

Multiple choice questions

Q1 Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below.

(i) A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as;

- (a) Coast
- (b) Island
- (c) Peninsula
- (d) None of the above

(ii) Mountain ranges in the eastern part of India forming its boundary with Myanmar are collectively called;

- (a) Himachal
- (b) Uttarakhand
- (c) Purvanchal
- (d) None of the above

(iii) The western coastal strip, south of Goa is referred to as;

- (a) Coromandel
- (b) Konkan
- (c) Kannad
- (d) Northern Circar

(iv) The highest peak in the Eastern Ghats is

- (a) Anai Mudi
- (b) Kanchenjunga
- (c) Mahendragiri
- (d) Khasi

Answer. (i) (c) Peninsula

(ii) (c) Purvachal

(iii) (c) Kannad

(iv) (c) Mahendragiri

Q2 Answer the following questions briefly.

(i) What is the bhabar?

Answer:- Bhabar is a narrow belt of land about 8 to 16 km wide and covered with pebbles deposited by the rivers and lying parallel to the slopes of the Shiwaliks.

(ii) Name the three major divisions of the Himalayas from north to south.

Answer:- The 3 major divisions of the Himalayas from North to South are as follows:-

(a) The Great or Inner Himalayas or the Himadri:- It is a continuous range consisting of the highest peaks.

(b) Himachal or Lesser Himalayas:- The range lying to the South of the Himadri is known as Himachal or Lesser Himalayas.

(c) Shiwaliks:- The outermost range of the Himalayas is known as the Shiwaliks. These are the foothill ranges and represent the southernmost division of the Himalayas.

(iii) Which plateau lies between the Aravali and the Vindhyan ranges?

Answer:- Malwa plateau lies between the Aravalli and the Vindhyan ranges.

(iv) Name the island group of India having coral origin.

Answer:- Lakshadweep Islands are composed of small coral islands.

Q3 Distinguish between

(i) Bhangar and Khadar

Answer:- Bhangar is the largest part of the Northern Plains and is formed by the oldest alluvium. On the other hand, Khadar is the younger deposits of alluvium.

(ii) Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats

Answer:-

Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
<i>They lie along the Arabian Sea.</i>	<i>They lie along the Bay of Bengal.</i>
<i>Average height is 900 to 1600 m.</i>	<i>Average height is 600m.</i>
<i>They are almost continuous.</i>	<i>They are interspersed by rivers.</i>

Q4:- Which are the major physiographic divisions of India? Contrast the relief of the Himalayan region with that of the Peninsular plateau.

Answer:- Answer. The major physiographic divisions of India are

- *The Himalayan mountains*
- *The Northern plains*
- *The Peninsular plateau*
- *The Indian desert*
- *The Coastal plains*
- *The islands*

Q No. 5:- Contrast between the Himalayan region and the Peninsular plateau

Himalayan region	Peninsular plateau
• <i>Formed by folding process due to collision of Indo-Austrian plate with the Eurasian plate.</i>	• <i>Formed due to breaking and drifting of Gondwana land.</i>
• <i>Himalayas are made up of sedimentary rocks.</i>	• <i>Plateaus contain metamorphic and igneous rocks.</i>
• <i>Himalayas are the most recent landforms.</i>	• <i>The Deccan pleateau is one of the oldest landmasses.</i>
• <i>The average height of the Himalayas are 6000 meters.</i>	• <i>The average height of the plateaus is 900 meters.</i>
• <i>Perennial rivers originates in the Himalayas.</i>	• <i>Peninsular rivers are seasonal.</i>

Q6:- Give an account of the Northern Plains of India.

Answer.

- (a) The Himalayan uplift out of the Tethys sea and subsidence of the Northern flank of the peninsular plateau resulted in the formation of a large basin. In course of time, this depression gradually got filled with deposition of sediments from rivers flowing from the mountains in the north and led to formation of the fertile Northern plains.
- (b) It spreads over an area of 7 lakh sq km. The plain is about 2400 km long and 240-230 km broad
- (c) It is a densely populated and an intensively cultivated area.
- (d) With its adequate water supply and favourable climate, it agriculturally a very productive part of India
- (e) The Northern plains are broadly divided into 3 sections.
- (f) The Western part of the Northern plains is called the Punjab plains, formed by the Indus and its tributaries.
- (g) The Ganga plain extends between the Ghaggar and the Teesta rivers, spread over the states of Haryana, Delhi, UP Bihar and West Bengal.
- (h) To the East of the Ganga plains lies the Brahmaputra plain covering the areas of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh.
