

Physical features of India --- Answers for the Objective questions

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

- 1.The Himalayas are geologically young and structurally fold mountains. pg7
- 2.The Himalayas extend from Kashmir in west to Arunachal Pradesh in east. pg 7
- 3.The northern most range of mountains are known as Great or Inner Himalayas or Himadri. pg7
- 4.The highest peak of Himalayas in India is Mt. Kanchenjunga. pg9
5. The highest peak of Himalayas is Mt. Everest. pg9
- 6.The lesser Himalayas are also known as Himachal. pg 9
- 7.Pir Panjal, Dhauladhar and Mahabharat are the important ranges of lesser Himalayas. pg 9
- 8.The outermost range of Himalayas is called the Shiwaliks.pg9
- 9.The Purvanchal comprises of Patkai hills, the Naga hills, Manipur hills and Mizohills .pg 10
- 10.The Northern plain is formed of Alluvial soil.
- 11.Majuli, in the Brahmaputra river is the largest inhabited riverine island.pg10(do you know)
- 12.The rivers split into numerous channels known as Distributaries .pg10
- 13 The oldest landmass in India is Peninsular plateau .pg11
14. Chotanagpur plateau marks the further eastward extension, drained by Damodar river.pg11
15. The Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats mark the western and eastern edges of deccan plateau .pg11
- 16.The Indian desert receives 150 mm rainfall pg 11
17. River Luni is the only large river in the Indian desert.pg12
- 18.The Northern part of western coast is called Konkan and central is Kannad plain and southern stretch is Malabar coast .pg12
- 19.The northern part of eastern coast is referred as Northern circar and southern part is known as the Coromandal coast.pg12
20. Chilika lake is the largest salt water lake in India.pg12(do you know)
21. Andaman Nicobar Islands lie to the south-east and Lakshadweep lie to south-west.pg12, 13
22. Atolls are circular or horse shaped coral reefs.
23. Andaman and Nicobar island groups are of strategic importance for the country.pg13
- 24 The Pitli island in Lakshadweep is uninhabited, has a bird sanctuary.pg13

ANSWER IN ONE WORD OR ONE SENTENCE:

1. What is the distance covered by the Himalayas? pg7 A.2400km
2. What is the average height of Himadri, Himachal, Shiwaliks? pg7,9 A. Himadri---6000m; Himachal---3700-4500m ; Shiwaliks---900-1100m.
3. Write any two features each of Himadri, Himachal, Shiwaliks.pg7,9 A. Himadri---continuous, loftiest, glaciers, prominent peaks. Himachal---most rugged, compressed rocks, famous for valleys. Shiwaliks---unconsolidated sediments, Duns.
4. Between which two rivers does ---- Punjab Himalayas, Kumaon Himalayas, Nepal Himalayas and Assam Himalayas lie? pg9 A. Punjab Himalayas--Indus and Satluz. Kumaon Himalayas-- Satluz and Kali. Nepal Himalayas-- Kali and Tista. Assam Himalayas-- Tista and Dihang.
- 5.Name the three major river systems which form the Northern plains? pg10 A. Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra.
6. What is a 'Doab'? pg10 A. It is made up of two words--'do' meaning-two and 'ab' meaning water. e.g. Punjab.
7. Name the four diverse relief features of Northern plains .pg10, 11 A. Bhabar, Terai, Bhangar, Khadar.
- 8.What is the main difference between 'Bhangar and Khadar'? pg10, 11 A. Bhangar is old alluvium and Khadar is new alluvium.
9. Name two broad divisions of the peninsular plateau.pg11 A. Central Highlands and Deccan Plateau.
10. Which mountains are bounded by the central highlands on the south and north-west? pg11 A. On the south--Vindhyarange and north-west-- Aravalis.
11. Name the rivers which drain in the central highlands.pg11 A. The rivers—the Chambal, the Sind, the Betwa, and Ken.

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12. Through which passes can western Ghats be crossed? pg 11 A. The passes ---Thal, Bhor, and the Pal Ghats.
13. what is the main difference between the western Ghats and eastern Ghats? pg. 11 A. Western Ghats are continuous while Eastern Ghats are irregular, dissected by rivers.
14. How does the height of western and eastern Ghats progressively increase /decrease from North to South.? pg11 A. Western Ghats height increases from North to South; while Eastern Ghats height increases from South to North.
15. What are 'Barchans'? pg12 A. Barchans are crescent shaped dunes.