



### **GEOGRAPHY**

# BOOKS - VK GLOBAL PUBLICATION GEOGRAPHY (HINGLISH)

## PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA

Multiple Choice Questions Choose And Write The Correct Option

**1.** This plateau is triangular in shape:

A. Deccan

B. Malwa

C. Chota Nagpur

D. Shilong

Answer: A

View Text Solution

2. The deposits of old alluvium are called:

A. Khadar

B. Bangar

C. Bhabar

D. Terrai

Answer: B

View Text Solution

**3.** The southern part of West Coastal plain is called:

A. Konkan coast

- B. Coromandel coast
- C. Kanara coast
- D. Malabar coast

#### Answer: D

View Text Solution

### 4. The plateau between Aravallis and Vindhyas

A. Bundelkhand

B. Malwa

C. Baghelkhand

D. Chota Nagpur

#### Answer: B



### 5. Thar desert lies to the west of this range:

A. Aravalli

B. Vindhyas

C. Satpura

D. Maikal

Answer: A

View Text Solution

6. Which of the following divisions of India has

the oldest landmass?

A. The peninsular plateau

B. The himalayan mountain

C. The vindhya mountain

D. All the above

Answer: A

View Text Solution

7. Which of the following was not a part of the ancient landmass of Gondwana land?

A. Europe

B. India

C. South America

D. South Africa

Answer: A

View Text Solution

**8.** From West to East, the divisions of the Himalayas are demarcated by river valleys. The part of the Himalayas lying between the Satluj and Kali rivers is known as

A. Kumaon Himalayas

B. Nepal Himalaya

C. Assam Himalayas

D. All of these

Answer: A

View Text Solution

**9.** Which of the following ranges of the Himalayas are composed of unconsolidated sediments brought down by rivers.

A. The Shivaliks

B. The Ladakh range

C. The Karakoram range

D. All of these

Answer: A



**10.** In which division of the Himalayas are the famous valleys of Kashmir, Kangra and Kullu located?

A. The Shivalik

B. The Duns

C. The Himachal

D. The Himadri

Answer: C

View Text Solution

11. What are lesser Himalayas known as?

A. Himadri

### B. Himachal

C. Shivalik

D. Purvachal

Answer: B

View Text Solution

**12.** The Himalayas consist of three parallel ranges in its longitudinal extent. Which of the following is the name of the northernmost range?

- A. The Himadri
- B. Inner Himalayas
- C. The great Himalayas
- D. All the above

#### Answer: D



### Fill In The Blanks Complete The Following Statements With Appropriate Word S

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ Plateau constitutes one of the

ancient landmass on the earth's surface.

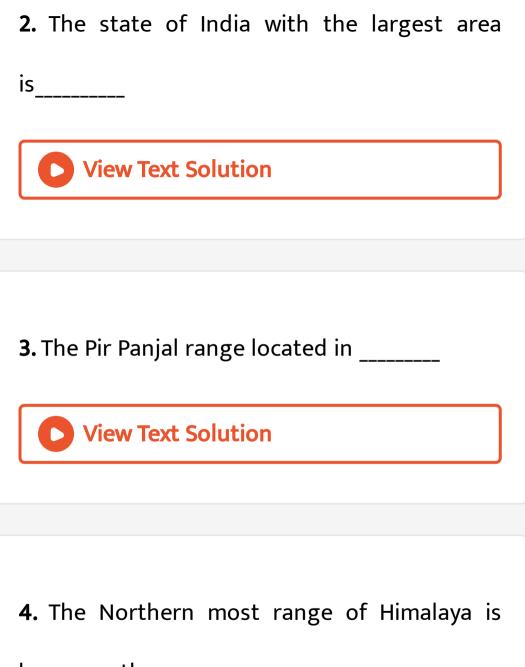
A. DISSECTED

**B. VOLCANIC** 

C. NONE OF THESE

D. Peninsular

Answer: D



known as the \_\_\_\_\_



### Match The Columns Match The Column A With The Column B

Column A	Column B
(a) Luner Himalayas	(i) Kumaon Himalayas
(b) Lesser Himalayas	(ii) Shivaliks
(c) Himalayas lying between Satluj and Kali rivers	(iii) Assam Himalayas
(d) Outer-most Himalayas	(iv) Himachal
(e) Himalayas lying between Teesta and Dihang rivers	(v) Himadri



1.



### **Correct And Rewrite**

1. Himalayas, geologically old and structurally

fold mountains stretch over the northern borders of India.



2. Himalayas form an arc, which covers a distance of almost 4.200 km.
View Text Solution

3. The Brahmaputra marks the western most

boundary of the Himalayas.



**4.** The latitudinal valley lying between lesser Himalayas and the Shivaliks are known as Duns.



#### Assertion Reason Questions

1. Assertion (A): The Eastern Ghats are higher

than the Western Ghats.

Reason (R): The Eastern Ghats stretch from

the Mahanadi Valley to the Nilgiris in the south.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the

correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the

correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

#### Answer: D



**2.** Assertion (A): One of the distinct features of the Peninsular plateau is the black soil area known as Deccan Trap. Reason (R): This is of volcanic origin hence the

rocks are sedimentary.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the

correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

Answer: C



**3.** Assertion (A) : The Peninsular Plateau is a tableland composed of the old crystalline, igneous and metamorphic rocks.
Reason (R): It was formed due to the breaking and drifting of the Gondawana land.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the

correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the

correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

Answer: A

**4.** Assertion (A): The northern plains are generally described as rocky lands with no variations in its relief.

Reason (R): These vast plains also have diverse relief features.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the

correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the

correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

#### Answer: D

View Text Solution

**5.** Assertion (A): The rivers, after descending from the mountains deposit pebbles in a narrow belt of about 8 to 16 km in width lying parallel to the slopes of the Shivaliks. Reason (R): It is known as Terai. A. Both A and R are true and R is the

correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the

correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

Answer: C

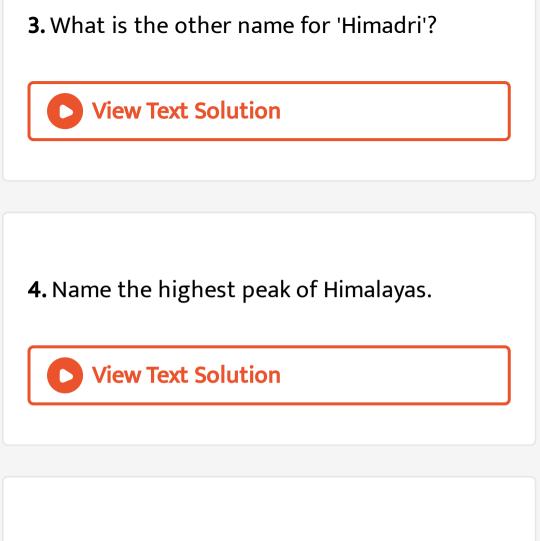
1. How can you say that India is a vast country

with varied landforms?

View Text Solution

2. Which factors modified the relief features of

India?



5. Name the highest peak of Himalayas in

India.

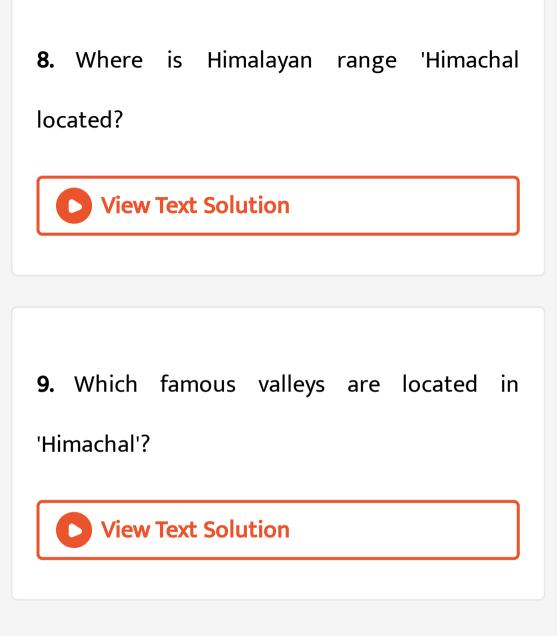
6. Name some of the highest peaks of Himalayas.

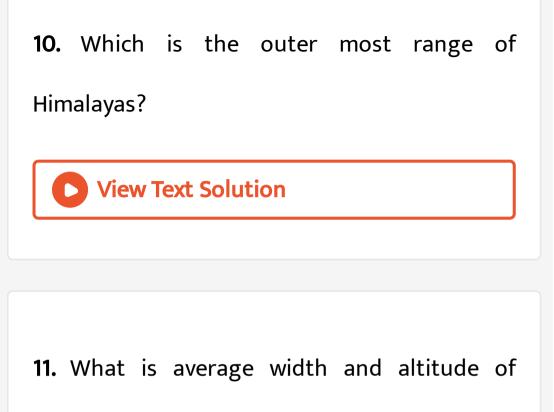
View Text Solution

7. Name the important passes located in

Himalayas.



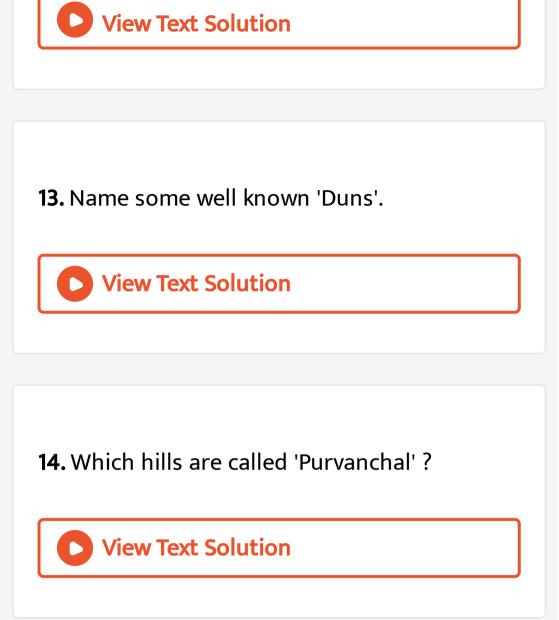


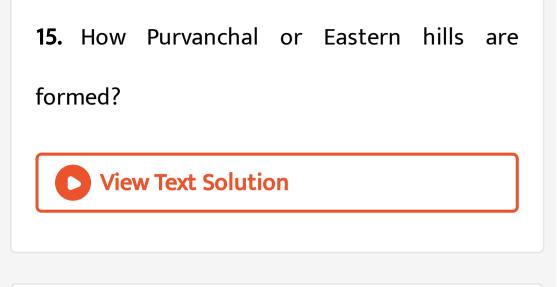


Shivaliks?



12. What are 'Duns'?



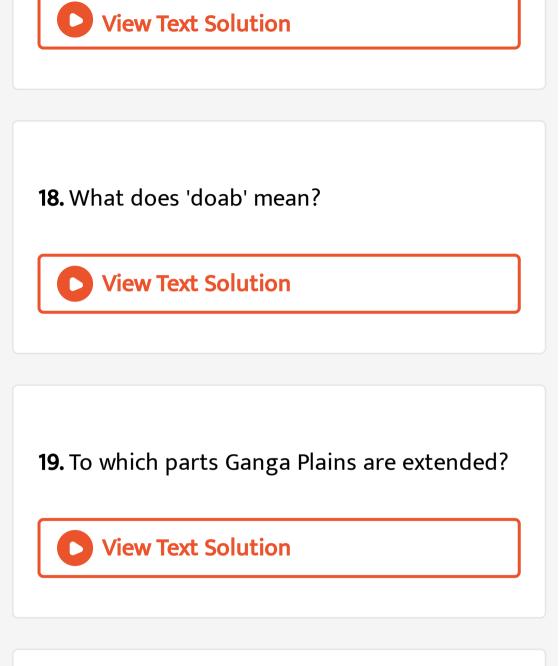


16. Which three main river system helped in

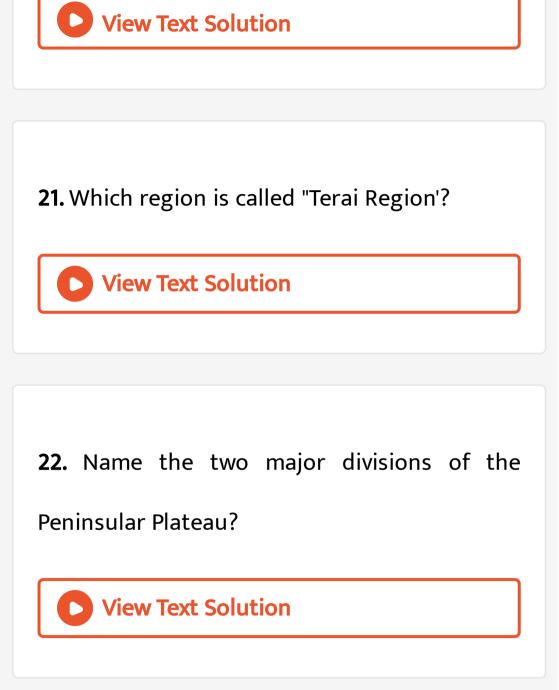
forming Northern plains?



**17.** What are 'distributaries'?



20. What is 'Bhabar'?



23. Where are The Central Highlands located?

View Text Solution	

24. What is the average elevation of Western

Ghats?

View Text Solution

**25.** Name the highest peak of Western Ghats.

**26.** Name the highest peak of Eastern Ghats.

View Text Solution

- 27. Which is the only large river of Indian
- Desert of Rajasthan?
  - View Text Solution

28. What are Barchans?



### 29. By what names are Eastern Coastal plains

known as?

View Text Solution

# **30.** Where is Chilika Lake located?

View Text Solution

Short Answer Questions

**1.** How were the northern plains formed?



**2.** Give a brief description of the Himalayan mountains.



3. Describe the three parallel ranges of the

Himalayas.

View Text Solution

**4.** Name the highest peaks of the Himalayas with their heights.



5. Classify the Himalayas on the basis of regions from the West to East. **View Text Solution** 6. What do you know about 'Purvanchal'?

View Text Solution

7. How are riverine islands formed?

**8.** Classify the Northern Plains on the basis of its location.



**9.** Write any three characteristics of the Central Highlands.



10. Differentiate between western coastal

plains and eastern coastal plains.

View Text Solution

11. Where are the famous Passes of Himalayas

located?



12. What do you know about valleys and duns

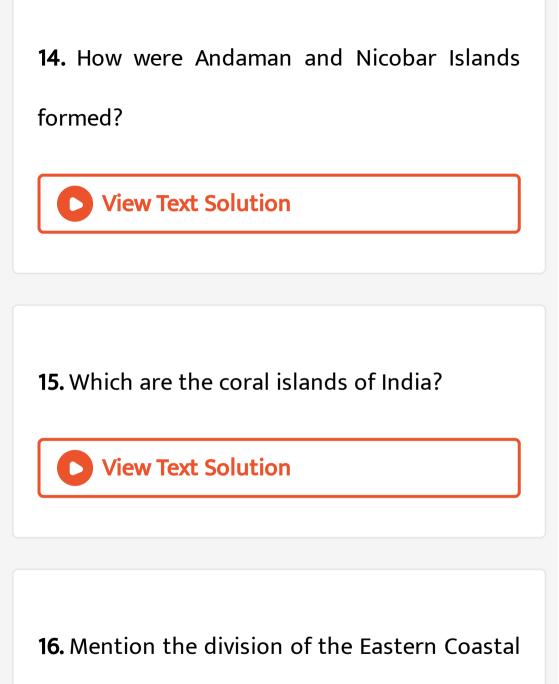
in Himalayas?

View Text Solution

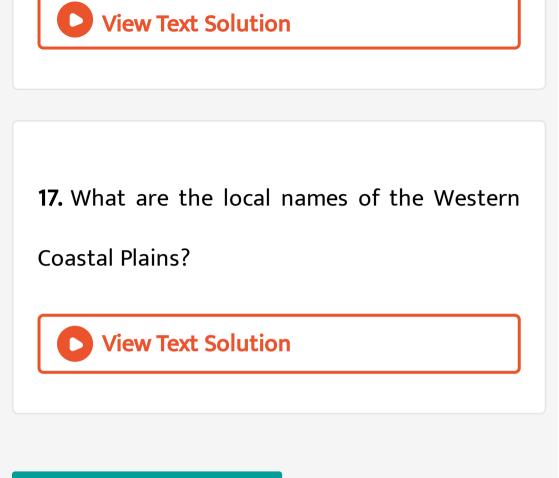
13. Give some important characteristics of

Northern Plains.





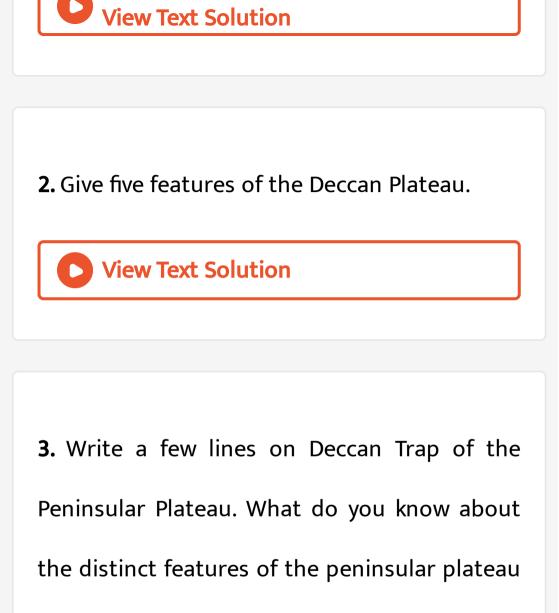
plain and the Western Coastal plain.



Long Answer Questions

**1.** How does India have great physical variations?





called the Deccan Trap?

4. Why is the black soil area in the peninsular

part called 'Deccan Trap'?

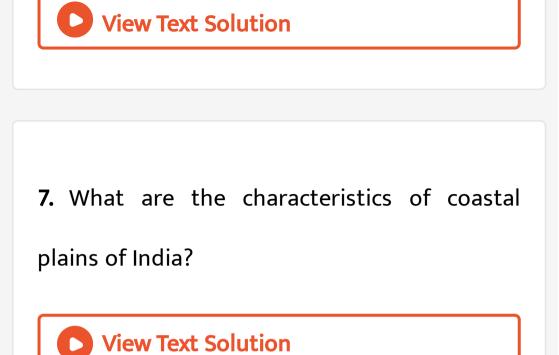
View Text Solution

5. Describe the 'Peninsular Plateau' of India.

View Text Solution

6. Give main characteristics of the division of

Great Peninsular Plateau.



8. What is the significance of the Himalayas to

India?

**1.** Distinguish between fold and fault?



# 2. "The relief of India displays a great physical

variation". Explain how?



3. Why are the Shivalik ranges prone to landslide and earthquakes?
View Text Solution

**4.** Why are Himalayas called young fold mountains? Mention any three features of the great Himalayan range.



5. Mention the nature of geology and topography of the Himalayas, the Peninsular Plateau and Northern Plains.



**6.** How are plains important for country's economy?

**7.** Classify the Northern Plains on the basis of the variations in the relief features. Write characteristic each of any three of them.



## 8. Why is Peninsular Plateau of India known as

storehouse of minerals? Explain.



**9.** 'Each physiographic region of India complements the others and makes the country richer in its natural resource'. Explain this statement with five examples.

**View Text Solution** 

Map Questions

**1.** On the given outline map of India show the following:

 The Karakoram, (2) The Zaskar, (3) The Patkai Bum, (4) The Jaintia, (5) The Vindhya range, (6) The Aravalli, (7) The Cardamom hills,
 (8) K2, (9) Kanchenjunga, (10) Nanga Parbat (11) the Anai Mudi, (12) Chota Nagpur and (13) Malwa (14) The Indian Desert, (15) Western Ghats, (16) Lakshadweep Islands.

View Text Solution

**2.** On the given map of Himalaya range, show the following:

# (i) Kanchenjunga (ii) Nanda Devi (iii) Makalu

View Text Solution

# Ncert Corner Answer To Ncert Questions Choose The Right Answer From The Four Alternatives

1. A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is

referred to as:

A. Coast

B. Island

### C. Peninsula

D. None of the above

#### Answer: c



**2.** Mountain ranges in the eastern part of India forming its boundary with Myanmar are collectively called as:

A. Himachal

B. Uttarakhand

C. Purvanchal

D. None of the above

#### Answer: c

View Text Solution

### 3. The western coastal strip south of Goa is

referred to as:

A. Coromandel

B. Konkan

C. Kannad

D. Northern Circar

#### Answer: c

View Text Solution

## 4. The highest peak in the Eastern Ghats is:

A. Anai Mudi

B. Kanchenjunga

C. Mahendragiri

D. Khasi

#### Answer: c



# Ncert Corner Answer To Ncert Questions Answer The Following Questions Briefly

1. What is the bhabar?

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



## 3. Which plateau lies between the Aravalli and

the Vindhyan ranges?



4. Name the island group of India having coral

origin.

View Text Solution

Ncert Corner Answer To Ncert Questions Distinguish Between

1. Distinguish between Bhangar and Khadar

2. Distinguish between Western Ghats and

Eastern Ghats



3. Which are the major physiographic divisions

of India? Contrast the relief of the Himalayan

region with that of the Peninsular Plateau.



4. Give an account of the Northern Plains of

India.

View Text Solution

Ncert Corner Answer To Ncert Questions Write Short Notes On

**1.** Write on the following.

The Indian Desert

**2.** Write on the following.

The Central Highlands

View Text Solution

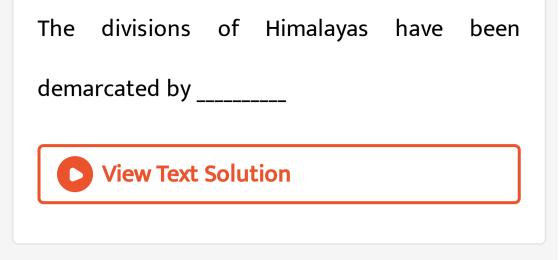
**3.** Write on the following.

The Island groups of India



Ncert Corner Answer To Ncert Questions Source Based Question **1.** Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

The Himalayas have been divided on the basis of regions from west to east. These divisions have been demarcated by river valleys. The part of the Himalayas lying between Satluj and Kali rivers is known as Kumaon Himalayas. The Kali and Tista rivers demarcate the Nepal Himalayas and the part lying between Tista and Dihang rivers is known as Assam Himalayas. There are regional names also in these broad categories.



**2.** Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

The Himalayas have been divided on the basis of regions from west to east. These divisions have been demarcated by river valleys. The part of the Himalayas lying between Satluj and Kali rivers is known as Kumaon Himalayas. The Kali and Tista rivers demarcate the Nepal Himalayas and the part lying between Tista and Dihang rivers is known as Assam Himalayas. There are regional names also in these broad categories.

What are Kumaon Himalayas?



3. Read the source given below and answer the

questions that follow:

The Himalayas have been divided on the basis

of regions from west to east. These divisions have been demarcated by river valleys. The part of the Himalayas lying between Satluj and Kali rivers is known as Kumaon Himalayas. The Kali and Tista rivers demarcate the Nepal Himalayas and the part lying between Tista and Dihang rivers is known as Assam Himalayas. There are regional names also in these broad categories.

What are Assam Himalayas?