

BALABHADRA SKILL DEVELOPMENT ACADEMY
GEOGRAPHY QUESTION BANK –5
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA-COASTAL PLAINS AND RIVERS

Time: 1 Hour

Full marks: 67

Pass marks: 53

1. To the east and west of the peninsular plateau, two narrow strips of plain lands are found along the coast which is called ____ and ____.
2. West Coastal plain is ____ to ____ km wide and is narrower than ____.
3. West coast is divided into ____ parts ____ , ____ , ____ and ____.
4. The Gujarat coastal plains are build up by ____ , ____ , ____ and ____ rivers.
5. Malabar coast contains lakes lagoons and back waters locally called ____.
6. ____ is largest back water lakes.
7. Tamil Nadu coast is called ____.
8. Odisha and West Bengal coast is called ____.
9. Region of Mahanadi delta is called ____.
10. India has nearly ____ Islands.
11. Andaman and Nicobar islands are located in the ____.
12. ____ are considered as the continuation of the Arakanyoma mountain ranges of Myanmar.
13. In Andaman group, there are nearly ____ islands.
14. In Nicobar group, there are ____ big and ____ small islands.
15. ____ separates Andaman group from Nicobar group.
16. ____ separates little Andaman from South Andaman.
17. ____ is the capital of Andaman and Nicobar Island and is located in ____.
18. ____ is the largest (area wise) oceanic island of India.
19. ____ is the highest peak of Andaman & Nicobar and is located in ____ Andaman.
20. ____ is the southern-most point of Indian territory.
21. Indira point is located in ____.
22. ____ is the only active volcano of India.
23. Barren Island was last erupted on ____.
24. ____ is a coral island located in Arabian Sea.
25. ____ is the capital of Lakshadweep group.
26. Lakshadweep group is a group of ____ small islands.
27. The islands of Lakshadweep north of 11°N are known as ____.
28. Islands of Lakshadweep south of 11°N are called ____.
29. ____ island is the largest island of Lakshadweep.
30. ____ is the second largest and southernmost island of Lakshadweep.
31. Minicoy is separated from rest of the Lakshadweep by ____ channel.
32. Lakshadweep group is separated from Maldives by ____ channel.
33. Newmoore island is located in ____ on the mouth of ____.
34. Pumban island is located in ____ between ____ and ____.
35. On the basis of origin, Indian rivers are broadly divided into ____ and ____ rivers.
36. ____ percentage of land water drains into Bay of Bengal and the rest drains into Arabian Sea.

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37. ____ river originates from Mansarovar lake in Tibet.
38. Indus river flows between ____ and ____.
39. ____ is called Sengge Khabab in Tibet.
40. The tributaries of Indus in Ladakh are ____, ____, ____, ____ and ____.
41. The tributaries of Indus in India are ____, ____, ____, ____ and ____.
42. ____ river originates from Verinag stream in J&K.
43. ____ river passes through Wular lake in Kashmir valley.
44. ____ river joins Chenab at Trimmu.
45. ____ and ____ are important tributaries of Jhelum.
46. Tulbul project is located on ____ river.
47. Chenab originates from ____ stream in Himanchal Pradesh near ____ & ____.
48. ____ project is located across Chenab river in Doda district of J&K.
49. ____, ____ and ____ hydropower project is located on river Chenab.
50. Ravi river (Parushni) originates from ____ hills near ____ (Himachal Pradesh).
51. ____ project is located on river Ravi.
52. Beas (Vipasha) river originates from ____ near ____.
53. Beas flows in ____ & ____.
54. ____ river joins Sutlej at Harike (Punjab).
55. Longest irrigation canal of India is ____.
56. ____ reservoir is constructed across Beas river.
57. Pong reservoir is in ____ state.
58. Sutlej (Satudri) originates from ____.
59. Sutlej flows in ____ and ____ state.
60. Sutlej enter into India through ____.
61. ____ is major tributary of Sutlej.
62. ____ river forms boundary between India and Pakistan near Ferozpur.
63. ____ project is located on Sutlej river.
64. Bhakra dam is also called ____.
65. ____ is producing more power as compared to Bhakra-Nangal.
66. ____ is known as Langchen Khambab in Tibet.
67. Nathpa-Jhakri project is on ____ river and is in ____ state.

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GEOGRAPHY QUESTION BANK – 5 (ANSWER)
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA-COASTAL PLAINS AND RIVERS

1. Eastern Coastal Plain, Western Coastal Plain
2. 10,15, east coastal plain
3. 4, Kathiawar coast (Gujarat), Konkan coast (Maharashtra), Cannara coast (Karnataka), Malabar coast (Kerala)
4. Sabarmati, Mahi, Narmada, Tapi
5. Kayals
6. Vembanad Lake (Kerala)
7. Coromandal Coast
8. Northern Circar Coast
9. Utkal Plain
10. 247
11. Bay of Bengal
12. Andaman & Nicobar islands
13. 203
14. 7, 12
15. Ten Degree Channel
16. Duncan passage
17. Port Blair, South Andaman
18. Middle Andaman
19. Saddle Peak (737 m), North
20. Indira Point (Pygmalion Point)
21. Great Nicobar
22. Barren Island of Andaman group
23. 17 Feb 2013
24. Lakshadweep group
25. Kavaratti
26. 25
27. Amindivi
28. Cannanore
29. Androth
30. Minicoy
31. Nine Degree
32. Eight Degree
33. Bay of Bengal, Ganga
34. Gulf of Mannar, India, Sri Lanka
35. Himalayan rivers, Peninsular rivers
36. 90 %
37. Indus (Sindhu)
38. Zaskar, Ladakh range
39. Indus (Sindhu)
40. Zaskar, Astor, Shyok, Kuram, Gilgit
41. Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, Sutlej
42. Jhelum (Vitasta)
43. Jhelum (Vitasta)



44. Jhelum (Vitasta)
45. Kishan Ganga, Lidar
46. Jhelum
47. Chandra-Bhaga, Lahul, Spiti
48. Baglihar project
49. Salal, Dulhasti, Ranvir Sagar
50. Kulu, Rohtang pass
51. Ranjit Sagar (Thein Dam)
52. Beas Kund, Rohtang pass
53. Himachal Pradesh, Punjab
54. Beas (Vipasha)
55. Indira Gandhi Canal, which takes of from Harike barrage
56. Pong
57. Himachal Pradesh
58. Rakshastal near Mansarovar lake in Tibet
59. Himachal Pradesh, Punjab
60. Shipki-la pass (Himachal Pradesh)
61. Spiti
62. Sutlej
63. Bhakra-Nangal Project
64. Govind Sagar dam
65. Nathpa-Jhakri project
66. Sutlej
67. Sutlej, Himachal Pradesh