

CHAPTER-2 | Physical Features of India

QUIZ
PART-01

1. A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is called:
A. Coast
B. Island
C. Peninsula
D. None of the above (C)

Explanation: A peninsula is surrounded by water on three sides.

2. Mountain ranges in the eastern part of India forming its boundary with Myanmar are called:
A. Himachal
B. Uttarakhand
C. Purvachal
D. None of the above (C)

Explanation: The Purvachal hills form India's eastern boundary with Myanmar.

3. The western coastal strip, south of Goa, is referred to as:
A. Coromandel
B. Konkan
C. Kannad
D. Northern Circar (C)

Explanation: The Kannad coast lies south of Goa on the western coastal strip.

4. The highest peak in the Eastern Ghats is:
A. Anai Mudi
B. Kanchenjunga
C. Mahendragiri
D. Khasi (C)

Explanation: Mahendragiri is the highest peak in the Eastern Ghats.

5. What is the bhabar?
A. Fertile plain area
B. Pebble-strewn narrow belt at Shiwalik foothills
C. Swampy wet region
D. Newer alluvial plain (B)

Explanation : The bhabar is a narrow belt with pebbles lying parallel to the Shiwaliks where streams disappear.

6. Which plateau lies between the Aravali and Vindhyan ranges?
A. Deccan Plateau
B. Chotanagpur Plateau
C. Malwa Plateau
D. Meghalaya Plateau (C)

Explanation: The Malwa Plateau lies between the Aravali and Vindhyan ranges.

7. Which island group of India has a coral origin?
A. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
B. Maldives
C. Sri Lanka
D. Lakshadweep Islands (D)

Explanation: Lakshadweep Islands are coral islands.

8. Which of the following is true about Bhangar?
A. Newer, fertile alluvium in floodplains
B. Older alluvium, less fertile, above flood level
C. Wet and swampy region
D. Pebble-strewn narrow belt (B)

Explanation: Bhangar consists of older alluvium found above flood levels and is less fertile.

9. Which is higher in elevation – Western Ghats or Eastern Ghats?
A. Eastern Ghats
B. Both are equal
C. Western Ghats
D. None of these (C)

Explanation: Western Ghats are higher with an average elevation of 900–1600 meters.

10. Which are the major physiographic divisions of India?
A. Northern Plains, Coastal Plains, Islands
B. Himalayas, Northern Plains, Peninsular Plateau, Desert, Coastal Plains, Islands
C. Peninsular Plateau, Islands, Deserts
D. Himalayas, Desert, Islands (B)

Explanation: The six major physiographic divisions are Himalayas, Northern Plains, Peninsular Plateau, Indian Desert, Coastal Plains, and Islands.