

CHAPTER-2 | Physical Features of India

QUIZ
PART-02

1. The Northern Plains were formed mainly by the deposits of which river systems?
- Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra
 - Narmada, Tapi, Godavari
 - Krishna, Kaveri, Mahanadi
 - Ganga, Yamuna, Chambal

Explanation: The Northern Plains were formed by the deposition of alluvium from the Indus, Ganga, and Brahmaputra river systems.

2. What is the total area covered by the Northern Plains?
- 5 lakh sq. km
 - 6 lakh sq. km
 - 7 lakh sq. km
 - 8 lakh sq. km

Explanation: The Northern Plains cover about 7 lakh sq. km with a length of 2400 km and width of 240–320 km.

3. Which riverine island on the Brahmaputra is the largest inhabited in the world?
- Sunderban
 - Majuli
 - Lakshadweep
 - Kavaratti

Explanation: Majuli in Assam is the world's largest inhabited riverine island, formed by the Brahmaputra River.

4. Which division of the Northern Plain is characterized by older alluvium and terrace-like features?
- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Bhabar Bhangar | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Terai Khadar |
|---|---|

Explanation: Bhangar consists of older alluvium and lies above the floodplains, forming terrace-like features.

5. Which division of the Northern Plain is renewed annually by floods and highly fertile?
- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Bhabar Bhangar | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Terai Khadar |
|---|---|

Explanation: Khadar is made of newer alluvium deposited annually, making it very fertile for agriculture.

6. The Central Highlands form a part of which plateau?
- Himalayan Plateau
 - Peninsular Plateau
 - Indo-Gangetic Plain
 - Tibetan Plateau

Explanation: The Central Highlands are part of the Peninsular Plateau, lying north of the Narmada River.

7. Which rivers drain the Central Highlands region?
- Narmada and Tapi
 - Chambal, Sind, Betwa, and Ken
 - Ganga and Yamuna
 - Godavari and Krishna

Explanation: The Chambal, Sind, Betwa, and Ken rivers flow southwest to northeast, draining the Central Highlands.

8. Which peak is the highest in the Western Ghats?
- Mahendragiri
 - Doda Betta
 - Anai Mudi
 - Kanchenjunga

Explanation: Anai Mudi (2,695 m) is the highest peak of the Western Ghats.

9. Which hill range is NOT a part of the northeastern extension of the Deccan Plateau?
- Garo Hills
 - Khasi Hills
 - Aravalli Hills
 - Jaintia Hills

Explanation: The northeastern extension of the Deccan Plateau includes Garo, Khasi, and Jaintia Hills, but not the Aravallis.

10. Which soil is most closely associated with the Deccan Trap region?
- Alluvial soil
 - Black soil
 - Red soil
 - Laterite soil

Explanation: The Deccan Trap is of volcanic origin, and weathered basalt here has formed black soil.