



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



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2. The deposits of old alluvium are called:

A. Khadar

B. Bangar

C. Bhabar

D. Terrai

Answer: B



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

A. Konkan coast

B. Coromandel coast

C. Kanara coast

D. Malabar coast

Answer: D



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4. The plateau between Aravallis and Vindhya

A. Bundelkhand

B. Malwa

C. Baghelkhand

D. Chota Nagpur

Answer: B



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

A. Aravalli

B. Vindhya

C. Satpura

D. Maikal

Answer: A



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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



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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



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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



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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



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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



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11. What are lesser Himalayas known as?

A. Himadri

B. Himachal

C. Shivalik

D. Purvachal

Answer: B



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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



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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



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2. The state of India with the largest area is _____



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3. The Pir Panjal range located in _____



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4. The Northern most range of Himalaya is known as the _____



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5. _____ contains all the prominent peaks of Himalayas.



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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.



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Correct And Rewrite

1. Himalayas, geologically old and structurally fold mountains stretch over the northern borders of India.



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



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3. The Brahmaputra marks the western most boundary of the Himalayas.



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



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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



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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



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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



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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



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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



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Very Short Answer Questions

1. How can you say that India is a vast country with varied landforms?



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2. Which factors modified the relief features of India?



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3. What is the other name for 'Himadri'?



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4. Name the highest peak of Himalayas.



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5. Name the highest peak of Himalayas in India.



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6. Name some of the highest peaks of Himalayas.



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7. Name the important passes located in Himalayas.



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8. Where is Himalayan range 'Himachal located?



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9. Which famous valleys are located in 'Himachal'?



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10. Which is the outer most range of Himalayas?

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11. What is average width and altitude of Shivaliks?

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12. What are 'Duns'?



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13. Name some well known 'Duns'.



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14. Which hills are called 'Purvanchal' ?



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15. How Purvanchal or Eastern hills are formed?

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16. Which three main river system helped in forming Northern plains?

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17. What are 'distributaries'?



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18. What does 'doab' mean?



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19. To which parts Ganga Plains are extended?



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20. What is 'Bhabar'?



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21. Which region is called "Terai Region"?



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22. Name the two major divisions of the Peninsular Plateau?



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23. Where are The Central Highlands located?



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24. What is the average elevation of Western Ghats?



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25. Name the highest peak of Western Ghats.



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26. Name the highest peak of Eastern Ghats.



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27. Which is the only large river of Indian Desert of Rajasthan?



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28. What are Barchans?



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29. By what names are Eastern Coastal plains known as?



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30. Where is Chilika Lake located?



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1. How were the northern plains formed?



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2. Give a brief description of the Himalayan mountains.



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3. Describe the three parallel ranges of the Himalayas.



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



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5. Classify the Himalayas on the basis of regions from the West to East.



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6. What do you know about 'Purvanchal' ?



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7. How are riverine islands formed?



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



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9. Write any three characteristics of the Central Highlands.



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10. Differentiate between western coastal plains and eastern coastal plains.



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11. Where are the famous Passes of Himalayas located?



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12. What do you know about valleys and duns in Himalayas?



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13. Give some important characteristics of Northern Plains.



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14. How were Andaman and Nicobar Islands formed?



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15. Which are the coral islands of India?



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16. Mention the division of the Eastern Coastal plain and the Western Coastal plain.



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17. What are the local names of the Western Coastal Plains?



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Long Answer Questions

1. How does India have great physical variations?



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2. Give five features of the Deccan Plateau.



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3. Write a few lines on Deccan Trap of the Peninsular Plateau. What do you know about the distinct features of the peninsular plateau called the Deccan Trap?



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4. Why is the black soil area in the peninsular part called 'Deccan Trap'?



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5. Describe the 'Peninsular Plateau' of India.



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6. Give main characteristics of the division of Great Peninsular Plateau.



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7. What are the characteristics of coastal plains of India?



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8. What is the significance of the Himalayas to India?



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Hots Higher Order Thinking Skills

1. Distinguish between fold and fault?



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2. "The relief of India displays a great physical variation". Explain how?



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



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



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



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



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



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8. Why is Peninsular Plateau of India known as storehouse of minerals? Explain.



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



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Map Questions

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

(1) 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.



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

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



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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



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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



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3. The western coastal strip south of Goa is referred to as:

A. Coromandel

B. Konkan

C. Kannad

D. Northern Circar

Answer: c



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4. The highest peak in the Eastern Ghats is:

A. Anai Mudi

B. Kanchenjunga

C. Mahendragiri

D. Khasi

Answer: c



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

1. What is the bhabar?



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



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3. Which plateau lies between the Aravalli and the Vindhyan ranges?



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4. Name the island group of India having coral origin.



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Ncert Corner Answer To Ncert Questions Distinguish Between

1. Distinguish between Bhangar and Khadar



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2. Distinguish between Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats



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3. Which are the major physiographic divisions of India? Contrast the relief of the Himalayan region with that of the Peninsular Plateau.



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4. Give an account of the Northern Plains of India.



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Ncert Corner Answer To Ncert Questions Write Short Notes On

1. Write on the following.

The Indian Desert



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2. Write on the following.

The Central Highlands



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3. Write on the following.

The Island groups of India



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**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.

The divisions of Himalayas have been demarcated by _____



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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?



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

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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?



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