

UNIQUE STUDY POINT

AMITESH NAGAR, INDORE

PRACTICE PAPER 01 (2026-27)

CHAPTER : SHAPING OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE

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Class : IX

Subject : Social Science

General Instructions :

- This question paper contains 21 questions divided into four sections A, B, C and D.
- Section A has 10 multiple choice questions of 1 mark each.
- Section B has 5 short answer questions of 2 marks each.
- Section C has 4 short answer questions of 3 marks each.
- Section D has 2 case based questions of 4 marks each.
- All questions are compulsory. Use of a calculator is not permitted.

SECTION - A

This section consists of 10 multiple choice questions of 1 mark each.

1. A "Mushroom Rock" is a unique landform typically found in deserts. Which agent of gradation is primarily responsible for its formation? **1**
(A) Wind (B) Sea waves (C) Moving ice (D) Running water (Rivers)
(Glaciers)
2. What is the innermost shell of the Earth called? **1**
(A) Crust (B) Inner core (C) Mantle (D) Outer core
3. Stacks, Stumps, and Sea Caves are prominent landforms created by the erosional activity of: **1**
(A) Glaciers (B) Underground water (C) Sea waves and currents (D) Wind
4. Sudden movements within the Earth's crust caused by the release of energy along a fault line result in: **1**
(A) Weathering (B) Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (C) Dust storms (D) Earthquakes
5. What is the name of the single landmass that Alfred Wegener suggested all continents were once joined together as? **1**
(A) Laurasia (B) Pangaea (C) Gondwanaland (D) Columbia

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6. Which type of mountains are created due to internal movements in the earth, where crustal folds result from the cooling and contracting of molten magma? **1**
- (A) Fold Mountains (B) Volcanic Mountains (C) Block Mountains (D) Erosional Mountains
7. What are the three main types of plate boundaries described in the modern Plate Tectonic Theory? **1**
- (A) Convergent, divergent, and subduction
(B) Rifting, spreading, and uplifting
(C) Erosional, depositional, and transform
(D) Divergent, convergent, and transform
8. The process where rocks are broken down into smaller fragments due to temperature changes or frost action, without changing their chemical composition, is known as: **1**
- (A) Erosion
(B) Chemical Weathering
(C) Mechanical (Physical) Weathering
(D) Biological Weathering

Directions (Q. 9 and Q. 10) : In each of the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option :

- (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 but R is false. (D) A is false but R is true.
9. Assertion (A) : Landslides, earth flows, and mud flows are all types of mass movements. **1**
Reason (R) : These movements are primarily caused by gravity pulling materials downwards.
10. Assertion (A) : Plate tectonics is crucial for understanding Earth's dynamic surface features. **1**
Reason (R) : It explains the interactions of moving plates causing volcanism and mountain building.

SECTION - B

This section consists of 5 questions of 2 marks each.

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| 11. Explain the term 'Agents of Gradation'. | 2 |
| 12. Distinguish between Weathering and Erosion. | 2 |
| 13. How does the formation of a delta occur in the lower course of a river? | 2 |
| 14. Define a Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF). | 2 |
| 15. Briefly describe how a 'V-shaped Valley' is formed. | 2 |

SECTION - C

This section consists of 4 questions of 3 marks each.

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| 16. How do sea waves create 'Sea Arches' and 'Stacks'? | 3 |
| 17. Identify two distinct types of glaciers based on their size and movement characteristics. | 3 |
| 18. Explain the 'Convergent Boundary' of tectonic plates and the landforms associated with it. | 3 |
| 19. Describe the characteristic layering of Earth's interior and briefly explain the primary distinction between any two of these layers based on their composition or physical state. | 3 |

SECTION - D

This section consists of 2 case based questions of 4 marks each.

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20. In 1912, Alfred Wegener introduced the Continental Drift Theory, proposing that global landmasses were originally aggregated into a singular supercontinent named Pangaea before separating. While Wegener supplied compelling empirical evidence through matching geographical coastlines, identical fossil distributions, and synchronised rock strata across vast oceans, he was unable to clarify the exact physical mechanism responsible for propelling solid continents across the globe. This gap was filled during the 1950s by Harry Hess and Robert S. Dietz through their Seafloor Spreading Theory. They demonstrated that volcanic activity along mid-ocean ridges continuously introduces fresh magma which cools to form new oceanic crust, systematically pushing older crust away from the ridge crests. Today, modern Plate Tectonic Theory integrates these milestones, explaining how continental and oceanic plates interact along divergent, convergent, and transform boundaries. **4**
- (i) Who proposed the Continental Drift Theory, and in which year?
 - (ii) Name the supercontinent that Wegener proposed.
 - (iii) Which theory explained the mechanism missing from Wegener's theory, and who proposed it?
 - (iv) Name the three types of plate boundaries recognised by modern Plate Tectonic Theory.

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21. The Earth behaves as a dynamic planetary system continually reshaped by internal and external mechanical forces. The rigid outer crust and the uppermost solid portion of the mantle together form a unified structural layer known as the lithosphere. This outer shell is fractured into numerous large and small segments called tectonic plates, which slide horizontally over a highly ductile, semi-fluid zone of the upper mantle called the asthenosphere. The horizontal movement of these plates is primarily driven by deep-seated thermal convection currents within the mantle, where heat from the core causes hot material to rise and cooler material to sink. This continuous circulation generates structural instabilities along plate boundaries, where plates diverge, converge, or slide laterally past one another. The mechanical stresses at these boundaries are directly responsible for producing earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, deep ocean trenches, and high mountain ranges. **4**
- (i) What two components together make up the lithosphere?
 - (ii) Name the semi-fluid layer beneath the lithosphere over which tectonic plates slide.
 - (iii) What primarily drives the horizontal movement of tectonic plates?
 - (iv) Name any two natural phenomena produced by mechanical stress at plate boundaries.

----- All the Best -----