEOGRAPHY GRADE 12 WORKSHEET 1 ANSWER KEY

Q.No	Ans	Q.No	Ans	Q.No	Ans	Q.No	Ans
1		41		81		121	
2		42		82		122	
3		43		83		123	
4		44		84		124	
5		45		85		125	
6		46		86		126	
7		47		87		127	
8		48		88		128	
9		49		89		129	
10		50		90		130	
11		51		91		131	
12		52		92		132	
13		53		93		133	
14		54		94		134	
15		55		95		135	
16		56		96		136	
17		57		97		137	
18		58		98		138	
19		59		99		139	
20		60		100		140	
21		61		101		141	
22		62		102		142	
23		63		103		143	
24		64		104		144	
25		65		105		145	
26		66		106		146	
27		67		107		147	
28		68		108		148	
29		69		109		149	
30		70		110		150	
31		71		111		151	
32		72		112		152	
33		73		113		153	
34		74		114		154	
35		75		115		155	
36		76		116		156	
37		77		117		157	
38		78		118		158	
39		79		119		159	
40		80		120		160	