50 Important MCQs: The Origin and Evolution of the Earth - Geography GK Part - 1

GK Questions:

- 1. Which theory proposes that the Earth and other planets formed from a rotating cloud of gas and dust?
 - a) Big Bang Theory
 - b) Nebular Hypothesis
 - c) Tidal Theory
 - d) Planetesimal Hypothesis
- 2. Who proposed the Nebular Hypothesis for the origin of the solar system?
 - a) Isaac Newton
 - b) Immanuel Kant
 - c) Edwin Hubble
 - d) Galileo Galilei
- 3. The Big Bang Theory is associated with the origin of:
 - a) The Universe
 - b) The Earth
 - c) The Moon
 - d) The Solar System
- 4. Approximately how old is the Earth, based on scientific estimates?
 - a) 12 years
 - b) 12 million years
 - c) 4.6 billion years
 - d) 12 billion years
- 5. What is the primary source of energy for the formation of the solar system?
 - a) Nuclear fission
 - b) Gravitational collapse
 - c) Electromagnetic radiation
 - d) Geothermal energy
- 6. Which gas was dominant in the early Earth's atmosphere?
 - a) Methane
 - b) Oxygen
 - c) Nitrogen
 - d) Carbon dioxide

7. The process of accretion refers to:

- a) The cooling of the Earth's core
- b) The accumulation of particles to form planets
- c) The splitting of continents
- d) The formation of oceans
- 8. Which theory suggests that the Moon was formed from debris ejected after a collision between Earth and a Mars-sized body?
 - a) Capture Theory
 - b) Fission Theory
 - c) Giant Impact Hypothesis
 - d) Co-accretion Theory
- 9. The geological time scale divides Earth's history into:
 - a) Days and weeks
 - b) Years and decades
 - c) Eons, eras, periods, and epochs
 - d) Centuries and millennia
- 10. Which eon marks the formation of the Earth and the earliest rocks?
 - a) Hadean Eon
 - b) Archean Eon
 - c) Proterozoic Eon
 - d) Phanerozoic Eon
- 11. The primary source of Earth's internal heat is:
 - a) Solar radiation
 - b) Radioactive decay
 - c) Volcanic eruptions
 - d) Tidal forces
- 12. Which layer of the Earth was formed first during its differentiation?
 - a) Crust
 - b) Mantle
 - c) Core
 - d) Lithosphere
- 13. The process by which Earth's layers were separated based on density is called:
 - a) Convection
 - b) Differentiation
 - c) Sedimentation
 - d) Erosion

14. Which gas, absent in Earth's early atmosphere, became abundant due to photosynthetic organisms?

- a) Nitrogen
- b) Carbon dioxide
- c) Oxygen
- d) Methane
- 15. The supercontinent that existed around 300 million years ago is called:
 - a) Gondwana
 - b) Pangaea
 - c) Laurasia
 - d) Rodinia
- 16. The theory of continental drift was proposed by:
 - a) Charles Darwin
 - b) Alfred Wegener
 - c) Harry Hess
 - d) James Hutton
- 17. Which evidence supported the theory of continental drift?
 - a) Magnetic reversal patterns
 - b) Fossil distribution across continents
 - c) Ocean currents
 - d) Earthquake patterns
- 18. The theory of plate tectonics explains:
 - a) The formation of the solar system
 - b) The movement of Earth's lithospheric plates
 - c) The origin of life
 - d) The cooling of Earth's core
- 19. Which era is known as the "Age of Reptiles"?
 - a) Paleozoic Era
 - b) Mesozoic Era
 - c) Cenozoic Era
 - d) Proterozoic Eon
- 20. The oldest rocks on Earth, found in Canada, belong to which eon?
 - a) Archean Eon
 - b) Hadean Eon
 - c) Proterozoic Eon
 - d) Phanerozoic Eon

- 21. Which event marked the boundary between the Mesozoic and Cenozoic eras?
 - a) Formation of Pangaea
 - b) Mass extinction of dinosaurs
 - c) Emergence of mammals
 - d) Formation of the Himalayas
- 22. The Earth's magnetic field is primarily generated by:
 - a) Solar wind
 - b) Dynamo effect in the outer core
 - c) Crustal movements
 - d) Volcanic activity
- 23. Which of the following is NOT a layer of the Earth?
 - a) Crust
 - b) Mantle
 - c) Core
 - d) Atmosphere
- 24. The first life forms on Earth were likely:
 - a) Mammals
 - b) Single-celled prokaryotes
 - c) Dinosaurs
 - d) Plants
- 25. The process of outgassing contributed to the formation of:
 - a) Earth's core
 - b) Earth's early atmosphere
 - c) Earth's magnetic field
 - d) Earth's crust

- 26. Which period is known for the dominance of dinosaurs?
 - a) Cambrian
 - b) Devonian
 - c) Jurassic
 - d) Quaternary
- 27. The Earth's crust is thinnest under:
 - a) Oceans

- b) Mountains
- c) Plains
- d) Plateaus

28. Which gas was NOT a major component of Earth's primordial atmosphere?

- a) Methane
- b) Ammonia
- c) Water vapor
- d) Oxygen

29. The supercontinent Rodinia existed during which eon?

- a) Hadean Eon
- b) Archean Eon
- c) Proterozoic Eon
- d) Phanerozoic Eon

30. The Great Oxygenation Event occurred during which eon?

- a) Hadean Eon
- b) Archean Eon
- c) Proterozoic Eon
- d) Phanerozoic Eon

31. Which scientist proposed the sea-floor spreading hypothesis?

- a) Alfred Wegener
- b) Harry Hess
- c) Charles Lyell
- d) James Hutton

32. The Earth's lithosphere is broken into:

- a) Continents
- b) Tectonic plates
- c) Oceans
- d) Fault lines

33. Which era is known as the "Age of Mammals"?

- a) Paleozoic Era
- b) Mesozoic Era
- c) Cenozoic Era
- d) Proterozoic Eon

34. The oldest fossils of complex life forms are found in which period?

- a) Cambrian
- b) Devonian

- c) Permian
- d) Triassic

35. The Earth's core is primarily composed of:

- a) Silicon and oxygen
- b) Iron and nickel
- c) Aluminum and magnesium
- d) Carbon and sulfur

36. Which process is responsible for the movement of tectonic plates?

- a) Erosion
- b) Convection in the mantle
- c) Sedimentation
- d) Volcanism

37. The formation of the Himalayas is a result of:

- a) Volcanic activity
- b) Continental collision
- c) Sea-floor spreading
- d) Earthquake activity

38. Which eon is characterized by the absence of life on Earth?

- a) Hadean Eon
- b) Archean Eon
- c) Proterozoic Eon
- d) Phanerozoic Eon

39. The theory that suggests the Earth and Moon formed together from the same material is:

- a) Giant Impact Hypothesis
- b) Capture Theory
- c) Co-accretion Theory
- d) Fission Theory

40. Which period is known as the "Age of Fishes"?

- a) Cambrian
- b) Devonian
- c) Permian
- d) Cretaceous

41. The Earth's magnetic field protects it from:

- a) Volcanic eruptions
- b) Solar wind
- c) Earthquakes
- d) Tsunamis

42. Which of the following is a feature of the Earth's continental crust?

- a) Thinner than oceanic crust
- b) Rich in silica and aluminum
- c) Denser than oceanic crust
- d) Primarily composed of iron

43. The first continents on Earth were formed during which eon?

- a) Archean Eon
- b) Hadean Eon
- c) Proterozoic Eon
- d) Phanerozoic Eon

44. Which gas became abundant in Earth's atmosphere due to the Great Oxygenation Event?

- a) Nitrogen
- b) Carbon dioxide
- c) Oxygen
- d) Methane

45. The breakup of Pangaea began during which period?

- a) Permian
- b) Triassic
- c) Jurassic
- d) Cretaceous

46. Which of the following is NOT a source of Earth's internal heat?

- a) Radioactive decay
- b) Residual heat from formation
- c) Gravitational compression
- d) Solar radiation

47. The Earth's outer core is primarily in which state?

- a) Solid
- b) Liquid
- c) Gas
- d) Plasma

48. Which type of rock forms the majority of the Earth's crust?

- a) Sedimentary
- b) Metamorphic
- c) Igneous
- d) Fossilized

49. The Cambrian Explosion refers to:

a) Formation of the Earth's core

- b) Rapid diversification of life forms
- c) Breakup of Pangaea
- d) Great Oxygenation Event
- 50. Which scientist is known as the "Father of Geology" for his contributions to understanding Earth's history?
 - a) Alfred Wegener
 - b) Harry Hess
 - c) James Hutton
 - d) Charles Darwin

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Answer Key

- 1. b) Nebular Hypothesis
- 2. b) Immanuel Kant
- 3. a) The Universe
- 4. c) 4.6 billion years
- 5. b) Gravitational collapse
- 6. a) Methane
- 7. b) The accumulation of particles to form planets
- 8. c) Giant Impact Hypothesis

- 9. c) Eons, eras, periods, and epochs
- 10. a) Hadean Eon
- 11. b) Radioactive decay
- 12. **c)** Core
- 13. **b) Differentiation**
- 14. c) Oxygen
- 15. b) Pangaea
- 16. b) Alfred Wegener
- 17. b) Fossil distribution across continents
- 18. b) The movement of Earth's lithospheric plates
- 19. b) Mesozoic Era
- 20. a) Archean Eon
- 21. b) Mass extinction of dinosaurs
- 22. b) Dynamo effect in the outer core
- 23. d) Atmosphere
- 24. b) Single-celled prokaryotes
- 25. b) Earth's early atmosphere
- 26. c) Jurassic
- 27. **a) Oceans**
- 28. d) Oxygen
- 29. c) Proterozoic Eon
- 30. b) Archean Eon
- 31. b) Harry Hess
- 32. b) Tectonic plates
- 33. c) Cenozoic Era
- 34. a) Cambrian

- 35. b) Iron and nickel
- 36. b) Convection in the mantle
- 37. b) Continental collision
- 38. a) Hadean Eon
- 39. c) Co-accretion Theory
- 40. b) Devonian
- 41. b) Solar wind
- 42. b) Rich in silica and aluminum
- 43. a) Archean Eon
- 44. c) Oxygen
- 45. b) Triassic
- 46. d) Solar radiation
- 47. **b)** Liquid
- 48. c) Igneous
- 49. b) Rapid diversification of life forms
- 50. c) James Hutton.

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