

CHAPTER-2 | Physical Features of India

QUIZ
PART-02

1. Which type of soil predominantly forms the Northern Plain?

- A. Black soil
- B. Alluvial soil
- C. Laterite soil
- D. Red soil (B)

Explanation: The Northern Plains are formed of alluvial soil deposited by the Indus, Ganga, and Brahmaputra river systems.

2. Which river forms the largest inhabited riverine island in the world, Majuli?

- A. Ganga
- B. Indus
- C. Brahmaputra
- D. Yamuna (C)

Explanation: Majuli is formed by the Brahmaputra River and is the largest inhabited riverine island in the world.

3. What is the term used for the older alluvial soil found in the Northern Plains?

- A. Khadar
- B. Bhangar
- C. Terai
- D. Bhabar (B)

Explanation: Bhangar is the older alluvium found above floodplains, containing calcareous deposits called kankar.

4. Which region lies south of the bhabar belt and is wet, swampy, and marshy?

- A. Khadar
- B. Terai
- C. Bhangar
- D. Doab (B)

Explanation: The Terai region lies south of the bhabar, where streams re-emerge creating a swampy area.

5. Which plateau lies between the Aravalli and Vindhyan ranges?

- A. Deccan Plateau
- B. Chotanagpur Plateau
- C. Malwa Plateau
- D. Bundelkhand Plateau (C)

Explanation: The Malwa Plateau is situated between the Aravalli and Vindhyan ranges.

6. Which of the following features is NOT a part of the Northern Plain's diverse relief?

- A. Bhabar
- B. Terai
- C. Bhangar
- D. Deccan Trap (D)

Explanation: Deccan Trap is a volcanic feature found in the Peninsular Plateau, not in the Northern Plains.

7. Which hill range is NOT part of the northeastern extension of the Deccan Plateau?

- A. Garo Hills
- B. Khasi Hills
- C. Aravalli Hills
- D. Jaintia Hills (C)

Explanation: Aravalli Hills are located in western India, while Garo, Khasi, and Jaintia Hills are northeastern extensions.

8. Which is the highest peak in the Western Ghats?

- A. Doda Betta
- B. Mahendragiri
- C. Anai Mudi
- D. Kanchenjunga (C)

Explanation: Anai Mudi, at 2,695 metres, is the highest peak in the Western Ghats.

9. What is the average elevation of the Eastern Ghats?

- A. 900–1600 metres
- B. 800 metres
- C. 600 metres
- D. 500 metres (C)

Explanation: The Eastern Ghats have an average elevation of 600 metres.

10. What type of rocks form the Deccan Trap region?

- A. Sedimentary rocks
- B. Igneous rocks
- C. Metamorphic rocks
- D. Limestone rocks (B)

Explanation: The Deccan Trap is of volcanic origin with igneous rocks that have formed black soil over time.