

Chapter: 3

Q.1 Observe the given map and answer the questions given below it. (India)

12

1



- In which direction does the region with an altitude of more than 6000m lie in India?
- Look for the south-flowing river in the peninsular region. In which river basin does it lie?
- In which direction is the slope of the region in the north shown in the dark green?
- Make list of plateaus located in between Aravali ranges and Chhota Nagpur plateau?
- Name the peak shown eastern ghats
- Which mountains demarcate the deep plains of Brahmaputra?

Ans i. The region with an altitude of more than 6000 m lie in the north direction in India.
ii. Pranhita is the south-flowing river in the Peninsular region. It lies in the Godavari river basin.

- Design
Mode...
- iii. The slope of the region in the north shown in dark green is eastwards.
 - iv. The plateaus located in between Aravalli ranges and Chhota Nagpur Plateau are Mewad, Malwa, Bundelkhand and Bhagelkhand.
 - v. Mahendragiri is the peak shown in the Eastern Ghats.
 - vi. Eastern Himalayas demarcate the deep plains of Brahmaputra.

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- i. In which direction do the Aravalis lie?
- ii. Aravali ranges act as water divide between which rivers?
- iii. Across which states has the Deccan Plateau spread?
- iv. Which hill ranges lie to the west of the Deccan Plateau?
- v. Enumerate the characteristics of the Western Ghats.
- vi. Why are the Western Ghats called a water divide?

- Ans**
- i. The Aravalis lie in the north-west direction.
 - ii. Aravalli ranges act as a water divide between the Indus (Sindhu) basin and the Ganga basin.
 - iii. Deccan Plateau is spread across Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and parts of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Kerala.
 - iv. Satmala Hills, Mahadeo Hills, Nilgiri Hills and Annamalai Hills along the Sahyadri range also known as Western Ghats lie to the west of Deccan Plateau.
 - v. (a) The Western Ghats mark the western edges of the Deccan Plateau. They lie parallel to the Western Coastal Plains of India.
(b) The Western Ghats extend from the Salher-Mulhar peaks located in the north to the entire length of Peninsula for a distance of approximately 1600 km.
(c) The height of Western Ghats increases from north to south.

(d) The highest peak in the Ghats is Anaimudi (2695 m). It is located in Annamalai Hills.

(e) The Western Ghats act as a divide between the rivers flowing to the Arabian Sea and those flowing into the Bay of Bengal.

(f) Western Ghats form the source origin of the Peninsular rivers like Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri.

vi. (a) The Western Ghats are known as a major water divide in the Peninsular India. The Western Ghats run from north to south close to the western coast.

(b) Most of the major rivers of the Peninsula such as Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri flow eastwards from the Western Ghats and drain into the Bay of Bengal.

(c) There are various small streams flowing west of the Western Ghats. The Narmada and the Tapi are the only long rivers that drain into the Arabian Sea.

3



i. Give the relative location of the Nilgiri Hills.

ii. In which direction does the height of the Sahyadri hills increase?

iii. The Vindhyas act as water divide between which two river basins?

iv. In which direction is the slope of the region in the north shown in the dark green?

v. Make list of plateaus located in between Aravali ranges and Chhota Nagpur plateau?

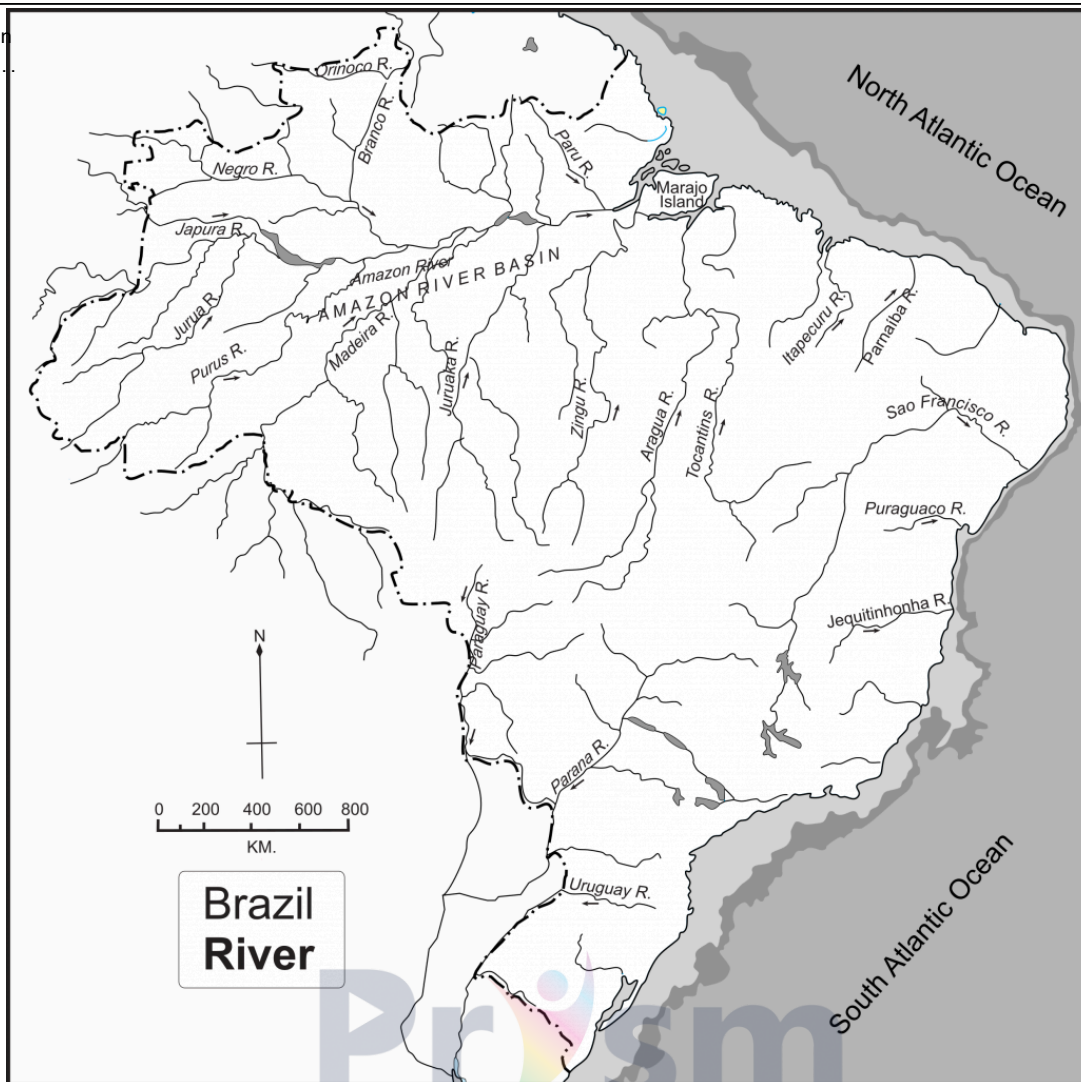
Ans i. Relative location of the Nilgiri hills is at the convergence of Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.

ii. From North to South.

iii. River Narmada and River Tapi.

iv. East

v. Marwad, Malwa, Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand.



- i. Which is the major river in Brazil
- ii. Name the important island in Brazil.
- iii. Towards which direction does Uruguay river flow?
- iv. Sao Francisco river terminates into which Ocean?
- v. Name any one river meeting the North Atlantic Ocean.

- Ans**
- i. Amazon river
 - ii. Marajo island
 - iii. West direction
 - iv. South Atlantic Ocean
 - v. Amazon river



- What is the range of the altitude of Amazon river basin?
- Between which two highlands is the Amazon river basin located?
- Observe the region with the altitude 500 to 1000 meters. Describe the locational extend of this region shown in yellow with reference to direction.
- What do the isolated regions shown in yellow indicate?
- Besides the Amazon river basin, where else do you find regions with an altitude of less than 200 m?

- Ans**
- 200 m
 - Guyana highlands and Brazilian highland.
 - 0 degree N to 24 degree S latitudes and 60 degree W to 35 degree W longitude
 - The isolated regions in yellow indicate its plateau region with rainforest and low density of population.
 - Paraguay – Parana basin



- Which is the largest river basin in Brazil?
- In which direction does Paraguay River flow?
- River Sao Francisco meets at which ocean?
- Marajo Island is located near the mouth of which river?
- Write the names of any two north-flowing rivers.
- Name the short-flowing river meeting the South Atlantic Ocean.

- Ans**
- Amazon
 - South
 - Atlantic
 - Amazon
 - Xingu and Araguaia
 - Purus



- What is the range of the altitude of Amazon river basin?
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- Observe the region with the altitude 500 to 1000 meters. Describe the locational extend of this region shown in yellow with reference to direction.
- What do the isolated regions shown in yellow indicate?
- Besides the Amazon river basin, where else do you find regions with an altitude of less than 200 m?
- Describe the plateau region with height of 200 to 500 m through which tributaries of Amazon flow in your own words.

- Ans**
- The range of the altitude of Amazon River basin is between 0 to 200 metres.
 - Amazon river basin is located between Guyana Highlands and Brazilian Highlands.
 - (a) The region with the altitude 500 to 1000 m is Brazilian Highlands.
(b) The Brazilian Highlands extend from north-east to south-east. Some part of the Brazilian Highlands lie in central Brazil also.
(c) Its latitudinal extent is between 4° S to 30° S and longitudinal extent is from 36° W to 62° W.
 - The isolated regions shown in yellow indicate Brazilian Highlands with altitude of 500 m.
Besides Amazon river basin, Paraguay river basin and Campos are the regions with an altitude of less than 200 m.
 - (a) Guyana Highlands, the plateau region with height of 200 to 500 m is located in the north of the Amazon river basin.
(b) Guyana Highlands cover the states of Roraima, Para and Amapa in Brazil.
(c) The highest peak of Brazil, Pico de Neblina (3014 m) is located on the border between Brazil and Venezuela.

Q.3 Choose the right option and rewrite the sentence

- These rivers of Brazil are not flowing
 - Juruaka - Zingu - Aragua
 - Negro - Branka - Paru
 - Japura - Jurua - Purus
 - Paraguay - Parana - Uruguay

Ans **Juruaka - Zingu - Aragua**

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Mode...

- 2 Like Brazil, India too has
a. high mountains b. ancient plateau
c. west-flowing rivers d. snow-capped mountains

Ans Like Brazil, India too has **ancient plateau**.

- 3 The order of physiographic units in Brazil while going from North- West to South - East
a. Parana River basin - Guyana Highlands - Brazilian Highlands
b. Guyana Highland - Amazon River basin - Brazilian Highlands
c. Coastal Highland - Amazon River basin - Brazilian Highlands
d. Parana river basin - Amazon river basin - Brazilian highland

Ans **Guyana Highland - Amazon River basin - Brazilian Highland**

- 4 Brazil is covered mainly by
a. highlands b. plains c. mountainous region d. dissected hills.

Ans Brazil is covered mainly by **highlands**.

- 5 Amazon is a large river in the world. Near its mouth
a. deltaic regions are formed b. no deltas are formed
c. deposition of sediments occurs d. fishing is done

Ans Amazon is a large river in the world. Near its mouth **no deltas are found**.

- 6 The order of plateaus of India from South to North
a. Karnataka - Maharashtra - Bundelkhand
b. Chhota Nagpur - Malwa - Marwad
c. Telangana - Maharashtra - Marwad
d. Karnataka - Chota nagpur - Marwad

Ans **Karnataka - Maharashtra - Bundelkhand**

- 7 The Lakshadweep Islands of Arabian Sea are
a. made from the part separated from the mainland b. coral islands
c. volcanic islands d. continental islands

Ans The Lakshadweep Islands of Arabian Sea are **coral islands**.

- 8 To the foot hills of The Aravalis.
a. lies the Bundelkhand Plateau b. lies the Mewad Plateau
c. lies the Malwa Plateau d. lies the Deccan Plateau

Ans To the foot hills of The Aravalis **lies the Mewad Plateau**.

Q.4 **Differentiate the following**

- 1 Physiography of India & Physiography of Brazil.

Ans	Physiography of India	Physiography of Brazil
	i. Brazil has a variety of physical features ranging from highlands, plains, wetlands, escarpment to coasts.	i. India has a great variety of physical features ranging from lofty mountains, hills, plateaus and plains to coastal areas.
	ii. The region to the east and south of the Brazilian Highlands have an altitude of more than 1000 m. In other partsthe altitude is between 500 m to 1000 m.	ii. Himalayas are very high mountains. Some peaks of Himalayas have altitude more than 8000 m.
	iii. The coasts of Brazil can be divided into the northern and eastern coasts.	iii. The coast of India can be divided into eastern and western coast.
	iv. The Plains of Brazil are confined to Amazon basin in the north and Paraguay-Parana source region in the south-west.	iv. The plains of India lie to the south of the Himalayas and north of the Indian Peninsula.

v. Brazil also includes some islands. They can be classified as Marine islands and Coastal islands. Marajo island lies on the north coast.

v. The Andaman and Nicobar islands in the Bay of Bengal and the Lakshadweep islands in the Arabian Sea are the two island groups of India

Q.5 Give Geographical Reasons

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1 As compared to Amazon pollution in river Ganga will affect human life greatly.

Ans

- The plains of Amazon are mostly covered by dense tropical rainforest and are largely inaccessible due to frequent flooding and dense undergrowth.
- Whereas plains of Ganga are very fertile and densely populated.
- The river water is used by people for various purposes, for example drinking, washing, bathing, irrigational purposes, etc.
- The polluted water gives rise to many diseases. The polluted water cannot be ever used for growing crops as contaminated water will deteriorate the quality of agricultural produce which is ultimately consumed by the humans.
- Hence, pollution in river Ganga will affect human life greatly

2 There are no West flowing rivers in Brazil.

Ans

- There is high elevation in the Western margin of Brazil and its slopes towards the East. The land generally slopes towards north and north-west.
- Major rivers of Brazil a rising from Andes mountains, Guyana highlands and Brazilian Highlands.
- These rivers flows West to East.

Hence there are no West flowing rivers in Brazil.

3 There are fewer natural ports on the Eastern coast of India.

Ans

- The Eastern coastal plain is characterized by a number of deltas that are form by the river Godavari, river Krishna, river Kaveri, river Mahanadi, etc.
- As the sediments brought by the rivers are heavily deposited near its mouth makes the coastal area sandy and shallow and It becomes difficult for ships to reach the eastern coast covered with sediments.

Hence there are fewer natural ports on the Eastern coast of India.

4 There are dissimilarities between the Eastern and Western coast of India.

Ans

- The eastern coast lies between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal. It is wider than the western coast.
- Many east-flowing rivers rising from the Western and Eastern Ghats meet this coast.
- These rivers form large fertile deltas along the Eastern Coastal Plains due to gentle slope of the land.
- The western coast lies between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea. This coast is by and large a narrow rocky coast.
- At places, spurs taking off from the Western Ghats have extended right up to the coast.
- Rivers rising from Western Ghats are short and swift and hence they form estuaries and not deltas.

Q.6 Answer in detail/ brief

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1 What measures are being taken to control pollution in the rivers of India?

Ans The following measures have been taken to control pollution in the rivers of India:

- Setting up of the central and state pollution boards.
- Assessment of water quality under the National Water Quality Monitoring Network.
- Control on industrial waste flowing into rivers as well as sewage management.
- National Ganga River Basin Authority has been set up to effectively stop pollution of river Ganga and conserve it.

2 Explain: The Indian Peninsula.

Ans

- The area lying to the south of North Indian Plain and tapering towards the Indian ocean is called Indian Peninsula.
- The Peninsular plateau is roughly triangular in shape.
- It is surrounded by hill ranges all three sides.
- To East-North are the Aravali range, The Vindhya range, The Satpura.
- To the South of about in the West Western Ghats and the East Eastern Ghats from its boundaries.
- It is the largest physiographic unit of India.

- Design
Mode..
- vii. The average height of the plateau is 600 to 900 m.
 - viii. River Narmda and river Tapi divide the plateau in two parts Northern and Southern.
 - ix. This region is divide into many small plateaus and river basins.

3 Explain: The coast of Brazil.

- Ans**
- i. Brazil has the coastline of about 7400 km.
 - ii. The coastal region divides into two parts namely Northern and Eastern coast.
 - iii. The Northern coast extends from Amapa province in the North to Rio de Grande de Norte in the East.
 - iv. From the Rio de Grande de Norte to toward the South is the Eastern coast extends.
 - v. The Northern coast is the mouths of many rivers including Amazon.
 - vi. In this coast lie the Marajo island a large coastal island.
 - vii. The Eastern coast receives Sao Francisco river which meet Atlantic Ocean.
 - viii. The Brazilian coast characterized by a large number of beaches and sand, dune.
 - ix. The Brazilian coast is protected in some area by coral reefs and atoll islands.

4 Which are the major water divides of India give example?

Ans Any elevated area, such as a mountain or an upland which separates two drainage basins is known as a water divide. The major water divides of India are as follows:

1. Western Ghats:

- i. The Western Ghats is a mountain range that runs parallel to the western coast of the Indian peninsula, located entirely in India. It forms a major water divide in the Peninsula.
- ii. Most of the major rivers of the Peninsula, such as the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri flow eastwards and drain into the Bay of Bengal. There are numerous small streams and rivers like Savitri, Terekhol etc. flowing towards the west of the Western Ghats.

2. Aravali Range:

- i. The Aravali Hills lie on the western and north-western margins of the Peninsular plateau.
- ii. River Luni originates along the western slopes of Aravali range and flows in somewhat north-west to south-west direction and meets Gulf of Kutch while Banas, a tributary of River Chambal flows to Northeast direction.
- iii. In this way, Aravali acts as a water divide of India.

3. Vindya range:

Vindya ranges divided the Ganga drainage basin and Narmada river valley.

4. Satpuda range:

Satpuda range divided Narmada river valley and Tapi river valley.

5. Himalayas:

Himalayas act as a water divide as it separated the rivers flowing in the Himalayan system from the river flowing in Trans Himalayan ranges.

5 Write short note on Amazon river basin.

- Ans**
- i. This is the most extensive river system in the world.
 - ii. Its sources is in the Eastern slopes of Andes mountains in Peru.
 - iii. Over two-thirds of the basin lies in the Brazil.
 - iv. The length of the river is 6400 kms.
 - v. The Amazon's total catchment area is 7,050,300 sq. kms.
 - vi. As a Amazon washes off the load supplied to it from the catchment, because of its sediments are not deposited even at the mouth.
 - vii. Amazon doesn't have delta region near its mouth, instead we find the series of islands. Marajo is the such island.
 - viii. The width of the river is almost 150 to 160 kms.

6 Explain the characteristics of the North Indian plains.

Ans The characteristics of a North Indian Plains are as follows:

- i. The North Indian Plains lie to the south of Himalaya mountains and to the north of Indian Peninsula.
- ii. They extend from Rajasthan and Punjab in the west to Assam in the east.
- iii. The North Indian Plains are divided into two parts. Ganga plains lie to the east of Aravallis. Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers form the largest delta of the world. It is known as Sundarbans.

- Design
Mode..
- iv. The western part of the North Indian Plains is occupied by Thar Desert or Marusthali.
 - v. The plains of Punjab lie to the north of the desert and to the west of Aravallis and Delhi ranges.
 - vi. The plains of north India are the most extensive and fertile regions of India.

7 What could be the reasons behind the formation of swamps in the extensive continental location of Pantanal?

- Ans**
- i. The Pantanal is a huge, gently-sloped basin that receives run off from the upland areas (the Planalto highlands) and slowly releases the water through the Paraguay river and tributaries.
 - ii. It constitutes an enormous expanse internal river delta, in which several rivers flowing from the surrounding plateau merge, depositing their sediments and erosion residues, which have been filling, throughout the years.
 - iii. This region receives average rainfall between 1200 mm to 1500 mm. in the month of November to February which makes the land swampy.
 - iv. Although Pantanal has continental location, because of heavy discharge from river Amazon and its tributary, Heavy rainfall, Gentle slopes, slowly release of water from river Paraguay and its tributary, Enormous internal river delta have caused this area swampy.

8 Explain: The Himalaya.

- Ans**
- i. Himalayan mountain ranges is located in the Northern part of India.
 - ii. These ranges are considered as the world highest ranges.
 - iii. The Himalayas separates the Indian sub-continent from the rest of Asia.
 - iv. It extends between the river Sindhu to the west and river Brahmaputra to the East.
 - v. The width of Himalaya is 400 km. in West to about 150 km. in the East.
 - vi. The monsoon climate of India is the gift of Himalaya.
 - vii. The Himalaya divide in to three ranges from South to North. The Shiwalik range, The lesser Himalaya or Himanchal range, The great Himalaya or Himadri.
 - viii. The mount Everest is the highest peak of Himalaya and the world.
 - ix. The Himalaya is source of many perennial rivers like river Ganga, river Sindhu, river Brahmaputra etc.

9 Explain: The Great Escarpment.

- Ans**
- i. The Great Escarpment in Brazil is a major geological formation that runs along the Eastern coast.
 - ii. The Escarpment runs along the central and South Atlantic coast of Brazil.
 - iii. The altitude of the Escarpment is 790 m.
 - iv. The Escarpment is very steep from Sao Paulo to Porto Alegre.
 - v. The Escarpment act as a barrier to the Southeast trade winds giving rise to rain shadow area in the Northeastern part of the highlands.
 - vi. The region to the North of this area is called 'Drought Quadrilateral'.