

CHAPTER-2 | Physical Features of India

QUIZ
PART-01

1. A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as:
- Coast
 - Island
 - Peninsula
 - None of the above

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

2. Mountain ranges in the eastern part of India forming its boundary with Myanmar are called:
- Himachal
 - Uttarakhand
 - Purvachal
 - None of the above

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

3. The western coastal strip, south of Goa, is referred to as:
- Coromandel
 - Konkan
 - Kannad
 - Northern Circar

Explanation: The coastal stretch south of Goa is known as the Kannad coast.

4. The highest peak in the Eastern Ghats is:
- Anai Mudi
 - Kanchenjunga
 - Mahendragiri
 - Khasi

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

5. What is the Bhabar region characterized by?
- Swampy land with dense forests
 - Narrow belt of pebbles where streams disappear
 - Fertile alluvium with terrace features
 - Coastal sandy plains

Explanation: The Bhabar is a narrow belt (8–16 km wide) with pebbles where streams vanish underground.

6. Which plateau lies between the Aravali and the Vindhyan ranges?
- Chotanagpur Plateau
 - Malwa Plateau
 - Deccan Plateau
 - Telangana Plateau

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

7. Which island group of India is of coral origin?
- Andaman and Nicobar
 - Lakshadweep
 - Maldives
 - Sri Lanka

Explanation: The Lakshadweep Islands are of coral origin.

8. Which type of soil deposit is considered more fertile in the Northern Plains?
- Bhangar
 - Khadar
 - Black soil
 - Red soil

Explanation: Khadar is newer, younger alluvium found in floodplains and is more fertile.

9. Which is a key difference between the Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats?
- Western Ghats are higher and continuous, Eastern Ghats are lower and discontinuous
 - Western Ghats are lower, Eastern Ghats are higher
 - Western Ghats are fertile, Eastern Ghats are barren
 - Western Ghats lie in the east, Eastern Ghats in the west

Explanation: The Western Ghats (900–1600 m) are higher and continuous, while the Eastern Ghats (around 600 m) are lower and broken.

10. The Northern Plains of India were formed mainly by deposits of which rivers?
- Narmada, Tapi, and Godavari
 - Ganga, Yamuna, and Chambal
 - Indus, Ganga, and Brahmaputra
 - Mahanadi, Krishna, and Kaveri

Explanation: The Northern Plains were formed by the alluvial deposits of the Indus, Ganga, and Brahmaputra river systems.